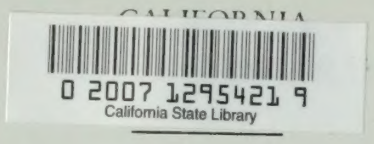
CALIFORNIA



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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

CONSOLIDATED WITH "PACIFIC WORKMAN."

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A Family Scene in Pompeii.

Sixty-three years before Christ, a violent earthquake shook the city, ruined many of the buildings and drove almost everybody from the place. The people returned after awhile and went vigorously to work to rebuild the city. Very much had been done, temples had been finished, private residences completed, business and pleasure had resumed full activity. A crowd was assembled in the amphitheater on November 22, 79, to witness a gladatorial display, when there occurred a terrible eruption of Vesuvius. A deluge of dust is thrown over the city. The people rush hither and thither, some out of the city, some to seek shelter in the shops, under the theaters and in underground retreats. But there comes a deluge of fiery stones and ashes, which fills the streets, breaks down the roofs, enflames the houses, and when the eruption had ceased, the city was buried.

Pompeii is again being brought out to the sight of man, and about one-third is now unearthed. In these excavations, not only are the buildings exposed and the various household utensils, etc., discovered and saved, but even the bodies of the inhabitants, or, rather, the forms of their bodies. The smaller articles, which might be stolen, are placed in a museum at Naples.

A number of years ago, a Belgian artist, Coomans, visited the place, and was so struck with its beauties that he devoted himself to delineations of antique life. A copy of one of his most charming works is here given. He has examined the city and the museum at Naples, and has thus been enabled to reconstruct a scene as well as if from actual life. One or two points illustrated by this picture, may be spoken of here.

The dress of the women, as can be seen, was of a rather light description. The complete costume consisted of three parts, a simple shift, worn next the skin, a tunic, sometimes with short sleeves, which, however, generally covered only the upper part of the arm, and were not sewn together, but fastened over the shoulders by means of clasps, and a long, flowing outside garment for wear out of doors. The tunic was confined around the waist by a band, which was concealed from view by the folds of the upper part of the garment. That of the lower classes reached only to the knee, showing the ornaments on the legs; but the higher classes wore tunics reaching to the feet. Sandals were worn in the house, and bootees in the streets, both being often of bright colors and highly ornamented.

Fine, long hair was highly prized. There were various methods of dressing it. The simplest way was in smooth braids with a knot behind, but sometimes a storied edifice was used. To keep the hair in place, bands and pins were used. Often at night, or when busied with household affairs, nets, frequently of gold thread, were employed. Ornaments were worn in the hair, on the arms and neck, and even on the legs. The Pompeiian ladies seem to have been very fond of ornamentation of their persons.



A FAMILY SCENE IN ANCIENT POMPEII.

Evidently the dress of the children was very simple.

The houses were sometimes finely decorated with panellings. Carpets were not used, but we see here a tesselated pavement. The household utensils were varied in form, often of the most complex and beautiful manufacture. The engraving shows a handsome candelabra on the table and one on the floor near the fountain.

SEND YOUR BEST.—It is important to each Lodge in the State that they select their best and fittest members for representatives to the Grand Lodge. The election for representatives occurs on the first regular meeting in January. The good of the whole Order rests upon the action of your representatives in the Grand Lodge, and every member in the Lodge should turn out and do his duty in the selection of representatives in the subordinate Lodges. We speak of this more particularly because the election coming so soon after the annual meeting, is quite liable to be overlooked by many members or allowed to pass as a matter of too little importance.

THE A. O. U. W. is spreading in Oregon.

Fraternity.

We are glad to see this feeling of fraternity exemplified and brought before the members of the A. O. U. W. on all proper occasions. Some excellent remarks on this subject were given by Prof. Finch, M. W., of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, and City Supt. of Public Schools, San Jose, in response to the toast, "Our Guests," at the recent fraternal visit to Garden City. Bro. Finch spoke as follows:

Fraternity is the foundation on which our Order is built. It is the bond of common purpose which unites us together as a band of brothers. It is the blood which coursing through the whole system gives it life and strength, and continued existence. Whatever promotes this fraternal feeling promotes the good of the Order and should be encouraged by every means consistent with our integrity and honor. Our guests recognizing the power of social intercourse strengthen themselves and strengthen us by this fraternal visit. It is said that Alameda county and Oakland in particular, is the stronghold of the Order on this coast. Why? Not simply because Bro. Jordan and Bro. Pratt and a few more prominent members of the Order happen to be there, although they are doubtless entitled to much credit for this condition of affairs, but it is merely owing to the fact that the different Lodges there, by their fraternal meetings, create a bond of sympathy and develop a combined power, which could not be exerted by each one acting separately, without the moral support of the other. And the result is, that good, strong men, men of intelligence, men of influence, men of high, moral, social and business standing, are brought within the circumscribing limits of our Workingmen's companies. We are glad to meet our brothers within the sacred precincts of a Workman's Lodge. We are glad to hear from them, of the prosperity of the Order, within the limits of our own Grand Lodge, as well as in parts more remote. We are glad to show them what we have done, what we are doing, and what we hope to do. We are glad to meet them in the refreshment hall and see what they can do. [Laughter.] And may our union around this festal board be the true symbolic type of the union of Workmen in a great and noble cause. We wish our brethren a hearty godspeed, and trust that in the future as in the past, should any of their number be laid low by the hand of death, their widows and orphans may rise up to bless the survivors and Order of United Workmen.

MISSOURI is prompt and generous in her contributions to the Upchurch Fund, and other States are gradually contributing their quota.

Home Miscellany.

My Ship.

When my ship comes in, when my ship comes in,
For many long years my song has been;
And the freight of love 'twould bring to me
Was more than Eastern treasure could be.
I looked in the future with Fancy's eye,
And beheld a most noble argosy,
With gleaming sails, and colors gay,
Come grandly sailing up the bay.

I waited for the vision bright,
But it always seemed just out of sight;
And beaming above Hope's brilliart star,
To guide my ship from regions afar.
My heart was glad, though it tarried so long,
And I said to myself, "Be patient, be strong,
Sometime in the future, 'twill surely come,
And the hope of my life land safe at home."

At last, when lone'y and tired one day,
I saw my ship outside the bay.
'Twas a glorious sight to my weary eye,
For I thought it afar, when lo! it was nigh.
I thanked the Lord for his mercy and love,
Who could look down from his throne above,
And grant such a blessing to "even me,"
My beautiful ship from over the sea.

The sun shone brightly o'er waters blue,
The sky was fair, the wind gently blew;
With sails outspread and glittering spar,
My ship seemed just beyond the bar.
But while I looked with joy and pride,
The ship was tossed from side to side;
The clouds grew black, the thunder roared,
And rain in blinding torrents poured.

The loud wind blew a fearful gale,
And reft the masts of every sail;
Then with a loud and sudden shock,
The ship was dashed against a rock.
I cried aloud, "O, Father hear,
And save the ship so near and dear!"
The billows rolled o'er line and spar;
My ship went down beyond the bar.

—*Norma, in Rural Press.*

The Minister's Pie.

"Look here, Sally!"

Mrs. Deacon Farrell, brushed the flour from her hands, casting meanwhile a complacent eye over the well-filled kitchen table, with its generous array of unbaked pies and cakes, the plump turkey stuffed and trussed ready for the morrow's baking, and the big chicken-pie to which her skillful fingers had just put the finishing touches, as she repeated rather more decidedly:

"Look here, Sally! There's enough chicken left, with the giblets—that I never put in my own pie, because the deacon don't relish 'em—ter make a Thanksgiving pie for the minister's folks. 'Twon't need to be very large," she added, in reply to Sally's doubtfullook. "Only the minister and his wife,—'an you can bake it in that smallest yaller dish."

"Now I am going up stairs ter look over them rug-rags, 'an you make it and bake it right off, so't I can send it over by the deacon. He's got ter go out to the Corner this afternoon, and can take it along as well as not."

She bustled out of the door, but the next moment, seized perhaps with a sudden pang of compunction, she put her head in again, to say warningly:

"Be sure you put in a good parcel of gravy; that'll keep it from bein' dry, if *'tis* half giblets."

"Yes'm," answered Sally, briskly; and catching up the rolling-pin, she brought it down with an emphasis upon a lump of dough on the mold-board.

As the stairway-door closed behind her mistress, Sally dropped her rolling-pin, and a look of perplexity crept over her dull face, making it 10 times more stolid than usual, while she repeated, in ludicrous bewilderment:

"Giblets! What, in all creation, if anybody can tell me, does she mean by them?"

Involuntarily she took a step forward, but checked herself as quickly, while a cunning smile replaced the look of perplexity, and she muttered triumphantly:

"I guess I ain't a-goin' ter confess my ignorance ter the deacon's wife, and hear her say, as she always does, '*Two terms* to the 'cademy, Sally, and not know *that!*' No, *ma'am!* not while there's a dictionary in the house!"

So, softly creeping into the adjoining sitting-room, Sally hastily opened the big dictionary on the deacon's writing-desk, and began her search for the mysterious word.

"G-i-b—here 'tis!" and she read aloud to herself, with an air of triumph, the following definition:

" 'Those parts of a fowl that are removed before cooking,—the heart, gizzard, liver, and so forth,' " she repeated, joyfully, and she retraced her steps to the kitchen, and began, with great alacrity, to fill, according to directions, the minister's pie; keeping up, meanwhile, a running fire of comment for her own special benefit.

"*Six* gizzards! Well that *is* rather 'steep,' as Dan Watson would say. But I guess the deacon's wife knows; if she don't, tain't none o' *my* business. *Six* hearts! *Them's* small and tuck into the corners handy. *Six* livers! Seems ter me *they* don't fill up much," and she glanced, with a perplexed air, at a pile of denuded chicken bones that formed her only resource.

"Now, I wonder," with a sudden inspiration, "what that 'and so forth' meant? Here's 'hearts, gizzards and livers,' plenty of'em, but no 'and so forth,' and the pie aint more'n two-thirds full yet. It must mean," and she cast a bewildered look at the half-filled pie, "the chicken's legs. I never knew nobody ter put 'em in a pie, but that must be what it means, an' they'll just fill up."

No sooner thought than done. In went the three pairs of stout yellow legs upon which their unfortunate owners had strutted so proudly only a day before; on went the well-rolled dough, covering them from sight, and into the oven went the minister's pie, just as the mistress of the house re-entered her kitchen, and with an approving glance at the snowy pastry, remarked encouragingly:

"That pie looks real nice, Sally. I shouldn't wonder if, in time, you came to be quite a cook."

It was Thanksgiving morning, and Miss Patience Pringle stood at the minister's back door. To be sure it was rather early for callers, but Miss Patience was, as she often boasted, "one of the kind that never stood on ceremony." Indeed, she didn't consider it necessary even to knock before she opened the door, although she was thoughtful enough, in opening it, to do so softly. The minister's wife was just taking from the oven a newly-warmed chicken-pie, which she nearly dropped from her hands, so startled was she by the sharp, shrill voice that spoke so close to her ear:

"Good mornin', Mis' Graham. Hain't been ter breakfast yet, I see. We had ours half an hour ago. I know that my mother used ter say that if anybody lost an hour in the mornin', they might chase after it all day, an' not catch up with it then.

"That's a good lookin' pie,—pretty rich pastry, though, for a chicken-pie! I don't never put much shortenin' in anything of that kind; it's rich enough *inside* ter make up. But you're young, an' have got a good many things ter learn yet. I run in ter see if yer could spare me a cup of yeast, mine soured, an' the last batch o' bread I made I had ter throw to the hogs."

"Certainly," and a roguish smile flitted over the fair face of the minister's wife, at this specimen of her meddlesome neighbor's own economy. But she had learned the rare lesson of a judicious silence, and taking the cup that Miss Patience produced from beneath her shawl, she bade her visitor be seated while she left the room to get the desired article.

As her steps died away, Miss Patience noiselessly arose from her seat, and approaching the dresser on which the pie stood, peered curiously into the apertures in the crust, her sharp face expressing eager curiosity.

"I'll bet a ninepence she didn't know enough ter put crackers in. I wish't I *could* get *one* look, jest ter satisfy my own mind," she added, and determined to accomplish her object at all hazards, she ran a knife deftly around a small portion of the edge, and inserting four inquisitive fingers, lifted the brown crust, and took a glimpse of the contents.

A look of unmitigated disgust passed over her face. Dropping into a convenient chair, she actually groaned aloud:

"Well, I never! an' we payin that man five hundred dollars a year, besides a donation party at Christmas. Ough!"

Unsuspicious Mrs. Graham, as she returned with the yeast, was somewhat puzzled by the sudden frostiness of her guest, who hurried out of the house as if some dreadful contagion had haunted it; but when the minister, in carving the pie that the deacon's wife had sent, made two curious discoveries almost simultaneously, the reason for Patience's altered demeanor was made plain, and the young pair indulged in a hearty laugh that made the old parsonage ring like a peal of Thanksgiving bells.

The Tuesday following was the regular day for the weekly sewing-circle, and seldom had that interesting gathering proved so lively and animated as on this occasion.

Miss Patience was in the field bright and early, and it was evident at a glance to those who knew her best that she was well nigh bursting with some important secret that she was only waiting a fitting opportunity to divulge. That opportunity was not long in coming, for Mrs. Dea. Farrell, who was a constitutional croaker, took occasion to say, in reference to the hard times:

"The deacon has been tryin' ter collect the church tax, and he says he never found money so tight in all the years he's lived here. It's as hard ter get five dollars now as it used ter be ten."

"And no wonder," spoke up Miss Patience, with the stony severity of a sphinx. "You can't expect folks ter feel like payin' out their money when they see it fairly thrown away an' wasted."

Everybody looked curious, and some of the younger girls began to bridle defiantly. The minister's sweet young wife was evidently a favorite with them, at least.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mrs. Deacon, pointedly. "Mis' Graham is young and inexperienced, to be sure; but, as the deacon was sayin' only yesterday, she does very well indeed, considerin'."

Miss Patience tossed her head knowingly. "I don't want ter say nothin' ter hurt her, but, livin' next door as I do, I can't always help seein' and hearin' things that other folks can't be expected ter know about, and when I see an' know things like"—

There was an ominous pause, and the deacon's wife asked, excitedly:

"Like what?"

"Chicken-pies, with the legs an' feet of the chicken baked in!"

Had a thunderbolt fallen among them, it could not have caused greater surprise to those tidy, thrifty New England housekeepers than this dreadful revelation of the incapacity of their pastor's young wife.

"Are you *sure* of it?" gasped one matron, breaking the ominous silence.

"I know it for a fact," was solemnly returned.

"Chickens' legs in a pie!"

"She's a born fool!" ejaculated the deacon's wife, indignantly, "and I'm thankful for her poor husband's sake, that I sent her over one of my pies yesterday. They had to throw hers away, of course, and it's lucky that he didn't have ter go without his Thanksgivin' breakfast on account of her ignorance an' shiftlessness."

"How did you know about the pie?" asked one of the girls.

Miss Patience bristled defiantly. "That's nobody's business but my own!" she retorted tartly. "I don't go round ter find out things, but when they're thrown right into my face, as you might say, I don't shet my eyes no more'n other folks."

Just here the door opened, and in walked the subject of their conversation, her pretty face glowing with the haste she had made, and a mischievous twinkle in her brown eyes, that nobody noticed, so occupied were they in hiding the confusion that her sudden entrance had created.

Walking up to the table where most of the ladies were sitting, she saluted them cordially; and then, holding out upon the end of one slender finger a well worn silver thimble, she said, archly:

"Where do you think I found your thimble, Miss Patience?"

So pleased was Miss Patience to regain her lost treasure, that she forgot for a moment all her assumed dignity, and exclaimed, joyfully:

"Well I declare, I *am* glad ter see that thimble once more! I told Mary Jane that I felt *sure* I had it on my finger when I run into your house Thanksgivin' mornin' arter that yeast. But when I got home, it wa'nt nowheres to be found. Now where *did* you find it?

Her shrill, high voice had attracted the attention of all in the room, and everybody looked up curiously as the minister's wife replied, with an innocent smile:

"In the chicken pie that our good friend here—and she nodded brightly to Mrs Farrell—sent me. I left the pie on the dresser when I went down cellar after your yeast, and as soon as I came back, I put it on the table, and when my husband cut it, *there* was your thimble in it. How could it have got there? It is certainly very mysterious anyway."

Silence, dead, profound, yet, oh, how terribly significant to the deacon's wife and her spinster neighbor, fell upon the group.

This was apparently unnoticed by Mrs. Graham, who, with a playful admonition to Miss Patience to take better care of her thimble in future, began an animated conversation with the ladies nearest her, that soon restored the company to their wonted ease and good-humor.

But poor Miss Patience! She never heard the last of that lost thimble. While the deacon's wife, to the day of her death, never trusted any hands but her own to make Thanksgiving pies for the minister.—*Youth's Companion.*

General Garfield at Thanksgiving Service.—The plainest church in Washington with the most unpretentious congregation, is the one where General Garfield attended Thanksgiving services, Thursday. The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: The fashionable churches were crowded, and their commodious audience rooms were tastefully decorated with grains and fruits and autumn foliage. General Garfield had been invited to attend the President's church, and his declination being known, it was supposed that he did not expect to attend anywhere, so there was only the usual audience in the little church where he and his wife are members. The church is a small one-story frame structure, only 30 ft. by 40 ft. There is scarcely a village of 300 inhabitants in the north that cannot boast a more pretentious church building. In this quiet spot and in this plain manner the President elect attended his first service in the capital. At its close the small congregation, with which he and Mrs Garfield have long worshiped, crowded around those who were now the most prominent couple in the land, and extended most hearty congratulations. The simple surroundings, the audience without official rank, the great prominence in the country of the two central figures, and their full identification with these church friends, together made a scene deeply touching to the few strangers who witnessed it. The allusions of the pastor to the great honor which had come to one of their members was in keeping with all the rest.

The recent sentence of Perry, the London underground robber, got somewhat "mixed" in its translation into the Russian papers. Instead of announcing that he had received 20 years penal servitude and 30 strokes with the cat, the provincial journals of Russia stated that he had been sentenced to "20 years' imprisonment with 30 cats?"

"I never did see such a wind and rain storm," said a man in a coffee-room. "And pray sir," inquired a would-be-wit, "since you saw the wind and storm, what might the color be?" "The wind blew, and the storm rose," was the quiet rejoinder.

Miners' Families and Mining Towns.

"Well I am going to leave you," said an old Comstocker yesterday, as he offered his hand to your correspondent.

"Where are you off to?"

"Down to Arizona."

"For good?"

"If I fall easy I'll stay where I'm put."

I was astonished. He was a man who had hung on to the Comstock through thick and thin since '61. He had for years been the proprietor of a popular saloon and of the leading faro and keno games. He had been an Alderman, and one of the leaders of the Republican Party. His horses have been the fastest, his turnouts the nattiest, and altogether he has been a "prominent citizen."

"Is the Comstock played out?" I asked the departing prominent citizen."

"Yes, for me. There is nothing in the saloon or the games now. The town is gone in."

"How do you account for it? There seems to be a pretty big population."

"Yes; but it ain't the right kind. You see that row of buildings (waving his hand to indicate one side of C street). Well, all them rooms upstairs used to be filled with boys. Now the boys all have houses back here on the hill—all got wives and children, and don't appear on the turf nights no more. That's good for them, but it's bad for me. Why, if you want to know why the town's gone in, just drop around the schools when the youngsters are being let loose. In the flush old times a young one was a phenomenon here; now there's thousands of 'em. Well, all of them cubs have got to be fed, and the fellahs that's got to feed 'em and cloth 'em ain't got any money to throw away. That's good for them, but it's bad for me. As a citizen I am glad of it, of course; but as a matter of business it's just ruin, and I am off for Arizona. It's a new country, and old times come again."

"You'll open a game?"

"Of course. That's what I'm after. I'll prospect around and find a camp that isn't too near the railroad, and open a saloon and give 'em a lay-out."

"Why do you want to get away from the railroad."

"Why? Because when a town is near a railroad it soon gets filled up with dead-brokes and stiffs. It's easy to get to and to get from. Men that travel by stage have got to have money, and they're the kind of men that make a camp hum in my line.—*Cor. Examiner.*

Children Smoking Tobacco.—The *Christian Union* points out the pernicious results of smoking by young persons. It says:

In one of the schools of Brooklyn a boy 13 years old, naturally very quick and bright, was found to be growing dull and fitful. His face was pale, and he had nervous twitchings. He was obliged to quit school. Inquiry showed that he had become a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. When asked why he did not give it up, he shed tears and said that he had often tried but could not. The growth of this habit is insiduous, and its effects ruinous. The eyes, the brain, the nervous system, the memory, the power of application, are all impaired by it. "It is nothing but a cigarette" is really "It's nothing but poison." German and French physicians have recently protested against it. And a convention of Sunday and secular teachers was recently held in England to check it. It was presided over by an eminent surgeon of a Royal Eye Infirmary, who stated that many diseases of the eye were directly caused by it. Parents, save your children from this vice if possible! Do not allow them to deceive you. In future years they will rise up and bless you for restraining them.

Benefit of Laughing.—Dr. Greene, in his "Problem of Health," says there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsion occasioned by good, hearty laughter. The life principle, or the central man, is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good, hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces. Doubtless the time will come when physicians, conceding more importance than they now do to influence of the mind upon the vital forces of the body, will make their prescription more with reference to the mind, and less to drugs for the body; and will, in so doing, find the best and most effective method of producing the required effects upon the patient.

"Well, old fellow, where have you been?" "Been round to one of my creditors—old Skinflint, and —what do you think? I had all the difficulty in the world to get him to take a little money!" "Oh, that's impossible. Why?" "Because he wanted a whole lot?"

"What I wants ter know," said an Arkansas school board official, "is how a river's mouf is gwine ter be bigger dan its head."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in seven but not in two;
My second is in dollar but not in sou;
My third is in ink but not in pen;
My fourth is in now, also, in then;
My fifth is in tear, but not in sigh;
My sixth is in prove, but not in try;
My seventh is in gain, but not in lose;
My eighth is in pump, but not in hose;
My ninth is in early, also, in late:
My whole is the capital of a Western state.

CEPHA.

Blanks.

[The blanks are to be filled with the same words curtailed.]

1. Has the ——— ceased beating yet, or can you still ——— it?
2. I saw the burglar ——— Jules to a post in the coal ———.
3. Having paid our ——— to Jonesboro, we wish to know how ——— we must travel.
4. Suddenly our ——— stopped, and looking at the shore ahead of us our blood ran cold at sight of a monstrous ———.
5. Across the ——— door a ——— extends to prevent the entrance of animals.

OLD JOE.

Rhomboid.

ACROSS.—1. Reputation. 2. A bundle. 3. Dislike. 4 A business paper.

DOWN.—1. In nocturnal rambles. 2. An exclamation. 3. A winged animal. 4. Destiny. 5. A malt liquor. 6. Myself. 7. Found in Providence.

JENNIE.

Charade.

With proud affected mein,
A care for none like self,
My first trips through the streets—
A man-like dainty elf.

In Afric's desert plains,
Amid the lonely waste,
Where foot of man ne'er trod,
'Tis there my second's placed.

A tiny flower plant
Upon the tidy lawn,
My whole doth early bloom
To herald spring-time's dawn.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Household Furniture.

1. A vehicle and to indulge.
2. A vegetable, a feminine name and a vowel.
3. To vibrate, a termination and a seat.
4. To guard, and to dress.

S. U.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Philadelphia.

SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Dire, die. 2. Four, for. 3. Force, fore. 4. Main, mine. 5. Burn, bun.

PROBLEM.—Four feet.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.—

F
ALE
FLAME
EMU
E

BLANKS.—I. Mace, acme. 2. Levi, vile, evil. 3. Peal, leap, pale. 4. Mite, item, time.

The Skating Party.

I shall never forget that beautiful moonlight evening when a party of young people had a wild frolic in skating on Mennebunk pond in H., a town in Vermont.

Squire Jenkins, the principal man of the little village, had three children—Ada, a lovely daughter of about 20 years, Lillian, aged 14, and Harry, a son of 12 years, who was blind. The misfortune of the child was very sad, yet, as he was of such sunny temper, and so gentle and kind, he was a universal favorite with all who became acquainted with him. He shared the sports of his playmates as far as possible, and when a skating party was formed, blind Harry went with the rest, drawn on a light sled by two of the swiftest skaters among the boys.

It is said that the blind have an acute sense of hearing and touch that others do not possess, and many facts seem to prove this theory correct.

The evening had passed very pleasantly with the skaters, until a challenge was given by a few to reach a certain point first—Harry's champions giving the lead, for on no condition would they leave him behind. Harry shared the excitement, and shouted and was eager to gain the desired point.

I forgot to tell you that the poor boy was not always blind. Two years before, scarlet fever had left him as he was now; whether it would be a permanent affliction was not fully decided, yet it was feared to be the case. Of course Harry knew every spot, and felt through the kindness of his mates, an eager interests if almost he could join in every game as of yore.

It had been much warmer for several days, yet the ice was thought to be safe and thick. The contestants had nearly reached the farthest side when Harry, by quick intuition, felt the ice crack and give beneath him, and felt a dampness strike his cheek. Instantly he gave a quick cry of alarm, and the next moment there was a crash, a scream, and Josiah Bentley, one of the boys drawing him, broke through a thin crust, going straight into an air hole and submerged his companion. The sled partially settled against the broken edges, and held, while Harry, firmly grasping his seat, bent carefully forward and plunged his hand into the icy current, catching hold of the sinking boy, who called frantically for help.

Rescue was at hand, but it was a work of great difficulty and great danger, as the thin ice would bear but little weight. One of the lads, Paul Reed, saved himself by catching hold of the sled and drawing himself out. The other "Si" Bentley, was held up by blind Harry until help arrived.

It was a narrow escape from death, yet no life was lost. They must have been drowned had it not been for Harry and his sled. When the party went quickly and soberly back to the house they had left so full of glee an hour before, and gathered around the table whereon a warm supper was provided, do you wonder that tears mingled with the smiles as they gazed upon the three boys who so nearly found a watery grave.

Humorous.

Chips.

WHY is so much bread baked? Because it is all kneaded.

"Is this the Adams House?" asked a stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes, till you get to the roof; then its eaves."

KANSAS school teacher—"Where does our wheat go to?" "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper!" triumphantly shouted a scholar.

SAID a school teacher: "If I have 10 apples and give you five and your big brother five, what will be left?" "I'll be left," responded the younger brother "for he will get away with all of them."

"WHICH do you like best, your father or your mother?" inquired a visitor of little chubby-fist. "Oh, I likes ma the best. She spanks me with the soft side of her hand; pa takes a shingle."

"How do you define 'black as your hat?'" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

THE average plowman isn't much of an orator, but when he takes the stump and gets yanked over into the next field, he is a very forcible speaker.

A SMALL boy in Massachusetts, who for the first time noticed a cherry tree in blossom, enthusiastically directed the attention of his mother to the "popcorn tree."

WHEN a very respectable man is discovered committing a crime, the proper thing for him to do is to ask the public to suspend public opinion until the thing is forgotten.

BOSTON recently celebrated its 250th anniversary, and it is said that some of the hotels served up for the occasion spring chickens born on the identical day the city was founded.

AN Irishman of a mechanical turn took off his gas meter to repair it himself, and put it on again upside down. At the end of the quarter it was proved that the company owed him $15.-75.

"ONE half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives!" exclaimed a gossiping woman. "Oh, well," said her neighbor, "don't worry about it, 'tisn't your fault if they don't know."

Household Hints.

SAUER KRAUT.—The best we ever ate we made ourselves for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from Savoy cabbage. It was manufactured in this wise: In the first place let your "stand," holding from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve them, remove the heart and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing 12 or 15 lbs. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be but tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FRIED APPLES.—Fried apples, when nicely prepared, make a very agreeable accompaniment to the morning meal. The following is my way of cooking them: Juicy, thin-skinned, and not very sour apples are best. Slice them, leaving the skin on, and put them to fry in some suitable dish in which you have a little melted butter. Add a very little water as often as proves necessary to keep them from scorching. Stir them quite often and when nearly done add a little salt and a spoonful of sugar, if you choose.

TAPIOCA JELLY CAKE.—Beat two eggs in a teacup and fill up with rich, sour cream; one teacup of white sugar, one cup of flour, a little soda; not quite half a teaspoonful unless the cream is very sour. Bake in four round tins, and brown as little as possible. Have a jelly prepared by soaking four tablespoonfuls of tapioca in warm water until transparent, then add more water and place your dish in boiling water on the stove and cook until a transparent jelly; flavor strongly with lemon, almond or wintergreen.

Health Column.

What is a Cold Bath?

The season of the year when very many people who have experienced pleasure and advantage from a daily cold bath have to discontinue the practice, is come. Months will elapse before the return of genial weather will allow of their indulgence in what may be termed man's natural stimulant. Among the young and robust there are a large number who are able to bathe even in the depths of winter; the advantage of so doing is, however, questionable. But let it be once well understood what a cold bath really is, and the course by which we can avoid Scylla and Charybdis will be obvious. A cold bath is not necessarily a bath in water of the temperature of the atmosphere. A bath is truly and really cold when it produces a certain physiological effect—a slight, momentary shock, followed by pleasant and lasting reaction. These effects are for the majority of people most pleasantly obtained by bathing in water about 35° to 40° below the temperature of the body—the usual temperature of unheated water in June and July. Bearing this in mind we can enjoy our physiological "cold" bath as safely and pleasantly at Christmas as at midsummer, and there is no necessity for the most timid or weakly to discontinue his morning tub because the summer weather is over. When the water sinks below a temperature of 60°, let it be heated to that point and then used, and we shall still have our "cold" bath, though of heated water. The daily stimulant effect of such a bath is so beneficial to the great majority of persons and is of such marked service in maintaining health, that it is very important to have it widely known that a cold bath may be taken all the year round, provided cold is not mistaken to mean "at the temperature of the outer air." To heat our bath during the winter months is too often thought to be unmanly, while in reality it is truly scientific, and to bathe in unheated water all the year round, whatever the temperature that water may be, is to prove one's self an ignorant slave of outward circumstances.—*Lancet.*

Holiday Dinners.

Good Health says: "Friends, those of you who expect to treat your children and relatives or neighbors to a holiday feast, let us give you a hint. Before making preparations for the occasion pause a moment to consider whether it would not be best to deviate a little from the almost universal custom of making our national holidays the occasion for animal gormandizing. Instead of loading the table with articles of food of a character certain to injure the digestive organs, and to work mischief in every part of the vital organism, would it not be better to put upon the table a variety of good, wholesome foods which might be partaken of with impunity, and which will not stimulate the palate to gluttony?

"Overeating at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's dinners annually causes many cases of sickness and not a few deaths. Doctors are always busy the next day after these holidays, and may generally expect an unusual increase in business.

"Nothing could be more unreasonable than for people who understand the laws of health as relating to diet, to depart on special occasions from the course which their reason leads them to generally pursue, and by their actions, at least, declare to be good and desirable at those special times what at all other times and on all other occasions they pronounce bad and unwholesome."

This is sound advice. Why are all our holidays, days of unreasonable, unnatural feasting? Our women might make a great reform in the world in this respect.

SLEEP.—By far the best sleep is obtained at night—nature's chosen period—at a time when all is hushed and favorable to the best repose. The fowls early seek rest, as the sun sinks, and then set us the good example of early rising, with joyous song. Beside the repose and rest of the body, important and absolutely needful changes are effected in the system, while observation and experience prove that sleep obtained by day can never equal that at night. The young, in all of their vivacity and activity, need more sleep, and relatively more food than adults, and females need far more than males, especially mothers. Their labors, toils, cares, anxieties, watchings over their children, their whole round of duties necessarily tax and depress the nervous system, absolutely demanding much sleep—far more than many secure. Of these, those known as the "nervous"—with *diseased* nerves, exhausted—need the most—all they can secure. Sleep, on an empty stomach, is the best "nervine" for such.

HOW TO KILL A TAPEWORM IN AN HOUR.—Dr. Karl Bettelheim, of Vienna, narrates, in the *Deutsches Archiv*, a heroic method and nearly sure cure in the short time of three quarters of an hour to two hours. It is this: He inserts a tube in the œsophagus, to the stomach, and pours down from 200 to 400 grams of a very concentrated decoction of pomegranate root, having previously had his patient fast for 24 hours. The worm is stupefied, and passed, head and all, to a certainty; the patient has no sickness of the stomach, and no nauseous swallowing to do.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Worth Knowing.

HISTORY AND LIMITS OF THE VOICE.—Dr. Delauney, in a paper read before the French Academy of Medicine, gives some details on the history and limits of the human voice, which he obtained after much patient research. According to the doctor, the primitive inhabitants of Europe were all tenors; their descendants of the present day are baritones, and their grandsons will have semibass voices. Looking at different races, he calls attention to the fact that inferior races, such as the negroes, etc., have higher voices than white men. The voice has also a tendency to deepen with age—the tenor of 16 becoming the baritone at 25, and bass at 35. Fair complexioned people have higher voices than the dark skinned, the former being usually sopranos or tenors, the latter contraltos or basses. Tenors, says the doctor, are slenderly built and thin; basses are stoutly made and corpulent. This may be so, as a rule, but one is inclined to think there are more exceptions to it than are necessary to prove the rule. The same remark applies to the assertion that thoughtful, intelligent men have always a deep-toned voice; whereas triflers and frivolous persons have soft, weak voices. The tones of the voice are perceptibly higher, he points out, before than after a meal, which is the reason why tenors dine early, in order that the voice may not suffer. It was almost superfluous for him to remind his learned audience that singers who were prudent eschewed strong drinks and spirituous liquors, especially tenors, for the basses can eat and drink generally with impunity. The South, says the doctor, furnishes the tenors, the North the basses; in proof of which he adds that the majority of French tenors in vogue come from the south of France, while the basses belong to the northern department.—*Scientific American.*

POLISHING AND FINISHING METALS.—The following directions, which will frequently be found useful for finishing and polishing steel and iron, are given by *Forge and Lathe:* To get the beautiful finish we see on the best work, a piece of flour emery paper, well worn and a little oil upon it, will be found the best thing to use, and when this has been well worked, to get the high polish, a piece of wood flat upon the surface, with some fine crocus will bring it up to this state; and if any deep scratches be there you will at once observe them, and to remove them, in all probability it will have to be filed over again. The scratches must be removed before any attempt is made to polish. There are several ways of ornamenting the work if you do not wish it to be left straight. First, then, to cross the surface. This is done by folding a piece of emery paper tightly round a file, taking a kind of circular action, by doing which each line becomes, so to speak, connected. Another process of finishing steel is to curl all over the surface with a piece of oilstone that will cut. This is a most difficult thing to obtain, as few stones cut without leaving bright marks. Hold it firmly in the hand, moving it about in all directions like curling brass. There is no stated number or size of the curl. Another way of finishing iron and steel is with the scraper, which is used with both hands, and the work must be scraped in various directions, but with regularity.

WASHING COMMON WORKING PANTS.—The *Scientific American* gives the following as the best method for washing a pair of common working pants, that is tolerably greasy, so as not to discharge the color. It is impossible to wholly prevent the washing out of the dyes; still, if treated in the following manner, and not allowed to remain too long in the water, the effect of the washing on the dyes will be less apparent: Water 1 gallon, soap ¼ lb.; boil to dissolve; add 2 oz. borax; dilute with about 8 gallons of water; work the goods through as quickly as possible, and rinse without wringing. An aqueous solution of 1 part copperas and 7 parts logwood extract, may be used for reviving the faded color of cheap black goods.

TO MAKE CORKS AIR-TIGHT AND WATER-TIGHT.—A German chemical journal commends the use of paraffine as the best method of making porous corks gas and water tight. Allow the corks to remain for about five minutes beneath the surface of melted paraffine in a suitable vessel, the corks being held down by a perforated lid, wire screen or similar device. Corks thus prepared can be easily cut and bored, have a perfectly smooth exterior, may be introduced and removed from the neck of a flask with ease and make an absolutely perfect seal.

BORAX TO PREVENT MILDEW.—We understand that experiments lately made by Whewell, of Blackburn, on the employment of borax for preventing mildew in cotton goods, show that it cannot be employed with flour paste, as it turns the paste yellow. It can be used with advantage with farina, as it does not color the paste, and also increases its tenacity. A six per cent solution can be employed, which, at the present price of borax, namely £65 per ton, is equal to about £4 per ton.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

A DRY coating for basement walls may be made as follows: Take 50 lbs. of pitch, 30 lbs. of resin, 6 lbs. of English red and 12 lbs. of brick-dust. Boil these ingredients, mix them and stir thoroughly, then add about one-fourth the volume of oil of turpentine, or enough to make it flow easily, so that a thin coating may be laid on with a whitewash or paint brush. Walls thus coated are proof against dampness.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

A Successful Fraternal Visit.

The brethren of Oakland and Alameda by preconcerted action, made a fraternal visit to our San Jose brothers on Wednesday evening, December 15th. Alameda was represented by members from 18 Lodges; the country Lodges had representatives from 6 and San Francisco 5. A special train was chartered from the S. P. Coast R. R., consisting of four coaches which was enlarged to eight by the generosity of the President, Mr. Davis. The train left Oakland at 6:45 P. M., with 150 jolly Workmen, stopping at intermediate stations for more, which added to the number about 25. It was a clear, cloudless night, and the moon shone out brilliantly. All were in a happy condition of mind, and each one seemed to be acquainted without the formality of an introduction. They appeared to be a great family, all trying to make the trip a pleasant one. Congratulations, pleasant hits, anecdotes, recitations and singing made the time all too short. One group under the leadership of Bro. B. S. Northey, of Brooklyn, No. 3, carried off the prize as stalwart singers. The company was well represented in M. W., P. M. W., and members of the Grand and Supreme Lodge, which to mention, would be a task of such magnitude that we ask to defer it. The train arrived at San Jose at 9 o'clock, where a large delegation from the San Jose Lodges, with a brass band, met the train at the depot and escorted them to the California Theater. The escort opened ranks at the entrance, allowing the delegation to pass through. The Lodge-room was guarded by an Outside and Inside Watchman, who admitted only those who were qualified. The Grand Officers, consisting of M. W. Fish, Supreme Foreman; W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.; Wm. H. Barnes, G. F.; C. H. Haile, G. Rcvr; and H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr, were invited, together with all P. M. W., to the stage, making 35 who formed the circle. The M. W. of Enterprise, introduced M. J. Levy, P. M. W. of Mt. Hamilton, who in a pleasant speech, printed elsewhere, welcomed the brethren, closing with well-timed puns on each of the San Jose Lodges, which brought the house down in hearty applause. The J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates by the officers of Enterprise Lodge in a very able manner. There were five candidates elected to receive the J. W. degree after which the M. W. degree was conferred on seven by the officers of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, with dignity and correctness. The charters of the San Jose Lodges were hanging on each side the room, while suspended in the center was an ornamental flag on which were these words:

WELCOME OAKLANDERS!
A. O. U. W.
C. H. P.

There were 13 applications made for the degrees, and immediately thereafter the Lodge was closed. The M. W. of Mt. Hamilton, then gave command to march to the banquet room; the wedding march was played by the band, and the brethern upon being ushered into the dining-hall beheld seven large tables, the entire length of the room, loaded with the delicacies of the season. About 400 Workmen sat down to enjoy the feast. After the good things had passed into the inner man, and the cigars handed round, A. T. Murgotten, P. M. W., as Master of Ceremonies, opened the intellectual feast with the toast "Our Order: The Temple of Charity, Hope and Protection, may its mantle ever continue to shield the widow and orphan, and its teachings bind us all in perfect unity of brotherly love." Wm. H. Jordan responded in a very able and eloquent speech, full of pathos—music, San Jose Glee Club and encore. Then came the second toast—"The Grand Lodge of California:" the golden diadem in the noble brotherhood of Workmen," responded to by W. H. Barnes, G. F. It was one of those splendid short addresses which Bro. Barnes knows so well how to make; and it was received with cheer upon cheer. We give the pith of his remarks in another column. After another song by the San Jose Glee Club came the toast, "Our Guests: May their enjoyment to-night be equal to our desire to please." Responded to by J. B. Finch, M. W. of Mt. Hamilton, in a fraternal speech that was well received and which we also give elsewhere. Music by the Glee Club: "Night's Farewell!" A communication from Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W., was read, regretting his inability to be present. "San Jose Lodges: May their success in the past be a slight indication of their prosperity in the future." Responded to by D. S. Hirshberg, P. M. W., in a very able manner, which was received with overwhelming applause. Music by the San Jose Glee Club. "Supreme Lodge." Responded to by M. W. Fish, Supreme Foreman, in a short, congratulatory speech which was worthy of the occasion. Three cheers were given for the Workmen of California, and at 12½ o'clock the large assemblage adjourned to the theater. An impromptu meeting was organized by electing M. J. Levy, P. M. W., to the chair. Bro. Dunton, P. M. W., was called, and made one of his humorous speeches, after which he recited a sentimental piece that was heartily applauded. Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., then entertained the audience in song and anecdote, calling for encore after encore. J. E. Wamsley, ex-Recorder of Mission Lodge, the Nasby "in that community," followed in one of his humorous speeches. Then came P. M. Fisher of the same Lodge, the orator of Mission, 53. B. S. Northey of Brooklyn, No. 3, made some strictures on immoral conduct on the part of Workmen, which seemed to be unsuited for this occasion. H. G. Pratt, G. R., made a few congratulatory remarks, followed by E. J. Webster, P. M. W. of Oak Leaf, in a short and happy speech that was well received. M. J. Levy, P. M. W., of Mt. Hamilton, then made one of his fraternal and elegant speeches which received round after round of applause. A character song by Bro. Barnes created much merriment. Taking it all in all, this was a fraternal visit which will no doubt be long remembered by the participants.

Chico Lodge, No. 58.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Chico Lodge, No. 58, is progressing. Our Lodge numbers 100 members. We meet every Thursday evening, and our officers are faithful; and, as a rule, the meetings are well attended. Of late, we have introduced a new feature in our meetings, viz.: An entertainment on the third meeting night of each month. Last Thursday night, the 16th, the Lodge was highly entertained by the following programme: Remarks by the Master, B. F. Clarke; instrumental music, H. Klingst; select reading, Geo. E. Peck; song, Dr. Wilson; address, H. T. Batchelder; reading, C. G. Warren; quartette, Messrs. Steuart, Peck, Wilson, Earle and Buket. This closed the evening's entertainment, which was one of the most pleasant we have spent for some time. I am happy to say that since the organization of the Lodge, October 8, 1878, there has not been a death; and, although we have a double assessment once in a while, our members do not get frightened, but pay them promptly. Now, Mr. Editor, if you ever come north, be sure to stop in Chico, and visit Chico Lodge, No. 58, and you will find a hearty welcome. Yours in C. H. P., A. J. B., Chico, December 19, 1880.

Healdsburg, No. 31.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The WATCHMAN has frequently urged the efficacy of literary and musical exercises under "Good of the Order," and could not be too explicit in the matter, as has been demonstrated in Healdsburg Lodge this fall. With a membership nearing 100, the summer attendance was between 20 and 30, unless there were initiations, when there were a few more. A few weeks ago your recommendation was adopted by the Lodge, and now the attendance may be said to have doubled. A sense of duty will not compel members to turn out; neither will entreaties, scoldings, or a system of fines. But they will come too quick to be entertained, and to assist in entertaining. There is a tender heart in every brother and sympathetic chords that he enjoys when made to vibrate by congenial associations. Healdsburg Lodge now numbers 102, and is in perfect harmony and growing. It embraces the best professional talent of the city. Ten new subscribers to the WATCHMAN have been secured by your agent, Bro. John Pullee, during the past week.—A BROTHER.

Vallejo, No. 75.

This Lodge will celebrate its second anniversary on the evening of January 7th. The Committee of Arrangements have extended an invitation to the Grand Lodge officers to be present. Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., and a number of the Grand officers are expected to be present. The WATCHMAN reporter proposes to see this affair through.

A New Lodge in Nevada.

Our Grand Lecturer, J. W. Kinsley, organized River Lodge, No. 6, at Gold Hill, Nevada, on December 22, 1880. The following officers were installed: J. L. Campbell, P. M. W.; J. D. Sims, M. W.; J. R. Shaw, F.; W. L. Brown, O.; F. Winzill, Rvr; F. P. Chrisman, Fin.; T. E. Picotte, Rdr; W. A. Robinson, G.; L. Vincent, I. W.; Geo. Cobb, O. W. The Lodge will meet on Tuesday evenings. From the well-known high social standing of the officers of this new Lodge (being leading citizens of Nevada), we congratulate the brethren of our mountain State, and hope we may hear of similar organizations following.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

[We shall be pleased if some of the able brethren in each Lodge in Oakland will correspond weekly with the WATCHMAN from the "Father City" of the Order in California.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

California, No. 1.

The long expected monthly social of California No. 4, which, on account of the inclemency of the weather, was adjourned twice, was held at Hansen's Hall on Friday evening, December 18th. The hall was filled with a good audience, and a choice literary entertainment prepared for the occasion. The following programme was given: Overture by the band; recitation, Miss Maud Butler. A very clever picture of domestic life, finely rendered, which called for a hearty encore. Later in the evening, by special request, Miss Butler again appeared. Music, "instrumental," Miss Helen Webb—a fine effort. Song, Mr. Foster, in character, and encore. Scene from Julius Cæsar; Mr. Taylor as "Cassius;" Wm. H. Wood as "Brutus," in costume—a masterly effort that called for most hearty commendations. Recitation, "Widow Bedott," little Kittie Cohen, in costume, who proved to be the hit of the evening in her personification of this character, and received a hearty encore. Song, Linda Hoag, "Keep the A. O. U. W. over the Door;" for encore, "Just to Please the Boys." Song, Mr. A. J. Share, well rendered and received a hearty encore. Dagger scene from Macbeth—Macbeth, Mr. Taylor; Lady Macbeth, Miss Annie Taylor. A tragic and artistic effort that was highly commended by the audience. Owing to the adjournments had, a few of the actors failed to be present, still it was a choice literary entertainment and all were well pleased. Terpsichore took care of the company the balance of the evening, except the time spent in enjoying a fine supper, which could be had at 25 cents (a good arrangement). The brethren of California, No. 1, know how to do it, and always do well in anything they undertake. The Committee, consisting of Bros. G. Hadsell, M. W., J. M. Cohen, J. A. Lawlor, E. W. Berry and G. Carroll, surmounted every obstacle, and made their social a grand success. To Bros. Hadsell and Cohen for courtesies shown the WATCHMAN, we and for the brethren, return them our sincere thanks.

Keystone, No. 64.

A fair delegation of No. 64 "excursioned" to San Jose on the late fraternal visit and report a good time generally. Chairman Dodge, of the special committee on reduction of Lodge expenses, reported Tuesday evening, December 21st, in favor of changing the salaries of Recorder and Financier from $8 to $4 a month each; Outside Watchman, from $4 to $2. An amendment to the by-laws was offered accordingly. The proposal to reduce the monthly dues to 50 cents as soon as practicable, as well as some other important recommendations, were laid over one week for further consideration. Ways and means for making the future meetings of Keystone Lodge more than ordinarily interesting and attractive, are under consideration by some of its earnest and active members. The next term, it is predicted, will be an unusually prosperous one. The installation of officers occurs Tuesday evening, Jan. 4th. All Workmen are invited.

Oak Leaf, No. 35.

A very interesting meeting was held on December 13th. This is the second largest Lodge in the State, and is largely made up from the young, active business men of the community. There is always something of interest in the way of discussion, reading, essays, music, etc., at their meetings. After the usual routine of business, the question of reducing the amount of sick benefits to $5 per week was considered; after which after an elaborate and and dignified discussion sick benefits were discontinued by a vote of 47 to 7. Out of 188 Lodges in this jurisdiction, there are 9 who pay "sick benefits" at the present time.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Bernal, No. 19.

Bernal, No. 19, will celebrate their third anniversary on 21st inst. at King's Hall, Mission street, by a musical and literary entertainment, to end with a social dance. The Committee of Arrangements are all veterans, and we may expect a fine time, and we hope to be there.

Magnolia, No. 41.

December 20th was an important meeting to this flourishing Lodge. The J. W. degree was conferred on one and M. W. degree on four. This will give them three representatives to the Grand Lodge. There was a large attendance, and their cozy hall in Shiels' building presented quite an animated appearance. They were honored with several visitors, one being Bro. Blum, from Peoria, Illinois. The officers take a commendable pride in the work, and on this evening certainly earned the hearty congratulations from all present.

Memorial, No. 174.

This young Lodge has advanced beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends. The Lodge meetings are always well attended, and there seems to be a unanimity of feeling and determination among the members to make this one of the leading Lodges of the city. The officers are well up in the work, dispatch their business correctly and with celerity, and make their Lodge-room attractive to the members and visitors. Their membership is now 64, and have husbanded their resources so that they were able to pay one assessment from the general fund this month, leaving a good surplus in their treasury. On the 27th December the M. W. degree was conferred on two in a very creditable manner; after which the election of officers took place, and what is known as the "rotation plan" was adopted, and harmony and the kindest feeling prevailed. From the known character of the brethren of this Lodge, we hereby enter this prophecy: that Memorial, 174, will ere long, be one of the leading Lodges of this city.

Triumph, No. 180.

Triumph, No. 180, was instituted August, 21, 1880, with 37 charter members. A gallant band of men determined to join our Order, and with much opposition succeeded in forming a Lodge of Workmen, and very appropriately called it Triumph. From their first meeting, almost every night, they have conferred the degrees on one or more, closing their last meeting by giving the M. W. degree to one. Their Lodge meetings are well attended and the officers work like veterans. In attending their meetings it seems like a gathering of a large family. As a matter of fact it is, as one circumstance illustrates: Bro. Alex. Buswell is Trustee (aged 48 years), while his son, Bro. F. W. Buswell, is Recorder. They have now 63 members, and we may expect a large accession in this term. One worthy thing that stands to the credit of this Lodge is their donation to the Upchurch fund. They have, as a Lodge, according to their membership, given more than any other Lodge in this jurisdiction.

Valley, No. 30.

The steady growth of our Order and particularly of this Lodge, is almost without precedence in the history of fraternal organizations. The broad-brained, whole-souled brothers who watch and work for this Lodge warrants us in saying that the long-talked of 1,000 will be realized. There are now 645 members, with a determination expressed among many members that in the coming term there will be a very large accession in membership. In view of that fact, the salary of the Financier was increased to $40 per month, and the Recorder to $20 per month.

Grand Recorder's Financial Statement for November.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for November the following leading figures:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Nov. 1, 1880, Benef. Fund	$ 121.00	
Received during Nov., Benef. Fund	10,143.00	
Total		$10,264.00
Paid Eliza Kanzee, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 46	2,000.00	
Paid Lizzie Stover, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 47	2,000.00	
Paid Mary J. D. Miller, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 48	2,000.00	
Paid Colusa Lodge, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 49	2,000.00	
Paid Leslia M. A. Cheesman, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 50	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$10,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund on hand		264.00

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 39, Supplies, Gilbert & Moore		$ 30.90
40, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr		250.00
40, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr	Cont'gt.	29.75
40, Expense, H. G. Pratt, "		2.50
40, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, "		1.30
40, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, "		.50
41, Supplies, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son		62.00
41, Expense, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son		31.25
42, Expense, George Spaulding & Co		3.50
43, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		42.50
44, Salary, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
45, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$529.20

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$10,143.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Nov. 1, 1880	121.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	502.05	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Nov. 1, 1880	1,718.62	
Total		$12,484.67
Paid out of Benef. Fund	10,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	529.20	
Total disbursements		$10,529.20
Balance on hand		$1,955.47
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	10,143.00	
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1880, Benef. Fund	121.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$10,264.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		10,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund		$ 264.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	502.05	
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1880, Gen'l Fund	1,718.62	
Total Gen'l Fund		$2,220.67
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		529.20
Bal. Gen'l Fund		$1,691.47

Resolutions of Respect.

HALL OF BROOKLYN LODGE, No. 3, A. O. U. W., East Oakland, Cal., Dec. 16, 1880.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove to His eternal home our beloved brother, HAROLD G. OLIVER, and believing that it is proper and right that an expression of our sorrow should be made known, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Harold G. Oliver, who was a charter member of this Lodge, the Order has lost one who, by his earnest, upright and consistent Christian conduct, won the affection of all with whom he came in contact; one who exemplified fully the beautiful harmony of this fraternity in all his manner of life, and one whom all may seek to make their model while journeying toward the bourne whence none return.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the Lodge records; that a copy be presented to the widow of the deceased, to Placer Lodge, No. 95 (of which our brother was a member at the time of his death), and that they be published in the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

H. C. HINMAN, Committee.

[Published by request.]

BRO. NEHEMIAH J. OWEN, late a member of Harmony, No. 9, was buried from Pythian Castle, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., on the 24th of December. The painful circumstances attending his death, he having, no doubt, committed suicide, has led to some assertions and statements which we wish to correct. Our late brother joined Occidental, No. 6, July 20th, 1877, and was admitted by card to Harmony, No. 9, January 7th, 1879. He has been, whilst a member of Harmony, up to a few days previous to his tragic death, an exemplary Workman and an honor to our Order. On the Saturday night previous to his death he acted as one of the tellers at the semi-annual election. From the best evidence we can procure from his own family, we believe that his age was as he represented it at the time he joined Occidental, No. 6, West Oakland. We would suggest that when animadversions against a deceased brother or a Lodge of which he is a member are being circulated around, it would be eminently proper to investigate the facts before indulging in wholesale strictures. COM.

True to Their Obligations.

One day last week Mrs. D. W. Collins, visiting at Galena, bought a ticket from that place to San Francisco, Cal., her home, and on arriving at Freeport she discovered that she had lost her ticket, and was alone among strangers with only $15 in her pocket. Conductor Beals brought her to Amboy in hopes that the company might help her out of her trouble, who, after telegraphing to Chicago, succeeded in securing her a pass as far as Omaha, and a letter to the U. P. R. R.—meantime the fact that her husband was a member of the A. O. U. W. was communicated to C. E. Arnold, the Master of the Lodge at this place—she having her husband's certificate in her trunk, signed by H. G. Pratt, former editor and proprietor of this paper, as G. R. for State of California. The Lodge at this place took immediate action, and by a loan of $50 she was enabled to proceed on her way, rejoicing that a Workman's wife among Workmen, though in a distant land and without money, was not friendless.

We clip the above from the Amboy, Ill., *Journal*, and it speaks for itself. Those who can see nothing in the A. O. U. W. but $2,000, may have their vision quickened by this incident. We would have no one think for a moment that we undervalue the pecuniary consid. ation above mentioned—it is the great specialty of our Order, so to speak, but fraternity not only gives us assurance of that but of numberless blessings beside. In behalf of the Order in California, we tender thanks to Palestine Lodge, No. 122, of Illinois, for the kindly act bestowed on the wife of our brother.

A Grammar of the Frisian Language.

We note in *Good Literature* that there will soon be issued from the London publishing house of Trubner & Co. a grammar of the Frisian language, by Adley H. Cummins. Friesland is a province in the northern part of the Netherlands, and the language has much resemblance to the old English. Bro. Cummins is a member of the Olympic Lodge, No. 127, of this city, and will be remembered as the author of an excellent article in a recent number of the WATCHMAN. We wish our brother the full measure of success in this undertaking. We quote, as follows, from the paper referred to:

It will be awaited with interest by students of philology, and especially by those who devote themselves to the Germanic family of languages, and old English in particular. Mr. Cummins says: "There is probably less difference between Friesic and our own ancient mother tongue, than between any other two dialects of any family of languages." Should this grammar prove to be useful, Mr. Cummins hopes, within the next few years, to publish several works designed to make the study of philology more easily accessible to English and American students.

In a recent visit to San Jose the reporter of the WATCHMAN had the pleasure of being the guest of Bro. Chas. E. Pearson, of Valley, No. 30, who is the proprietor of the well-known resort, the "Auzerais House," of San Jose. It has been undergoing a thorough renovation for the last three months—repainting, frescoing, etc., etc. Mr. Pearson knows how to keep a hotel, and we recommend this house under its present management, as one of the best homes for families and travelers in this State.

THERE were two deaths on this coast to be paid for by the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction in December. One was Bro. Thomas H. Moore, of Victoria, B. C., aged 27. The brother was a member of the Order nine months, and died of heart disease. The other was Bro. Valentine Blacklock Tait, of New Westminster, B. C., aged 46. Joined the Order July 30, 1880, and died from the effects of a gun-shot wound October 1, 1880.

BRO. BARNES, G. F., has the floor as the boss conundrum solver. The tastefully painted banner at the San Jose visitation bore the inscription—"Welcome, Oaklanders, A. O. U. W., C. H. P.," and as there were several who did not hail from our sister city, Bro. Barnes interpreted the words, A. O. U. W., as: "And all of you welcome."

FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W., of Oregon, requires the newly-elected officers of subordinate Lodges in his State to be letter-perfect in their duties, or he will not permit them to be installed.

OHIO furnished two deaths in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for December; British Columbia, two; Massachusetts, one; Kansas, one, and Texas, one.

THE Supreme Recorder reports the total membership of the A. O. U. W., up to 1st of November, at 89,629.

Fraternities.

I. O. O. F.

IOWA gained over 700 members during 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA has passed a law fixing a limit to benefits.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Dispatch* says that Masonry originated anterior to the days of Abraham. In a certain passage of Homer this modern seer discovers a fancied reference to a Masonic symbol, and accordingly claims that the mythical writer, whose date of existence remains wrapped in the mists of obscurity, and of whom it is said that

"Seven ancient cities claimed him dead,
Through whose streets the living Homer begged his bread."

was a Mason. We have given some little attention to ancient history, and cheerfully concede the claims of our good brethren of the square and compass, but feel convinced that the three-linked fraternity can establish claims to a greater antiquity of origin through the medium of the oldest historical record known to modern man, *i. e.*, the Bible; for does not the good book plainly tell us that Adam was an Odd Fellow, that Methuselah was a Patriarch of over 800 years' standing, and that Patriarchs existed for all time before Solomon's day?—*Rochester Herald.*—The *N. Y. Era* has the following comments on the above: Who dares to say *now* that Odd Fellowship is not older than Masonry? Who has the temerity to deny Bro. Harris's deep researches and adduced proofs of the great age of Odd Fellowship. Masonry is a baby in comparison with Odd Fellowship. Odd Fellowship was covered with the rime of years long before Masonry was born. For this important discovery Bro. Harris deserves the thanks at least of the Order, if not a tall, heaven aspiring monument emblazoned with a record of his work.

Knights of Pythias.

THE Lodges in and about Virginia City, Nev., work the Amplified and without rituals.

THE number of Sir Knights necessary to form a quorum in a Division has been reduced to 10 by the Supreme Lodge.

COLORADO has 641 members, 50 of whom were added to its roster since the meeting of the Grand Lodge, last September.

WHILE individually the Supreme Representatives favor the ladies, yet collectively as a Supreme Lodge they do not take to the Ladies' Rank.—*The Knight.*

MANY worthy brothers who have been elevated to the responsible position of Chancellor Commander seem to have no appreciation of the dignity of the station. They do not seem to regard the present and prospective privileges it bestows upon them. Too often they permit their prejudices to get the better of them, and great mistakes are made. When once inside the Castle Hall the Chancellor Commander, as well as all other true Knights of Pythias, should forget all differences that they may have had with brothers on the outside, and meet round the altar as brothers. The C. C. in his work should not by any means suffer his personal likes or dislikes to interfere with his bounded duty as the head of his Lodge. Appointment of officers and committees should be made on account of their fitness and not on account of any selfish motive. He should ever and always take into consideration the good or evil results of any particular work that he may perform. Let him preside fearlessly and impartially, and evince a spirit both prudent and zealous, make himself familiar with all the laws governing his Lodge, and then preside with dignity befiting his exalted station, always being courteous; in short, should not forget to be a gentleman, and his administration will be a marked success, and his brothers will feel proud that they honored the Lodge by honoring a worthy brother. —*Pythian Journal.*

Knights of Honor.

THERE are 2,323 Lodges now registered.

TEXAS has instructed her representatives to work for the repeal of the law on the organization of German Lodges.

THE *Cal. K. of H. Journal* has been enlarged, and is well filled with interesting K. of H. reading.

HON. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, has been appointed Supreme Treasurer. His address is Springfield, Ky.

SIXTEEN hundred and fifty death benefits, amounting to over three and one-fourth millions of dollars, have been paid by the Knights of Honor during the past seven years.

SUPREME DICTATOR HOKE decides that the legal definition of the word *family* (vide medical examiner's certificate) embraces all the kindred of a man descending from the same common ancestor, and, therefore includes aunts, uncles, brothers and sisters.

A DECISION has recently been rendered by Supreme Dictator Hoke, which is of much interest. It is to the effect that it is not necessary to send the subordinate Lodge's medical examiner's blank to the State Medical Examiner for his inspection, in case of the *re-instatement* of a suspended member.

A DECISION has been rendered by the Supreme Dictator in a case where a variance occurred between the directions given in the petition for membership and the directions given in the benefit certificate. It is held that the latter must govern, the certificate being regarded as the executed contract, and every thing else merely preliminary.

AURORA LODGE, No. 202, S. F., K. and L. of H. has elected the following officers: Mrs. L. A. Rapp, Protector (re-elected); Mrs. L. A. Balch, Vice-Protector; Mrs. L. J. Wheelock, R. Sec. (re-elected); W. J. Johnston, Fin. Sec.; C. E. Baker, Treasurer (re-elected); Mrs. H. A. Thayer, Chaplain; Mrs. F. J. Williams, Guide; Mrs. K. C. Harmon, Guardian; A. V. Dyberg, Sentinel (re-elected); C. S. Haley, William Levvit, L. J. Henry, Medical Examiners; C. S. Haley, L. J. Henry, Henry Coad, Trustees (re-elected).

OBJECTION is justly raised to the demand of the Supreme Reporter, compelling all members of the Order who have devised their beneficary money to their wife and children, to specify the names of each child; and it is argued that there is a possibility of future children being deprived of the participation in the death benefit because of either the neglect or inability of the insured to alter his certificate to include his last born. We can see no reason why "my wife and children" would not answer as well as "my wife Hannah and my children, Thomas, James and Augusta." In the one instance the children would all share alike, those now born and those yet to be born, while in the other, if a child was born after the certificate was filed, unless it was recalled and altered, it would be deprived of all participation in the benefit.—*N. Y Era.*

THE *K. of H. Reporter* has the following about Judge R. J. Breckenridge, recently appointed Supreme Treasurer: The new Supreme Treasurer has been a member of the Supreme Lodge since 1877, and has taken an active and prominent part in its deliberations. Being an eloquent and fluent speaker, kindly hearted and pleasing in address, he has been one of the most influential in its councils. In 1878 he was a candidate for Supreme Dictator, and came within four votes of the number given his successful competitor, Past Supreme Dictator Cummings. At the close of the last session he was appointed chairman of the finance committee by Supreme Dictator Hoke. He is of the celebrated family of his name of Kentucky, and has been for some years a judge of one of the State courts. Bro. J. J. Aldrich, of Mayville, N. Y., has been appointed his successor upon the finance committee of the Supreme Lodge.

A MEMORIAL has been issued to the Knights of Honor of the United States by a committee appointed at a mass meeting of the K. of H. Lodges, held recently at Louisville, Ky. The memorial has the approval of Lewis C. Garrigus, Grand Dictator of Kentucky, and Supreme Dictator Hoke. After a few introductory remarks the committee proceed to say as follows:

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor is incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved April 5th, 1876 (pages 3, 4 and 5 Constitution of Supreme Lodge of 1880), with the following powers:

SECTION 1. "Perpetual succession, and be capable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and of purchasing, leasing, holding, granting and receiving in its corporate name, property, real, personal and mixed, and of instituting Grand and subordinate Lodges, as it may see fit, under such laws, rules and regulations as the corporation may enact, not in conflict with the laws of this State (Kentucky), and the United States."

Unlimited power is here granted the Supreme Lodge to enact such laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Grand and subordinate Lodges, and its own body, as it may see fit; provided, same be not in conflict with the laws of Kentucky, or the United States. It is vested with the entire legislative, judicial and executive authority over the Order.

SEC. 2 recites the object of the Order, and authorizes the establishing of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, not to exceed $5.000 to each member, with no restriction as to their manner or means of raising or disposing of same.

SECS. 3, 4 and 5 confer no powers.

SEC. 6 provides that, "The said Supreme Lodge shall provide for the election of such officers as it may deem necessary to transact the business of the corporation, and to further its objects, who shall hold office until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed into office."

The officers necessary, the number and electors thereof, the manner and time of electing same, is wholly with the Supreme Lodge. It is competent, under this authority, to elect and perpetuate themselves in office.

SEC. 7 gives full control of the fund to the Supreme body.

This charter confers most extraordinary powers upon the Supreme Lodge. It can make laws and constitutions, alter, change, amend, and repeal them at pleasure.

It can legalize illegal acts of subordinate Lodges, as has been done by confirming the act of a subordinate Lodge in receiving an applicant under the age prescribed by law (pages 100 and 101 Sup. Lodge Proceedings, 1880).

It can order extraordinary assessments, without providing who shall disburse same, or the manner in which, or the purpose for which, they shall be disbursed.—(Law XXIV, 1880.) It can raise a revenue by unlimited taxation for its purposes, of which purposes it is the sole judge.

It can demoralize and confuse the members by radically changing the ritualistic and secret work, thereby entailing enormous expense, and producing dissatisfaction, with no benefits whatever.

It can provide *how* the members shall be represented in the Grand Lodges and Supreme Lodge, or whether they *shall* be represented.

In fact, to enumerate all its powers, is to say it can do anything not in conflict with the laws of Kentucky and the United States; all of which results from a defective plan of government, immediate remedy for which commands serious consideration.

Legislation by the Supreme Lodge, prompted by the very best interest of the Order on the part of the members, has been, and will be, as at present constituted, excessive, hurried and unconsidered. The enormous expense and brief period of its sessions, occasion hurry and confusion in matters that demand calm deliberation and cool reflection; and suggestions from the Supreme officers, and particularly the Supreme Dictator, are often adopted by reason of their source rather than for their merits.

The members should have a voice in the affairs of the Order through their representatives. The Supreme Lodge is not a representative body; the Grand Lodges are, being composed of representatives chosen directly by the members. No law should be enacted, no change or alteration in the organic law should be made without their sanction. The laws would then be the laws of the Order, and understood, which is now not the case, as the frequent changes afford the members little opportunity to understand one code before it is displaced by another.

This can be accomplished by so amending the charter, as to require the Supreme Lodge first to submit to the subordinate Lodges all proposed laws for the government of the Supreme, Grand and subordinate Lodges, and all general laws and changes of same, and changes of ritualistic and secret work, that they may have an opportunity to examine same, and act thereon, through their representatives in the Grand Lodges; and further provide, that same shall not go into effect until ratified by two-thirds, or at least a majority of the Grand Lodges. An amendment to the charter, and not the Constitution, is proposed.

If it be proper at all, it cannot be too binding upon or placed too far beyond the exclusive control of the Supreme Lodge. If the latter body should never have an inclination to interfere, it will have no occasion to object; if it should, then it cannot.

The intention of this is to lay these matters before the subordinate Lodges; that if they approve the proposition, they may instruct their representatives to the Grand Lodges to there use their efforts to have the representatives to the Supreme Lodge instructed, to there use their efforts to have the Supreme Lodge secure the passage of the proposed amendment by the Kentucky Legislature.

This is no unlawful infringement upon the prerogatives of the Supreme Lodge, or a reflection upon the conduct of the members heretofore or now composing that body; but with full recognition and due appreciation of the rectitude of their intention at all times and in all matters, and that *the good of the Order* is their personal concern no less than every member; to perfect a defective plan of government will, therefore, impress everyone as the sole object of this proposition, and that its merits will recommend it to the members of the Supreme body.

It would be suicidal to close our eyes to the fact that insurance companies are our enemies; that they would spare no means to destroy us; and that by sacrificing principle and money, it is possible for them to obtain position in the Supreme Lodge, where with its present authority and power, they could by unfriendly legislation, in one session, tear down the entire structure.

Let us, therefore, be forcibly reminded of what *can*, and not what *may* be done, and of the imperative necessity of immediate remedy.

Let every subordinate Lodge consider at once, this proposition; and if it meets their approbation, instruct their representatives accordingly.

This will be placed before every subordinate Lodge of the Order before the next election for representatives in December, that concert of action may be had on the subject at the next session of the Supreme Lodge, to be held in the year 1881.

Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association.

Admission fee, $3; Annual dues, $2. The object of this Association is to afford additional protection o $1,000 to all Master Workmen in good standing of the A. O. U. W. The average cost, including assessments, will be about $8 per year, or less than 20 cts. a week For further particulars address, or apply to the Secretary, at the office, No. 38 St. Ann's Building, San Francisco, Cal.

WM. H. JORDAN (Past Grand Master), PRES'T.
E. M. READING, Sec'y.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly. Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

Our Isthmus Avenue.

All the world seems to be working for the development of the Pacific coast, and like Barkis, we are "willin'." The rival canal routes from Atlantic to Pacific oceans across the Isthmus are pushing forward with zealous haste. De Lesseps with his Panama project has made his attack upon the world's purses, and has come off with a victory beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine. The subscription of about $120,000,000 in a few days to carry out a scheme of this kind is certainly a surprise to most people in this country. Something over $1,000,000 worth of the stock was taken in San Francisco, where the Panama has not been looked upon as the popular route. The present state of the enterprise is that the stock has all been taken, the books closed, and there seems nothing for De Lesseps to do now, but to break ground and go forward with the mammoth ditch. He has secured the services of Hon. R. W. Thompson, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, to lead his American adherents.

The success of De Lesseps has proved a sort of bomb in the camp of the Nicaragua route people, and they are stirred to unusual activity. The dispatches of Wednesday morning brought the text of a bill introduced in Congress to incorporate the Maratime Canal Company of Nicaragua, in which U. S. Grant heads the liat of incorporators. The bill provides that the capital stock shall consist of 1,000,000 shares at $100 per share, thus yielding a fund of $100,000,000 for the construction of the canal. One per cent of the value of the stock shall be paid at the time of subscription, and other payments at such time as the directors shall determine. The bill, it is expected, will pass Congress with but little delay, and the enterprise will be pushed forward with the full force of the comparative cheapness of the route, and the pride of the country in having an avenue across the Isthmus wholly under American control. As soon as the charter is obtained and the subscription books opened, the real test of the project will come, for the money is the root of the venture after all.

Thus the two rival canal routes have entered the lists together with the apparent lead in the possession of DeLesseps. We of this coast can but rejoice at the speed of the contestants, for if each succeeds in gaining the requisite funds there seems little to prevent the building of both canals. It may be of advantage to have competition, providing both enterprises can be supported by the business there will be to be done; if not, a combined effort to put through a single canal would be preferable. The future alone can decide all issues and in the meantime we can but hope that no disaster will interfere with the speedy union of the oceans.

It may be expected that the canal projects even during the process of construction will give a new impetus to Pacific coast industries. It is announced that P. Huerne, an architect of this city, has received an appointment from M. Convreux, chief engineer of the Panama canal, as head engineer and agent for making plans and furnishing materials for the inauguration of the construction of the canal. Much of the machinery needed will be manufactured in this city, and the material will be purchased here also. This will bring activity to our founderies and machine shops and also have an indirect effect upon the produce market by increasing the number of well paid consumers. It will also bring to this a new tide of capable immigrants who will come to invest in productive enterprises because the coast will be brought so much nearer to the world's markets. To those who have already enlisted in Pacific coast production and have had to bear the burden of shipment around the Horn or overland the new outlet will bring encouragement and better returns for their labor.

It does seem from all indications that the Pacific coast is now upon the course toward a wider and sounder prosperity than ever before. It is true that now and then some manipulator in the stock market folds his tent and steals away for new fields in the East where people are not so well educated in stock gambling mysteries as they are here. Many of these men have done but little for the real prosperity of our coast but have rather amassed their wealth by shrewd ventures to secure the money which others have earned in the small industries of life. They have invested little or nothing in true productive enterprises, and consequently were not firmly wedded to the best interests of the country. The few of this class who have left us are over balanced by the many active eastern capitalists who are now buying our mines and our farming lands and spending money freely to develop the properties they have acquired. We can well afford to exchange citizens with the East if the transfers should continue in the kind of material which has thus far been delivered.

Meantime the railroad projects which are to open new quarters of our State, are being pushed with vigor and all the benefits of competition seem to be promised to the most remote corners of the State. There was never better heart and hope among the people, and the decade now beginning promises to be the most important and interesting one in our existence.

United States Fish Culture.

We have just received from the Smithsonian Institution, the report of Hon. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, concerning the work done under his management during the year 1878. It is a massive volume of more than 1,000 pages, and is full of valuable information concerning food fishes and other things pertaining thereto. We shall not attempt an outline of the features of the report, for they are so many that the space we have at command would only allow us to catalogue them. Rather would we call attention to the immensity of the work undertaken, by referring to what has been done by the United States within our own State. We read that the season of 1878 proved the most productive in the history of the establishment on McCloud river, and the number of eggs of the California salmon obtained was truly enormous. There were taken 14,000,000 eggs, a number far exceeding those taken in any one season by all the salmon establishments of the world put together. Mr. Stone, who had the work in hand, reports that 18,000,000 eggs could have been taken, but there was no need for so many. The fish from which these eggs were drawn were taken between August 20th and October 5th. Several times from 7,000 to 9,000 fish were taken from the water in a day. Of the 14,000,000 eggs taken, part were hatched out at the McCloud river establishment for the maintenance of the supply in the Sacramento river, and the balance sent to the East; a part being sent to foreign countries in return for their fishes sent to our commissioner.

It must interest all Californians to read of the way in which our peerless native salmon is being transplanted to the waters of the world. Mr. Baird writes that, owing to the very high opinion entertained by European fish culturists of the California salmon as a food fish, both on account of the ease of its cultivation and the fact that it resists higher temperatures of water than the Atlantic salmon, it was determined to renew the experiment by a transmission in 1878; and Mr. Mather was authorized to repack the eggs in his own way and accompany them to their destination. In accordance with instructions he therefore met the car containing the eggs from California at Chicago, and received 250,000 for Germany, 100,000 for France, 100,000 for Great Britain and 100,000 for the Netherlands. These he carried to his residence at Newark, and after repacking them by his own method, he took passage by the Bremen steamer *Oder*, and arrived at Bremerhaven on the 23d of October. The consignment for France was shipped from Southampton, on the way, and that for England was sent, for the most part, to the Southport aquarium. The eggs for the Netherlands were met by an agent of the government at Bremen and transported to Amsterdam, where they were hatched out by the Zoological Garden. The new venture proved to be a perfect success, a very small percentage of the eggs failing to be hatched out. Of the eggs of the German consignment, 45,000 were sent directly to Mr. Haack, at Huningen, for introduction into the Rhine. One hundred and fifteen thousand were sent to Mr. Shuster, at Freiburg, for the Danube and the Rhine; and 30,000 to Hameln, for the river Weser. Various smaller lots were distributed to other places; and all were successfully hatched out and placed in their destined waters. The 100,000 sent to France were also hatched out with comparatively small loss and introduced into various rivers of the republic. Those for the Netherlands were equally successful. The number actually received in Amsterdam was estimated at 85,000, and of these over 60,000 produced healthy fish, and were planted in various streams.

Another feature of Prof. Baird's report of especial interest to Californians is a paper by R. A. Poppe, of Sonoma, describing the introduction of carp to this State by the late J. A. Poppe. It is the first complete account ever published of an effort which must be counted of great service to the State, for carp are now to be found in ponds in all parts of California, and their successful growth is leading to the building of artificial ponds and stocking of natural ones by many land owners. It is a story of deep interest which is told of Mr. Poppe's unyielding endeavor. How he obtained 83 carp in Germany and started with them across the Atlantic, with his own hands nursing them during the voyage, continually pouring the water back as it ran from the first can through the second into the third; thus keeping his fish in the same water, because he could get no fresh water for them. Despite his effort, and because of the lack of ice to cool the water, more than three-fourths of the first died before he reached New York harbor, and more died while the steamer lay in quarantine. When he landed in New York city he had only eight alive to give the benefit of fresh water. Hence he came overland, and arrived in San Francisco August 5, 1872, with the eight still alive; but delay here caused more to die, and he reached his ponds near Sonoma, with only five puny fish, "not larger than a steel pen"—the very smallest of the lot with which he started from Germany. The hardiness of the carp enabled these five to thrive; and in May, 1873, the five had grown to be each 16 inches in length, and they were attended by a progeny of 3,000. Henceforward Mr. Poppe's effort was eminently satisfactory.

His ponds became stocked, and he sold fish to other breeders, and they, too, filled their ponds, and ate and sold the fish; until now, as we have said, the whole State is being interested in carp culture. Mr. Poppe's life was spared until he saw the full success of his persistent enterprise; and his memory may be cherished as one who enriched his chosen State by the introduction of a new and valuable food supply.

In addition to his account of the introduction of this fish to California, Mr. R. A. Poppe gives a paragraph concerning the adaptation of carp to this State, which seems well justified by the experience of many in this State. He says: As to the probable extent to which carp culture may be carried in California, and what its probable success will be, no one, of course, can be able to say. That it can become profitable, I have not the least doubt. The carp, more than any other fish common to us here in the extreme west, is hardy, prolific, and does excellently in our waters. It can be raised with much less trouble and expense than any other, and is as good if not better than any. There are hundreds of acres of marsh and waste lands in California which, by a little labor could be prepared for the culture of the carp. An acre devoted to this purpose is the most profitable investment a farmer could make. Anyone making the experiment will acknowledge beyond a doubt, that the money necessary was never invested to better purpose. Besides supplying the market, there is a delicious dish for home consumption.

THE drainage of ancient Rome was perfect. The famous sewers of Tarquinius Priscus lasted over 700 years, and he had them built of such vast dimensions that a wagon of hay could be driven through them. Then came the northern barbarians and pests and earthquakes. The aqueducts were ruined; the grand sewerage became clogged up, and its existence forgotten. Strange to say, there is no map of the present sewerage of Rome, no certain knowledge of the complicated network of drains that lie under the many and tortuous streets. This work has been taken in hand lately. It is, however, a labor of many years, and its completion depends on the length of the present government. It is an undertaking that has been commenced many times by the popes at various epochs: by the French during the occupation and possession of Rome by the First Napoleon; by Pius IX; and now by the Italian government.—*Rome Letter.*

WHY A PUMP WILL NOT LIFT HOT WATER.—The suction pump depends for its action on atmospheric pressure. When the piston of such a pump is raised, a vacuum is formed beneath it, and the water from the well or reservoir is forced to follow the piston up to the top of its stroke, by the atmospheric pressure on the water surface with which the pump is connected. When the attempt is made to lift very hot water, however, the rise of the piston causes an abundant evolution of steam or vapor from the water surface, which fills the space beneath the piston. This steam or vapor has considerable tension, and exerts a sufficient back pressure to counterbalance and equalize the atmospheric pressure. On this account, the lifting of hot water, save for very small lifts, is impossible. When hot liquids are to be pumped, therefore, the point of supply should not be below the pump, but rather a little above it, so that the liquid may flow into it.

POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.—We have several times made allusion in these columns to the use of oil for softening down the violent action of the sea waves. According to the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* some recent experiments were made at Peterhead, and struck the assembled Scotchmen as so successful that the proposal to lay oil on to the mouths of harbors by means of pipes, was discussed as a not very remote project. Bottles filled with oil were sunk to the bottom of the harbor in which the sea was breaking heavily. The oil was then released, and rising to the surface, it exercised an immediate and magical effect in smoothing the troubled waters. Instead of the waves breaking, the sea became quite smooth and glassy-looking, and there was a visible softening down of the waves, which, in place of being sharp and crested, were turned into long, undulating seas.

COFFEE GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was a premium lately given to Mrs. E. S. Warner, of Manatee, Florida, for the first coffee ripened in the open air in the United States. The seed was obtained by Mrs. Warner from Cardova, Mexico. In a letter lately received from the gentleman who sent the seed, we read that in Cardova they prefer to plant coffee in fresh, timbered land, cutting out at first only the underbrush, and then removing the trees gradually, thus securing both such shade and ventilation as the coffee trees require. The banana plant makes a good shade for coffee plants, as the under leaves may be trimmed out to give the coffee room. Coffee requires a rich vegetable soil or manure. This connection of the banana with coffee seems a natural one; and as some of our Southern friends still think they can grow bananas, they may succeed with coffee at the same time.

A GALVESTON woman, just married, wishing to impress her husband with her ability as a house-keeper, bawled out to the servant as she entered the door: "Matildy, bring me the washboard; I want to wash the potatoes for dinner."

Manufactures and Interest.

Just now the attention of the public is drawn prominently in the direction of home manufactures. California is not as prosperous as her sister States just at this moment, and we are beginning to think that we must establish manufactories to work up our raw material. The question is, whether we can do this under the conditions existing here at present. Theorizing is all very well, and "general principle" statements sound nicely. But have we the men among us with the nerve to put their money into manufacturing and take it out of the old grooves where it earns interest without responsibility.

The truth of the matter is, that our California capitalists have, in the way of manufactures, done very little. They have never taken any risk. They let the poor man do that. In other countries, capitalists start up an establishment, put in their money honestly, and go to work. If the thing fails, they lose their money; but if it succeeds, they are gainers. They take ordinary business chances, of course.

With us it is different. A man or a few men want to start up a manufacturing establishment, and must rent premises or put up buildings, and buy machinery, and have some means to start in on. With the necessary knowledge of how to accomplish their object with the works prepared, they haven't the money to prepare them. They therefore go to the capitalist. He does not ask them how many men the project will give employment to, nor how much they can make per annum. He asks them what *security they can give* for the money. He don't propose to go into any manufacturing institution with his money. He wants, simply, to lend it. If they can give good security and pay good interest, all right; if not, they may say good-morning.

Now, there is more truth than poetry in this statement. Nearly every man who has started in at a manufacturing business here has had the same experience.

The consequence is, that the manufacturing establishments of California are fewer than they should be. The capitalists are more money lenders than anything else. Another result is, that what institutions there are in existence, are on a smaller scale than they should be. Persistent men go to work with a desire to build up a business, and those who can't give security must do the best they can, or give up the idea.

It is the poor man who takes the risk in all these transactions. He has got to run the works, take all the responsibilities and chances, and the risk of failure. The capitalist sits in his office and draws the interest. If it does not come promptly, he shuts down, and that is the end of the works. He loses nothing. It makes no difference to him.

Those who have had the temerity to go into manufacturing here have always had to fight their way against older established institutions East. They have had to overcome the absurd prejudice against home productions. They have had to pay higher wages than their competitors, and higher expenses also. But the worst fight they have had is with high interest. When they overcame all other obstacles, there stood the interest in the way. The man supposed to be their "backer" and helper financially, is the man drawing the life blood from the institution in the shape of interest. He is the "Old Man of the Sea" on the shoulders of the business, bearing it down.

We must not expect to make any advance in manufacturing here until these conditions are changed. People ought to be satisfied to invest their money legitimately in an enterprise, and depend upon its profits. Unless our capitalists will do this, it will be extremely difficult for us to compete successfully with similar establishments East. Or perhaps some enterprising capitalists from the East will come here and go into manufacturing among us, as they are already coming and buying up our good mines, under the noses of our money-lending, interest-consuming capitalists. When they do, perhaps our monied men will come to their senses and start in to help the State in the way they should have done long ago.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.—A Washington dispatch says: The attempt to take the Indian census by the patriarchal plan met with great obstacles. Special agents notified census officials that, owing to the Indians scattering and their superstitious reluctance to give the names of themselves and families, they have been unable to make any headway yet among the savage tribes, and must have more men and money. Secretary Schurz directed the Indian agents to assist in the matter, but they do not seem to have obeyed very effectively. It is not expected to have any reports in this year, and it appears the attempt to take families by name will have to be abandoned.

CONSIDERATE mother to governess: "Miss Smith, don't let Alfred and Jamie sit down on the damp grass, for fear they should catch cold. When they are tired you can sit down and take them on your lap."

THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

Progress of Engineering in America.

Until the close of the last century, natural power had ever been employed in its most primitive forms. Wind and water were the only motive powers called in to aid man in his labors; and the appliances to utilize them were of the simplest possible character. It is true, some great engineering works were undertaken and completed; but only at large expenditure of mere labor and muscle. But with the introduction of steam, in 1778, a new wide field was opened up for the exercise of the genius of the engineer and mechanic. The invention of Watts was a triumph which set men to thinking, and its successful application contributed more to the prosperity and welfare of nations, and the advancement of science and mechanism, in the next succeeding century, than had been achieved by the united efforts of all previous time. Perhaps in no part of the world has it given birth to greater activity, or accomplished greater triumphs, than in the United States.

At a late meeting of civil engineers in St. Louis, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. O. Chanute, summarizing the progress and wonderful growth which engineering has made in this country, and alluding to the high position which the United States has attained among nations. From this paper we briefly summarize as follows: In the matter of supplying towns with water, the application of steam as a power, and the improvements made in pumping machines, engineers have made a gain of 50% over what was accomplished 20 years ago. There are now 569 towns and cities in the United States and Canada supplied with water works, involving 13,000 miles of pipe, 10,000 of which is of cast iron. Important progress has also been made in canal engineering; and we now have 3,257 miles of canal.

Experiments are in progress in the way of steam propulsion, which it is confidently expected will effect a saving of fully 37% over present methods. In railways, Americans were among the first to appreciate Stephenson's inventions of 1828, and are foremost among nations in utilizing it. The United States leads the world in the extent of her lines, reaching 86,000 miles; all Europe has but 90,000, and the balance of the world only 25,000. Our railroad engineers and locomotive builders lead all others. Our roads reach farther and cost less than any others, and our engines pull heavier trains and run more miles in a year, or during their lifetime, than those of any other nation. The Pennsylvania railroad was pronounced one of the best, if not the best, managed railroad in the world. [The present writer would name the Baltimore and Ohio as the only road whose management can be pronounced either equal or superior to that of the Pennsylvania.] In regard to bridges, there are now in the United States 900 miles of these structures—one-third of them stone or iron, and two-thirds wood. [The East river bridge, at New York, may be instanced as the boldest conception of bridge construction ever attempted.] The matter of river improvements is just now attracting much attention, and the fact is being realized that, until quite recently, but little has really been done in this direction. It has been demonstrated that the currents of the largest rivers may be controlled by simple brush dikes. The movable dam on the Ohio—a French idea—has already proved a success, and the best engineering talent in the country is now engaged in effecting certain needed modifications required to meet the peculiar nature and needs of our rivers. The recent improvements to navigation at Hell Gate and Flood Rock were referred to as great and novel feats of engineering. In telegraphic and gas engineering, we have made wonderful strides. In the former, we lead the world; in the latter, since 1850, the number of companies has increased from 50 to 900, with a capital of $200,000,000. In metallurgy, the increase of our blast furnaces is especially notable. In the amount of iron produced, we are next to England, Germany standing third. Our steel industry, which is now second only to that of Great Britain, will exceed that country in another year. Our increase has been 50% in two years. Our mining industry, especially in regard to the precious metals, is simply enormous. The petroleum industry was briefly alluded to. Our exports of that product are now the fifth on the list in point of value. In agricultural engineering, our progress has been truly wonderful, and before this all other branches become as dust in the valley. In the plow alone the annual saving of labor in producing our crops amounts to fully $36,000,000 less than the same work would have cost 30 years ago. It is in ship-building and maritime trade alone that we have lost ground during the last two decades. This decadence is attributed to the war of rebellion, and to unequal competition with England in ship-building, and the superiority of iron over wood—an industry to which our engineers and capitalists have not given proper attention; but it was confidently predicted that in the early future we shall once more assume our proper place on the ocean.—*Californian.*

THE owner of a pair of bright eyes says the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her eyes a moment, inquired naively, "Are your eyes new ones?"

THE medicinal rule is that an elevation of 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea confers immunity from yellow fever.

Milk and Mystery.

The following communication, by a writer in the *Rural Press*, and the editor's comments, presents a phase of the "milk industry" which may seem novel to our readers. We hope there are not many such establishments in our city. Perhaps the coming Legislature may let a little light into the matter. We quote:

EDITORS PRESS:—I saw an article in your paper on city milk. Perhaps my experience may be of some interest. I engaged on a San Francisco milk ranch one afternoon and went to work at once. We had not a drop of milk for tea, and, after tea, we commenced to milk and had less than 13 half-cans of milk from the cows. To my surprise we put into the wagon 21 full and overflowing cans and started for the city. After the return of the wagon I washed the cans, but it was a much more difficult job than I expected, as there was some curious stuff in the bottom of the cans difficult to remove and a mystery to me.—M. J. O'B., Merced.

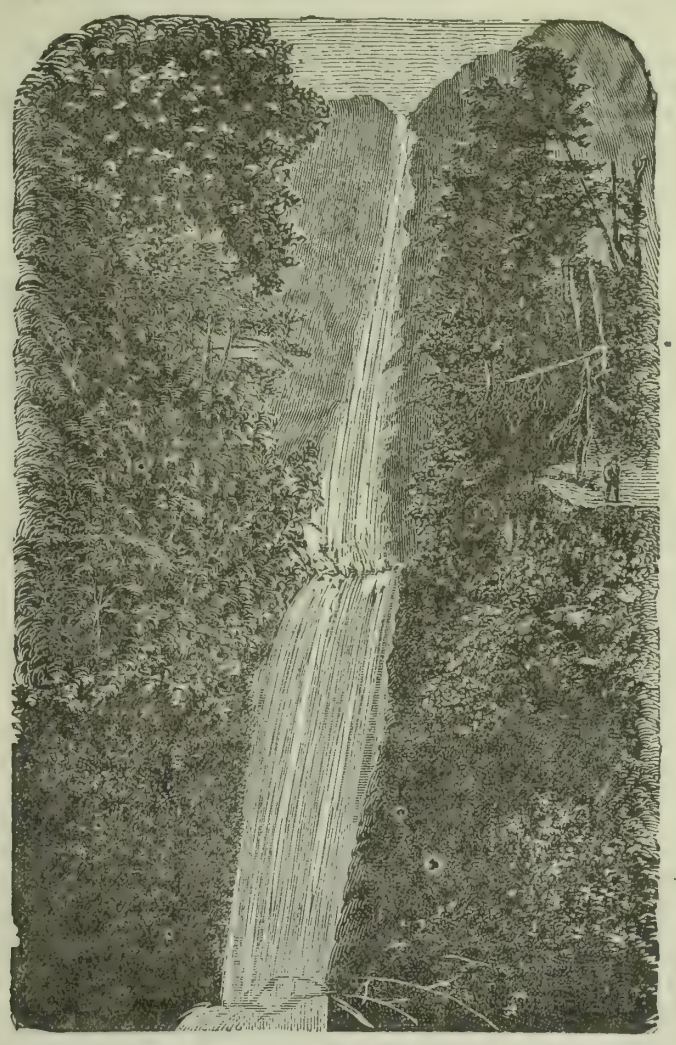
This statement of experience on a city milk ranch cannot prove very consoling to our city readers, who use milk from the back lots. Our correspondent evidently chanced upon one of the most pronounced of milk-making establishments. We did not know there was such an institution in the city. Watering milk is, of course, a sort of a classic art with milkmen; but no milkman can increase his product as described by our correspondent by the use of water alone. There was evidently an emulsion of whitish, sweetish matter, which padded out the amount of milk and gave it a rich, heavy appearance, which would deceive the unthinking into the idea that they were securing a very creamy liquid. Of course, setting for the cream would have dispelled the illusion, but the milk-maker was doubtless wise enough to sell his mixture to some restaurant or other establishment, where it was to be doused into coffee soon after it arrived. There are so many ways of "ennobling" milk, that it is impossible for us to tell what the nature of the deposit is in the cans which gave our correspondent so much trouble. If any of our city milk consumers find anything in their milk which puzzles them, we shall be glad to examine it for them if samples are furnished. We believe that San Francisco has better milk, as a rule, than any large city in the country; but it is not well to rest in fancied security. Bad milk is one of the most insidious foes a man can admit to his household, and all should be on the watch against it.

UTILIZING LEATHER SCRAPS.—A process for making buttons, heels, etc., out of powdered leather has been patented in France. The leather waste which is used, is first freed of all fatty substances by being cleansed and then immersed for an hour in a warm bath having a temperature of about 66° centigrade. Next the leather must be dried in a rotating drum located in a room having also a temperature of 66°. Then it is ground fine or coarse, as desired, after which it is cast into shapes and heated to about 120° centigrade. Then it is finished off by being subjected for 10 minutes to a pressure of from 700 to 800 lbs.

CONTRACTS have been let for grading 18 miles of railroad from San Diego northward.

Another Waterfall on the Columbia.

In our issue of December 1st, we gave an engraving of La Tourelle falls on the Columbia river together with some interesting statements concerning this mighty water course of the North. Along the same river there are many cascades, and another of them is shown on this page. It is known as Multnoma falls. The engraving is from Mr. Conklin's forthcoming book, "Picturesque Northwest," to which we have frequently alluded. The "Multnoma" falls are about 700 feet high, and divided into two sections; the upper being 500 and the lower 200 feet. The first section falls into a pool, carved from a rock, about 20 feet in diameter, filled with the finest mountain trout, and festooned with the finest maiden-hair and other delicate ferns. At this pool, hemmed in by the botanists' choicest studies, from fern to mountain timbers, and protected and ornamented by rocks and boulders, a general formation of the whole producing a concave grotto in the side of the mountain, over and down which "Multnoma" chooses her leap, is a model picnic ground, where one can be scared into superstition by the echo of his own voice.



MULTNOMA FALL ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.—In a note addressed to the French Academy (*Comptes Rendus*, p. 446), M. L. Amat calls attention to the fact that the electrical phenomena produced by the friction of the hairy coat of animals, acquire a remarkable intensity in tropical countries, especially to the north of the Sahara, toward the 35th degree of latitude. At an altitude of 2,500 to 3,600 ft., he found that by passing a comb through the hair of the head or beard, sparks might be produced two or three inches in length. The phenomenon occurred at its best at from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, when the weather was warm and dry. In horses the effects are still more marked, and the hairs of their tail stand out from each other so as to form a sort of fan. If the hairs be touched, a crackling of the sparks is heard, and at night these are distinctly visible. Sparks are also easily produced by the use of the brush or currycomb. According to M. Amat, the electricity developed in the tail of the horse is positive, as he learned by experiment. Naturally, during rainy or moist weather, the electrical tension is considerably lessened, and it is likewise less sensible in the stable than in the open air. In man the accumulation of the electric fluid is not so great as in the horse, doubtless because he is not so well insulated from the earth as the latter, the horny hoofs of which furnish insulating supports.

HUMAN POWER.—At a late national trial of hand fire engines, Prof. Hartig made some experiments on human power for short intervals. The engines were worked by foot soldiers, on a warm day, and under an exposure to the direct rays of the sun. The mean velocity of the handles was 5.81 ft. per second; the mean value of the effective work for each man, 163.32 ft.-lbs. per second; or about 4.1 times the value which Morin and Weisbach assumed for the average of eight hours continuous labor.

The United States Compared With European Nations.

The total valuation of the natural wealth of the leading nations of the earth, according to the best authority, ranks as follows:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland head the list with a capital valuation of 44,400 millions of dollars. Next comes France, with a valuation of 36,700 millions.

The third in order is the United States, with 32,000 millions.

Next follows Germany, with 22,000 millions; Russia, with 15,000 millions, and the Low Countries with 11,150 millions, collectively.

The average annual income, per inhabitant, of the various nations, makes a better showing for our own country, and presents the singular fact of an equal per capita income for both the United States and Great Britain of $165 for each man, woman and child in the two countries. France ranks next with $125. Then follow the British colonies with $90; Germany, $85; Scandinavia, also, $85, while Russia, with her 90,000,000 of inhabitants, is quite out of sight. With her imperfect statistics, no reliable estimate of income can be made.

But it is in the annual accumulations of wealth that the United States far exceeds all other nations, leading off with 825 millions, while France follows next, but at a long distance, with only 375 millions; then comes Great Britain with 325 millions, and Germany with 200 millions. The bare *increase* of wealth in the United States since 1850, according to good English authority, would purchase the whole German empire with its centuries of accumulations, its farms, banks, cities, shipping, manufactures and mines. With these facts before the world, it is no wonder that Clare Sewell Read who, during the past year has visited this country in the interest of British industry, reported on his return that "the American nation is destined to become the greatest in the world;" or that a late number of the London *Spectator* should exclaim: "America excites the half awe-struck admiration of the world at her material prosperity!" Every day that the sun rises upon this nation there is more than two and a half millions of dollars added to its wealth.

The recent estimation of the population of English cities furnishes results which afford an opportunity to make some interesting comparisons with the cities of the United States. London alone, stands out in advance of any city in the United States—not only in its aggregate, but also in its actual increase of population. Apart from that city which most wonderfully maintains its supremacy by an increase of 366,000 in 8 years; the other great cities of England fall below the measure of the same class of cities in the United States. Liverpool is fully equalled by Brooklyn or Chicago. The great city of Manchester has gained only 10,630 in numbers since 1871; and that city together with Leeds and Bradford, unitedly, contain a population only equal to that of Philadelphia alone. The great manufacturing cities of Sheffield and Birmingham, Liverpool and Hull, Newcastle and Bristol, which represent the commercial interests of England, have only increased 10% during the past 8 years. The great manufacturing city of Manchester has gained only 3% during the past 8 years; and it is quite noticeable to observe that the cities of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis are fairly running away from the ancient and historic cities of British commerce.

The aggregate population of the 15 largest cities of England is 6,843,000. This includes London, which counts more than half the entire enumeration. The aggregate of the 15 largest cities in the United States is 5,654,282. Another decade will carry this municipal growth quite beyond the aggregate of the English cities, the majority of which date their importance back to or before the 14th century.

It was claimed as quite a triumph, in 1871, that there were 12 English cities which numbered a population of 100,000 or more. The present report brings that number up to 16. But the census of the United States, just completed, gives us *twenty* of that rank, with many others closely approaching it. If this comparison of cities was extended to the nations on the continent of Europe, it would be even more favorable for us than in its relation to England alone.

The future of the United States, when contemplated in the light and logic of statistics already realized, fairly staggers our faith. Our rapid increase in population and wealth, as shown by the census returns, is already the wonder of the world. We have all the elements for sustaining a population fully equal to that of the most populous nations of Europe. A few statistics in that direction may be interesting: Georgia is as large as England, and is capable of supporting 10,000,000 of inhabitants. California, with a little less than 1,000,000 of people, is nearly as large as France, and quite as capable of supporting as large a population. If Texas was as densely populated as Massachusetts, and there is no reason why it might not become so, it would contain 52,000,000 souls. If the whole territory of the Union was so thickly settled as the State of Massachusetts, our population would reach 560,000,000. If it contained as many to the square mile as England, it would number a population almost equal to the entire globe at the present time.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

[Consolidated with Pacific Workman.]

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(Formerly the Golden Gate Sentinel.)

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One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
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Recommended to the support of the Fraternity at large—by resolution of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California, at Sacramento, Feb. 6th, 1880.

San Francisco, - January 1, 1881

Call the Roll.—The recent violent death of a member of the A. O. U. W., in this city, calls up the question, are there any other such members belonging to the Order, who are on the downward course by reason of indulging their appetite for strong drink? We are reliably informed that the member in question has for some time been drinking freely; in fact, so apparent had it become, that his employers were compelled to notify him that his services would no longer be required after the 1st of January. This, it seems to us, is a case in which a brother has been allowed to continue his membership in the Order, when it was a self-evident fact that such membership would prove a loss to the Order at large. Our Oakland correspondent, in our last issue of the Watchman, spoke forcibly and truthfully of the evils which result to the Order from the habitual drinking of intoxicating liquors. We are glad to learn that some of the Lodges try to stop the evil. Notably is this so in a case which recently occurred in one of the interior Lodges (Enterprise, of San Jose, we believe), where a member was dropped from the roll on account of his intoxicating habits, and 12 months after the Order got rid of him, he died, saving $2,000. Meanwhile we would suggest that the roll be called all along the line, and thus see if there is not any material which an investigating committee might get rid of. The new year is a good time to remove the chaff from the wheat. By all means let it be done.

We have received a query from Oscar Robinson, Colusa, Cal., asking our opinion as to the most appropriate monument to place over the grave of the late Bro. Oliver. We would suggest that some of the brothers of the Lodges which he organized, might give the benefit of their artistic knowledge for this worthy enterprise. Let a competent committee be appointed (and perhaps our worthy Grand Recorder would act in conjunction with them), and the best and most appropriate design can be chosen, or the ideas from several can be incorporated into one. This, it seems to us, would be a good way to do.

Outside Associations.—We have received communications (pro and con), concerning the "Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association," and the "Select Knights of the A. O. U. W." Neither of these associations belong to the A. O. U. W. organizations. There is a decided difference of opinions as to their merits among some of our best and most sincere Workmen. Can brothers best settle their quarrels in public print? We think a heated discussion concerning these associations in the Watchman would do more harm than good to the Order at this time, and shall govern our columns accordingly.

Compulsory Separation.

Under our system, when a jurisdiction has 2,000 members in good standing, it may petition and thereupon the Supreme Lodge may set apart such jurisdiction to collect and disburse its own beneficiary fund under certain restrictions not necessary to enumerate for the purposes of this article. It would seem to follow logically that the Supreme Lodge ought to possess the right to compel separation of a jurisdiction when the best interests of the Order might so require. The one appears to us should follow as the corollary of the other. This subject is brought prominently to our notice by several of the small jurisdictions, notably that of Maryland. The complaint is made that most of the jurisdictions under the direct supervision of the Supreme Lodge are composed principally of fresh material, amongst whom the death-rate is very low, while Ohio, which was once a separate jurisdiction, but fell back to her first estate on account of her membership falling below 2,000, has an exceedingly high death-rate, while now she has more than sufficient members for a separate jurisdiction.

It is contended that under the Relief Law, Ohio should pay her assigned maximum number of assessments, and then if continuing persistently above that, the extra burden should fall on the whole Order alike, instead of on the young jurisdictions where the losses average a lower per cent. than elsewhere. Furthermore, it is alleged that the heavy assessments prevailing in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction, as a result of this state of things, stifles their energy and retards their growth, so that other Orders put us to a disadvantage because of the wrong that is done.

There is force in these arguments, a force so great that the Supreme Lodge should give them the most careful consideration, and bravely do what may be necessary to give such relief as may be safely done. Assuming that the law should be so changed that the Supreme Lodge might force a jurisdiction into separation, it is plain that to force such separation should not be obligatory on that body, any more than it is now obligatory to grant the petition of a jurisdiction to be made separate. It may be conceded that we have now an extreme case in the relation of Ohio to the balance of the Order under the beneficiary department of the Supreme Lodge, and yet so near is she to the 2,000 limit that to force her against her will into separation, might speedily result in so decimating her ranks as to compel a resumption of the same relations she now holds, with a probable increase of her death-rate, for the poorest risks would be more likely to hold fast than the better ones. We present this phase of the question to show the difficulties and dangers that would attend the exercise of the power, once bestowed, on the part of the Supreme Lodge, to force into existence separate jurisdictions. And yet we believe that our laws should provide that under proper restrictions, and when the best interests of the Order should plainly require it, the Supreme Lodge should possess the power to create separate jurisdictions even against the will of those most directly interested, firmly adhering, as we do, to the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the Grand Lodge in February. It promises to be one of the grandest fraternal meetings ever held in this city. The Mechanics' pavilion, corner Market and Eighth streets, has been chosen as the place for the reception. The programme will include addresses, musical and literary exercises, a ball and supper. The entire membership of the State are invited, with their ladies. No pains will be spared to make the event one to be remembered in the annals of the A. O. U. W. in this State. Brothers who intend to visit the city will do well to postpone their coming till that time; and it will well repay all to make a special visit to the Bay City.

We intend to publish a double-sheet edition of the Watchman (24 pages), January 15th. It will consist of choice reading, and will be graced with several fine illustrations. Recorders and officers of Lodges are requested to send us the names of the newly-elected officers, together with representatives to the Grand-Lodge session. Items concerning the progress of different Lodges will also be thankfully received.

Our New Officers.

We suppose the officers elect for the first term of 1881, are duly impressed with the responsibilities of their positions. A Lodge that conducts its business with dispatch, whose officers are fully imbued with a spirit of pride in their work, cannot fail of success. We therefore say to those members who have been honored with official positions, and are not letter perfect in their duties, to at once begin and show the Lodge that in giving them "chairs," they selected the "right man in the right place." It is not such a hard task to memorize the "work" as some imagine. It only requires a little zeal on the part of an officer. The Order expects it of all members who have been honored with official positions. Officers should remember that in thus taking the initiatory, and doing the "work" in good style, they are setting an example which may be followed for years. If the Lodge has heretofore been weak, perhaps this newly-awakened zeal of officers may be the turning point in its success.

The presiding officer can do much to bring out the talent of members. By a wisely directed effort on his part, many a member who is not confident of his own powers, may be led to be one of the most useful members of the Lodge. But members should not depend too much on the presiding officer for the purpose of bringing their "light from under the bushel." They should strive to speak themselves, and with each succeeding repetition they will gain confidence, and in the end can express themselves upon any subject that may come up.

Old and experienced members should assist their new officers as far as possible, and thus make it easy for them instead of hard. They should lend all the assistance in their power to make the meetings agreeable and effectual. We would also suggest that older and bolder members should encourage and draw out the talent that may lie hidden in their modest and younger brothers.

Officers and members should always remember that upon the prosperity of each and every subordinate Lodge depends the success of the Order. Give us live officers, live members, and the future may be well left to itself. Let Workmen vie with each other in bringing in new recruits, and thus keep up a continual infusion of fresh blood. The new year opens auspiciously for California. Let Workmen see to it that the A. O. U. W. share in the general prosperity which now seems dawning upon our Golden State.

We understand that it is the intention of many of our Deputies to install no Master of a Lodge into office who is not proficient in the secret work; and we mention this fact to give it our commendation. Regarding, as we do, the fraternal features of our Order as the foundation on which it must stand or fall, we would have none other superior in this regard, and perfect "work" is one of the most essential factors in promoting success in any society of this character. Not only should the Master be fully qualified in the secret work, but also the Foreman, for at any moment he is liable to be called to do the duties of the chief officer. The experience of the oldest and most successful fraternal societies are full of instruction on this point and we cannot afford to disregard them. Any improvements we may be able to make certainly do not lie in the way of performing our ceremonies in a slip-shod and careless manner. And now, while we are upon this subject, the suggestion is ventured that some of our Lodges that are just now suffering from what the doctors call inanition, could be most effectually cured if only the new officers, from the highest to the lowest, would come into their respective positions with no portion of their duties unlearned. How thoroughly true it is, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, can be most satisfactorily, and, we may add, wonderfully exemplified by following the suggestion before mentioned.

Members should attend the installation of officers of their Lodges. They should show them that they have not only given them their votes, but will sustain them in their work, and if need be, watch them and see that they do their duty fully. We take it that it is considerable encouragement to new officers to see the members turn out in force.

Our energetic agent, J. J. Hassell, sends us 10 new subscribers from Chico, Cal. Thanks for the favor.

1881—A New Volume.

With this number of the Watchman we commence a new volume—Vol. 5. In looking back over the year just brought to a close, we see much that brings to us pleasure and satisfaction. The Order has steadily pressed forward, extending its beneficent arms around many a home, and bringing in its joyful wake such deeds of benevolence as would never have fallen to desolate firesides, were it not for the A. O. U. W. Let anyone read the touching words of the stricken widow, published in our last issue, and then say that the A. O. U. W. is not a grand and glorious institution. This case is but one of many which have been blessed by the Order's benefactions. Homes—desolate, dreary homes—have been lighted up by its ministrations. Truly, it is a grand work upon which we are engaged—this one of lightening the cares and smoothing the sorrows of our wives and children.

In closing this volume we are pleased to record the fact that the Watchman has an increased list of friends. This fact serves to encourage us to greater exertions to merit their confidence. We have striven to conduct our paper upon as correct a plane as our knowledge of the Order and its needs would admit. In this we hope we have succeeded, and if an increased subscription list is a sign that we have met with the Order's best wishes, then we are confident of having the respect and esteem of the members. From all over the coast, and also in the Eastern States, we have received assurance that the Watchman is a creditable representative of the A. O. U. W. For this token of esteem we are truly grateful. Newspapers are like men. A kind word, an encouraging smile will call forth renewed exertions from both editors and publishers. But one of the most potent forces to give tone and sustenance to a newspaper is a healthy subscription list. This the Watchman is continually receiving, and we hope to make the paper, in all its features, a welcome visitor to every Workman's family.

The A. O. U. W. in California ought to have a membership of 15,000 at the close of 1881. It only needs a little exertion on the part of the membership to do so. We shall do all in our power to attain this result. Let members circulate the Watchman among outsiders, and they will find it will be of great assistance in propagating its principles. Let Lodges in the country send us notes of what they are doing, and then let the paper be circulated generally in the neighborhood. We are confident it will result in both increased life and vigor to the Lodge, and be the means of bringing in many new members. Brothers, let the good work go on unceasingly. It is a grand work we are all engaged upon—the dissemination of the principles of the A. O. U. W. Then let there be no halt during 1881. Let the tidings spread that here is something which merits the encouragement of men—something which will make them better in all the essentials of citizenship. Let the good work proceed.

Square Your Accounts.—The beginning of the year 1881 would be a good time for those who are indebted to the Watchman for subscriptions to square their accounts. The publication of such a journal as we are engaged upon, necessitates considerable expense, and while we are thankful for the support which the members of the Order have given us, there are some accounts which we would like to have settled with the beginning of the new year. Brothers, in settling up your affairs, remember your own fraternal journal, and start in the year 1881 with a clean balance sheet. It is not customary for first-class papers in this age to depart from the principle of strictly cash in advance payments for subscriptions; but to accommodate brothers, in some instances, we have done so, and we do not believe that they will fail to keep their promise. We have striven faithfully to give the Order a live representative. It has involved considerable expense to do so, hence those who have promised our agents to pay at some future time, are respectfully requested to do so with the beginning of 1881. Let the month of January, then, be the time for brothers to settle their accounts with us. You may be sure, brothers, it will give us renewed strength and vigor in our work and in behalf of our mutual cause.

Valley, No. 30, will give a public reception and entertainment January 12th.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

District Deputies will confer an especial favor by making prompt remittance of the per capita tax collected from Lodges after installations, so it may be available for use at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Many of our Lodges have paid one of the two assessments for December from their general fund, a procedure which seems to grow more and more in favor with practice. It's a benefit which each member receives and appreciates.

Some mortifying errors occur in the list of deaths sent out for the January assessment. Death No. 7 reads: "Henry Maittance;" when it should be "Henry Maitland;" and then the cause of death is omitted, which should be given as "Pyaemia." All this the result of hasty Christmas preparation.

Recorders are charged with the duty of making monthly reports of the changes occurring in their respective Lodges, together with the number of members in good standing, but they don't all do it; and many who do, are so slow about it, that it might about as well not be done at all. This is all wrong, and in most cases without excuse. It is but a moment's work to fill the blanks, and it should never be deferred beyond the date of the first meeting-night in the month.

All Lodges are required to make semi-annual reports, and pay capitation tax at the beginning of January and July of each and every year, whether meeting semi-monthly or otherwise. A dispensation to meet emi-monthly carries with it no privilege or exemption but that. The Deputy should collect and forward the tax, and the Recorder the report immediately after installation of officers; or, in case there be no installation, then immediately after the first meeting-night in the month. All this business should be concluded in time to get our books written fully up, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, February next.

Frequent complaint is made that a member has joined some other Lodge by deposit of card, and the Recorder of such Lodge fails to give notice of that fact to the Lodge of which he was before a member. The result of such negligence always involves unpleasant complications. Our law in relation to clearance cards seems to be very generally misunderstood. It should be borne in mind that a clearance card is simply the evidence of privilege granted a member in good standing to join another Lodge. It changes the member's relation to his Lodge in no other particular. He should be treated in all respects the same as any other member, till official information is received that he has been elected into some other Lodge. Hence, the necessity of immediate notification by the Recorder of the Lodge he joins to the Lodge granting the card. Some Lodges grant a card without specifying any time beyond the date of granting it, to which his dues are paid. The card in such case is of no value whatever, and should not be given. No member can lawfully join another Lodge till official notification is received that all assessments standing against him have been fully paid.

The application for beneficiary certificate is the written contract the member makes with the Order, and the beneficiary certificate is the written contract the Order makes with the member. The proper time and date for the member to execute his part of the business is when he takes the J. W. degree, and not before. The Recorder should fill all the blanks except that for the applicant's signature, and should exercise great care in writing plainly the directions for payment in case of death. If to be paid to some person or persons, let such be named, and relationship, if any, to the member set forth. Simply "wife and children," for instance, is not sufficiently explicit. The wife and children should be named, and also the sum to be paid to each. Nor should a certificate be made payable "subject to will" or "to order," for in case of a member's dying intestate or leaving no order, it is a matter of grave doubt whether anybody could substantiate a legal claim against the Order. A little care and plain writing on the part of the Recorder will oftentimes save much trouble. It should always be remembered that these papers are legal documents, and should be as carefully executed as a deed or a mortgage.

The Grand Lodge of California.

Well may the A. O. U. W. boast of its Grand Lodge. We believe all its members are actuated by an earnest desire to guard, direct and perpetuate the noble fraternity of which they are the members. A graceful tribute was paid to it at San Jose, Dec. 15th, by Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Foreman, where representatives from Oakland, the country, and some San Francisco Lodges united in a fraternal visit. After a few remarks of a general nature, the eloquent Foreman of the Grand Lodge addressed the assembled brethren as follows:

Mr. Chairman:—It is with no ordinary pleasure that I rise to respond to the sentiment you have just read: "The Grand Lodge of California—the Golden Diadem of the Noble Brotherhood of Workmen."

The Grand Lodge! How many precious memories cluster around its head, although so young. But three years ago, on *November 13, 1877*, was it called into existence. Thirty-five brethren, representing 10 feeble little Lodges, were present, and the whole strength of the Order in California was but few over 300 members. That body adjourned to meet on *July 16, 1878*. It became necessary, however, to call a special session ere that date, and it was so called on *February 27, 1878*. A marked advance was manifest, and at this special session, the number of Lodges *had doubled* in the three months gone, and 20 Lodges were now in fraternal line. On *July 16, 1878*, the semi-annual session convened, and behold what five months had accomplished: *41 Lodges now wheeled into marching order, with over 2,000 members!* The rapid lightning flashed the news to Supreme Master Sackett that our quota was complete, and we asked for a separate jurisdiction. Grand Master Jordan had prepared the way, and the clicking of the electric key announced to all the world that *California had started business for itself!*

Six months rolls by, and the Grand Lodge meets in San Jose (in January, 1879), your beautiful Garden City home. How stands the record? *Seventy-seven Lodges, 4,700 members*, a gain of 2,200 in six months! A year passes, and we meet in Sacramento, in February, 1880. Has this wonderful increase been sustained? What does the Ledger say of this session? Read and ponder! 160 Lodges, 9,000 members! Soon the fourth session will convene; and, notwithstanding the losses by death, suspension, and other causes, the stars of nearly 200 Lodges will glitter on our fraternal firmament, with 11,000 Master Workmen within our borders.

It is no ordinary privilege to respond to a sentiment like this. We honor venerable Masonry, that comes down to us from past centuries, grand and majestic in its honorable career; we greet Odd Fellowship with joy—the great, practical, beneficial organization of the 19th century; we pay a tribute of respect to Druidism, Forestry, Pythianism and Red Manship for their noble, self-sacrificing missions and heroic deeds; but let me say to you, my hearers, as one who, for more than a quarter of a century, has been familiar with fraternal societies, that here on the Pacific coast, we have culled the choicest flowers from all of these Orders, we have united them with the bands of Charity, Hope and Protection, and this rare, rich and perfect bouquet is called *The Ancient Order of United Workmen.*

Without disparagement to any other, without desiring to be either fulsome in compliment or false in statement, I unhesitatingly assert that in point of ability and willingness to work—in point of honesty, faithfulness and integrity of its members—in point of harmony and earnest desire for the welfare of each other and of mankind—the Grand Lodge of California is inferior to no deliberative body that meets on the American Continent; and this means that it is excelled by none throughout the globe!

You have been pleased to gracefully allude to it as a Diadem—a Golden Diadem. And so it is, as the emblem of power and authority; may it never mar the fair brow it rests upon. But what would even the golden circlet be without its attendant gems—its Kohinoors of priceless value? It would be but half a crown. But ours is lighted by many a flashing light. You, my brethren of San Jose, attach the glittering talismans of Enterprise, Mt. Hamilton, and their sisters of Santa Clara county; you, my brethren of Alameda county, headed by good old No. 1, add more than a score of costly jewels; San Francisco as many more; Shasta sends its contribution; San Diego gives its quota; from mountain and valley, hill and plain, the subordinate Lodges have added gem on gem, until it is in very fact a priceless diadem, worthy of our nation—free, happy America! worthy of our home—fair California! Nor must we forget the many busy hands, whom, from the mines of Fraternal Love, have brought these jewels forth—*our noble, toiling, honest 11,000 Master Workmen!* Oh, no, amid the festive scene, let our hearts go out in gratitude to God, who has blessed our Order; to Father Upchurch, who first sowed the seed; to Pratt, who transplanted it to the Pacific coast, and to every man who, from its origin to the present moment, has labored to advance the standard upon whose folds is inscribed "Charity, Hope and Protection."

Oh, it is a brilliant diadem indeed! Already its refulgent light has penetrated to the home of many a widow and orphan, and although it does not possess the power to call back the loved ones gone, it stands, as a flaming sword, to keep hunger and poverty from the door.

Its beams are seen far out upon the ocean, where the mariner brother is rocked in the cradle of the deep; they penetrate down the shafts of mines, thousands of feet below the surface of the earth, and cheer the heart of the toiling miner; they gleam upon the axe of the woodsman, and glint upon the machinery of the mechanic; the dewdrops in the farmer's path reflect its rays, and they glisten in the beaded sweat of honest toil in every sphere of life, and whenever and wherever seen they are the symbols, the types, the emblems of Fraternity and Protection.

May our Father in Heaven give us grace and strength, and honesty and desire to preserve this diadem pure, untarnished, and lovely in the days to come, as it is to-day. Should the murky clouds of dissension, selfishness, discord, or distrust ever drift over our pathway, may they be rent in twain and forever dissipated by the glowing fervor of honest indignation that shall rise from the altars of our subordinate Lodges. Let the motto ever be "private advantage shall yield to the public good." Cultivate the spirit of harmony and love, not only in Lodge-rooms, but wherever you may be, so that the world at large, as well as home and friends may feel the good influence of our being Workmen. Labor earnestly for the right. Strive to elevate and ameliorate the condition of those by whom you are surrounded. Let not the teachings of our ritual be mere sounding words, but vital truths to be illustrated in our lives.

Young men, we who are older, must sooner or later pass away. Our work will have terminated, but the work of our Order will never have been finished until

> Misfortune has no want to relieve, and
> Sorrow no tear to dry.

You are to take our places, therefore fit yourselves for the duties which will soon devolve upon you. I have every confidence in your ability, integrity and determination. Keep the polar star of truth ever before you. Guide our honored vessel by the cardinal points of Charity, Hope and Protection, and in days to come, when the speaker has passed from time to eternity, may our successors be enabled in spirit and in truth to give, and respond to the honored sentiment:

"The Grand Lodge of California—the Golden Diadem of the Noble Brotherhood of Workmen."

While listening to the eloquent words of those who have preceded me, I have jotted down a few lines, with which I will conclude these remarks to which you have so kindly listened:

> When, in the future days to come,
> Our heads grow gray with added toil,
> We'll think of San Jose's bright home
> And this night's welcome by you all.
>
> God bless the hearts so full of love
> Who clasp to-night our outstretched hand;
> And may they never cease to prove
> The brightest jewels of our land.
>
> Long life to one—long life to all!
> May increase visit Lodge and life;
> May dark clouds never o'er you fall
> Nor in your path be care or strife,
> And years but brighten up the way
> Of the noble boys of San Jose.

According to the report of the Supreme Recorder, the three largest jurisdictions of the A. O. U. W. are New York, Pennsylvania and California, with a membership, respectively, of 14,897, 11,300, and 10,412.

An Address of Welcome.

Dr. M. S. Levy, P. M., of Mt. Hami' Lodge, and Rabbi of the San Jose Synagogue, delivered the following address of welcome to the visiting brethren, on the occasion of the recent fraternal visit to San Jose. Bro. Levy recognizes the A. O. U. W. as being worthy of the best wishes of society. He is an earnest advocate of the principle that only upon the fraternal feature of our Order receiving the fullest encouragement can it ever hope to attain its highest usefulness. He is also considerable of a punster, as a reading of his hits upon prominent Workmen will show. Bro. Levy spoke as follows:

In the name of, and on behalf of the united Lodges of this city, I bid you a hearty welcome. Yea, thrice welcome! worthy representatives of the greatest, grandest and most ennobling institution that has raised its head during the present century.

You have come here this evening, as we understand, for the sole purpose of paying us a fraternal visit, and of exemplifying to us in a very marked degree, what you believe to be one of the most pleasant features connected with the brotherhood. We, too, recognize the force of your argument in connection with this feature, and believe it to be a feature worthy of imitation. For I am of the opinion that through fraternity alone our cherished institution of a united brotherhood may raise the standard of its usefulness to such a hight as to elicit the applause and admiration of all sister organizations, as well as the respect and gratitude of the philanthropic world. Under such circumstances how can I otherwise but proclaim with an overflowing heart, that you are welcome to our temple, and I extend the cordial grasp and honest heart of a Master Workman. Before retiring, permit me to say: Thus far you have been piloted safely across the Jordan, and we promise you later in the evening some of the fruits of the promised land, for we have emptied our overflowing and well-filled "Barn(e)s"(but not our barn-yards), with all the good things of the valley. We likewise promise you such singing that will put your own sweet "Nightingale" to shame. While on your homeward trip should you "Pratt'le" about us, we beg you to remember that you have seen considerable "Enterprise" in our midst, notwithstanding our youth; and should the humble orator fall into abuse for his folly, I beg you to leave I (Levy) alone.

Substantial Compliment.

Hall of Bay City Lodge, No. 111, A. O. U. W.
Eureka, Humboldt Co, Cal., Dec. 23, 1880.

Watchman Publishing Co.—Dear Sirs and Brothers:—At a regular meeting of our Lodge, held this evening, a warrant in the sum of $3 was ordered, drawn in your favor, in payment of *publication of Lodge card from July 1, 1879 to July 1, 1880*, 12 months at 25 cents per month; please acknowledge receipt. This action was taken as an evidence of the appreciation of the members of this Lodge in your noble efforts in promoting the interests of the Order. We hope every Lodge in the jurisdiction will do their duty in the premises.

Fraternally in C. H. and P.,
Fred W. Bell, D. D. G. M. W.,
Recorder Bay City, No. 111.

We tender our sincere regards to a Brother Editor, in the northern part of this State, for his kind words in recognition of our paper. Coming as it does, from an old newspaper man, it makes us feel happy to think that our conduct of the Watchman has met with his approval. He says: "Your last number (December 15th), permit one to say, was one of the best Order sheets I have ever seen, and as a home paper it is actually high-toned, entertaining to all classes, and an educator of the highest degree. Let me congratulate you." These kind words will spur us to renewed efforts, not only to continue to meet his approbation, but the entire Order's also.

H. G. Pratt, G. R.; W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.; Dr. M. W. Fish, Foreman Supreme Lodge, and W. H. Barnes, G. F., were among some of the leading members of the A. O. U. W., who attended the fraternal visit to San Jose.

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FURNITURE.

New and second-hand at auction prices, at H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

The Effects of Patents on Capital and Labor.

In the Economy and Trade Department a paper was read by Mr. John Standfield, of London, on "The Effects of Patents on Science, Capital, and Labor." The writer asserts that the three things which most require protection were science, capital, and labor. It was evidently our interest, he submitted, to afford inventors all the scope we possibly could, so that our trade and income might increase and our expenditure diminish. Contending that we had legislated so badly with regard to the development of science, and the value of both capital and labor had been kept considerably below what it would otherwise have been, he remarked that the prosperity of a nation depended upon its scientific progress—using these words in a wide sense to embrace all discoveries and improvements in our numerous and varied industries—that scientific progress, in its turn, depended upon invention, and that the inventions of a nation were practically dependent upon its patent law. This was, perhaps, more particularly the case in this country than in any other. In the United States, a patent was granted for 17 years, after careful examination by experts, for the small sum of £7; whereas a patent in this country was burdened with the heavy stamp duties of £175 and was not subject to any examination. This enormous difference handicapped the British inventor by 25 to one in favor of the American, and thus, taking the average of the last 10 years, there were 13,356 patents granted to the United States against 3,030 in this country. Mr. Stanfield accordingly proposed that our stamp duties should be so reduced that a patent in this country could be obtained as cheaply as in America. His proposal was to charge a stamp duty of £2 on application of a patent, and a further duty of £3 when the patent is granted, and an annual stamp duty of £1, £2, or even £3, so that the Patent Office may be more than self-supporting. He also proposed that patents should last 21 years, including provisional protection for one year. Mr. E. J. Watherson also condemned the present state of the English patent law, and urged the necessity of appointing a Minister of Commerce. Mr. R. A. Macfie opposed licence only for patents, on the ground that it granted a monopoly. Prof. Heinemann said he was opposed to the abolition of patent duty, as it would discourage invention. Mr. Westgarth (London), thought the patent duties were the greatest possible stimulus to invention. Mr. Rendall (Leith) remarked that this was a country of monopolies, as was proved by the existing patent laws.

Spontaneous Combustion of Coal.

Herr Haedicke, of Hagen, Germany, has been making some investigations on the causes of spontaneous combustion of coal, which indicate that some of the views now held relating to the subject are erroneous. It has been quite generally believed that the decomposition of the pyrites often contained, finely distributed in coal, and the increase of temperature due to that decomposition, were chiefly responsible for the greater number of accidents reported as having risen from "spontaneous combustion." Herr Haedicke has endeavored to produce ignition of coal artificially, and though his experiments were conducted with materials differing in their nature from those in coal, his results are not without some significance. It should be stated that far from overrating their value, he insists that they be looked upon as preliminary only. He took small pieces of charcoal, soaked them in sulphate of iron and then treated them with sulphide of ammonium, thus impregnating them with a sulphide of iron. Placing them into a glass tube he exposed them to different temperatures, at the same time forcing a gentle current of oxygen through the tube.

He found that ignition took place only after a temperature of about 300° Celcius had been reached. Ozone did not cause an ignition at a lower temperature, nor did powdering the charcoal affect the general result. On the other hand, saturation of the oxygen with steam prevented any ignition, even at a temperature of 360 degrees. The result was a little different when the sulphide of iron impregnating the charcoal was produced by soaking it in an ammoniacal solution of sulphate of iron and passing a current of sulphureted hydrogen over it. In this case the temperature of ignition was about 200° to 220°, while sulphide of iron by itself ignited at 200°. It is important to state that no combustion of the impregnated carbon took place when a current of atmospheric air was passed over it instead of a current of oxygen.—*Iron.*

"We had a short-cake for tea," said a little girl to a neighbor's boy, to whom she was talking through the fence. "So did we," he answered; "very short—so very short it didn't go round."

Sir Walter Scott once lent a book to a friend, and as he gave it to him, begged that he would not fail to return it, adding good-humoredly: "Although most of my friends are bad arithmeticians, they are all good *book-keepers.*"

Sample copies of this paper will occasionally be sent free to persons supposed to be interested in our enterprise and likely to subscribe. If any one should receive duplicate copies, please circulate them where they will do the most good.

A. O. U. W. Medical Examiners Directory.

C. S. Haley, M. D.
MYRTLE, NO. 42.
Also, Ivy K. of H., and Golden Council, A. L. of H.
Office—No 920 Market Street, S. F.
Office hours from 9½ to 11 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 to 12 M. Residence, 575 Thirty-Sixth St., Oakland, Cal.

Dr. Chas. E. Blake.
VALLEY, NO. 30.
Office—906 Market Street, near Stockton. Residence, No. 1614 Geary Street, S. F.
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Office Hours—Till 10 A. M. 12 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

Macdonald Allan, M. D.
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GOLDEN GATE, NO. 8.
Also, Confidence Lodge K. of H., and Occidental Court A. O. of Foresters.
Office and Residence 636 Mission Street, near New Montgomery. Office hours from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

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Also, Yerba Buena, K. of H., No. 1,788; Hesperian Grove, U. A. O. D., No 15.
Office and Residence, 632 Howard Street.
Office Hours—3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

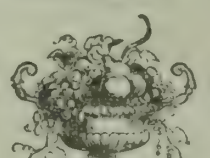
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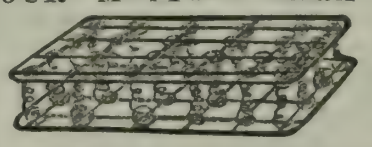
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We predict the time will come when all our friends, subscribers, and every reasonable person will purchase their household furniture of **TERRY & CO., 747 Market Street,** opposite Dupont. They Sell Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Elegant Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Pianos, Pictures, Oil Paintings, in fact everything you can ask for. They treat you liberally, give you what you buy, and never lose a customer.
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Music Furnished for all occasions. Office, 647 Market St., Nucleus Block. M. M. BLUM, Leader and Prompter.

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It does not admit of question that California has within her borders more of the elements of commercial greatness, more things necessary to the sustaining of life, more things capable of making existence comfortable and even luxurious, than any half dozen other States of the Union. The statement is not new, but it will bear repetition, and it can be easily proved. Besides our silver and gold we have iron, copper, coal, wood, marble, building stones of all kinds, of which cities can be built, and innumerable articles of use and beauty wrought. We can raise our own wool, silk and cotton for woven fabrics. The rivers flowing from the Sierra will, at slight expense, furnish power to run innumerable spindles and looms, and our ports are within easy distance of the countless markets already open or to be developed in the Pacific, in South America, in Australia, and in Oriental countries. The raw material is ready, or can easily be produced, to employ hundreds of manufactories in widely varying fields of industry. Capital and enterprise are all that are wanting to place California in the front rank of manufacturing and exporting commonwealths.

It may be profitable to pause for a moment to note the substantial progress we have already made in various departments of manufacture. While our speculators in mining securities have been impoverished, except a few successful ones who have become fabulously wealthy, nearly all our manufacturers have, in spite of the hard times, made their way first to independence, and then to riches. Our iron manufactures have been successful, so have most of those individuals and firms who have made furniture, shoes, cigars, tobacco, or other articles, either of domestic or imported material. Several capitalists in different parts of the State have manufactured woolen goods of different kinds, which have proved excellent in quality, and have found a ready market. Wool we have in abundance, and it is cheap so near the place of production. A little bolder venture of capital would erect mills on Kern, King's and San Joaquin rivers to utilize the cotton product of the three counties at the head of San Joaquin valley. Will it make the venture? Hides we have in abundance, and from them we should have leather tanned and prepared by skilled workmen equal to the best imported. Clays we have in unlimited quantity, of which we should make for home use and exportation, not only the commoner kinds of pottery, but elegant terra cotta wares, crockery coarse and fine, ornamental tiles equal to the English, and even the finest porcelain. All this, in time, will doubtless be done on this coast. Materials for the making of glass are found everywhere. We have inexhaustible stores of them, and out of them we should produce, not only the commonest kind of glassware, but fine plate glass, such as we import from France. We can make and sell everything that can be created from gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, plastic clay, stone, kaoline, iron, tin, wool, flax, cotton, silk, leather, wood, not to mention articles of diet or for other uses, that can be manufactured from the grape, from wheat, corn, beets, potatoes, or other vegetable products that grow luxuriantly in the State. The very capitulation suggests vast possibilities of wealth and commercial greatness, when our own capitalists waken from their dreams of rapid speculative money-getting, or when Eastern capital, having been made aware that there are other and surer means of investment on this coast than mines, begins to overflow upon us.—*Bulletin.*

THE YOSEMITE.—J. M. Hutchings, the guardian of the Yosemite and Mariposa Big Tree parks, passed through Stockton yesterday, en route to San Francisco, whither he is called by the burning of his house. Mr. Hutchings states that the valley was dreadfully neglected by the old commissioners; in fact, everything seemed to have been done to keep tourists away from it—the grandest of Nature's wonders. He recently set men to work clearing the river from the timber which had fallen into it, and had made sufficient from the sale of the same for firewood to pay the cost of clearing. Mr. Hutchings believes that much can be done to make the place more attractive to tourists. There are a number of improvements which can be made. For instance all the roads to the valley should be thrown open without toll, so that a visitor should not have to pay a cent for this class of expenditures the moment he gets within the grounds. To carry this out, it will of course be necessary to buy out the owners of the present toll roads, but this would be a paying investment, as inviting travel to this State. Footpaths should now be made between the different hotels, to afford visitors the opportunity ofading when-

---

SOLID MUCILAGE.—Mucilage in a convenient, solid form, and which will readily dissolve in water, for fastening paper, prints, etc., may be made as follows: Boil one lb. of the best white glue, and strain very clear; boil, also, four oz. of izinglass, and mix the two together; place them in a water bath—a glue pot will do—with ½ lb. of white sugar, and evaporate till the liquid is quite thick, when it is to be poured into molds, dried, and cut into pieces of convenient size.

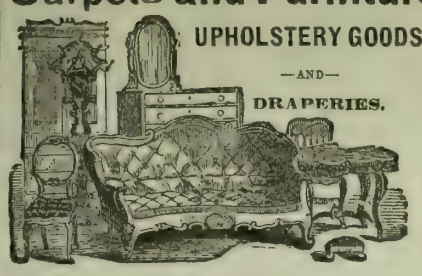
PASSENGER arrivals in San Francisco last month aggregate 4,439, and the departures 4,482, a net loss of 43. The arrivals from China and Japan were 453 and the departures, 1,363.

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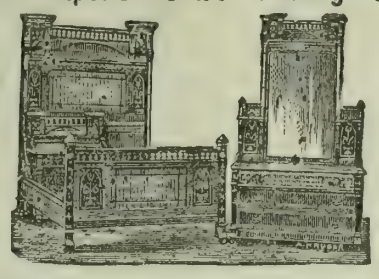
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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Tyrrell, Peck and Harney.
Laws and Supervision—Williams, Flint and Webster.
Appeals—McClure, Eilerman and Ellison.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—E. F. Loud, for Lodges Nos. 8, 14, 19, 30, 42 and 159; B. F. Jacobs, for 4, 9, 27, 41; W. W. Hanscom for 36, 44, 68, 126; P. E. Hilton, for 53, 60, 73, 127, 136.

Alameda—D. S. Hirshberg, for 2, 3, 7, 35, 64, and Ivy 4, D. of H.; J. K. Price, for 156, and Dawn of Hope, No. 1, D. of H.; R. B. Nixon, for 10, 11, 61, 88, and Silver Star, No. 2, D. of H.; S. Ehrman, for 12, 18, 56, 61, 63, 98.

El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Sonoma—H. H. Pyne. Yolo—Theo. Beaizley. Butte -J. N. Moad, for 58, 87 and 102; John C. Gray, for 40 and 67. Napa—A. D. Stockford. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn. Contra Costa—H. W. Baker, for 37, 90, 91 and 92. Santa Cruz—Duncan McPherson. Marin—M. C. Hamlin. Mendocino—E. W. King. Kern—Geo. W. Taylor for Kernville, and Benj Brundage for Bakersfield. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. San Diego—Bryant Howard. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Tulare—C. F. Hall. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Plumas—N. G. Luke. Amador—D. L. Munson. Yuba—B. Eilerman. Santa Clara and San Benito—C. W. Clark. Solano—A. J. Kasten. Shasta—J. M. Gleaves. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Sacramento—J. M. Henderson. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Monterey—I. Johnson. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Los Angeles—J. Dunsmoor. El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Lassen—W. P. Hall. San Bernardino—J. C. King. Mono—A. H Griswold. San Joaquin—Eugene Lehe. Stanislaus—Chas. Maxwell.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. HADSELL.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. T. H. ALLEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. J. W. WATSON.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. G. FALKENSTEIN.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. WM. SEYMOUR.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. WM. PIRRIE.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. BURRALL.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. HARRY J. LASK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON.
9—HARMONY. J. R. FISHBECK.	San Francisco, 913 Market.	Saturday MATT LINDSEY.
10—BERKELEY. ALLAN SHORKLEY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. H. C. BABCOCK.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday W. H. EADON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. G. A. BROWN.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday GEO. STURTEVANT.
13—FORTUNA. B. C. HARSTON.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. JOHN HENDERSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D. COON.
15—EUREKA. S. P. CONNOR.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. J. M. RANEY.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday W. C. FRANCKE.
17—ENTERPRISE. GEO. LENDRUM.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. E. O. WEBB.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. GEO. POWELL.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday H. O. SOUTHER.
20—SAUCELITO. CHAS. FORREST.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. POWERS.
21—UNION. J. L. JACKSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. THEO. BEAIZLEY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. HALL.
23—STOCKTON. W. M. TRIVETT.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. W. F. WAITE.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday S. M. AUGUSTINS.
25—REDWOOD. D. F. HAWES.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday* W. A. CLARK.
26—GILROY. F. W. BLAKE.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday JAS. L. DRUM.
27—UNITY. J. T. HOLLINGS.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday JAS. M. BAIRD.
28—SANTA ROSA. T. M. LYONS.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday JOHN BERKA.
29—PETALUMA. N. KING.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. MOREHOUSE
30—VALLEY. F. FILLMORE.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. L. A. JORDAN.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. CHAS. COOK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. A. M. THOMPSON.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. O. CARPENTER.
34—LAKEPORT. R. W. CRUMP.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. WILSON.
35—OAK LEAF. J. A. C. MACDONALD.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. EDWIN DANFORTH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BREWER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. H. FLINT.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. M. L. SUTPHEN.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. E. HIGGINS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday A. MCDERMOTT.
41—MAGNOLIA. CALEB BRIND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. H. BARRY.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. FINCH.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. FITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. F. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. L. T. DODSON.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. E. BOWMAN.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. L. H. GARRIGUS.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday WALTER ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. DAY	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODEROFFE.
49—SUISUN. J. M JONES.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	Tuesday A. P. SPENCE.
50—DIXON. GEO. ULSTEIN.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday CHAS. DONOHO.
51—GRASS VALLEY. J. W. COOLEY.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Wednesday J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. R. D. CARTER.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Tuesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. T. W. CUNNINGHAM.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. BAUN.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. DABY.
55—LOS ANGELES. JAS. VELSEIR.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. E. POWELL.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday J. E. WAMSLEY.
57—LIVE OAK. J. P. FREEMAN.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday* H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. DR. B. F. CLARK.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. BROWN.
59—MT. VIEW. N. A. GILMAN.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. R. A. LINDSAY.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. A. FLEMING.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday G. FORSTER.
62—VESPER. I. HORTON.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. CHAS. E. ALDEN.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday ANDREW FINE.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday* R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. J. H. POPE.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday* A. M. PEARSALL.
67—GRIDLEY. R. E. TAYLOR.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. M. TIBBITTS.
68—BURNS. C. H. VOLLMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. BIERCE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. WHIPLEY.
70—MENDOCINO. GEO. H. BOWMAN.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. A. H. SPRAGUE.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday WM. G. HARTMAN.
72—READING. C. E. BERRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday DAVID A. SLOAN.
73—STS. JOHN H. G. PRINCE.	San Francisco, Druid's hall, Sutter st.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. A. H. DAUCHY.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. ROB. B. BARR.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. E. F. REYNOLDS.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JOHN R. BILLINGS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. JOHN L. WILLIAMS.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. O. M. MORRIS.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. O. N. CONKITE.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. G. H. TAYLOR.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. F. MONAGHAN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday C. A. MOSHER.
83—LINCOLN. T. B. HARPER.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. BURKE.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOS. SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. D. W. C. COWAN.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. GUINN.
86—SAN PABLO. L. WELLENDORF.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday ALFRED DIXON.
87—DURHAM. J. M. NELSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. BENJ. T. CONGER.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. W. W. CRIPP.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. C. ED. MILLER.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. M. KIRSCH.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE
92—POINT of TIMBER R. VANDERHOOF.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] ALEX. BUSTARD.
93—RELIANCE. W. F. EMERY.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. T. RALPH.
94—BENICIA. E. A. RANDLETT.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. SAM'L MCGAHEY.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday ALBERT LEONARD.
96—SAN BENITO. J. G. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RECARD.
97—COVENANT. B. F. MORSE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday A. F. SEAVEY.
98—MONTEREY. W. J. TOWLE.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday MANUEL WOLTER.
99—COLFAX. R. F. ROONEY.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JOHN BUTLER. Tuesday
100—GUARDIAN. F. M. CHADBOURNE.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	E. H. KING. Wednesday
102—BIGGS. F. F. CARNDUFF.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE. Monday
103—CASTROVILLE. J. M. POMBER.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	JOS. MERRITT. Tuesday
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. STONE.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	H. J. STEWART. Tuesday
105—MOUNTAIN. A. C. COOK.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	B. F. TACKABERY. Saturday
106—KERN RIVER. JOHN BEATY.	Kernville, Kern County.	D. J. UNDERWOOD. Friday
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. CRANE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY. Wednesday
108—LODI. W. H. CROWELL.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	J. L. SIEFKES. Friday
109—FOLSOM. C. H. JOLLY	Folsom Sacramento Co.	W. A. FORD.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. FURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	G. F. MCDONALD. Wednesday
111—BAY CITY. ANDREW HITCHINGS.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	F. W. BELL. Monday
112—EMPIRE. J. W MCCARTHY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	E. P. GRANT. Thursday
113—GALT. J. M. SMITH.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	TODD MARTIN. Monday
114—BUTTE. K. C. HUNTER.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	J. G. JONES. Monday
115—WILLOWS. SAMUEL CULVER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	A. CARALOFF. Thursday
116—G. ISLAND. L. L. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	E. F. PEART. Wednesday
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODLAND.	Williams, Colusa Co.	A. S. MARTIN. Thursday
118—EL DORADO. ALBION P. HALL.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN. Tuesday
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. BROWN.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	JAS. KERGAN. Tuesday
120—RIVERSIDE. A. MCFARLAND.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	H. PATTEN. Tuesday
121—GEORGETOWN. E. L. CRAWFORD.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	C. G. SWIFT. 1st & last Sat.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. YOUNG.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	E. K. VANDINE. Friday
123—DOWNIEV'E. W. B. KIMBALL.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	J. A. VAUGHN. Monday
124—FOREST. E. SPAULDING.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	D. F. JONES. Tuesday
125—SIERRA CITY. GEO. H. ABBE.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	J. GUIROVICH. Thursday
126—EXCELSIOR. H. H. MAYHEW.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A. T. RUTHRAUFF. Tuesday
127—OLYMPIC. E. H. MORGAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	R. H. ORTON. Saturday
128—MUD SPRINGS. G. J. BROWN.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER. Wednesday
129—QUINCY. JOHN D. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JAMES E. NEEDHAM.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday A. C. SMITH.
132—PLUMAS. JAMES S. DRYSDALE.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. R. TREGLOAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday D. L. MUNSON.
134—LAUREL. ALBERT B. CUMMINGS.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. S. M. WHITE.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. BECHTOL.
136—FIDELITY. W. B. SMITH.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. O. WALKER.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday H. MOSEBACK.
138—JACKSON. E. G. FREEMAN.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. SCHAOHT.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. CHAS. W. HENDEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays JAS. JONES.
141—IONE VALLEY. J. A. WHITAKER.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday ANTONE BARRETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HAWKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. P. B. TAYLOR.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. FRED S. POWELL.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. J. CLEAVELAND.
145—MERIDIAN. I. C. GERARD.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday JAS. A. NOYES.
146—NICOLAUS. L. W. LEE.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	F. B. NOYES.
147—KNIGHT'S. JOHN A. BLACK.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	W. M. DAMERON.
148—CHARITY. WM. CASEY.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday C. L. CHASE.
149—CACHE CREEK. LOREN W. HILLEKER.	Madison, Yolo Co.	ABRAHAM HAINES.
150—CAPAY. THORNTON CRAIG.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. A. V. DUNSMORE.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	GEO. MCLLER.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. EBY.
153—TRACY. ISIDOR STEIN.	Tracy, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday LOUIS C. WALTER.
154—MANZANITA. C. G. MEYERS.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	J. C. HAWVER.
155—HALF MOON BAY. WM PRINGLE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Wednesday J. D. HAYNER.
156—MAIN TOP. H. L VAN EMON.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday MAX FEIDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. W. M. BISSET.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	JAMES E. BISSET.
158—SUTTER CREEK. F. B. PAYNE.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. CHAS. W. WELBY.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SALONE.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. W. BUSHYHEAD.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. C. W. CRAIG.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	W F. JUNKANS.
162—ORLAND. THOS. ALPAUGH.	Orland, Colusa Co.	C. W. BENEDICT.
163—SYCAMORE. L. M. LOVELACK.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. JOHN. L. SULLIVAN	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. BELDEN.
165—ASHLER. G. L. BIRKMAIER.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday M. P. KAY.
166—CRESCENT. A. M. AYERS.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	EUGENE F. DEAN.
167—LINDEN. E. H. FINE.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	C. W. WARD.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. ENNIS.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday W. A. DUNCOMBE.
169—NEWARK. WM. W. HALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	H. M. HENDERSON.
170—MAXWELL. C. J. R. BALLARD.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	M. NATHAN
171—YOSEMITE. A. J. Pedlar.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	WM. P. LITTEN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. R. DAWE.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. R. W. HILL.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	J. B. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. C. S. HOFFMAN.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. WM. HOLTZ.	Alameda. Alameda Co.	HARVEY MCGOUN.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. WALLIS.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. HORACE W. SULLIVAN.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	MARTIN MARX.
178—FORT JONES. HENRY J. DIGGLES.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. FRANK HARROLD.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday A. S. ADLER.
180—TRIUMPH. W. I MCKAY.	San Francisco, Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday W. F. BUSWELL, JR.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. R. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	O. BABCOCK.
182—TURLOCK. W. L. TULKERTH	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	JAS. A. DAVIDSON.
183—DEL NORTE. JAMES E. MURPHY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday JOHN DUFFY.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. MCMASTER.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	C. E. FLORANCE.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. THOMPSON.
186—WAHTOGA. MAX FRANKENAN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	O. L. WEIL.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 23th.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. E. G. WOOF.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays M. LYND.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. N. G. BABCOCK.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. A. MORRILL.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. W. B. LYON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. T. T. GARDNER.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. EMMA MERRILL.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. C. L. BROY.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. A. G. COWAN.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. THORNBURN.
3—STOREY. JOHN KNOX BROWN.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday J. C. HARLOW.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. STERLING.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. LYNCH.
5—NEVADA. W. D. WAGER.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. D. SIMS.	Gold Hill Storey Co.	Tuesday. T. E. PICOTTE.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, G. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. VAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	Druid's Hall.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND RECORDERS.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
JAMES PETRIE, Pittsburg.	J. M. MCNAIR, Pittsburg.
OHIO.	
S. B. BERRY, Hamilton.	A. T. ROEVER, Cincinnati.
KENTUCKY.	
G. R. KELLAR, Paris.	W. H. TURNER, Covington.
INDIANA.	
LOUIS FINKBINER, Terre Haute.	A. B. SALZICH, T. Haute.
IOWA.	
J. D. NICHOLS, Vinton.	R. A. WHITTAKER, Waterloo.
NEW YORK.	
E. M. CLARK, Niagara Falls.	J. G. ARMSTRONG, Dunkirk.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
THOS. F. TEMPLE, Boston.	DR. HUGH DOHERTY, Boston.
ILLINOIS.	
W. G. MORRIS, Moline.	H. H. PALMER, Jacksonville.
MISSOURI.	
J. D. VINCIL, St. Louis.	W. C. RICHARDSON, St. Louis.
MINNESOTA.	
A. H. TAISEY, Lake City.	J. H. BRYANT, St. Paul.
WISCONSIN.	
J. F. MCMULLEN, Milwaukee.	H. C. HEATH, La Crosse.
TENNESSEE.	
THOS. F. PERKINS, Franklin.	T. H. EVERETT, Nashville.
MICHIGAN.	
H. C. SESSIONS, Iona.	W. WARNE WILSON, Detroit
CALIFORNIA.	
C. W. TAYLOR, Shasta.	H. G. PRATT, Oakland.
GEORGIA.	
S. J. PECOT, Columbus.	E. BURKE, Americus.
KANSAS.	
JOHN M PRICE, Atchison.	W. A. COOPER, Topeka.
ONTARIO.	
E. W. PORTER, St. Thomas.	M. D. CARDER, St. Thomas.
OREGON AND W. T.	
FRANK G. ABELL, Portland, Or.	W. S. WHITE, Portland.
MARYLAND.	
JAS. S. KEELER, Baltimore.	A. F. COLBERT, Baltimore.
TEXAS.	
J. A. COWELL, Longview.	W. C. PIERCE, Marshall.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual ball of the Canadian Association was given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, 1880, at B. B. Hall, Eddy St. At 9 o'clock the entertainment was opened by a grand march, presenting a scene of beauty and animation. There was a large number in attendance, the hall and gallery being well represented in gay and happy participants as well as interested spectators. The programme of dances was arranged on glazed paper in the shape of an oak leaf, in beautifully colored and artistic design. The numerous committees, represented by their different colored rosettes, welcoming and assisting their guests, made them feel that the parties given by this society were in keeping with the reputation it has of being one of the leading social institutions of our city. This pleasant reunion was kept up with unabated interest until 2 A. M. The society is social and protective in its character, and is increasing in membership and prominence, and its monthly entertainments are always looked for with pleasant anticipations. The officers for this year are: Mr. D. McLeod, President; Charles E. Hunt, First Vice-President; James Harris, Second Vice-President; W. G. Gillilard, Recording Secretary; W. G. Buchanan, Financial Secretary; R. S. Falconer, Treasurer; W. Sansom, Corresponding Secretary.

THE California buckskin gloves have the best reputation in the world. The manufactory (G. Winehill, P. M. W., of Unity), 125 Sansome street, is one of the leading houses in this line. He gives employment to 35 men and women; and what is commendable, none but white labor is employed.

BRO. RAPH. ROSENTHAL, importer and jobber in all kinds of merchandise, has been compelled, from lack of room, to remove to more commodious quarters, and may be found at 227 and 229 Washington street, between Front and Davis.

ONE of the leading industries of the interior is the San Jose foundry. Their large experience enables them to design and manufacture everything in their line. Our genial Bro. Mitchell, who is Superintendent, is the right man for the position. See their card.

Report of Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

Recorders of all Lodges are requested to send us a list of the officers of their respective Lodges for publication.

California Lodge, No. 1, Oakland.—C. R. Taylor, M. W.; E. W. Berry, F.; A. Z. T. Barker, O.; W. H. Wilkinson, Rdr (re-elected); J. L. Edwards, Fin. (re-elected); C. Ivan, Rvr; — Berdan, G.; U. A. Bear, I. W.; J. J. Lawler, O. W.; Geo. E. Bugbee, Trustee (long term); Dr. W. N. Brown, Med. Ex.

San Francisco, No. 4.—C. W. M. Smith, M. W.; Max. Wurkheim, F.; Daniel C. Creed, O.; W. P. English, Rdr. (4th term); J. Blumenthal, Fin.; M. Sternfeld, Rvr. (4th term); A. D'Elom, G. (6th term); F. Schaffner, I. W.; J. Valentine, O. W.; G. Falkenstein, Trustee; Dr. E. J. Fraser, Med. Ex.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, S. F.—Harry J. Lask, P. M. W.; W. H. Voorhees, M. W.; A. C. Knudsen, F.; D. Irwin, O.; W. W. Delano, G.; W. P. Hughey, Fin (re-elected); E. Magner, Rdr; I. Wister, Rvr (6th term); J. H. Heskett, I. W.; A. R. Lincoln, O. W. (re-elected); P. McCann, Trustee (long term); Drs. P. M. Allan and W. N. Griswold, Med. Exs. (re-elected).

Harmony Lodge, No. 9.—J. A. Vanderlit, M. W.; John McCann, F.; Fred Blythe, O.; Matt Lindsay, Rdr; Z. T. Whitten, Fin.; Wm. Thackery, Rvr; A. T. Pettersen, G.; Chas. S. Hoffman, I. W.; Richard D. Roach, O. W.; Trustee, Phillip P. Funcke; L. J. Henry, Med. Ex.

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, S. F.—John Henderson, Jr., P. M. W.; Chas. H. M. Curry, M. W.; Frank B. May, F.; John Q. Adams, O.; Chas. D. Coon, Rdr; C. W. Schenck, Fin.; Volney Engle, Rvr; Fred. B. Wood, Ge.; J. W. Ingram, I. W.; W. L. Blake, O. W.; F. B. May, Trustee; Drs. F. E. J. Canney and W. R. G. Samuels, Med. Exs.

Bernal Lodge, No. 19, S. F.—H. O. Souther, M. W.; H. G. McCormick, F.; L. A. Wood, O.; C. H. Prince, G.; E. Worth, Rdr; J. L. Culin, Fin. (2d time); G. W. Lamot, Rvr (4th time); Geo. E. Jumper, I. W.; George Hotte, O. W.; R. P. Sanchez, Trustee; Dr. F. W. Harris, Med. Ex.

Union Lodge, No. 21, Sacramento.—S. A. Wolfe, M. W.; H. J. Norton, G. F.; John Bradley, O.; A. C. Taylor, G.; J. G. Davis, Rvr; G. B. Dreman, Fin.; Chas. Cooley, Rdr; A. Hubert, I. W.; Wm. Sheridan, O. W.; W. D. Comstock, Trustee. All the P. M. W. were placed in nomination as candidates for representatives to the Grand Lodge. Election for officers took place Saturday evening, December 25th. Representatives will be elected at our next meeting. I will give you their names immediately after election.—Yours in C., H. and P., Chas. Cooley, Recorder.

Unity Lodge, No. 27, S. F.—P. S. Hollings, M. W.; J. Rosenfeld, F.; A. Montgomery, O.; J. M. Baird, Rdr (5th term); J. D. Martin, Fin. (3d term); Peter Abraham, Rvr; C. Nelson, G.; D. Carr, I. W.; A. P. Beck, O. W.; D. Goldstone, Trustee; A. W. Perry, Med. Ex.

Valley, No. 30—S. F.—Geo. A. Case, M. W.; E. H. Block, F.; H. S. Dearborn, O; J. G. Lyle, Rdr. (3d term). Jas. M. Camp, Fin. (5th term); Chris. Waller, Rvr. (6th term); Frederick D. Wells, G.; A. P. Willet, I. W.; R. Mayo, O. W.; T. H. Macdonald, Trustee; C. E. Blake, Jas. Simpson, Med. Exs.

Spartan Lodge, No. 36, S. F.—W. S. Hout, M. W.; A. W. Prevost, F.; Geo. Jordon, O.; W. S. Reynolds, Rdr (re-elected); E. D. Wright, Fin.; Thos. P. Winter, Rvr; Wm. F. Lennis, I. W.; John Castle, O. W.; J. E. Alexander, Ge.; M. F. Cummings, Trustee; Drs. Julian Perault, P. H. Flood, W. B. Lewitt, F. F. De Durkee, A. Rattray, Med. Exs.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, S. F.—J. Davis, P. M., elected M. W.; W. E. Cody, F. (re-elected); M. Marshaub, O. (re-elected); John Hoesch, Rdr (4th time); A. N. Levy, Fin. (4th time); Luke Stark, Rvr (3d time); H. P. Terry, G.; Geo. M. Milledge, I. W.; H. Rotowsky, O. W. (4th time); B. F. Jacobs, P. M., Trustee; Dr. W. F. McAllister, Med. Ex.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 42.—J. McIver, M. W.; H. L. Sanborn, F.; G. Plummer, O.; J. M. Lyons, G.; C. C. Gilmore (Rdr), 6th term; H. F. Morris (Fin.), re-elected; C. E. Baker (Rvr), 6th term, Allan Macdonald, I. W.; K. Young, O. W., 4th term; B. A. Reynolds, Trustee; C. S. Haley, Med. Ex.

Franklin Lodge, No. 44, S. F.—J. Quinton, M. W.; C. N. Payson, F.; M. S. Cox, O.; W. F. Smallman, Ge.; J. M. Page, Rdr; J. A. Calhoun, Fin.; Wm. Zelmer, Rvr; C. B. Sopher, I. W.; Thomas Foley, O. W.; C. R. Mitchell, Trustee; John Wagner, Med. Ex.

Mission Lodge, No. 56.—James Stanley, M. W.; Adolph Lebrecht, F.; Henry Dusterberry, O; Wm. Turner, G.; J. Ernst Wamsley, Fin.; Joseph Sundeter, Rvr; P. M. Fisher, Rdr; Joseph Jester, I. W.; Constance Sigrist, O. W. Reported by A. Lebrecht, F.

Mountain View Lodge, No. 59.—W. A. Babcock, P. M. W.; J. L. Ross, M. W.; J. C. Smith, F.; J. R. Stewart, O.; J. W. Mackbee, G.; J. A. Hornberger, Rvr; G. T. Wagstaff, Rdr; Wm. Foss, Fin.; J. W. Lauer, I. W.; W. A. Babcock, O. W.; Dr. J. L. Ross, Med. Ex. (re-elected). Reported by G. T. Wagstaff, Rdr.

Keystone Lodge, No. 64, Oakland.—This Lodge elected all its officers down to O. W. unanimously, the Recorder casting the vote of the Lodge. For O. W. five ballots were necessary. The following officers were elected: J. C. Plunket, M. W.; F. M. Cary, F.; J. W. Nelson, O.; C. E. Alden, Rdr; Wm. Kilpatrick, Fin.; J. J. White, Rvr; Robt. Gay, G.; J. J. Smith, I. W.; Geo. Atkinson, O. W.; Trustees: A. T. Dewey (18 months), J. W. Dodge (12 months), M. E. Clough (6 months).

Burns Lodge, No. 68, S. F.—W. K. Doherty, M. W.; Robert Wilson, F.; M. J. McGrath, O.; Gus Pohlmann, Rdr (3d term); John McDonald, Rvr; (4th term); A. J. Fairweather, Fin.; C. C. Butt, G.; Chas. Thomson, I. W.; D. B. Bell, O. W.; W. C. Flint, Trustee; Lee O. Rodgers and W. K. Doherty, Med. Exs.

Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, S. F.—J. O. Jephson, M. W.; J. N. Prather, F.; Elias Rodecker, O.; Wm. B. Marshutz, Rdr; O. H. Smyth, Fin.; J. D. Wheelock, Rvr; Martin Kelley, Ge.; Edward De Courcy, I. W.; R. T. Hawton, O. W.; H. G. Prince, Trustee; F. H. Dennis, Med. Ex.

Visalia Lodge, No. 79.—Alfred Dagget, M. W.; V. D. Knupp, F.; S. B. Hunt, O.; L. V. Nanscawen, Rdr; J. M. Harter, Fin.; R. E. Hyde, Rvr; Fred A. Warner, G.; Thos. Hall, I. W.; W. McIntosh, O, W.; L. A. Huhmason, Trustee; Drs. Asay and Hall, Med. Exs. Reported by L. V. Nanscawen, Recorder.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 84, Downey City.—S. W. Burke, P. M. W.; E. S. Gray, M. W.; E. U. Skidmore, F.; Geo. Skidmore, O.; Joseph Smith, Rdr (re-elected;) W. R. Condit, Fin.; W. C. Smith, Rvr (re-elected); William Spencer, G.; W. P. McDonald, I. W.; W. F. Cooper, O. W.; W. C. Smith, Med. Ex. (re-elected). Reported by Joseph Smith, Rdr.

Olympic Lodge, No. 127, S. F.—F. W. Rossbach, M. W.; E. P. Fish, F.; W. R. Morton, O.; R. H. Orton, Rdr (4th term); E. Holland, Rvr (4th term); W. H. Barkley, Fin.; J. P. Keating, G.; Owen Jones, I. W.; S. F. Freeman, O. W.; Drs. H. H. Ingerson, and C. T. Deane, Med. Exs.; C. S. McLaren, Trustee (long term).

Fidelity, No. 136.—S. F.—E. B. Young, M. W.; Harold D. Mitchell, F.; F. J. Symmes, O.; C. E. Brinsmade, Rdr. (re-elected); John B. Curtis, Fin. (re-elected); A. D. Hawks, Rvr. (re-elected); Thos. S. Barton, G. (re-elected); R. C. Hanson, I. W.; F. H. Carpenter, O. W.; Geo. R. Sanderson, Trustee; H. A. Morton, Med. Ex.

Ashler Lodge, No. 165, Alameda.—Geo. L. Birkmaier, P. M. W. (ex-officio); H. B. Wheaton, M. W.; J. E. Baker, F.; E. T. Barnes, Rdr; A. S. Cheminant, Fin.; F. Boehmer, Rvr; L. Beck, G.; Thomson Collie, I. W.; Richard Wheeler, O. W.; S. Winant, Trustee (long term); Geo. P. Reynolds, Med. Ex. Reported by E. T. Barnes, Recorder.

Memorial, No. 174.—S. F.—J. H. Gyselaar, M. W.; M. A. Clark, F.; C. N. Carkeet, O.; H. Schaffner, Rdr.; Geo. E. Gerlach, Fin. (re-elected); J. M. Hudson, Rvr.; J. J. Kenney, G.; Thos. R. Harrold, I. W.; Wm. Eybs, O. W.; L. Schufeldt, Trustee (re-elected); M. Livingston, Med. Ex. (re-elected).

Triumph Lodge, No. 180, S. F.—E. Lichan, M. W.; Jos. H. Cattram, F.; James G. Boobar, O.; T. W. Ray, Rdr; Chas. E. Dugan, Fin.; Frank N. Nicolaysen, Rvr; Jos. Van Lochner, G.; T. Sullivan, I. W.; Geo. H. Durant, O. W.; A. Buswell, Trustee; C. P. Chesley, Med. Ex.

Hill's Ferry Lodge, No. 181. — Henry Klehn, M. W.; J. H. Barker, F.; E. Horn, O.; C. F. Miller, Rdr; J. McNish, Fin.; J. L. Crittenden, Rvr; J. J. Gorham, G.; C. Huber, I. W.; Henry Meier, O. W.; Dr. C. F. Miller, Med. Ex.; C. Krogh, Trustee. This Lodge meets on the 1st and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Reported by C. F. Miller, Recorder pro tem.

Silver Spray Lodge, D. of H., No. 3, S. F.—Mrs. M. T. Lyon, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. E. McLeod, W. S. of H.; Miss N. Thompson, S. of H.; Mrs. E. Jones, S. of C.; Miss L. McNear, S. Secretary; Mrs. A. E. McDonald, Treasurer; Mrs. C. H. Caldwell, S. Usher; Bro. Herbert Jones, I. W.; Bro. R. Mayo, O. W.

Silver Spray, D. of H., will have an installation party some time in January. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Sisters Terrill, Shaw, Lincoln, Caldwell and Macdonald, with full power to act. We may expect a fine party, as Silver Spray is noted for her fine entertainments.

The citizens of San Jose turned out in force to witness the arrival of the visiting brethren to their pretty city on December 15th. The fine appearance of the delegations called forth many encomiums.

Seven deaths to be paid for in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for the month of December. A notable reduction compared with previous months.

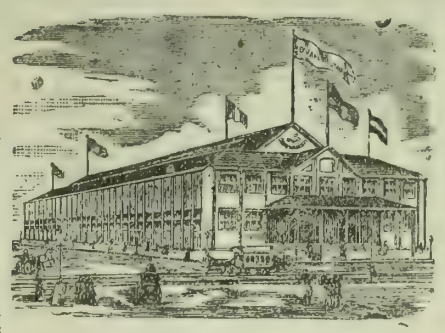
The total beneficiary money received by the who le Order in October was $94,588; disbursed $90,784.

Grand Recorder Pratt has forwarded to Tucson, Arizona, supplies to form a Lodge in that place.

The Winthrop portable range is recommended as the best. It is highly praised by those who have used it. Bro. Chas Brown, No. 18 Dupont street, is the agent.

Reception to the Grand Lodge.

It has been determined by an almost unanimous vote of the city Lodges to give the members of the Grand Lodge, at their coming session, a worthy reception. Each Lodge appointed one representative to form a committee. This committee, represented by 18 out of the 23 Lodges, met in Shiels' building, and discussed the best manner to carry out this proposition. A sub-committee was appointed, who reported on a plan to be adopted. This proposed programme was sent to each Lodge for ratification or rejection. At this time, as we are informed, 15 Lodges have endorsed the plan. Five Lodges have given it a partial endorsement, and three Lodges have not reported. At a meeting held by the General Committee in Shiels' building on December 27th, 18 Lodges were represented. After an interchange of views the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday, January 4th, hoping in the meantime that the different views might meet and have unanimity and harmony. It is to be hoped that some modification of the original plan may be made, and that every Lodge in the city will take part in this, the first welcome we have ever given to the Grand Lodge of Workmen of California. The plan that meets with the most favor is as outlined: To give a literary and musical entertainment at the Mechanics' pavilion, ending with a grand ball and supper.



The Mechanics' Institute.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.]

For the Week Ending December 7th, 1880.

235,060—Axle Nut—Henry Anderson, S. F.
235,121—Hoisting System—Z. Blanchet, assigner to Prescott, Scott & Co, S. F.
235,125—Glove—F. H. Busley, S. F.
235,210—Fence—S. H. Chase, San Jose, Cal.
235,127—Tramway—C. M. Chubb, Oakland, Cal.
235,132—Electrical Signal—C. Cummings, Virginia City, Nev.
235,135—Safety Car—Jean Denechaud, S. F.
235,224—Galvanic Belt—E. J. Fraser, S. F.
235,231—Manufacture of Carbonate of Magnesia—Frederick Gutzkow, S. F.
235,233—Shingle Machine—Oley C. Hanson, Eureka, Cal.
235,085—Carpet Sewing Machine—Joseph Hesse, S. F.
235,167—Vehicle Wheel—J. M. Nelson, Oakdale, Cal.
235,163—Washing Machine—Geo. M. Pursell, San Jose, Cal.
235,296—Air Compressor—E. A. Rix, S. F.
235,108—Cleaning Fiber—Thomas Threlfall, S. F.
235,322—Packing Bran, Etc.—W. L. Williams, San Diego, Cal.

For the Week Ending December 14th, 1880

235,505—Amalgamating Mortar—Joshua S. Buck, Oakland, Cal.
235,417—Door Hinge—J. Decombe, S. F.
235,356—Seal Lock—Abraham Halsey, S. F.
235,438—Thill Coupling—G. W. Hunter, Merced, Cal.
235,444—Extracting Cartridge Shells—James F. Marvin, Fort McDowell, Arizona.
235,573—Water Closet Valve—W. M. Sack, Oakland, Cal.
2,371—Label—Benj. Hastings, S. F.
2,373—Label—John R. Williams, Stockton, Cal.

For the Week Ending December 21st, 1880.

235,730.—Soap—Henry J. Borie, S. F.
235,622.—Ditching Machine—Thomas J. Chappele and J. T. Ricketts, Gilroy, Cal.
235,764.—Filter—T. Guinean, Sacramento, Cal.
235,632.—Sash Fastener—Antone Haytt, S. F.
235,816.—Air Compressor—E. A. Rix, S. F.

Note.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by Dewey & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

There were several prominent citizens—members of the A. O. U. W.—at the fraternal visit of the Oakland brethren to San Jose Among them we noticed Hon. W. R. Andrus, ex-Mayor of Oakland; Deputy City Clerk, L. J. Rector, and City Marshal Clough.

The largest retail store for furniture and carpets in this city is J. W. Burnham & Co., opposite the Palace Hotel. Bro. J. W. Burnham is always at his post, ready to accommodate his customers.

For diamonds, clocks, jewelry and watches, go to 7 and 9 Third street, under the Nucleus. Bro. T. Lundy is a reliable dealer. See his card.

For fine toilet soap, at low rates, go to that palace of soap under Palace Hotel.

Information Wanted.

EDWARD S. JACKSON,

Born in the State of Mississippi, came to Cloverdale, Sonoma county, in the Spring of 1875, a carpenter by trade, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight, 165 pounds, fair complexion, dark hair, with beard thin and sandy. Blue eyes and rather small, and had on right leg between knee and ankle, a scar caused by white swelling, a portion of the shin bone having been removed. Left Cloverdale June 27th, 1880. When last seen was under the influence of liquor, on boat between San Rafael and San Francisco. He had on a new suit of light cassimere clothes, had a silver watch. He belonged to Cloverdale Lodge No. 32, A. O. U. W., a member of good standing, and it is feared that he fell overboard into the bay, or has been foully dealt with. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by the Cloverdale Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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Give your friends at home, in the East or abroad, a year's subscription to that popular monthly, The Californian. It will be a permanent pleasure through the entire year, and will be something appropriate as a California gift. Office, 202 Sansome Street.

Recorders of all A. O. U. W. Lodges are requested to correspond often for our columns, and to call attention to the Watchman in open Lodge and to individual members at any time. Also (in places where we have no agents) obtain subscriptions at the rate of $2 a year, forwarding the cash and names weekly as fast as taken. We will pay liberal commissions for time and services rendered.

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Our Friends can do much in aid of our paper and th cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

J. F. Osborne—San Francisco.
A. C. Knox—Pacific Coast.
G. W. McGrew.—Santa Clara county.
M. P. Owen—Santa Cruz County.
J. W. A. Wright—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
N. E. Boyd—San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties.
Jared C. Hoag—California.
B. W. Crowell—Colusa and Yolo counties.
D. W. Kelleher—Fresno, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties.
W. O. Warnock, Sonoma County.

An Interesting Experiment.

The New York *Evening Post* gives the following details of a scheme for supplying heat for warming houses and for cooking, which is about to be tried in the district bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets.

From the central station the "plant," or reservoir, the mains will run through every street. One line of iron plates, from three to six inches in diameter, placed about three ft. below the pavement, packed around with some non-conducting material and inclosed in a wooden box, will be the conducting mains from which the water will be carried by means of smaller iron pipes, one-half an inch to an inch in diameter, into the house. Auxiliary or return pipes of about the same size as the conducting mains, will be laid alongside, through which the water, after it has passed through the houses, will run back to the reservoir.

The water heated in the reservoir to from 350° to 400° Fahrenheit, will be forced out through the conducting mains and through the pipes which connect with the houses, and to each connecting pipe will be attached a water meter. The return pipe will also be provided with a water meter. Each house is to be provided with a steam converter, which in general terms is simply a small metal chamber inclosed in a large metal chamber. The water leaves the reservoir at about 400° Fahrenheit, and as soon as it enters the inner chamber it will form steam, if not confined, 212° Fahrenheit, the boiling point. The chamber is so constructed that a pressure of 10 lbs. will close a valve and shut off the supply of water. The steam will force its way through a valve into the outer chamber, whence it can be conducted through steam pipes to any part of the house and used for heating, cooking, or power, and returned through the auxiliary pipe back to the reservoir.

The steam cooking ovens are coils of pipe through which the steam passes inside of the ovens. Some of the steam will be condensed in the bottom of the converter, and can be drawn off as hot water. The steam made in the converter is of the same temperature as the water from which it came, and hence cooking which requires a heat of from 350° to 400° can be done.

There are about 12,000 houses in the district to be covered first by this system, many of the owners of which, it is said, have consented to have the pipes brought into their houses, and it is to be hoped that about 20% of the buildings in the district will be connected at the outset.

It is remarked that by using heating water less heat is lost by condensation and radiation than in the case of steam, and that the cleanliness and simplicity of the system will commend themselves. It is asserted that any head of steam can be secured, from the fact that a cubic foot of water will make 1,700 cubic ft. of steam. It is estimated that the water which returns to the reservoir will be only three or four degrees cooler than when it started out on its journey. It will be used again, and thus fuel is saved.

Sensitive Railway Metal.

The accidental displacement of rails is known to be a fruitful source of railway disaster. The rains and floods of winter usually occasion the mischief, but it seems that the "iron horse" has an even more insidious enemy than accumulated storm water to threaten it and to imperil its swift career. The danger in question is one, moreover, that those who can restrict their railway traveling to serene summer time are not exempt from. One day last week an excursion train was jogging on its peaceful way on the Caledonian railway, at the rate, fortunately, of not more than 15 miles an hour, when on approaching Auchinraith, the engine suddenly left the metals, and sliding down an embankment about 10 ft. deep, turned and lay on its side, dragging with it a composite carriage and part of the next one, the remainder keeping their position on the line. The driver and stoker were badly scalded, and several persons more or less shaken, but no lives were lost. Investigation into the cause of the accident showed that the rails, which were of steel, and of the heaviest kind made, had "bugged," owing to the heat of the sun; and further examination disclosed the startling fact that at a point only 40 yards distant from the first disturbance, and on the down line, the rails were bulged 8 inches from their original position, carrying the sleepers with them. The bent rails were preserved for the government inspector, who will, no doubt, give the matter the attention it deserves, especially as regards the quality of the metal of which the rails are composed. There are all manner of new and improved processes for the manufacture of railway running gear, and it may possibly be found that some sorts of steel are more sensitive to solar heat than others. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that the eccentric behavior of the metals at Auchinraith is capable of explanation.—*London Graphic.*

SAFETY PAPER.—A bank in Lyons uses a paper which is colored with ultramarine green. The bills of exchange are lithographed, and the figures are written with an acidulated ink, so as to appear white upon a green ground. This seems to furnish a perfect security against adulterations.—*Dingler's Journal.*

WORKMEN receiving sample copies are invited to examine the WATCHMAN, and subscribe for it.

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Professor Barnard's new Grammar, now in press, will be published in a few weeks.

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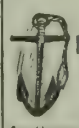
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Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
530 California St., - SAN FRANCISCO.

W. W. McKAIG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Colusa, Cal.

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The Utility of Arctic Explorations.

Chas. Walcott Brooks, in his interesting paper on the Arctic regions read before the Academy of Science on Monday last, remarked as follows on the utility of Arctic explorations: To the few who question the value of Arctic voyages, a brief outline of their utility may be needed. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest men born on this continent, was in 1753 one of their earliest advocates. Abroad we have seen British, Germans, Austrians, Swedes, Norwegians and Dutchmen taking part in polar explorations. Their results are very varied. Their constant observations aim at the discovery and seek needed information to aid the correct demonstration of great physical laws, necessary to advance almost every department of science, astronomy, navigation, hydrography, meteorology, including electricity and magnetism. Specimens collected for students of natural history furnish needed data for drawing correct geological analogies. The observed variations in the movement of pendulums within the Arctic circle gauge the extent that the earth is flattened at the poles. Great laws are world-wide, and a knowledge of the whole earth is essential to their perfect understanding. Such knowledge increases the effective powers of man by augmenting his mental resources, and thus accelerates scientific discoveries, useful in arts, agriculture, commerce and manufactures. In the climate and winds of polar regions the world has obtained a partial clue of fundamental laws regulating the motor agents of atmospheric currents, and the equalizing influence of warm, gulf and icy streams, that traverse oceans as arterial rivers. How general will be the benefits bestowed when our national Weather Bureau, assisted by such knowledge, is able to apply wider rules of judgment and more surely predict the probabilities of approaching storms and seasons, one week in advance more certainly than it now ventures to forecast a single day. In Boothia, the two Rosses found the magnetic pole, whose mysterious influence the mariner's compass obeys. The mass of observations collected on all sides of this magnetic pole, have assisted science to perfect our knowledge of the laws of magnetic declination and dip. Providence has peopled these high latitudes with human beings, who winter and summer there, as well as animals on which they subsist. Each successive voyage has swept away some old error, and brought to light new phenomena, tending to advance human knowledge. The problem of a northwest passage around North America is not one of direct utility, although the gain to commerce through such scientific expeditions has doubtless been very great, yet difficult for the masses to always comprehend. Their authentic surveys are valuable to our whaling interests, annually representing many millions. The northeast passage around Asia, accomplished by Nordenskjold, in 1878-79, promises large rewards to both science and commerce.

HEAT WITHOUT FIRE.—Prof. Wells, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has invented a machine for heating railroad cars without the use of fire. The principle of the machine is friction. It consists only of an iron cylinder two ft. long and one ft. in diameter, having a fixed plate of hardened iron in one end, and a second plate, attached to a revolving shaft, which presses lightly or closely upon the fixed plate, as circumstances require. The cylinder is filled with water, the shaft revolves, and from the friction of the plates, the water in an incredibly short time is heated, and by means of pipes can be carried to great distances for heating purposes. The construction of the machine is such that it is easily adapted to every place where there is waste power, as in mills, factories, public buildings and cars. Thus, to carry a machine with 36 square inches of friction plates—the ordinary size—one-half horse power only is said to be required, while a machine with 225 square inches of friction surface will require only four horse power, and will heat a room 60x200 or 126,000 cubic ft. In steam cars the machine is easily and cheaply adjusted to the axles, the power being taken directly from the wheels, so that in case of accident, all danger from fire is eliminated. This machine has been in practical operation for some months, and it is claimed that with 36 inches of friction surface a room of 10,000 cubic ft. can be heated more uniformly and quicker than by the use of coal, wood or steam, and absolutely without expense save the wear of the friction plates and the pittance for extra coal under the boiler.

AN ELECTRIC HAMMER.—Messrs. Siemens & Halske, the well-known German electricians, have brought out a novelty, the electric hammer. The device consists of three hollow coils of insulated wire, having a movable core or rod of soft iron, which is free to move up and down under the axial attraction of the coils when a current circulates in them. The central coil is traversed by a constant current, which magnetizes the rod or hammer, and the two extreme coils are traversed by alternating currents from a dynamo-electric machine in such a manner that they alternately attract and repel the magnetic rod up and down so as to make it beat like a hammer. The range of blow is limited on one side by a spiral spring placed within an elastic cushion. Of course a very great rapidity of action can be given to the hammer, while the arrangement is apparently applicable to working a rock drill.

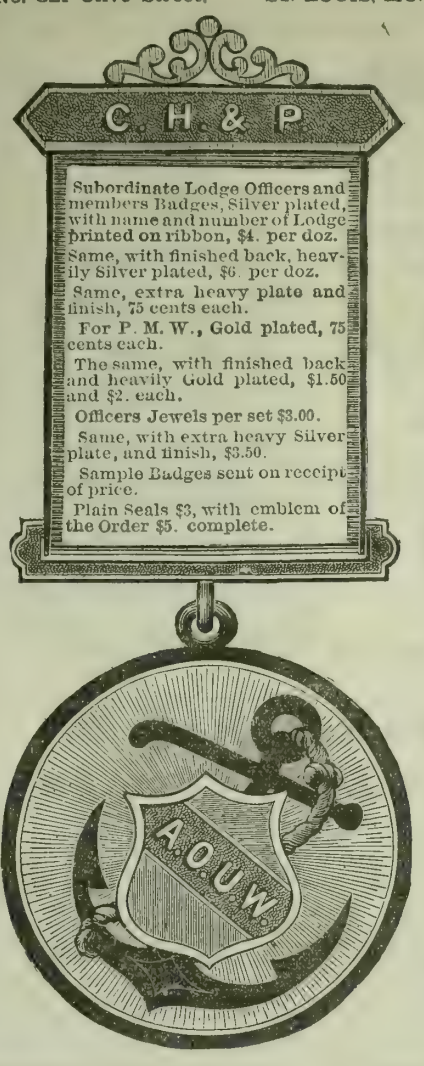
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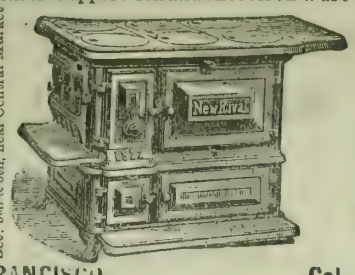
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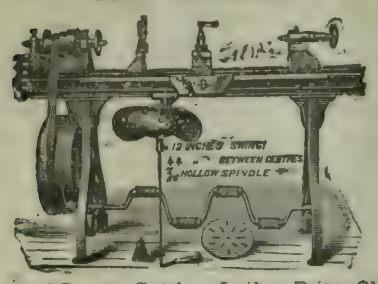
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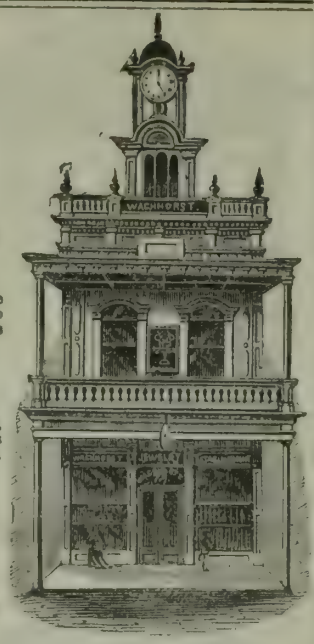
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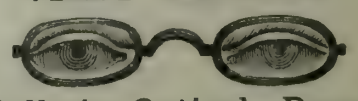
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

CONSOLIDATED WITH "PACIFIC WORKMAN."

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EXTRA EDITION—24 PAGES.

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A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

Shiels' Building.

The illustration on this page represents one of the magnificent structures in our city. It is situated on the corner of O'Farrell and Stockton streets, near Market, having a frontage of 137½ ft. on O'Farrell and Stockton streets, with three stories and basement. The lower story is used for stores and the second and third stories for offices, suits and halls for Lodge rooms and Societies. The magnitude of this structure may be inferred from the fact that 40 different Lodges and Societies meet in this building. There are eight halls for Lodge purposes, divided as follows: First story, Laurel Hall, 45x68 ft.; Eastern, 33x59 ft.; Western, 27x49 ft. Second story, Pro section Hall, 35x68 ft.; Charity, 25x50 ft.; Fraternity, 25x50 ft.; Mutual 30x60 ft.; Banquet room, 20x40 ft. The building is fire-proof, easy of access, wide halls, short landings, well ventilated and rated as a very safe building. There are 9 Lodges of Workmen who meet in this building, 10 Lodges of Knights of Honor, 4 Lodges A. L. of H., 4 Lodges Chosen Friends, 3 of O. E. S., 2 Odd Fellows, together with several social clubs, business, professional and scientific societies. The Lodge rooms are nicely carpeted, well furnished with costly drapery and canopies over the principal chairs, and a fine organ or piano in each Lodge room.

This building and lot is owned by Wm. Shiels, Esq., now on a tour in Europe. The real estate agent, Mr. E. Petterson, 314 Bush street, has charge of this property and as janitor has secured the services of Bro. Geo. Dickson who, with his assistants, keep this large structure scrupulously neat and clean and in perfect order. What adds an additional interest to the place is the generous gift of Valley, No. 30, of the use of Laurel Hall for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Workmen in February. The negative from which the electrotype was made for our illustration was taken by the well-known artist, Bro. I. W. Taber, cor. of Montgomery and Market. This engraving is by the well-known artist, E. Schultze, whose skillful work has appeared on the pages of the WATCHMAN in the illustration of a number of our pioneers and are now grouped together on one page of this issue. On the first floor is situated the office of the *Masonic Monthly* in connection with a job printing office of the firm of J. W. Kinsley & Co., the senior, Bro. Kinsley, being our Grand Lecturer. The well-known firm of Schoenfeld & Heyman, occupy a large portion of the lower story as furniture and upholstery warerooms. This store is 137x70 ft., and displays a complete line of goods, from the finest sets to those of common use. Their former place of business, 749 Market, was given up for more commodious room and lesser rents. They have been in the business 17 years, and import their solid black walnut furniture from the East direct. A prominent feature of their business is the Kosers' patent sofa bed, of which they are the sole manufacturers and which took the first premium at the State Fair and Mechanic's Fair, 1880 The



SHIELS' BUILDING, CORNER OF O'FARRELL AND STOCKTON STREETS.

Representatives should become overheated in their arduous labors, shampooning here would again make them cool and level-headed.

Bro. D. Edwards has opened a fine dressmaking establishment next door. His long experience and skill in this line bring him the best custom, especially for cutting and fitting. From the experience in our own family, we believe our lady friends would do well to enlist his services.

Next door to the main entrance is the leather store of Bro. F Hall, P. M., W., of, junior, Mr. B. Heyman, and assistants, are always ready to show you through these large and elegant warerooms, and give list of prices.

John Guy, who for several years past has been manufacturing fine custom shoes for the trade, has opened a first-class custom shoe store next door. Following closely the latest French and Eastern fashions, he can make as fine and fashionable styles of ladies' shoes and slippers as any house on this coast. As he does his own cutting and makes the French heels he can safely warrant reasonable prices and a perfect fit; ball, theatrical, carnival shoes and gents' toilet slippers a specialty. From our experience we recomend this house as one of the best in this city for custom work or to choose from his select stock.

As an adjunct to this attractive center Bro. Jos. Bleiley has opened tonsorial parlors. For a "boss hair cutter" or a clean shave we endorse this tonsure as the place for a good cut or a smooth shave. If any of our Grand Lodg San Francisco, No. 4, and delegate to Grand Lodge. Our genial delegate can sell boot legs, gaiter and shoe uppers and leather findings, with less inconvenience to his business perhaps than any other one that will attend the Grand Lodge of Workmen.

Bro. J. Meyers, who carries an extensive business as a merchant tailor, at 501 Kearny, also a fine large store in Oakland for boys' clothing ready made, and merchant tailoring, has opened a store for tailors' trimmings in this building. He carries an extensive assortment of all kinds, as well as dressmaking trimmings. The enterprise and long experience of Bro. Myers in this business gives him ample knowledge to select a varied stock of goods, that will meet the general wants of the community.

On the corner fronting on Stockton, Mr. W. B. Pixley has opened a new and elegant drug store. Mr. Pixley has had an experience as druggist and apothecary of 24 years, and wishes to extend his business by making a specialty of prescriptions and compounding medicines. In his department of toilet and fancy goods he has selected the choicest kinds, and will make his bow to this growing part of our city by selling at very reasonable prices.

Opposite from Shiels' building, 105 Stockton, is the large piano warerooms of Woodworth, Schell & Co., formerly of No. 12 Post, established in 1852. They are the sole agents for the celebrated Schumacker, Henry F. Miller, and Groveseen & Fuller pianos, upright and square; also Taylor & Farley organs. This house has made a reputation second to no other on this coast as reliable dealers in first-class pianos. Having a large capital, their musical instruments can be had on easy installments, and they do a large business in repairing and also tune pianos. The urbane manager, Bro. J. B. Curtis, Reciever of Fidelity, 136, is always pleased to entertain his friends and show them his choice pianos.

Opposite diagonally from Shiels' building is the house of F. S. Chadbourne & Co., dealers in furniture and bedding. This store is 40 ft. by 170 ft., and occupies four stories and basement as store room. The lower floor is used for exhibiting a general assortment of all kinds of furniture; the second floor, for fine upholstered goods; the third and fourth floors, as manufacturing and upholstering departments. This house carries $150,000 worth of stock, from the common articles of everyday use to the finest styles of elegant sets of the latest design, and upholstered in the most costly fabrics. The genial head of the house, Bro. F. S. Chadbourne, and his urbane assistants are always ready to show customers through this labyrinth of furniture, and fill an order for a private house or hotel.

The building in all its features is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is built, and we have no doubt but that in time it will be the meeting place of a much larger number of societies than are held at present within its walls.

WE have received two communications from Newcastle, Placer county, both giving an account of the social of Placer Lodge, No. 95, held Jan. 3d. As one of them is written by a lady, our native gallantry compels us to give it preference. We thank our other correspondent for his kindness in furnishing a report, and hope he will give us items for future issues. He also writes us that the Order is prospering in that place, and all feel proud to belong to so grand a fraternity.

SILVER SPRAY, Degree of Honor, will give a social party at Ixora Hall, on Monday evening, January 31st. The entertainments given by Silver Spray in the past have been a complete success. This one will be an invitation party, and we hope the WATCHMAN office will be remembered.

Home Miscellany.

California.

Betwixt old Ocean's dread and angry crest
That sweeps her rock-bound confines on the west,
And mountain chains with giant peaks sublime,
Rearing her domes along her eastern line,
Proud California lies; the noblest state
In all Columbia; first among the great.
There ancient woods unfolding verdure wear,
Whose floral perfumes lade the healthful air;
The Sire of Frost ne'er comes with frozen chains
hold an annual ruin on her plains.

There pleasant homes the cultured vales adorn
Like jewels set amid the fields of corn,
And burdened orchards skirt the winding rills
That well far up among the vine-clad hills.
'Twas this far western land in former time,
That brought her golden treasures from the mine,
Displayed on high before her sister states,
While myriads flocked to pass her mountain gates;
And all the world transported 'gan amain
To seek her wealth across the ocean plain.

From far Del Norte to the genial clime
Around Los Angeles where blooms the lime,
E'en to the regions where the burning South
Wraps Arizona in perpetual drouth,
Extends her realm of mountains, moors and dales,
Lakes, rivers, woods, broad plains and fertile vales,
Luxuriant fields, where prosperous plenty crowns,
With ten-fiold store, the toil of Labor's sons;
A land where Empire might have fixed a seat
To bring surrounding nations to his feet.

All hail, fair daughter of the Western queen,
Bright star midst her bright constellation seen!
While island thrones Ind and Mongolia wait
To pour their commerce through the Golden Gate,
While thy swift fleet shall ride the Asian seas
To waft Columbia luxury and ease;
Forever loyal, may thy glory shed
Rich luster round Columbia's sainted head;
Long may thy beams with hers in union blend,
Till Destiny shall seal the nation's end.

—*C. L. Wheeler in Young Folks' Rural.*

The Deacon's Experiment.

"I hope the children haven't been any trouble to you, Miss Peck?" said Deacon Grinder, as his one-horse chaise drew up on the green in front of Miss Philena Peck's house.

Miss Peck hurried out, all smiles, to greet the portly widower. "The little darlings!" she cried effusively, "Trouble indeed! Why, deacon, how you talk! It is a positive pleasure to have them here. I should like to keep them a week."

The deacon smiled and shook his head.

"That would be a little too much," said he. "Come, children, jump into the wagon."

And the three apple-cheeked little Grinders—two girls and a boy—were hugged and kissed, and lifted into the wagon by the beaming spinster.

"I shall be lonely when they are gone," she said. "I do so dote on children! Remember, darlings, that the gooseberries will be ripe next week and that your Peck will be only too happy to see you again."

The widow Clapp came hurrying out as the chaise rattled by, with a tin pail in her hand.

"Dear me, Deacon Grinder," said she. "You are always in such a hurry. Do stop a minute, can't you? Here's a pail of new honey in the comb. I know the darlings will like it on their bread and butter of an evening. When are you coming to spend the day with me? I declare, Josie is growing a perfect beauty!

"Tut, tut, Mrs. Clapp!" said the deacon. "'Handsome is, that handsome does.' That's my motto."

"Nobody can't do handsomer than my little Jo," said Mrs. Clapp. "And there's Tommy grown as handsome as ever was, and Dolly the very picture of you; drop into tea some evening this week."

The deacon had hardly guided his old horse around the corner of the village green when Miss Barbara Bowyer tripped out of the millinery store.

"I do hope you will excuse me, Deacon Grinder," said she with all the pretty confusion which naturally belonged to a maiden of six and thirty summers, "but I was so edified with your beautiful remarks in prayer meeting Monday night, that I couldn't help setting myself to work to think what I could do for you. And here's a collar I've stitched for dear Tommy, and a handkerchief I've embroidered for Josie, and a doll as I've took the liberty to dress for Dorothy. Oh, don't thank me pray. It ain't nothing, compared with the peace of mind I got listening to your precious remarks!

But Naomi Poole, sitting at her needle work, by the old red farm-house window, had only a smile and nod for the party as they drove by.

"Pa," said Josie, who was a shrewd, sallow-faced child of 11, don't Miss Poole love us as well as Miss Peck, and Mrs. Clapp and Miss Barbara?"

"I hope so, my child," said the benign deacon. "Why do you ask the question?"

"Because she never gives us anything," said Josie.

"She is poor, child—she is poor," said the deacon. "But I am sure you all have her good wishes.

"I'd rather have the honey," said Tommy.

"And gooseberries and dolls," added little Dorothy.

But when the deacon sat alone by his hearthstone that evening, his sister, Miss Mahala Ann Grinder, expressed herself on the subject with a great plainness and perspicuity. "If you've really made up your mind to marry again, Josiah," said she—

"I think it would add to my domestic felicity," said the deacon serenely.

"In that case," said Miss Mahala Ann, "I do hope you'll make a sensible choice, not allow yourself to be imposed upon by a set of selfish widows and scheming old maids."

"Sister," said the deacon mildly, "you are severe."

"No I ain't," said Miss Mahala Ann. "If you wasn't well to do in the world, and hadn't a nice home and farm, and money at interest, they wouldn't none of them look twice at you."

"Do you think so?" said the deacon, and he pondered the question long and earnestly in his own mind. "Upon the whole," said he, bringing down his palm upon the table, "I ain't sorry that those investments of mine in the Mariposa Silver company have proved a failure."

"What do you mean?" said Miss Mahala Ann, curiously eying him over the top of her spectacles.

But the deacon only shook his head and smiled. "Time will show," said he, "time will show."

The news that Deacon Grinder was wrecked in Mariposa Silver mining stock, flew like wildfire through the peaceful community at Fitchville, Four Corners.

"Well," said Miss Philena Peck, "I am beat!"

"He never had no judgment in money matters," said the widow Clapp.

"I've thought all along he was living too fast," said Barbara Bowyer.

"Those poor little children. What is to become of them?" said Naomi Poole, wistfully.

The next day the deacon made his appearance at Miss Peck's homestead, pale and rather shabby, with a child in one hand and one following him.

"Miss Peck," he said, "I suppose you have heard the news?"

"Yes," said Miss Peck, looking vinegar and tack nails. "If it's your failure as you mean."

"I think of going to California," said the deacon, "to see what I can do, and in the meantime, could you be induced to give my children a home—"

"Oh dear, no!" said Miss Peck. "I never could get along with a pack of children! I dare say you could find some half orphan asylum or place of that sort by enquiring around a little."

Miss Peck sat very upright, and glared so frightfully out of her light blue eyes at the deacon, that he was fain to beat a retreat as soon as possible.

He knocked next at the widow Clapp's door.

"Is Mrs. Clapp at home?" he asked.

A head was thrust over the stair railing, and the widow's shrill voice called out:

"Is that Josiah Grinder with his swarm of young ones? Tell him I'm particularly engaged. Do you hear Betsey,—particular."

Miss Barbara Bowyer, was arranging trimmed hats and rolls of bright-colored ribbons in her bow window as the deacon and his little ones entered the shop.

"Miss Bowyer," said the deacon, "you were ever a genial and charitable soul, it is to you that I trust to make a home for my motherless ones, while I endeavor to retrieve my fortunes in the far West."

"I couldn't think of such a thing," said Barbara, dropping a box of artificial rosebuds in her consternation. "And really, I think, Deacon Grinder, you haven't no right to expect it of me! It's all I can do to support myself, let alone a pack of unruly children! I dare say the poor master could do something for them, or—"

"I thank you," said the deacon, with dignity. "I shall trouble neither you nor him."

"Well," said Miss Bowyer, with a toss of her head, "you needn't fly into a rage because a neighbor gives you a bit of good advice!"

But Naomi Poole ran out to the little garden gate, as the forlorn deacon went by.

"Deacon Grinder," she hesitated, turning rose red and white by turns, "is this true?"

"About my Mariposa investment? Yes."

"And that you are going to California?"

"I am talking of it," said the Deacon.

"Would—could you let me take care of the little ones while you are gone?" said Naomi, tenderly drawing little Dolly to her side. "I am very fond of children, and I would take the best of care of them. And you have been so kind to mother and me, Deacon Grinder, that we should feel it a privilege to be able to do something for you."

And poor soft-hearted little Naomi burst into crying.

There was a moisture on the Deacon's eyelashes, too.

"God bless you, Naomi!" said he "you are a good girl—a very good girl."

* * * * *

"Ain't it true?" said Peck.

"Well," said Mrs. Mopsley, "it is, and it ain't. He did lose what he invested in them Mariposa mines, but only a thousand dollars; and the rest of his money is all tight and safe in United States bonds and solid real estate."

"Bless me!" said Barbara Bowyer.

"Well I never," said the widow Clapp, with discomfited countenance.

"And," went on Mrs. Mopsley, with evident relish at the consternation she was causing, "they are building a new wing to the house, and he is to be married to Naomi Poole in the fall."

"A child like that!" said Mrs. Clapp.

"With no experience whatever!" said Barbara Bowyer, scornfully.

"I only hope he won't repent of his bargain," sighed Miss Philena Peck.

And Miss Philena's charitable hopes were fulfilled. The deacon never did repent his bargain.

Women in the Laboratory.

At the late session of the womans' Congress, the paper on "Woman's Work in the Laboratory," by Professor Ellen Richards, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, was a contribution to human need beyond price. What has been lost to the physical and mental stamina of this nation by the ignorance of women of household chemistry can never be measured. Professor Richards uttered simply the truth when she said: "Let me not be misunderstood when I say that laboratory work, rightly carried out, makes women better housekeepers, better cooks, better wives, and mothers more fitted to care for the versatile American youth, to whom knowledge is the chief divinity to be worshiped." She might have added that the woman who, reigning in her home, understands the properties of the materials which she combines for the food of her family, the chemistry of the very wall paper that may poison the breath of her children, who can detect the thousand adulterations which, entering our homes, are now destroying human life, is doing a work not second in practical importance to that of any scientific professor. It means something bearing directly on the health and comfort of every home it touches. The class of women now connected with the School of Technology in Boston are study ing practical chemistry—as many other women are studying painting, languages and music—not to make themselves professional experts, though a few may become such, but that they may know enough to understand the chemistry which enters so largely into the comfort or discomfort of every kitchen and home. This study, put to practical use, must lead to the largest and most beneficent results. Already in the increasing stamina of the American people we see the proof of the growing intelligence, larger knowledge, and finer physique of its women. Despite the too many false conditions of our civilization—its excited haste, its greed for gain, its passion for display, its lust for place and power, that consumes while it impels—muscular men and deep, broad-chested women are no longer to be exceptional as they used to be. Picture, then, what the Anglo-American race may become when knowledge of all the forces of life put to practical use by women and men shall add to nervous energy the conditions of high health, to endless activity the capacity for repose, to sordid ambitions the possibilities of high and fine aspiration.—*Mary Clemmer.*

A Judicious Wife.—A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continual pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing, she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off—the little shoots pared away—in married men. Wives have generally much more sense than their husbands, even though they may be clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

The Game of Roly-boly.—This is a great amusement to the smaller children of the family, and may be made a source of instruction to them. Take the tea tray and divide it into six parts, more or less, with a piece of chalk. Then number the parts 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Then one of the family group rolls a marble quickly round the tray. If it stops at the division marked 5, we set down five to the credit of the person rolling. So of the other numbers. If it it stops on a line we count it 0. After each member of the party has rolled five times, the amounts are added together, and the one who has the highest number has the game. If each member of the party adds up his or her own score it may be made quite an exercise in arithmetic.

A Galveston gentlemen was pricing an old sofa at an auction room. "This sofa once belonged to Lafitte; it is full of historical reminiscences." "There is one now, pa, crawling right up the back," observed the gentleman's little boy. "That's a fact, it's alive with historical reminiscences," said the gentleman, punching in a corner with his cane.

A five-year-old son of a family the other day stood watching his baby brother, who was making a great noise over having his face washed. The little fellow at length lost his patience, and stamping his foot, said: "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin' and then you'll see—won't he, mamma?"

Hope.

O'er daily cares, why anxious grow,
And load the heart with sorrow,
The winds to-day that rudely blow
May softly sigh to-morrow.

Why look for bliss to coming years,
Our happiness o'erreaching;
To day's bright smile may change to tears,
With stern to-morrow's teaching.

When motives pure are misconstrued,
Why yield to vain repining?
All goodly acts will end in good,
Through paths oft hid from finding.

Why think our own peculiar ills
Are greater far than others,
The pain that one sore bosom fills,
As sharply stings another's.

Life's lesser ills and greater cares,
Its trials and its grieving,
Are steps in the ascending stairs,
To peace—for the believing.

—*Albany Sunday Press.*

Advice to Young Housekeepers.

Do not commence to keep house too extravagantly. Young folks, generally, like to have everything done up in grand style. But if your husband cannot afford it, be a little moderate at first; never mind what Mrs. Grundy says. If your home does not suit you exactly when you first go into it, do not commence to grumble, but furnish it little by little to suit your circumstances. Then, when it is completed, you can appreciate its comforts.

And another thing, do not think you must have one or two servants, to be aristocratic. A young husband thinks a great deal more of things made by his wife's own hands. If you do not know how to keep house, you must learn, and go about it systematically, too. Don't be afraid of soiling your hands. Have large, gingham kitchen aprons, and dark dresses; never mind your cuffs while you are washing and scrubbing; wait until you have finished, and then tidy up. When you are arranging the things on the table, have everything, if possible, clean and in order; if convenient, have a nice bouquet of flowers placed in the center of the table. It fills the room with a fragrant odor, and is also very pleasing to the eye. When your husband comes home from his work or business, meet him with a pleasant smile and a few cheerful words; never look cross or glum, simply because something has gone wrong during the day; just let him think you are a model housekeeper. I think I have written sufficient for the present. If acceptable, I will write more at a future time.

I bid young housekeepers all adieu, with this advice to *expectant* housekeepers. Be sure you know how to make nice, light bread, broil a steak, and finally, to be enabled to cook a savory meal, while yet in your teens, and the lesson of married experience will be easier practiced, when the necessity occurs. It certainly becomes a great pleasure to prepare palatable food for those we love, and whose approval we so much desire and appreciate.—*Ada E. Taylor, Mt. Pleasant.*

Home Dressmaking.—O. W. D. writes to the *Rural New Yorker* as follows: Twelve yards of black satin, or seven yards of the plain satin, and five yards of brocaded satin, at a cost of $1.40 a yard, will make a lovely suit, rich, stylish, and at a cost of $18.50. Make the basque round and finish to wear either over or under the skirt, make it plain and laced behind. The sleeves tight-fitting and trimmed to the elbow with three bands of brocaded silk, graduated, the highest band one-third the width of the one at the wrist, finished at the neck with a shirred ruffle of the brocade. Make a short walking skirt of the plain satin trimmed with a flounce 12 inches in depth of the brocade cut bias and shirred—very scant, for it sets out too much if made full. The back of the skirt is two breadths of satin shirred at the top six inches in depth very closely. A wide belt lined with very stiff material, and two yards of the brocaded silk tacked to the dress as a sash and tied loosely, either on the left side or at the back finishes the dress. It can be worn without the sash. The dress is lined throughout with fine, corset jean—without dressing or starch in it. A plain skirt to look well, must set well, and for years I "labored" over skirts pulling back, so they would not "bulge" before, or "flop" behind, as a tantalized dressmaker said. I finally got a perfect fit and am happy.

A Lady Entomologist.—Emily A Smith, a well-known entomologist of Peoria, Illinois, has gone to Leipzig, where, if the university authorities will allow it, she will pursue a general course of zoological work in the new laboratory of Prof. Luckart, This lady was recently elected a member of the Entomological Society of London.

A notion seller was offering a Yankee clock, finely varnished and colored and with a looking glass in front, to a certain lady, not remarkable for personal beauty. "Why, it is beautiful," responded the vender. "Beautiful, indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady. "Then, marm," said Jonathan, "I guess you'd better take one that ain't got no looking glass.

This is the season of the year when venerable hens enter their second childhood and are broiled for spring chickens.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 6, 7, 15, 9, 14, 4 is a sign of the zodiac.
My 13, 3, 11, 1, is a Greek letter.
My 5 is a personal pronoun.
My 2, 10, 8, 11 is a plant.
My 4, 12, 6, 14 is an esculent grain.
My whole is the proudest title of our country.

OLD JOE.

A Constellation.

1. Defaces.
2. A Hebrew, a vegetable, and to revolve curtailed.
3. A Roman numeral, a consonant, and ourselves.
4. An exclamation, a grain, and upon.
5. A personal pronoun, and a bony covering of certain insects and fishes.
6. A conjunction, to propel a boat in a certain manner, a beverage, and an exclamation.
7. An appeal, assistance, and luxurious repose.
8. Having taken a certain position and a vase.

JAMES.

Problem.

A gentleman, watching a fort at a distance, perceives the discharge of a gun, and hears the report in exactly twenty-one seconds afterwards. Supposing light to travel at the rate of 192,000 miles per second, and sound 1,090 feet per second, what is the distance from the fort to the point where the observer stands. O. G.

Letter Arithmetic.

E G R O W I
M N T

T I W O E D R
O M D E R T M
I T W M G O T

M D G T T D W M R

The letters in the multiplication above, when transposed into the order indicated by the figures represented, form a word signifying at an improper time.

DICK N. S.

Poetical Selection.

Whe nt he war msun, t hat b ring s
See dti me an dhar vest, ha sret urn
eda gain,
'Tiss wee lto vis it thes till woo, dw here spr
in gs
T he fir stf low erof thep lain.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Saint Paul.

BLANKS.—1. Heart, hear. 2. Bind, bin. 3. Fare, far. 4. Boat, boa. 5. Barn, bar.

RHOMBOID.—
F A M E
B A L E
H A T E
N O T E

CHARADE.—Dandelion (dandy-lion).

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—1. Car pet. 2. Piano (pea-Ann-o). 3. Rock-ing chair. 4. Ward-robe.

The Discontented Chair.

"Oh, dear! I'm sick of having so many people sit in me! The boys get on my arms and play horse; and then, when the girls undress their dolls, they stick pins into my back, just as if I was an old pin-cushion. I don't believe any one in the world has such a hard time!"

"Would you really be glad never to have any one sit in you again?" asked a little voice right by the side of the chair; for it was an old green leather chair that had just spoken.

The chair was very much surprised to hear the voice so near it, and asked:

"Who is talking to me?"

The voice answered:

"I am a fairy. I have heard all you have said, and feel so sorry for you that I am going to give you a present that will prevent any one going near you. When the next person sits down you shall make a noise like a pistol, which will frighten him away, so that you will never complain of being tired again."

The chair thanked the fairy, but it did not speak again. The chair almost believed it had been dreaming—the voice and what it had said seemed so strange.

Soon after dinner old Mr. Lee, the grandfather, thought he would take a little nap in his favorite seat. The poor old gentleman had no sooner sat down than "bang" went the chair, with such a noise that grandfather forgot all about his rheumatism, and jumped so high in the air that he lost off his wig.

"Those bad boys have put torpedoes in my chair, and they deserve a good whipping," said he. "I shall tell their father."

When his son John came home that night he told him all about it, and John promised they should never do such a thing again. He went down stairs, but the boys were not there, so he thought he would wait until tea time, and then speak to them.

Being very tired, he threw himself into the chair, when "bang" it went again. He did not wonder that his poor old father had been frightened.

"They do deserve a good whipping, and no mistake about it," he remarked.

Going to the door he called, "Harry! Walter! Ned!" The boys hearing his voice rushed down stairs, wondering what papa could want.

"Harry, what do you and your brothers mean by frightening your grandfather?" he asked.

"Why, papa," said Harry, "we hav'n't done a single thing."

"Don't tell me a story, Harry, but go and sit down in that chair," said Mr. Lee.

Poor Harry had no sooner sat down than he was up again, looking terribly scared.

Their father saw by their looks that they did not know anything about it. Of course, every one in the house wondered and wondered what could be the matter. They turned the chair upside-down and all around, but not a thing could they find that should cause a noise.

The next morning Mr. Lee had a man take the chair apart to see what the matter was. After working at it a long time, he said he could not find anything wrong.

Of course the chair could not be used; so it was sent up into the garret, where it stood for a long time.

One day it began to think how nice and warm it was downstairs in the library, among the birds and flowers, and how much it would like to know what the family were doing and talking about. At last, it could not stand it any longer, so it said to itself:

"Oh, how foolish I was to be so cross and discontented! If I could only be downstairs once more, the boys might ride and whip me as much as they pleased; and if the girls wanted to put a whole paper of pins in my back I never would say a word. Anything is better than being covered with dust and having mice run all over you."

"I am glad you have learned a lesson of contentment," said the fairy voice that it had heard once before, "and that you find that idleness does not bring happiness. Shall I take my gift back again?"

"Oh, yes," said the chair; and if it had had eyes it would have cried for joy.

That same day it rained so hard that the boys could not go out to play, and as their cousin Tom had come to see them, their mother said they might go into the garret, and make all the noise they wanted to. The boys were delighted, and rushed upstairs shouting like a band of wild Indians.

After they had played everything they could think, they saw the old chair, and thought it would be great fun to have Tom sit in it. Now, you know boys don't like to have any one think they can be frightened; so, when they dared Tom to sit in it, he said, "Who thinks I am afraid?" and marched up as bold as a lion, and down he sat.

But not a sound was heard. The children were at first perfectly astonished; but after they had tried it all around, they ran down and told their mamma, who was as much pleased as any one, and had it moved right down stairs, to surprise papa at night.

It seems so nice to see it in its old place again; and when little Nellie went up, patted its back, and said, "Dear old chair," the chair was so proud that it puffed out its cushions to be as soft as possible, and wondered how it could have ever been so foolish as to think itself abused.

Humorous.

Chips.

BOUND to succeed—A new book.

MICHIGAN has produced a pig with a trunk. This thing should be checked.

THERE are some men so mean that they will not give others the benefit of a doubt.

A MAN who is continually sticking his nose into other people's business can be said to possess a roamin' nose.

THE ladies are wearing little gold tuning-forks for hair-pins, which indicate that "There's music in the hair."

FASHION says, "gathered waists are still very much in favor with young ladies." They are with the gentlemen also.

"WHY should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

"IT is true," said an old philosopher, "that two heads are usually better than one, but it never could be thus with the two heads on the same pin."

AN old lady who has several unmarried daughters feeds them on fish diet, because it is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is the essential thing in making matches.

LITTLE boy—"Grandmamma, has my rocking-horse got rheumatism?" Grandmamma—"No, my love. Why?" Little boy—"Because its legs are stiff like yours."

"NO MARM," said the shoe-dealer; "I would like to give you a smaller pair, but to sell you anything below eights would render me liable under the statute for prevention of cruelty to animals."

TODDLEKINS is a very small man indeed, but he said he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows and his wife began to cut down their old clothes and cut them over to fit him. And then he said he did get mad.

"WHAT is a crime?" asked the grave professor. "A crime!" answered the wit of the class, "why it is when a man does something." "Then," said the professor, as he looked over his glasses at the youth, "I think no one could accuse you, Mr. Brown, of ever committing a crime."

WIVES ought really to be more careful about telling all the truth to their husbands. "Why do you start so when I come into the room?" asked a brusque man of his better half. "It is only my nerves, my poor nerves," she replied, "which are so very weak that I am startled at every stupid thing I see."

FITTING emblems are not always appreciated. The neighbors of a poor fellow who died erected a tombstone to his memory, and had placed above it the conventional white dove. The widow looked at it through her tears, and said: "It was very thoughtful to put it there. John was very fond of gunning, and it was an especially suitable emblem."

Health Column.

Colds.

A cold in the head can usually be cured in a few hours if, as soon as discovered, the person will sniff the fumes of ammonia or spirits of camphor every few minutes as strong as they can be borne. When a severe cold attacks the throat and lungs, there is no safety in neglecting it for an hour, for there is more or less inflammation of the lungs, which interferes with their action, rendering them liable at any moment to take on serious and, possibly uncontrolable disease. Go home and remain there. In the evening take a warm foot bath, and at bed time take three or four liver pills. These will stimulate the liver to healthy action, and promptly relieve the lung trouble; but it renders the system sensitive to renewed attacks, and, therefore, the greatest care should be observed for several days not to take fresh colds. Ordinarily, no other treatment is necessary; but, should the cough continue, have your druggist make the following mixture, and take one or two teaspoonfuls every hour till cured: Glycerine, 4 ounces; whisky, 4 ounces; morphine, 1 grain

Sore throat can be promptly relieved by applying a mustard plaster, or "mustard leaves," on the front of the neck, over the sore spot. In addition the throat and mouth may be frequently gargled with the following mixture:

A teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of red pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar. If found too strong add a little water. A portion of the gargle may be swallowed, or sipped, little at a time.

Sweating has been quite generally recommended in the cure of colds. I think, however, that the risk of taking cold afterward will more than counterbalance the good that may be expected, and, except in cases of unusual severity, I would not recommend it.

The "Turkish bath" has been highly recommended as a cure for colds. With proper care afterward, there is no better or more effectual plan of cutting short a severe cold. It is not, however, necessary to go to a regular establishment to take such a bath. Any small comfortable room, where a good fire can be quickly made, will answer the purpose. In the early evening make a good fire in the stove and close the doors and windows, leaving only small openings for ventilation. Then let the patient put on his night clothes and lie down on a bed or sofa, or sit in an easy chair for an hour or more, with the temperature of the room from 90° to 100° F. Afterward the room should be gradually cooled to about 70°, and the patient should go to bed and remain there till morning. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Pertinent Facts About Eating.

In a recent number of the London *Standard* under the query, "Do we eat too much?" the writer gives many interesting facts. He says, for instance, that the amount of nourishment which a person needs greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits and work. A sedentery man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain-worker needs more than an idler. But unquestionably the majority of us take more than we need. Indeed, food and work are distributed most unequally. The man of leisure is also the man of means, and accordingly fares sumptously every day; while the laborer toils for eight hours and finds it difficult to get enough to repair the waste of his tissues. Yet a Chinaman or a Bengalee will toil under a tropical sun, and find a few pice worth of rice or jowrah sufficient to sustain his strength. A Frenchman will not eat half what an Englishman engaged in the same work will demand, and a Spanish laborer, content in ordinary times with a watermelon and a bit of black bread, will toil in the vineyards and grow fat on a dietary of onion porridge and grapes.

It is true that Mr. Brassey, when building the Continental railways, found that one English navvy was worth a couple of spare-fed foreigners. But, on the other hand, the British-Columbian and Californian gold-diggers, than whom a more magnificent set of athletes does not exist, live in the remote mountains of the far West mainly on beans flavored with a few cubes of pork. But they also obtain the best of water and the purest of air, and their out-door life and active exercise enable them to digest every ounce of their frugal fare. The English soldiers, though better fed than those of any army except the American, do not get one-half the solid nutriment which the idlest of club-loungers considers indispensable for his sustenance. An athlete in training is allowed even less food; yet he prospers on the limited fare, and prolongs his life by the regimen by which he has been subjected.

King Victor Emmanuel was a monarch of the most robust physique; yet he only ate one meal per day, and it is manifestly absurd for any man to require three more or less weighty meals, and an afternoon cup of tea, to support the exertion of walking to the club, riding an hour in the park, writing a note or two and dancing a couple of miles around a ball room. The ancients had their "amethustoi," or "sober stones" by which they regulated their indulgences at table. The moderns have not even this. But they have their gout and their livers to warn them, when it is too late, that nature has been overtasked.

Household Hints.

FISH BALLS.—Salt fish to be used to advantage must be soaked the afternoon previous to using, the water changed before bed-time, and again early in the morning. Once more change the water after breakfast, put it on the back of the range or stove and never allow it to boil, scarcely simmer until you find it soft enough to pick apart very fine with a fork. It must not be chopped, but carefully picked; it takes more time, but is the only right way. For codfish cakes have the potatoes nicely mashed with milk and a little butter, proportion of one cup of fish to three of potatoes, a little pepper, red or black. Dip in egg or not, as you prefer, before frying brown. To be made into cakes not too thick.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Melt two oz. of butter, mix in two oz. of flour, simmer to a soft paste in half a pint of good milk, sweeten with two oz. of sugar, and flavor with two oz. of chocolate. When cool, stir in the yolks of four eggs well beaten and the whites beaten to a snow; put into a buttered mould immediately; put the mould into a pan half full of hot water, set in the oven and bake one hour. Serve with sauce.

APPLE SHORTCAKE.—One quart sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a lb. of butter, sweet milk enough to make a stiff batter. Mix and roll out in one sheet. As soon as baked split the cake open, spread with butter and cover with nice strained apple sauce. Place the other half of the cake on this and if liked, add sauce on top. Pour over all some rich cream. Serve hot.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Apple fritters make a nice and cheap dessert. Prepare a batter as for griddle cakes, that is a thin batter made of flour, sweet milk and baking powder, or flour, sour milk and soda. Then stir in apples which have been chopped fine, the quantity depending on your taste. Fry them as you would griddle cakes, and serve hot with a syrup made of melted white sugar.

PRUNE PUDDING.—Three cups of flour, one cup each of milk, molasses and chopped suet. One teaspoonful each of soda, salt, ground cloves and cinnamon. One-half lb. of dried currants well washed, and one-half lb. of prunes previously soaked for a few hours. Tie loosely in a floured bag and boil for two hours. Eat with rich sauce.

Worth Knowing.

DRY ROT IN HOUSES.—At the annual meeting of the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland, commenced in Glasgow recently, a paper by Mr. Young, architect, of Perth, was read by the Secretary, Dr. Buchanan White, on "Dry Rot Fungus in Houses, and the Best Means of Eradicating it." The following were the conclusions at which Mr. Young arrived: 1. That wood is necessary for the root or first production of the fungus. 2. That the wood, after a time, gets exhausted of its nourishment for the fungus, and when this is the case the plant attached to it dies. 3. That if it has wood for its root its branches will luxuriate even in the heart of a well-built dry rubble wall; but when the wood at the root is exhausted it dies in the wall. 4. That where the conditions are favorable, free ventilation is not against its growth; on the contrary, a draft aids in dispersing its spores. 5. The cure is to eradicate it as far as possible by burning the soil, applying a flame to the walls, and removing every particle of wood from its locality, and substituting stone, iron, or cement. 6. That upon perfectly dry and healthy wood it would not readily take root, but if it gets good root in dampish wood, its growth will ramify over dry fresh wood and prey upon and destroy its tissues, thus ruining it for all structural purposes.

REMOVAL OF GREASE SPOTS.—Fatty oils have a greater surface tension than oil of turpentine, benzole, or ether. Hence, if a grease spot on a piece of cloth be moistened on the reverse side with one of these solvents, the tension on the greasy side is larger, and therefore the mixture of benzole and fat or grease will tend to move toward the main grease spot. If we were to moisten the center of this spot with benzole, we should not remove it, but drive the grease upon the clean portion of the cloth. It is, therefore, necessary *to distribute the benzole first over a circle surrounding the grease spot*, to approach the latter gradually, at the same time having blotting paper in contact with the spot to absorb the fat immediately. Another method, namely, to apply a hot iron on one side, while blotting paper is applied to the other, depends upon the fact that the surface tension of a substance diminishes with a rise of temperature. If, therefore, the temperature at different portions or sides of the cloth is different, the fat acquires a tendency to move from the hotter parts toward the cooler.—*The Pharmacist.*

FROZEN POTATOES.—When potatoes are frozen the amount of sugar they contain is doubled, the starch undergoing a corresponding diminution, while part of the potein passes from the coagulable into the soluble form. During the process of rotting the potato loses half its nitrogenous constituents and the whole of the sugar.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Banner, 131.

Dr. A. C. Smith, Medical Examiner of Banner Lodge, No. 131, Plymouth, writes us as follows of this Lodge: On the evening of Jan. 5th our officers were installed by D. D. G. M. W. Munson, after which the Lodge partook of a repast prepared by the wives of the newly installed officers. There were present visiting members from other Lodges of the county, and speech-making and much merriment were indulged in, while a fraternal and brotherly spirit prevailed that were truly gratifying. During the remarks of the brothers on the "Good of the Order," frequent allusions of a highly complimentary character were made of the WATCHMAN. The Lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition financially and otherwise, having a membership of 37, with an immediate prospect of a goodly increase, which is speaking well of this little mining camp.

Bay City, 111.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Bay City is not retrograding. On the contrary, there seems to be a manifestation of new interest in the welfare of the Order here, and a promise of many new accessions to our ranks during the year. Ours is not a sleepy Lodge, as you may have been led to believe from the quiet manner in which its membership has treated the WATCHMAN heretofore. We are trying to inaugurate *something* which will awake the drones in this particular hive. Appreciating good example, we we may strive to emulate the ways of some of our metropolitan brethren. All that is needed to make our organization a power in the land, is earnest, whole-souled, careful work. Our insurance plan is one of the most admirable ever suggested, and in time the right kind of material will swell our ranks to a grand army of Workmen. God speed the coming of that time under the rules of caution which the teachings of the Order of United Workmen enjoins. You will hear from Bay City again in a week or two.—Fraternally, FAUST, Eureka, January 10, 1881.

Butte City, 114.

R. C. Hunter, P. M. W., writes us that this Lodge meets on every Monday evening, a good attendance is had and great interest is taken in the welfare of the Order.

Chico Lodge, 58.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge has grown large enough to entitle us to two representatives to the Grand Lodge; and at our last meeting, Jan. 6th, Bros. J. F. Watkins and Dr. G. W. Davis were elected as such. Bro. H. W. Fuller, our efficient Receiver, has just entered on his fifth term of office, being re-eleeted every term. Our paper, the WATCHMAN, is read by a goodly number of the members. The regular monthly entertainment will take place on the 20th, which will be of a high character, as our Lodge has some of the best talent in the State. Applications are being made at every meeting, and we are growing nicely.—A. J. B.

Colusa, 66,

Is in a most flourishing condition. Within the last three months no less than 16 new names have been placed upon the roll book, and still they are coming. Every meeting we confer the degrees, which is a most pleasing and happy task. The list of members comprise men who are not only prominent socially but financially. We think the Order at large can well be proud of No. 66. At our last meeting, Jan. 4th, after the pleasant duty of installing the officers elect had been performed, our retiring M. W. was the recipient of a present in the shape of an elegant gold-headed cane, upon which was engraved, J. H. Pope, from Colusa Lodge, A. O. U. W. The little presentation speech was made by Bro. D. H. Arnold in a most happy manner. Bro. Pope was of course much surprised, but did well in his responses, which were to the point. The officers for the present term are young men, imbued with the right kind of feelings, and they propose to keep up the credit of the Lodge, and if possible, make it more prominent by giving literary entertainments the last meeting night of each month. For the last year the Lodge has been meeting semi-monthly, but from and after Jan. 4th, Colusa Lodge will "be at home" every Tuesday evening to any and all brothers who may chance to be in our little city. It is earnestly desired that those Lodges instituted by our late brother H. G. Oliver, will take some decided action in the matter of the proposed testimonial, and instruct their delegates accordingly. It will be desirable to have the delegates meet as early in the session of the Grand Lodge as possible, that some definite action may be taken before the session closes. OSCAR ROBINSON, Colusa, Jan. 10th.

Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51.

The officers of this Lodge (reported in another column), were installed Jan. 3d, by C. E. Mulloy, D. D. G. M. W. The Lodge has admitted one, lost one by death, one by withdrawal and six by suspension during the last term, leaving 74 members.

Highland Lodge, 104.

The newly-elected officers of Highland Lodge (printed under elections), were installed by C. E. Mulloy, D. D. G. M. W., Jan. 11th. This Lodge has not admitted nor lost any, and stands as last term with 68 members.

Merced 74.

T. C. Law, Recorder of Merced Lodge No. 74, tersely expresses the condition of his Lodge as follows: The Lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition—physically, morally and financially.

Mission, 56.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The usual semi-annual installation of our officers elect took place on Jan. 1, 1881, and in accordance with the custom which obtains in this locality, the usual "good time" was enjoyed. A noticeable feature of the meeting, under the head of "New Business," was the presentation of a gold shield to P. M. W., Leopold Bachman. In a neat, short speech, M. W., Jas. Stanley, on behalf of the Lodge, presented the jewel. P. M. W. Bachman replied happily, sympathetically, and expressed his appreciation of the favor. On "installation night" we always have two feasts: first, a "feast of reason and a flow of the soul;" secondly, a feast of substantial and tempting delicacies of the season and a flow of —— coffee and ——. We enjoyed both feasts. Our Lodge roll calls for 64 Master Workmen, and all, or nearly all of them, in good standing. We hope before the close of '81 to have a membership of 101, so as to give our Lodge two representatives to the Grand Lodge of 1882. We paid our assessment for the current month out of the general fund. This is our "first attempt," and may be followed with others of a like nature, as it seemed to be agreeable to a majority of the members. We have re-elected our "solid man," Joseph Sunderer, for Receiver, for three terms, and it seems to be the prevailing idea to "keep old Joe" in that position until he "passes in his check," which event, we trust, will be delayed until he "outlives Methuselah." We send as our representative to the Grand Lodge, Bro. D. D. G. M. W. and P. M. W., Solomon Ehrman—a "stayer" of the Lodge—and "you hear me,"

"He's a jolly good fellow,
Which nobody can deny,"

And usually "takes the cake" as a far-seeing, clear-headed, conscientious business man. Our brawny, blacksmithian M. W., oratorical Recorder and Nasbian Financier will remain "at home," but probably will put in their solid, meek and humorous physiognomies at the grand ball of the Grand Lodge, and per the invitation of your issue, Jan. 1, 1881, "we will bring our ladies along," as these "helpers in the pilgrimage of life" seem to feel that, although a silent, *they* are an indispensable part of the programme—especially at a ball. Our Lodge has been exceedingly fortunate during 1880. No deaths have occurred; very few of the members have been sick. The meetings have always been interesting and well attended; officers, as a rule, in their places, business conducted properly and promptly, and, so far, a feeling of harmony, fraternity and good-will obtains among *all our members*. We stick tenaciously to the idea that, *after crossing the threshold of the Lodge-room door, we are all Workmen*. Our financial department is healthy, the Trustees' pride being to increase the amounts to our credit on the Bank book; the Receiver's pride to announce the general fund "korrect and increasing," "the beneficiary fund paid up;" and the members' pride, "one and all," to pay their assessments and dues to, and obtain from the Financier his receipt. We all *run* the Lodge—"no ring" of a few control it, but like the underlying principle of the general Government, "It is of the people, for the people, and by the people." We never admit politics or religion, as we hold that every member has an inalienable right and freedom on these matters. We believe in, and insist upon temperance, in its widest, broadest and fullest sense, throwing such restrictions in the pathway of all, that will deter any from being overcome by yielding to the criminal practice of becoming "habitual drunkards." We believe in (and put our belief into practical shape) keeping out unworthy, dangerous and hazardous risks, and we do not allow "narrow-minded specialists" to force their specialities upon us. "Hobbyists meet with no sympathy nor support here." We believe in "common sense"—plain, honest and practical—on any and all subjects. And above all, beneath all, and around all, are willing to "throw the mantle of Charity," which covereth a multitude of sins, and to *protect the brethren, as agreed by solemn oath and obligation*. Yours truly, as of yore, "P. M.," vich is a private member.

Nevada City Lodge, 52.

The officers of No. 52 (printed elsewhere), were installed Jan. 5th, by Charles E. Mulloy, D. D. G. M. W. This Lodge has gained three members during the last term, having admitted four and suspended one, giving at present a membership of 60.

Placer Lodge, 95.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—A quiet social, one long to be remembered by the ladies of Newcastle, as an oasis on the journey of life, was enjoyed on the occasion of the installation of the officers of Placer Lodge, No. 95, A. O. U. W., which occurred Monday evening Jan. 3d. The members had invited their wives and Auburn friends and their wives, to witness the installation; but imagine the joyful surprise when a feast was announced, and the happy company marched to the lower hall. After disposing of a most delicious supper, which had been prepared at Sacramento and quietly spread for the occasion, they returned to the Lodge room, where the worthy officers talked to the wives and betrothals, about taking an interest in the two thousand dollar fund. But their hearts responded, "we wish you long lives, peace and prosperity; for gold is a small substitute for husbands, whose hearts are the fountain of such loving kindness, yet we will try to cheer you in your labors of charity, truth and love."—A GUEST.

Santa Barbara, 172.

This Lodge was organized, June 2, 1880, by District Deputy Walter Lindley, of Los Angeles, with 15 charter members, and now numbers 43, the material being as good as there is in any Lodge in the jurisdiction. The best men of the county are taking hold of it and wonder why the Lodge was not instituted years ago. The members seem to be much interested in it, and attend the Lodge meetings regularly.

Sacramento, 80.

The Lodge has 162 members, a good general fund, and is prosperous in every way. Meets every Tuesday evening at Red Men's hall, and is always glad to receive visiting brothers.

Vallejo, 75.

Wm R. Cox, Jr., Recorder of Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, sends us files of local papers containing an account of the second anniversary social of this Lodge. Our ubiquitous reporter told us he would attend, but other engagements prevented him going. The Lodge has a membership of 81, the growth from a start two years ago of 10 members, being in a prosperous condition, and more than favorable in comparison to other Lodges of the Order in other parts of the State, the whole Order on this coast numbering about 11,000 members. In the early part of the evening the newly elected officers for the ensuing term were installed by P. G. M. W. Jordan, assisted by W. H. Barnes, G. F. The list will be found on another page.

Soon after the installation the hall was thrown open to invited guests and the families of the members, and soon was crowded. A literary and musical entertainment was presented, beginning with an address by one of the Grand officers, W. H. Barnes of San Francisco. In an eloquent way he viewed the organization and growth of the Order, dwelling upon its philanthropic nature and the benefits possible to the members of families, by convincing figures demonstrated the value of membership as a safe and cheap life insurance, embraced in his review some pertinent recitations which amused the audience and gained generous applause. The remainder of the programme was: Instrumental duet, Misses Susie Chessman and Lizzie Fox; trio, Misses Moultry, Hobbs, and Mr. A. J. Brownlie; solo, Weary Heart, Miss Flora Winchell; recitation, Mother and Poet, Miss Katie Wood; piano solo, de l'Opera le cheval de Bronze, Mrs. L. O. Aubrey; quartette, Whippoorwill Song, Messrs. Breed, English, Weill and Brown; duet, Over the Howthorne Hedge, Misses Jennie McWilliams and Susie Chessman; Solo, Hours of Sweet Repose, J. W. Breed; address by P. G. M. W., William H. Jordan, all of which was rendered to the expressed satisfaction of the audience. Bro. Barnes added to the programme with some imitations of jubilee singers, his comical engine song, and a medley introducing some ventriloquil feats that captured the house. Immediately on the conclusion of the literary entertainment the company adjourned en masse to Hibernia hall where a vast stretch of table was laden with the choicest of edibles furnished by ladies matrimonially connected with the Order and which amply demonstrated their superior culinary accomplishments. Turkey in abundance, tongue, ham, cake in plentiful variety, winter fruits, steaming coffe, pies, sandwiches—anything that ordinary consumer could ask was served by a number of ladies who certainly deserve great praise for their efforts. After supper a re-adjournment to Farragut hall was followed by a dance to music by Rice's string band, continuing through a heartily enjoyed programme until half past two o'clock in the morning. Throughout all there prevailed a feeling of cordial fraternity that could not fail of pleasurable results, and stands as a notable illustration of value in the Order as a fraternal organization.

University, 88.

We are indebted to Bro. Wright, Recorder of University, No, 88, of Berkeley, for a report of the installation services of this Lodge. The officers, on January 8th (published on another page), were inducted into office by R. B. Nixon, D. D. G. M., assisted by Past Masters Shuster and Johnson, of Hearts of Oak Lodge, No. 61. The J. W. and M. W. degrees were conferred on two candidates in a very creditable manner. After the installation and conferring of degrees, a recess was granted, when a bounteous collation was served and enjoyed by the members of that Lodge and the visitors. Quite a number were assembled, a delegation being present from each Lodge in the district, beside some from Oakland. Short speeches were made by nearly every member present, and the company just avoided breaking the Sabbath by going home in the best of humor with themselves and the remainder of mankind. There are three Lodges of the A. O. U. W. in the small town of Berkeley, and membership and attendance small.

New Lodges.

HANFORD LODGE, No. ——, was organized Friday evening, Dec. 24th, by D. D. G. M. W., C. F. Hall, assisted by Bros. A. T. Cotton and G. G. Buckland, of Tulare Lodge; and Bros. L. P. Smith and J. W. A. Wright, of Grangeville Lodge. Twenty charter members initiated. The following officers were elected: N. W. Motheral, P. M. W.; J. A. Hill, M. W.; John I. McQuiddy, F.; J. W. Ramsey, O.; N. Weisbaum, Rdr; J. T. Baker, Rvr; C. H. Bingham, Fin.; D. C. Cheatham, G.; J. Breeding, I. W.; A. Sciaroni, O. W. N. W. Motheral, W. S. Smith, Jas. Coffey, Trustees. Time of meeting, every Monday night, in I. O. O. F. hall.

New Lodges in Nevada.

J. W. Kinsley, Grand Lecturer, instituted Security Lodge, No. 7, at Virginia City, Nev., on Dec. 31, 1880, with the following officers: Henry Rolfe, P. M. W.; Wm. Sutherland, M. W.; David B. Hunter, F.; Chas. Albington, O.; John Rosenbrock, Rdr; Frank M. Conn, Rvr; T. W. Lee, G.; John Carpenter, I. W.; S. Vucovich, O. W. The above are well-known citizens of Nevada and leading professional men of Virginia City.

J. W. Kinsley, Grand Lecturer, instituted a new Lodge (No. 8) of Workmen, at Lucille, Lyon Co., Nev., on Jan. 6th. The following are the officers: Peter R. Savage, P. M. W.; H. W. Borham, M. W.; Alex. Summerfield, F.; Robt. Rowland, O.; James H. Prince, Rdr; Wm. Gerry, Fin.; Mathews Ebner, Rvr; Jacob Paul, G.; R. P. Traut, I. W.; E. W. Cross, O. W.; C. B. Brierly, Med. Ex. The WATCHMAN extends the right hand of fellowship to our new brethren, wishing them abundant success.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

[We shall be pleased if some of the able brethren of each Lodge in Oakland will correspond weekly with the WATCHMAN from the "Father City" of the Order in California.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

California, 1.

The officers of California, No. 1, published in our last issue, were installed Jan. 4th, by P. M. W., W. H. Fiske, assisted by P. M. W.'s Geo. E. Bugbee and W. H. Wood. There was a good attendance present, and a great deal of interest manifested. The mother Lodge always has a good attendance and is in a flourishing condition since she has abolished sick benefits.

Installation Week.

The week commencing with Monday, January 3d, was a busy and interesting one in the City of Oaks. On the evening above named, the officers for the ensuing term of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, were regularly installed by the District Deputy, D. S. Hirshberg. The M. W., Bro. J. J. Jones, is a young man active, intelligent and well posted, and during his administration the banner of Oak Leaf will be held high. After the installation remarks were made by several members. The outlook for No. 35 is very encouraging. The sick benefit system has been abolished, and the change appears to give general satisfaction. On Tuesday evening, January 4th, the officers of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, were installed by Deputy Hirshberg. The retiring M. W., Bro. C. E. Alden, was elected to the recordership of the Lodge, the position previously held by him. Bro. James C. Plunket, the M. W., is an attorney of the city of Oakland, is wide awake and vigilant, and will work assiduously and industriously for the advancement of the cause of Charity Hope and Protection. Thursday evening witnessed the installation of Brooklyn, No. 3, and Pacific, No. 7, by D. D. G. M. W., D. S. Hirshberg. No. 3 was installed in the early part of the evening. This Lodge is one of the most active and energetic of our sisterhood of Lodges. No. 3 is unpretentious and moves along in the even tenor of the way, and contains some of the best material in the city of Oakland among its members. Mayor James E. Blethen and Supreme Foreman, Dr. M. W. Fish, hold membership in No. 30, Pacific, No. 7 was installed at 9 o'clock in the presence of a large membership. On this evening the matter of abolishing sick benefits was under discussion, and that no doubt had a tendency to draw out an unusually large attendance. The proposition to do away with the benefits was voted down, however, by a large majority. Among the officers installed was Past Grand Master Workman, William H. Jordan, as Guide of the Lodge, which position he was elected to, and which he promised to fill faithfully to the end of the term. This should be held up as an example to the brotherhood not to refuse minor positions at the hands of a Lodge, as many of our members persist in doing. Under the head of Good of the Order interesting remarks were made by the Deputy and P. M. W., C. H. Dunton, of No. 35. On Friday evening Bro. Hirshberg, assisted by M. W., J. J. Jones, of Oak Leaf, installed the officers of Oakland, No. 2. The M. W., Bro. Griffin is possibly one of the best presiding officers in the city of Oakland. After the installation interesting remarks were made by the Deputy and visiting brothers.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Installations.

E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, installed the officers of Valley, No. 30, on Jan. 5th, assisted by Prince E. Hilton, as G. P. M. W.; W. W. Hanscom, G. F.; E. M. Reading, G. O.; Harry J. Lask, G. G. The large hall was filled by brethren of Valley and numerous visitors, making a scene that pleased the hearts of these enthusiastic Workmen. The installation services were performed with quick dispatch and dignity, and at the close the new officers immediately commenced work, their first effort being to initiate one to the J. W., and nine to the M. W. degree. We wish to congratulate the new officers on their work, the business being done in a correct and dignified manner; and as to the secret work, it was letter perfect.

B. F. Jacobs, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers of Magnolia, 41, with the following officers assisting: J. Falkenstein, P. M. W. of San Francisco, 4, as G. P. M. W.; John R. Fishbeck, P. M. W. of Harmony, 9, as G. F.; P. Lansing, P. M. W. of Unity, 27, as G. Guide. There

was a very good attendance, and the services were performed in a dignified and creditable manner.

Prince E. Hilton, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers of Hercules Lodge, assisted by W. W. Morrison as G. P. M. W.; E. J. Lewis, G. F.; H. G. Prince, G. O.; J. W. Reed, G. Guide. Hamilton hall was completely filled by invited guests and members of this Lodge. The installation services were given by the acting Grand Master, Bro. Hilton, from memory, without the use of the Ritual, correctly and in a very dignified and entertaining manner. At the close there was spontaneous applause and clapping of hands, that denoted general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Bro. Hilton and the Grand officers assisting. The new officers immediately entered upon their duties, the first thing in order being the election of representatives, which resulted in the choice of Bro. Prince E. Hilton, T. H. Cunningham and P. Veasey. This was a very interesting meeting, 83 votes being polled for representatives. This Lodge has increased 50 members this year, and we may expect a larger increase the coming one.

Prince E. Hilton, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers of Washington, 60, on Jan. 6th, with the following officers: E. F. Loud as G. P. M. W.; E. M. Reading as G. F.; Reed, of Hercules, as G. Guide. Representatives—Henry Wolfsohn, Philip Peck and Martin S. Meyer.

Deputy Grand Master, E. F. Loud, assisted by Prince E. Hilton, D. D. G. M. W., as G. P. M. W.; J. Davis, P. M. W., of Magnolia, as G. F.; W. F. English, P. M. W. of San Francisco, G. O.; Harry J. Lask, P. M. W., of Golden Gate as G. Guide, inducted the newly elected officers of Triumph Lodge, 180, into their respective chairs. The installation services were performed quick with dispatch in a straightforward, business-like manner, that was agreeable to officers, members and visitors.

D. D. G. M., B. F. Jacobs, installed the officers of Harmony, No. 9, on Jan. 8, 1881, the following Grand officers assisting: G. Falkensten, G. P. M. W.; L. J. Henry, G. F.; Chas. Hoffman, G. O.; Frank Harrold, G. Rdr; J. L. Lansing, G. G.; G. M. Lawton, G. Rvr; G. Palmer, G. W. There was a large number present and the able and dignified manner of the services lent a charm to the hour that was pleasing, instructive and profitable alike to officers and members. The newly elected officers commence their official term on very favorable conditions; a large fund in their treasury, a growing membership, and unity and harmony among the brethren. L. J. Henry, Wm. Thackery, and Z. T. Whitten were elected as representatives. The newly elected M. W., J. J. Vanderlit, showed tact and ability in disposing of delicate questions coming before the Lodge, that warrants us saying that Harmony will have this term what she had last, an efficient presiding officer.

Presentations.

The brethren of Washington Lodge, No. 60, on Jan. 6th, at the close of the installation services, presented R. A. Lindsay, P. M. W., a magnificent set of silver spoons and forks with ivory handled knives, on which was engraved R. A. L. Inscribed on the box—Presented to R. A. Lindsay, P. M. W., by Washington Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W., 1881. This was a valuable present and a well-deserved compliment to a worthy and efficient officer.

In this day of generosity and rewards, we are pleased to record the presentation of a fine, gold-headed cane to J. L. Lansing, retiring P. M. W. of Unity, 27. Bro. T. P. Williams had the honor of presenting this souvenir to a faithful officer, and in fitting terms set forth the hard labor and fidelity Bro. Lansing had displayed while an officer of this Lodge. Bro. Lansing gracefully received this staff, and in a few heartfelt words thanked his brethren for their confidence and valuable present.

After the installation services of Unity, 27, J. T. Hollings, sitting P. M. W. was presented with a solid gold P. M. W. badge, on which was inscribed, "Presented to John T. Hollings, P. M. W., by the members of Unity Lodge, No. 27." Bro. I. D. Martin, in choice and appropriate words, made the presentation speech, which was well received by the brethren present, and feelingly and happily responded to by Bro. Hollings. We can assure our brother that he carries with him the kind wishes of the Fraternity.

Bro. C. D. Fox, P. M. W. of Harmony, 9, who was so generously caned for by his brother Workmen last year, was presented, on Jan. 4th, with a heavy gold watch by his brethren of Magnolia, 29, I. O. O. F. A fitting compliment to a deserving brother.

Installation and Presentation.

The newly elected officers of Sts. John Lodge, a list of whom appeared in our last issue, were installed on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., by D. D. G. M. W., Prince E. Hilton, assisted by P. M. W. Knorp, of Sts. John, as P. G. M. W.; P. M. W. Smith, of Fidelity, as G. F.; P. M. W. Joseph Reid, of Hercules, as G. Guide. The ceremony of installation was conducted by Bro. Hilton in an excellent manner, which earned for him and his corps of Grand officers the hearty thanks of the Lodge. After the installation, an interesting incident occurred, in the presentation to the retiring P. M. W., Bro. H. G. Prince, of a handsome gold P. M. W. badge—about the prettiest we have yet seen. Bro. J. E. Purdy, in behalf of the Lodge, made the presentation in a humorous, happy little speech, to which Bro. Prince replied in terms equally witty, thanking the brethren for this handsome and entirely unexpected mark of their respect and esteem. The following inscriptions appear on the badge: "P. M. W. Sts. John Lodge, No. 73." "Presented to Bro. Henry G. Prince by the members of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, as a slight token of respect and esteem, Jan. 6, 1881." Sts. John Lodge is working along smoothly and steadily, and we trust that under the new administration she will continue to press forward in the good work.

Degree of Honor Presentations.

Miss Lucy McNear, who has served her Lodge as Secretary for the 5th term, was presented with a fine gold locket set with a pearl in the center. C. C. Terrill, P. M. W., made the presentation on the part of the Lodge, which although a complete surprise, was happily reponded to by Miss McNear, adding this injunction on her part, that hereafter if notice was given of any more generous gifts to her she would prepare an elaborate speech for the occasion.

We are glad to record the fact that our brothers are not receiving all the fine gifts. Sister Mary T. Lyon was the recipient of a fine gold badge, shaped like a harp, on one side of which was engraved the Goddess of Liberty, and the letters W. W. T. Q. E. On the reverse side was the word "Talitha Cumi." On the border of the harp was inscribed the following: "Presented by Silver Spray, Degree of Honor." The presentation was made by F. F. Filmore, P. M. W., in one of his interesting and humorous speeches. Sister Lyon gracefully received her gift and in turn feelingly replied.

Fidelity, 136.

As a marvel of success, perhaps this Lodge stands unrivaled. Less than 15 months old, they now have $3,000 in their treasury and over 250 members. Although they have a good fund in the bank, they have paid each extra assessment from the general fund. Of the character and *personnel* of their members we may be justly proud, as they represent a large class of our leading business and professional men. The election of officers was characterized by unanimity and good feeling, and we feel assured that the coming term will add largely to their membership.

Franklin, 44.

The officers of Franklin Lodge, No. 44, were installed by W. W. Hanscom, D. D. G. M. W., on Friday evening the 8th inst., E. M. Reading filling the chair of G. P. M. W., and Harry J. Lask acting G. Guide. The service of installation was performed with that quiet, unostentatious manner that characterizes our District Deputy, Bro. Hanscom, but with an exactness and precision that is seldom seen. What brought forth many favorable comments, the whole ritual was given from memory without a skip or mistake. There was a full Lodge, and the interest was increased at the close by two presentations. The first, Bro. D. A. Brown, sitting P. M. W., was handed a fine gold P. M. jewel with very appropriate inscriptions, Bro. J. F. Brown, who has held the office of Financier for a long time, making the presentation and crowning it with a well-timed speech. Our venerable Financier, J. F. Brown, was the recipient of a handsome silver member's badge, Bro. J. A. Fairweather, P. M. W., doing the honors in a few select and complimentary words, recounting his long and faithful service, and regrets that they could not have his care longer. The response of Bro. Brown was equal to the occasion. This was a happy Lodge meeting for Franklin, No. 44.

Golden Gate, 8.

The installation service for this term was performed by E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., with E. M. Reading as P. M. W.; G. Winchill, G. F.; Jas. Davis, G. O.; H. Shoenburg, G. G.; J. English, G. Rdr; E. J. Lewis, G. Rvr; W. I. McKay, G. I. W., as Grand officers. The services were pleasing and made before a very large audience. Harry J. Lask and E. J. Lewis were elected representatives. After the business of the Lodge was finished an adjournment was had to the banquet room, where a most bountiful repast was in waiting. There had been ample provision made for a large number, and a goodly company was in attendance, representing a large number of our city Lodges. After a time spent in discussing the good things, the cigars were passed. Bro. W. H. Voorhees, M. W., as chairman, called the meeting to order and asked the privilege of W. H. Barnes, G. F., and E. F. Loud, D. G. M., to allow the founder of the Order in this city, E. J. Lewis, P. M. W., to say a few words. Our esteemed brother then made a fraternal speech in presenting a souvenir (to Harry J. Lask, sitting P. M. W.) that was a choice gem, and found a fitting response in the hearty applause it received. Bro. Lask tried to respond, and although a ready talker, his feelings bridled his tongue; and he closed by saying, "God bless Golden Gate Lodge and the noble brethren of the A. O. U. W." The jewel presented was a very fine one made of pure gold, richly mounted, on which was engraved, "Presented to Harry J. Lask, P. M. W., by Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W., Jan. 6th, 1881." Wm. H. Barnes was in fine speaking condition and gave them one of his rousing speeches, which was given round after round of applause. E. F. Loud, Dep. Grand Master, then gave the brethren some very good advice, which was well received. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., made a few appropriate remarks on one of the prominent words of our Order. Caleb Brind, P. M. W., then made some congratulatory remarks, followed by Jacob Davis, P. M. W., and Bros. F. M. French, C. E. Carrall, F. Magner and W. H. Voorhees in well timed remarks. At a late hour this pleasant meeting was brought to a close by giving three cheers to the Grand Lodge officers present.

Noe Valley, 185,

This young Lodge is progressing well. They have increased their number to 25, and have several applications. One very good feature in this Lodge is, the members are enthusiastic and a large proportion attend their Lodge meetings. We are assured that this term will add largely to their membership.

Olympic, 127.

The officers of this Lodge were installed on Tuesday evening, January 4th, by Prince E. Hilton, D. D. G. M. W. The services were performed in a manner that was truly refreshing. Previous to his retiring from the Chair, the late Master Workman, Bro. Morgan, who has been elected to represent the Lodge in the Grand Lodge session, made one of his characteristic and neat speeches. We expect that this brother will have earned a good reputation when the Grand Lodge session closes. The affairs of the Lodge during the last term have been satisfactory, there being quite an addition to the roll. The new Master Workman, F. W. Rossbach, is a live Workman, and the Lodge will surely prosper under his guidance. Let the members stir up and add to the membership, so that when the next Grand Lodge will meet, three P. M. W's. will represent it in the councils of the Order.

Triumph, No. 180.

The growing interest in our Order has made it a common practice for the first officers of a Lodge to have this fact commemorated by grouping in a large frame photograph pictures of their first officers. We had the pleasure of seeing the most beautiful frame and artistic grouping in Triumph Lodge, 180, that we have ever seen. The frame is 27x42 in., heavy California gold gilt with passe partout, the emblems of the Order, together with their names, engrossed by Bro. Espina. In the center is the badge of the Order, on each side the M. W. and P. M. W., Foreman and Overseer. Above these are the Receiver, Trustee, Medical Examiner and Guide; while below are the Recorder and Financier, I. W. and O. W., beneath which is "Triumph Lodge, 180, A. O. U. W., officers of the first term, installed August 21st, 1880." This fine work of art was made at the photo studio of the New York Gallery, 25 Third St. The excellence of this gem of art is largely due to the skill of Bro. Jos. Van Lochner, negative re-toucher, who is an artist that honors his profession by his skill and artistic taste. The officers, through James Watterman, P. M. W., presented this beautiful souvenir, hoping that it would hang by the side of their charter to remind them of their early struggles and future TRIUMPH.

Valley, No. 30.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th, was one of Valley's off nights, so far as Lodge work was concerned. The Lodge was opened and 29 petitions received for the degrees. After the usual routine of business the Lodge was closed, and the doors thrown open to a large number of ladies and gentlemen who were patiently waiting in the halls and adjacent rooms. Laurel hall was completely filled, nothing but standing room left. The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., who, in a few remarks, introduced the evening's entertainment by saying Valley was ready and willing to receive a few more petitions from good men. The programme was opened by Mrs. F. Whitney, in plantation melodies, which was accorded a deserving applause. Solo, Mrs. Wilder, accompanied by Col. Wilder on the flute, and piano accompaniment; a very artistic effort that was heartily applauded. Reading, Mrs. Friend, the subject being "Mrs. Flora McFlimsey." Solo, Mrs. Rachel Lowenthal, who, on this occasion, pleased her audience so well that she was heartily encored. Duett, Col. David Wilder on the flute and Mrs. H. J. Macdonald at the piano; this was a pleasing effort. Recitation, Miss Eliza Wise, subject, "Old Hulder," which was listened to with rapt attention, and at the close received a double encore. Solo, Mrs. D. Wilder, a sweet sentimental song that was rendered in an artistic manner and loudly applauded. Duett, Master and Miss Reynaud, a sweet sympathetic song that was well received and secured an encore.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., then gave a recitation. Enough to say he is always encored. Solo, Linda Hoag, "Keep the A. O. U. W. O'er the Door," and for an encore sang, "All of One Size." Miss Lowenthal sang a song. Rhinoceros Quartette, consisting of Bros. Barnes, Black, Filmore and Lutz, sang a new song entitled "One More River to Cross," and being encored, became pretty well mixed; however, they appeared to be happy, and so was every one else in the room. There were loud calls for more music, but the principal part of the quartette seemed to be exhausted, and Bro. Barnes sang a short humorous piece and dismissed a large and highly delighted audience.

CLUFF BROS.—This family of Workmen have planted four first-class grocery stores in different parts of the city. By strict attention to business they have extended beyond the city, and are now regular shippers to different parts of the Pacific coast. One benefit to customers, all goods are packed and shipped free.

Reception to the Grand Lodge.

In our last issue we outlined what seemed meet the general expressed wish in regard to the reception of the members of the Grand Lodge. We are pleased to inform our readers that the views therein expressed have been agreed to, and that every city Lodge has assented. It will be one of the grandest events in the history of our Order. The committees appointed are representative men of the different Lodges, and we may expect each one will do his duty. The reception will be held at the Pavilion, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1881. We here with give the several committees:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, No. 4	F. Hall, P. M. W.
Golden Gate, No. 8	Harry J. Lask, P. M. W.
Harmony, No. 9	W. Decker.
Yerba Buena, No. 14	D. C. Mitchell.
Bernal, No. 19	George Stewart.
Unity, No. 27	G. Winehill, P. M. W.
Valley, No. 30	C. O. Burton.
Spartan, No. 36	I. E. Alexander.
Magnolia, No. 41	M. Warschauer.
Myrtle, No. 42	C. S. Haley, P. M. W.
Franklin, No. 44	W. W. Hanscom, D. D. G. M.
Hercules, No. 53	A. F. Bell.
Washington, No. 60	P. Peck, P. M. W.
Burns, No. 68	L. G. Schord, P. M. W.
Sts. John, No. 73	J. E. Purdy.
Excelsior, No. 126	W. S. Pierce.
Olympic, No. 127	E. H. Morgan, P. M. W.
Fidelity, No. 136	T. A. Farless, P. M. W.
Bay View, No. 159	G. T. Shaw, P. M. W.
Memorial, No. 174	C. W. Nevin, P. M. W.
Friendship, No. 179	J. R. Pickens, P. M. W.
Triumph, No. 180	W. I. McKay, P. M. W.
Noe Valley, No. 185	A. D. Jordan.

President	W. W. Hanscom
Vice President	Harry J. Lask
Secretary	Marks Warschauer.
Treasurer	G. Winehill

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. W. Hanscom, C. O. Burton,
J. E. Purdy, J. R. Pickens,
L. G. Schord.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

On Finance and Auditing—E. H. Morgan (Chairman), P. Peck and T. A. Farless.

On Building and Decorations—C. O. Burton (Chairman), W. W. Hanscom, I. E. Alexander, W. I. McKay and G. T. Shaw.

On Printing—A. F. Bell (Chairman), Charles W. Nevin and J. R. Pickens.

On Literary and Musical Exercises and Music—W. S. Pierce (Chairman), Harry J. Lask and J. E. Purdy.

On Collation—M. Warschauer (Chairman), G. Winehill; G. T. Shaw, George Stewart and L. G. Schord.

Floor Committee—Director, Harry J. Lask; Chief Aids, W. Decker and W. S. Pierce. One representative from each Lodge to be selected as Aids.

On Hat Room—C. W. Nevin (Chairman), C. S. Haley and F. Hall.

On Invitation—P. Peck (Chairman), E. H. Morgan and G. Winehill.

On Reception—The entire General Committee and one from each Lodge as Assistants.

As yet the committee has not settled upon the programme in detail, consequently we are unable to give it. In our next issue, which will be on the 30th inst., we shall be able to give an extended report.

A FINE TESTIMONIAL TO ONE OF OUR P. M. W.—On Jan. 5th, the brethren of Concord Council, Order of Chosen Friends, presented their retiring officer, G. Winehill, P. M. W., of Unity, No. 27, several testimonials. One was a solid silver medal of the Order, on which was inscribed O. C. F.—F. A. P., Concord Council, No. 2, P. C. C.; with clasped hands, and chain and shield, inscribed State of California; also a heavy, gold-headed cane, with the following inscription: "Presented to G. Winehill by the members of Concord Council, No. 2, O. C. F., Jan. 3, 1881." An adjournment was had to the private residence of G. Winehill, where kind household friends had prepared a feast that seldom ornaments any table. The kindness and grace displayed by the hostess, Mrs. Winehill, and her coadjutor, Miss Davis, made their guests feel happy and at home. After the supper congratulations and toasts were indulged in until a late but happy hour. Our genial Bro. Winehill has been the recipient of valuable testimonials and souvenirs from each beneficiary Order of which he is a member, of which we can only say they have been well earned.

Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association.

This Association is duly incorporated under the laws of the State, and has for its object the additional protection of $1,000 to the families of deceased members of the A. O. U. W. Admission fee $3, annual dues $2, and $1 assessment on the death of each member. It will cost, including dues and assessments, about $8 a year.

Every member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing should give this additional $1,000 to his family, as the cost is within the reach of all.

The following endorsement is from the Grand Master of the A. O. U. W.:

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN
A. O. U. W. OF CALIFORNIA.
SHASTA, CAL., Oct. 2, 1880.

To the Officers and Members of the Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association:—It affords me pleasure to say that the aims and objects of the "Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association" meet with my most hearty approval and endorsement. As an auxiliary to the A. O. U. W. of California, it is calculated to do great good, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the members of our noble fraternity.

Yours, fraternally,
CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W. of California.

Call or send for Constitution.

WM. H. JORDAN, P. M. W., President.
E. M. READING, Secretary.

Office—No. 33 St. Ann's Building, Powell, cor. Eddy St

Absence of Mind a Sign of Incipient Mental Disease.

It is essential to skill that the muscles of the body should work unconsciously; but the moment they assert, as it were, their independence of self-consciousness, and prompt to the initiation of efforts outside of what they have been taught, a diseased condition is begun which we call "absence of mind." Such a habit begins in little things, more generally by an omission than a commission. Thinking of something else while dressing, a part of the toilet is overlooked, the necktie is forgotten, the wrong coat is put on, the hair is unkempt. Soon, as the habit increases, absurd and even harmful acts are committed. The collection of anecdotes are full of such follies. We know of an able young lawyer, who, instead of pouring a tonic from a bottle on his desk, carefully emptied the ink from his inkstand into a spoon and swallowed it. Another, an ex-Attorney-General of the United States, went on a fortnight trip to attend an absorbing legal case. His wife packed a half dozen shirts in his portmanteau. On his return there were no shirts visible. Pushing her inquiries she found that her husband had regularly donned a clean shirt every other day but had forgotten to take off the soiled one, and now returned wearing the whole half dozen. An authentic anecdote of the great political economist, Adam Smith, tells us that when called upon to sign a contract, instead of writing his own name, he made an elaborate imitation of the signature of the other party which had already been affixed. Such incidents tend to depreciate a man, though perhaps unjustly, in the opinion of those with whom he does business. They become also a grave annoyance to the individual himself. In a sense they are mental weaknesses which, pushed to a certain degree, pass into mental diseases. Senility and insanity are not unfrequently marked by automatic actions, carried out without the will or consciousness of the doer. The absent-minded one, like the sleep-walker, performs actions without the knowledge of them, and neglects duties which are pressing. Justly, therefore, it is a source of anxiety with every thoughtful person when he finds himself falling into this bad mental habit. It is usually gradual in its onset, stealing over one in moments of intense occupation. Unlike other mind-weaknesses, it is not the foe of the idle man so much as the busy one. Yet habits of revery and day dreaming may, also, bring it about. Those who feel this habit creeping over them will do well to make an early and special effort to resist it. It can be conquered by a habit of attention, and by severe self-chiding when the mind yields to it.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

The Body Never Idle.—The most inveterate idler cannot prevent his body from working; that is clearly impossible; the body must keep hard at work or it will die. Suppose the stomach refused to work within ten minutes after a hearty dinner, the man would die in convulsions in a few hours; or cholera or cramp colic would rack and wreck him. Supposing the pores of the skin—meaning thereby the glandular apparatus with which they are connected—should go on a "strike," he would in an hour be burning up with fever; oppression would weigh upon the system, and soon become insupportable. Suppose the liver became mulish, the appetite would become annihilated, food would be loathed, torturing pains would invade the small of the back, and the head would ache to bursting. And so with all the functions of the body. How wonderful the beneficence that enables us to keep this complicated machinery in order by the pleasant process of eating and drinking.

Convergent Squint.—Dr. C. A. Bucklin, in an article in the *Medical Record*, on the cause and treatment of squint, expresses the opinion that every squinting eye that is not due to paralysis of a muscle can be straightened. In convergent squint the use of one eye is usually lost; consequently its earliest symptoms should receive prompt attention. Dr. Bucklin has had the advantage of examining over 200 cases of squint, and illustrates his text with a few of the more interesting ones to show the success that has attended the treatment which he therein recommends, that of tenotomy, or division of the tendon of the abnormally shortened muscle.

Preservations of Wood.—The method of preserving wood by the application of lime, as pursued by M. Svostal, is published in the French journals. He piles the planks in a tank, and puts over all a layer of quicklime, which is gradually slaked with water. Timber for mines requires about a week to be thoroughly impregnated, and other wood more or less time according to its thickness. The material acquires a remarkable degree of hardness on being subjected to this process, and, it is alleged, will never rot. Beech wood had been prepared in this way for hammers and other tools for iron works, and it is said to become as hard as oak without parting with any of its elasticity or toughness, and to last much longer than when not thus prepared.

Tunneling the Simplon.—One hundred and thirty French deputies have signed M. Renault's proposition for a grant of 50,000,000 francs for the construction of a tunnel through the Simplon mountain. It is stated that Italy and Switzerland have promised subventions.

"Doth Become a Man."

It is a proud boast even for a Shakespearian hero to make; a happy boast, moreover. But how many a career is wrecked at the very outset from an entirely false estimate of what "doth become a man." How many vicious habits do most boys acquire, not from any real enjoyment derived therefrom, but from a mistaken ideal of manhood to be attained by indulgence therein. Real manhood, to be arrived at and proved by self-restraint from vice, they affect to ignore as effeminate and juvenile; as something "too thin" to be worthy of their serious consideration. So after a little qualmishness, both of stomach and conscience, the big high life cigar is mounted, the round-mouthed oath adopted, "commercial morality" practiced, vile company chosen, and the flesh and the devil pandered to in general that the boy may pass muster, forsooth, as a man. Heaven help those of us parents who are responsible by our actions for such an ideal of manhood in the minds of our children! Sowers of wind they must reap the whirlwind; a horrible blackness of darkness; disobedience, hate and contempt—all for greed, nothing for love. Alas, that successful greed is the loathsome devil at whose shrine we worship! So that a man has full coffers we do him obeisance, though blackness of heart and meanness of soul are there!

"With all thy getting, get money," is the parodied proverb that present-day example preaches. And so our boys are taught that the one virtue, the one possible road to success in life, is smartness, which, being defined, means lying with glibbest tongue and brazenest brow; and stealing so circumspectly that the law's grip cannot clutch, or clutching cannot hold.

Success, truly, is the "measure of right." In my days of boyish enthusiasm I felt indignant and scornful, and kicked against the idea that right was to be measured in any such bushel. I had not then realized with Poe that "this is a world of words." I had not then realized the all-success of God; that God is God and good by virtue of success. He wills and who shall let it? He commands and it stands fast. I now see clearly that success is the measure of right; but the success must be *permanent success.* A startling achievement in devilry of any kind is not success, but most miserable defeat and utter failure. Whole world gained, soul lost, exhibits a poor balance in the millionaire's favor. "Soul lost" means manhood gone, love gone, happiness gone. Smartness and devilry then do *not* become a man.

Suppose we turn once more to our Shakespeare (I always find a little spare time to pass pleasantly in re-reading some scraps of favorite plays) and get his idea of what "doth become a man." At the siege of Troy one of the Greek heroes is sulking in his tent, fancying his achievements overlooked and insufficiently honored. Ulysses visits him and rates him soundly. Says he: "Perseverance, dear my lord, keeps honor bright." Perseverance in what, do you ask? Perseverance in duty to be sure! Perseverance in the duty next to you; diligence in business; fervor in spirit; warmth of heart, that means love to wife, to child, to neighbor, to mankind. That's where your happiness lies. When you get that far, there's more to follow.—*Edward Berwick, Carmel, Cal.*

An Emetic for Infants.—A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* states it as his experience, that half a teaspoonful of glycerine acts as a simple and efficient emetic for infants.

The warmest man this winter will be the one who is most completely coaled.

St. Ann's Building.

Our illustration on this page gives a view of another building connected with the A. O. U. W., in it being located the office of Grand Recorder Pratt. To the San Franciscan who should return to this city after an absence of 20 years, and see the many changes which have taken place, both in the topographical and architectural features of the Bay city, would be a source of pleasure and astonishment. Where were once dreary sandhills, now magnificent buildings stand in beauty and grandeur. We remember the time, when a boy, taking a trip to a then popular resort known as Hayes' Park on steam cars. In passing the spot on which stands the building illustrated on this page, and all around, scarcely a house could be seen. If a Californian were to be told in those days that the time would come when over the same route cars would be propelled by steam, and the noisy puffing engine, or animal power could not be seen, he would undoubtedly think his informant was crazy. But this is what will soon take place over that broad thoroughfare known as Market street. This main artery of our city in early times stretched over sand-hills, miniature lakes, and presented a scene most uninviting. Now most of the prominent business houses of the city grace its sides; and out and beyond where trade holds sway, happy homes fill up the space where once desolation reigned supreme.



ST. ANN'S BUILDING CORNER EDDY AND POWELL STREETS.

St. Ann's building, located at the junction of Eddy and Powell streets with Market, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Its lofty spire reaching heavenward can be seen from all elevated portions of the surrounding country. It is five stories high, covering an area of 80x 180 ft. The basement and part of the second story is occupied by the piano and music firm of

T. M. Antisell & Co.,

Whose salesroom for the disposal of pianos organs and sheet music is the largest in the city. They sell from 50 to 100 pianos a month, their business being conducted both on the installment and cash plan. The large room is set with French plate mirrors on both sides, making it the finest piano room west of the Rocky mountains. The upper floor occupied by this firm is a large drawing room, richly carpeted, used for testing pianos, and is approached by a winding pair of stairs. We have received a musical journal published by this firm, the subscription price of which is $2 per year. It is well filled with the choicest music, the number before us being well worth the subscription price alone. The taste and the quiet elegance of these rooms, with its assortment of pianos, organs and the great variety of sheet music is well worth a visit.

Taking the elevator on a recent visit we soon found ourselves on the fifth floor, where the studio of that well-known firm of

Artists,

Lussier & Hill, is located. They are the leading portrait painters of the city. Mr. Hill has attained an enviable reputation for the artistic manner in which he reproduces the features of his subjects. If we were anxious to have our likeness painted in enduring oil or water colors, we do not know of any artist in this city to whom we could more safely entrust the undertaking than to Mr. Hill, who, with his coadjutor, Mr. Lussier, turns out such excellent work.

Leaving the studio of Messrs. Lussier & Hill, and being on fine art intent, we called upon C. L. Rouse, room No. 103, same floor. Mr. Rouse is a landscape and ideal painter. His landscape scenes present a freshness that is truly delightful. Here views from nature stand out with such charming beauty, and withal so truthful, as to at once captivate the senses. Also in his idealistic fairy scenes does Mr. Rouse show his great artistic talent, the brush being wielded with an effect that must be seen to be appreciated. Truly San Francisco should be proud of having among her artists such a one as Mr. Rouse has proved to be by the work he has done.

Continuing our peregrinations among the gentlemen who are devoted to fostering in our midst a love for the beautiful, we soon found ourselves in the rooms of Mr. A. Moretti, on the fifth floor. This gentleman arrived in our city about three years ago from Italy, under whose genial skies both art and music have flourished for generations. Mr. Moretti was Professor of Design in the Academy of Brera, in Milan. As a sample of some of his work in design and frescoing since his arrival here, we can only refer to the Baldwin hotel, the residences of Fred Crocker and James G. Fair. At the present time he is engaged in frescoing the Jesuit's church on Van Ness avenue, where those of our readers who desire to see some beautiful work would do well to visit.

Descending to the fourth story, the studio of H. H. Halsey was visited. Mr. Halsey paints portraits in India ink, crayon, oil or water colors. Samples of his work seen, show how skillfully he handles the brush, the features showing out on the canvas with life-like distinctness. He also does considerable work for the leading photographers of our city. He has been 24 years an artist, and follows his profession for the love which he has for it and the real enjoyment it affords him.

Miscellaneous.

On the third floor of St. Ann's building is located the office of Bro. Pratt, Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W. of California. Here is a room in which all the financial business of the subordinate Lodges of our Order is done in this State. Times are always busy here, as it must necessarily be when the interests of over 11,000 Workmen are to be looked after. With what fidelity Bro. Pratt has administered the affairs of his office since he introduced the Order into this State, we only refer to its present prosperity and its onward and the ever-increasing confidence which the people at large are showing by joining this truly great fraternity.

Adjoining the office of Grand Recorder Pratt is the office of the Workmen's Guarantee Fund, W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W., President and E. M. Reading, Secretary, the object being to give members of the A. O. U. W. in good standing an additional insurance of $1,000.

On the same floor, and on the right-hand side of the staircase, is the office of W. H. Mahoney, Grand Reporter of the Knights of Honor. Marching side by side with the A. O. U. W., with the same objects, although differing in its form of government, it is a grand society, numbering among its members many Workmen and some of the leading citizens of this State and nation.

The west half of St. Ann's building is occupied by the billard parlor of Frank J. Laskay. The room is nicely carpeted, upon the floor of which stands eight of P. Leisenfield's billiard tables, each table having the celebrated Phelan-Collander cushion. A card-room and parlor bar-room stand out from the main billiard-room, also some neatly arranged private roome. Here may be seen at any time some of our leading citizens passing a pleasant hour in caroming with the ivory balls.

One of the leading physicians of the city has his office in this building—Dr. W. F. McAllister, Medical Examiner of Magnolia Lodge.

Thus we have given in brief some of the features which give this building prominence, apart from it being the office of the Grand Recorder. In all its details of construction it is a credit to both architect and builder, and an ornament to San Francisco.

Michigan has reduced her indebtedness to the yellow fever claims to the small sum of $600.

Suffering.

"Strength is born
In the deep silence of long suffering hearts,
Not amidst joy."

Not an hour is borne upon the viewless wing of time into the shadowy realm of the past, and unrolled amid its ever increasing myriads of inhabitants, but bears witness to that truth, so beautifully portrayed in the lines above.

All Nature teaches us that it is not amid ease or mirth that strength is produced. True, there is a time when she speaks of naught save joy, when earth seems one vast scene composed of naught save the beautiful. 'Tis seen when with gladness bright Spring comes, bringing to earth all her lovely things, in the soft tints of the azure sky just shaded by its light veil of silver, in the laughing rill bounding gaily from mound to lea, in the silvery fount as it flashes with joy, in the first tiny leaflet that decorates the elm's graceful boughs, and in the myriads of lovely flowers which spring o'er hill and mead, and glistening with the morning dews, as the Sun sheds his orient beams o'er the already lovely scene, making Earth rejoice and with sparkling eyes bid him welcome. Surely, all this can have no reference to sorrow; this speaks of naught save joy. But pause and ask of Nature whence came strength to produce this entrancing scene, and she will surely answer thee; for to him who aright seeketh knowledge of her, she is ever ready to give instruction. She will tell thee, that ere this glorious scene could be produced, there was a dreary time of coldness, when all the earth was clad in somber mourning robes; when gusts of wind swept by in sympathetic wails; when the skies were darkened, and even the sun gave forth but a tearful radiance, and she, the mother of all, was left to mourn her loneliness.

Truly, 'tis in the stern, drear winter that to nature, strength is given, whereby all the earth is strewn with beauty.

We are told by naturalists, that the pearl-bearing mussel, when found in shallow fords along the coasts, where it is often cast against the rocky shore, is more apt to contain pearls than those which lie in calm, still water. A tranquil life they lead; gaily they sport 'mid the bright coral groves in ocean's deep caverns; no storm disturbs their rest; but within their worthless shells are found no glittering gems, while those o'er which the wild winds sweep, which are tossed against the rocky main by every rushing tide, are often the resting place of many a gem of light. Whilst weeping o'er their sufferings, their tears are turned to pearls.

The pages of history are filled with examples which show that it is not in joy or ease that strength is produced. For instance, the history of Hannibal, who, but for the winter spent by him and his soldiers amid the luxuries of the fatal Capua, might have conquered Rome, the mistress of the world, instead of dying by his own hand, a grieved and disappointed old man. Though his soldiers, nerved by the hardships they were forced to encounter, had traveled o'er the rugged, snow-capped Alps, oft forcing a passage where before no human foot had trod, undaunted by the yawning abyss just beneath; these men who had dared so much, were rendered unable to bear the hardships of war as formerly, by one winter spent amid the ease and luxury of Capua.

In our own loved land it is acknowledged that the winter spent by Lord Howe amid the gaieties of New York city, aided as much in writing "Victory" on the American banner as any other event of that most eventful period.

Suffering is often productive of good. While this is true in the material world, 'tis in the immaterial world that its truth stands pre-eminent. Would the comforting yet sweetly sad lines which form the chief charm of the writings of the gifted Mrs. Hemans ever have been penned had she not "learned in sorrow what she taught in song?" Naught save the sad life of their authoress could have called forth the beautiful verses, which shed so brilliant a luster around the name of L. E. L. And when our kindest acts are misinterpreted, our words misconstrued, and even our best motives impugned, 'tis comforting to know that from another heart arose the cry, "I have not loved the world, or the world me!"

It has been wisely said that David never wrote so sweetly as when with a pen dipped in the ink of affliction, and the same is true of all earth's great singers. 'Twas amid blindness and suffering that Milton composed the most sublime of English classics.

Thus, we see that the sweetest, most comforting songs have been "slow ground from misery's crushing presses." Turn from the fields of fame to the more familiar paths of life. Few who reach the years of maturity can look over their brief career and fail to feel that

"Free doth sorrow pass.
Free and unquestioned thro' a suffering world."

She claims as her domain the universe; from the wild surges of the Atlantic to the roar of the Pacific; from dashing Southern to frozen Arctic; yea, though we flee to Everet's lofty hight, or dive to ocean's dark, still bed, there is she known. In vain we seek some delightful clime where she hath no admittance. Not Italy's sunny sky, or Greece's poetic isle can stay her coming.

Tho' in sunny youth we fondly imagine that to us she ne'er can come, a few years dissipate the bright dream; and over the spirit once all joy, dark sorrow reigns. Into each life come moments when human strength sinks low and "acknowledges that woe is mightier." Yes, all human hearts know such moments tho' the world sees it not, tho' cheek be "coined to smiles," the lip to laughter, e'en tho' the eye be schooled to force back its tears and sparkle cold and bright, yet within the heart, that world unseen by man, dark suffering is known. And is all this suffering for naught? Would a righteous God—a God of love—permit his creatures to suffer, and all in vain? Surely not. He who "doeth all things well" has scattered throughout the world abundant evidence, which proves that sorrow, if borne in meekness, brings its own reward; that suffering purifies the human heart and causes it, like the trodden flower, to send forth its richest fragrance 'neath her crushing hand; that it is in the heart which has suffered most that the tenderest sympathy for another's woe is oftenest aroused; that suffering arouses the energies of the soul, and is necessary to our welfare. Without disappointment to try us, we would never have our full powers developed, or even be conscious of them. Without sorrow to teach him his dependence upon his Maker, what might not proud man's haughty spirit dare? But for suffering, there would be naught to lift him to a higher, purer sphere, and teach him that this earth is but a transient home. Then, tho' called to descend into the valley of suffering, ever remember that the way, if traveled in meekness, cannot be long, and in the end will lead to where "the life that is, touches the life that is to come, thence to a land fragrant with the breath of flowers that never wither." Where, led by suffering,

"Old friends are brought together; hands are clasped
In joy unspeakable; the mothers arms
Again are folded round the child she loved
And lost. Old sorrows are forgotten now,
Or but remembered to make sweet the hour
That over-pays them. Wounded hearts that bled
Or broke are healed forever. In the room
Of this grief-shadowed Present, there shall be
A Present in whose reign no grief shall gnaw
The heart, and never shall a tender tie
Be broken—in whose reign the eternal change,
That waits on growth and action, shall proceed
With everlasting concord hand in hand."

—*Julia M. Goodlett, San Bernardino.*

How Our Children Are Educated.

Education is the keystone of a man or woman's honesty, happiness and success in life. The foundations of a useful life are good character, industry and intelligence, with good health. Our elaborate and expensive system gives us none of these. According to the present mode, our young people's education lasts from 5 to 20 years. During that time they are immured in buildings more or less over-crowded and generally ill ventilated; and then they must also study at home to keep up with their classes, necessitating still more indoor life. So the child grows up, and its physique is formed to a sedentary life in crowded class rooms, with heavy nerve pressure. As a result, we have increased nervous tension, decreased health to support it, and, as a general outcome, a marked tendency on the part of Americans toward sedentary pursuits and city life, no matter how poorly paid. As an illustration of this, Gen. Armstrong, of the Hampton college, in Virginia, says that he could not find a single American born blacksmith in the State of Connecticut, although the wages of the trade were at the time exceptionally high. Another illustration occurred in Baltimore. The commercial house where I was employed advertised for a boy, salary, $250 per annum, and received 369 replies, some of them from persons of evident culture. One is all the time hearing of the arrest of some vagrant or criminal, who knows Latin and Greek, or Hebrew, and other University subjects; but one rarely hears of a carpenter, or bricklayer, or a shoemaker as being arrested. The criminals are almost all without a trade. Indirectly, our children at school learn to avoid manual labor. Directly, they learn an extraordinary variety of things by *rote* out of a great number of books, changed from time to time, according to the lobbying skill of various publishing houses. The value of rote teaching was cleverly shown in a recent magazine article. Suppose you take a boy and teach him Latin for five years, out of a book, as per present school system. Let him learn skating during his spare time, for, say six months, practically. The Latin, as much as he learns of it, comes to him through much tribulation and hard indoor work. The skating, however, after a tumble or two, will come easy and be his pleasure. Ten years afterward, the boy that was, will skate nearly as well as ever. But his Latin—where will that be? A few words and sentences, at best, but the body of it gone completely. Reverse the process and suppose the boy to be living in a family, where he could only obtain his wants by speaking Latin. In five years he would speak and understand the language perfectly, and never to forget it. The skating, on the other hand, he will be taught by school methods, with explanations of the theory of balancing and progression, with diagrams of the "Dutch Roll, "Pigeon Wing," etc. The result is, he will know nothing about skating. As a summary of what is accomplished by our present school system, we may say that the children who are its victims come out young men or women with diminished vitality and impaired constitutions. This is especially true of the girls who follow severe courses of study in the critical years after 12 and 14.

No one can be a useful and happy citizen with poor health as a foundation for life. They come out with a disinclination to manual and farm labor, created by too much in-door life and too much mental strain. They come out with a rote education and know practically nothing of the subjects which they have studied. I remember a friend of mine whom I met 12 years after our school life, and he had even forgotten some of the letters of the Greek alphabet, a thing hammered into him for at least 10 years, but he had not forgotten how to play ball. The first had been learned by rote and the second practically. When these young people come out of our schools to go into the battle of life they come out innocent of any knowledge which will either make them happy, useful, or even enable them to earn their daily bread. The young man knows nothing of the principles of the government of which he is to be an elector. He knows nothing of the principles of a successful life. His real education has all to be commenced; most of his habits, tastes and ideas of life must be *unlearned* and he recommences at the A B C when he has finished (?) his education.

So, too, the young woman comes out of her seminary with no idea of practical life, no knowledge of the laws of health, no just idea of the responsibilities that await her. The pains, penalties and duties of womanhood are in a book still to be opened. When she is married the curtain rises on real life. She finds that it is not the romance she has dreamed. She, too, must recommence her education and under the most adverse circumstances. Delicate from the hot bed of an artificial schooling, unpractical in her ideas, ignorant of the care of children or domestic economy or any other thing of use, she is, alas! too apt to become unhappy and worn down by work which is necessary, but beyond her poor strength, and harder from her lack of interest in it, and still harder because she knows not how to do it right.—*Abbott Kinney, San Gabriel.*

The Activity at the Isthmus.

The activity in measures looking toward the canalization of the narrow strip of land known on this coast as *the* isthmus, continues. It is promised to be one of the most interesting topics before Congress as soon as that body recovers from its holiday vacation, and we may expect to read glowing debates within the next few days. Certainly the theme is one of the utmost importance to the Pacific coast, for the tendency toward the domination of the railway over ships by the Cape Horn route is increasing, and if we do not get a short cut by the isthmus for the ships, it looks as though we might be left wholly to the hard mercy of the rails. It is easy to forsee what such bondage would be. We have already had experience enough to know that transportation companies generally are quite willing to take all they can get without absolutely ruining the producer, and if there are to be any profits made by industry, there must be some healthy competition to check the longings of carriers for the lion's share. As this matter is of vital importance to our producing interests, we deem it our duty to call the attention of our agriculturists to the canal projects, so that they may exert their influence to advance the enterprise which seems so essential to their future success.

We have already given the figures to show how the saving of time and cost of transit which would be effected by shooting the ships through the isthmus. It is obvious that it would be a crowning advantage to our grain growers in their competition with other far-away countries for the rewards of supplying the European markets. There are also other considerations to be weighed when one comes to discuss the different projects which are now competing for the popular favor and funds. It is, we think, beyond question that so important an enterprise upon this continent should be under American rather than European control, and doubtless this point will be fully emphasized in the Congressional debates upon the subject, which may be soon expected. By way of drawing attention to this branch of the subject, we may introduce some points upon the relation of the so-called "Monroe doctrine" to the canal projects, which are furnished us by Capt. Merry, of this city, who has made the enterprise a thorough study:

From an intimate acquaintance with the Panama transit since 1855, I know 12 or 15 instances when the United States had to land 300 or 350 marines and sailors at each end of the line of transit to maintain the peace, and it has been a necessity and the policy of our Government to keep a man-of-war at those points to protect the transit. The Central American governments have no police, or efficient force to protect life and property, and during any of the constant revolutions down there these would have been in a tight place if the foreign residents and Americans had not called on our troops for protection. If the limited interests of a railroad, employing a steady force in limited numbers, need two men-of-war constantly for protection, would not the construction of a canal, employing 5,000 men, subject at all times to sickness and malaria, necessitate a larger, more accurate and complete protection than has been the case so far? When the Panama railroad has been sold out to the De Lesseps company, we have no longer distinct and large American interests on the Isthmus, and consequently would have no valid excuse for landing troops, whereas the French would have vastly more reason for doing so to protect proportionately larger interests. Now, further, after the French government shall have taken advantage of this necessity of maintaining the interests of French citizens and stockholders, what more natural to land their soldiers and keep them there? The question comes in, are the American people willing to see a European power control the key of the Pacific, or all the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oc[illegible] The American people cannot afford to allow a foreign corporation to construct an interoceanic canal which naturally and necessarily be protected by the power which creates that corporation. If we don't build it ourselves we will have to buy it sooner or later. That's what the Monroe doctrine means in connection with this subject. Another thing, admitting, for the sake of argument, that both routes have equal merits from an engineering point of view, the fact that the Nicaraguan is to be built by American capital, and will call upon the American Government for protection when necessary, renders it advisable that we should support the construction of that canal in preference to one by a foreign company, or purchase the rights of the foreign company after it is built. If the Monroe doctrine has any validity this brings it out in the strongest form. I don't say anything about the case of war with that country. Their occupation of the ground would be a standing menace at all times.

This is certainly a forcible presentation of the subject, and one which will commend itself to most minds. This country is now rich enough and powerful enough to take the leading part in an enterprise of such great importance to its citizens, and we trust that this view of the subject may prevail.

Although the canal route has by far the greater confidence of the people, it is interesting to note that Capt. Eads is still pushing his project for a railway over which ships can be drawn from ocean to ocean. A dispatch from New York on Tuesday announces that Capt. Eads has completed negotiations with Mexico for the construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and has received the most liberal concession it has ever granted, being a strip half a mile wide, with a mile width for stations, leaving him untrammelled as to plans and the execution of the work, which is to be commenced within two years and completed in twelve years. The government also grants a subsidy equal to 1,000,000 acres of public lands. It also gives him the right to consolidate the Tehauntepec railway, now being constructed by Learned and others, with a ship railway, on such terms as may be agreed upon between them, and in such an event the location of the Tehauntepec railway may be altered as desired by Eads. The Tehauntepec railway company has a subvention amounting to about $1,500,000, to be paid by the Mexican Government in custom house certificates, and has also a large land grant. In case of the acquisition of this railway, its obligations to the Mexican Government are to cease, and subvention would then attach to the ship railway. The duration of the grant is 99 years, at the termination of which the Government is to take possession of the works, and pay two-thirds of their value. Permission is given to Eads to hypothecate the revenues of the railway to any other government which he may select to aid him by money or guarantees in its construction, the intention being to secure the co-operation of the United States with Mexico in the control of the works, as this is regarded by leading men in Mexico as the American route across the isthmus, and the one in which these two republics are most vitally and directly interested.

Important Telegraphic Improvement.—A *Times'* Boston special of Dec. 30th, says: The Western Union Telegraph Co. has for six weeks been experimenting between this city and New York with a new invention, whereby five messages may be simultaneously sent from each end of the line, and so far, it is said, the contrivance has proved satisfsctory. The principle involved is that which underlies Prof. Elisha Gray's telephone, that by the vibrations of tuning forks, tones of a different pitch can be sent over the wire simultaneously, and separated at the receiving end by an ingenious contrivance. The vibratory tuning fork at the receiving end is made to break the circuit so as to deliver a message in the Morse alphabet. The Western Union Telegraph Co. is said to have offered the inventor $150,000 if he shall succeed in using one wire for four simultaneous messages during two months, and $25,000 for each line of message superimposed after that. As stated above, six weeks of the trial is successfully passed, and it is stated that on the 21st inst. five operators in New York and five in Boston, using one line, sent and received 2,130 messages.

Earthquakes.—A new Theory.—A new and somewhat bold hypothesis as to the cause of earthquakes has been propounded by Dr. Novak, in Pesth. He considers that, besides the rotation of the earth on its axis and its revolution round the sun, a multiplicity of motions of the earth appear in space, in virtue of which the earth's axis, and with it the equator, shift their position. This causes a variation of the forces influencing the earth's form (centrifugal and centripetal force), and the earth has the tendency to adapt itself to this change. He also considers a change of form of the earth to occur through the shifting of the pole and the equator, and that this may have effect some time afterwards, where the earth's crust is weak. —*Nature.*

Suez Canal and Rainfall.—M. De Lesseps states that the opening of the Suez canal has increased the rainfall in the surrounding country to a remarkable extent. Previous to 1870 rain fell only about once in a year, while now it falls at least twice a month.

Old Wine, says Macagno, owes its mellowness more to the increase of glycerine than to a decrease of tannin in the liquid. The "keeping" of the wine, he maintains, depends upon the proportion the alcohol bears to the tannin.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

[Consolidated with Pacific Workman.]

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

(Formerly the Golden Gate Sentinel.)

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
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☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Recommended to the support of the Fraternity at large—by resolution of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California, at Sacramento, Feb. 6th, 1880.

San Francisco, - January 15, 1881

Let Us Be Satisfied.

Under auspices of no common character, the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., of California, will meet in annual session in this city on the first day of next month. But a few short years ago the banner of our Order was first planted on this coast, but it was planted firmly and put in the care of good and true men, and in the hands of good and true men it has remained ever since. Hence we have suffered from no serious blunders, nor wicked misappropriation of our funds. Our history is without a parallel in the annals of our Order. No where else has the increase been so rapid. No where else, we feel safe in saying, has such a noble body of men gathered around the Workman's altar. No where else has the Order taken so high a place in the public esteem, and no where else, we believe, does such harmony exist and such unity of purpose prevail; and no where else can be found such proficiency in the ritualistic "work" of the Order. This is claiming a good deal, and may seem somewhat egotistical, but the results which will be shown by the forthcoming reports of our Grand officers will bear out the truth of the statements here made. We have confidence that the Grand Lodge at the coming session will continue in the course of wisdom which has characterized the former actions of that body. The danger lies in attempting to do too much, in making too many changes, and in trying too many experiments. Those are things we cannot afford. It is well to remember that any attempt to reform a successful institution, either in its laws or general management and policy, must necessarily be fraught with danger so great as to inspire the utmost caution on the part of those who feel any interest in its welfare. And yet with no change, progress cannot be made toward perfection; and this brings us to say that inasmuch as certain changes must be made in our constitution to harmonize it with the ritual and general laws of the Order, now is a good time to make such other changes as experience has shown to be necessary, but beyond these let us not go. The A. O. U. W. is a grand success. A little foolishness may make it a gigantic failure. Hold fast to that which is good.

A correspondent writes us that a visit from some of the Grand officers would be acceptable to the brothers of Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 172. He says they have a first-class Lodge, the applicants for membership coming in without much coaxing.

In our last issue we noted River Lodge, No. 6, as located at Gold Hill, when it should have been at Dayton.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.

The following Past Master Workmen have been elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge to meet in this city the first Tuesday in February. We expect to have a complete list in our next issue:

California Lodge, No. 1—Oakland—Geo. Hadsell, Geo. Bugbee.
Oakland Lodge, No. 2—S. H. Mitchell, M. E. Ryan.
Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3—L. J. Rector.
San Francisco Lodge, No. 4—W. P. English, F. Hall.
Pacific Lodge, No. 7, Oakland—Henry Vrooman, Will H. Burrall, John Williams, S. M. Cushing.
Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, S. F.—Harry J. Lask, E. Lewis.
Harmony Lodge, No. 9, S. F.—John R. Fishbeck, L. J. Henry, Wm. Thackeray.
Berkeley Lodge, No. 10—F. H. Payne.
Temple Lodge, No. 11, North Temescal, H. C. Babcock.
Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, Napa—A. D. Stockford, J. W. Hostetler.
Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, S. F.—C. A. Garthorne, J. G. Severance.
Eureka Lodge, No. 15, St. Helena—S. P. Conner.
Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose—George Featherstone, L. Finnigan, Geo. Lendrum.
Haywards Lodge, No. 18—Ed. O. Webb.
Bernal Lodge, No. 19, S. F.—R. P. Sanchez.
Union Lodge, No. 21, Sacramento—T. W. Sheehan, E. J. Gregory, Jos. Davies, J. N. Young, John L. Jackson.
Yolo Lodge, No. 32, Woodland—S. T. Pendergast.
Stockton Lodge, No. 23—J. R. Williams, J. V. Ball, W. M. Trivett.
Gilroy Lodge, No. 26—H. M. Briggs.
Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 28—S.T. Coulter:
Petaluma Lodge, No 29,—S. J. Hopkins, L. Ellsworth.
Valley Lodge, No. 30, S. F.—W. G. Buchanan, J. J. Hayes, H. H. Hoeber, E. H. Hunt, A. Heussler, W. B. Lyon, E. F. Loud, D. McLeod, J. P. McMurray, T. H. Macdonald, C. C. Terrill, F. Filmore.
Healdsburg Lodge, No. 30—L. A. Jordan,
Cloverdale Lodge, No. 32, J. F. Hoadley.
Lakeport Lodge, No. 34—R. W. Crump.
Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, Oakland—D. S. Hirshberg, E. J. Webster, C. K. Robinson, C. H. Dunton, J. A. C. Macdonald.
Marysville Lodge, No. 38—J. H. Flint, B. Eilerman.
Sutter Lodge, No. 39, Yuba City—M. C. Barney.
Oroville Lodge, No. 40—E. Higgins.
Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, S. F.—Jacob Davis, Caleb Brind.
Franklin Lodge, No. 44, S. F.—J. F. Brown, J. A. Fairweather.
Watsonville Lodge, No. 45—S. T. Dodson.
Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 46—Oscar L. Gordon.
Sausal Lodge, No. 47, Salinas,—H. S. Ball.
Vacaville Lodge, No. 48—Edw. Wm. Day.
Suisun Lodge, No. 49—G. A. Gillespie.
Dixon Lodge, No. 50—A. J. Buckles.
Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51—Thos. Dunkley.
Nevada City Lodge, No. 52—Chas. E. Mulloy.
Hercules Lodge, No. 53, S. F.—P. E. Hilton, T. W. Cunningham, P. Veasy.
Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55—C. F. Smurr, Jas Velsir.
Mission Lodge, No. 56, Mission San Jose—Sol. Ehrman.
Live Oak Lodge, No. 57—H. Luther.
Chico Lodge, No. 58—J. F. Watkins, Dr. G. W. Davies.
Mountain View Lodge, No. 59—Wm. F. Foss.
Washington Lodge, No. 60—R. A. Lindsay.
Industry Lodge, No. 63, Pleasanton—Herman Detjens.
Keystone Lodge, No. 64, Oakland—P. H. McGrew, C. E. McCord.
Colusa Lodge, No. 66—Oscar Robinson.
Burns Lodge, No. 68, S. F.—Wm. C. Flint, L. G. Schord, C. H. Vollmer.
Mendocino Lodge, No. 70—Geo. H. Bowman.
Shasta Lodge, No. 71—Aaron Bell.
Reading Lodge, No. 72—George Groves.
Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, S. F.—A. F. Knorp, H. G. Prince.
Merced Lodge, No. 74—A. Zirker.
Vallejo Lodge, No. 75—Wm. McWilliams.
Los Gatos Lodge, No, 76—John W. Miller.
Alviso Lodge, No. 77—Fred Wells.
Tulare Lodge. No. 78—T. A. Lewis.
Visalia Lodge, No. 79—A. Jay Cross.
Sacramento Lodge, No. 80—Ora N. Cronkite. John F. Farnsworth—Grove L. Johnson.
Justice Lodge, No. 81, Bakersfield—George H. Taylor.
Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82—Frank Monaghan.
Silver Star Lodge, No. 84, Downey—John Townsley.
Anaheim Lodge, No. 85—B. F. Subat.
University Lodge, No. 88, Berkeley—B. F. Conger.
Elmira Lodge, No. 89—J. H. Barrett.
Point of Timber Lodge, No. 92, Byron—C. J. Preston.
Reliance Lodge, No. 93, Alvarado—J. B. Sherk.
Benicia Lodge, No. 94—E. A. Randlett.
Placer Lodge, No. 95, Newcastle—G. D. Kellogg.
San Benito Lodge, No. 96, Hollister—J. G. Hamilton.
Covenant Lodge, No. 97, Auburn—Byron Lanyon.
Colfax Lodge, No. 99—R. F. Rooney.
Guardian Lodge, No. 100, Dutch Flat—O. H. Lee.
Biggs' Lodge, No. 102—W. A. Walker.
Castroville Lodge, No. 103—I. M. Pomber.
Highland Lodge, No. 104, Grass Valley—F. G. Beatty.
Mountain Lodge, No. 105, Truckee—J. T. Marr.
Lodi Lodge, 108—T. J. Clapp.
Elk Grove Lodge, No. 110—W. E. Everson.
Bay City Lodge, No. 111, Eureka—John A. Watson,
Empire Lodge, No. 112, Modesto—Chas. Maxwell.
Galt Lodge, No. 113—J. Brewster.
Grand Island Lodge, No. 116—A. A. Thayer.
El Dorado Lodge, No. 118, Placerville—Seneca Davis.
Riverside Lodge, No. 120, Compton—Andrew McFarland.
Georgetown Lodge, No. 121—E. L. Crawford.
Camptonville Lodge, No. 122—C. F. Hansur.
Forest Lodge, No 124, Forest City—T. H. Campbell.
Sierra City Lodge, No. 125—G. H. Abbe.
Olympic Lodge, No. 127, San Francisco—E. H. Morgan.
Mud Springs Lodge, No. 128, El Dorado—G. J. Brown.
Quincy Lodge, No. 129—N. H. Hapgood.
Wilmington Lodge No. 130—N. De Jausserand.
Banner Lodge, No. 131, Plymouth—J. Steinmetz.
Plumas Lodge, No. 132, Greenville—James Drysdale.
Amador Lodge, No. 133—Jas. L. Parks.
Laurel Lodge, No. 134, Susanville—W. H. Crane.
Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, San Francisco—Wm. H. Penfield, L. L. Dunbar, Geo. W. Brower, Geo. J. Mitchell, Wm. B. Smith.
Jackson Lodge, No. 138—Silas Penry.
Bald Mountain Lodge, No. 140, La Porte—G. J. Graham.
Ione Valley Lodge, No. 141—J. F. Stewart.
Sharon Lodge, No. 142, Brownsville—E. K. Hill.
Bodie Lodge, No. 143—Jos. J. Falkinham.
Meridian Lodge, No. 145, San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine.
Nicolaus Lodge, No. 146—C. E. Beran.
Knight's Lodge, No. 147, Grafton—D. A. Black.
Charity Lodge, No. 148, San Andreas—J. B. Reddick.
Pasadena Lodge, No. 151—B. F. Ball.
Castoria Lodge, No. 152, Lathrop—T. B. Walker.
Half Moon Bay Lodge, No. 155, Spanishtown—George W. Lovie.
Sugar Loaf Lodge, No. 157, Iowa Hill—A. P. Smiley.
Bay View Lodge, No. 159—Geo. T. Shaw.
Weaver Lodge, No. 161, Weaverville—T. E. Jones.
Sycamore Lodge, No. 163, Lemoore—David Brownstour.
Grangeville Lodge, No. 164—J. L. Sullivan.
Linden Lodge, No. 167—W. A. Cowdery.
Newark Lodge, No. 169—W. W. Haley.
Maxwell Lodge, No. 170—W. E. Robe.
Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, Fresno—Dr. A. J. Pedlar.
Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 172—F. D. Bovard.
Ventura Lodge, No. 173, San Buenaventura—R. H. Witherill.
Memorial Lodge, No. 174, S. F.—C. H. Nevin.
West End Lodge, No. 175, Alameda—William Holtz.
Turlock Lodge, No. 182—W. L. Fulkerk.
Blue Canyon Lodge, No, 184—C. B. Patrick.
Wahtoga Lodge, No. 186, Centerville—C. C. Wadsworth.
El Monte Lodge, No. 188—J. M. Dunsmoor.

To Representatives of the Grand Lodge.

We send an extra copy of this number of the Watchman to each representative elected to the Grand Lodge, and also samples to the Recorder of each Lodge in this jurisdiction, requesting that a local agent be secured for our paper in all Lodges where none are at present acting for us. We believe that it is of sufficient importance to the Order, to each Lodge and to every Workman, that a first-class A. O. U. W. home newspaper be well sustained, to justify us in urging that an extra effort be made at this time for the pioneer advocate that has steadfastly done so much for the Order already without being a burden or expense to the Grand Lodge. We therefore urge each representative that he use all consistent efforts to bring a rousing list of new subscribers from each Lodge to the business manager of the Watchman at the Grand Lodge.

Our agent in Los Angeles, Bro. S. M. Perry, will receive subscriptions for the Watchman and transact such other business as may be intrusted to him. Brothers will confer a favor by extending to him all the aid possible.

The Order is flourishing in Storey county, Nevada, there being two Lodges in Virginia, and one in Gold Hill.

Thanks to C. E. Molloy, D. D. G. M. W., for Lodge items of Nos. 51, 52 and 104.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco.
H. G. Pratt, G. R.

There have been issued from this office 12,272 beneficiary certificates. The increase this month will probably be over 200.

It is pleasant to know that, as a rule, the Lodges have re-elected their Recorders and Financiers where those officers have proven efficient. It is a good rule to follow.

A deluge of business this month has kept us a little behind in writing beneficiary certificates, but we have done the best we could, and we beg the indulgence of the brotherhood.

About half the Representatives to the Grand Lodge will be new members to the body. The session will be the means of forming very many pleasant acquaintances.

Our Deputies have generally closed their schools of instruction and installed the subordinate Lodge officers. Where the tax and reports have not already been forwarded, that duty cannot be attended to too soon.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our Grand Lodge will so dispatch business that only three days' session will be necessary; otherwise it will sadly deplete the treasury and probably make an increase of per capita tax necessary.

Members of the Grand Lodge are cordially invited to call at the office of the Grand Recorder, at their convenience, before and during the session of the Grand Lodge. We will take pleasure in doing any favor within our power.

The Upchurch Testimonial Fund of this jurisdiction amounts now to a little over $800. Several of our Lodges are yet to hear from. It would be a source of much gratification if they would answer pro or con, so the business can be closed. We ought to make the fund just $1,000, and would if all would do their duty by the founder of the Order. As has before been stated, when Bro. Upchurch is dead and gone, there will be plenty of men ready to contribute money to raise a monument to the memory of so great a benefactor; but how much better it would be to raise a monument now—not of granite or marble, but of gold, that Bro. Upchurch so much needs to make pleasant his pathway down the decline of life. When the mother of Burns saw the admirers of the poet erecting a monument to his memory, she exclaimed: "Ah Robbie! ye asked them for bread and they hae gien ya a stane." Let it never be said of the A. O. U. W. that its founder when wanting bread was in like manner left to die hungry, and the money that should have fed him afterward applied to rear a stone.

We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to the first musical and literary entertainment of West End Lodge, Alameda, given at their Lodge-rooms, Webster street near Railroad avenue, Alameda, January 13th. We hope some of the brothers will send us an account of the occasion. We found it impossible to attend ourselves.

One of the pleasing and most desirable features of our Order is the unanimous reports of the Finance Committee of the different Lodges. As far as we know, the accounts of the Financier and Receiver in every city Lodge are correct. In a large majority of the Lodges the Financier and Receiver have been re-elected, and we hope to record the same desirable closing of the coming term, as no doubt we will.

In our last issue, we had a short article stating how Mrs. D. W. Collins was befriended by Palestine Lodge, No. 122, Amboy, Ill. We have since learned that D. W. Collins, and also his brother, are members of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, of this city. No. 8 has tendered a vote of thanks to Palestine Lodge, and will remit the sum which sent the wife on her homeward journey, if it is necessary.

E. M. Reading, P. M. W., presented a finely bound Bible to Franklin Lodge, 44, on Dec. 30th, on which was printed the name of the Lodge. Congratulatory speeches followed, etc.



DR. M. W. FISH,

Foreman Supreme Lodge and First P. G. M. W. of California.

Father Upchurch.

In our issue of November 1st, we gave an engraving of J. J. Upchurch. We have since had engraved a better picture, and also procured fuller details of the life of the Order's founder. Father Upchurch—as his friends delight to call him—was born March 26, 1820, in Franklin county, North Carolina. His father (Ambrose) was the only son of John Upchurch, his mother being the daughter of Hon. Henry Hill, of Franklin county. Bro. Upchurch's father was a tiller of the soil, the farm being located near Lewisburg, the county seat. In October, 1824, young Upchurch's father was shot and killed, the immediate cause of the trouble being land. After the death of the elder Upchurch, the farm upon which the family lived was taken from them, and in order to support herself and children (two boys and two girls) the mother was compelled to ply the needle for a livelihood, which furnished but scant support in those early times. Relief was finally afforded to the struggling mother by Bro. Upchurch's grandfather taking the children to live with him, where he remained until about the age of 17. The school facilities were very meager in those days, and, like many of the sons of the early pioneers who have risen to prominence in the affairs of the nation, his schooldays were few and far between. In the meantime, his mother having bought a small farm, he went to live with her, stopping two years, and upon her second marriage determined to strike out for himself.

Here commences the real life of the subject of our sketch. Upon leaving his mother's farm he went to learn the millwrights' trade, but being in poor health, he was compelled to give it up. He then went to learn carpentering, but this, also, was too hard for his physical powers. We next find him as a clerk in the store of Prof. E. A. Jones, in the village of Henderson. Here he remained until June, 1841.

At this time Bro. Upchurch took to himself a wife, in the person of Miss Angelina Zeingenfuss Grun, daughter of Charles Grun, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., and adopted daughter and niece of John Zeingenfuss, of Raleigh, N. C. Temperance had its advocates in these times, and Bro. Upchurch associated himself with the movement, joined the Washington temperance society, and tried to run a hotel on these principles in Raleigh. But after two years' effort he had to succumb, the time nor place being ripe for such a business.

We will here mention a fact which shows how, even at this time, Bro. Upchurch was striving to make men better and happier, if it was possible for him to do so. During the time he was running the hotel an old tramp came along and was taken sick, whisky being the cause. During his sickness, Bro. Upchurch prevailed upon him to join the temperance society. He was an engraver and designer, and Bro. Upchurch bought him some tools, rented a shop, and started him in business. Afterwards he joined him for the purpose of learning the trade, but at the end of six months the old appetite came on, and he died of *delirium tremens*.

This incident was also another turning point in Bro. Upchurch's career, for the short time he spent learning engraving and designing filled his mind with a desire to master the machine business. He procured a situation in the shops of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., where he remained until 1845, and was then sent out on the road as engineer. He afterwards removed to Bethlehem, Pa., being employed in the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. He worked for this company two years, and was then employed by the Crain Iron Co., at Catasaquad, with whom he stopped one year. He was then engaged by the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven R. R., whose shops were located at Cressand, Schuylkill county. After being about three years on the road and in the shops, he received the appointment of master mechanic, which he held for 13 years.

It was here that his mind became fully impressed with the importance of an organization being established for the purpose of uniting the two great interests of capital and labor, and he went to work to arrange his thoughts into some tangible form. For this purpose he resigned his position in the railroad company, Jan. 1, 1865, and went into the oil business as superintendent of the Martin Bernhorf Petroleum Co., where he had more time for thought on the great subject which he conceived to be of more vital importance than anything that had heretofore been presented.

He stated his plan of organization to Bro. Francis J. Keffer, P. M. W., now of Philadelphia, who commended it and urged him to perfect his work and introduce it. This he did, so that when an opportunity offered, he would be prepared.

On the 1st of February, 1866, he received the appointment of master mechanic of the Alabama & Florida R. R., headquarters at Montgomery, Ala. He only stopped here a short time, the climate not agreeing with himself or family. He then went to work for the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was afterwards employed by the Pennsylvania R. R., and the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. In the latter company's works at Meadville, Pa., he found an opportunity of introducing the work which had given him so much thought. He was transferred from here to Leavittsburg, Ohio, to take charge of the shop for the company, where he remained three years, and then went back to Meadville. In 1873, he removed to Missouri, where he was employed for three years as master mechanic of the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock R. R.

Bro. Upchurch is at present living at Sedalia, Mo. His family consists of six children, the two youngest not being yet old enough to take care of themselves, their ages being 10 and 15. His eldest son, T. F. Upchurch, is a machinist, and was one of the original seven who constituted the first Lodge.

Bro. Upchurch still works at his trade when his health will allow. A man who has passed through such a hard life as he has, necessarily must be worn out. It gives us pleasure to record the fact that California has responded so generously to smooth the pathway of his declining years. The Order which sprung from his humble efforts, has lighted with joy many a sorrowing fireside, and all sections of our country should do as we have done, and make Father Upchurch's passing years free from the cares which a struggle for existence entails upon man.

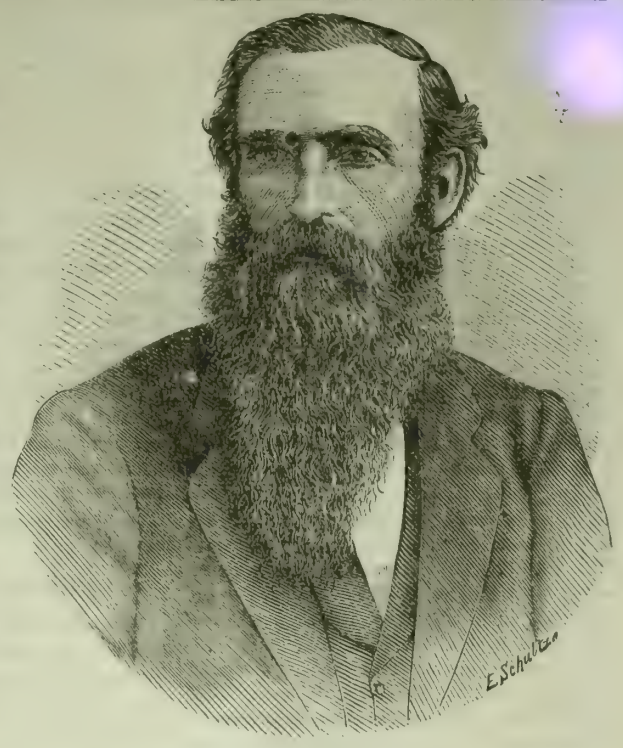
Dr. M. W. Fish, Supreme Foreman.

It is not necessary to repeat here the biographical sketch of Dr. M. W. Fish,



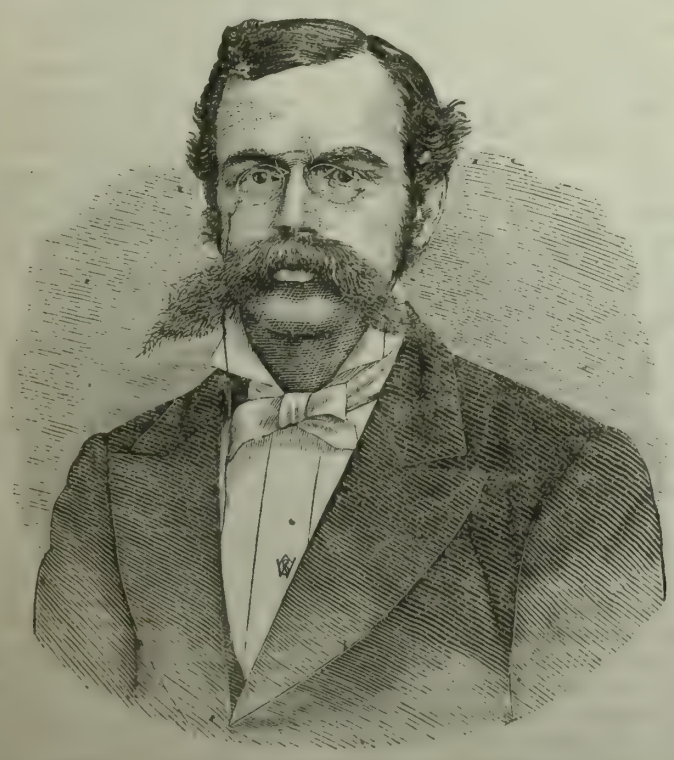
JOHN J. UPCHURCH,

Founder of the A. O. U. W. in1868.



H. G. PRATT,

Grand Recorder, and Founder of the A. O. U. W. of California.



WM. H. JORDAN,

Past Grand Master Workman of California.



CLAY W. TAYLOR,

Grand Master Workman of California.

LEADING PIONEERS OF THE A. O. U. W.

Supreme Foreman, which was published in the WATCHMAN of March 1, 1880. For the benefit of our new readers, it is sufficient to say that he was born in Kortwright, Delaware county, New York, March 20, 1828. In 1854, he graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College, Chicago. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed physician and missionary to the American Episcopal missions at Shanghai, China. He remained in China six years, three years of which he was U. S. Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Dr. Fish joined the Union army as surgeon, and remained with it until after the fall of Richmond. In regard to his services in the A. O. U. W., he joined Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3, as a charter member. This Lodge was instituted Sept. 29th, 1876. He was elected P. M. W., and has been medical examiner of the Lodge since its institution. He was one of the delegates elected to form the Grand Lodge of this State, Nov. 13, 1877. He was elected P. G. M. W. at this time, and also a representative to the Supreme Lodge, and was the only one who attended from this State, the session being held at St. Louis, March 19, 1878. At the second session of the Grand Lodge of this State, held at San Jose, January, 1879, Dr. Fish was again elected a representative to the Supreme Lodge, which body convened at Nashville, March, 1879. At this session he was elected Supreme Overseer by a unanimous vote. At last session of the Grand Lodge of California, Dr. Fish, in his line of official duty, attended the Supreme Lodge, which convened in Boston, March 16, 1880, and was "advanced" to the chair of Supreme Foreman, as before by unanimous vote. Being in the prime of life, and a Workman noble and true, we expect to see him Supreme Master Workman of the A. O. U. W.

Horace G. Pratt, Grand Recorder.

Bro. Pratt's biographical record appeared in our issue of Feb. 15, 1880. He was born Sept. 12, 1827, near the old village of Waterford, Pa. His parents are of pure New England stock, both still living, the father being now in his 80th year, and his mother in her 77th. Having mastered all the studies taught in the country schools, he attended for two terms the academy at Waterford. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he quickly learned the trade of carpenter from his father, following that business in summer and teaching in winter. In 1854, he emigrated to Illinois, following his trade for two years. He then went into the newspaper business, and met with fair success. At the breakout of the Rebellion he was commissioned by the lamented Richard Yates, then Governor of Illinois, as enrolling officer for Lee county, and afterwards by the Provost Marshal of the district, which position he held till the close of the war. He then returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and went into the lumber trade, but owing to losses by fire and bad debts, this was not as successful as he desired, and again he entered the field of journalism as publisher of a newspaper. He followed this until he came to California in 1875. In the autumn of 1869 was organized, in Corry, Pa., the second Lodge of the A. O. U. W. known in the world, and Bro. Pratt was solicited and joined the Lodge. He was soon advanced in the Order, and after the formation of the Grand Lodge was made an officer of that body, and was never out of the harness till he left the State for his present home. On the night of August 21, 1875, he organized California Lodge, No. 1. The work progressed slowly at first, but when ten subordinate Lodges were in line, he organized the Grand Lodge of California, Nov. 13, 1877, and was elected Grand Recorder, which position he has since held.

W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.

Bro. Jordan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1849. In 1859, he came across the plains with his father. Bro. Jordan is essentially a self-made man. To recapitulate the events of his youth in this State, would be to write only of trial, poverty and toil. Through his indomitable energy he managed to secure the ways and means of fitting himself for and working his way through Yale College. His connection with the A. O. U. W. dates from July, 1877, when he was one of the charter members of Pacific, No. 7. When the Grand Lodge was formed in this State, he was elected as G. M. W., and was re-elected at the second session. The rapid growth of the Order is in great measure due to his conscientious efforts and personal influence in its behalf.

Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.

We now come to the last subject of one of our illustrations on the previous page. In our issue of April 1, 1880, we gave a short sketch of our present Grand Master's life. We condense from it some of the salient features. Bro. Taylor was born Sept. 10, 1844, in Howell, Michigan. In June, 1858, his father, with family, came to this State. He has always lived in the northern counties of the State—first Sacramento, then Shasta, Sutter and Nevada, working as clerk, mining and farming. In 1861 and 62, during the Washoe excitement, he worked in the Comstock mines. In 1869, he was nominated and elected as District Attorney of Shasta county, and has been re-elected at every succeeding election. Bro. Taylor is another of our Grand officers who has carved out his own fortune. Through the greatest obstacles he has steadily moved onward and upward, and a bright future seems to lie before him.

A Thriving Subordinate Lodge.

We continually hear good reports from Healdsburg Lodge, No. 31; onward and upward seems to be its progress. We can do no better than quote from a letter recently received, written by J. Luedke, Recorder, showing how prosperous No. 31 is, and how the Lodge meetings are made a real pleasure to the members. He says: * * * "In connection with this I will mention here, that our Lodge (which is Healdsburg Lodge, No. 31), is a live Lodge. Our membership consists of 101 Master Workmen, and all as good material as can be found anywhere. Our meetings are well attended, because we make them attractive, agreeable and pleasant for all. After we are done with our regular order of business, we always open under the head, Good of the Order, with literary exercises; consisting of short speeches, select reading and vocal and instrumental music. This is a feature which should be adopted in every Lodge, it will have a tendency to bring members into a Lodge-room oftener than anything else we may introduce."

We are indebted to Bro. Luedke for a report of one of the regular meetings, held Dec. 3, 1880, on which occasion the Foreman, Bro. Pullee was presented with a handsome Workman's pin. The presentation speech was made by Bro. A. G. Burnett, and is a tribute to the zeal and ability of Bro. Pullee. Bro. Burnett said:

BRO. PULLEE:—I have learned with a great deal of pleasure of your fidelity to the interests of this Order. Your zeal not only merits the approval of every individual member, but also demands some public recognition upon the part of our organization. There is not a man in all the world, who has an intelligent and just conception of life, its responsibilities and duties, who is not thrilled with admiration for an unselfish devotion to a good cause. And I desire you to-night to feel assured that every member of this Lodge, who takes an abiding interest in its prosperity, not only esteems you very highly on account of your labors in our behalf, but also feels in a large degree indebted to you for that measure of success which has thus far crowned our efforts to advance the interests of the Order. Every man who rises above the low plane of selfishness, and stands upon the summits of self-denial and charity, deserves, what you doubtless enjoy at this time; the approval of your conscience, and the favor and esteem of your fellowmen. I would that I could gather from some source a few words of beauty that would be a fitting tribute to the strength of character and purity of purpose that you have displayed during your connection with this institution. But my poor feeble utterances are totally inadequate to represent our conception of your worth. It may be somewhat gratifying to you to know that we are not destitute of appreciation of your labors and are willing to make an acknowledgment of your services.

Human life is shorn of a great deal of its sin and deformity when the individual allows his affections to be enlisted in a good cause, and labors with all of his power for the good of those with whom he associates. I give expression to the sentiment of this Lodge when I declare that you have spared no pains to contribute to our well-being and happiness; and we would be basely ungrateful did we not, in some manner, respond to your consideration and kindness. In behalf of the A. O. U. W., of Healdsburg, I have the pleasure of presenting you this token of our esteem and gratitude. Its pecuniary value is not at all commensurate with our idea of what you deserve, but we trust that it will have to you a greater value than any which money could give it. Will you please accept it in the same spirit in which it is given, and may the Almighty strew your pathway with the richest blessings.

Bro. Pullee was evidently taken completely by surprise, as the motion to make the presentation was made during his absence in San Francisco, and was not recorded. He, however, made a neat and pleasing reply, in substance as follows:

MASTER WORKMEN AND BROTHER WORKMEN:—You have taken me unawares by this kind act this evening, and I do not know what to say. I accept the gift of this beautiful pin gratefully, as an expression of your good will and brotherly feeling toward me. What I have done, I did without any idea of reward other than what comes from the approval of conscience. I love our noble Order, and have simply done my duty, to the best of my ability, to serve its interests and promote its welfare. My feelings are deeply touched by this manifestation of your esteem and appreciation of my effort to do my duty. I thank you heartily for your kindness. May the good Father ever be watchful over the interests of our loved Order, and also over the interests of each individual member, and at last bring us all to the Supreme Lodge above. Brethren, again, I thank you, one and all.

Which is the Best?

The thorn that rankles deepest in the side of "legitimate" life insurance companies is the co-operative system. Take up any one of the many publications that owe their existence to the patronage of these incorporations, and you will find its columns filled with denunciations of "the co-operative humbug." The systems of life insurance as practiced by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and in connection with the Order of Odd Fellows, are its special aversion. Upon them it pours its vials of wrath and empties its buckets of ridicule. It brands them schemes for robbery, and wonders that they are permitted to flourish amid intelligent communities. It is sure co-operative insurance has nothing to commend it, and it is equally certain the "legitimate" combines all the principles of economy, safety and certainty. It is prolific of assertion, but barren of facts. Its zeal in behalf of the associations whose donations are its life-blood, is largely in excess of its judgment. Its desire to belittle benevolent institutions is out of all proportion when compared with its ability to attain the end in view. It is merely proclaiming itself a paid advocate and by its proclamation destroys the force of whatever argument it may advance. Meantime a hundred men associate themselves with societies in which co-operative life insurance is a distinctive feature, while one is deluded with the glamour of the "legitimate." The co-operative system of life insurance has its defects. It is not possible that it should be perfect, but that it is less perfect, less responsible and confers less benefit than the "legitimate," is an assertion the ablest publications devoted to the interest of companies that do not scruple to lobby through the Legislature a bill relieving them of all responsibility for the acts of their accredited agents, have not yet given the semblance of truth. This is not the time or place to discuss the advantages and benefits of the co-operative, or the shortcomings, quibbles and uncertainties of the "legitimate." An examination of the Legislative journals of this State, will convince the most skeptical that the "legitimate" has developed an abnormal passion for lobbying, and that as a rule its efforts in this direction have been to place on the statute book laws drawn with an eye single to an evasion of its responsibility to its policy holders. Another session of the Legislature is near at hand and before its adjournment it is to be hoped some of the most potent of these evasions will be stricken from the Codes. A free and full discussion of the laws affecting and protecting the "legitimate" will lead to a more equal balancing of the scales of justice.—*Golden Era.*

SEVERAL prominent members of the Order in Oregon are discussing the question of starting a new Lodge of 100 or 150 members, each member depositing $100 for the purpose of raising $10,000 or $15,000 to buy suitable property for a hall. It is stated that by selecting a business locality that will admit of their renting 1 or 2 stores for a good price, sufficient revenue may be realized to pay for the assessments of the members during their life. They could also rent their hall to other Lodges for a fair sum, say $10 a month, which added with the rent from other tenants, would swell the monthly revenue to about $200 or $250 per month.

THE Order is "booming" in Oregon. Our Web-foot brethren seem to have caught that spirit of go-aheaditiveness which characterizes the doings of the Workmen in this State. We think that the *Pacific Overseer* may justly claim credit for bringing about this happy change in Oregon. We see that Bro. Wheeler has given editorial charge of the paper to Lee McGowan; this addition making the *Overseer* much more attractive. The jurisdiction of Oregon is now well equipped. Let the good work go on.

Life's Locomotive.

[The following original poem was recently read by J. G. Severance, P. M. W, at a monthly social of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W:]

Since Homer learned to lubricate the Greek—
That somewhat ancient, very classic diction—
With epic oil, a compound then unique,
That, nothing lost by rust of time or friction,
Hellenic arts and history, sublime,
With all their early fame and primal glory,
On facile pinions might revolve through time
With force not given by prosaic story;

Down through the times when Virgil plied the art
For Troy's renown, on Latin; and when Schiller
Its unction to the German did impart
With like enduring skill; and Joaquin Miller
Greased his eccentric of the Saxon in
The crude petroleum of the wild Sierras;
And Bret Harte oleomargerined Ah Sin
And pliocenic skulls of Calaveras;

E'en from the time the Alpha of the "Nine"
Basked in the glories crowning proud Parnassus,
Till the Omega of the "art divine"
In Hippocrene laved, or strode Pegassus;
In ev'ry tale, dipped in Castalian spring,
By its fond Thetis, that it may not perish,
Of nature, man, of deeds, or anything
That we may either hate or fondly cherish—

We find that life is likened to a tide!
A purling stream in youth; in years maturer,
A ruthless torrent, on whose eddies ride
The freight of broken hopes; anon, the purer
And deeper waters of experience roll
In manhood's noble and majestic river,
Floating earth's commerce; then the human soul
Sinks in the unfathomed ocean of Forever!

How strange it is, 'mong all the changes made
In earthly things—so rapid in their making
The Rip Van Winkle of but one decade,
Would question on what planet he is waking;
When novel wonders cease to bring surprise,
And old-time things present the only rarity,
That, with the varied throng who poetise,
Life's simile preserves this similarity.

When Progress plucks the lightnings from above,
And with them makes each telegraphic station
A proud Olympus, forth from which its Jove
May flash his edicts throughout all creation;
Yet leaves the fervor of poetic fire
In locum tenens—shining as demurely
As in past ages—thoughtful minds enquire
The *motive!* Why, it must be *loco*, surely!

Hence, let us profit by this hint so plain,
And generate the steam of this improvement—
That life be likened to a railway train,
With all its parts, appliances and movement.
The route o'er which it flies, on iron pave,
With fir'y haste, from station on to station,
Runs from the cradle depot to the grave;
Beyond, its franchise is a speculation.

Its schedule time is three score years and ten,
By regulation train, for those who take it;
A few secure stop-over checks—but, then,
The masses choose express, and sooner make it
The Bible once was recognized the chart
To show life's way, when as a tide it glided;
But 'tis unheeded now, for science's art
Hath fixed the rails by which its car is guided.

Christ is the pilot who so safely steers,
Through storm and calm, life, as a naval structure;
But dogmas are the stokers, engineers
Who run the train, and isms the conductor.
While some will pay, and some their passage work—
Those being first and these the second classes—
Idlers and dead heads 'mong the baggage lurk,
And very few are favored with free passes.

The train moves slowly on the upward grade
That leads to fortune, and the many weary
Before they reach it; for the track is laid
Through mountain gorges, and o'er deserts dreary;
And oft the head-light glare of wisdom fails
To show the road ahead, or any token
Of danger there from misplaced switches, rails
Removed, collisions, earth slides, bridges broken.

But why enlarge? My chiefest object here
Is simply to submit a crude suggestion—
That we may profit by this new idea
I use but as the preface to this question—
Suppose that all, the train of life should find
Devoid of harms—constructed in compliance
With comfort, pleasure, safety, all combined
By rigid laws of ethics and of science.

And all the coaches which compose the train,
Supplied by hands, not selfish or penurious,
With food to nourish body, soul and brain,
And everything that's needful and luxurious;
With sturdy engines, jealous of delay,
In which ambition's fires are fiercely burning,
Eager to draw us swiftly o'er the way
To fame and fortune—time and distance spurning:

What would this all avail, as on we're whirled,
'Mid lovely scenes and constant summer weather,
Should some rude jar dissever the impearled
And coupling link that holds the train together?
Go read the answer in that human wreck
Whose misanthropic soul scorns social pleasures!
Go watch that miser's maniac eyes inspect
The sole companions of his life—his treasures!

There you will find a treatise on the fate
Reserved for those—all social ties ignoring—
Who revel in a hell of human hate,
Or have no God but wealth for their adoring;
What grander scenes surround life's iron ways,
O'er which we speed in such impetuous races,
Than our fraternal Lodge-room here displays,
Glad in the sunlight of familiar faces?

This is a station where we may regale
Our souls on social manna—where is ended,
A space, the jar we feel upon the rail
Of life, and where all broken links are mended;
And, as we move toward our journey's end,
These stations serve to make our ties still dearer,
And each repast of friendship makes each friend,
Both to his God and to his brother, nearer.

THROUGH the columns of the WATCHMAN we desire to inform its many readers that we have established a wholesale and retail hardware business at No. 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace Hotel. Builders' materials, carpenters' tools, brushes, fine cutlery, parlor rifles, air-guns and everything in our line at the lowest rates. Call and examine our stock and prices.—FRANK P. LUTSON & Co.

[Frank P. Lutson was formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.]

THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

A Decision in New York.

The *National Bulletin* has the following in regard to a recent decision of Grand Master Workman Case, of New York. It is based upon what perfects a suspended member to the privileges of a beneficiary certificate: While the decision is just in its conclusions, it is not as clear as it might be, or rather it is given upon an interpretation of the law that its letter does not warrant. The question presented him was simply this: Does the payment of arrearages on an assessment to the Recorder, and which was not accepted by the Financier before a report was made to the Lodge, affect the action of said Lodge in reinstating the suspended member upon the report of the Recorder alone that such arrearages had been paid? The matter of dispute arose from the death of R. H. Nagle, of Silver Creek Lodge, No. 10. Nagle, on the 28th of September last, was suspended for nonpayment of two assessments. On the 8th day of November the money to satisfy these arrearages was handed to the Recorder, and one hour after that Nagle died. The money was offered to J. J. Dalrymple, the Financier, the next day, who refused to receive it. On the 17th of November, nine days after the death of Nagle, the Recorder, at the regular meeting of the Lodge, reported the receipt by him of the money to pay the deceased brother's assessments, Nos. 10 and 11. The Master Workman, C. B. Bradley, decided that this payment of arrearages to the Recorder renewed the deceased brother's beneficiary certificate, and ordered the Financier to receive the money. An appeal was taken to the Lodge by the Financier, which resulted in the sustaining of the Master Workman's decision. The Financier therefore appealed to the Grand Master Workman.

It was not until nine days after the death of Nagle that the Lodge reinstated him. The money to pay his arrearages was only placed in the hands of the Recorder, to be sent through the proper authority in order that the preliminaries to the act of reinstatement could be fulfilled, one hour before the death of the delinquent brother. The Recorder, the next day, offered said money to the Financier, who refused to receive it.

Again, the Financier failed to lay before the Grand Master the error of reinstatement, regarding the suspended member as alive, in the Master Workman declaring upon the sole report of the Recorder that the arrearages had been paid, without presenting the matter to the Lodge for its action thereon, that the Nagle certificate was renewed from the time of payment thereof. In this act the Master Workman assumed the offices, privileges and right of the Lodge. It was not until the question came before it on appeal that the Lodge exercised its power which belongs to it alone, of reinstating the suspended brother.

But Bro. Nagle was dead at the time of this unconstitutional decision of Master Workman Bradley and the action of the Lodge in sustaining it. This was virtually reinstating a dead man as well as giving the Master Workman an unconstitutional prerogative. This does not appear in the decision of the Grand Master, as it should have done. However, granting that the Master Workman and the Lodge proceeded in a constitutional manner in renewing the Nagle certificate, they reinstated the suspended member who had been dead nine days, which was physically impossible, as well as in direct conflict with the organic law of the Order.

But aside from this particular case, continuing, however, the question which it presented to the Grand Master Workman, the mere placing of money in the hands of the Recorder, Financier, or any other officer or member of the Lodge, the said money to be applied in settling the arrearages of a delinquent member, does not constitute reinstatement. The debt to the Lodge, for such it is, must be paid, and it is not paid in fact until the credit is placed upon the Lodge's books to the said delinquent member, before the question of reinstatement can be considered. In this instance Nagle owed two assessments; he gave the money to the Recorder to settle said debt; but died directly thereafter. This act of giving the money to the Recorder did not reinstate him, nor would the acceptance of the money by the Financier have done so, nor the mere report to the Lodge of the money being in the hands of those officers for the payment of such arrearages. When Nagle was represented by the proper officers as being clear of debt on assessments, then and then only could the question of reinstatement be entertained. Whether Nagle was dead or alive did not matter. The arrearages occurred when he was in health and good standing in the Lodge. He owed them, and should have paid them. The money belonged to the beneficiary fund, and the Financier was wrong in refusing to receive it. It was a matter of super-sensitiveness on his part that Financiers cannot by any right indulge in, for such refusals to receive money to settle arrearages, even if the delinquent member dies before that refusal, keeps the Lodges out of their rightful dues. Hence the action of the Lodge, so far as it carried with it an acceptance of the money so tendered, was right, but beyond that it was a nullity, for it undertook to reinstate a dead man, which it could not do any more than it could initiate a dead one.

Those We Leave Behind.

A celebrated man says: "The acquisition of knowledge, the cultivation of virtue and friendship, the observance of faith and truth, an unrepining submission to whatever befalls us; life led in the accordance with reason is all that remains for us. Every appetite, lust, desire, springs from an imperfect knowledge." Our nature is imposed upon us by fate; but we must learn to control our passions, and live free, intelligent and virtuous in all things in accordance with reason. Many of us hardly take time to think if there is any purpose in life. Our labor exhausts us so that our mental qualities are left to die from utter inaction. At least it should be our duty to protect our families from the evils of poverty. Few men live who would seriously and knowingly leave their kindred in a state of destitution and distress. This mutual dependence on one another has given birth to an organization whose leading principles embrace the true attributes of charity, redeeming in a measure, the distress of the widow, and providing for the fatherless children. Is it not a pleasure to reflect that when we have passed away our beloved ones will not be suffering from want? that our friends will secure them, at least, from the attendant mysteries of mendicancy? In life, we receive great benefits from this Order. Our intercourse with each other, and the communion of friendship which links us together can hardly fail to be of inestimable value to us. Human life is so short, and the bright rays of the sun are so often obscured from the clouds of adversity and trouble, that we enjoy the prospect of a happier future, it casts its radiance over a long period, and thankful we should be that our nature is so constituted as to forget the troubles through which we have gone, and remember only the bright and pleasant thoughts, the pleasure we have enjoyed.

"Fixed is the term of all the race of earth." And such the hard condition of our birth, no force can there resist, no flight can save. All sink alike, the fearful and the brave. With some men, failure is a question of fear—some want the persevering courage to drag on amid trials which, subduing our actions to a law, governs and presides over every moment of our lives, making us even in our periods of excitement and irritability amenable to the guidance of reason.

Now, again, there are all our efforts. How fruitless are all our endeavors to struggle against our fate! We may stem for a short time the full tide of fortune, we may breast with courage high and spirits fierce, the rough billows as they break upon us; but we are sure to succumb in the end.

The close band of fraternity which exists within the folds of the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," and which unites its members into a common brotherhood, does much to ameliorate the poverty of circumstances. In contemplating the great advancement this Order has made, in common curiosity we are glad to question the spirit of its impulses and wonder at its spreading popularity.

Attention and close scrutiny establishes the fact that its principles are firmly based upon infallible truths, and that the most worthy and commendable of objects warms its breath of life.

The Order deserves success and prosperity, for they practice charity, the most exalted of all virtues, and the most redeeming attribute of humanity.

The greatest eulogy that can be devised is to remember how soon after death a benefit accrues. The Order provides for the widow or remaining relatives of a deceased member, by giving to them a stipulated amount, which by a proper exercise of economy and prudence will prove almost adequate to the requirements of life.—*Pacific Overseer.*

The Supreme Court Decision.

It must have been a year ago, that we discussed the different aspects of the law of this State, relating to beneficiary associations, and took the view that such societies as our own were not subject to the requirements of the law regarding insurance companies. It did seem to us then that, under the rulings of the St. Louis Circuit Court, any organization formed for the single purpose of insuring the lives of its members, was violating the law of the State if it did business without making the deposit of $100,000 required by the statute. When the Supreme Court entered a judgment for the suppression of the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Association there was great alarm felt among the members of our own kindred societies. We believe that all this alarm and uneasy feeling is unnecessary, and that our rights are not affected for reasons we now will give.

The Supreme Court held that the laws of Missouri prohibited any association or company from "doing an insurance business" without conforming to the requirements of the act. It also decided that the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Association was following the business of insuring the lives of its members, and was organised for that purpose alone. When this much was settled, it only was left for the court to take away the charter of the offender. Even now, as we take it, the association in question has only lost its charter or identity as a company, but can still continue in business, only the representatives of deceased members have no legal redress if payment of the sum due them be refused. Again the decision only prohibits future business; it does not invalidate or affect in any way the contracts it has already made with its members. The court does not say that a society organized for friendly and charitable purposes, but which incidentally pays a certain amount to the representatives of its deceased members, is in violation of law. It practically decides that such a society is acting legally.

If our Order was called upon to answer in a suit brought for its suppression, it would have a perfect defence. We do not do an insurance business. Our organization is a secret society formed for mutual society, comfort and assistance, for benevolent and charitable purposes. We extend aid to the sick, and if a member in good standing dies, we allow his representatives to participate in a fund on hand, and a fixed amount is paid from it. True, when it is exhausted it is renewed by assessments, but that is immaterial. So in no way do we pay insurances on the lives of our members; we only suffer them to participate in a beneficiary fund. Even this, theoretically, is only incidental to our organization, for our chief objects are fraternal and charitable.—*Missouri Overseer.*

"What Shall We Do to be Saved."

In order to interest our readers in the question contained in our head line it will be necessary to convince them that there is a possibility, if not a danger, of their being lost—not as individuals but collectively—as a beneficial organization. We are told by our disinterested friends, the life insurance officials, that as an Order we are rapidly growing older, and will soon reach old age, to be followed by decay and death. They tell us that every year we exist we are, as an Order, one year older, and that the death rate must inevitably increase in the same ratio; all of which appears plausible, but the correctness of which depends entirely upon the care exercised in the selection of risks. It is undeniable that the members are continually growing older and their expectancy of life is decreasing in the same ratio; and with this increase in age comes an inevitable increase in the number of deaths and assessments. But is it necessary that the Order shall keep pace with the average individual of the present membership in his journey with time? We think not; but will it? That will depend entirely upon the age of those who leave the ranks through death and desertion, and the age of those who are admitted. To keep the assessments at the present rate, the age of the Order must be kept at its present average, which, for illustrations, we will call 36 years. In one year from this time the average will be 37 years, provided there are no changes by death, lapses or initiations. If the aggregate age of those who leave the ranks during the year equal the increased age of those who remain, the average age of the Order has not changed, provided there has been no acquisition of members.

For convenience let us take 1,000 members as a representative of the whole, at an average age of 36 years the aggregate would be 36,000 years. If 100 members are lost during the year by deaths and suspensions, that would reduce the aggregate 3,600 years, leaving 32,400 years; but to this must be added one year for each of those who remained in membership, viz.: 900, which brings the total up to 33,300 years; if we have replaced the 100 members lost with 100 new ones of an average age of 30 years we have 3,000 years to add to the above aggregate, which brings the total to 36,300, an increase in the general average of less than one-third of a year; but suppose the average age of the 100 new members was 40 years, we then have 4,000 years to add to 33,300—37,300, giving an average age of 37.3 for the 1,000 members.

We cannot keep the age of the individual members from increasing, but we can keep the Order from aging rapidly by selecting young risks.

The age of an Order may increase much more rapidly than shown by our illustration, and may also by good management be greatly retarded. The answer to our question is, by selecting sound young risks.

Following the above, and intimately connected therewith is the question, are young men attracted or repelled by our beneficiary system? Are we competing on an equality with other Orders? Brethren, let us lay aside our prejudices and seek that which will be for the general good.—*Fraternal Censor.*

A SPECIAL effort is to be made in Kansas for the setting aside of that State as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. W. A. Cooper, Grand Recorder, has issued a circular calling the members of that State to redouble their efforts for the purpose of gaining this desired end. There are now 1,500 M. W. in good standing in Kansas, and it would seem that with a little exertion on the part of members, she would soon be able to go alone. The Grand Recorder issues some excellent instructions to Lodges, and we are convinced from reading them it will not be his fault if Kansas as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction will not be soon an assured fact.

A Terrible Responsibility.

Tens of thousands of men whose labor is their only capital, who regard themselves as good citizens, and kind husbands and fathers, continue year after year without the least provision being made for the support of their wives and children in the event of death, leaving these children fatherless. The warnings that are daily presented of unexpected deaths, and destitute families, awakens no apprehension in their minds; health and home comforts are present, and death and destitution appear very distant. They do not regard the fearful lessons taught by the almshouse, the brothels, the criminal courts and all the attendant misery and crime; that poverty and despair could ever drive those beloved ones to a life of shame and crime, to the prison or almshouse, is too improbable for their belief; yet it is the history of thousands whose homes were once as happy whose prospects were just as bright. Present these possibilities to the uninsured man and he will tell you he cannot afford to insure; but each day he can afford to use five or ten cents' worth of cigars or tobacco or possibly take a glass of lager and invite a friend to drink with him, or if in a city he rides to and from his business on the street car, when the walk would oftener be beneficial than otherwise, and five cents per day in the A. O. U. W. would give him an insurance of $2,000 and five cents more would give him $2,000 more insurance in the E. O. M. A. and the income from this sum aided by the exertions of the widowed mother would keep want from the home, and educate their children that they may grow up and honor their father's name and bless his memory.

There are others, economical and well meaning, but short sighted, they cannot afford to insure for they are saving to pay for a home; but death overtakes them before the home is paid for, and by the process of law, under cover of a mortgage, the widow and helpless little ones are left homeless and penniless. A trifle less per year paid on the home would have paid for sufficient insurance to have saved the home, with a possible balance on which to live until other means of support had been found. The good citizen, the wise man, the true husband and loving father, will insure his life for those dependent upon him.—*Propagator.*

The Pacific States Watchman.

A. O. U. W. HOME Paper

Of the Pacific Coast.

This pioneer journal was started when our present Order was feeble in infancy, and has ever espoused its highest interest. With no uncertain voice has it battled against the enemies of our organization and furnished encouragement and nourished the strength of both weak and strong in the ranks of our fraternity in both flush and critica times.

It is now edited and managed by those whose hearts and hands are steadily and faithfully bound to the highest good of the Order. Its publishers have been successfully established in newspaper business on this coast for over 20 years. Long experience in their profession and chosen business, together with other rare and powerful advantages, enables them to issue regularly one of the most ably written, handsomely illustrated and faithful and reliably conducted newspapers in the United States.

It is a creditable representative of the A. O. U. W.
Its price is very reasonable for so good a paper.
Every Workman should take it,
Read it and proclaim its merits,
And show it to his neighbors.
It will influence worthy candidates for membership.
It will keep members better advised in our work,
And ensure greater benefits for each and all.
It is recommended by the Grand Lodge
And highly commended by its many readers.
Send for it, a trial is not expensive.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS.

AMONG our most valued exchanges, we number the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, published at San Francisco, in the interests of the A. O. U. W., of California. It is a high-toned and well-conducted paper, full of good selections of miscellaneous matter, and well-written editorials, together with general and local Lodge news.—*Royal Arcanum Journal, Wooster, Ohio.*

AN ably edited paper, published semi-monthly and devoted to promulgating the principles of this, the most eminently successful organization of this active and energetic age.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

THE PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN is golden, and glitters with interesting reading.—*Illinois Foreman.*

By extending our subscription list, our patrons will furnish the "stimulus" for improving the WATCHMAN and widen its power and good influence.

Subscriptions received at the rate of $2 a year in advance. Sample copies sent free to those who wish to assist in extending its circulation. Address

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 202 Sansome St., S. F.

RECORDERS of all A. O. U. W. Lodges are requested to correspond often for our columns, and to call attention to the WATCHMAN in open Lodge and to individual members at any time. Also (in places where we have no agents) obtain subscriptions at the rate of $2 a year, forwarding the cash and names weekly as fast as taken. We will pay liberal commissions for time and services rendered.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

Aims, Objects and Regulations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is a general organization for the mutual benefit of its members and their families. It embraces in its membership of every vocation, profession and occupation—employers and employees—workers of all classes, whether their labor be mental or physical. It has no connection with any religious sect, political party, or organization for affecting the prices of labor or commodities, but is designed to promote fraternity, mental and social improvement, and mutual assistance.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

The most distinctive feature of the Order is what is designated as the Beneficiary Fund—a carefully-devised, well-guarded, economical and beneficial system, by means of which the sum of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is secured to each member's family, or such person or persons as he may choose to designate. During the several years since the Order has been established this sum has been promptly paid in full in each case of death, to the persons entitled to receive it, within a few weeks, and without any litigation or troublesome formalities. A careful examination of the working of the system will satisfy any intelligent person that such will continue to be the case.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Each person who becomes a member of the Order pays to the Receiver of his Lodge one dollar for the Beneficiary Fund. Every Lodge has on hand, at the beginning of the month, ready for a call, one dollar of Beneficiary Fund for each member. When a death occurs, if there is a sufficient amount of the Fund in the Supreme Lodge to meet the required payment of $2,000, no call is made upon the Subordinate Lodges, but if there is not a sufficient surplus from the last assessment, then the Lodges are notified at the first of the month to forward their portion of the Fund on hand ($1 for each member), and an assessment is made to replace the amount forwarded. By this means the Beneficiary Fund of the Lodge is again replenished, ready for a call at the first of the next month, if it should be made. Assessments are only made on the members at the first meeting night in each month, and a written and printed notice is sent to each member, bearing date of such meeting night. Twenty days time is given from that date to meet the payment. Thus the payments are made at such intervals, and are called for in such manner that they may be easily provided for and met without inconvenience even by persons of small income.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

In the first year of the working of the Supreme Lodge (1873-4), the number of assessments made upon the members of the Lodges directly under its jurisdiction, was 20; second year, 14; third year, 15; fourth year, 15; fifth year, 14; sixth year, 16. The average cost to each member, therefore, has been $15.66 per year; or, leaving out the first year, the average has been $14 80, being a li tle more than four cents per day as the cost of a completely-secured guarantee of $2,000, to be paid on the death of a member. Can any man who is in circumstances to avail himself of this system be justifiable in neglecting to give to his family the security which it affords? Does not prudence and affection dictate that he should secure for them the protection thus offered? A number of States, having over 2,000 members in each, collect and disburse the Beneficiary Fund separately through their Grand Lodges, instead of through the Supreme Lodge. In these, the cost per year has been, in some cases less and in others greater than that given above, but the average has been about the same.

California was set apart as a separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction in July, 1878, and at the end of July, 1879, had levied and collected ten assessments for deaths occurring in the State, and for the months of August and September three more, making a total for 14 months of 13 assessments, or an average of a little less than 93 cents a month for each member.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The A. O. U. W. Beneficial system is simple, easily understood, economical in its workings, and in all its details comes under the direct observation and care of the members who meet weekly in their Lodges, where the business is transacted, and where they enjoy the advantages of social and fraternal intercourse, and of mental improvement. These Lodges are governed by officers regularly elected by the members—the financial affairs are under the proper guards and restrictions, and a careful system of checks prevents fraud or betrayal of trust.

PROTECTION AT NET COST.

All money paid on assessments for the Beneficiary Fund goes to the payment of death benefits without reduction even for expenses, these being provided for out of a General Fund raised in each Lodge. This fund is made up from initiation fees (usually about $10 for each member, with sometimes an advanced rate, according to age), and weekly dues of not less than 25 cents per month. The advantage which each member derives from the social, fraternal and educational features of the Order, and the good which is accomplished by it in these respects, afford a more than ample return for the sum he pays into the General Fund, which meets all the expenses of the Order, leaving the entire Beneficiary Fund intact for the beneficent purpose for which it is intended. There are no commissions, fees or salaries to be paid out of it, but the entire amount paid in goes to the widows, orphans and other heirs of deceased brethren. Thus the Beneficiary system may be fairly said to be carried on absolutely without any working expenses, and, at the same time, to be more closely under the observation of those interested in it, and more carefully guarded than any other method adopted for similar purposes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A medical examination is required under such rules as are generally adopted by life insurance companies The character of the applicant must also be investigated, and the Lodge pass upon his application by ballot. Persons between the ages of 21 and 50 only are admitted.

BENEFITS OF SICK OR DISABLED MEMBERS.

The payment of weekly sick benefits to members is a matter left to the control of each Subordinate Lodge. Some provide in their By-Laws for such benefits—others do not. If sick benefits are to be paid, the initiation fees and weekly dues are fixed at an amount sufficient to cover the expense—each Lodge having the power to fix the fees and dues at such sums (not below $10 for initiation and degrees, and $2 for Beneficiary Fund and certificate, and 25 cents per month for dues) as may be determined upon.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. is a secret Order, having two degrees, with appropriate initiation ceremonies. These are simple, but impressive. The teachings are calculated to strengthen the character and elevate the moral principles of the members.

The Order is composed of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges and a Supreme Lodge. Subordinate Lodges in States or Territories where no Grand Lodge has been established, are under the immediate jurisdiction of and report to the Supreme Lodge, until a Grand Lodge is established.

When a Grand Lodge has over 2,000 members under its jurisdiction, it can be set apart as a separate Beneficiary district if desired. In this case the members are assessed for the deaths which occur within such district or jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge collects the assessments and pays the death benefits under the laws and regulations adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, California and Wisconsin, have been thus set apart as to the Beneficiary Fund. In all other respects they remain integral parts of the Order.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. was started in Pennsylvania in 1868, but was not sufficiently established to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873, from which time up to the 1st of January, 1879, the Grand Lodge of that State alone has paid over $400,000 of Beneficiary Fund.

The Supreme Lodge, up to March, 1879, had paid out $438,056.90 on deaths of members of Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction. The amount p id by the Order during the year 1879, was $639,979.90, making an aggregate of over

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS

Already paid to the widows or heirs of deceased members of the Order.

The membership reported on the first of March, 1879, was 62,993, with Grand Lodges established in the State of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Georgia, Kansas, Ontario (Canada), Oregon and Washington Territories, Massachusetts, and Subordinate Lodges in a number of other States. In all these States the Order is steadily and rapidly growing. With the increase already since the above date, it is safe to say that before the close of the year 1881 it will number over 100,000 members.

The Order was founded by a few earnest, honest men, for fraternal and beneficent purposes. Its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and it has been faithfully conducted as its founders designed it to be—not to subserve the selfish interest of a few, but for the mutual benefit of all. Thoughtful and prudent men join it because they can thus provide, without present embarrassment, for the contingencies arising from the uncertainties of life, and at the same time aid each other in mutual improvement and the elevation of humanity.

FORMATION OF NEW LODGES.

Any ten or more persons having the prescribed qualifications and complying with the requirements of the Order, may become organized and receive a charter for a Subordinate Lodge. If residing in a State, District or Territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, application should be made to the Supreme Recorder or a Deputy S. M. W. for information as to the course to be pursued. If residing in a State in which a Grand Lodge has been established, the application should be made to the Grand Recorder of such Grand Lodge. In the formation of a new Lodge the proper officer has power to grant a dispensation to reduce the fees of charter members to $5 for the degrees, but the other fees remain the same as for old members, and this privilege may be extended for a period of 30 days. The cost of supplies, and institution fee of Deputy to a Lodge is $100, to be paid at time of institution. Fifty dollars go to the Grand Lodge. At the minimum fee for degrees it takes just what 20 members pay into the Lodge to meet the cost of institution. There is in addition the cost of a medical examination for each member.

THE ORDER IN CALIFORNIA.

The Order was introduced into this State by Horace G. Pratt, Deputy S. M. W., who organized California Lodge, No. 1, in West Oakland, Aug. 21, 1875. He also organized Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Oakland; Nos. 4, 8 and 9 in San Francisco; No. 5 in Alameda; No. 10 in Berkeley, and finally the Grand Lodge of California on Nov. 13, 1877. There were then but 355 members in the Jurisdiction. On Jan. 1, 1879, the membership had swollen to 4,263, which was increased to 6,286 on Aug. 1, 1879. These figures include only M. W. degree members in good standing at the dates given. The pecuniary interest involved in the Order in California alone, is over $22,000,000, and this at a yearly cost to the membership of less than the taxes on so much value of property if it had been given them free. The widows and orphans are our beneficiaries. We snatch them from the jaws of poverty and make them more comfortable and independent pecuniarily, than the average citizen of this or any other country. Is it any wonder then that the success of the Order is without parallel in the history of fraternal organizations.

Further information cheerfully given by applying to H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder, S. F., Cal.

Saved by Redemption.

With bowed head and folded arms, Clinton Roberts paced the length of the library, not once resting from his aimless tramp. Three hours had he thus spent without heed of the passing time. Wrapped in deep meditation, he did not hear the soft, light step of his wife, and not until her small white hand was laid upon his arm, and her sweet voice called his name, did he arouse from his reverie.

"What do you wish, Mary?"

"There are friends in the parlor waiting to see you, I did not know you were home until I heard your step over my head. You must have come home some time ago, as it is growing dark, and long past our dinner hour."

"Mary, you will please excuse me to my friends. I do not feel well to-night, and cannot see anyone."

"Why, Clinton, the fire is quite out, and your hands are very cold," said Mrs. Roberts, as she clasped his hand tenderly in her own. "Come down in the sitting room; we have a bright fire, and when you have partaken of a hot cup of coffee, you will feel better."

"No, Mary, I do not wish coffee to-night. As for fire, I did not know it had gone out. Send Henry up with kindling and coal; I dare say I shall soon feel better; I only wish quiet; I shall retire soon; do not let my indisposition trouble you in the least."

Quite well she knew her husband's disposition. It would not do to pry into his secret, if he had a secret; he was not in a habit of making a confidant of his wife in his business affairs. That there wes something wrong, Mary Roberts was sure. When the curtains of night were thrown back, giving all nature the light of day, she arose from her couch unrefreshed and ill at ease.

Clinton Roberts was by birth an American, loyal and true as steel to his country, having served with distinction in the civil war, first as a private, and passing through various posts of service to that of first lieutenant. At the close of the war, by the advice of an old friend of his father, he accepted a position as head clerk in a wholesale house. At the age of 35 he became an honored partner in the firm. Then feeling he could support a wife with comfort if not elegance, he was married to Mary Pierce, second daughter of Leonidas Pierce, a gentleman of wealth and influence, residing in the town of L—, but a few miles distant from the city in which he, Clinton Roberts, had started in life.

Although married quite early in life, Mary Roberts still retained the bright, fresh appearance of her girlhood. The charm of her good looks lay in her cheerful disposition. In this one trait alone, her husband had, indeed, found a treasure. She was a true woman in the widest sense of the phrase. While justly proud of her personal appearance, polished manners, and varied accomplishments, Mr. Roberts was not a demonstrative man, and did not often make known the great love he bore his wife. He had a mistaken idea (I am sorry to say it is one that prevails in the over-wise heads of more than one husband), that it was useless to make a business confidant of his wife. It was much better to keep these affairs strictly to himself. In this one thing Clinton Roberts was wrong, as he found out at no distant day, not to his sorrow, but to his astonishment and gratitude.

We will now return to the point in our story where we left off so abruptly.

— ——

After Mary Roberts had bathed her tired eyes and completed her morning toilet, she gave a few moments to the awakened children, soothing their fretfullness into quiet obedience by her soft low voice; taking each by the hand she led them to the dining room, where a tempting breakfast awaited them. After a refreshing cup of coffee, Mrs. Roberts left the little ones in care of the maid. With sad foreboding she returned to the chamber where she had left her husband the night before. What was her astonishment to find him gone. With a throbbing heart and faltering footstep, she descended to the parlor hoping to find some clue to his absence. As she turned from the room disappointed, her eye caught sight of a slip of paper pinned to the table cover, addressed to herself. There was but very little satisfaction given in the note—briefly stating that he had gone away on business, and would return on the night train.

There is scarcely any need to picture the troubled heart of Mary Roberts. She devotedly loved her husband, and did not dare to think wrong of him—nay, she would not. Perhaps, she thought, he had had trouble in his business affairs of which she knew nothing; that he would tell her all about it when he returned; he would do justice in this case at least. Thus she reasoned hour after hour through the winter's day.

"Thank God for this short day," she murmured; "I could not stand it many hours more."

The evening passed away in agony of suspense. "At last, oh! at last!" said she, when the well-known step, with its quick, sharp tread sounded along the garden path. A click of the night latch, and Clinton Roberts had returned. Mrs. Roberts opened the door of the sitting room, and reached forth her hand as he came into the room. He did not speak; only clasped her hand with a tender pressure. The night was intensely cold. Throwing aside his overcoat, hat and gloves he sank into a chair in front of the fire and buried his head in his hands, his form shaking with suppressed emotion.

"Clinton, what is it that troubles you?" asked Mrs. R., as she rested her soft, fair hands upon the broad shoulders of her husband.

"Nothing, Mary, that you can help."

"Surely you can at least give me your confidence in this case. I may be able to help you." As she spoke she drew near to her husband's side.

"Mary, the time has come—yes, too soon—when you must know what a rascal I am, and how unworthy I am of even your respect. Nay, do not leave my side; while I have the courage I will tell you—to night!" Then rising from his chair, Clinton Roberts paced the length of the room restlessly in silence for a moment; then resuming his chair, and drawing another close by, he made his wife sit near him.

Mary Roberts sat down with ill-concealed emotion. The sight of the pallid face of her husband, and anticipation of what was to come, deprived her of her usual self-possession.

"Mary, I know you thought strange of my conduct last night. First, I must ask your forgiveness for the wrong I did you in leaving you alone as I did, to suffer as you must have done to-day. When you know the full extent of my sin, you will not blame me for my absence. It is just four months ago to-day I invested a large amount of money, which I borrowed from a friend, giving mortgage on my interest in the firm of which I am a partner. This money I invested in a speculation, the failure of which it is not necessary to particularize. I had great hopes of this thing, and expected to realize a great deal of money. Day before yesterday I was apprised of the failure of the investment, and to-day, unless some unforeseen hand interposes to save me from utter ruin, I am a beggar. Hush, Mary!" continued he, as his wife was about to speak; "I have not told you all yet. Like a thunderbolt came the thought, there is a way out of this. I can use the amount I need from the treasury of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and replace it before it will be needed. I was elected Treasurer of the Order only a few weeks ago; I have the confidence of the entire brotherhood; no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-men than I do. That was why I could not stay at home yesterday. I would not trust myself; the temptation was so strong upon me to do this great wrong, even if it were possible to return it before any one learned of the action. But if I failed to do so, dishonor would fall upon me; I would be expelled from the Order as one not worthy to be called brother. Believe me, Mary, when I tell you that this dread possibility, and your sweet face, together with the thought of my children, saved me; yet my conscience still brands me a weak man for having given even a passing thought to such a crime. To-morrow's sun will proclaim to the world my fallen fortune. It is not on my own account I grieve; It is for you, Mary, and the children."

"What is the amount of indebtedness, Clinton?"

"Three thousand dollars," said Mr. Roberts.

"Listen, Clinton, a moment;" and the flush of excitement glowed upon the usually pale cheeks. "I want you to thank God on bended knee to-night for the impulse that prompted you to confide in me. Oh! Clinton; do you know that I can help you; that I can save you from ruin; that I have the means to pay this debt?"

"How is it, my dear, that you are able to place at my disposal a sum so great?"

"When we were first married, you said you would give me an allowance each week sufficient to pay all household expenses. I realized at once that it was much more than I should need, but did not think it worth while to acquaint you of the fact. I wished to surprise you some time with a bank account. Little did I think at that time it would be the means of saving you from disgrace."

"O my good wife! I cannot sufficiently thank you for this. I do indeed ask your pardon for not taking you into my confidence long ago. I have always thought the affairs of business beyond the comprehension of women; but I find in you a worthy partner in all that may concern me in the future. But for you I would stand to-day bankrupt if not dishonored. And how terrible is the thought of my unfitness to fill the honorable position of Treasurer in the Ancient Order of United Workmen! I feel that I ought to resign my office."

Again Clinton Roberts bowed his head upon his hands, and this time tears fell thick and fast, moving to pity the heart that had loved this man above all others.

"Clinton, it can do no good to thus give way. To me you do not owe thanks; but to God, the giver of every good and precious gift. You have sinned only in thought, not in deed. The evil you might have done does not make it a reality; let this console you. Your past record is pure; live in the future so that your record may be to your children not a terror, but a sweet and lasting memory."

We drop the curtain here. There are some things in life too sacred to even touch upon.—*Mrs. K. M. in National Bulletin.*

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Tyrrell, Peck and Harney.
Laws and Supervision—Williams, Flint and Webster.
Appeals—McClure, Eilerman and Ellison.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—E. F. Loud, for Lodges Nos. 8, 14, 19, 30, 42 and 159; B. F. Jacobs, for 4, 9, 27, 41; W. W. Hanscom for 36, 44, 68, 126; P. E. Hilton, for 53, 60, 73, 127, 136.
Alameda—D. S. Hirshberg, for 2, 3, 7, 35, 64, and Ivy 4, D. of H.; J. K. Price, for 156, and Dawn of Hope, No. 1, D. of H; R. B. Nixon, for 10, 11, 61, 88, and Silver Star, No. 2, D. of H.; S. Ehrman, for 12, 18, 56, 61, 63, 93.
El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Sonoma—H. H. Pyne. Yolo—Theo. Beaizley. Butte—J. N. Moad, for 58, 87 and 102; John C. Gray, for 40 and 67. Napa—A. D. Stockford. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn. Contra Costa—H. W. Baker, for 37, 90, 91 and 92. Santa Cruz—Duncan McPherson. Marin—M. C. Hamlin. Mendocino—E. W. King. Kern—Geo. W. Taylor for Kernville, and Benj Brundage for Bakersfield. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. San Diego—Bryant Howard. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Tulare—C. F. Hall. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Plumas—N. G. Luke. Amador—D. L. Munson. Yuba—B. Eilerman. Santa Clara and San Benito—C. W. Clark. Solano—A. J. Kasten. Shasta—J. M. Gleaves. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Sacramento—J. M. Henderson. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Monterey—I. Johnson. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Los Angeles—J. Dunsmoor. El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Lassen—W. P. Hall. San Bernardino—J. C. King. Mono—A. H Griswold. San Joaquin—Eugene Lehe. Stanislaus—Chas. Maxwell.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. TAYLOR.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. T. H. ALLEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. J. W. WATSON.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. SMITH.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. WM. SEYMOUR.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. WM. PIERCE.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. BURRALL.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. VOORHEES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. MAGNER.
9—HARMONY. J. A. VANDERLIT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday MATT LINDSEY.
10—BERKELEY. ALLAN SHORKLEY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. H. C. BABCOCK.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday W. H. EADON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. G. A. BROWN.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday GEO. STURTEVANT.
13—FORTUNA. S. C. HARSTON.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E.S.GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. CHAS. H. M. CURRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D. COON.
15—EUREKA. S. P. CONNOR.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J.H.ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. J. M. RANEY.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday W. C. FRANCKE.
17—ENTERPRISE. GEO. LENDRUM.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. E. O. WEBB.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F.M.DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. H. O. SOUTHER.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. CHAS. FORREST.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. POWERS.
21—UNION. S. A. WOLFE.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. THEO. BEAIZLEY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. HALL.
23—STOCKTON. W. M. TRIVETT.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. W. F. WAITE.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday S. M. AUGUSTINE.
25—REDWOOD. D. F. HAWKS.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday* W. A. CLARK.
26—GILROY. F. W. BLAKE.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday JAS. L. DRUM.
27—UNITY. P. S. HOLLINGS.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday JAS. M. BAIRD.
28—SANTA ROSA. T. M. LYONS.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday JOHN BERKA.
29—PETALUMA. N. KING.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. MOREHOUSE
30—VALLEY. GEO. A. CASE.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. L. A. JORDAN.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. CHAS. COOK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. A. M. THOMPSON.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. O. CARPENTER.
34—LAKEPORT. R. W. CRUMP.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. WILSON.
35—OAK LEAF. J. A. C. MACDONALD.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. HOUT.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BREWER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W.H.DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. H. FLINT.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. M. L. SUTPHEN.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	Thursday G.W.ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. E. HIGGINS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday A. MCDERMOTT.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. DAVIS.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. MCIVER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. FINCH.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. QUINTON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. L. T. DODSON.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. E. BOWMAN.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. L. H. GARRIGUS.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday WALTER ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. DAY	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. J. M JONES.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	Tuesday A. P. SPENCE.
50—DIXON. GEO. ULSTEIN.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday CHAS. DONOHO.
51—GRASS VALLEY. J. W. COOLEY.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Wednesday J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. R. D. CARTER.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. T. W.CUNNINGHAM.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER,JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. BAUN.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. DABY.
55—LOS ANGELES. JAS. VELSEIR.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. JAMES STANLEY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. J. P. FREEMAN.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H.ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. DR. B. F. CLARK.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. BROWN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. ROSS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. R. A. LINDSAY.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A.GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. A. FLEMING.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday G. FORSTER.
62—VESPER. I. HORTON.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. PLUNKET.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. J. H. POPE.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. M. PEARSALL.
67—GRIDLEY. R. E. TAYLOR.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. M. TIBBITTS.
68—BURNS. W. K. DOHERTY.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. BIERCE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. WHIPLEY.
70—MENDOCINO. GEO. H. BOWMAN.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. A. H. SPRAGUE.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday WM. G. HARTMAN.
72—READING. C. E. BERRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday DAVID A. SLOAN.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. JEPHSON.	San Francisco, Druid's hall, Sutter st.	Thursday W.B.MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. A. H. DAUCHY.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. ROB. B. BARR.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. E. F. REYNOLDS.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JOHN R. BILLINGS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. JOHN L. WILLIAMS.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. ALFRED DAGGET.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. O. N. CONKITE.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. G. H. TAYLOR.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. F. MONAGHAN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday C. A. MOSHER.
83—LINCOLN. T. B. HARPER.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. GRAY.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOS. SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. D. W. C. COWAN.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. GUINN.
86—SAN PABLO. L. WELLENDORF.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday ALFRED DIXON.
87—DURHAM. J. M. NELSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. BENJ. T. CONGER.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. W. W. CRIPP.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. C. ED. MILLER.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. M. KIRSCH.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER R. VANDERHOOF.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] ALEX. BUSTARD.
93—RELIANCE. W. F. EMERY.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. T. RALPH.
94—BENICIA. E. A. RANDLETT.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. SAM'L MCGAHEY.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday ALBERT LEONARD.
96—SAN BENITO. J G. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RECARD.
97—COVENANT. B. F. MORSE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday A. F. SEAVEY.
98—MONTEREY. W. J. TOWLE.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday MANUEL WOLTER.
99—COLFAX. R. F. ROONEY.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JOHN BUTLER.
100—GUARDIAN. F. M. CHADBOURNE.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday E. H. KING.
102—BIGGS. F. F. CARNDUFF.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. J. M. POMBER.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday JOS. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. STONE.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. STEWART.
105—MOUNTAIN. A. C. COOK.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. JOHN BEATY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. UNDERWOOD.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. CRANE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. W. H. CROWELL.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday J. L. SIEFKES.
109—FOLSOM. C. H. JOLLY	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday W. A. FORD.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. FURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	G.F.MCDONALD.
111—BAY CITY. ANDREW HITCHINGS.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. J. W MCCARTHY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113—GALT. J. M. SMITH.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday TODD MARTIN.
114—BUTTE. K. C. HUNTER.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday J. G. JONES.
115—WILLOWS. SAMUEL CULVER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday A. CARALOFF.
116—G. ISLAND. L. L. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. F. PEART.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODLAND.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. MARTIN.
118—EL DORADO. ALBION P. HALL.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. BROWN.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. A. MCFARLAND.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday H. PATTEN.
121—GEORGETOWN. E.L.CRAWFORD.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. SWIFT.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. YOUNG.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. VANDINE.
123—DOWNIEV'E. W. B. KIMBALL.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday J. A. VAUGHN.
124—FOREST. E. SPAULDING.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. JONES.
125—SIERRA CITY. GEO. H. ABBS.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. H H.MATHEW.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T.RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. G. J. BROWN.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. JOHN D. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	[Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JAMES E. NEEDHAM.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday A. C. SMITH.
132—PLUMAS. JAMES S. DRYSDALE.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. R. TREGLOAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday D. L. MUNSON.
134—LAUREL. ALBERT. B. CUMMINGS.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. S. M. WHITE.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. BECHTOL.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. YOUNG.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. O. WALKER.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday H. MOSEBACK.
138—JACKSON. E. G. FREEMAN.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. SCHAGHT.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. CHAS. W. HENDEL.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	JAS. JONES.
141—IONE VALLEY. J. A. WHITAKER.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday ANTONE BARRETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HAWKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. P. B. TAYLOR.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. FRED S. POWELL.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. J. CLEAVELAND.
145—MERIDIAN. I. C. GERARD.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday JAS. A. NOYES.
146—NICOLAUS. L. W. LEE.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	F. B. NOYES.
147—KNIGHT'S. JOHN A. BLACK.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	W. M. DAMERON.
148—CHARITY. WM. CASEY.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday C. L. CHASE.
149—CACHE CREEK. LOREN W. HILLEKER.	Madison, Yolo Co.	ABRAHAM HAINES.
150—CAPAY. THORNTON CRAIG.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. A. V. DUNSMORE.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	GEO. MULLER.,
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. EBY.
153—TRACY. ISIDOR STEIN.	Tracy, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday LOUIS C. WALTER.
154—MANZANITA. C G. MEYERS.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	J. C. HAWVER.
155—HALF MOON BAY. WM PRINGLE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Wednesday J. D. HAYNER.
156—MAIN TOP. H. L VAN EMON.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FEIDLER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. W. M. BISSET.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	JAMES E. BISSET.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. F. B. PAYNE.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. CHAS. W. WELBY.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SALONE.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. W. BUSHYHEAD.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. C. W. CRAIG.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	W F. JUNKANS.
162—ORLAND. THOS. ALPAUGH.	Orland, Colusa Co.	C. W. BENEDICT.
163—SYCAMORE. L. M. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. JOHN. L. SULLIVAN	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. BELDEN.
165—ASHLER. H. B. WHEATON.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. BARNES.
166—CRESCENT. A. M. AYERS.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	EUGENE F. DEAN.
167—LINDEN. E. H. FINE.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	C. W. WARD.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. ENNIS.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. DUNCOMBE.
169—NEWARK. WM. W. HALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	H. M. HENDERSON.
170—MAXWELL. C. J. R. BALLARD.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	M. NATHAN
171—YOSEMITE. A. J. Pedlar.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	WM. P. LITTEN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. R. DAWS.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. R. W. HILL.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	J. B. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. GYSELAAR.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER..
175—WEST END. WM. HOLTZ.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday HARVEY MCGOUN.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. WALLIS.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. HORACE W. SULLIVAN.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	MARTIN MARX.
178—FORT JONES. HENRY J. DIGGLES.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. FRANK HARROLD.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday A. S. ADLER.
180—TRIUMPH. E. LICHAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. W. L. TULKERTH	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	JAS. A. DAVIDSON.
183—DEL NORTE. JAMES E. MURPHY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday JOHN DUFFY.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. MCMASTER.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	C. E. FLORANCE.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. THOMPSON.
186—WAHTOGA. MAX FRANKENAN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	O. L. WEIL.

*1—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 25th.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. E. G. WOOF.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays M. LYND.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. N. G. BABCOCK.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F.A.MORRILL.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. W. B. LYON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. T. T. GARDNER.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. EMMA MERRILL.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING:	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. C. L. BROY.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. A. G. COWAN.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. THORNBURN.
3—STOREY. JOHN KNOX BROWN.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday J. C. HARLOW.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. STERLING.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. LYNCH.
5—NEVADA. W. D. WAGNER.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. D. SIMS.	Gold Hill Storey Co.	Tuesday. T. E. PICOTTS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rc'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. VAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF M...
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16...
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farr...
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrel...
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	Druid's Hall.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND RECORDERS.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
JAMES PETRIE, Pittsburg.	J. M. MCNAIR, Pittsburg.
OHIO.	
S. B. BERRY, Hamilton.	A. T. ROEVER, Cincinnati.
KENTUCKY.	
G. R. KELLAR, Paris.	W. H. TURNER, Covington.
INDIANA.	
LOUIS FINKBINER, Terre Haute.	A. B. SALZICH, T. Haute.
IOWA.	
J. D. NICHOLS, Vinton.	R. A. WHITTAKER, Waterloo.
NEW YORK.	
E. M. CLARK, Niagara Falls.	J. G. ARMSTRONG, Dunkirk.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
THOS. F. TEMPLE, Boston.	DR. HUGH DOHERTY, Boston.
ILLINOIS.	
W. G. MORRIS, Moline.	H. H. PALMER, Jacksonville.
MISSOURI.	
J. D. VINCIL, St. Louis.	W. C. RICHARDSON, St. Louis.
MINNESOTA.	
A. H. TAISEY, Lake City.	J. H. BRYANT, St. Paul.
WISCONSIN.	
J. F. MCMULLEN, Milwaukee.	H. C. HEATH, La Crosse.
TENNESSEE.	
THOS. F. PERKINS, Franklin.	T. H. EVERETT, Nashville.
MICHIGAN.	
H. C. SESSIONS, Iona.	W. WARNE WILSON, Detroit
CALIFORNIA.	
C. W. TAYLOR, Shasta.	H. G. PRATT, Oakland.
GEORGIA.	
S. J. PECOT, Columbus.	E. BURKE, Americus.
KANSAS.	
JOHN M PRICE, Atchison.	W. A. COOPER, Topeka.
ONTARIO.	
E. W. PORTER, St. Thomas.	M. D. CARDER, St. Thomas.
OREGON AND W. T.	
FRANK G. ABELL, Portland, Or.	W. S. WHITE, Portland
MARYLAND.	
JAS. S. KEELER, Baltimore.	A. F. COLBERT, Baltimore
TEXAS.	
J. A. COWELL, Longview.	W. C. PIERCE, Marshall.

THE COURSE OF A LIGHTNING FLASH.—Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh, insists that when people think they see a lightning flash go upward or downward they must be mistaken. The duration of a lightning flash is less than the millionth part of a second, and the eye cannot possibly follow movements of such extraordinary rapidity. The origin of the mistake seems, he says, to be a subjective one, viz., that the central parts of the retina are more sensitive, by practice, than the rest, and therefore that the portion of the flash which is seen directly affects the brain sooner than the rest. Hence a spectator looking toward either end of the flash very naturally fancies that end to be its starting point.

Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association.

Admission fee, $3; Annual dues, $2. The object of this Association is to afford additional protection of $1,000 to all Master Workmen in good standing of the A. O. U. W. The average cost, including assessments, will be about $8 per year, or less than 20 cts. a week. For further particulars address, or apply to the Secretary, at the office, No. 38 St. Ann's Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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CORRESPOND for the WATCHMAN.—Read, under "Good of the Order," all local notices of your own and neighboring Lodges.

Masonic News.

An exchange has this item: "The reason why, in the E. A. Degree, the apron is dominated 'a badge more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and more honorable than the Star and Garter,' etc., is that the Jewish priesthood wore an apron composed of the three Masonic colors—blue, scarlet and purple; and the prophets on all occasions of moment clothed themselves with a girdle or apron. All the ancient statutes of the heathen gods were similarly attired."

The following is an account from the *Chaine d'Union* of the alleged initiation of a female in the Lodge Fraternitad Iberica, No. 90, at Madrid, Spain, on the 14th of June: "An illustrious lady belonging by birth and possessions to the Austro-Hungarian nobility, and by ties to Spain, was the candidate. There were 79 brethren present, from many Lodges, and among them some Americans. She was dressed in a white robe of great richness, her figure of great beauty, inspiring sympathy and respect. After she had received the light between the columns, the Master descended and conducted her to the altar, where she renewed her obligation. The arch of steel was formed, and all the brethren present threw flowers in her path. She was then invested with a pretty apron of white silk, bordered with gold, in the middle of which was printed the insignia of Masonry." In commenting upon the above relation of asserted facts, the venerable *Keystone* says: "French Masonry and Spanish Masonry seem to be much alike in their dissimilarity to all pure Freemasonry."

It has long been known that there are traces in China of Freemasonry. Bro. Herbert A. Giles, in his recently published "Freemasonry in China," quotes several statements of the Chinese ancient bodies, which have a Masonic character about them. At No. 33 Golden Square, London, is a figure of Confucius, wearing a "square" and an "apron," and a very fine square of "Jude," which must be very old indeed. We have always understood that the "Triad" Order was Masonic, but being a secret society now, and forbidden by the government, and some say "political," as favoring the "Ming Dynasty," it has never yet been proved whether European Masonry has any connection or identity with it. Bro. Giles evidently thinks not, but we confess we do not, as yet, see that his reasons are altogether good, nor his facts clear on that point. We should like the trial to be made, if possible, in order to ascertain if there be the slightest connection now, or if the "Triad Society," which is Masonic in its organization, and even in its catechisms (as far as known), is a portion of the great wide-world Masonic Fraternity, or has drifted into what Oliver calls "spurious Freemasonry." The question is a most interesting one, *per se*, and in its relation to and bearing upon other complex and moot points. Bro. Giles is W. M. of Ionic Lodge, No. 1781, of Amoy, China.—*London Freemason.*

At the battle of Corunna (says a correspondent of the *Freemason*), fought in 1809, an English officer was badly wounded in the leg, and left on the battle-field. The next morning one of the enemy's pickets fired at him three times in succession, but, in consequence of a defect in the flint, the gun was not discharged. The man was in the act of manipulating the flint, in order to make it "bite" (I believe that is the correct term), when the officer made a certain sign, by which he was at once recognized as a Mason. His assailant communicated with his commanding officer, himself a Mason, and by his orders the wounded officer was conveyed to excellent quarters, and, although exceeding faint and prostrate from loss of blood, he underwent the operation of amputation, and received such careful and skillful treatment that he perfectly recovered. When an exchange of prisoners took place he was restored to his country, and became the father of a family. One of his sons, Bro. J. Bennet, P. M., Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 234, has in his possession his father's medal; and I have his authority for recording another instance of the utility of Masonry in saving life on the battle-field, where, ordinarily, little respect is paid to persons, and where the *coupe de grace* is administered to suffering humanity with as little ceremony as would be observed in slaughtering a mad dog or any other quadruped.

Masonry in Germany.

Masonry has flourished in Germany, in some form, for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; but it revived in its present form of government about the year 1738, under a charter which brought in the members of independent Lodges, or those transient Brethren which seemed to be without rule, and were liable to mistake the landmarks; and they made there submission to those rules that are so wholesome for government and so preservative of order.

There is something in Freemasonry that seems admirably adapted to what I understand to be the proclivity of the German mind. Its deep mysteries would awaken the natural keenness of interest—the thirst for the marvelous that distinguish the German; and the constant pursuit of the object thus concealed by the veil of mystery would be most consistent with the unbending energy of the German character. The science hidden beneath its forms would find willing students among a people with whom the arts and sciences of old are common themes, and who have redeemed, from the darkness and waste of past centuries, the glories and triumph of the best days of Egypt and of Greece.

The principal of special regard, which binds the Masonic Fraternity, suits the high sense of honor that chivalric Germany entertained; and it was consistent with the sense of vested rights, that there should be a ready acknowledgment of an unknown claim upon his sympathies, which should make his enlarged charity a matter of astonishment to the uninitiated. Feudal power, too, seemed to create the convenience of Masonic forms for others than Masons; but we may suppose that, though Masonry was shared by others than the architects and their assistants, yet its principles were never prostituted to political purposes, or its mysteries used to clothe the language or veil the conduct of traitors to a government.

Freemasonry, in its primary uses, must have found a genial home and profitable exercise in Germany, where gigantic architecture was imposed by the warlike necessities of the country, and where every mountain and elevated point—every river's bend and every naked rock—was crowned with impregnable castles, which only genius of extraordinary kind could have planned, and only combined talents and united force could have accomplished. Peak answers to peak along the bold profile of interior Germany; and castle to castle forms a baronial grandeur; and, though the archer who drew his bow from the battlement has mouldered into indiscriminate dust on the waste of the rocky floor, and the later cannon that breathed its thunder from the embrasures of the fortresses has lost its voices, yet the spirit of Freemasonry is there; it has set its mark on every rock that looks gray in its Ehrenbretztein, and its record will be found when time shall expose the corner-stone on which the Craft poured their libation and set their seal.

Yes, brethren; you, who may have stood in the shadow of these remnants of other days, these defenses against foreign aggressions or domestic revenge, can tell what was the organization of the brethren when such things rose by their united force. You, who in crowded cities on the Continent have seen the solemn cathedral rear its lofty towers, and its thick walls grown gray with the rust of ages; you, who have seen the chiseled form of saints, or the nicely sculptured pillars that decorate the lofty interior of these sanctuaries, have stood in the influence of that Masonic power which, though exercised for building thousands of years before, has never been withdrawn from its favorite haunts, and has mingled with the genius of the place, until religious impressions have been united with that, and the heart has bowed down to the union of Masonry and religion.

Masonry, then, in its practical form, found a home, an active home, and a rich harvest of labor in Germany; and she set her seal upon every hill and mountain throughout the length and breadth of that land of science and song—and when laying aside the gavel and the trowel, she assumed her speculative shape, she had a home in the breast of the chivalry of that land, and multiplied her abiding places by warming the hearts of the great and good of every class.

The progress of Freemasonry was so rapid, and the society was so exclusive in Germany, that government became jealous of its operations; not the less, perhaps, as certain political demagogues conspired, under the name of Lodges, to do mischief to the rulers, and thence to bring discredit on our Craft; and hence the Emperor, in December, 1785, put forth an imperial edict, allowing all privileges to Freemasonry, provided they would make known the existence of their Lodges, and the names of the officers and members of the same. This edict, while it gave security to the government against the machinations of designing men, served much to aid the true intentions of the worthy of our Craft, separating them from the spurious and the hypocritical, and throwing around the good the protecting shield of a powerful and jealous government.

It is not strange, therefore, that the brethren readily accepted the conditions of the edict, and placed themselves on good terms with the powers whom they were bound to obey.

It is true that, on examining the edict, the brethren found occasion to remonstrate against two words, which the author had used to express our truly Masonic terms of ART and MYSTERY. These most expressive words were rendered by the offensive epithets of *Gauckelei* and *Geldschneiderei*—words which I need not tell this audience were anything but agreeable to the German brotherhood, who scorned *Gauckelei*, as unworthy the sacred mysteries of this admirable fraternity, and who, by their bond of obligation, were above the *Geldschneiderei*, which the emperor wrongly imputed.

The fraternity of Freemasonry have lived down these imputations in Germany, and by its excellent arrangements and abundant philanthrophy, has shown that the toleration granted by the Emperor was eminently deserved.—*J. R. Chandler, late P. G. M., in Keystone.*

The average cost for $1,200 insurance in the Masonic Relief Association of Clayton, Ill., has been $18.45.

The eminent Masonic writer, Jacob Norton, in a recent issue of the *Masonic Index*, says the only difference between the Memphis and Scotch rites is that one cheats a brother out of $10, and the other palms off an equally worthless commodity for one hundred or more dollars.

I. O. O. F. Gleanings.

New York has 37 Past Grand Masters living in the Order, and two in a state of suspension.

New Hampshire has gained on an average of more than 300 members a year for the past 21 years.

The Fraternal Department in the New York *Era* is first-class. The editor, John E. Heartt, evidently understands his business.

Sending new representatives every year to the Sovereign Grand Lodge may aid in gratifying the ambitious pride of individuals; but it is bad for legislation.—*Courier.*

The extension of American Odd Fellowship to Europe was an error, and the subsequent efforts for its spread on that continent are void of success.—*Review.*

Of the 29 amendments to the Constitution of the Sovereign Grand Lodge called up at the last session, 28 were either lost, indefinitely postponed or laid over—*only one adopted.*

Any person having any knowledge of the death of J. R. Heltzel, a member of the I. O. O. F., who is supposed to have died near Animas Forks, Colorado, in the latter part of August last; or (if still living) having any knowledge of his whereabouts, or of one J. D. Brunson, his companion, will confer a lasting obligation upon the wife, the mother of three small children, by conferring with Charles S. Robinson, Secretary of Clinton Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., Clinton, Missouri.

Honoring Worthy Officers.

We have always been in favor of honoring worthy officers who devote their attention and time to the interests of the Order and the Brethren without any hope of fee or reward. When a Brother serves the Order for years, takes a pride in its welfare and is faithful to his trusts, he should, when retiring from the active labors of office, receive some token that he has been a good servant. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, and those who labor for nothing should not be forgotten. It has been said that the honors of the position should be sufficient pay for the services rendered; but with this we do not agree. It is certainly an honor for a Brother to receive at the hands of his Brother Odd Fellows the election to a high office; but the honors not only call for a large share of the chosen Brother's time, but often also a large expenditure of money. When a Brother is selected to be the Grand Master of an Order, like the Odd Fellows of the State of New York, the members of the Order are very likely to exact from him more than he can, in justice to his family, at times afford. If these exactions are cheerfully complied with, and both time and money expended in the interests of the Order, it is but right that the Brethren thus benefited should manifest their appreciation in some more tangible form than by the mere passage of a few resolutions of thanks, which are entered on the minutes, and perhaps never after heard of unless some antiquarian should dig them out.—*N. Y. Courier.*

How to Increase the Interest of Lodge Meetings.

Experience teaches me that members of the Order must be kept interested in duties that will lead them into harmonious labors. It will not do to let new members come into dead Lodges, where they will go to sleep, as if listening to a long, prosy sermon. There must be something to attract attention, or the spirit will soon begin to flag. The question is, how can this be done? How can members be made to feel sufficient interest in the work of the Order to bring them steadily into their Lodges every meeting night? Perfection in the work is necessary to give confidence to the initiate, and make him hunger for information. The *New Work* will afford a wide field for the play of imagination, in thrilling explanation and contrast. Advantage should be taken of this fact to impress upon the mind the great importance of being perfect in the work. In a Lodge, when at work, this cannot be properly done. There the text of the work must be properly observed; there is no chance for explanation of the whys and wherefores; but if the member understands the minutia of initiation and degress, every word and every motion will be expressed on his mind. Each will watch the other to see if every word is used at the proper time and in its proper place, so that they will be able to correct each other and thus perfect themselves. How, then, can it be done, if not in a Lodge, and during the work? This question I propose to answer. First, let the Grand Lodge pass resolutions, urging frequent lectures before audiences entitled to hear the explanation of the work. Then let each Lodge select a Brother to lecture and explain the initiation and general principles of the Order, to which all members should be invited, of course, taking precaution to know they are all entitled to be present before commencing the lecture. Then have another selected to lecture on the work of the first degree, showing plainly the forms and teachings, with the uses, so as to impress upon the mind its necessity and importance, exemplifying by contrast, inference and imagery all that pertains to that degree, omitting nothing that would leave mystery to the understanding. Let every word, sentence and motion be made so plain that the most common mind will comprehend its use and meaning, and be able to impart the information to others. And so on with the second and third degrees; making the initiate fully understand what has been taught him before he can receive the first degree. Then let the work of the first be well understood before the second degree is conferred; and examine the candidate in all his prior work before he gets the third degree. In this way an interest will be created and kept up so that the members will take pride in becoming perfect in the work of the Order. I have often seen degrees conferred on intelligent men in such a bungling manner that it produced no other feeling than one of disgust, so much so that many have never returned for further information. Sensible men must know the reason for every lecture, charge or motion; to which they are certainly entitled, for nothing should be required without reasons given for their introduction and use, and particularly so it is to be expected in the *New Work.—Gen. A. M. Winn in New Age.*

Odd Fellowship.

We find the following address reported in the Brooklyn *Review*, delivered before the members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 127, Brooklyn, by Edgar Whitlock, P. G.:

To-night we celebrate the beginning of the thirty-third year of the existence of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 127, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As you are enjoying the hospitalities of this Lodge, it might be deemed egotistic to sing its praises. No objection, however, can reasonably be made to a few remarks upon that great and beneficent Order of which it forms a component part. Originating with a handful of devoted adherents, so few in number as to be insignificant, but so steadfast in purpose as to be invincible, our Order has grown through over sixty years of existence, until it has long since ceased to be an experiment, and has become an accomplished fact. Born within the limits of a single room, its ambitions and its influence are to-day only bounded by the globe itself. Steadily and surely it has won its way, and now stands forth before the world, presenting its works and its purposes as an earnest of its worth. It desires the approbation and fellowship of the community, but is as independent of that approbation, by reason of its great strength and prosperity, as any human and secular organization can ever be. No longer does the Order need to truckle to the ignorant prejudices of mankind. It can stand unwaveringly in the defense and support of those great truths and principles which it inculcates, with the full consciousness that they must ultimately prevail. As the Order was democratic in its origin, so it has continued to be democratic in its prosperity. It is emphatically an Order "of the people" and "for the people." It is our maxim that in the Lodge-room all men meet upon one common level, unaffected by conditions of sect, creed, nationality, or the artificial distinction of society. It therefore appeals to all fair-minded citizens, to all who believe that

> "Rank is but the guinea stamp,
> A man's a man for all that,"

for sympathy and support. To the humble artisan it holds forth promises of aid in "hard times." To all, and particularly to the man who, by reason of a fair inheritance or his own endeavors, is beyond the probability of want, we offer opportunities for acquaintanceship with his fellows, for acquiring a knowledge of who and what they are, and for seeing beneath the surface of the man the throbbings of the great heart within, such as are afforded by no other organization, not even by the church itself. We don't have hired pews in Odd Fellowship, and when a worthy applicant presents himself for admission, he enters and finds that he does not need an usher to make room for him. As the old song runs,

> "We've room for all creation,
> And our banner is unfurled,
> Here's a general invitation
> To the people of the world."

You all know (unless you are entirely behind the times) that this Order is a beneficial institution; that one of its chief purposes is to give pecuniary relief to its members in those times of distress which so frequently and unfortunately overtake the great mass of humanity. Many a man in this city of Brooklyn breathes more freely to-night because he knows that in case of sickness or want, there is a fund, not only of money, but also of cordial and heartfelt sympathy, upon which he can draw for aid and assistance. Many a husband and father feels a burden removed from his mind by the consoling thought that if death should suddenly "claim him for its own," his widow and little ones would not be left entirely without means or friends. These facts are often appreciated more by the wife, even more than the husband; and it is a frequent occurrence with us to have some Odd Fellow's wife make it her especial business to pay his dues for him, and thus keep him entitled to benefits in case of need. And to convince you that our promises are not "airy nothings," I have only to tell of the $1,800,000 paid by the Order for relief during last year, of the great sum of $30,000,000 paid during the last 50 years of its existence, and of the many millions more which are stowed away in its treasuries ready to respond to the call of distress.

I must no longer dilate on all the manifold virtues of this Order of Odd Fellows. One of the poets has beautifully written:

> Birds are singing round my window,
> Tunes the sweetest ever heard;
> And I hang my cage there daily,
> But I never catch a bird.
>
> So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
> And they sing there all day long;
> But they will not fold their pinions
> In the little cage of song.

Mechanical and Scientific Progress.

It is an interesting feature of our times to note the rapid progress which has been made in manufacturing ingenuity and scientific skill in the production of substitutes for expensive or scarce raw materials and articles in general demand. It cannot be controverted that art is fast invading the domain of nature. Chemistry is enabling us to replace animal and vegetable dyes, and to form artificial gems or creditable imitations of them, which, as ornaments, answer every purpose. Mineral oils replace animal and vegetable ones for illuminating purposes, and the electric light is slowly superseding the use of noxious and costly gas. The sea tortoise no longer lures the adventurous sailors, nor are the ostriches of the desert hunted at the sacrifice of health and often of life itself. These genuine products have been so long in universal use as to become necessities of our civilization unless very similar articles can be ingeniously substituted for them.

Chemistry and science have enabled us to manufacture our own tortoise shell, ivory, and feathers, without the risk of visiting wild jungles and arctic or tropic seas for our supplies. A half dozen available substitutes for whalebone are manufactured. Ivory, so extensively in use, is superseded by celluloid. Piano and organ keys, billiard balls, hand mirrors, and handles of knives and forks, are nearly all made of this ingenious chemical substitute for ivory. In the imitation of tortoise shell, it is made into combs, card cases, napkin rings, and the like; while the pink coral, so popular with jewelers and ladies, is imitated by it to perfection.

Ostrich feathers, even the court plumes of fashion, and held formerly at prices which only admitted of their use by the wealthy few, are eclipsed in beauty and durability by the ingenious hand of skilled manufacture. A compound of silk or celluloid, spun glass, and other materials is now so cunningly combined as to be equally desirable with the genuine ostrich feathers, and a very close examination is required to detect the original from the substitute. Artificial stone and marble are made to any extent, actually rivaling the originals in strength, beauty and durability. Artificial alizarine is now substituted for the natural product of madder. It is not much more than one-third the cost of madder as originally supplied from the dye-root. We might find plenty of other similar examples to impress the fact of our subject, namely, the rapid mechanical and chemical progress of the times.

THE ICE HARVEST.—Prosser creek, Boca and Camp 20 are the points at which natural ice is cut for the market below. Prosser creek is about seven miles below Truckee, where Prosser creek forms a junction with the Truckee river. Boca is about a mile and a half beyond, and Camp 20 about four miles still further down the Truckee river. These points, though considerably lower than Truckee are much colder, the thermometer at Prosser creek frequently being from 10° to 15° lower than at this point. At Boca, Wednesday morning it was 15° below zero. The low temperature of these points and the almost chemically pure water with which they are supplied, give them great advantage over any other section for the production of good marketable ice. At Prosser creek is located the works of the Summit Ice Co. At Boca the Pacific Ice Co. is located, and at Camp 20, the People's Ice Co., holds forth. The capacity of the Summit Co., is greater than either or both of the others. Mr. James McDonald is the foreman and J. B. Brogan the agent. They have had a hard fight to make this season against the snow. They have had between 60 and 100 men employed for a week scraping snow from off their immense pond.—*Truckee Republican.*

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER ON AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.—Mr. R. M. Brereton, C. E., writing on this subject, says: "I argue that the greater duty done by the American motor is due to the better design and the better system of working the locomotives. The American builder excels in the system of framing and counter-balancing, and in the designs of crank axles, etc., so that the engine may run remarkably easy and without jar round sharp curves, and work not only the light roads, but also diminish the wear and tear on the solid roads, and at the same time increase the effective tractive force. The English engine is a very heavy affair, and in running it not only wears and tears itself very rapidly, but also the roadway, and it greatly, by its unsteadiness and jar, fatigues the drivers and firemen. I have ridden hundreds of miles on engines in India, in England, in France, and in the United States, and I have always found the American engine most easy and comfortable, but I never did the English or the Continental engines. It is almost impossible to give these engines their full hauling power, simply because the greater portion of the weight cannot be thrown on the driving wheels."

THE POTATO BUG UTILIZED.—The long suffering and much vilified potato bug has at last vindicated his right to exist by proving his use fulness. No longer will the cheerful cochineal and mercenary madder monopolize the furnishing of the scarlet dyes that brighten our fabrics. Alongside of these aristocratic and costly pigments the lowly Colorado beetle will take his humble place, and plunging into the dyer's kettle will slowly dissolve himself into a beautiful scarlet dye. Thus shall he become precious, and the Granger, heretofore his bitterest foe, shall foster and care for him as a most precious product.

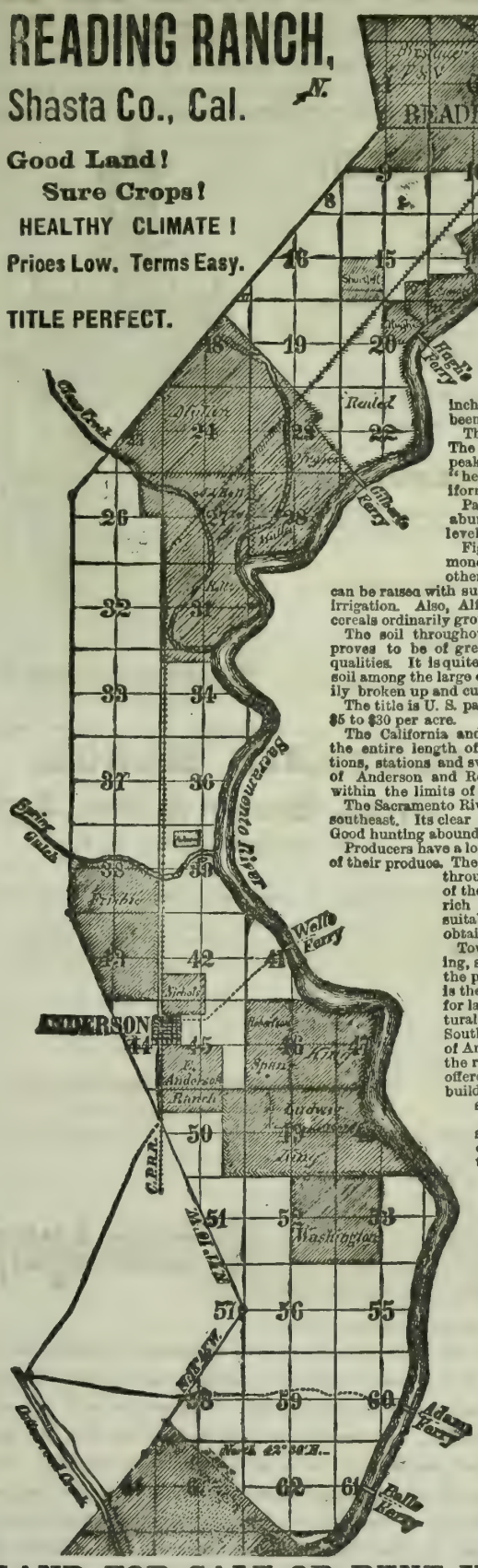
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The ranch was selected at an early day by Major P. B. Reading, one of the largest pioneer land owners in California. It is situated on the west side of the Sacramento River and extends over 20 miles along its bank.

The average rainfall is about 30 inches per annum, and crops have never been known to fail from drouth.

The climate is healthy and desirable. The near proximity of high mountain peaks give cool nights during the "heated term" which occurs in our California summers.

Pasturage, wood and good water are abundant. The tillage land is mostly level, with complete drainage.

Figs, Grapes, Peaches, Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts, Oranges and other temperate and semi-tropical fruits can be raised with success on most of the tract without irrigation. Also, Alfalfa, Vegetables, Corn and all other cereals ordinarily grown in the State.

The soil throughout the tilled portions of the ranch proves to be of great depth and enduring in its good qualities. It is quite free from foul growths. The virgin soil among the large oak trees on the bottom land is easily broken up and cultivated.

The title is U. S. patent. Prices range principally from $5 to $30 per acre.

The California and Oregon railroad traverses nearly the entire length of the tract. There are several sections, stations and switches, besides depots at the towns of Anderson and Reading, all of which are located within the limits of the ranch.

The Sacramento River borders the whole tract on the southeast. Its clear waters are well stocked with fish. Good hunting abounds in the surrounding country.

Producers have a local market, which enhances the value of their produce. The railroad transportation route is level throughout to San Francisco. A portion of the land is auriferous and located near rich mines now being worked. Land suitable for settlers in colonies can be obtained on good terms.

Town lots are offered for sale in Reading, situated on the Sacramento river, at the present terminus of the railroad. It is the converging and distributing point for large, prosperous mining and agricultural districts in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Also, lots in the town of Anderson, situated more centrally on the ranch. Lots in both these towns are offered at a bargain, for the purpose of building up the towns and facilitating settlement of the ranch.

Purchasers are invited to come and see the lands before buying here or elsewhere. Apply on the ranch, to the proprietor,

EDWARD FRISBIE,
Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal.

Location of Shasta County.

Shasta County lies not far from midway between the two most important ports on the Pacific shore, *i. e.*, San Francisco and Portland Oregon, and directly on the overland route, which in the future will become the grand thoroughfare from Mexico to British Columbia. The town of Redding, at present, and probably for years to come, the head of railroad transportation on the California side of the mountains intervening below Oregon, is distant from San Francisco by railroad (via Vallejo) 255 miles; from Sacramento City, 169 miles; from Marysville 117 miles.

Persons thinking of buying or renting land will not likely regret a camping or excursion trip to this upper Sacramento country.

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First Principles.

There is such a harmony in science, its various departments are so closely connected and correlated, that the knowledge of first principles is not only a necessity, but, in fact, if properly understood, forms the means of an extensive and correct practical application. Without the understanding of the principles which underlie a science or practice, the most practical of men will enact or repeat the grossest blunders. Practice forms a not-to-be underrated means of teaching principle, but it often requires a long experience, great practice and at all times good judgment to deduce principles, which an intelligent study of the theory of the science will convey to us in a shorter time and more satisfactory way. Practice should constitute the embodiment of known principles and the means of deducing new ones, but not, as is now often the case, a method of teaching or verifying old, well known principles, which have long been accepted, and knowledge of which would have prevented a useless outlay of time and money.

The greater portion, if not the whole, of the work of finding the necessary strength of bridges can be reduced to an application of the principle of moments, and similarly the strength of the working parts of the steam engine is, to a great extent, an application of this same principle. The numerous failures of roofs of buildings are solely due to a lack of knowledge of first principles. As a general thing the architect scorns the use of the formulæ of mechanics, of which he is too often grossly ignorant. The "rule of thumb" is the favorite method adopted, and consequently when a roof is designed for a building of a form and size which has not come within his previous experience, or that of his immediate advisers, the proper additional and required strength or "the extra inch of timber" is guessed at in a slip-shod manner, instead of being calculated, and a truss constructed fully able to successfuly withstand the strain to which it is subjected.

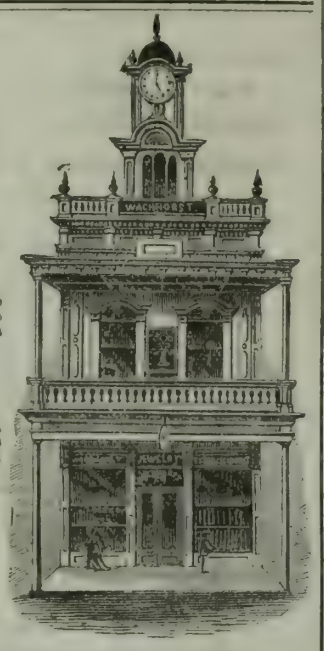
"Accidents" like that of the Hippodrome and of the post-office, New York, where one might have justly expected that the best talent would have been secured, were due to the fact that instead of applying the fundamental laws of mechanics to compute the required strength, the architect thought the roof was strong enough—a matter of guess-work and not of positive knowledge, as was within his power to have. The Tay bridge disaster was in the main due to the neglect of not considering the effect of the pressure of the wind. In the construction of the Hudson River tunnel, attention was not paid to the universal law that that portion of a structure which is most constantly used, and upon the strength of which the safety of the remainder of the structure and its occupants depends, should possess sufficient strength under the most adverse conditions possible. The principles of the conservation of energy are the basis of all our reasoning relative to the transformation of energy in various modes of motion, and without a knowledge of these principles we must inevitably fall into error, and indorse valueless schemes for realizing fabulous power. In ordinary discussions in technical journals, especially in communications, the general lack of the fundamental principles is being constantly exposed. We propose to enter this subject of first principles more thoroughly, and especially to present the views of some of our more prominent engineers upon the value of the knowledge of the first principles in particular, and more important branches of the engineering profession.

HIPPOPHAGY IN FRANCE.—Some very interesting statistics have been published by the society for promoting the use of horse flesh and the flesh of asses and mules as food, showing how steadily the consumption of these articles of diet has been increasing in Paris and the provinces since the foundation of the society in 1866. The weight has increased from 171,300 lbs. in 1866 to 1,982,620 lbs. in 1879. In the principal cities of the provinces the consumption of horse-flesh may be considered to have fairly taken root. At Marseilles, in 1870, there were 599 horses eaten, 1,031 in 1875, and 1,533 in 1878. At Nancy, 165 in 1873, over 350 in 1876, and 705 in 1878; at Rheims, 291 in 1874, 423 in 1876 and 384 in 1878; at Lyons, 1,839 in 1873 and 1,313 in 1875. In both the latter cases some difficulties had been thrown in the way by the town authorities, as was the case recently at Chalons-sur-Marne, where the Mayor fixed the price of the horse-flesh at a higher rate than that of beef. The average price of horse meat is from 25 to 30 cents per lb. Each horse furnishes about 200 kilogrammes (four cwt.) of meat, which is capable of being prepared in many by no means unappetizing ways, such as *pot-au-feu*, boiled, roast, hashed, haricot, jugged fillet, etc.

A LONG BRIDGE.—A large undertaking has recently been completed in Russia, in the shape of a long bridge over the Volga, on the Syoran and Orenberg railway, connecting the cities of Syoran, in the government of Simbrisk, with that of Samara. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to the occurrence of heavy spring floods, the piers (of which there are 14 altogether) had to be built 100 ft. above mean water level, the depth of the river being more than 50 ft. The girders, 364 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, were all riveted and put together on the right bank of the river, and then floated to their position. The whole cost of the bridge was 7,000,000 silver rubles, and it is worthy of mention that it was completed without loss of life or accident of importance.

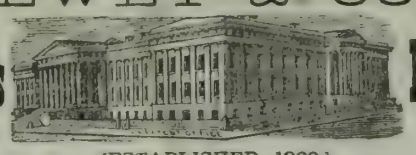
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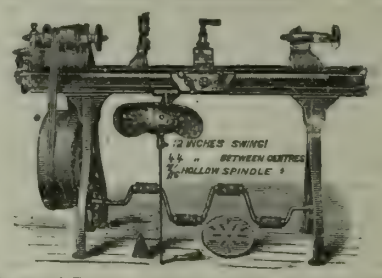
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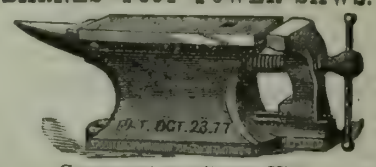
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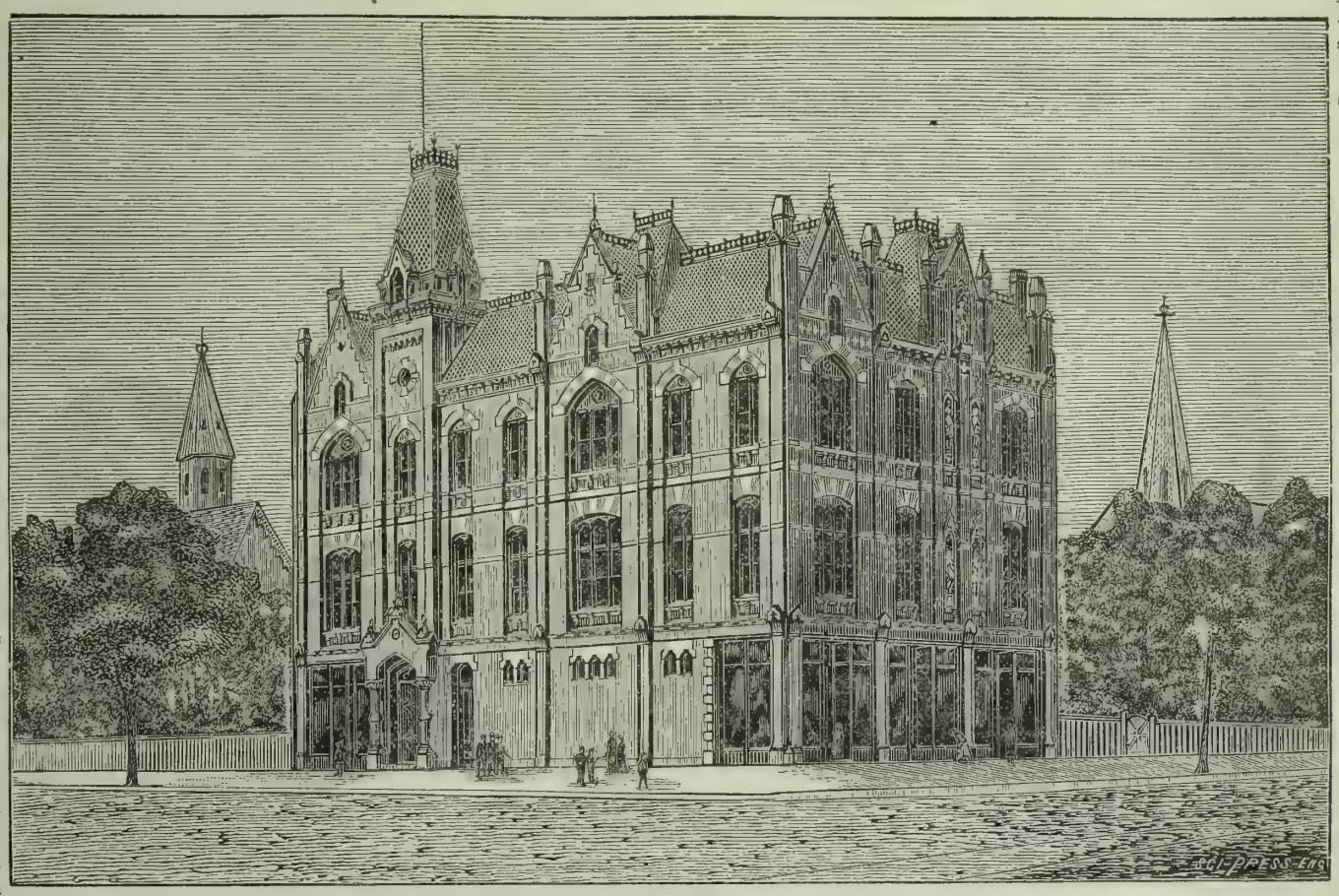
The New Masonic Temple.

We illustrate on this page that magnificent building which the Masonic fraternity of Oakland have erected for their wants in our beautiful city across the bay. It is situated at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, and stands out prominently as an object of interest, not only to the passing stranger, but also to those who have made Oakland their home. Both in its size, construction, beauty and convenience of all the details, does it fulfill the expectations and wishes of those for whom it was built. Oakland has many fine public buildings, but we think in this case the Masonic Temple can justly claim the credit of being the finest in the city.

The building covers an area of 65x100 ft., and is built of brick, granite and San Jose sandstone, the style of architecture being semi-Gothic. Standing on the opposite side of the street, and gazing upon the majestic front which the building presents, one can take in the beauty and grandeur of the building. To the artist, it must be a source of supreme delight to gaze upon its fair proportions. The finest pressed brick, with sandstone finish in the pillars, vases and Maltese crosses that enter into its construction, make a pleasing and delicate contrast.

On the Washington-street side are five niches, two in front of the first, two on the second, and one on the upper floor, bearing beneath them the inscriptions, "Prudence," "Justice," "Temperance," "Fortitude" and "Charity." In the course of time these will be replaced by stone statues, which will add greatly to the beauty of the exterior of the building. The large windows have nine panes each of heavy plate glass, the smaller ones six. The contrast that these windows and niches present is very beautiful.

There are three stores in front on the ground floor, 20x70 each, and one in the rear, 20x65, each having an apartment in the rear. On the Twelfth-street side there are on each floor two large windows and five smaller ones. The entrance is in the form of a heavy Gothic portico of polished Penryn granite, supported by plain pillars of exquisite Penryn black granite, with the letter "G" over the gateway. The roof is of slate, and is laid in a very unique and pleasing manner. The main tower over the stairway is finished square with Gothic windows, framed at the apex in *fleur de lis*. The sub-tower is at the north end on the Washington-street side, presenting a neat contrast. Near the center is the sharp-cut roof tower, with gable, facing the street, adorned with crosses in circles, and all around the building are pinnacles and peaks handsomely arranged.



THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, OAKLAND.

The walls are from 2½ to 3 ft. thick, the building being thoroughly braced and girded from roof to foundation. Between the floors there are iron girders running in every direction, making them capable of bearing any strain that may be put upon them. Wrought-iron girders also run through the building, and there is 10,000 of them which cannot be seen by the eye.

The stairways are 9 ft. wide from the ground to the first floor, and 6 ft. wide from the first to the second floor. The handways and newells are of black walnut, and the balusters of oak of the finest quality.

The first floor contains the main hall, 70x42 ft., finished in white and oak, making it one of the handsomest halls in the city. Attached to this is a large banqueting hall, 65 ft. in length, with folding doors, which can be thrown open, extending the capacity of the room to 80 ft. A committee or waiting room is attached to this. There are also three other rooms on the inside, one of which is fitted up for a ladies' retiring room, with all necessary conveniences. This floor will be plainly furnished for the present, and will be rented to societies and outside parties. Half way between the first and second floors is the culinary department, the kitchen being furnished with a sink, shelving, cupboard, etc., that pertains to its successful management, it being equally accessible from either floor.

But it is on the second floor, which will be used strictly for Masonic purposes, that the greatest skill of construction is shown, it being arranged for the work of the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The main hall, by means of its highways and adjacent rooms, can be converted into an asylum Council chamber, or any necessary use. The platforms are arranged on rails, upon which they can be rolled out. The main coloring is white, with oak finish and heavy wainscoting, surmounted by heavy reredos. The baldachins are constructed of black walnut, highly ornamented. The windows are heavily mullioned, the aspect of the room being singularly attractive. The dimensions are 42x60 ft., 25 ft. high in the clear, with a central dome reaching 5 ft. higher. The banquet hall on the Twelfth-street side is heavily framed in oak, chapel style, of the same dimensions as that immediately below it, and with the same arrangement of folding doors.

A large hat and outer reception rooms adjoins this, through which it is necessary to pass to the Tyler's room, from which entrance is effected to five other ante-rooms, these being used for the general purposes of the various Orders. In these rooms wardrobes are arranged, and cases for the reception of books and papers for the several secretaries. As on the first floor, this also has a furnished reception room for ladies. The windows are all arranged with inner blinds, water is furnished on every floor and gas in every room. The meters and stop-keyes are so arranged that gas can be turned on or off on either floor at pleasure, and on each floor the lights in the main hall can be turned out, while those of the committee rooms and on the stairways remain lighted.

From the second floor there is a small stairway leading to a dormer floor, which is arranged in three large rooms, fitted up for the purposes for which they are intended, and completely furnished. Adjoining this is a large store room for the paraphernalia of the different Lodges. Closets are provided on all the floors, and every convenience applicable to the uses for which the building is intended. It will be furnished in fine style throughout, and, as it stands, it is a splendid monument to all those engaged in its construction.

The cost of the building has been about $70,000. It was erected by the Masonic Hall Association, a joint stock company, the stock being divided into 10,000 shares of the value of $10 each. The project was started about two years ago, the lot bought and stock issued. Six thousand shares of stock have been subscribed for, leaving 4,000 for future use.

The following is a list of the officers and directors of the association, and the committee: Officers—F. K. Shattuck, President; A. Chabot, Vice-President; F. W. Cushing, Secretary; Chas. H. Twombly, Treasurer. Directors—F. K. Shattuck, A. Chabot, F. W. Cushing, N. W. Spaulding, John Crellin, John Marsh, Judge Lintell, S. Hirshberg, Frank Warner, R. C. Gaskill and J. Patterson. Building Committee—N. W. Spaulding, John Crellin and S. Hirshberg. The architects of this handsome structure were Wright & Sanders. The dedicating services will take place on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be on a scale of magnificence never before witnessed in Oakland. Invitations have been extended to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Grand Lodge of Masons, Grand Consistory Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star, Masonic Veteran Association, and Past Masters' Association. The exercises will conclude with a Masonic ball in the evening in the upper and lower halls, and thus will close a memorable event in the Masonic fraternity of Oakland.

We are pleased to record the fact that new subscribers are coming in from Lodge agents in various quantities, for which we are thankful, as it shows that the efforts of those connected with the Watchman are appreciated. This confidence in our work strengthens our sinews for renewed exertions, and will incite us to fresh endeavor to make the Watchman a worthy exponent of the principles of the A. O. U. W. We would like to have others co-operate and give us good cheer all around the circle. Correspondence on subjects that would likely prove a benefit to the Order are solicited, together with Lodge items and other news that may occur in the Lodges. We here tender our sincere thanks to local agents for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they have conducted the interests of the Watchman, and commend them as worthy Workmen in the vineyard or ranks.

We notice a very excellent address delivered at a social of Anaheim Lodge, No. 85, by J. M. Gunn, and published in the *Gazette*. We regret that want of space will not allow its production in this issue, but will try and make selections in our next.

The A. O. U. W. in Nevada.

On Monday evening, Jan. 3d, it was my p[rivi]lege to be present at the installation of offi[cers] of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, of this State, and it affords me much pleasure to report to you the great success of this Lodge. Only 18 months old it has a membership of 124 brothers in good standing, and as fine a set of men as you will find anywhere.

The installation was conducted by Deputy Supreme Grand Master, J. W. Kinsley, assisted by the Past Masters of the State, and "the work" was performed without a single hitch or break, all the officers being up in their parts to such a degree of perfection that it would put to the blush many of our older Lodges in California. There were present delegates from five of the seven Lodges in Nevada, and it would have done you good to look around the large hall so well filled with such a healthy, noble looking set of men. Surely the medical examiner is not remiss in his duty, in this district, at least.

After the business of the evening, all present were invited to adjourn to the ante-room, where a sumptuous repast was spread, of which all partook with a relish that told of their ability in another direction. After supper we returned to the Lodge room, where several toasts were proposed and responded to. First, "The Supreme Lodge," was replied to by D. S. G. M. Kinsley, who set forth in most glowing terms the often unnoticed benefits of the Order, aside from the beneficiary certificate, namely, the care which ought to be, and is in many locations exercised over the widow and orphans of a deceased brother, thereby seeing that the $2,000 is made to do the most good possible for the bereaved ones, especially when that is all that is left for them to depend upon. He also spoke upon the great benefit which would accrue by making this district a separate jurisdiction. He was followed by Bro. Eastman, of Mission Lodge, No. 56, of California, who responded to "the Order in California," by telling the brothers how "Snyder went out fishing mit the boys, and burned his pringle;" being encored, he gave a moral and temperance lecture, in character, in the selection entitled "Lodge Night," which brought down the house and made the boys feel glad that we A. O. U. W.'s could go home sober and find the key hole to the front door. "Story Lodge, No. 3," was next heard from by Bro. Harris, of Virginia City, Master elect of No. 3. He dwelt especially upon the death rate in Ohio, and argued that it ought to be made a separate jurisdiction. "Ormsby, No. 4," was reported by Bro. Frank Sterling in a brief but happy manner. Bro. S. is just what his name indicates, a frank, sterling fellow, and we want plenty more like him. Bro. Hunt, of Virginia, responded to "Security Lodge, No. 7," of that city, which is the second that the D. S. G. M. has formed. "River Lodge, No. 6," of Dayton, by Bro. T. E. Picotte, and Sutro was heard from in the person of Bro. Dr. Brierly, examining physician of River Lodge. We have since learned that Sutro has its own Lodge, making the eighth in Nevada. "Gold Hill, No. 2," was then replied to by the newly installed M. W., C. H. Likins, who promised to bear his newly acquired honors as best he could, and we think that will be in an "A No. 1" manner; and last but not least, "The Order at Large," was answered by P. M. D. Thorburn, the Recorder of the Lodge. He seemed to think it a great burden for his shoulders, but we notice that in his happy, off hand way, he filled us all with enthusiasm, as does his genial presence. The music by Bro. J. O. Bennetts and assistants was good and must not be forgotten. Also the song and encore by Bro. Joe Brennen, the new Overseer. We have written, at great length but so would anybody who witnessed the success of last Monday night. And now we say that as the Order is so well represented in Nevada by live men, that she really deserves a Grand Lodge and a separate jurisdiction, and we hope Bro. G. M. Kinsley will be supported in his noble work and that the Order at large will yet have cause to be proud of the Grand Lodge of Nevada. Give the boys good times here and you will see a boom. Hector.

The Air We Breathe.

It is composed of one part of oxygen and four parts nitrogen. The former supports life, the latter extinguishes it. The more oxygen there is, the livelier, the healthier and the more joyful are we; the more nitrogen, the more sleepy and stupid and dull we become. But if all the air were oxygen, the first lighted match would wrap the world in instant flame; if all were nitrogen, the next instant there would not be upon the populated globe a single living creature. When oxygen was discovered by Priestley, nearly 80 years ago, there was great jubilation among doctors and chemists. The argument was plausible, and seemed perfectly convincing: "If oxygen is the life and health of the atmosphere, as we have found out how to make oxygen, we have only to increase the quantity in the air we breathe, in order to wake up new life, to give health to the diseased, and youth to the aged." But, on trial, it was found that it made a man a maniac or a fool, and if continued, a corpse. Various other experiments have been made to improve upon the handiwork of the Allwise Maker of the Universe, but they have been successive failures, and thinking men have long since come to the conclusion that, as there can be no improvement upon the cold water of the first creation in slaking thirst, so there can be no addition made to pure air which will better answer its life-sustaining purposes. And as there is not, in all nature, a still, warm atmosphere that does not instantly begin to degenerate decay, corruption and death, so there is no chamber of the sick, graduated to a degree, that will not hasten the end desired to be averted.

Unsinkable Ships.

A party of gentlemen interested in steam navigation lately met at North Woolwich to inspect a steam launch built on Mr. James Long's unsinkable system. The principle consists in attaching to the sides of the hull of a vessel a series of flat air-tight metallic cylinders or drums, the inner heads of which are built into and form part of the framing and inner skin of the vessel. These drums project on either side of the ship and are cased in, the under sides of the casing normally resting upon the surface of the water and becoming slightly immersed under a load. The result is a light draft with great freeboard, and it is claimed that a greater stability under canvas and a higher rate of speed under steam or sail are thereby attained, besides the advantages of greater cargo capacity, economy in construction, and, above all, unsinkableness, however damaged by collision or otherwise. The launch in question, which is only experimental, is steel built, 37 ft. in length, 6 ft. in depth, and 5 ft. 8 inches beam internally. She has 7 cylinders fitted on each side, each cylinder being 3 ft. 6 inches in diameter and 1 ft. 8 inches deep, and which give her a width on deck of 9 ft. over all. She draws 2 ft. of water without her load, and has a freeboard of 4 ft. A short run was made with the vessel, a fair rate of speed being attained, while its unsinkable character and other points were demonstrated by Mr. Long by means of a model vessel.

TOO MUCH CIGARETTE.—There is too much cigarette. The small boy has got it into his mouth, and it is using him up. The Philadelphia *Times* says physicians and other people in that city are pained by the spectacle, growing more common every day, of pale-faced lads, ranging in age from 6 to 20 years, who are puffing their little lives away in smoking. Day and night they throng the streets, where the peculiarly offensive odor generated by cigarettes made of cheap paper and bad tobacco renders their smoking as obnoxious to others as it is hurtful to themselves. Every evening before the doors of the theaters they raise a cloud of foul smoke that is equally injurious to their own rickety constitutions and to the noses of their victims. Doubtless, also, they carry their pernicious habit into their homes—when they are old enough to do so without risk of the spanking that they deserve—thus still further doing harm to themselves and making other people uncomfortable.

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal* predicts a useful future for the milkweed, which has heretofore been considered only a cumberer of the ground. Its seeds yield a finer oil than linseed; its gum can be used in place of India-rubber, and from its floss a fabric resembling Irish poplin has been made; while the young shoots are used in the spring by some people instead of asparagus, which they resemble in flavor. Now, pertinently adds the writer, if uses can be discovered for the thistle and white-weed, they may prove friends in disguise.

WISHING to pay his friend a compliment, a gentleman remarked, "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied the friend, with a melancholy smile, "she is never idle, she always finds something for me to do."

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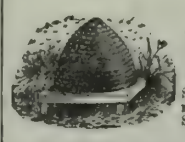
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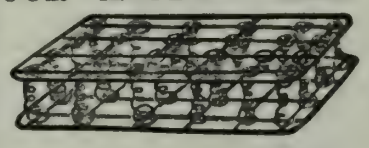


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Remarkable Echoes.

In the sepulchre of Metella, the wife of Sulla, in the Roman campagna, there is an echo which repeats five times, in different keys, and will also give back with distinctness a hexameter line which requires two and a half seconds to utter it.

On the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, an echo repeats 17 times. The speaker may scarcely be heard and yet the responses are loud and distinct, sometimes appearing to approach, at other times to come from a great distance.

Echoes equally beautiful and romantic are to be heard in our own islands. In the Abercorn family at Paisley, when the door of the chapel is shut, the reverberations are equal to the sound of thunder. If a single note is breathed, the tone ascends gradually with a multitude of echoes, until it dies in soft and bewitching murmurs. In this chapel is interred Margery, the daughter of Bruce and the wife of William Wallace.

The echo at the Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, is renowned for its effective repetition of a bugle call which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon the loudest thunders reverberate from the rock and die in seemingly endless peals along the distant mountains.

At the Castle of Simonetta, a nobleman's seat, about 20 miles from Milan, a surprising echo is produced between the two wings of the building. The report of a pistol is repeated by this echo 60 times; and Addison, who visited the place on a somewhat toggy day, when the air was unfavorable to the experiment, counted 56 repetitions. At first they were very quick, but the intervals were greater in proportion as the sound decayed. It is asserted that the sound of one musical instrument in this place resembles a great number playing in concert. This echo is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length, between which the wave of sound is reverberated from one to the other until it is entirely spent.

TANNING.—A process of improved tanning for the improved treatment of leather, is described in the technical journals. It appears in this process iron salts were originally resorted to, but no practically successful results could be obtained with it, the iron salts being found to attack the leather fiber, destroying its durability. The addition of chrome was found to be a great improvement, but the chrome and salts became partially dissolved by moisture, thus rendering it necessary to protect, by an absolutely non-soluble coating, the fibers of the leather. This end was at last attained by producing an iron and chrome soap, and it is by using this compound in a manner adapted to the purpose in view that the material is prepared, the appearance being that of ordinary leather, though somewhat lighter than bark-tanned hides. Some experiments are reported to test the value of the article produced by this method, the results proving very satisfactory; that is, the tensile-breaking strength of several specimens was found to average some 4,550 lbs. per square inch, which is about equal to that of good bark-tanned leather, the improved fabric also showing a remarkable resistance to the absorption of water.

VINEGAR.—A method employed in France, which converts cider or other liquid into vinegar much more expeditiously than do ordinary practices, prefaces the process with preparing the barrels or casks by first scalding them with water and next pouring into them boiling vinegar, rolling the barrels, and allowing them to stand on their sides two or three days, until they become thoroughly saturated with the vinegar. This preparation over, the barrels are filled about one-third full with strong, pure cider vinegar and two gallons of cider. Every eighth day thereafter two gallons of cider are added until the barrel is two-thirds full. In 14 days after the last two gallons are added the whole will have been converted into vinegar, one-half of which is now drawn off and the process of filling with cider begun again. In summer the barrels during the process of conversion are exposed to the rays of the sun, and in cold weather are stored where a uniform temperature of about 80° can be maintained.

HOW TO USE OIL-STONES.—Instead of oil, which thickens and makes the stones dirty, a mixture of glycerine and alcohol is used by many. The proportions of the mixture vary according to the instrument operated upon. An article with a large surface, a razor, for instance, sharpens best with a limpid liquid, as three parts of glycerine to one of alcohol. For a graving tool, the cutting surface of which is very small, as is also the pressure exercised on the stone in sharpening, it is necessary to employ glycerine almost pure, with but two or three drops of alcohol.

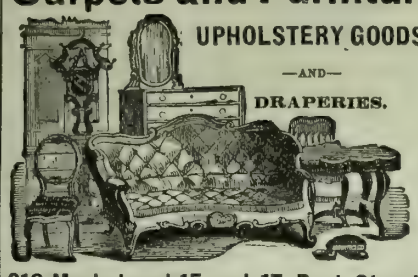
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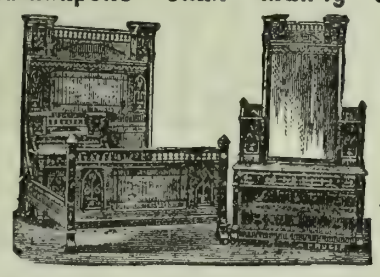
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Report of Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

OAKLAND LODGE, No. 2.—T. H. Allen, P. M. W.; H. Griffin, M. W.; M. Eadon, F.; P. White, O.; S. H. Mitchell, Rdr (re-elected); N. S. Douglas, Fin (re-elected); W. T. Hamilton, Rvr (re-elected); J. Templeton, G.; J. J. Coughlin, I. W.; K. McCrimmon, O. W., S. H. Mitchell and M. E. Ryan, Representatives to Grand Lodge. Reported by S. H. MITCHELL, Recorder.

BROOKLYN LODGE, No. 3.—V. S. Northey, M. W.; C. H. Townsend, F.; H. L. Farrier, O.; Geo. Chase (since institution of Lodge), Rdr; L. J. Rector (re-elected), Fin.; J. W. Phillips (re-elected), Rvr; Geo. Briant, G.; Thos. J. Hughes, I. W.; James Miller, O. W.; Geo. Chase (re-elected), Trustee. M. W. Fish, M. D., (since institution of Lodge), Med. Ex. L. J. Rector, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by GEO. CHASE, Recorder.

ALAMEDA, No. 5.—John Yablonsky, M. W.; Chas. Peterson, F.; J. A. Forbes, Jr., O.; C. H. Haile (re-elected, 7th term), Rdr; Wm. Sanderson (re-elected, 4th term), Fin.; F. Marcuse (re-elected, 3d term), Rvr; R. J. Cox, G.; H. L. Bishop, I. W.; R. H. Ohea, O. W.; Dr. George P. Reynolds, Med. Ex.; Wm. Sanderson, Representative to Grand Lodge. Reported by C. H. HAILE, Recorder.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 6, Oakland. — R. Woelffel, M. W.; J. J. Schutz, F.; C. J. Flatt, O.; Will G. Hawkett (re-elected, 3d term), Rdr; M. C. Lund (re-elected, 2d term), Fin.; N. B. Hoyt (re-elected, 2d term), Rvr; R. Stephens, G.; J. F. Reinhart, I. W.; E. Sullivan, O. W.; J. T. Carothers, Trustee; Dr. A. G. Anthony (re-elected, 8th term), Med. Ex. Reported by W. G. HAWKETT, Recorder.

BERKELEY LODGE, No. 10.—J. W. Bice, M. W.; C. H. Silliman, F.; S. C. Clark, O.; Frank Howard Payne, Rdr (8th term); R. G. Huston, Fin. (re-elected); C. F. Gompertz, Rvr (re-elected); N. C. Carnall, G.; Welles Whitmon, I. W.; Wm. H. Chapman, O. W.; Drs. Payne and Burdick, Med. Ex. (both re-elected).

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 11.—On Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1881, D. D. G. M. W., R. B. Nixon, assisted by P. M. W. Comperty and Payne, of Berkeley, No. 10, installed the following named officers of Temple Lodge, No. 11, located at Temescal, Alameda Co.: Wm. H. Eadon, M. W.; R. H. Young, F.; Wm. Taylor, O.; R. B. Nixon, Rdr; O. R. Morgan, Fin.; Joseph Burdette, Rvr; C. A. Stearns, G.; Louis Saar, I. W.; H. C. Babcock, O. W.; O. R. Morgan, Trustee; D. Foulkes, Med. Ex.; H. C. Babcock, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by R. B. NIXON, Recorder.

SAN LEANDRO LODGE, No. 12.—H. F. Eber, M. W.; N. G. Sturtivant, F.; Sam Filman, O.; O. H. Christie, Rdr; C. E. Case, Fin.; Rob't. Parker, Rvr; David Ury, G.; John Ravieks, I. W.; Sam Dasher, O. W.; O. H. Christie, Trustee.

FORTUNA LODGE, No. 13, Napa.—William West, M. W.; Henry Brown, F.; G. R. Walden, O., E. S. Gridley, Rdr; T. N. Mount, Fin.; B. E. Hunt, Rvr; J. W. Stephens, G.; E. Curphey, I. W.; Robert Corlett, O. W.; T. R. Parker, Trustee; A. H. Dodge and J. W. Hostetler, Med. Ex.; A. D. Stockford, J. W. Hostetler, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by E. S. GRIDLEY, Recorder.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 15, St. Helena.—C. A. Gardner, M. W.; J. W. McMillin, F.; Thos. Greer, O.; J. H. Allison, Rdr; J. H. Stever, Fin.; D. B. Carver, Rvr; L. H. McGeorge, G.; O. K. Nickerson, I. W.; Theo. Kurpinskey, O. W.; H. E. Alden, Trustee; F. W. Coleman, Med. Ex.; S. P. Conner, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. H. ALLISON, Recorder.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 17.—J. W. Lowry, M. W.; P. V. Baker, F.; S. Soper, O.; Geo. Fetherston, Rdr; A. Schroder, Fin.; H. Rich, Rvr; J. D. Moffatt, G.; M. Castro, I. W.; Henry Burgess, O. W.; A. McDonald, Trustee; Drs. Thune and Caldwell, Med. Ex.; Geo. Fetherston, L. Finigan, A. P. Murgotten, Geo. Lendrum, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by GEO. FETHERSTON, Recorder.

HAYWARDS LODGE, No. 18.—A. Harrington, M. W.; A. Bradford, F.; Jas. McCoy, O.; Wm. Pearce, Rdr; J. G. Cooper, Fin.; J. D. Austin, Rvr; M. C. Hamer, G.; Gus. Lacunah, I. W.; J. Davis, O. W.; Alex. Allen, Trustee; J. G. Cooper, Med. Ex.; Ed. O. Webb, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by FRANK M. DALLAM.

SAUCELITO LODGE, No. 20.—T. H. Wentworth, M. W.; J. Holthusen, F.; Robt. Rutherford, O.; T. P. Powers, Rdr; Geo. J. Hood, F.; J. B. Baraty, Rvr; H. H. Eames, G.; Chas. E. Walferdingen, I. W.; W. Rutherford, O. W.; Wm. Jenningson, Trustee; Dr. Simpson, Med. Ex. Reported by T. P. POWERS, Recorder.

STOCKTON LODGE, No. 23.—Geo. Lissendon, M. W.; John W. Payne, F.; F. A. Trefran, O.; Eugene Lehe, Rdr; J. M. La Rue, Fin.; Geo. E. Weller, Rvr; W. C. Matteson, G.; Dennis Visher, I. W.; J. C. Bowden, O. W.; J. Robinson, Trustee; L. E. Cross and Thos. Phillips, Med. Ex.; J. R. Williams, J. V. Ball, W. M. Trivett, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by EUGENE LEHE, Recorder.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 25.—Geo. F. Bradbury, M. W.; Geo. W. Fox, F.; Albert Hanson, O.; Geo. H. Buck, Rdr; J. W. Glennan, Fin.; S. E. Davis, Rvr; Jas. Spafford, G.; Peter Hansen, I. W.; Thos. Dugan, O. W.; Leonard Fisher, Trustee; G. F. Bradbury, Med. Ex. Reported by WM. T. CLARK.

GILROY LODGE, No. 26.—Amos Robinson, M. W.; Geo. E. Hersey, F.; L. A. Whitehurst, O.; V. Basignano, Rdr; J. W. Beane, Fin; F. Gunzendorfer, Rvr; H. M. Briggs, G.; Wm. T. Onyon, I. W.; F. Vetterline, O. W.; F. W. Blake, Trustee; H. M. Briggs, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by JAS. L. DRUM.

SANTA ROSA LODGE, No. 28.—F. M. Lyons, M. W.; John Miller, F.; W. A. S. Holt, O.; Johns Berka, Rdr; E. E. Morrow, Fin.; S. B. Gardner, Rvr; J. M. McReynolds, G.; M. V. Vanderhoof, I. W.; W. H. Hassett, O. W.; R. P. Smith, Jr., Med. Ex.; S. T. Coulter, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by JOHNS BERKA, Recorder.

PETALUMA LODGE, No. 29.—W. R. Veale, M. W.; J. E. Givinn, F.; M. Keating, O.; P. F. Morehouse, Rdr; C. S. Farquar, Fin.; J. C. Wickersham, Rvr; C. Kubie, G.; E. Fadden, I. W.; A. T. Johnson, O. W.; J. Fritsch, Trustee; Dr. J. B. Christie, Med. Ex.; S. J. Hopkins and S. Ellesworth, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported By P. F. MOREHOUSE, Recorder.

HEALDSBURG LODGE, No. 31.—R. H. Warfield, M. W.; A. G. Burnett, F.; C. A. Morrill, O.; J. Luedke, Rdr; R. D. Moore, Fin.; J. L. Bates, Rvr; Wm. Tull, G.; P. Ryan, I. W.; W. H. Nosler, O. W.; C. D. Carter, Trustee; J. R. Swisher, Med. Ex.; L. A. Jordan, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

CLOVERDALE LODGE, No. 32. — Chas. F. French, M. W.; J. B. Cooley, F.; E. A. Hoadley, O.; Isadore Abrahams, Rdr; J. A. Carrie, Fin.; J. F. Hoadley, Rvr; N. Rowe, G.; W. Schioietzer, I. W.; W. D. Sink, O. W.; R. S. Markell, Med. Ex.; J. F. Hoadley, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. F. FRENCH.

LAKEPORT LODGE, No. 34.—P. M. Daly, M. W.; J. Banks, F.; James Laycock, O.; G. W. Wilson, Rdr; G. W. Wilson, Fin.; John A. Kelly, Rvr; S. Ballenger, G.; James Rippey, I. W.; D. L. Woodrum, O. W.; R. W. Crump (long term), J. Banks, to fill vacancy), Trustees; H. J. Crumpton, Med. Ex.; R. W. Crump, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by G. W. WILSON, Recorder.

OAK LEAF LODGE, No. 35. Oakland.—J. J. Jones, M. W.; J. W. Osborn, F.; W. J. Wilkinson, O.; M. S. Baker, Rdr; D. S. Hirshberg, Fin.; Jos. Harris, Rvr; Thos. Bradley, G.; C. S. Lane, I. W.; D. Markel, O. W.; J. Tyrell, Trustee; S. G. Tucker, Med. Ex.; D. S. Hirshberg, E. J. Webster, C. K. Robinson, C. H. Dunton, J. A. C. Macdonald, Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

MARYSVILLE LODGE, No. 38.—J. B. Fuller, M. W.; F. L. Krause, F.; F. A. Grass, O.; J. H. Schaffer, Rdr; J. C. Syfert, Fin.; W. H. Roff, Rvr; Chas. Bedeau, G.; W. T. Gore, I. W.; A. M. Kinney, O. W.; D. P. Derrickson, Trustee; A. B. Caldwell and D. Powell, Med. Exs.; J. H. Flint and B. Eilerman, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. H. SHAFFER, Recorder.

SUTTER LODGE, No. 39.—S. McClure, M. W.; E. C. Kimball, F.; C. J. White, O.; G. W. Alberti, Rdr; D. E. Hamblen, Fin.; A. B. Van Arsdale, Rvr; Thos. Brophy, G.; S. L. Hamlin, I. W.; J. M. Thomas, O. W.; E. C. Kimball, Trustee; N. S. Hamlin, Med. Ex.; M. C. Barney, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by G. W. ALBERTI, Recorder.

OROVILLE LODGE, No. 40.—Archie McNeal, M. W.; Louis Simons, F.; Thos. Atchinson, O.; G. B. Springer, Rdr; R. de Lancie, Fin.; Ezra Marks, Rvr; L. S. Welch, G.; John C. Grey, I. W.; J. H. Martin, O. W.; J. C. Grey, Trustee; Drs. Miller and Jenkens, Med. Ex. Reported by A. MCDERMOTT.

WATSONVILLE LODGE, No. 45.—W. A. Patterson, M. W.; J. F. Curno, F.; G. S. Hamilton, O.; O. S. Tuttle, Rdr; R. W. Eaton, Fin.; Geo. Pardee, Rvr; Darfortth Porter, G.; J. A. Thurber, I. W.; J. Schmidt, O. W.; J. W. Linscott, Trustee; W. A. Patterson, Med. Ex.; S. F. Dodson, Representative to Grand Lodge. Reported by O. S. TUTTLE, Recorder.

SANTA CRUZ LODGE, No. 46.—John B. Moulton, M. W.; Wilber Huntington, F.; James O. Wanzer, O.; Oscar L. Gordon, Rdr; Frank D. Scott, Fin.; Benj. Knight, Jr., M. D., Rvr; C. Van Wagner, G.; L. S. Sherman, I. W.; C. D. Alarcon, O. W.; H. Fay, Trustee; Benj. Knight, M. D., Med. Ex.; Oscar L. Gordon, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by OSCAR L. GORDON, Recorder.

SAUSAL LODGE, No. 47, Salinas.—H. Samuels, M. W.; S. Lean, F.; W. F. Treat, O.; Walter St John, Rdr; Geo. W. Hatch, Fin.; R. L. Porter, Rvr; E. Reinhardt, G.; C. Johnson, I. W.; H. S. Ball, O. W.; S. W. Conklin, Trustee; E. K. Abbott, Med. Ex.; H. S. Ball, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. ST JOHN, Recorder.

DIXON LODGE, No. 50.—Chas. Donoho, M. W.; James Frazell, F.; Geo. W. King, O.; Edward Weihe, Rdr; J. H. Rice, Fin.; Robert Harkinson, Rvr; William Ilgner, G.; Morris Stenge, I. W.; S. R. Shelford, O. W.; Dr. Harvey, Med. Ex.; A. J. Buckles, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by CHAS. DONOHO, M. W.

GRASS VALLEY LODGE, No. 51.—Wm. Carlyon, M. W.; W. T. Rule, F.; Geo. Thompson, O.; J. M. Wiley, Rdr; Felix Schrakamp, Fin.; J. D. Meek, Rvr; M. Argall, G.; Saml. Mitchell, I. W.; J. P. Hilliard, O. W.; W. T. Rule, Trustee; L. R. Webster and W. C. Jones, Med. Ex.; Thos. Dunkley, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. M. WILEY, Recorder.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 52.—Wm. Powell, M. W.; John A. Rapp, F.; John E. Isaac, O.; Geo. A. Gray, Rdr; John F. Hook, Fin.; Wm. C. Groves, Rvr; Charles E Mulloy, G.; James W. Robinson, I. W.; Charles F. Schwartz, O. W.; J. D. White (12 months), C. E. Mulloy (6 months), Trustees; Dr. H. S. Welch, Med. Ex.; Charles E. Mulloy, P. W. M., Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by GEO. A. GRAY, Recorder.

LOS ANGELES LODGE, No. 55.—W. Deveroux, M. W.; S. Stoll, F.; P. W. Dooner, O.; C. H. White (re-elected), Rdr; S. J. Mathes (re-elected), Fin.; John McCrea (re-elected), Rvr; A. Cobler, G.; L. Mayer, I. W.; W. S. Allen, O. W.; H. Hiller, Trustee; W. W. Ross, Med. Ex.; C. F. Smurr, Jas. Velsir, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. H. WHITE, Recorder.

CHICO LODGE, No. 58.—P. M. W., Dr. B. F. Clarke; A. F. Blood, M. W.; H. B. Davidson, F.; G. H. Stewart, O.; A. J. Brown (re-elected), Rdr; J. J. Hassell (re-elected), Fin.; H. W. Fuller (re-elected), Rvr; N. P. Fuller (re-elected), G.; G. A. Lowell, I. W.; J. W. Clark (re-elected), O. W.; J. O. Rusby (re-elected), Trustee; G. W. Davis, Med. Ex.; J. F. Watkins, Dr. G. W. Davis, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by A. J. BROWN, Recorder.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 60, San Francisco. B. H. Schunhoff, M. W.; Chas. E. Langham, F.; Fred Cost, O.; N. Goldsmith, Rdr; L. Meininger, Fin.; F. Uri, Rvr; Chas. Zinkand, G.; James Davidson, I. W.; John Lauer, O. W.; Adolph Roth, Trustee; S. L. Orr, Med. Ex.; R. A. Lindsay, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by A. GOLDSMITH, Recorder.

VESPER LODGE, No. 62, Livermore.—Jno. Aylward, M. W.; R. W. Graham, F.; C. W. Bradshaw, O.; Geo. W. Brock, Rdr; G. E. Kennedy, Fin; F. Mally, Rvr; G. Jahnigan, G.; Jas. Munon, I. W.; H. Baily, O. W.; Drs. Jarrett & Taylor, Med. Ex. Reported by G. W. BROCK, Recorder.

INDUSTRY LODGE No. 63, Pleasanton.—Wm. F. Ladwig, M. W.; C. E. Merwin, F.; August Harnes, O.; Andrew Hewitt, Rdr; C. B. Steane, Fin; Joseph Derendinger, Rvr; H. O. Weller, G.; John Goyetted, I. W.; Jurgan Kruse, O. W.; Cyrus Bass, Med. Ex.; Herman Detjens, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by ANDREW HEWITT.

COLUSA LODGE, No. 66.—A. M. Pearsall, M. W.; J. W. Beatty, F.; M. T. Gratz, O.; O. Robinson, Rdr, W. E. Norris, Fin.; J. F. Rich, Rvr; F. Z. Smith, G.; J. T. Lopez, I. W.; H. Miller, O. W.; J. H. Pope, Trustee; J. M. Banks, Med. Ex.; Oscar Robinson, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by O. ROBINSON, Recorder.

GRIDLEY LODGE, No. 67, installed officers for the ensuing term, Monday night, as follows: R. E. Taylor, P. M. W.; J. G. Lewis, M. W.; T. R. Sligar, G. F.; J. T. Harris, O.; J. H. Gunn, Recorder; G. H. Norman, Fin.; C. J. Walsh, Rvr; Charles Hull, G. The Lodge is flourishing nicely and has an active membership of 36.

READING LODGE, No. 72.—F. M. Swasey, M. W.; S. A. J. Eckles, F.; Jas. Ashfield, O.; D. A. Sloan, Rdr; J. M. Gleaves, Fin.; N. Breslauer, Rvr; J. R. Lewis, G.; L. Mullen, I. W.; O. J. Lawry, O. W.; F. M. Swasey, Trustee; Dr. O. J. Lawry, Med. Ex.; George Groves, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by D. A. SLOAN, Recorder.

MERCED LODGE, No. 74.—James Leonard, M. W.; G. D. Cross, F.; S. W. Geis, G.; T. C. Law, Rdr; W. M. Sell, Fin.; A. J. Rosenthal, Rvr; John Naffziger, G.; E. T. Dixon, I. W.; J. H. Hardin, O. W.; A. H. Dauchy, Trustee; Drs. Washington and Rucker, Med. Exs.; A. Zirker, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by T. C. LAW, Recorder.

VALLEJO LODGE, No. 75.—R. B. Barr, P. M. W.; A. L. Hathaway, M. W.; J. O. Edgecombe, F.; J. W. Williams, O; W. R. Cox, Jr. (re-elected, 3d term), Rdr; Frank T. Winchell (re-elected, 3d term), Fin.; A. S. Carman (re-elected, 3d term), Rvr; W. H. Kenyon, G.; John Smith, I. W.; W. H. Taylor, O. W.; Wm. McWilliams, Trustee; Jas. Frost, Med. Ex.

LOS GATOS, No. 76.—J. W. Miller, M. W.; John Eckson, F.; H. U. Ball, O.; Thos. Wm. Cox, Rdr; David Black, Fin.; J. E. Chase, Rvr; Severn Dahl, G.; John McCoy, I. W.; Arthur Murphy, O. W.; H. U. Ball, Trustee. Reported by THOS. WM. COX, Recorder.

ALVISO LODGE, No. 77.—W. H. French, M. W.; C. W. Love, F.; J. W. Meads, O.; F. Wells, Rdr; J. Karr, Fin.; M. D. French, Rvr; C. L. McComas, G.; P. Borden, I. W.; J. B. Hart, O. W.; J. W. Meads, Trustee; Dr. A. J. Cory, Med. Ex. Reported by W. H. FRENCH, M. W.

TULARE LODGE, No. 78.—J. O. Lovejoy, M. W.; J. Goldman, F.; J. L. Barnes, O.; C. F. Hall, Rdr; A. T. Cotton, Fin.; G. G. Buckland, Rvr; A. Steinkellner, G.; J. Sternweis, I. W.; G. W. Mitchelltree, O. W.; J. Goldman, Trustee; Dr. L. D. Murphy, Med. Ex.; F. A. Lewis, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. F. HALL, Recorder.

SACRAMENTO LODGE, No. 80.—W. I. Orth, M. W.; W. H. H. Willey, F.; Fred. Dustman, O.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, Rdr; M. R. Beard, Fin.; A. S. Hopkins, Rvr; J. M. Tenbrook, G.; George A. Walker, I. W.; D. Pearce, O. W.; L. A. Upson, Trustee; W. A. Hughson, Med. Ex.; Ora N. Cronkite, John F. Farnsworth and Grove L. Johnson, Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Reported by GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Recorder.

JUSTICE LODGE, No. 81, Bakersfield.—F. S. Wallace, M. W.; H. H. Fish, F.; Dr. L. Stern, O.; Alonzo Coons, Rdr; H. F. Condict, Fin; B. Brundage, Rvr; A. S. Hoffman, G.; J. W. Cover, I. W.; W. A. Chittenden, O. W.; A. J. Ritter, Trustee; Dr. L. Stern, Med. Ex.; Geo. H. Taylor, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by ALONZO COONS, Recorder.

SANTA ANA LODGE, No. 82.—C. A. Bowers, M. W.; H. Jessen, F.; J. J. Tichenel, O.; Geo. E. Freeman, Rdr; H. O. Parton, Fin.; W. T. Brown, Rvr; C. A. Mosher, G.; A. D. Edgerly, I. W.; M. J. Bundy, O. W.; M. J. Bunday, Trustee; J. A. Crane, Med. Ex.; Frank Monaghan, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. A. MOSHER, Recorder.

ANAHEIM LODGE, No. 85.—C. E. Leonard, M. W.; A. Rimpan, F.; T. S. Grimshaw, O.; J. M. Guinn, Rdr; E. M. Ferguson, Fin.; B. F. Seibert, Rvr; R. A. Ferguson, G.; C. Hilmer, I. W.; Geo. Bauer, O. W.; R. Melrose, Trustee; G. H. Baily and R. A. Ferguson, Med. Exs.; B. F. Seibert, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. M. GUINN, Recorder.

DURHAM LODGE, No. 87.—G. R. Hill, M. W.; John Nichols, F.; Peter Jones, O.; I. H. Locey, Rdr; T. V. Temple, Fin.; W. W. Durham, Rvr; Dan. Matheson, G.; H. C. White, I. W.; N. A. Dibble, O. W.; Peter Jones, Trustee; Dr. Clark, Med. Ex. Reported by I. H. LOCEY, Recorder.

UNIVERSITY LODGE, No. 88, Berkeley.—Henry L. Whitney, M. W.; D. C. Lord, F.; Thos. Hann, O.; J. G. Wright, Rdr; P. Sheridan, Fin.; Henry Ayer, Rvr; John Squires, G., G. A. Embury, I W.; L. Gottshall, O. W.; Thos Hann, Trustee; W. M. Brown, Med. Ex.; B. T. Conger, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. G. WRIGHT, Recorder.

ELMIRA LODGE, No. 89.—N. B. Bassett, M. W.; Wm. George, F.; P. Cargill, O.; J. H. Barrett, Rdr; S. A. Cripps, Fin.; Wm. Cachnan, Rvr; C. M. Schnee, G.; H. H. Cripps, I. W.; M. C. Thompson, O. W.; P. Cargill, Med. Ex.; J. H. Barrett, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Installed Jan. 1, 1881, by W. W. Cripps, P. M. W. There is no Deputy in this district, he having left for parts unknown. Reported by J. H. BARRETT, Recorder.

CARQUINEZ LODGE, No. 90, Martinez.—J. A. Littlefield, M. W.; R. M. Jones, F.; A. L. Hewett, O.; Francis Williams, Rdr; W. J. Douglas, Fin.; E. E. Webster, Rvr; F. Coleman, G.; H. Raap, I. W.; John Leffler, O. W.; J. Leffler, Med. Ex. Reported by F. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

PT. TIMBER LODGE, No. 92.—Geo. W. T. Carter, M. W.; P. Weise, F.; Wm. A. Fotheringham, O.; Wm. H. Johnston, Rdr; C. J. Preston, Fin.; A. Plumley, Rvr; Isaac Huey, G.; H. Wilkening, I. W.; Geo. Cople, O. W.; A. Plumley, Trustee. Reported by WM. H. JOHNSTON, Recorder.

RELIANCE LODGE, No. 93, Alvarado.—W. T. Ralph, M. W.; F. R. Stokes, F.; A. Bane, O.; O. L. Southwick, Rdr; G. R. Smith, Fin.; C. R. Nauret, Rvr; P. Mathews, G.; P. Gilbert, I. W.; S. Sandholdt, O. W.; J. W. Robertson, Trustee; C. H. Allen, Med. Ex.; J. B. Sherk, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. T. RALPH, M. W.

BENICIA LODGE, No. 94.—A. Dalton, M. W.; A. L. Roberts, F.; E. F. Soule, O.; J. Binnington, Rdr; V. Newmark, Fin.; J. G. Johnson, Rvr; C. W. Trumbull, G.; B. Reindahl, I. W.; R. F. Marshall, O. W.; J. G. Johnson, Trustee; V. Newmark, Med. Ex.; E. A. Randlett, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. BINNINGTON, Recorder.

PLACER LODGE, No. 95, Newcastle.—Ed. B. Silva, M. W.; Barry Mitchell, F.; S. F. Woodworth, O.; A. G. Abbott, Rdr; Geo. D. Kellogg, Fin.; H. F. Albee, Rvr; G. L. Threlkel, G.; Lee N. Lathrop, I. W.; E. W. Culver, O. W.; Ed. B. Silver, Trustee; J. M. Frey, Med. Ex.; G. D. Kellogg, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by A. G. ABBOTT, Recorder.

SAN BENITO LODGE, No. 96.—A. J. Holloway, M. W.; H. B. Harris, F.; B. S. Rector, O.; A. Recard, Rdr; D. C. Hoffman, Fin.; Wm. F. Dalzell, Rvr; A. J. Craw, G.; D. H. Crevling, I. W.; F. Sperber, O. W.; G. P. Griffith, Trustee; F. O. Nash, M. D., L. R. Howard, M. D., Med. Ex.; J. G. Hamilton, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by A. RECARD, Recorder.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 97, Auburn.—W. Hunt, P. M. W.; B. T. Morse, M. W.; A. Hinkle, F.; F. A. Edler, O.; Byron Lanyon, Rdr; J. H. Wills, Fin.; W. B. Lardner, Rvr; J. H. Rittinger, G.; O. F. Seavey, I. W.; Wm. Smith, O. W.; J. H. Rittinger, Trustee; E. L. Shakleton, Med. Ex. Installed by Byron Lanyon, P. M. W. Byron Lanyon, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by O. F. SEAVEY.

COLFAX LODGE, No. 99.—M. Lobner, M. W.; S. A. Richardson, F.; J. D. Nash, O.; Jno. Butler, Rdr; W. B. Storey, Fin.; W. B. Hayford, Rvr; J. M. Graham, G.; A. G. Miller, I. W.; D. Ingersoll, O. W.; W. B. Storey, Trustee; Dr. R. F. Rooney, Med. Ex.; R. F. Rooney, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by JOHN BUTLER, Recorder.

GUARDIAN LODGE, No. 100, Dutch Flat.—E. H. Kellogg, M. W.; J. S. Prewett, F.; A. A. Ferguson, O.; O. H. Lee, Rdr; A. D. Pittman, Fin.; C. A. Barrett. Rvr; James Nott, G.; Frank Smith, I. W.; G. B. Chadwick, O. W.; F. M. Chadbourn, Trustee; O. H. Lee, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by O. H. LEE, Recorder.

CASTROVILLE LODGE, No. 103.—L. Meyer, M. W.; I. K. Brokaw, F.; Jesse Wilhoit, O.; Jos. Merritt, Rdr; John Parker, Fin; T. Wood, Rvr; W. A. Evans, G.; A. E. Dale, I. W.; J. C. Clark, O. W.; J. B. Castro, Trustee; Dr. John Parker, Med. Ex.; J. M. Pomber, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by JOS. MERRITT, Recorder.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 105, Truckee.—R. H. Chandler, M. W.; I. F. Moore, F.; John Hyslop, O.; B. F. Tackaberry, Rdr; J. B. Giffin, Fin.; J. L. Lewison, Rvr; F. Rabel, G.; G. W. Dunster, I. W.; C. F. Byrne, O. W.; Wm. Curless, Med. Ex.; J. T. Merr, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by B. F. TACKABERRY, Recorder.

LODI LODGE, No. 108.—J. L. Siefkes, M. W.; Robert Taylor, F.; C. W. Elkins, O.; T. J. Clapp, Rdr; T. B. Geffroy, Fin.; G. W. Miller, Rvr; T. L. Jones, G.; W. Aldrich, I. W.; H. W. Schacker, O. W.; F. M. Green, Trustee; E. A. Burchard, Med. Ex.; T. J. Clapp, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. L. SIEFKES.

FOLSOM LODGE, No. 109.—J. H. Wallace, M. W.; Stephen Foster, F.; W. A. Ford, O.; F. C. Durant, Rdr; M. R. Riddle, Fin.; Jacob Hyman, Rvr; J. Gable, G.; J. Odell, I. W.; R. Stoacher, O. W.; H. L. Hastings, Trustee; F. C. Durant, Med. Ex. Reported by W. H. FORD.

BAY CITY LODGE, No. 111, Eureka.—Walter Pierce, M. W.; R. B. Dickson, F.; Thomas Johnson, O.; Fred. W. Bell, Rdr; J. E. Barnard, Fin.; Wm. Wallace, Rvr; J. J. Fox, G.; James Brown, I. W.; Geo. H. Shaw, O. W.; J. Kimball, Trustee. Dr. Gasso and Dr. Davis, Med. Ex.; John A. Watson, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by FRED. W. BELL, Recorder.

EMPIRE LODGE, No. 112, Modesto.—Henry Lewis, M. W.; Asa S. Fulkerth, F.; John McCoy, O.; Edward P. Grant, Rdr; A. K. Pritchett, Fin.; Thomas Wallace, Rvr; P. Grenfell, G.; S. R. Prescott, I. W.; M. Adams, O. W.; S. R. Prescott, Trustee; W. J. Wilhite, Med. Ex.; Charles Maxwell, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by E. P. GRANT, Recorder.

GAULT LODGE, No. 113.—G. W. Noble, M. W.; O. N. Bartlett, F.; J. K. McKinstry, O.; Todd Martin, Rdr; Jas. Ferguson, Fin.; J. H. Sawyer, Rvr; J. W. Beckwith, G.; C. I. Randall, I. W.; G. Maxfield, O. W.; O. N. Bartlett, Trustee; Dr. C. Montague, Med. Ex.; J. Brewster, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by T. MARTIN, Recorder.

GRAND ISLAND LODGE, No. 116.—W. H. Brown, M. W.; E. F. Peast, F.; E. F. Green, O.; E. Gilmour, Rdr; C. W. Bethel, Fin.; C. C. Hicok, Rvr; Ed. Winship, G.; J. Henderholtz, I. W.; R. M. Rockholt, O. W.; W. H. Brown, Trustee; Drs. Banks and C. H. Gibbon, Med. Exs.; A. A. Thayer, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by E. F. PEAST, F.

EL DORADO LODGE, No. 118., Placerville.—O. V. Morris, M. W.; J. C. Marsh, F.; H. B. Turman (3d term), Rdr; J. J. Wonderly (4th term), Fin.; J. W. Dench (4th term), Rvr; Pierre Vignaut, G.; Baptista Papina, I. W.; S. J. Aldin, O. W.; T. Fraser, Trustee; E. H. Zwisler, Med. Ex. Owing to a mistaken ruling there was no Overseer elected at the election of officers; the absence of the brother then declared to have been elected at the first ballot, caused the Lodge to defer any action in the matter until he was present. There were four ballots taken on Overseer. Seneca Davis, Representative to Grand Lodge. Reported by H. B. TURMAN, Recorder.

FOREST LODGE, No. 124.—R. P. Mott, M. W.; A. Reed, F.; H. Honold (re-elected), O.; D. F. Jones (re-elected), Rdr; J. W. Cameron (re-elected), Fin.; E. A. Meily (re-elected), Rvr; D. Finane, G.; S. R. Stephenson, I. W.; F. H. Campbell, O. W.; S. R. Stephenson, Trustee; Dr. R. S. Weston, Josiah Lefever, Med. Ex.; F. H. Campbell, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by D. F. JONES, Recorder.

SIERRA CITY LODGE, No. 125.—J. M. Gorham, M. W.; G. H. Sunderhose, F.; A. L. Moore, O.; J. Giurovich, Rdr; T. T. Mooney, Fin.; I. Martineth, Rvr; M. F. Pires; G.; R. Andina, I. W.; T. J. Bendixen, O. W.; H. Busch, Trustee; Dr. J. J. Sawyer, Med. Ex.; G. H. Abbe, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. GIUROVICH, Recorder.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 126, S. F.—H. H. Mayhew, P. M. W.; Sam. Booth, M. W.; Chas. J. Maurer, O.; A. T. Ruthrauff, Rdr; John S. Rolls, Fin.; C. R. Dempster, Rvr; J. F. Jenness, G.; Geo. A. Bordwell, I. W.; O. B. Woolhouse, O. W.; Edwin Goodall, Trustee; Drs. A. L. Sobey and Chas. H. Steele, Med. Exs.

MUD SPRINGS LODGE, No. 128.—T. G. Worth, M. W.; C. H. Pavey, F.; J. Knisley, O.; J. A. Fisher, Rdr; C. T. Roussin, Fin.; T. A. Galt, Rvr; J. C. Petitt, G.; A. J. Warf, I. W.; S. A. Lane, O. W.; G. J. Brown, Med. Ex.; G. J. Brown, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. A. FISHER, Recorder.

QUINCY LODGE, No. 129.—J. D. Goodwin, M. W.; A. W. Keddin, F.; L. F. Cate, O.; B. B. Hughes, Rdr; W. T. Byers, Fin.; P. L. Hallsted, Rvr; E. Garner, G.; W. E. Ward, I. W.; James Larison, O. W.; H. N. Hapgood, Med. Ex. Reported by B. B. HUGHES, Recorder.

WILMINGTON LODGE, No. 130.—W. H. Ormsby, P. M. W.; N. De Jausserand (re-elected), M. W.; W. J. Maxwell, F.; H. Jacoby, O.; J. F. C. Johnson (re-elected, 3d term), Rdr; J. V. Sylva, Fin.; George Deaver, Rvr; H. Oliver (re-elected), G.; M. Mahar (re-elected), I. W.; W. W. Baree, O. W.; J. C. Brooks, Trustee; A. M. McFarland, Med. Ex.; N. De Jausserand, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. F. C. JOHNSON, Recorder.

BANNER LODGE, No. 131, Plymouth.—Dr. A. C. Smith, M. W.; R. M. Gilmore, F.; T. W. Reed, O.; J. Steinmetz, Rdr; L. G. Norris, Fin.; J. Little, Rvr; J. B. Weston, G.; L. W. Schneider, I. W.; W. H. Kelly, O. W.; J. Bliss, Trustee; A. C. Smith, Med. Ex.; J. Steinmetz, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by A. C. SMITH, M. W.

PLUMAS LODGE, No. 132.—J. D. Compton, M. W.; R. W. Young, F.; R. A. Gray, O.; W. D. Fletcher, Rdr; J. S. Bransford, Fin.; T. Treleaven, Rvr; G. W. Gulliver, G.; E. C. Bigelow, I. W.; Wm. Manson, Trustee; R. A. Gray, Med. Ex.; James Drysdale, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. D. FLETCHER, Recorder.

AMADOR LODGE, No. 133.—L. T. Lewis, M. W.; J. B. Bastian, F.; O. M. Giles, O.; J. L. Mayon, Rdr; J. A. Greenwood, Fin.; John R. Johns, Rvr; Jas. F. Parks, G.; E. W. Scott, I. W.; J. W. Waters, O. W.; J. R. Johns, Trustee; T. H. and J. L. Mayon, Med. Ex.; Jas. F. Parks, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. L. MAYON, Recorder.

LAUREL LODGE, No. 134.—T. B. Sanders, M. W.; M. P. Chamberlin, F.; W. T. Masten, O.; W. H Crane, Rdr; W. P. Hall, Fin.; J. W. Hendrick, Rvr; L. E. Winchester, G.; Jesse Cole, I. W.; J. C. Coalmon, O. W.; M. P. Chamberlin and W. D. Groton, Med. Exs.; W. H. Crane, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. H. CRANE, Recorder.

SPENCEVILLE LODGE, No. 137.—H. Mosebach. M. W.; J. B. Sanders, F.; S. Davey, O.; Geo. C. Graves, Rdr; B. F. Steese, Fin.; W. H. Payne, Rvr; Thos. Maxwell, G.; O. Woehler, I. W.; S. Waterman, O. W.; O. Walker, Trustee; Dr. L. Melton, Med. Ex. Reported by H. MOSEBACH.

JACKSON LODGE, No. 138.—George Moore, M. W.; J. E. Reaves, F.; Silas Perry, O.; B. H. Schacht, Rdr; A. Z. Bales, Fin.; E. Muldoon, Rvr; Geo. Folger, G.; Patrick Kelly, I. W.; Wm. Avala, O. W.; E. G. Freeman, Trustee; Dr. C. Y. Brown, Med. Ex. Reported by B. H. SCHACHT, Recorder.

IONE VALLEY LODGE, No. 141.—C. F. Williams, M. W.; J. A. Moffett, F.; Frank Frates, O.; J. F. Stewart, Rdr; G. H. Dunlap, Fin.; J. Marchant, Rvr; C. J. Flynn, G.; E. D. Farron, I. W.; H. F. Hall, O. W.; M. Isaaks, Trustee; E. D. Farron, Med. Ex. Reported by A. M. BARRETT, Recorder.

SHARON LODGE, No. 142, Brownsville.—A. J. Hankins, M. W.; A. J. Kumle, F.; D. McLauren, O.; S. Kinsey, Rdr; D. W. Albert, Fin.; T. M. Hawley, Rvr; W. J. Sevey, G.; Thos. Morrison, I. W.; J. S. Iler, O. W.; T. M. Hawley, Trustee; E. J. R. De Turbeville, Med. Ex.; E. K. Hill, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by S. KINSEY, Recorder.

BODIE LODGE, No. 143.—S. B. Ferguson, M. W.; G. S. Morgan, F.; J. B. Marshall, O.; L. N. Snyder, Rdr; R. G. Preshaw, Fin.; N. S. Warren, Rvr; G. W. Alexander, G.; James Swinburn, I. W.; Victor Mello, O. W.; R. L. Peterson (short term), Trustee; D. L. Deal, Med. Ex.; Jos. J. Falkinham, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by L. N. SNYDER, Recorder.

GOLDEN STAR LODGE, No. 144, Volcano.—G. W. Parker, M. W.; Wm. Liversage, F.; G. A. Parker, O.; G. C. Taylor, Rdr; P. A. Clute, Fin.; J. Coleman, Rvr; Orsini Tam, G.; James Rooney, I. W.; John Miller, O. W.; F. S. Powell, Med. Ex. Reported by F. J. CLEVELAND, Recorder.

MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 145, San Bernardino.—C. E. Lehman, M. W.; F. D. Mitchell, F.; D. G. Whiting, O.; R. A. Davis, Rdr; O. B. Peck, Fin.; R. H. King, Rvr; N. D. Valentine, G.; N. B. Hale, I. W.; J. D. Faris, O. W.; R. T. Blow, Trustee; W. R. Fox, Med. Ex.; N. D. Valentine, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by JAS. A. NOYES.

NICOLAUS LODGE, No. 146.—Fred. S. Clements, M. W.; J. T. Leary, F.; D. H. Howlett, O.; Fred. B. Noyes, Rdr; J. W. Lee, Fin.; J. Haliker, Rvr; D. R. Redfield, G.; H. B. Corliss, I. W.; A. J. Wagner, O. W.; C. E. Bevan, Trustee; S. C. Crossman, Med. Ex.; C. E. Bevan, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by F. B. NOYES, Recorder.

KNIGHTS LODGE, No. 147, Grafton.—A. Kness, M. W.; W. T. Knox, F.; H. E. Fairchild, O.; W. M. Dameron, Rdr; T. J. Goin, Fin.; W. Hanery, Rvr; J. H. Arnold, G.; D. Plunner, I. W.; M. L. McGriff, O. W.; W. G. Griffin, Trustee; Dr. J. Clark, Med. Ex.; J. A. Black, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. M. DAMERON, Recorder.

CHARITY LODGE, No. 148, San Andreas.—N. M. Redmond, M. W.; J. F. Treat, F.; J. F. Washburn, O.; J. A. Foster, Rdr; C. L. Chase, Fin.; A. Fredbinger, Rvr; J. Saleido, G.; H. Watson, I. W.; F. M. Reddick, O. W.; Dr. Wm. Murphy, Med. Ex.; J. B. Reddick, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. L. CHASE, Recorder.

PASADENA LODGE, No. 151.—R. Williams, M. W.; E. Turner, F.; L. H. Michener, O.; Geo. Muller, Rdr; S. Washburn, Fin.; F. H. Heydenreich, Rvr; J. S. Mills, G.; Henry A. Wallis, I. W.; B. F. Ball, O. W.; S. Washburn, Trustee; Dr. T. D. Kellogg, Med. Ex.; P. M. W., B. F. Ball, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by GEO. MULLER, Recorder.

CASTORIA LODGE, No. 152.—D. Sangunetti, M. W.; Jas. E. Davis, F.; John H. Whyers, O.; Jas. W. Eby, Rdr; Fred. T. Berry, Fin.; H. C. Hubbard, Rvr; Robt. Stevenson, G.; Levi Artz, I. W.; L. L. Lathrop, O. W.; D. Sangunetti, Trustee; S. N. Cross, Med. Ex.; T. B. Walker, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. W. EBY, Recorder.

HALF-MOON BAY LODGE, No. 155.—H. M. Templeton, M. W.; R. Rohde, F.; Jay D. Hayner, O.; Geo. W. Lovie, Rdr.; H. S. Pitcher, Fin.; J. Debendetti, Rvr.; Jas. Beulah, G.; A. Osterman, I. W.; A. Bernhard, O. W.; Wm. Pringle, Trustee; Dr. D. Valencia, Medical Examiner. Representative to the Grand Lodge, Geo. W. Lovie.

MAIN TOP LODGE, No. 156, Michigan Bluff.—P. McHale, M. W.; J. W. Sutcliffe, F.; J. H. Perry, O.; Edgar Sutcliffe, Rdr; J. B. Walters, Fin.; Ed. Polifka, Rvr; J. Blankenship, G.; Max Fiedler, I. W.; Ern. Polifka, O. W.; Chas. Campbell, Trustee. Reported by EDGAR SUTCLIFFE, Recorder.

SUGAR LOAF LODGE, No. 157, Iowa Hill.—James E. Bisset, M. W.; A. C. McClarey, F.; P. Wise, O.; A. P. Smiley, Rdr; F. J. Adge, Fin.; S. M. Sprague, Rvr; A. Rodoni, G.; P. W. Hudson, I. W.; A. Rosi, O. W.; John E. Eisgler, Trustee; Dr. Peterson, Med. Ex.; A. P. Smiley, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. E. BISSET, M. W.

SUTTER CREEK LODGE, No. 158.—J. M. Post, M. W.; J. R. Claxton, F.; J. Fontenrose, O.; Wm. Songer, Rdr; T. E. Jones, Fin.; Peter Fagan, Rvr; Jno. O. Neill, G.; Jos. McKindley, I. W.; C. A. Rice, O. W.; W. E. Gibbons, M. D., Med. Ex. Reported by Wm. SONGER, Recorder.

BAY VIEW LODGE, No. 159.—Frank Suling, M. W.; J T. Welby, F.; Jos. Latham, O.; John Sloan, Rdr; W. J. N. Prydz, Fin.; Henry Lehrke, Rvr; Thos. Curran, G.; Saml. Bee, I. W.; J. F. Lewis, O. W.; Jos. Latham, Trustee; Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, Med. Ex.; Geo. T. Shaw, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

SANTA BARBARA LODGE, No. 172.—The following named officers were duly installed into their respective chairs on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, 1881, by Thos. R. Dawe, District Deputy for Santa Barbara county: Thos. Nixon, M. W.; W. D. Carter, F.; G. White, O.; L. D. Lilley, Rdr; C. H. McNally, Fin.; J. Miller, Rvr; J. F. Janesen, G.; Wm. Smith, I. W.; G. W. Leland, O. W.

WEST END LODGE, No. 175, Alameda.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Jan. 3d, D. D. G. M. W., William Sanderson installed the following named officers of this Lodge for the ensuing term: John Conrad, M. W.; Herman Bremer, F.; H. C. Ballheimer, O.; Harvey McGoun, Rdr; W. P. Byler, Fin.; Chas. C. Volberg, Rvr; J. D. Quast, G.; Nels Holm, I. W.; Fred. Benn, O. W.; Theodore Steinmetz, for long term (18 months), and H. Traube, to fill unexpired term (12 months), Trustees. Bro. P. M. W. William Holtz was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge. This Lodge meets every Monday evening in Holtz's hall, Webster St. Reported by H. MCGOUN, Recorder.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 179, S. F.—David Hart, M. W.; George L. White, F.; Chas. Creighton, O.; Henry Gombs, Rdr; John C. Fitchen, Fin.; Ernest Adelsdorfe (re-elected), Rvr; Dan. Bruton, G.; Claus H. Schumacher, I. W.; J. Simon (re-elected), O. W.; A. Mann, Trustee; Albert S. Adler (re-elected), Med. Ex. Reported by ALBERT S. ADLER.

Nevada Elections.

GOLD HILL LODGE, No. 2.—C. W. Likins, M. W.; H. W. Hand, F.; Jos. P. Brennan, O.; D. Thorburn, Rdr; C. W. Keith, Fin.; J. O. Bennetts, Rvr; P. T. Langan, G.; J. A. Winterbeam, I. W.; W. L. Rees, O. W.; D. Sutherlin, Trustee; Dr. P. Manson, Med. Ex. Reported by D. THORBURN, Recorder.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 5, Reno.—Geo. W. Cunningham, M. W.; C. R. Wickes, F.; A. Lyman, O.; F. McRae, Rdr; W. D. Wagard, Fin.; A. Dawson, Rvr; R. W. White, G.; D. McKay, I. W.; P. B. Comstock, O. W.; C. R. Wickes, Trustee; A. Dawson, Med. Ex. Reported by F. MCRAE, Recorder.

Degree of Honor Elections.

SILVER STAR LODGE, No. 2, D. of H.—Mrs. Franc Billington, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. Nellie G. Babcock (re-elected), W. S. of H.; Miss Maggie Bankhead, S. of H.; Mrs. Hattie Harrison, S. of C.; Mrs. Flora A. Morrill (re-elected), S. Sec'y; Miss Lena Maroff, S. Treas.; Miss Fannie Nixon, S. Usher; Mr. Freeman Lewis, I. W.; Mr. H. C. Babcock, O. W. Reported by MRS. F. A. MORRILL, Sec'y.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th, the following officers of Ivy, No. 4, were installed by D. S. Hirshberg, District Deputy: Past Worthy Sister of Honor, Mrs. J. T. Gardiner; Worthy Sister of Honor, Mrs. D. Markel; Sister of Honor, Mrs. Flora Harris; Sister of Ceremonies, Mrs. Ida Bradley; Sister Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Macdonald; Sister Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Stunock; Sister Usher, Miss Dora Hirshberg; I. W., Geo. Mosbacker; O. W., D. Markel. After the installation, addresses were delivered, and then a fine collation was partaken of. Ivy is prosperous and is doing well.

WE overheard several commercial travelers a day or two ago eulogize the American Exchange Hotel, in this city, as furnishing one of the best tables on the Pacific coast. No higher compliment could be paid to Mr. Charles Montgomery, the proprietor, for commercial men see much of the world, and are the most competent critics.—*Hotel Gazette, Jan. 7th.*

Grand Officers' Visit.

Bros. Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W., E. T. Loud, Deputy G. M. W., and J. Meredith Davies paid a visit to Franklin, No. 44, on Jan. 14th. There being no candidates in waiting and the usual routine passed, Bros. Taylor, Loud, Davies and others made some remarks, being congratulating and advisory in their nature rather than an oratorical effort. It seemed like a large well-regulated family, counseling and laying plans for the future good and protection of their families.

The Grand officers had, at the suggestion of some one, agreed to visit one more Lodge, and to carry out the programme excused themselves and immediately called upon Yerba Buena, adding to their number Bros. W. W. Hanscom, P. M. W., and E. M. Reading, P. M. W. Bros. Taylor, Davies, Loud, Hanscom, Reading and Severance made short speeches, in a measure reviewing the results of their labor for the past year and pledging anew their fealty to our growing Order. And, as Bro. Taylor remarked, it originated in an obscure town in Pennsylvania less than 12 years ago, in the humble walks of life, now numbering 90,000, what may it do when it has gathered together in the strong bonds of fraternal love an army of such numbers and of such a class of men as I see around me to-night.

"S. M. Davies of Iowa."

'Tis with pleasure that we announce the return of Brother Davies from the East to this coast, to remain permanently as the general agent of one of the largest railway corporations in the world, namely, the Chicago and Northwestern railway, the advertisement of which appears in another column. Brother Davies also represents the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., thus making him a representative of 4,000 miles of railway. Workmen and their friends, who contemplate an Eastern visit, should place themselves in communication with Bro. Davies, as he will gladly attend to their wishes.

Bro. Davies travels extensively throughout the State, and is always a welcome visitor in our Lodges. He is a reader, speaker and an enthusiastic Workman. We hope that many of our Lodges may have the pleasure of receiving a visit from him.

THE BALDWIN CIGAR.—One of the principal resorts of smokers is the Baldwin cigar store, fronting Market street, under the Baldwin hotel. The enterprising proprietor, Bro. A. A. Burton, has made the business a study and the experience and facilities at his command has made him a reputation of keeping a fine stock of goods in his line. The brand known as the "Baldwin" is made especially for this house, from selected tobacco and has gained quite a notoriety. Whenever we want a good cigar we go for the "Baldwin."

IT IS said that the dress ofttimes proclaims the man—in no part, however, more than a well-fitting shirt. Bro. Howard Black, southeast corner of Sutter and Montgomery, up stairs, has justly the reputation of being master of this art. He has just imported a fine line of shirtings of the latest pattern.

WE are pleased to note that many of our faithful officers in our Order are honored in others of the same character. Bro. J. T. Hollings sitting P. M. W. of Unity, 27, was presented with a fine silver Past Dictator's Jewel, at the end of his term as Dictator of Occidental Lodge, K. of H., 1,990, Bro. J. D. Martin, for a long time Financier of Unity making the presentation and speech.

DON'T WAIT to be called upon, if you are not a subscriber to the WATCHMAN. Let old subscribers as well, help get up a list to send in by the local agent, or your representative to the Grand Lodge.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Sansome Street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express), San Francisco.

This Hotel, under the management of CHAS. MONTGOMERY, has been thoroughly renovated, and being in the very center of all the Banks, Insurance Offices and Commission Merchants, it offers special inducements to Merchants from the Interior and Farmers.

Board, with Room, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per day. Specia rates by the week or month.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

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Every kind in Stock or made to order by NATHAN JOSEPH & CO., 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, Sole agents in California for the "Universal Badge Co." Single Badges sent by Mail. Workmen's Badges in gold from 75 cents. Trade supplied. Send for prices.

Concerning Beds and Bedding.

Mary Wager-Fisher gives the *Rural New Yorker* an article on the above subject, from which we quote as follows: A very expensive feature of the house furnishing is the bedding, and a nice bed, and a good one, should be well taken care of and protected from dust. A great many people who claim to possess "common sense" still continue to have their bed-room floors covered with a carpet which is nailed down and not taken up and shaken more than twice a year. It follows that whenever the carpet is swept, more or less dust is put into motion and settles in due proportion upon the bed. If, prior to the sweeping, the bed be covered with a large duster this difficulty will be avoided.

For a bed of large size it requires ten yards of calico to make a duster—four widths, two and a-half yards in length. Very nice calico, well starched, can be had for from seven to eight cents a yard. For ten cents a yard beautiful chintzes can be had, in bright rich colors. For a three-quarter bed three widths of the calico are enough, but the length must be two and a-half yards. If all the bed-rooms in the house are swept on the same day, at least two dusters are required for "sweep-day" purposes, while a duster each for all beds not in constant use is needed. To keep a spare bed "made up" is a great piece of extravagance. The bed linen and bed spread become gradually soiled, and when the bed is to be occupied it needs to be made up afresh in order to be in proper condition. The best house-keepers keep all their bedding pillow-cases, sheets, covers, etc., folded when not in use, and the bedding carefully protected with a chintz cover, which lends a bright and tidy appearance to the room. Some have a case made of blue-and-white checked cotton for protecting the mattress from soil. A pair of sheets the size of the top of the mattress, with a thin layer of cotton between, and quilted on a machine, is very nice for a sandwich between the sheet and mattress. It is easily worked, adds to the comfort of the bed, and protects the mattress. Whatever will keep bedding *clean* is desirable, for it is undeniably laborious work to clean bedding.

Long sheets which turn down a full half yard over the bed covers protect them very much from becoming soiled. For warm, heavy blankets in constant use, and which can only be cleaned without injury at considerable expense, a shield of white muslin can be very effectively used. If the blanket be two and a half yards wide, that much in length of muslin will be required, with a little allowance at each end for a hem. Fold the muslin straight through the center the long way, so that one-half will go on one side of the top end of the blanket and one-half on the other side. With a needle and thread fasten the muslin to the blanket across the top with basting stitches, and again at the bottom of the muslin. The muslin shield can be removed and washed as often as one likes.

Bed-ticking stained with blood from nose-bleeding, wounds or other causes, may be cleaned by applying starch, well moistened with water, to the spot. Renew the wet starch until the stain is extracted, the wet starch absorbing it.

A cheap and very comfortable bed, with an under-bed of straw, hay or husk can be made by putting on the top a light cotton "mattress," which can be made at home. For the two sides of the "mattress" bed-ticking is best, and they should be somewhat longer and wider than the top of the bed, as in tying the size is somewhat reduced. Put two or three times as much cotton between the "sides" as is put between those of a "comfortable," and tie quite closely; finish by turning in the two edges and sewing them overhand, or stitch on machine.

Beds of straw or husk look infinitely better and are far more comfortable when the ticks are made like those of a mattress, with a straight, upright piece sewed in all around. The corners should be clipped off, so that the tick will be round at the "corners," as it fits the bedstead better.

INFLUENCE OF MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.—The effect of the jetty improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river, in extending the commerce of the Mississippi valley, is already very great. Since the beginning of this year, St. Louis has shipped to Europe, by way of New Orleans, twice as much grain as passed out of the country by that route during the first 10 months of last year. The shipments down the river would be still greater were it not for the lack of barges to carry the grain. It is said that a fleet of boats are being built to supply the want. In regard to the improvements in progress on the Upper Mississippi, it is reported that the commission having them in charge has finished the examination of that portion of the river between St. Paul and St. Louis, a distance of 700 miles. Great improvement was found in the channel, especially for low water navigation, the result of the improvement works in process of execution by the corps of engineers. These works consist of low wing-dams of brush and stone, projecting from the shore for the purpose of narrowing the water way, supplemented by a brush and stone revetment of the opposite bank and elsewhere if necessary wherever the contraction produces caving.

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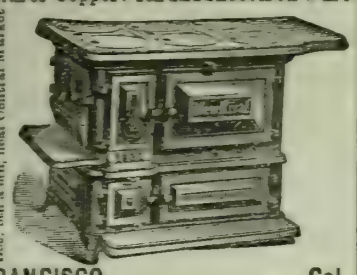
LOSSES BY FIRE.—It is estimated that the total annual losses of insured property by fire, throughout the world, average nearly $200,000,000. Add to this the annual destruction of uninsured property, and we should probably have a total amounting to quite double these figures. How great the loss, how severe the tax upon the productive industry of mankind, this enormous yearly destruction amounts to, will come home to the minds of most readers more directly if we call attention to the fact that it just about equals the value of our total wheat crop during a year of good yield. And it is a direct tax upon productive industry everywhere, because, although here and there a nominal loser, fully insured, has only made what is sometimes called "a good sale" to the companies holding his risk, this is only a way of apportioning the loss whereby the community at large become the sufferers. Thus it is that we find all ably-managed insurance companies earnestly endeavoring to make it plain to the public how fires should be guarded against, or most effectually localized and controlled when once started.

A MAN OF NERVE.—A thrilling accident occurred at the American Iron Works, in Pittsburg, on the 2d ult. While Robert Moore was at work at his rolls his catcher failed to sieze with his tongs a bar of white-hot iron which had been placed between the rolls. The iron twisted itself thrice around the roll, forming a "collar." The catcher struck the iron, when there flew off a piece in the shape of a ring, with a stem 20 inches long running off at right angles to the circle. The band flew back and fell around Moore's head, resting on his shoulders. Quick as thought he grabbed the long stem with his tongs and the white-hot ring with his hand, and with steady nerve and gentle movement lifted the fiery thing from his shoulders. His face was badly burned and the flesh of his hand was cut to the bone. After the iron had cooled he put the ring over his head—it was but two inches larger in diameter than his head.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION.—Attention has recently been called to some peculiar cases of spontaneous ignition of hydrogen in air, the phenomenon having been noticed, it seems, in factories where quantities of zinc were being dissolved in hydrochloric acid for the preparation of zinc chloride. Violent explosions took place when no flame was near, and it was eventually ascertained that the gas took fire spontaneously. It is thought to be caused by fragments of very porous zinc, which, when lifted above the surface of the liquid, during the violent evolution of the gas, and so brought into contact with hydrogen and air, act just as spongy platinum would do under the circumstances. The performance of such operations in the open air is recomended. The ignition can be shown, according to M. Hoffman, by treating a few kilogrammes of finely divided zinc with acid; the zinc dust, he says, may even ignite by contact with water.

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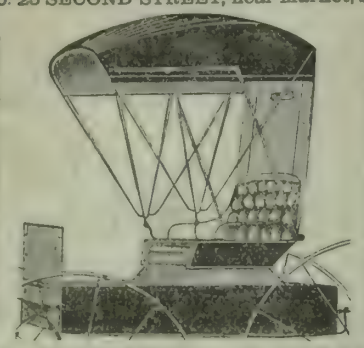
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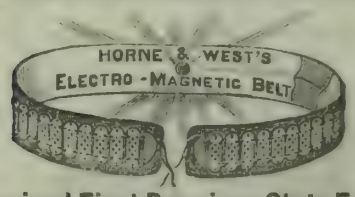
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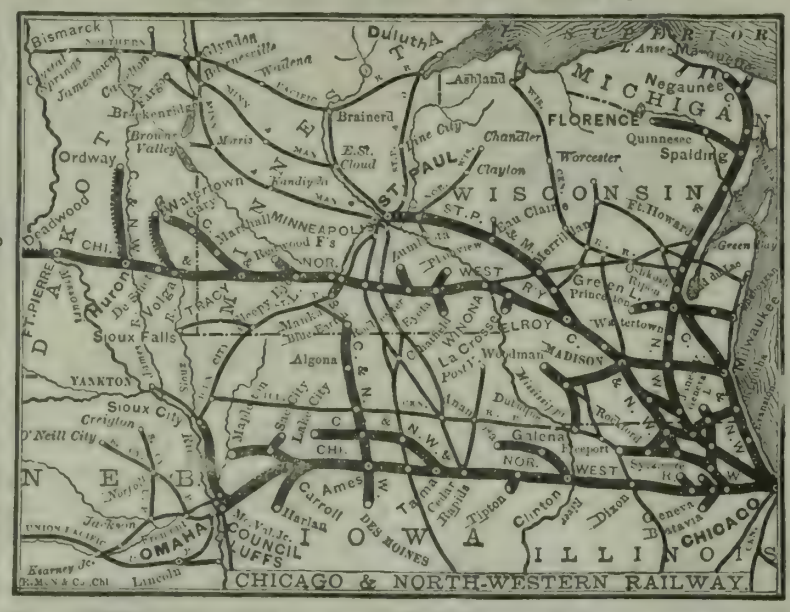
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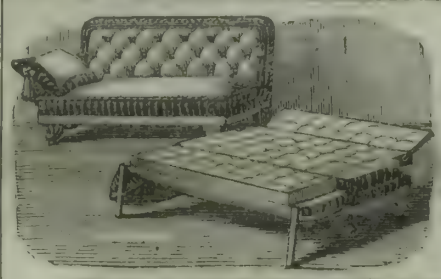
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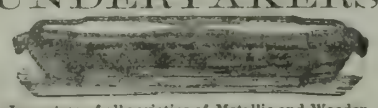
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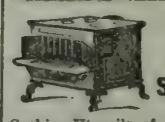
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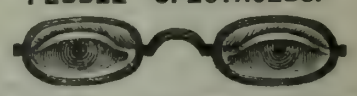
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CONSOLIDATED WITH "PACIFIC WORKMAN."

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year. Single copies, 10 cents.

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

The Reception to the Grand Lodge.

We give in this issue the programme of literary exercises, together with the *menu* prepared for the banquet. The doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the exercises will commence promptly at 8. The Grand Lodge officers, with the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will occupy the rostrum, the members of the Grand Lodge and their families will be seated on the main floor in front of the Grand officers. All others at the side and gallery. After the literary exercises are closed, the chairs will be removed and dancing may be enjoyed by all who desire.

Tickets have been issued to every member in San Francisco, with an additional ticket to give to a friend. Invitations have been sent to every Lodge in the State for their members to attend, and they can procure tickets of admission from their representatives to the Grand Lodge. The members of the Grand Lodge will be entertained free. Members will be admitted to the pavilion free, and those desiring hat room will be charged 25 cents. There will be a cloak-room for the convenience of ladies, at which no charge will be made.

Those who desire can procure tickets which will admit them to the banquet-room, where a fine collation will be served between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at 50 cents for each person. The supper will be under the supervision of Jules Harder, caterer at the Palace hotel. It is estimated that there will be over 6,000 in attendance, and be one of the grandest affairs in the history of fraternal societies. There will be seating capacity for 600 at one sitting at the banquet table. Mr. Harder has made preparations to supply his guests with all that they wish. The smoking-room will be at the right from the entrance on Mission street. The oyster-room will be located on the Eighth street side at the right from the entrance on Market street. We are assured by Mr. Harder that there will be ample accommodation at the supper table for all.

Order for the Week.

On Tuesday evening, February 1st, at B. B. building, 120 Eddy St., Unity lodge, 127, will exemplify the secret work. A cordial invitation is extended to all brothers to be present.

On Wednesday, February 2d, in Covenant Hall, B. B. building, Valley Lodge, No. 30, will give the M. W. degree to from 75 to 100 candidates. Such an occasion will be well worth visiting. It is the largest number ever initiated at one time in this State.

On Thursday evening, February 3d, the reception of the Grand Lodge Representatives will take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion. It is expected that it will be one of the most notable events in the history of fraternal organizations.

There will be interesting exercises in each Lodge during the week. Let the Representatives call on their city brethren during their stay in this city. By consulting our Lodge directory the location and night of meetings of each Lodge can be learned.



"CHARITY, HOPE AND PROTECTION."

We have to thank the Recorders and other officers of Lodges for their kindness in furnishing a list of officers of their respective Lodges. From the names presented we give in this issue a corrected directory, and if there are any errors, we should be pleased to learn of the fact. The names as printed have made about 11 columns of our paper, and is valuable as showing where the Order is organized in different portions of the State.

The Virtues of the A. O. U. W.

Gaze, gentle reader, upon the figure on whose brow is engraved the letters "A. O. U. W.," and then picture to your mind some home whose father has passed away to the brighter world beyond, leaving those dependent on him as wards of the Order, and you will grasp in all its fullness the mission of the A. O. U. W. In a word, the picture typifies that out of its abundance the Order will protect the family of every deceased brother. It pledges its Faith; It guarantees that the Hope of each and every one of its members will find full fruition; and with Faith and Hope is associated the greatest of all—Charity—with Protection encircling and enfolding beneath its broad mantle the home of every brother in the land. The Order has in this State over 10,000 good and true men—the flower of California's manhood pledged to protect the home of a departed member, and then if disaster should befall us, there is back of that 80,000 more to whom we can call for assistance. Let those who are not yet enrolled in its ranks lose no time in being so. They will bless the hour when they joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Our Grand Officers.

The past year has been a successful one to our Order. Every Workman (who has been true to himself and associates) has reason to rejoice at the growth and accomplishments of the A. O. U. W. thus far. In a word, we have special reasons to be proud of our Order in California, and great cause to be thankful as well. Has this work been done by chance? Do we not owe a sincere vote of thanks to our principal officers—present and past—in both subordinate and Grand Lodges? And more than that, our lasting love, gratitude and respect. They have certainly done well. They have won the confidence and respect of the Workmen who placed them in the lead. They have WELL HONORED the choice. They have stood in bold relief before us, and in strong contrast with many men in social and political positions who have demeaned themselves and their offices.

ATTENTIONS TO DUTY.—It is a good sign to see Representatives to the Grand Lodge punctual in attendance, and strict in attentions to the business of the sessions, as they are in the habit of giving to their individual business when at home. One member from Shasta County remarked, during the session last year, that he was paid by his Lodge to do his whole duty, and be able to report the important transactions of the entire session of the Lodge, and he should attend to no private business, or allow amusements to interfere with his first duty to his Lodge.

WE have to beg the indulgence of some of our correspondents. The pressure upon our columns has compelled us to leave over for our next issue several communications. Our usual department of "Fraternities" has suffered in like manner. Our next issue will be a 24-page edition, when we expect to have room enough to accomodate all.

THE total beneficiary money received by the whole Order during November was $133,659.50; disbursements, $118,302.50.

Home Miscellany.

A Cashmere Suit.

O, softest Cashmere, since thou art the fashion
Tell me thy story, as we sit to-day;
Came thou from Tartar steppes, or plains Circassian,
Or guardian hills of mystical Cathay?
Australian "walks," or Zulu's savage strand
Or broomy braes of lovely Westmoreland?

So soft and delicate, that English fairies
Might wear thy fleecy folds. Thou mayhap came
From the green pampas around Buenos Ayres,
Or mountains where fierce Affghans guard their fame.
Not Jason's fleece had tale more wild and strange
Than thou could tell of travel and of change.

Of lonely watches and of patient labor,
Of peaceful shepherds underneath green trees,
Of flocks kept only by the gun and saber,
Of weary journeys over pathless seas,
Of giants made of cranks and wheels and bands,
And wondrous dyes from far-off tropic lands.

Of cunning hands that wove in strange devices
Endless reliefs and borders, fold on fold;
Until thy web with many a charm entices
The smile of beauty and the meed of gold.
Yet, marvelous fleece, forget each memory
In the still fairer ones that yet shall be.

When young Jeannette, with soft, persuasive fingers,
Foldeth thy beauty o'er her gentle heart;
For love around the maiden ever lingers,
And all sweet things in her have share and part.
Then thy strange fate shall find its noblest place,
Blent with fond human hopes and human grace.

The Wife's Wages.

"Well, Nettie, what do you want? said Mr. Jarvis to his wife, who stood looking rather anxiously at him after he had paid the factory hands their week's wages.

"Why, Donald," said she, "I thought as I had worked for you all the week, I would come for my wages too. You pay Jane two dollars a week, surely I earn that, and I would like very much to have it as my own."

"Pshaw, Nettie, how ridiculously you talk! You know that all I have belongs to you and the children—and don't I furnish the house and everything? What under the sun would you do with the money if you had it?"

"I know, Donald, that you buy the necessaries for us all, and I am willing that you should do so still, but I should like a little money for my very own. We have been married fifteen years, and in all that time I do not seemed to have earned a dollar. As far as money is concerned I might as well be a slave. I can not buy a quart of berries nor a book, without asking you for the money, and I should like to be a little more independent."

Mr. Jarvis, proprietor of Jarvis Mills, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, laughed derisively.

"You're a fine one to talk of independence," he said. "If you should start out to make your own living, you'd fetch up in the poor-house soon enough, for what could you do to earn a living? The girls in the factory know how to do their work, and they earn their wages. When I have paid them my duty is done; but I have to board and clothe you, and to take care of you when you are sick. If I had to do that for the girls, they would have precious little money left, I can tell you."

"Donald, I gave up a good trade when I married you. For five years I had supported myself by it, and many a time since have I envied myself the purse of those days. As for my not earning anything, now I leave it to you to say whether it would be possible to hire another to take my place; and how much it would cost you to go without me a year? I know the girls have but little left after paying their expenses, but they enjoy that little so much. Allie Watson supports herself and mother with her wages, and they both dress better than I do. Jennie Hart is helping her father pay off the mortgage on his farm, and she is so happy that she can do so. Even Jane, the kitchen girl, has more freedom than I, for out of her own money she is laying by presents for her relatives, and will send them Christmas, as much to her own pleasure as theirs. Yesterday an Indian woman was at the house with such handsome bead work to sell, and, altho' I wanted some money so much, I had not a dollar. I felt like crying when Jane brought in her week's wages and brought half a dozen articles that I wanted so much. You often say that all you have is mine, but five dollars would have given me more pleasure yesterday than your hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property did."

"No doubt of that, Mrs. Jarvis. You have no idea of the value of money, and would have enjoyed buying a lot of bead trash that wouldn't be worth a cent to anybody. Jane needs a guardian if she fools away her money like that. She will be in the county house yet if she don't look out. It's lucky that men do hold the money, for there's not one woman in a hundred who knows how to use it."

"For shame, Donald Jarvis! You know better! Look at Jerry and Milly Craig will you, and say that he makes the best use of his money. She is at home with her parents every night, making her wages go as far as possible toward making them comfortable, while he is carousing in the village, wasting his time and money, and making a brute of himself besides. And why does Mrs. Satron come to receive her husband's wages herself? Simply because he can not get by the saloon with money in his pocket, and if she did not get the money they would all go hungry to bed the day after his wages are paid. And I believe that every woman who earns money here spends it as wisely as the average of men, and I have yet to hear of one of them being in debt."

Mr. Jarvis knew that he could not gainsay a word his wife had said, for they were all true. Luckily he thought of Jane.

"Well, how much do you suppose Jane will have left when New Year comes? If she should get sick how long could she pay for such help as you have?"

"It is not likely she will lay up many dollars out of a hundred a year; but she is laying up something better, I think. Last winter she sent her mother a warm shawl and a pair of shoes, and to her brother and sister money to buy new school books and the warm, loving letters they send her do her more good than twice the amount of money in the bank would. This year she is laying by a number of useful and pretty things for them, and if any misfortune should happen to Jane they would only be too glad to help her."

"Well who do you suppose would help you if you needed help?" said Mr. Jarvis, for want of a better question. Mrs. Jarvis eyes sparkled angrily as she answered:

"Nobody. If you should loose your property to-day I should be a beggar, without a claim on any one for help. You have always held your purse strings so tightly that it has been hard enough to ask for my own necessities, leaving others out altogether. Many a time a dollar or two would have enabled me to do some poor man or woman untold good, but altho' you have always said that all your property was mine, I never could and cannot now command a dollar of it."

"Lucky you couldn't; if you wanted to spend it on beggars"

"Donald you know that I would spend money as wisely as you do. Who was it that only last week gave a poor, lame beggar five dollars to pay his fare to Burton, and then saw him throw his crutches aside and make for the nearest saloon? Your wife could do no worse if trusted with a few dollars. You say that the money is all mine, yet you spend it as you please, while I cannot spend a dollar without asking you for it and telling you what I want it for. Any beggar can get it in the same way? Christmas you bought presents for us and expected us to be very grateful for them. A shawl for me of the very color that I cannot wear, a set of furs for Lucy that she did not need, a drum for Robin that has been a nuisance ever since, and a lot of worthless toys that were all broken up in a week. There were $40 or $50 of my money just the same as thrown away, yet when I ask you to trust me with two or three dollars a week you cannot imagine what use I have for it, and fear it will be wasted.

"Well," snapped the proprietor. "I guess it is my own money and I can spend it as I please. I guess you'll know it, too, when you get another present."

"Oh, it's your money, then? I understood you to say it was all mine, and intended to protest against your spending it so foolishly. If it is your own, of course you have a right to spend it as you please; but it seems to me that a woman who left parents, brothers and sisters, and all her friends, to make a home for you among strangers, a woman who has given her whole life to you for 15 years, might be looked upon with as much favor as you give to beggars, who are very likely to be impostors. I know that you seldom turn them off without help. Perhaps I might be more successful if I appealed to you as a beggar. I might say, kind sir, please allow me out of your means a small pittance for my comfort. It is true I have enough to eat and do not suffer for clothing, but altho' I work for my master from morning till night, and if his children happen to be sick from morning until night again; yet he does not pay me as much as he does his cook, and I am often greatly distressed for want of a trifling sum which he would not mind giving to a perfect stranger. The other day while he was from home, I had to go to the next station to see a dear friend who was ill, and not having a dollar of my own, I was obliged to borrow the money from his cook. I was so mortified! And not long since the berry woman came with such nice berries to sell, and my little girl, who was not well, wanted some very badly, but I had not even five cents to pay for a handful for her. Yesterday a friend came to me to assist in a work of charity. It was a worthy object, and I longed so much to give her a little money for so good a purpose, but tho' the wife of a rich man I had no money. Of course, I might ask my husband for money, and if I told him all about what I wanted with it, and he approved of my purpose, and was in a good humor, he would give it to me; but, sir, it is terribly slavish to have to do so, even if I could run to him every time I wanted anything. People say I am a fortunate woman because my husband is rich; but I often envy the factory girls their ability to earn and spend their own money. And sometimes I get so wild thinking about my helplessness, that if it was not for my children, I think I should drop into the river and end it all."

"Nettie! Nettie Jarvis! What are you saying?" cried the startled husband at last, for the far-away look in her eyes as if she did not see him, but was looking to some higher power to help her, touched his pride if it did not his heart, for he had a good deal of pride in a selfish sort of way. He was proud to be able to support his family as well as he did. He was proud to think he did it himself. He was proud that when his children needed new shoes he could tell his wife to take them to Crispin's and get what they needed. He did it with a flourish. He was not one of the stingy kind—he liked to spend money; and when Nettie, who was once the most spirited young lady of his acquaintance, came meekly to him for a dress or cloak, he was sometimes tempted to refuse her money just to show her how helpless she was without him. Yes, he was proud of his family, and wanted them to feel how much they depended upon him. He would have felt aggravated if any one had left his wife a legacy, thus allowing her to be independent of his purse. The idea of her earning money as the other work-folks did, never entered his mind. He "supported her," that was his idea of their relations. He never had happened to think that it was very good of her to take his money and spend it for the good of himself and his children. He never had thought that any other woman would have wanted big pay for doing it. He had even thought himself very generous for allowing her money to get things to make the family comfortable. Things began to look differently to him just now. Could it be that he was not generous—not even just—to his wife? Had he paid her so poorly that her 15 years of faithful labor for him that if she had been obliged to begin the world for herself that day, it would have been as a penniless woman, notwithstanding the houses, the lands and mills that he had so often told her were all hers; for he knew, as every one else did, that not one dollar of all he had would the law allow her to call her own.

How fast he thought, standing there at the office window looking down at the little houses where the mill hands lived. Could it be possible that his wife envied them anything? Could it be that he was not as good a man as he thought? He had felt deeply the wrongs of the slaves, whose labors had been appropriated by their masters, and when a negro who had worked 20 years for his master before the emancipation had freed him, came to Jarvis mill friendless and penniless, the heart of the proprietor swelled with indignation at such injustice. He was eloquent on the subject, at home and abroad, and wondered how any one could be so cruel and selfish as to commit such an outrage against justice. He had called him a robber many a time, but now Donald Jarvis looked to himself very much like the old slaveholders. Massa Brown had taken the proceeds of Cuffee's labor for his own without even a "thank you" for it. True, when Cuffee ate he had given him food, when he was sick he had given him medicine, and he had clothed him too, just as he himself thought best. Mr. Jarvis had married a loving, conscientious woman, and for 15 years had appropriated her labors. Her recompense had been food and clothes, such as he thought best for her. A little better than Cuffee's perhaps, but the similarity of the cases did not please him. He had expected his wife to be very grateful for what he had done for her, but now he wondered that she had not rebelled long ago. Had his life been a mistake? Had his wife no more money or liberty than Cuffee had in bondage? Was Donald Jarvis no better than Massa Brown?

His brain seemed to be in a muddle, and he looked so strange that his wife, anxious to break the spell, took his arm, saying, "Let us go home, dear. The tea must be waiting for us." He took off his hat in a dreamy way and they walked home in silence. The children ran joyously to meet them. The yard was so fresh and green and the flowers so many and bright that he wondered he had never thanked Nettie for them all. Hitherto he had looked upon them as his; but now, he felt that his interest in them was only a few dollars, that would not have amounted to anything without his wife's care. His children were tidy and sweet, and everything around and in the house had that cheery look that rested him so after the hard, dull day at the mill. They sat again at the table which had been a source of comfort to him so many years, and he wondered how he could have enjoyed it so long without even thanking the woman who had provided it. True, she had used his money in bringing it all about, but how else could his money be of use to him? Who else could have turned it into just what he needed day after day for years? And he began to have an undefined feeling that it took more than money to make a home. He glanced at his wife's face as he buttered his last slice of bread. It was not that of a fair, rosy bride whom he had brought to the mill years before; but at that moment he realized that it was far dearer to him, for he knew that she had given the bloom and freshness of her youth to make his home what it was.

And a new thought came to him. "Who was comforting her now when she had so much care?" Was not that what he had promised to do when he brought her from her old home? He sighed as he thought how far he had drifted from her while holding her in a bondage equal to Cuffee's. Nay, he felt that her claims were far more binding than any which had ever held the negro, and that his obligations to her were so much the greater.

Something called the children out doors, and Mr. Jarvis took his easy chair. His wife came and stood beside him. "I fear you are not well, Donald, or you are displeased with me?"

He drew her into his arms and told her how her words had shown him what manner of man he was, and there were words spoken that need not be written, but from that day forth a different man was the proprietor of the Jarvis mills, and there was a brighter light in Mrs. Jarvis' eyes, for at last she had something of her own, nor has she regretted she "applied for wages."

Homely Accomplishments.

There are a few of the accomplishments prized by our grandmothers which even in those days of machinery, of co-operation, and of luxurious living, we cannot afford to have classed with the lost arts. Among these is the art of plain sewing. In the olden times the sampler and patchwork made girlish fingers early acquainted with the use of the needle, and though no one can care to see those particular industries revived, yet there are few women who do not find sooner or later that in their lives "the needle bears equality with the beautiful craft of the pencil and the mighty power of the pen." Whether it is cheaper or not to buy ready-made under-clothing is not the question. The point insisted on is that every woman should know how to make her own clothing neatly, skillfully and readily. She may add to this knowledge that of embroidery and lace making, just as she may add to practical knowledge of bread making that of making cakes and desserts. There is a great effort made now-a-days to acquire accomplishments comparatively useless and the neglect of those which are of first consequence. The little girl may begin her apprenticeship to the needle by making doll clothes, and as patterns for all manner of lilliputian garments are for sale in pattern stores, she can learn to cut out and put together at the same time. Of course she must have instruction, direction, assistance; to give these is one of the purposes her mother was specially created for. By and by the juvenile seamstress may be promoted, and permited to exercise her skill on large garments and later be taught machine sewing. But before this she should master all the mysteries of "over and over" stitch, of hemming, felling, overcasting, catstitch, backstitch, gathering and facing down. Little folks always want to do what they can't do, and a promise of permission to undertake a difficult task will often stimulate a child to do well that which is entirely within its power. Then they should be permitted to enter upon large undertakings.

Mending is another accomplishment possessed by very few young ladies. This branch of domestic industry is usually relegated to the mother or grandmother of the family when there is a grandmother, and the young ladies play the piano or embroider when they would be more usefully employed in mending. This imposes a great deal of drudgery on the one who has all the mending to do, and releases from what should be a pleasant task, those most able to perform it. No matter how wealthy a young lady is, she should know when her wardrobe is in perfect order and be able to keep it so with her own hands.—*Religious Herald.*

What Women Invent.—Some one who has taken the trouble to count the patents issued to women finds that the number for the year ending July, 1880, was 70, and 10 more than the average. Most of the inventions of women have to do with household appliance. Among the past year's are a jar lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress-protector, two dust pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish boner, a sleeve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad irons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a weather strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk cooler, a sofa bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device.

The Soft Answer.—Not long ago I heard a little boy calling out in a loud, angry tone to his sister, a little older, "Let my book alone!" Very softly and pleasantly she replied, "I will, I was going to put it on the shelf, where it would not get soiled." Walter (that was the little boy's name) sat still for a long time and said not a word. But when at last he did speak, his voice was soft and kind as that of his sister. The words of the wise man came immediately to my mind—"A soft answer turneth away wrath"—and I could not help thinking, if all the harshness of manner and angry words were only met by gentleness and kindness, how many who at first seem harsh and repulsive would soon become kind and companionable.

Women's Work.—I have often wished that a corner of your paper was devoted to the farmers' wives, and therefore read with pleasure the letter from Mrs. W. Hatcher. The similarity of our accounts has tempted me to reply. My account for the year show $81.45 received for eggs and $110.65 for poultry. But I did not have charge of the butter. I think a neighbor of mine has done much better than I, for she has taken in $235 for butter, eggs and poultry, and in addition has had the sole charge of the house and four children, all under seven.—*Eunice, in Yolo Democrat.*

Man's Love.—Thus writes Bushnell: Every man's life, practically speaking, is shaped by his love. If it is a downward, early love, then his actions will be tinged by it; all his life will be as his reigning love. This love, you perceive, is not mere sentiment, or casual emotion, but is the man's settled affinity; it is that which is to his character what the magnetic force is to the needle, the power that adjusts all his aims and works, and practically determines the man. It must only be a downward love, or an upward love; for being the last love and deepest, of the man, there cannot be two last and deepest, it must be one or the other. And then, as this love changes, it works a general revolution of the man.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in poetry, also in prose;
My second is in tulip, but not in rose;
My third is in heal, but not in cure;
My fourth is in certain, but not in sure;
My fifth is in knowledge, but not in books;
My sixth is in actions, but not in looks;
My seventh is in gentile, but not in Jew;
My eighth is in false, but not in true;
My ninth is in humble, but not in low;
My tenth is in nimrod, but not in bow;
My whole was a brave patriot, and kind;
Whether statesman or general, please find.

CEPHA.

Geographical Puzzle.

One morning in (cape on the southern point of New Jersey) I went to my sister (cape on the coast of Massachusetts), who lived in the country. I boarded the cars at Jonesville. Soon I cast my eye on a nicely dressed young (island in the Irish sea) sitting in front of me. We dropped into conversation; he said he was just returning from a visit to his uncle (mountain in Massachusetts). I arrived at my sisters about dinner time. We had for dinner roast (country in Europe), bread and butter, baked (river in Idaho territory), with plenty of (lake in Utah), and (islands west of North America), and lots of (river in Montana territory) to drink. My sister then proposed going to a festival to be held that afternoon and evening. I consented. She gave all the children a (city in England) and dressed them; then handed me a bottle of (city in the German Empire). I could not get the (city in Ireland) out, so she handed me a cork-screw with which I removed it very easily. We started, but had not gone far when I saw a very large (river in Wisconsin) lying near the road, but approaching it, I saw that it was (river in Maine). When I got to the place where the festival was to be held, I ascertained that a (cape on the Western Coast of Africa) had killed it with a (river in Montana territory). We enjoyed the festival. I stopped at my sister's two days and then went home.

Hidden Animals.

1. Why should I be arrested.
2. You are commanded to do good to all men.
3. That plant I germinated in a hot-house.
4. Shall I only travel to Ohio?
5. You came late, my friend.
6. I placed in a pan the richest of the fruit.
7. Did you see the Modoc at Dover yesterday?
8. I made errands to the store often.

OLD JOE.

Easy Problem.

The sum of five hundred dollars, let at five per cent. interest, has amounted to nine hundred dollars. How long has it been at interest?

DICK, N. S.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—American citizen.

CONSTELLATION.—1 Mars. 2. Jupiter (Jew-pea-tur). 3. Venus (v-n-us). 4. Orion (O-rye-on). 5. Her-s-(c)-hell. 6. Andromeda (and-row-meed-ah), 7. Pleiades (plea-aid-ease). 8. Sat-urn.

PROBLEM.—Four and one-third miles, nearly.

LETTER ARITHMETIC.—Wrong-timed.

POETICAL SELECTION—

"When the warm sun, that brings
Seed time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs,
The first flower of the plain"

The Little Girl and the Birds.

There lives near Harrisburg, Ohio—an out-of-the-way place in Hancock county, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard—a very remarkable child only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will. Her mother first noticed this strange fascination the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was out in the door-yard among a bevy of snow birds, and when she spoke to them they would come and light upon her, twittering with glee. On taking them in her hands and stroking them the birds, instead of trying to get away from their fair captor, seemed to be highly pleased, and when let loose would fly away a short distance and immediately return to the child again. She took several of them into the house to show to her mother, who, thinking she might hurt them, put them out of doors, but no sooner was the door opened than the birds flew into the room again, lit upon the girl's head, and began to chirp. The birds remained about the premises all winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door opened. The parents of the child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an ill omen, and that the much-dreaded visitor, death, was about to visit their home. But death did not come, and during the last summer the child has had many pet birds. The child handles the birds so gently that a humming-bird once in her hands does not fail to return. Last winter a bevy of birds kept her company, and she played with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leave only when the sun sinks in the west. The parents of the little girl are poor, superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them.

A NOBLE BOY.—A crippled beggar was striving to pick up some clothes that had been thrown from the window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and pushing through the crowd, he helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts and put them in a bundle. Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running away, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with a straw hat, look up." A lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you for that!" As he walked along he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; of the lady's smile and her approval; and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." Little reader, when you have an opportunity for doing good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember the "little boy with the straw hat."

Humorous.

Chips.

NEVER kick a man when he's down unless you're sure he can't get up.

WHY didn't a dog want a place in the ark? Because he had a bark of his own.

THOSE that have tried it say that kissing is like a sewing machine, because it seams good.

THE telegraph tells us "the Kurds have fallen back," which, perhaps, indicates that the whey is clear.

THE tramp question: "Madam, will you please give me some old clothes? I am so hungry I don't know where I shall sleep to-night."

A STUDENT at a veterinary college on being asked, "If a broken-winded horse was brought to you to cure, what would you advise?" very promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible."

IN a recent article on a fair in his locality, the editor of a western paper says a brother editor took a valuable premium, but an unkind policemen made him put it right back where he took it from.

A CONNECTICUT farmer, who had set out an elaborate scarecrow in his strawberry patch, was disgusted to find that a pair of robins had built their nest and were raising their young under its hat.

A CLERK in one of our Market street stores who is somewhat smarter than his employer, was heard to remark the other day: "Thank fortune, the boss has stopped advertising for the season. Now we will have a rest.

"OH!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that's the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator; "but there were only three when I began; I am sure to be right the next time."

A LADY was praising the ability of her friend's husband and asked how in the world she had ever brought him to such perfection, whereupon her friend cheerfully answered that she did it with a croquet mallet. Their hatchet was borrowed.

Household Hints.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground coffee, put it into a saucepan containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils, add white sugar enough to give the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire, and when it is cold put it into a bottle, and seal. When traveling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put a tablespoonful of the syrup into an ordinary cup, then pour boiling water upon it, and it is ready for use. If desired strong add another tablespoonful.

SALMON AND POTATOES.—I make a very nice breakfast dish as follows: I take a can of California salmon and drain it; I boil half a dozen potatoes and mash them thoroughly, mix salmon and potatoes all together with a little salt, and place the mixture in a baking dish, scoring it nicely with a knife; to the juice of the fish I add a little chopped parsley, a very little mace, and a small lump of butter, which I pour over the top; bake it quickly until it is a golden brown; serve hot.—*Cultivator.*

EGGS, POINT SHIRLEY STYLE.—Separate the yolks and whites of three eggs. Beat the yolks two minutes; then add three tablespoons of milk and one-half teaspoon of salt; beat a little more. Melt half a tablespoon of butter in a spider; pour in the yolks, and when they thicken slightly, pour the whites in without beating. Let them be until they look like the white of a boiled egg, then gently mix them with the yolks with a fork. Serve in a hot dish, with or without buttered toast underneath.

STEWED KIDNEY.—Remove the fat and scald the kidney, drain and pour cold water on it to destroy the strong odor. Cut in pieces, season with black and red pepper, dust well with flour; put in frying-pan, in which a slice of onion has browned, a large piece of butter (remove the onion), and fry until brown; then put it into a saucepan, entirely cover with hot water and let it simmer slowly for several hours. No one could desire a better breakfast dish. Add a little wine for a supper dish.

POTATO CHEESE.—In Saxony the farmers manufacture very good cheese from small parcels of milk by the addition of potatoes. The potatoes are cooked, then washed, and to 8 lbs. of potatoes, two quarts of thick, sour milk are added. Salt and knead like bread dough. In five days it receives another kneading, and is separated into balls of 4 lbs. each, pressed with the hands as compactly as possible into small baskets, and dried in summer in the shade and in winter by the fire. When dry, the cheese is put into tin cans, sealed up, and set by for use in a cool, dry place.

Health Column.

Salves and Plasters.

The tinsmith or plumber who goes through a year's work at his trade without a severe cut or burn is fortunate, but he considers himself equally fortunate if, in the case of a severe injury, he escapes from the dangers of salves and plasters. In regard to their injurious effect upon the skin, Dr. Van der Wrede, whose skill in medicine is quite equal to his knowledge of science, says:

"Plasters and salves are more dangerous even than oil silk or rubber overshoes, as they are usually applied to wounds and sores, and in many cases produce more harm than they do good as they usually protract the cure, and often prevent it entirely. The cause is simply that plasters and salves are mostly waterproof, and therefore interfere with the natural function of the skin; if either of them is placed on a sound portion of the skin, and kept there for a few days the skin becomes sore. Their application is often the cause of the difficulty in healing wounds. Scores of cases have come under our notice where our advice to dispense with the use of so-called healing salves caused a finger which had been sore for months and kept sore by the continual application of different kinds of salves, to heal rapidly as soon as the use of salves was discontinued.

"It is the same with plaster; we have seen it over and over again, that a cut wound which had been covered with a plaster to shut off the air, as a foolish prejudice teaches, had a most protracted and painful course, while a similar wound, simply treated by bringing the edges together and covered with a piece of linen to keep it clean healed in a few days. This keeping clean does not mean to keep off dust and foreign substances, but to clean off the dried blood which may cover the cut. It is even often advisable to put some blood over the edges of the wound after they have been brought together with a few stitches or narrow cross strips of plaster, which, however, must never be allowed to cover the wound. It should not be lost sight of that the skin is made for contact with the air, and that this contact is necessary, not only to keep the skin in healthy condition, but also when repairs are going on; therefore no water-proof plaster should interfere. But blood is soluble in water and absorbs air, and it has a great healing power; in fact, there is no healing salve so efficient as the blood which often covers a wound, and which, therefore, must not be interfered with, by any means.

Under a dried crust of the blood repair goes on actively, as blood contains all the elements required for such repair, and renewal of tissues wants the nourishing ingredients which are found in the blood.

From long experience of both methods of treatment, we can heartily indorse all that the doctor says. We have frequently treated severe burns by pasting a sheet of white tissue paper over them, using pure gum-Arabic freshly dissolved in water. The object of having the gum fresh was to make sure that it had not soured or fermented. Burns which have begun to fester from the use of oils or ointments will frequently yield at once to such treatment, the swelling and inflammation quickly subsiding, healing beginning and the pain ceasing.

AN IMPROVED GLUE DRESSING FOR WOUNDS. Cabinet makers and wood workers generally are familiar with the uses of glue in dressing tool cuts and other slight wounds incident to their calling. The glue pot is always handy in their shops, and a glued rag answers as well as the best adhesive plaster. In a recent paper before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Dr. Hewson recommends the addition of acetic acid to the glue, and a little attar of roses to cover the odor of the glue and the acid. This compound spread on paper or muslin makes, he says, a good substitute for adhesive plaster for surgical use. It is easily and quickly prepared, simply by putting into a vessel of boiling water, a bottle containing one part of glue to four, by measure, of the acid, and letting the bottle remain in this bath until the glue is fully dissolved and mixed with the acid. Common glue may be used and officinal acetic acid, to be had at any drug store. The mixture should be kept in a wide-mouthed bottle, well stoppered by a long cork, which can always be removed by heating the neck of the bottle. Care should be taken to keep the mouth of the bottle clean by wiping it well with a cloth dipped in hot water. A bottle of this cheap and easily prepared dressing would be a good thing to have at home as well as at a workshop.

A SPINAL ROOT OF THE OPTIC NERVE.—Stilling, of Strasburg, showed preparations to the International Ophthalmological Congress at Mailand, in September last, which he believes demonstrate the existence of a spinal root of the optic nerve, which brings the retina into direct connection with the medulla. This root passes from the external corpus geniculatum, in a winding course, deep between the bundles of the crus cerebri, and can be traced into the pons; and it appears to course down in the direction of the medulla, although its further progress cannot be demonstrated. The existence of this branch is interesting on account of the light it throws on certain physiological relations between the medulla and the retina, and may constitute the hitherto undiscovered link between certain diseases of the spinal cord and of the optic nerve.

Worth Knowing.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF SOFT C[illegible]. The Boston Manufacturers' Fire Insurance [illegible] states that at present rates of prices semi-bituminous and soft coals are coming into more general use than they have been, especially culm or fine coal. Members are warned that, with few exceptions, such coals are very liable to spontaneous combustion, if stored when the least wet or damp in closed sheds where there is little or no circulation of air. If such coal is not protected from being wet, it is said to deteriorate. The company objects to the storage of semi-bituminous or bituminous coal in or under any building that would expose a risk taken by this company to danger if it took fire. It is suggested that a roof may be sufficient to protect soft coal from being much wet, and that, under a roof not confined at the sides, there would probably be such a free circulation of air as to prevent spontaneous combustion.

THE UTILIZING OF THE TIDES.—A Philadelphia engineer has invented, it is claimed, a machine by which the power of the tides can be utilized. Numerous plans have been proposed for the accomplishment of this most desirable end, but only under exceptional conditions have they been practical or economical. If the new device can harness the tide in an open channel, so as to convert any considerable portion of the vast power into working force, the inventor will rank among the great benefactors of humanity. Emerson says somewhere: Hitch your wagon to a star. A device for utilizing mechanically the free tides, as they sweep along our shores, would come next to that, since it would enable us, through converters and carriers of electricity, to hitch our wagons to the sun and moon.—*Sci. Am.*

DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLE OF FIG JUICE.—M. Bouchut, who has been investigating the digestive principle of the papaw tree, has extended his researches to the common fig, and the result of preliminary experiments, carried out upon the milky juice collected from a fig tree in April last, seems to show that this juice contains a powerful ferment capable of digesting albuminoid matters. As much as 90 grammes of fibrine, added in eight successive portions at intervals of one or two days, to five grammes of the milky juice, and kept at a temperature of 50° C. was for the greater part digested, leaving a small amount of a white homogeneous residue, and the solution having the odor of good broth.

CLEANING VELVET BY THE WET METHOD.—Two ox galls are placed with some honey and soap in soft water and boiled while well agitating. The velvet is laid on a flat, clean, wet table, and well wetted with the above mixture by means of a sponge. It is then wound on a mangle and rolled until the dirt has disappeared; then it is rinsed in clean water, again rolled on and hung up to dry. The half dry velvet is wetted on the back with isinglass previously soaked and boiled with water, the piece is then put between cloths and rolled until dry. It should be finally rubbed with a piece of cloth.

SOLID MUCILAGE.—Mucilage in a convenient solid form, and which will readily dissolve in water, for fastening paper prints, etc., may be made as follows: Boil one pound of the best white glue, and strain very clear; boil, also, four ounces of isinglass, and mix the two together; place them in a water bath—a glue pot will do—with one-half lb. of white sugar, and evaporate until the liquid is quite thick, when it is to be poured into molds, dried, and cut into pieces of convenient size.

PAINT FOR BASEMENT WALLS.—A dry coating for basement walls may be made as follows: Take 50 lbs. of pitch, 30 lbs. of resin, 6 lbs. of English red and 12 lbs. of brick-dust. Boil these ingredients, mix them and stir thoroughly, then add about one-fourth the volume of oil of turpentine, or enough to make it flow easily, so that a thin coating may be laid on with a whitewash or paint brush. Walls thus coated are proof against dampness.

EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.—It is said that if a person of fair complexion exposes himself to the electric light for some time in examining the action of lamps, the hands and cheeks will show all the symptoms of "sunburn," even in midwinter, and he will develop freckles on his countenance as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sun umbrella in midsummer.

TO INFLATE SMALL BALLOONS.—Gas for inflating small balloons may be made by placing a quantity of zinc scraps in a bottle, pour over them a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, and hydrogen gas will be rapidly evolved. Convey this gas through a wash-bottle to your balloon. This experiment should not be performed in the vicinity of a light or fire.

SEA SICKNESS.—Mr. F. W. Cory, in the *Lancet*, states that the best remedy he has found for sea sickness is a combination of small doses of bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral taken with citrate of magnesia during effervescence.

COLD FEET.—Persons who are troubled with cold feet will find it greatly to both comfort and health to sprinkle powdered mustard or pepper in their stockings.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Bridgeport, 107.

This Lodge is located at North San Juan, Nevada county. The membership at present is 45, and increase of two during the term. C. E. Molloy, D. D. G. M. W., writes us that the members take great interest in the Order.

Crescent, 166.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—We were organized as a Lodge, March 24th, 1880, with 20 charter members, since that time six have been added. Most of our members are farmers, many living some distance from the Lodge. We have never lacked for a quorum, always meeting each week. We consider our Lodge under as good working order as any in this district, and shall be glad to prove it to all good brothers who will come and sit with us on Thursday evening. Yours, in C. H. and P., J. A. SAFFORD, Cacheville, Yolo Co.

Main Top, 156.

The officers of this Lodge, located at Michigan Bluff, were duly installed, Jan. 3d, by J. C. Harver, D. D. G. M. W., of Forest Hill. Edgar Sutliffe, Recorder, writes us that they hold regular weekly meetings, on each Monday evening. The membership at present is 25 M. W. in good standing. Chas. Campbell has been elected Representative to the Grand Lodge.

Smartsville, 119.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Smartsville Lodge, No. 119, installed the officers elect on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th, 1881. After the installation the wives and lady friends of the members sat down to a collation, which was well appreciated. After partaking of the collation Prof. Davis furnished music for dancing and singing, and the members and their friends passed a very pleasant evening. It is the wish of those that attended that these occurrences will often happen. These social gatherings are productive of much good, as our better halves will encourage more prompt attendance from their mates, and take an interest in the welfare of the Lodge. Every wife of an A. O. U. W. should encourage her husband to attend the meetings regularly and see that his assessments are promptly paid—in that depends her legacy of $2,000.—C. C. DUHAIN, P. M. W.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Burns, 68.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting on the 26th inst. After the conferring of the M. W. degree on two, a fine literary programme was satisfactorily rendered. It was opened by a song (trio), Bros. Doane, Fairwether and Pohlman; solo and encore, F. P. Desmond; recitation, M. J. McGrath; song, A. J. Fairwether; song, Gus. Pohlman, and for an encore recited a humorous piece. W. W. Hanscom, D. D. G. M., being present, was asked to address the Lodge, which he did in a pleasing and acceptable manner. Bro. H. J. Tinkham recited a very short but loud speech. Solo, D. S. Tyson, followed by a song from Robert Wilson. A few appropriate remarks were made by Bro. Doherty, M. W.; after which the trio, Doane, Fairwether and Pohlman, closed the pleasant exercises with a song. Fraternal feeling, hearty approbation and unbounded joy seemed to prevail throughout the evening, and all agreed, both members and visitors, that they had enjoyed a fine treat.

Fidelity, 136.

On the occasion of the visit of the Grand officers to this Lodge, a full attendance greeted them. The kind and heartfelt reception given to the Grand officers at the previous Lodges already visited and repeated by the large and enthusiastic brethren of Fidelity, gave an inspiration to our honored guests that drew from them eloquence that was worthy of the occasion. The recognized and unprecedented success of this Lodge stands as an enduring monument to the pioneers who have worked so faithfully to make her what she is—the pride of our city.

Friendship, 179.

This young Lodge, under the guidance of her young officers, with the genial Bro. David Hart as M. W., gave the work almost letter perfect. Bro. Taylor paid them a very high compliment for the precise and correct manner in which the degrees were conferred. Pleasant and short speeches were given by Bros. Taylor, Pratt, Loud, Jacobs, Falkenstein, Breed, and others. It was the unanimous expressed opinion that with her present cabinet and enthusiastic and carefully selected membership, she will be one of the brightest gems in our Order.

Magnolia, 41, and Memorial, 174

On Jan. 17th, Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.; Wm. H. Barnes, G. F.; and E. F. Loud, D. G. M., called on the brethren of Magnolia, 41. There were five petitions received for the degrees, and the M. W. degree conferred on one. A goodly number of their own members were in attendance, besides visiting brethren from the city and country Lodges. Among other things, the Grand Master said: "Long years of experience have proven life insurance unsatisfactory, and the toiling thousands, feeling the necessity of better protection, have banded together for mutual security. Our capital stock is the honor of a great brotherhood. It is not lost in bad investments or mismanagement. We are carrying to-day nearly $200,000,000 in insurance, and paying out $1,000,000 annually. When I, as an humble member of this grand organization, can reach out the fraternal hand of fellowship on an equality to a member of this Order, it is something to be proud of. I am proud of California and equally proud of the Ancient Order of United Workmen." E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., made some terse and sensible remarks, which were well received. Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., advanced some new ideas connected with fraternal societies. Among the many, we here give a few. The Lodge-room is a school, and one of the chief educators in our land. Like water that reaches its highest level, so the members of the Lodge-room rise to the highest intellectual standard of its pure and educated members. The herculean labors of our G. M. W. and his assistants are deserving of a warm recognition at our hands. His executive ability in introducing a new work with such uniformity and exactness deserve our warmest thanks. The Lodge was closed, and the Grand officers, adding to their number the brethren of Magnolia, called in a body on Memorial, 174. Bros. Loud, Barnes, Taylor, Hoeber and Coon delivered short speeches. Bro. Smith made a fine hit on the names of the Grand officers in his speech.

Myrtle, 42.

The meeting of this Lodge on Jan. 15th, was one of more than ordinary interest. The M. W. degree was conferred on one. The usual business was dispatched quickly, after which Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., delivered a short speech, followed by the usual literary exercises. Song, Bro. Bogart; reading, Bro Morris; recitation, Bro. ———; reading, Bro. Morris. The programme was short but very entertaining. This Lodge is extensively humorous and often partakes of practical jokes on each other. On this evening, Bro. Barry, P. M. W., managed to get a fine gold-headed cane belonging to some one else, and presented it with due dignity to Bro. Morris, the efficient Financier, in a speech recounting his valuable services. Bro. Morris received the cane, but immediately discovering some other name engraved thereon, dryly remarked that he would take it and as he had possession of it would keep it. The brethren of Myrtle are a jolly crowd and always have something on hand to please and make their meetings interesting.

Noe Valley, 185.

This young Lodge had one of those social reunions so common in our Order, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th. The business of the Lodge occupied but a very short time, and then the doors were thrown open and wives, daughters and children filled their cosy hall. The meeting was called to order by Bro. J. D. Thompson, who welcomed the audience and introduced Wm. H. Barnes, G. F., who on this occasion outdid himself and made a fraternal speech which more than pleased. "A Vision", J. D. Thompson, M. W., of Noe Valley; song, Misses Danenfelser, who sang very sweetly and were loudly applauded; reading, A. H. Watson; song, Misses Madson, a very pleasing effort; recitation, Miss Minnie Axford, who acquitted herself with credit and received a hearty encore; piano duet, Sarah Welbon and Lora Jordan, a very acceptable performance; recitation, Miss Edith Moses; piano duet, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Minnie Axford; recitation, Miss Nellie Sawyer; piano solo, Miss Sarah Welbon, "The Thunder Storm", an artistic effort that was well received and secured an encore; original composition, Miss Dudley, a creditable essay; song and encore, Wm. F. Ganzert, Miss Coon playing the accompaniment; declamation, C. B. Thompson; instrumental duet, cornet, Messrs. Westenhaur and Carran; piano solo, Mrs. Dr. McDermot, an artistic performance that was highly applauded and received an encore; piano duet, Misses Canham; guitar solo and encore, Mr. A. Spencer. The programme was closed with the "Fairy Serenade" by the silent club, which was quite numerous, and all made plenty of noise. The exercises were of a very interesting character, principally local talent of Bro. Workmen, their wives and daughters. After the programme, Bro. A. D. Jordan, master of ceremonies, announced that a collation was ready in the banquet room to which all were invited. The hall was cleared and feasting and dancing were indulged in to a late hour. This, the first social party given by this young Lodge was a complete success, and, no doubt, will add many members to the roll.

Olympic, 127.

Those members of Olympic Lodge, 127, who were present on the evening of January 18th, were entertained, and, no doubt, strengthened in the desire to further the cause of the A. O. U. W. On this evening, Grand Master Taylor, W. H. Barnes, G. F.; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. and C. C. Terrill, P. M. W. of Valley, visited the Lodge. It was the first time that our Grand Master has called upon 127. His remarks on this occasion were forcibly and earnestly expressed. He said that our Order has not only the encouragement and aid of older fraternal societies, but there are also many joining its ranks who never before thought it worth while to belong to a secret society. After briefly outlining some general truths in connection with the Order, and having, as he said, spoken the time agreed upon when the Grand officers started out, Bro. Taylor brought his remarks to a close. He was followed by Grand Foreman Barnes, who, in his usual terse and vigorous manner, held the Lodge in close attention for the time he spoke. Deputy Loud then came with one of his happy speeches, interspersed with bright and humorous flashes of wit. The visit was brought to a close by C. C. Terrill, P. M. W., of Valley, making some well considered remarks. The session of the Lodge on this evening was very interesting, the members taking different sides of subjects and discussing them with an ability that we have never before witnessed. One of the beauties of the discussions in this Lodge, is the grace and the perfect exhibition of good breeding and fraternal regard with which they are conducted. And now a word to the careless and negligent in the matter of Lodge attendance and payment of dues and assessments. If it is possible for members to attend the meetings they should do so. We can conceive of no more pleasant place to spend an evening, and besides, each and every member of a Lodge should strive to make his Lodge the one *par excellence*. We intend this more particularly for those who hardly ever are seen in the Lodge-room. Let them come and unite with their brothers to make the meetings attractive and not stop away and say: What is the use of going to the Lodge; nothing is doing there. Let them grace with their presence the Lodge-room. Let them do something to make each meeting one of interest. Then their presence is not only an encouragement to the officers, but individual members with musical and other talents will be more apt to lend their aid in making the meeting attractive. A member should consider it a disgrace to allow his name to be read as suspended, because he was careless in the performance of his duties. They also forget that the subordinate Lodges are the life of the Order, and whatever tends to conserve the interests of the Lodge inures to the benefit of the Order. These remarks are a little outside the limits of a Lodge local. They will apply to every Lodge in the State, and are written especially for the stay-at-homes.

San Francisco, 4.

The Grand officers, in their perambulations, called on the pioneer Lodge, San Francisco, 4, on Jan. 19th. The visitors consisted of Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.; H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. Bro. Taylor was in speaking mood, and made one of his short, pithy speeches that was well received. Bros. Pratt and Loud followed, but, as they said, Bro. Taylor had spoken what they wanted to say, they asked to be excused, and immediately hied for the young Lodge, Friendship, 179, where they witnessed the conferring of the J. W. and M. W. degree.

Spartan. 36.

The members of Spartan, 36, are having an unusual degree of prosperity under the guidance of a very efficient corps of officers, with the young brother, W. S. Hout, as M. W. On Jan. 21st, the J. W. degree was conferred on two in a manner that was very gratifying to both members and visitors. Under head "Good of the Order," W. W. Hanscom, D. D. G. M. W., made a congratulatory and what might be termed a farewell speech. Bro. Danforth, P. M. W., in turn paid Bro. Hanscom a fine tribute of praise for his fidelity and arduous labors in behalf of Spartan Lodge. Bro. Robt. Ferral, Superior Judge, made a humorous speech that was well received, followed by W. S. Hout, M. W., in which he said that we will have four representatives at the next Grand Lodge instead of two, as at present.

Sts. John Lodge.

After having visited Washington, 60, the Grand officers called on the brethren of Sts. John. On arriving at the hall they were received with due honors, and in a graceful manner welcomed by Bro. Jephson, M. W. Bro. Taylor was the first to speak. In the course of his remarks, he said: "We hear that in the capital our enemies are trying to enact unfriendly legislation. He was pleased to say, however, that you will find in all places of trust some Workmen who have the same objects in view that we have, and who will watch our interests with a jealous eye. Whilst we have had success in the past, let us watch well that we may have greater triumphs in the future. It will be one of the most pleasant thoughts of my life to know that I had retired from the high position of Grand Master of the A. O. U. W., with only one regret, that I was unable, owing to arduous professional duties, to visit all Lodges in our Grand jurisdiction more than I have." Bros. Loud, Hilton, Reading and Knorp made very acceptable and congratulatory speeches. After this the usual recess and hand-shaking was indulged in. It was a royal reception, and one that will long be remembered by the brethren of Sts. John.

Triumph, 180.

A number of the officers of the Grand Lodge called on this young Lodge on the 18th inst., consisting of Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.; W. H. Barnes, G. F.; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., and a number of brethren from city Lodges. The J. W. degree was conferred on four, after which Bro. Taylor made a few remarks, in which he paid a well-deserved compliment to the officers of the Lodge for their work, saying it was done well, and that the men who stood around the altar and the brethren surrounding them, made him believe that they had selected the right name for their Lodge, *Triumph*. Bro. Barnes made a short speech, that was cordially received, excusing himself from extended remarks, as they wished to visit one more Lodge. Bro. Loud made a few complimentary remarks, saying that he was proud he had the honor of forming this thrifty Lodge. C. C. Terrill, P. M. W., then followed in a few well-timed words. The Grand officers then visited Olympic, 127.

Unity, 27.

This Lodge had a large attendance upon the occasion of the visit of the Grand officers. Bro. Taylor, in a short but grand speech, said: The Order we represent challenges the admiration of our beloved country. Our Order has sprung into existence from a duty we owe to those we love the best. Let us keep up the good work by each one bringing in a friend to swell our ranks. It is a significant fact that in every town in this State you will find the leading men of the State (the real workers in life) in the ranks of the Workmen. I am proud of our brotherhood, our work and our official advocate the WATCHMAN. The pages of this journal are replete with bright thoughts, working nobly for the interests of our cause, and, as compared with any journal east of the Rocky mountains, is ahead of all. Bro. Barnes made one of his grand speeches, followed by Bros. Loud, Reading, Terrill, Martin and Baird. The thanks of Unity Lodge was unanimously voted to the Grand officers for their visit.

Grand Officers' Visit to Washington, 60.

A delegation of Grand officers, consisting of Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W.; Prince E. Hilton, D. D. G. M. W.; and E. M. Reading, P. M. W., visited this Lodge. The officers were received with due honors. Bro. Taylor said, among other things: I am glad to meet with men who are trying to carry out the principles of our Order. It is hardly to be presumed that Father Upchurch dreamed of such an organization as this when, with a few mechanics and laborers, he first organized this grand Order. There is no conflict between us and older and more time-honored organizations; on the contrary, we are co-workers and co-helpers in the cause of humanity. I believe we are the grandest part of this great organization. With the "work" in San Francisco I am pleased. I have witnessed the "work," and it is almost letter perfect. To our Grand officers, who have labored so faithfully to accomplish this result, we return our thanks. Bro. Loud made a few remarks. Bro. Hilton being introduced as the faithful guardian of Washington Lodge, excused himself on this occasion. Bro. Reading being called, made a congratulatory speech, taking in all, from the Grand Master to his cabinet, and in a feeling manner detailing some of the many deeds of charity accomplished by the General Relief Committee. A short recess was taken and a personal welcome given to the Grand officers. Having in view a call on one more Lodge, the officers immediately proceeded to call on Sts. John Lodge.

Valley, No. 30.

At the last meeting of Valley, No, 30, a committee of seven was appointed to consider the advisability of celebrating their third anniversary. We have no doubt that the committee will see the propriety of this custom among our Lodges and will answer for a celebration worthy of the occasion. The J. W. degree was conferred on 52, among whom was a number of prominent citizens; after which the M. W. degree was given to one. It was a pleasing sight to see such an accession to our ranks of young, active business men at one meeting and speaks volumes for the stability of our Order. Fifty-two members received the J. W. degree in Valley, on Jan. 26th, whose the average age was 34 12-13th years.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Keystone, 64.

This Lodge intends to make its meetings more attractive to the members. A standing committee has been appointed by the Master Workman, consisting of Bros. F. E. Benner, Dr. A. Fine and F. M. Carey, to prepare entertainments, musical and literary, for the Lodge, so that each meeting will be interesting to the members.

Oak Leaf, 35.

The meeting of Oak Leaf, on Jan. 24th, was one of more than ordinary interest. The usual business was transacted with dispatch; a part being the resignation of D. S. Hirshberg, as Representative, and the election of Dr. Miller in his place. There was a full Lodge meeting, it being made larger by a good delegation from Keystone. A short recess was called and personal acquaintance made with each other, and the Grand officers present, consisting of Clay W. Taylor, G. M. W.; Wm. H. Barnes, G. F.; H. G. Pratt, G. R.; and C. H. Haile, G. Receiver. Bro. Taylor said: Twelve years ago twelve men met one night and agreed to meet again for a noble purpose one week from that time. At their second meeting but seven were ready and willing, with grand old Father Upchurch as chairman, to pledge protection to each other and their families. We are now an army of nearly 100,000 men, as good and true as any other organization in the land. We seem to be of California, the most energetic and progressive of any part of the Grand jurisdiction. Our hands and hearts have ever been in the front in all appeals for help, our advocate is ahead of all others, and I would rather have the honor of being Grand Master of California than that of any other jurisdiction. Bro. Barnes made a grand speech that was listened to with close attention and received signal applause. Bro. Pratt was introduced as the founder of the Order in California, but who, in a few words, significantly said: A few years hence I was a teacher, now I am will to sit at the feet of this Grand organization and learn. Bro. Haile made a few remarks that were well received. Bro. Lenoir, of Keystone, by request gave the Lodge some instrumental music, after which acceptable speeches were made by Bros. Dunton, Hirsberg and Miller. It was a real royal greeting, and the Grand officers reluctantly said goodbye before the Lodge closed, so as to reach the last train.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

M. T. BREWER, P. G. M. W.....Sacramento
CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W.....Shasta
W. H. BARNES, G. F.....San Francisco
E. DE LANO, G. O.....Stockton
H. G. PRATT, G. R'd'r.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, G. Rec'vr.....Alameda
I. A. DUNSMOOR, G. G.....Los Angeles
W. WILTSE, G. W.....Placerville
J. W. KINSLEY, G. L.....San Francisco

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Tyrrell, Peck and Harney.
Laws and Supervision—Williams, Flint and Webster.
Appeals—McClure, Eilerman and Ellison.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—E. F. Loud, for Lodges Nos. 8, 14, 19, 30, 42 and 159; B. F. Jacobs, for 4, 9, 27, 41; W. W. Hanscom for 36, 44, 68, 126; P. E. Hilton, for 53, 60, 73, 127, 136.

Alameda—D. S. Hirshberg, for 2, 3, 7, 35, 64, and Ivy 4, D. of H.; J. K. Price, for 156, and Dawn of Hope, No. 1, D. of H.; R. B. Nixon, for 10, 11, 61, 88, and Silver Star, No. 2, D. of H.; S. Ehrman, for 12, 18, 56, 61, 63, 93.

El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Sonoma—H. H. Pyne. Yolo—Theo. Beaizley. Butte—J. N. Moad, for 58, 87 and 102; John C. Gray, for 40 and 67. Napa—A. D. Stockford. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn. Contra Costa—H. W. Baker, for 37, 90, 91 and 92. Santa Cruz—Duncan McPherson. Marin—M. C. Hamlin. Mendocino—E. W. King. Kern—Geo. W. Taylor for Kernville, and Benj Brundage for Bakersfield. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. San Diego—Bryant Howard. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Tulare—C. F. Hall. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Plumas—N. G. Luke. Amador—D. L. Munson. Yuba—B. Eilerman. Santa Clara and San Benito—C. W. Clark. Solano—A. J. Kasten. Shasta—J. M. Gleaves. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Sacramento—J. M. Henderson. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Monterey—I. Johnson. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Los Angeles—J. Dunsmoor. El Dorado—E. L. Crawford. Lassen—W. P. Hall. San Bernardino—J. C. King. Mono—A. H. Griswold. San Joaquin—Eugene Lehe. Stanislaus—Chas. Maxwell.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Wœlffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. Burrall.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlit.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D. Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissendon.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. W. F. Waite.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday S. M. Augustine.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday* Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodberns.
49—SUISUN. J. M Jones.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	Tuesday A. P. Stence.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Weihe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlyon.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. T. W. Cunningham.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. H. Hewitt.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. R. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. A. Fleming.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday G. Forster.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis Berhle.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan, J
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, Druid's hall, Sutter st.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. M. Kirsch.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. W. J. Towle.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday Manuel Wolter.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. F. F. Carnduff.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. Underwood.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. K. C. Hunter.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday J. G. Jones.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. A. McFarland.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday H. Patten.
121—GEORGETOWN. E. L. Crawford.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. F. Stewart.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
149—CACHE CREEK. Loren W. Hilleker.	Madison, Yolo Co.	Abraham Haines.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. A. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Wednesday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill, Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Frank Suling.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Salone.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. Ennis.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. Duncombe.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E. Lichan.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. L. Tulkerth	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenan.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. O. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 28th.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stumock.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	Druid's Hall.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday. G. B. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John King.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe
11—HOPE. M. A. Sautelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

Financial Statement of the Grand Recorder's Office for 1880.

Below will be found the financial statement and summary of the Grand Recorder from Feb. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881:

Cash in hands of Grand Receiver Feb. 1, 1880	$5,438.40
Received from Feb. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881	157,043.10
Total Jan. 1, 1881	$162,481.50
Disbursements to Jan. 1, 1881	159,078.63
Balance in hands of Grand Receiver Jan. 1, 1881	$3,402.87

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand, Benef. Fund, Feb. 1, 1880	$1,162.00
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund to Jan. 1, 1881	146,105.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen. Fund to Jan. 1, 1881	10,938.10
Bal. on hand Gen. Fund, Feb. 1, 1880	4,276.40
Total Feb. 1, 1880	$162,481.50
Paid out of Benef. Fund	$146,000.00
Paid out of Gen. Fund	13,078.63
Total disbursements	$159,078.63
Balance on hand	$3,402.87

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$146,105.00
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1880	1,162.00
Total	$147,267.00
Paid out	146,000.00
Balance Benef. Fund Jan. 1, 1881	$1,267.00

GENERAL FUND.

Total amount received	$10,938.10
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1880	4,276.40
Total	$15,214.50
Paid out	13,078.63
Balance Gen. Fund Jan. 1, 1881	$2,135.87

BOOKBINDERY.—Among the many evidences of real prosperity in this State is the establishment of manufactories for various articles that heretofore have been almost exclusively imported from foreign countries or the East. Chas. E. Rankin, 540 and 542 Clay St., by labor-saving machines of his own invention, and by persistant effort continuously for 11 years, has succeeded in driving imported ledgers almost out of our market. This enterprising house confines itself exclusively to the manufacturing of the smallest household pass-book to the finest ledger that can be imported. He has doubled his capacity in room and machinery lately, and now occupies two large rooms and employs from 25 to 30 hands, exclusively white labor. Carrying as he does a very heavy stock, he is able to supply the trade with any amount of books called for.

AS AN evidence of the universal hold on the hearts of the leading business men of our city, we refer with pride to the firm of Coffin, Sanderson & Cook, commission stock brokers, 312 Pine street. Each member of the firm belongs to the same Lodge, and several of the employees. This firm buy and sell on commission all kinds of local and mining stocks.

Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association.

W. H. JORDAN, Past Grand Master A. O. U. W. of California, President.

This Association is duly incorporated under the laws of the State, and has for its object the additional protection of $1,000 to the families of deceased members of the A. O. U. W. Admission fee $3, annual dues $2, and $1 assessment on the death of each member. It will cost, including dues and assessments, about $8 a year.

Every member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing should give this additional $1,000 to his family, as the cost is within the reach of all.

The following endorsement is from the Grand Master of the A. O. U. W.:

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN
A. O. U. W. OF CALIFORNIA,
SHASTA, CAL., Oct. 2, 1880.

To the Officers and Members of the Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association:—It affords me pleasure to say that the aims and objects of the "Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association" meet with my most hearty approval and endorsement. As an auxiliary to the A. O. U. W. of California, it is calculated to do great good, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the members of our noble fraternity.

Yours, fraternally,
CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W. of California.

Call or send for Constitution.

E. M. READING, Secretary.

Office—No. 38 St. Ann's Bldg, Powell, cor. Eddy st., S. F.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

Within this brief maxim of the sturdy lumberman, lies many a gem of truth which rightly pondered will convey to the mind a most useful lesson.

Notice the wood-man as he prepares his material for use, does he first begin to hew, taking a piece here and a piece there as inclination may suggest? Ah, no, before the material is touched the plan is carefully laid out, each detail considered, the necessary proportions accurately ascertained, and at last, with care, is drawn the line by which it is to be hewn. It is impossible for the wood-carver to hew successfuly without a line, and it is absolutely essential that he be guided by that line, or in the end the result of his labor will be but an irregular useless block—his time and his material both wasted. So, with us, we are all hewers, compelled to form our characters in life, and, to a great extent, we shape them for success or woe.

Ere we begin to hew we must carefully mark out a line and ever be guided by that line, or every stroke of the axe will but aid in bringing about our own disastrous, nay disgraceful, failure.

That line of life, and the only one which can bring true success must be firm principle, founded on a sense of our duty toward God, and of honor, justice and right toward our fellow beings, without this our lives are worse than worthless. While it is a fact that there are many who ever,

> "With smooth dissimulation skilled to grace,
> A demon's purpose with an angel's face,"

Lay aside all true honor and nobility, merely to enable them the more deeply to injure the innocent and true; who ruthlessly tread upon the most sacred rights of others, and smiling care not; yet seemingly they are blest, all around them appears fair. But is it so? No. They do not hew to the line of right, and tho' for a while success may seem to be theirs, sooner or later retribution will come; it is God's law and it cannot be evaded.

Give a man the wealth of Golconda, the strength of a Hercules, the beauty of an Apollo, the genius of a Shakespeare, the clear reasoning power of a Bacon or a Newton and the eloquence of a Demosthenes, yet if he be void of true principle and hews not to the line of right, of truth, he is but a curse to himself and to others. His wealth, beauty, strength, genius, intellect and eloquence are but so many instruments of evil in his hands; they render him only the more powerful (for there is in the gifts a fearful power for untold good or sin immeasurable,) and in the end deeds traced upon the pages of his life will show a woeful record of ruin.

Look for the moment at the man "born to titles, riches and fame," who yet, by his own mighty genius,

> "Rose and soared untrodden heights and seemed at home,
> Where angels bashful looked.
> * * * * * *
> Who through learning and through fancy took
> His flight sublime and on the loftiest top
> Of fame's high mountain sat."

Yet it cannot be denied that, in a sense, his life was a terrible failure, still productive of evil incalculable. Had that genius been but joined to a sincere love of truth, of goodness, what honor he might have given to himself, what glory to his creator!

How much anxiety would be spared us if we would only mark out duty as the line of our lives, and carefully, constantly, and with determination hew to that line, never pausing to watch and grieve over the falling of the chips upon some false pleasure or idol of our own making. While it is true that in all lives come moments when we discover that,

> "Life at best is quickly done,
> That hopes fulfilled and wishes won,
> Are dearly got,
> And shadows chased in headlong haste
> Delight us not."

But even then we are spared sorrows, very crown of sorrow, remorse, if in looking backward we can feel that we have sincerely endeavored to hew to the line of duty, in all guided and prompted by an humble love of Him, who can and does make of our severest trials, our greatest, brightest blessings.—*Julia M. Goodlett, San Bernardino.*

Landscape Gardening.—Landscape gardening, as much one of the fine arts as music and painting, comes with the enchanted wand and turns barren hills, rude rocks, muddy ditches, and hills and dales into such picturesque aspects as to fascinate our senses, and take us captive as far as delighted appreciation goes. Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Central Park, New York; the Public Garden, Boston, are all beautiful examples of this. By the skill of the landscape gardener the most commonplace spots become poetical; fairy-like vistas, glassy lakes, shady groves, broad drives, enchanting dells, all come at the call of the master hand. The basis of the landscape gardener's profession is to evolve beauty out of chaos, use out of the seemingly useless; in short, to reproduce nature in her most attractive forms where barren wastes have heretofore existed. These are the aims, the successes of the landscape gardener, and his best field of operations is the popular parks contiguous to our large cities.

Are all the victuals mixed when the sailors have a mess?

Population, 50,152,559.

The Census Bureau has figured so far upon the returns of population as to reach the conclusion that the total, exclusive of Alaska and that region west of Arkansas known as the Indian Territory, is 50,152,559. But while these figures are official they are not final, and may be changed hereafter in the revisory calculations, though it is not likely that such possible changes will go above the units, tens or hundreds columns. For all practical purposes the total population of the United States and Territories, exclusive of Alaska and the Indian Territory, may be stated at 50,152 000. The increase since 1870 has been 11,266,024, or nearly 9⅓%. The present population of the Pacific States and Territories, namely, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Utah, is officially stated as follows:

California	864,686
Oregon	174,767
Nevada	62,265
Washington	75,120
Idaho	32,611
Arizona	40,441
Utah	143,907
Total	1,393,797

The increase of this division of the country since 1870 has been 451,866, or 48%. The increase in Nevada was but 6%, which is the lowest, while in Washington Territory it was 100⅓%, which is the highest rate. The per cent. of increase in the Pacific division is greater than in any other. In the Eastern division, including New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the per cent is but 18. In the Western division, including Missouri and the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, 34%. In the southern division, excluding Missouri and including all the other old slave States, 34%. In the district of Columbia, 35%. It is now conceded that the apparent large increase in the Southern States is due to the fact that this census was taken there with more regard to exactness than any preceding one, while that of 1870 was done in a slovenly and careless manner, not reaching a large mass of the population. There is but one city in the United States or on the American continent that contains over 1,000,000 population—New York. There are three others that contain over half a million; three others above 300,000; three others above 200,000, including San Francisco, and ten others above 100,000 The following is a carefully revised list of the cities that overgo 30,000 inhabi ants each, California having two of them. It will be a good thing to keep for future reference:

New York	1,206,590	Columbus, O.	51,665
Philadelphia	846,984	Paterson	50,887
Brooklyn	566,689	Toledo	50,143
Chicago	503 304	Charleston	49 999
Boston	362 535	Fall River	49,006
St. Louis	350,522	Minneapolis	46 887
Baltimore	332.190	Scranton	45 850
Cincinnati	255 708	Nashville	43,461
San Francisco	233,956	Reading	43,280
New Orleans	2 6,140	Hartford	42,553
Cleveland	160,142	Wilmington	42,499
Pittsburg	156,381	Camden	41,658
Buffalo	155,137	St. Paul	41,498
Washington	147,307	Lawrence, Mass.	39.178
Newark	136,400	Dayton	38 677
Louisville	123 645	Lynn	38,284
Jersey City	120,728	Denver	35,630
Detroit	116,342	Oakland, Cal.	34,556
Milwaukee	115,578	Atlanta	34,398
Providence	104,850	Utica	33,913
Albany	90,903	Portland, Me.	33,810
Rochester	89,366	Memphis	33 593
Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	Springfield, Mass.	33,340
Indianapolis	75,074	Manchester, N. H.	32 630
Richmond	63,803	St. Joseph, Mo.	32 484
New Haven	62,882	Grand Rapids	32,016
Lowell	59,485	Wheeling	31 266
Worcester	58,295	Mobile, Ala.	31,295
Troy	56,747	Hoboken	30 999
Kansas City	55 813	Harrisburg	30 762
Cam ridge, Mass.	52,740	Savannah	30 681
Syracuse	51,791	Omaha	30,518

Sensible Dressing.—There is a class of wo men one meets with every day, whose dressing is above reproach. They go out to walk, not to show their clothes, but to add to their fine stock of health. They look as if they could sit a horse well, and as if they used often the luxury of a bath. They wear thick-soled shoes, with low, broad heels, shapely and well-fitting. Their walking and church suits are of cloth, plainly made, but of exquisite fit. Their gloves and bonnet strings are above reproach. The hair, well cared for, is prettily waved or curled about the forhead, and worn low, to show the shape of the head—a style that artists love. Unless nature has been very niggardly no false hair is allowable. The bonnet is close and very becoming, and the face is protected by a veil. An ample parasol or umbrella is ready as protection against sun and rain. What fault can the most censorious man find with a costume like this?

Sanitary Works.—During the last five years no less in amount than $75,000,000 has been expended in works of a sanitary nature by the various urban sanitary authorities of England and Wales. The steadily decreasing death rate of the period implies that the large sum has been, on the whole, judiciously laid out.

The vintage of the past year was the largest ever made in this State, being about 13,000,000 gallons against less than 6,000,000 gallons in 1879. Besides this, there will be some 5,000 gallons of brandy. Prices are expected to be better than last year, and altogether it has been a year that vintners will be able to look back to as the turning point in the history of California viticulture.

The Glue Pot.

That indespensable and of all others the most important article to every well-regulated factory and cabinet shop, as well as many other kindred branches of trade. How common is it for the young artisan or apprentice to fall into the error of thinking that glue is king-cure-all, regardless of the application! In the first place, the article used should, by all means, be a good one, of which we presume every practical mechanic is a judge. It should then be dissolved in a proper manner and to the proper consistency or body, according to the work to which the application is to be made. Now comes the point at which there is the great majority of the failures; and the difficulty is not so much with the glue or application as it is in the preparation for the same. In other words, be sure that you are ready by having tried the work together, before you take the glue brush in hand. And if the work is mortise and tenon, you have made a failure that is not easily remedied if you have made the tenon too small either in thickness or width to fill perfectly the space in the mortise. To guard against this error, know what you are doing.

When you are cutting the mortise and tenon let it be either by hand or machinery; and when the glue brush is taken in hand, these general rules should always be observed, no matter what the character of the work. See that the temperature of the room is warm. If in cool weather, use artificial heat to bring the thermometer to 70° or 80°, if you can conveniently do so. But this depends entirely on the nature of the work. As to how much time must of necessity be consumed between the first spread or application and the final set, that time should always be brought down to the shortest period, if the nature of the work is such that it must of necessity take time to get the work together.

The great objection of chilled glue should be avoided by getting the wood to be glued first warmed and having your glue boiling hot. Dissolved glue contains a large percentage of water. The glue joint dries by the wood absorbing the water from the glue, and hence must of necessity expand the fibers of the wood coming in close contact with it, and if dressed off in this expanded condition, that part must dry out, although it takes time to do it, as the moisture cannot escape except through the pores of the wood. And upon the same receiving a high polish in the finishing room, you will see a sunken place 20 ft. off right over the tenons that were dressed off in the wet or uncontracted state. This same rule is applicable to joints in the edges of boards that are glued together. The tongue and groove joint becomes more expanded than the square joint, and hence takes longer to dry out, from the simple fact that it takes in more glue.—*Cabinetmaker.*

Truckee and Quincy Railroad.

Short narrow-gauge lines will sooner or later tap the rich interior valleys, long isolated from a market, and connect them with the main railroads of the coast. On Saturday, January 1st, a large meeting was held at Sierraville, by the people of Sierra and Mohawk valleys to consider the advisability of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Truckee, Nevada county, through the valleys named, and to Quincy, Plumas county. Committees were appointed, and after full discussion of the subject, it was decided it was a needed and promising enterprise. It appears, from the Truckee *Republican's* report on the subject, that another meeting was held on January 3d, at which more complete statistics were offered. The proposed road extends through a section which is free from snow and landslides. No snow-sheds will be needed, nor are there such natural obstacles as would require heavy grades, deep cuts or expensive bridges. The resources to support the road are the heavy forests of Prosser creek, Sage Hen and Little Truckee, probably the best track of sugar pine in the State; the mines, present and prospective, of Independence, Mohawk valley, Plumas Buttes and other districts; and lastly, the grain, stock and other interests of large and beautiful mountain valleys, as yet but partially developed. Estimates of the freight at present to these mines and valleys place it at 40,000 to 50,000 tons annually. The prospects appear so good that a preliminary organization has been made, and stock is being subscribed in Truckee and in other towns, which will receive benefits from the success of the enterprise.

A glance at the map shows that the distance in a direct line between the terminal points of the proposed railroad is not more than 60 miles. The country to be opened up by such a line is one of the pleasantest and most heathful parts of the North Sierra region. There is no more beautiful region for tourists, hunters, botanists and lovers of the picturesque. The county of Plumas was settled at an early date, and its growth, though slow, has been steady and positive. For some kinds of fruits and for most kinds of berries, for vegetables, cereals and forage plants these mountain table-lands are unsurpassed. It is said that there are desirable openings for many more settlers on Government lands.

Three temples are being built in Utah by the Mormons—one at Salt Lake, one at Logan and one at Manti. Their costs will aggregate many millions.

The Lick Telescope.

Some active steps are being at last taken in the direction of the Lick telescope, which is to be put up on Mt. Hamilton. The firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., have contracted with Richard S. Floyd, William Sherman, Edwin B. Mastick, Charles M. Plum and George Schoenwald, Trustees of the Lick estate, for the construction, for the Mt. Hamilton observatory of San Jose, of an achromatic astronomical object glass with 36 inches clear aperture, to be completed before November 1st, 1883. The sum of $12,000 was paid at the time of signing the contract, and the further sum of $38,000 will be paid upon the completion of the work. The terms of the contract are substantially as follows: The firm agree to make, figure, complete and deliver at their workshop the said object glass; the duties, if any, shall be paid by the Trustees; the definition of the glass shall not be inferior to that of the telescope constructed for the United States Naval observatory in Washington; the glass shall be figured perfectly for one position, to be designated by the Trustees, and work well 20° on either side thereof; the Trustees shall give to the objective such focal length between 50 and 60 ft, as they may determine to be best; they may also designate what two rays shall be brought to one focus by the combined action of the lenses; the firm agree to procure satisfactory discs, if not, the contract to be void; the objective shall be perfected within two years after satisfactory rough discs are obtained by the firm, who shall also construct a rough, reversible, equatorial mounting for the objective, including a suitable tube; the objective, upon completion, shall be inspected by an expert agent appointed by the Trustees, but the firm, if dissatisfied with his decision, may have recourse to arbitration; the Trustees shall pay the firm the cost of the rough mounting for the objective to an amount not exceeding $1,000, the mounting to continue the property of the firm; if, within five years after the acceptance of the objective, either of the glasses shall be found to have so deteriorated in figure as to injure its performance the firm, if alive and in sufficient health, or either of them, shall proceed to California and correct such defect, the necessary expenses of the trip, and the firm's subsistence while here, being paid in advance by the Trustees.

Trying Lard.—Several years ago we were very glad to call in the assistance of a near and obliging neighbor to help about the "butchering," or, more particularly, about taking off the lard, and trying it out. We were in the habit of soaking it for two or three days, according to the old fashion of our great grandmothers. But Mrs. B.——was an English woman, and had learned something in the way of trying out lard, that at least was new to us; and I will give it for the benefit of others, as it is in the season of butchering. She was very careful not to have the entrails opened, and thus the fat was kept perfectly clean. If by chance an accident happened, the opening was immediately tied with a bit of twine, all "muss" cleared away as quickly as possible, and any particles of fat had become soiled, were put in a dish to be washed and tried by themselves. The rest was put into a kettle and set upon the stove over a slow fire. Not one drop of water or a pinch of salt was allowed to come in contact with the fat. As soon as it began to fry, it was stirred from the bottom, set into the stove, and allowed to cook as briskly as possible, being occasionally stirred to keep from burning; when done the lard was drained and squeezed from the scraps, poured into a jar, and when cold covered with a plate or paper and set away. "This," she said, "will be just as sweet and dry a year from now as it is to-day, if you do not happen to use it all up." We have always followed her fashion of trying lard, and none has ever become rancid or strong.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

The Indians on the McCloud river, are so astonished at a telephone set up in their neighborhood, by the United States Fish Com., that they call it the *Kleschteen*, or speaking spirit. This telephone was constructed to connect the salmon hatching stations at Baird, on the aforesaid river, with the establishment for breeding the California trout, five miles higher up the stream. It is in perfect working order.

Wells, Fargo & Co., have discontinued their express offices at Georgetown, Greenwood, Todd's Valley, Forest Hill, and Michigan Bluff in this State. The company suffered much from robberies in those neighborhoods, and it did not pay to run an express under such adverse circumstances.

There has been in circulation during the last week at Washington, Alameda county, a petition to the Legislature for a "Local Option" law. A large number of signers were obtained. The movement was initiated by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

"My dear, what shall we name our baby?" said Mr. Smith, the other day. "Why, hus I've settled on Peter." "Peter! I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt!" "Well, then call him Salt Peter."

Jupiter and His Spots.

The most attractive object in the evening sky just at this time is the giant planet Jupiter. The markings upon his belts have for some time been attracting the universal attention of astronomers and amateur observers. Always enigmatical, this planet has, since the appearance of the great red spot in its southern hemisphere, become still more perplexing to the astronomer. It was at first supposed that this prominent object would form a ready means of determining the true period of the planet's revolution, but that result has not been realized. On the contrary, if anything, it has rendered that problem still more doubtful.

Soon after the "great" spot was discovered, two or three other smaller, but still plainly discernible and permanent spots were observed near by the large one. Close and continued observations of these several spots during the past summer, according to the published reports of Prof. Barnard, of Nashville, Tennessee, have revealed the most singular fact yet developed, that these spots are not identical in their revolutions, as would be the case if they were absolutely fixed to the central nucleus of the planet. On the 25th of last July, the center of one of the small spots preceded the center of the large spot by one hour and 35 minutes. On the 22d of November the center of the small spot preceded the center of the large one by three hours and 17 minutes. The large spot had thus apparently moved backward one hour and 42 minutes between July 25th and November 22d, showing a daily difference of rotation of 0.439 minutes per day. At this rate the small spot would gain an entire revolution in about 23 months. There is quite a difference in the motion of all the spots to be seen on the planet's disk.

In a letter to *Science*, dated November 29th, Prof. Barnard writes in regard to this planet as follows: "The region occupied by the equatorial belt is subject to constant and quite rapid change, being filled at times with the most delicate soft, plumy forms. Brilliant white spots are not unfrequent in this zone. . . . All the objects in the equatorial zone move with a very great velocity in the direction of rotation, but invariably in a contrary direction to that pursued by the (great) red spot, which is really the only object on the planet which has a backward motion. Indeed, it would not be a bad comparison to compare the red spot to a mighty city built on the shore of a vast and swiftly flowing river, which is constantly being filled with drift, and an occasional glistening mass of ice tearing its way past the city with a velocity of not less than 6,000 miles a day. In such a comparison the city would be as great an area as three-fourths of our entire earth, and the river fully 16,000 miles in breadth."

Jupiter passed its perihelion on the 25th of September last. That great planet then reached its nearest point to the sun, and was also, at the same time, within a few days of its nearest point to the earth; so that the rubicon of its perihelion and its nearest approach to the earth and sun has already passed. At its perihelion, Jupiter is 46,000,000, miles nearer the sun than at its aphelion. The difference between the two intervals of distance is about half the entire average distance of the earth from the sun. Yet Jupiter, at its nearest approach, is 450,000,000 miles from the great central luminary. Nearly 12 years must elapse before Jupiter will be as favorably situated for observation as he is at this time.

With the exception of Saturn, nothing in the heavens affords a more interesting subject for study than Jupiter and his moons. It is delightful to watch those four little diamond-points as they move in rapid succession around the parent body, passing now as dark spots across his disk, then behind and eclipsed by it. A glimpse of its moons may be had even through a good opera-glass, and in an exceptionally clear atmosphere, at a considerable elevation above the sea, they have been seen by the unassisted eye. The large spot may be seen with a five-inch telescope. When this spot is just beginning to appear at the eastern portion of Jupiter's disk, so rapid is the rotation of that planet that in a little over two hours it will have reached the center, and in less than five it will again be out of sight, having passed around its western limb. The size of this spot varies somewhat in length, but is quite constant in breadth. Its average length is about 23,000 miles, by a breadth, in its widest portion, of 6,900 miles—equal in area to about three-quarters of the entire surface of the earth. Its color is a light red. Jupiter turns on its axis in a little less than 10 hours, so than an observer on its equator would be hurled around at a rate of 500 miles a minute instead of the comparatively slow progress of 17 miles that marks the rate of the earth's revolution at its equator.—*Californian for February.*

STRONG OR WEAK MEN.—We mistake strong feeling to be strong character. A man who bears all before him—before whose frown domestics tremble and whose bursts of fury make the children of the house quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flat grand insult, and only grow a little pale and then reply quietly? That was a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent and never tell the world what it was that cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste—he who, keenly sensitive, with manly power and indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet can restrain himself and forgive—these are strong men, spiritual heroes.—*Robertson.*

AN intelligent farmer living in Des Moines county, has invented a henophone, modeled on the principle of a telephone, by which one old reliable hen, occupying a central office in the hennery, sits on all the nests about the establishment, leaving other fowls free to lay eggs scratch and cackle. As fast as a new nest contains the full complement of eggs, it is connected with the central office by a copper wire, and the business is settled. The only trouble with the machine is that it sits so hard that it hatched out the porcelain nest eggs along with the others, so that one chick in every nest is born with glass eyes, and the farmer has to buy and train a dog to lead it around. This makes it expensive.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

IT is said that the hogs in Iowa have such long noses that the settlers employ them to plow the fields. The practice is to bury a corn cob on one side of the lot and place the hog opposite to it on the other side, when the porker, scenting it, immediately digs his snout into the soil, and pressing forward turns a furrow equal to that made by the best plow right up to the cob. If a stump should lie in a direct road, the Iowa hog does not hesitate or work around it, but splits it open with his snout and goes on. This is following the nose to some purpose.

COFFEE FUMES.—In some recent experiments at Paris the fumes of burning coffee were shown to have a disinfecting power quite remarkable.

A KANGAROO is a curious chap; when it's wide awake it's leaping.

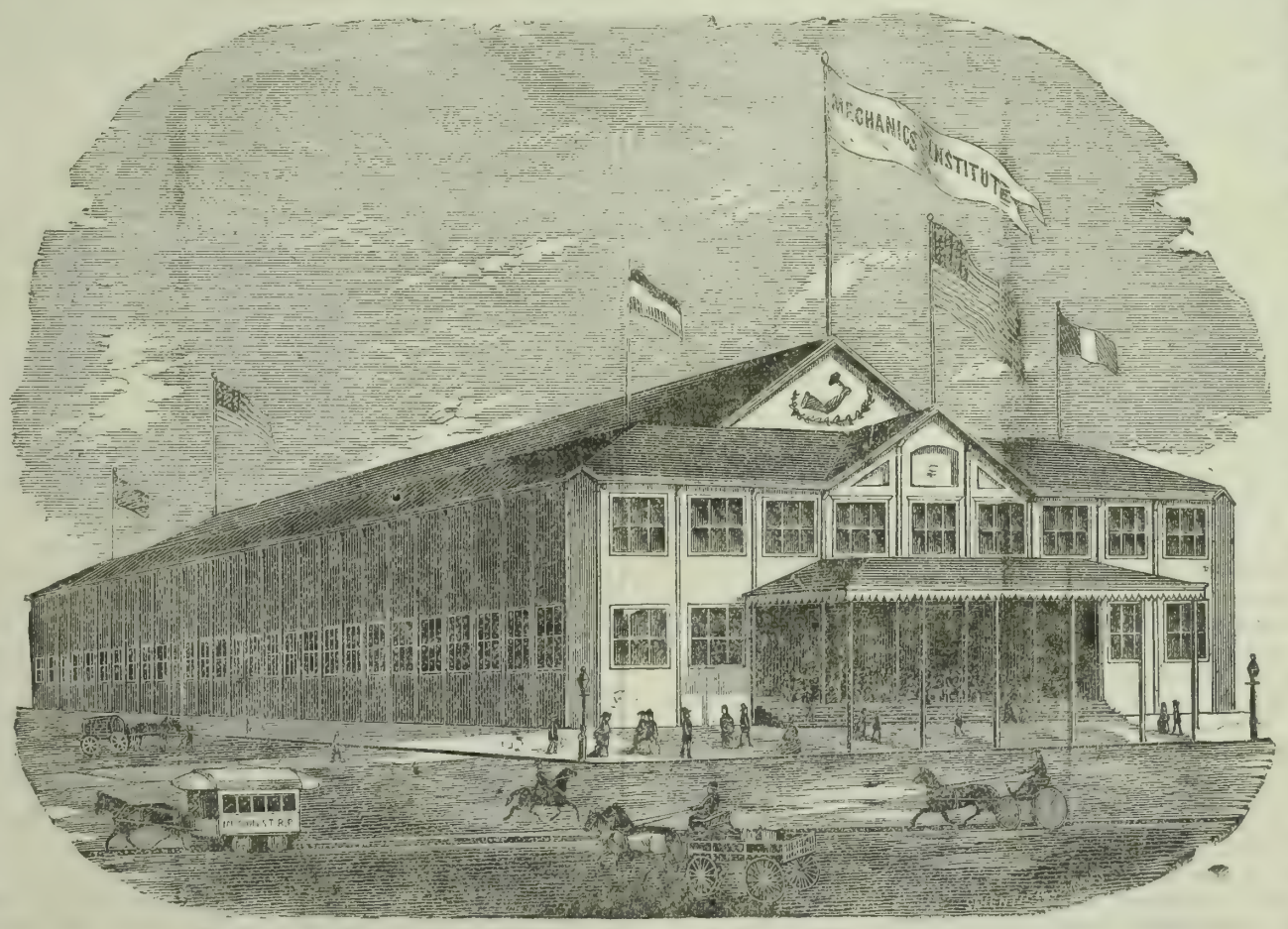
Grand Lodge Reception.

We repeat in this issue the different committees who have charge of the arrangements for the proper reception of the Grand Lodge. The reception will be held at the Mechanics' Pavilion, shown herewith, on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1881. The building can be reached either by the Mission or Market St. cars. The following are the several committees:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, No. 4	F. Hall, P. M. W.
Golden Gate, No. 8	Harry J. Lask, P. M. W.
Harmony, No. 9	W. Decker.
Yerba Buena, No. 14	D. C. Mitchell.
Bernal, No. 19	George Stewart.
Unity, No. 27	G. Winehill, P. M. W.
Valley, No. 30	C. O. Burton.
Spartan, No. 36	I. E. Alexander.
Magnolia, No. 41	M. Warschauer.
Myrtle, No. 42	C. S. Haley, P. M. W.
Franklin, No. 44	W. W. Hanscom, D. D. G. M.
Hercules, No. 53	A. F. Bell.
Washington, No. 60	P. Peck, P. M. W.
Burns, No. 68	L. G. Schord, P. M. W.
Sts. John, No. 73	J. E. Purdy.
Excelsior, No. 126	W. S. Pierce.
Olympic, No. 127	E. H. Morgan, P. M. W.
Fidelity, No. 136	T. A. Farless, P. M. W.
Bay View, No. 159	G. T. Shaw, P. M. W.
Memorial, No. 174	C. W. Nevin, P. M. W.
Friendship, No. 179	J. R. Pickens, P. M. W.
Triumph, No. 180	W. I. McKay, P. M. W.
Noe Valley, No. 185	A. D. Jordan

President	W. W. Hanscom.
Vice President	Harry J. Lask.
Secretary	Marks Warschauer.
Treasurer	G. Winehill.



THE MECHANICS' PAVILION—GRAND LODGE RECEPTION BUILDING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. W. Hanscom, C. O. Burton,
J. E. Purdy, J. R. Pickens,
L. G. Schord.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

On Finance and Auditing—E. H. Morgan (Chairman), P. Peck and T. A. Farless.

On Building and Decorations—C. O. Burton (Chairman), W. W. Hanscom, I. E. Alexander, W. I. McKay and G. T. Shaw.

On Printing—A. F. Bell (Chairman), Charles W. Nevin and J. R. Pickens.

On Literary and Musical Exercises and Music—W. S. Pierce (Chairman), Harry J. Lask and J. E. Purdy.

On Collation—M. Warschauer (Chairman), G. Winehill; G. T. Shaw, George Stewart and L. G. Schord.

Floor Committee—Director, Harry J. Lask; Chief Aids, W. Decker and W. S. Pierce. One representative from each Lodge to be selected as Aids.

On Hat Room—C. W. Nevin (Chairman), C. S. Haley and F. Hall.

On Invitation—P. Peck (Chairman), E. H. Morgan and G. Winehill.

On Reception—The entire General Committee and one from each Lodge as Assistants.

1881.—That is a very peculiar number. The sum of its digits is 9x9. It is divisible by 9 without a remainder. This remaining quotient consists of two simple factors, 11 and 19. It reads just alike both ways. If 18 be set under 81 and the two added, the sum is 99. If the 18 be reversed and then added to 81, the sum is 162, the sum of the digits of which is 9. If the 81 be reversed and added to 18, the sum is 36, which is also divisible by 9, and the sum of its digits is also 9.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S "Uncle Tom" is lecturing in Chicago.

THERE are 3,296 more males than females in Sonoma county.

Points in Physiognomy.

Large eyes tell of ardor and activity; ones of sluggishness, calculation and perhaps cunning. A fullness, or prominence of the eyes indicates a talent for talking and writing with great fluency of language, and especially on generalities. The little knot of wrinkles that radiate from the corner of the eyes in the middle-aged, testify to thorough honesty and truthfulness. The feature may often be noticed in business men of known probity.

The various color of eyes have each their admirers. The light tints signify delicacy, amiability and refinement; the dark eyes power and strong passions, though the sluggish temperament often does not call these into activity. Blue speaks of tenderness and extreme sensibility; brown goes with a frank, womanly nature; hazel is a sign of talent, and of a better head than heart. Give no confidence to a woman whose small, black eyes flash like a bead, for she is prone to selfishness and tattling.

Noses are as diverse in crosses as can well be, though for convenience they are grouped into five well-known classes. The Roman for the positive and aggressive man, the harsh-faced conqueror who cares nothing for the slaying of multitudes to achieve his own fortunes. Its peculiarity is the production of a ridge near the upper end. The Greek is the classic nose, denoting artistic tastes and keen refinement. It has throughout a regular and delicate outline. The Jewish or hawklike nose is known to all. It fits the sharp trader, the speculator and the money dealers. The celestial, or turned-up nose, is merely the snub, lengthened a little. It is found in inquisitive children, and often among the fair sex.

The mouth is the most tell-tale feature of the whole countenance. Have the lips retained the fair curves of childish purity, or has an indulgence in drinking or other dissipation made the lips coarse and flabby? Here, as elsewhere, a delicate shape means a fine susceptibility, while a coarser form reveals a rude nature. Quite a number of little muscles cluster about the corners of the mouth, and their involuntary motions often let out a secret that the lips and eyes have concealed. A steady friend is not to be looked for in one whose lips are perfectly smooth, but, instead, where the red is crossed with upright wrinkles. Hospitality displays several slightly curved wrinkles, outward and downward from the corners of the mouth. Large and full red lips stand for a loving and faithful disposition.

Less attention is usually given to studying the chin than it deserves, as it is often concealed by a beard. It is intimately connected with the cerebellum or basis of the brain, which is the organ of vital power—so much so that if one be poorly developed the other will be also. The deeper and wider the chin and lower jaw, the more will be the unconquerable firmness even to audacity, and the larger will be the corresponding development of the cerebellum.—*Golden Days.*

MUSIC HEALTHFUL.—Music, like painting and statuary, refines, elevates and ennobles. Song is the language of gladness, and it is the utterance of devotion. But, coming lower down, it is physically beneficial. It rouses the circulation, wakes up the bodily energies, and diffuses life and animation around. Does a lazy man sing? Does a milk-and-water-character ever strike a stirring note? Never! Song is the outlet of mental and physical activity, and increases both by its exercise. No child has completed a religious education who has not been taught to sing the songs of Zion. No part of our religious worship is sweeter than this. In David's day it was a practice and a study.

JOY IN ADVERSITY.—All birds, when they are caught and put in a cage, fly wildly up and down, and beat themselves against their little prison, but within two or three days sit quietly upon their perch, and sing their usual melody. So it fares with us, when God first brings us into strait; we wildly flutter up and down, beat and tire ourselves with striving to get free, but at length custom and experience will make our narrow confinement spacious enough for us, and though our feet should be in the stocks, yet shall we, with the apostles, be enabled even there to sing praise unto God.—*Hopkins.*

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Consolidated with Pacific Workman.]

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(Formerly the Golden Gate Sentinel.)

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ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
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☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Recommended to the support of the Fraternity at large—by resolution of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California, at Sacramento, Feb. 6th, 1880.

San Francisco, - February 1, 1881

Make Haste Slowly.

The Grand Lodge at this session will number not far from 275 members. Many of them will participate in the deliberations of the body for the first time. That as a rule they are men of ability may be safely assumed, for we believe no fraternal society in the State ranks higher in this regard than the A. O. U. W. But ability is not all that is necessary in a legislator. Experience is, perhaps, the more important qualification. Most of our Past Masters have had some experience in the Order, and a few a good deal. The most experienced are the most conservative, and the least experienced the most radical. This is always so, and results from the fact that a fault is always more readily seen than a virtue. It is a safe proposition that no law can be made absolutely perfect, or to express the idea in a form more easy of comprehension, no law can be made so perfect that it will not work injustice in some individual cases. Even the laws of nature do not work even and exact justice in each individual case, and man may not hope to improve upon the Creator in this regard. General results can only be relied on to attest the excellence or prove the opposite of any law.

"A rogue ne'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

No good citizen would think of condemning the law because the lines above quoted are true; and no one should condemn any statute or regulation because in some isolated case a hardship has resulted from its enforcement. Men are apt to forget this, and condemn what is good, because it is not so absolutely perfect that no possible evil or hardship can come from it, and straightway believe that a sovereign remedy lies in some amendment or substitute which they could supply if only an opportunity were presented. Sometimes they are in a measure correct, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are wrong, and the remedy proposed, if taken, would prove worse than the disease. This we know is a hard lesson to learn, and unfortunately intelligence does not seem to aid one in its mastery, but yet it is so true that the wonder is that any one can be found to dispute or ignore it.

We are led to these remarks because of the fact that a host of new members are preparing to fire into the Grand Lodge a perfect storm of amendments to our constitution and laws. Take the advice of the Watchman, brethren, and fire them into the bay instead. Our laws and our Order are a success. The chances are at least as ninety and nine are to one that, should your schemes be engrafted on our system, the certain result would be a failure more pronounced than our success has been.

We want no sweeping changes and very few of any kind. We know that many a good brother will feel that he should bear home to his Lodge some evidence of distinguished service in behalf of his constituents; let it be in this, that he held fast to that which is good, and stoutly opposed that which, at best, would be but an experiment. Beyond question the A. O. U.W. is by far the most perfect of any society of its class. It is the first great cause of all the rest. They are the result of attempts at improvement. When time shall prove them such, we may safely learn of them, but not before.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.

The following Past Master Workmen have been elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge to meet in this city the first Tuesday in February.

California Lodge, No. 1—Oakland—Geo. Hadsell, Geo. E. Bugbee.
Oakland Lodge, No. 2—S. H. Mitchell, M. E. Ryan.
Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3—L. J. Rector.
San Francisco Lodge, No. 4—W. P. English, F. Hall.
Alameda Lodge, No. 5—Wm. Sanderson.
Occidental Lodge, No. 6—Oakland—Wm. Pirrie, E. J. Thomas.
Pacific Lodge, No. 7, Oakland—Henry Vrooman, Will H. Burrall, John Williams, S. M. Cushing.
Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, S. F.—Harry J. Lask, E. Lewis.
Harmony Lodge, No. 9, S. F.—Z. T. Whitten, L. J. Henry, Wm. Thackeray.
Berkeley Lodge, No. 10—F. H. Payne.
Temple Lodge, No. 11, North Temescal, H. C. Babcock.
San Leandro Lodge, No. 12—Geo. A. Brown.
Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, Napa—A. D. Stockford, J. W. Hostetler.
Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, S. F.—C. A. Garthorne, J. G. Severance.
Eureka Lodge, No. 15, St. Helena—S. P. Conner.
Protection Lodge, No. 16—Santa Clara—A. Marsh.
Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose—George Featherston, L. Finigan, Geo. Lendrum.
Haywards Lodge, No. 18—Ed. O. Webb.
Bernal Lodge, No. 19, S. F.—R. P. Sanchez.
Saucelito Lodge, No. 20—T. P. Powers.
Union Lodge, No. 21, Sacramento—T. W. Sheehan, E. J. Gregory, Jos. Davies, J. N. Young, John L. Jackson.
Yolo Lodge, No. 22, Woodland—S. T. Pendegast.
Stockton Lodge, No. 23—J. R. Williams, J. V. Bell, W. M. Trivett.
Redwood Lodge, No. 25—D. F. Hawkes.
Gilroy Lodge, No. 26—H. M. Briggs.
Unity Lodge, No. 27, S. F.—J. T. Hollings, P. Abrahamson, G. Winehill.
Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 28—S.T. Coulter:
Petaluma Lodge, No 29—S. J. Hopkins, L. Ellsworth.
Valley Lodge, No. 30, S. F.—W. G. Buchanan, J. J. Hayes, H. Hoeber, E. Hunt, A. Heussler, W. B. Lyon, E. F. Loud, D. McLeod, J. P. McMurray, T. H. Macdonald, C. C. Terrill, F. Fillmore.
Healdsburg Lodge, No. 30—L. A. Jordan.
Cloverdale Lodge, No. 32, J. F. Hoadley.
Ukiah Lodge, No. 33—J. T. Rogers.
Lakeport Lodge, No. 34—R. W. Crump.
Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, Oakland—E. J. Webster, C. K. Robinson, C. H. Dunton, J. A. C. Macdonald, Dr. Miller.
Spartan Lodge, No. 36, S. F.—E. Danforth, J. Whitaker.
Antioch Lodge, No. 37—E. L. Wemple.
Marysville Lodge, No. 38—J. H. Flint, G. W. Pine.
Sutter Lodge, No. 39, Yuba City—M. C. Barney.
Oroville Lodge, No. 40—E. Higgins.
Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, S. F.—Jacob Davis, Caleb Brind.
Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, S. F.—Oscar T. Shuck, J. H. Barry.
Mt. Hamilton Lodge, No. 43—San Jose—J. B. Church, J. B. Hamilton, M. S. Levy.
Franklin Lodge, No. 44, S. F.—J. F. Brown, J. A. Fairweather.
Watsonville Lodge, No. 45—S. T. Dodson.
Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 46—Oscar L. Gordon.
Sausal Lodge, No. 47, Salinas,—H. S. Ball.
Vacaville Lodge, No. 48—Edw. Wm. Day.
Suisun Lodge, No. 49—G. A. Gillespie.
Dixon Lodge, No. 50—A. J. Buckles.
Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51—Thos. Dunkley.
Nevada City Lodge, No. 52—Chas. E. Mulloy.
Hercules Lodge, No. 53, S. F.—P. E. Hilton, T. W. Cunningham, P. Veasey.
Wheatland Lodge, No. 54—H. C. Niemeyer.
Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55—C. F. Smurr, Jas Velsier.
Mission Lodge, No. 56, Mission San Jose—Sol. Ehrman.
Live Oak Lodge, No. 57—H. Luther.
Chico Lodge, No. 58—J. F. Watkins, Dr. G. W. Davies.
Mountain View Lodge, No. 59—Wm. F. Foss.
Washington Lodge, No. 60—Henry Wolfsohn, M. S. Meyer, Philip Peck.
Industry Lodge, No. 63, Pleasanton—Herman Detjens.
Keystone Lodge, No. 64, Oakland—P. H. McGrew, Wm. M. McCloud.
Winters Lodge, No. 65—M. O. Harling.
Colusa Lodge, No. 66—Oscar Robinson.
Gridley Lodge, No. 67—Geo. H. Norman.
Burns Lodge, No. 68, S. F.—Wm. C. Flint,
Red Bluff Lodge, No. 69—Chas. R. Mayhew. L. G. Schord, C. H. Vollmer.
Mendocino Lodge, No. 70—B. F. Higgins.
Shasta Lodge, No. 71—Aaron Bell.
Reading Lodge, No. 72—George Groves.
Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, S. F.—A. F. Knorp, H. G. Prince.
Merced Lodge, No. 74—A. Zirker.
Vallejo Lodge, No. 75—Wm. McWilliams.
Los Gatos Lodge, No, 76—John W. Miller.
Alviso Lodge, No. 77—Fred Wells.
Tulare Lodge. No. 78—T. A. Lewis.
Visalia Lodge, No. 79—A. Jay Cross.
Sacramento Lodge, No. 80—Ora N. Cronkite. John F. Farnsworth—Grove L. Johnson.
Justice Lodge, No. 81, Bakersfield—George H. Taylor.
Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82—Frank Monaghan.
Lincoln Lodge, No. 83—C. C. Sanderson.
Silver Star Lodge, No. 84, Downey—John Townsley.
Anaheim Lodge, No. 85—B. F. Subat.
San Pablo Lodge, No. 86—H. I. Tillotson.
Durham Lodge, No. 87—J. F. Nelson.
University Lodge, No. 88, Berkeley—B. T. Conger.
Elmira Lodge, No. 89—J. H. Barrett.
Carquinez Lodge, No. 90—Martinez—C. Ed. Miller.
Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 91—Walnut Creek—J. M. Wilson.
Point of Timber Lodge, No. 92, Byron—C. J. Preston.
Reliance Lodge, No. 93, Alvarado—J. B. Sherk.
Benicia Lodge, No. 94—E. A. Randlett.
Placer Lodge, No. 95, Newcastle—G. D. Kellogg.
San Benito Lodge, No. 96, Hollister—J. G. Hamilton.
Covenant Lodge, No. 97, Auburn—Byron Lanyon.
Monterey Lodge, No. 98—W. J. Towle.
Colfax Lodge, No. 99—R. F. Rooney.
Guardian Lodge, No. 100, Dutch Flat—O. H. Lee.
Biggs' Lodge, No. 102—W. A. Walker.
Castroville Lodge, No. 103—J. M. Pomber.
Highland Lodge, No. 104, Grass Valley—F. G. Beatty.
Mountain Lodge, No. 105—Truckee—J. T. Marr.
Kern River Lodge, No. 106—Kernville—Andrew Brown.
Bridgeport Lodge, No. 107—North San Juan—J. M. Dickson.
Lodi Lodge, 108—T. J. Clapp.
Folsom Lodge, No. 109—C. H. Jolly.
Elk Grove Lodge, No. 110—W. E. Everson.
Bay City Lodge, No. 111, Eureka—John A. Watson,
Empire Lodge, No. 112, Modesto—Chas. Maxwell.
Galt Lodge, No. 113—J. Brewster.
Butte Lodge, No. 114—Meridian—R. C. Hunter.
Willows Lodge, No. 115—E. C. Hart.
Grand Island Lodge, No. 116—A. A. Thayer.
Confidence Lodge, No. 117—Williams—Jas. W. Woodland.
El Dorado Lodge, No. 118, Placerville—Seneca Davis.
Smartsville Lodge, No. 119—A. P. Brown.
Riverside Lodge, No. 120, Compton—Andrew McFarland.
Georgetown Lodge, No. 121—E. L. Crawford.
Camptonville Lodge, No. 122—C. F. Mansur.
Downieville Lodge, No. 123—J. A. Vaughn.
Forest Lodge, No 124, Forest City—F. H. Campbell.
Sierra City Lodge, No. 125—G. H. Abbe.
Excelsior Lodge, No. 126, S. F.—H. H. Mayhew, L. B. Mastick, A. S. Fiske.
Olympic Lodge, No. 127, San Francisco—E. H. Morgan.
Mud Springs Lodge, No. 128, El Dorado—G. J. Brown.
Quincy Lodge, No. 129—N. H. Hapgood.
Wilmington Lodge No. 130—N. De Jausserand.
Banner Lodge, No. 131, Plymouth—J. Steinmetz.
Plumas Lodge, No. 132, Greenville—James Drysdale.
Amador Lodge, No. 133—Jas. F. Parks.
Laurel Lodge, No. 134, Susanville—W. H. Crane.
Lake Lodge, No. 135—Janesville—Milton Santee.
Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, San Francisco—Geo. R. Sanderson, L. L. Dunbar, Geo. W. Brower, T. A. Farless, Wm. B. Smith.
Spenceville Lodge, No. 137—W. O. Walker.
Jackson Lodge, No. 138—Silas Penry.
Bald Mountain Lodge, No. 140, La Porte—G. J. Graham.
Ione Valley Lodge, No. 141—J. F. Stewart.
Sharon Lodge, No. 142, Brownsville—E. K. Hill.
Bodie Lodge, No. 143—Jos. J. Falkinham.
Golden Star Lodge, No. 144—Volcano—F. S. Powell.
Meridian Lodge, No. 145, San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine.
Nicolaus Lodge, No. 146—C. E. Bevan.
Knight's Lodge, No. 147, Grafton—J. A. Black.
Charity Lodge, No. 148, San Andreas—J. B. Reddick.
Capay Lodge, No. 150—E. E. Perkins.
Pasadena Lodge, No. 151—B. F. Ball.
Castoria Lodge, No. 152, Lathrop—T. B. Walker.
Manzanita Lodge, No. 154—Forest Hill—J. M. Burke.
Half Moon Bay Lodge, No. 155, Spanishtown—George W. Lovie.
Main Top Lodge, No. 156—Michigan Bluffs—Chas. Campbell.
Sugar Loaf Lodge, No. 157, Iowa Hill—A. P. Smiley.
Sutter Creek Lodge, No. 158—Danl. Donnelly.
Bay View Lodge, No. 159—B. F. Ellis.
San Diego Lodge, No. 160—E. W. Bushyhead.
Weaver Lodge, No. 161, Weaverville—T. E. Jones.
Sycamore Lodge, No. 163, Lemoore—David Brownstone.
Grangeville Lodge, No. 164—J. L. Sullivan.
Ashler Lodge, No. 165—Alameda—A. S. Cheminant.
Crescent Lodge, No. 166—Cacheville—A. M. Ayers.
Linden Lodge, No. 167—W. A. Cowdery.
Pueblo Lodge, No. 168—Sonoma—C. L. Ennis.
Newark Lodge, No. 169—W. W. Haley.
Maxwell Lodge, No. 170—W. E. Robe.
Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, Fresno—Dr. A. J. Pedlar.
Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 172—F. D. Bovard.
Ventura Lodge, No. 173, San Buenaventura—R. H. Witherill.
Memorial Lodge, No. 174, S. F.—C. W. Nevin.
West End Lodge, No. 175, Alameda—William Holtz.
Klamath Lodge, No. 176—Yreka—C. J. Munroe.
Etna Lodge, No. 177—H. W. Sullivan.
Fort Jones Lodge, No. 178—M. Slater.
Friendship Lodge, No. 179, S. F.—Jas. R. Pickens.
Triumph Lodge, No. 180, S. F.—James Waterman.
Hill's Ferry Lodge, No. 181—J. P. Allen.
Turlock Lodge, No. 182—W. L. Fulkerth.
Del Norte Lodge, No. 183—Crescent City—Wm. H. Woodbury.
Blue Canyon Lodge, No, 184—C. B. Patrick.
Noe Valley, No. 185, S. F.—G. M. Lawton.
Wahtoga Lodge, No. 186, Centerville—C. C. Wadsworth.
El Monte Lodge, No. 188—J. M. Dunsmoor.
Hanford Lodge, No. 189—N. W. Motheral.
Challenge Lodge, No. 190—Lockeford—Geo. W. Owens.
Southern California, No. 191—Los Angeles—H. R. Brown.

Presentation.—It gives us pleasure to note the presentation of a fine and elegant gold badge to Emanuel Lewis, on which was inscribed: "Presented to E. Lewis, Father of Golden Gate Lodge, by the members; Jan. 27, 1880." The presentation and speech was made by W. H. Voorhees in a finely prepared address, which we hope to publish in our next issue. Our worthy brother, who is recognized as the founder of the Order in San Francisco, was so completely taken by surprise that he could hardly express his gratitude on this occasion. Bros. J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., and T. W. Cunningham, P. M. W., were present and under the happy circumstances surrounding, made short speeches, which were very acceptable and appropriate to the occasion. Bro. Lewis, as soon as his duties as Representative to the Grand Lodge are ended, will take an extended trip through Arizona. Anyone wishing the Watchman can order it through him.

The following are the number of deaths and the States in which they occurred of those jurisdictions under the control of the Supreme Lodge: Georgia, 2; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 3; Mississippi, 2; Washington Territory, 1; Kentucky, 4; Nevada, 1; Maryland, 1; Texas, 2; West Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Kansas, 1.

Bro. J. P. Zipf Recorder of Manzanita Lodge, 154, Forest Hill, writes that his Lodge commences the new year with good prospects, several applications being in view. They expect this year to show a good record, considering the surroundings.

As a rule, we do not think very highly of fraternity papers. They are run too exclusively for the benefit of "our Order," to interest us. But the Pacific States Watchman, the A. O. U. W. organ, is conducted in a very liberal manner and is a good family journal.—*Alameda County Reporter.*

Bro. D. Cohen, late Financier of Harmony No. 9, was presented by the M. W., a set of engrossed resolutions, on January 22d. Said resolutions recited his patience, efficiency and fidelity as a Financier, and the confidence and the esteem of Harmony Lodge. Bro. Cohen received his souvenir with evident satisfaction, and feelingly replied.

Peter Abrahamson, P. M. W., and for a long time Receiver of Unity, 27, was presented a P. M. W. gold badge, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th. Bro. I. D. Martin, in one of his serio-comic speeches, took our venerable Receiver by surprise and completely confused him, as was evident from his inability to reply.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Every Lodge should have a Digest. One dollar and a half cannot be invested to better advantage.

Such Lodges as have not remittance report blanks or book should lose no time in procuring them from this office. The reports are indispensable for correctness.

The *Pacific Overseer* reports that Bro. J. K. Price, D. G. M. W., now at work in Oregon, has accomplished more than all their District Deputies together. He is a stirring Workman.

If every Recorder in this jurisdiction would read the Watchman carefully, he would find in many cases that his duties would be more fully understood, and much annoyance on all hands saved.

I have been too busy of late to make reply in detail to the many expressions of fraternal regard received from the brethren, but must respond to all at once here and now, with a hearty God bless you!

Our registry list now contains almost 12,500 names, and still the roll is swelling in numbers, nearly 300 having been added in January ultimo. The A. O. U. W. maintains its position as the most popular Order of its character.

The session of the Grand Lodge will cause a little tardiness, no doubt, in answering communications for a little time. It is and has been the rule of the office never to leave a letter over night unanswered, but under the circumstances, no doubt, a violation will be deemed excusable.

California is beyond doubt the most prosperous jurisdiction in the United States. It has suffered from none of the causes that so frequently afflict new organizations. It was started under good auspices, and has continually improved upon its original prospect. Of course the writer hereof is proud of the fact.

I am gratified that so many Lodges have re-elected their old Recorders and Financiers. Those officers, if efficient and trustworthy, should never be changed, so long as they can and will serve in their respective capacities. It is good policy, also, to pay them what the Lodge can afford, for better service is almost invariably secured by so doing.

A. O. U. W. in Nevada.

In a recent issue we referred to the formation of three new Lodges by J. W. Kinsley, our Grand Lecturer, who has been appointed Deputy Supreme Master Workman for Nevada.

The especial object of Bro. Kinsley's visit to Nevada was to organize a sufficient number of Lodges to authorize the formation of a Grand Lodge for that State. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were instituted by Deputy Royal I. Auld, in 1878; No. 1, by another Deputy in the same year. Bro. Kinsley has now completed the work by the institution of Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. River, No. 6, was instituted at Dayton, Dec. 21st; Security, No. 7, at Virginia, Dec. 30th; Lucille, No. 8, at Sutro, Jan 5th; St. James; No. 9, at Winnemucca, Jan. 15th; Victory, No. 10, at Battle Mountain, Jan. 18th, and Hope, No. 11, at Austin, Jan. 21st.

The necessary action is now being taken by the brethren of Nevada, and we expect soon to be able to extend the right hand of fellowship to their new Grand Lodge.

An Event.—It is confidently expected that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2d, at B. B. hall, 80 or more candidates will receive the M. W. degree in Valley Lodge, No. 30. There will be probably 1,500 brothers present as witnesses to the fact. It is stated that this large number of men will compare favorably with our present membership, and honor our brotherhood.

Gets the Worth of his Money.—N. G. B., North Temescal, writes in reference to our last number: "One subscriber exclaimed upon receiving his first copy, 'Is this just one paper, or are there two together?' When I assured him it was just one, he said: 'Well, that is the cheapest paper I ever saw. One gets the worth of his money when he takes that paper.'"

Points of Interest in the City.

While it must be confessed that San Francisco is not a picturesque city, generally speaking, there are portions of it which impress the visitor favorably, and the views from the summits of the hills would be considered fine by even traveled men. The grand, wide-spreading bay of San Francisco, extending north and south as far as the eye can reach, bounded and encircled by the rolling ranges of hills, which elsewhere might be considered mountains, presents an inland water view which has few equals. The great city itself spread out before the observer will, to the stranger, be an object of interest worthy of a few hours' study.

Until within a few years few people went to the hill-tops for the view, for the only means of getting up was by special vehicle or by walking. Now the wire-rope railroads have made the highest summits accessible. One seats himself on the open "dummy" and is smoothly carried up and down the hill at regular speed, and may avail himself of the opportunity to have a general look at the whole city. Clay street, California street, Sutter street, and Geary street hills are now all within easy reach, all these thoroughfares being provided with cable roads. A ride over each of these roads will repay the visitor, if only to see how they are operated. From the elevations gained, however, commanding views of different sections of the city are seen.

To the casual visitor, there are many places of interest to note, and see. First of all is the Golden Gate Park which may be reached by means of the Geary street cable road and connecting steam dummies. There are walks and drives, fountains, conservatories, rare plants, and all the accessories that go to make up a public park on a large scale. Woodwards Gardens, with its extensive, instructive and well-arranged museum, its beautiful aquarium, collection of wild animals, fine conservatory and all its varied attractions is of course, one of the city sights. A ride to the Cliff House and a drive along the beach and a visit to the Government life saving station will easily fill up an afternoons' time. Our municipal elephant, the New City Hall, somewhat unsightly in its unfinished appearance, is nevertheless worthy of a visit as being the largest and most costly structure on the coast. The Market street cars pass the city Hall, which is opposite Eighth street. The U. S. Mint, on the corner of Mission and Fifth streets, a fine specimen of Doric architecture, is one of the finest buildings in the city. Visitors are admitted under certain restrictions and at certain hours. The State Mining Bureau, at 313 Pine, above Sansome, has a fine collection of minerals and many interesting objects, showing the various products of the State. This is open from 10 to 4 daily.

Some people call San Francisco the City of Hotels, and the name is appropriate if elegance of outfit and extensiveness of structure of some of our hostelries is considered. The Palace hotel looms above all other buildings, and is a landmark at a distance as is St. Peter's at Rome. It has 755 rooms above the ground floor. The Grand hotel, now connected with it, has 400 rooms. The Baldwin, on Market and Powell Sts., with its 495 rooms, is a most elegant structure, beautifully furnished, and will be interesting to visit. There are numerous theaters all extensively advertised, so no one will fail to find them.

The Free library is in the California Theater building, on Bush above Kearny, and is open to anyone. The Mercantile library is on Bush below Montgomery, and the Mechanics' Institute is on Post above Montgomery.

The Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W. has his offices in St. Ann's building, opposite the Baldwin, on the corner of Eddy and Market. Shiels' building, on Stockton and O'Farrell, is noted as a center where many of the Lodges meet. The Mechanics' pavilion, where the Industrial fairs are annually held, is on Eighth St., between Mission and Market, opposite the New City Hall.

A ride to North Beach will give one a fine bay view, and an opportunity to see the progress of work on the sea wall now being built by the State Harbor Commissioners. From this wall one can look out to sea through the Golden Gate; see Fort Point, with its fortifications; Black Point, Headquarters of the General commanding the department of the Pacific; Alcatraz and Angel islands both fortified and garrisoned; the Saucelito shores with its yacht and club houses, etc.

In the lower part of the city, near the Post Office, is the Appraisers building, the largest structure on the coast belonging to the Government. It is four stories high, 265x120 ft., and cost over $800,000. Here are the offices of the Collector and Internal Revenue; special agents of the Treasury; U. S. Coast survey; U. S Revenue Marine; Navy Paymaster; U. S. Steamboat Inspector; U. S. Boiler Inspector; U. S. Marshal; District Attorney; U. S. and District Courts, etc.

The Land office, U. S. Treasurer and Surveyor Generals offices are on Commercial St., above Montgomery.

The Fire Patrol drill is one of the sights of the city. The building is on Stevenson, corner Ecker. Each day promptly at 12, M., the drill is gone through, and any one can see it by calling there. Among other buildings in the city worthy of a visit are the Pioneers' hall, on Montgomery, near Jackson, and the hall of the Academy of Sciences, corner of Dupont and California. The U. S. Signal Service Observer has his office in the Merchants' Exchange. The rolling mills at the Potrero; the foundries down in the lower part of town, China town, etc., are also places which will interest visitors. We have mentioned only the more prominent points and objects in the city, space forbidding extended remarks. A trip to Oakland and to the Alameda baths will also repay strangers who have the time to spare.

Grand Recorder's Financial Statement for December.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for December the following leading figures:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Dec. 1, 1880, Benef. Fund	$ 264.00	
Received during Dec., Benef. Fund	19,003.00	
Total		$19,267.00
Paid Emma A. De Haven, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 58	2,000.00	
Paid Eliza Werry, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 59	2,000.00	
Paid Elizabeth Reider, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 60	2,000.00	
Paid Annie N. Gethings, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 61	2,000.00	
Paid Tillie P. Oliver, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 62	2,000.00	
Paid Mary H. Mayberry, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 63	2,000.00	
Paid Favalia Hunter, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 64	2,000.00	
Paid J. L. Pearson, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 65	2,000.00	
Paid Amanda B. Ritsman, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 66	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$18,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund on hand		1,267.00

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 51, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr	$250.00
51, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr } Cont'gt.	23.65
51, Expense, H. G. Pratt, " } Cont'gt.	9.70
51, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, " } Cont'gt.	4.10
52, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	37.50
53, Expenses, Wm. H. Jordan, Insurance	15.75
54, Expense, George Spaulding & Co	3.25
55, Supplies, F. Kroger & Co	14.40
56, Expense, David Farquharson	50.00
57, Salary, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr	25.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$433.35

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$19,003.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Dec. 1, 1880.	264.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	877.75	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Dec. 1, 1880.	1,691.47	
Total		$21,836.22
Paid out of Benef. Fund	18,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	433.35	
Total disbursements		$18,433.35
Balance on hand		$3,402.87
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	19,003.00	
Bal. on hand Dec. 1, 1880, Benef. Fund.	264.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$19,267.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		18,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund		$1,267.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	877.75	
Bal. on hand Dec. 1, 1880, Gen'l Fund.	1,691.47	
Total Gen'l Fund		$2,569.22
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		433.35
Bal. Gen'l Fund		$2,135.87

The change authorized in our regalia has been adopted by most of the Lodges. As the secret work is now uniform throughout our jurisdiction it seems to us that our regalia should be uniform also. There is a general dislike to the old regalia, and we can imagine a number of conditions we might be placed in, that would make us as an Order, appear ridiculous. We need hardly cite them; but suppose at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, two sets of regalias for the same officers were used, or be attended a funeral as Workmen with different dress, it would certainly call for some severe strictures from the spectators and be humiliating to our brethren in such an extraordinary march. We hope our brethren will consider this matter at once and adopt a uniform regalia, by substituting the badge for the apron and cumbersome collar.

The A. O. U. W. in Arizona.—We note in the *Arizona Citizen* of January 15th, published at Tucson, that a Lodge of Workmen has been instituted at that place. An organization was effected by the election of Moye Wicks as P. M. W.; Henry Buchman, F.; J. M. Berger, Rvr; B. Heineman, Rdr; and A. Miltonberger, Fin. The new Lodge, composed of Tucson's best citizens, starts under most favorable auspices, and it deserves unqualified success. The Tucson Lodge will work under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has a larger representation of the industrial classes of society—mechanical manual and professional—than any other organization of a similar kind. Having this fact in view, the Watchman will try and interest its numerous readers from time to time which cuts of the notable buildings of our city and State and the industrial pursuits of our Bro. Workmen.

A 24-Page Edition.

It is our intention to give as full a report possible of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge session. It will be presented in such a manner as to be of material aid to Representatives when making their report to the Lodges.

Besides as full a report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, as will be of interest to the members, we will give a comprehensive summary of the reports of the Grand Lodge officers.

This 24-page sheet will be of much interest to the brethren, as the reports of officers, proceedings of the Grand Lodge and other matters of interest connected with the Order, will show in concise form the progress of the A. O. U. W. for the year.

General Relief Committee.

We gather from the minutes of the Secretary, Bro. E. M. Reading, a few facts connected with this feature of our Order, which, together with the Treasurer's report, Bro. G. Winehill, we herewith give. As the report says, we have found employment for 31 of our brethren, relieved the pecuniary distress of five brothers and their families, attended to the sick and dying, and assisted one brother from another State through a long sickness and at last performed the last sad rites of sepulcher. At their last meeting it was unanimously resolved to present the Grand Lodge with a memorial for their action in the premises. The Treasurer's report is herewith given:

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of the General Relief Committe, A. O. U. W.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Here with I beg leave to present my report of receipts and expenditures for the terms ending July 31 and Dec. 31, 1880.

Cash received Jan. 10, 1880	$102.44	
Cash paid on warrants 1 to 8, inclusive	81.50	
Balance cash on hand July 31, 1880		$20.94
Cash received from pic-nic	497.50	
Cash paid (expenses of pic-nic)	206.30	
Net proceeds of pic-nic		291.20
Total cash on hand and received during term ending Dec. 31, 1880		$312.14
Cash paid for relief during term ending Dec. 31, 1880		162.00
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1880		$150.14
To be received from Concordia, of St. Paul		110.00
From San Francisco		15.00
Total		$275.14

Respectfully submitted,
G. Winehill, Treasurer.

The officers for this year are: B. J. Triest (Washington, No. 60), President; W. H. Voorhees (Golden Gate, No. 8), Vice-President; E. M. Reading (Franklin, No. 44), Secretary; G. Winehill (Unity, No. 27), Treasurer.

There has been some criticism given this committee in the last year. Knowing the arduous duties they have performed without recompense, we here commend their work to brother Workmen as a bright page in our history.

The total membership of the Order, November 1st, per Supreme Recorder's report, is 89,847.

Finance Committee Report Workmen's Guarantee Fund Ass'n.

From the report of the Financial Committee of the Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association, for the year ending Jan. 11, 1881, we take the following itemized account of the receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

Received for initiations and dues	$3,715.50
For assessment No. 1	216.00
For assessment No. 2	318 00
For assessment No. 3	412.00
Total am't rec. fr. Feb. 1, '80, to Jan. 11, '81	$4,661.50

EXPENDITURES.

Furniture for office	$102.00
Postage stamps	126.00
Secretary's salary	1,500.00
Secretary's expenses (traveling)	197.50
Paid to Mrs. Marvin (death assessment No. 1)	233.00
Paid to Mrs. J. C. Robinson (death assessment No. 2)	336 00
Paid to Mrs. L. R. Stover (death assessment No. 3)	446.00
Office rent to Feb. 1, 1881	180,00
Commissions (to agents)	326.00
Stationery and printing	306.75
Incidental expenses	231.05
Total	$3,984.50

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Temporary Deafness.

According to Dr. H. Augustus Wilson, a very common cause of deafness is the hardening of wax in the ear and the unscientific plan that people adopt for its removal. They generally succeed in making a bad matter worse. The ear is not so exquisitively sensitive to the presence of foreign matter as the eye, and hence those who work at the ear with hairpins and toothpicks are likely to injure themselves irreparably. Only the softest materials and the gentlest pressure should be used in cleaning the ear. In a recent clinical lecture, Dr. Wilson gave, in popular form, some very useful and practical information touching the removal of ear wax. If the ticking of a watch can be heard at a distance of 28 inches the hearing is good. Each ear should be tested by the watch separately. Noises in the head, sometimes ringing, frequently are due to hardened wax in the ear. Sudden deafness is sometimes caused as follows: A small mass of wax, from ill-health or uncleanliness, becomes hard. A continued secretion of wax then blocks up the ear tube still more. An injudicious attempt is then made to remove the wax by introducing, perhaps, a match end, a pin head, or a pen holder, which instead of removing pushes down the wax and packs it against the tympanum; or by a sudden draught or the act of swallowing the wax is suddenly pressed upon the membrane, and loss of hearing immediately ensues, because the membrane can no longer vibrate. The removal of the wax is in some cases, especially those of long standing, somewat difficult; but with gentle treatment and patience may finaly be accomplished and the hearing fully restored. The best ordinary means for removing wax, when not badly compacted, are half a drachm of sodium carbonate dissolved in an ounce of water, applied lightly, by means of a bit of absorbent cotton or sponge attached to a suitable handle. When the wax is much compacted it may be softened by means of water, quite warm, and a syringe.—*Sci. Am.*

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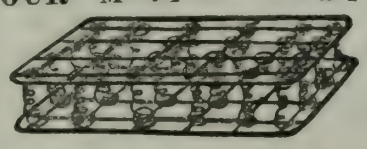


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From Stockton you go to French Camp, thence to Barneysville, on the Stanislaus river, thence to Modesto, where you cross the Tuolumne river and continue to Ceres; then to Turlock, on the railroad; thence to Hoptown, on the Merced river, about 75 miles from Stockton; thence to Cox's ferry, and cross the Merced river, and thence to Merced City; from thence to Cottonwood creek, Berenda station, Fresno river, which you cross and continue to Borden, on the San Joaquin river, and thence to Fresno City, and from thence to Fowlers; thence to Kings river and Visalia, where you take the Farmersville road and go to Pottersville, about 200 miles from Stockton. Thence to Mandala Plana, on the Tulare river; thence to Deer creek and cross White river; where you cross a 30-mile desert to Kern valley; thence to Bakersfield and Sumner, the railroad station; thence via Tehachapi route to Caliente; thence to the old and new towns of Tehachapi, and thence to Cameron; and thence to Mohave and Buckhorn springs, and on to the Mohave river. From the Mohave river to Point of Rocks; thence to Cottonwood and Grapevine, which is about 425 miles from Stockton. From thence down the river to Fish Pond; thence to Camp Cody; thence to the Caves, on the Mohave river; thence to Soda lake; thence to Merrill springs; thence to Government Holes; thence to Pahute springs; thence up to the summit and down, passing through Lincoln county, Nevada, and to the Colorado river, opposite Fort Mohave, where you cross the river and continue up to Alexandria, via Hardyville; from thence through Union canyon to the Toll gate, which is some 625 miles from the place of starting. From thence you go to Beal springs; thence to Hualapai springs; thence to the Tanks, where you have the Prescott road, and turn down the Sandy, pass by the "Stinking wells," and on down the Sandy to Omarra ranch and the Santa Margarita; thence to Grapevine, and thence to Date creek. From this place to Wickenburg, and thence to Seymour; next to Agua Fria, and thence to Phœnix, which is about 850 miles from Stockton, and it will take from 35 to 40 days to make the trip, where you will find the editor of the *Expositor* and many others who will be glad to show you our country and tell you of its wonderful mineral wealth.—*Territorial Expositor.*

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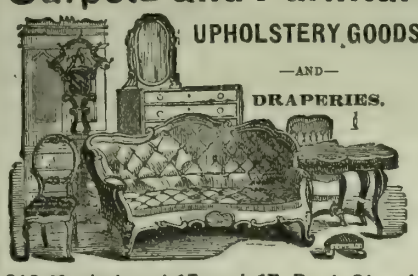
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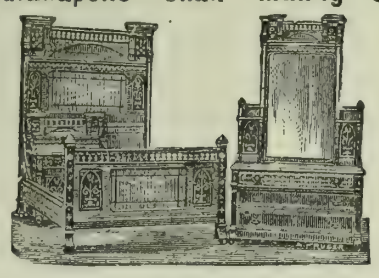
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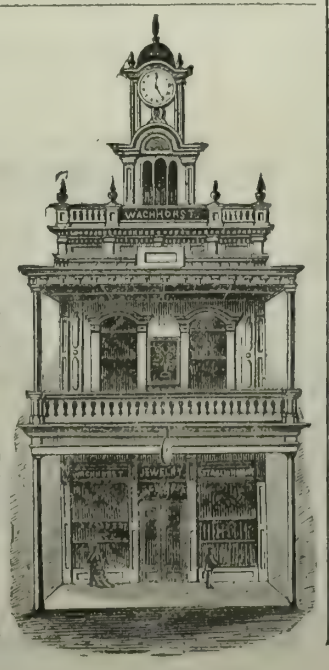
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PROGRAMME OF RECEPTION,

A. O. U. W.

The Mechanics' Pavilion, at which the reception will take place, is located on Eighth street, between Market and Mission. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock P. M., exercises to commence at 8. The reception is tendered by the San Francisco Lodges to the Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

PROGRAMME:

1.—*OVERTURE,* - - *By Second Regiment Band, 30 pieces.*
2.—*ADDRESS OF WELCOME,* - - *By PROF. KNOWLTON.*
(Of Excelsior, No. 126.)
3.—*RESPONSE,* - - - *By CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W.*
4.—*VOCAL MUSIC,* - - - - *Amphion Quartette Club.*
5.—*SELECTIONS,* - - - - - - - *Orchestra.*
6.—*SOLO,* - - - - - - - *Mrs. Blake Alverson.*
7, *SELECTIONS,* - - - - - - - *Orchestra.*
8 *VOCAL MUSIC,* - - - - *Amphion Quartette Club.*

INTERMISSION.

ORDER OF DANCES.

GRAND MARCH.

1.—Lancers.....Grand Lodge of Cal. A. O. U. W. 1881.
2.—Schottische.....Our Popular Airs.
3.—Quadrille.....Full Moons.
4.—Waltz.....Sweet Sixteen
5.—Polka.....Sisters of our Order.
6.—Lancers.....Pirates.
7.—Waltz.....Blonde and Brunette.
8.—Quadrille.....Royal Middy.
9.—Schottische.....Light Fantastic.
10.—Polka.....Joyful Sounds.
11.—Lancers.....Boccaccio.
12.—Waltz.....Now or Never.

Medley—2d Reg't Band, N. G. C.

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BANQUET!

Mechanics' Pavilion, Thursday,.....February 3d, 1881.

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Report of Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

PROTECTION LODGE, No. 16, Santa Clara.—E. F. Sparrow, M. W.; John Gawrie, F.; Fred Farmer, O.; Jno. A. Nace, Rdr; E. T. Brackett, Fin; E. C. Bradbury, Rvr; Chas. Brandenberg, G.; H. S. Woods, I. W.; Chas. Worthington, O. W.; H. H. Warburton, Med. Ex.; A. Marsh, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

UKIAH LODGE, No. 33.—H. A. Peabody, M. W.; A. O. Carpenter, F.; H. Price, O.; I. S. Wilson, Rdr.; B. W. Day, Fin.; C. W. Tindall, Rvr.; T. J. Gibsen, G.; D. Ervin, I. W.; T. J. Faught, O. W.; A. O. Carpenter, T.; B. Dorier, Med Ex. Reported by A. O. CARPENTER.

ANTIOCH LODGE, No. 37.—H. W. Baker (2d term), M. W.; N. W. Smith, F.; L. Meyer, O.; W. H. Dobyns (6th term). Rdr; F. M. Hungerford (3d term), Fin.; A. K. P. Nason (3d term), Rvr; J. D. Wightman, G.; J. O'Leary, I W.; E. L. Wemple, O. W.; H. F. Beede, Trustee; E. L. Wemple, Med. Ex.; E. L. Wemple, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. H. DOBYNS, Recorder.

LIVE OAK LODGE, No. 57.—A. M. McGrew, P. M. W.; J. S. Metteer, M. W.; C. H. Metteer, F.; N. F. Todd, O.; Abraham Clouser, G.; A. H. Hewitt, Rdr; J. W. McGrew, Rvr; H. J. Godfrey, Fin.; F. H. Hedger, I. W.; Wm. Mould, O. W. Representative to Grand Lodge, H. Luther. Reported by A. H. HEWITT, Recorder.

MENDOCINO LODGE, No. 70.—Alfred Nelson, Jr., M. W.; E. W. Potter, F.; J. H. Barry, O.; B. F. Higgins, Rdr.; J. N. Kupp, Fin.; W. T. Wilson, Rvr.; F. M. Bowman, G.; J. E. Packard, I. W.; Joseph King, O. W.; W. A. McCormack, T.; W. A. McCormack, M. E. Mosher, Med. Exs.; B. F. Higgins, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by B. F. HIGGINS, Recorder.

SHASTA LODGE, No. 71.—Louis H. C. Prehm, M. W.; Louis Berhle, F.; E. Dobrowsky, O.; Aaron Bell, Rdr; Geo. H. Opperman, Fin.; Frank Leitch, Rvr; John Craddock, G.; Chas. W. Eames, I. W.; S. L. Albro, O. W.; W. P. Hartmann, Trustee; Dr. J. M. Briceland, Med. Ex.; Aaron Bell, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by AARON BELL, Recorder.

LINCOLN LODGE No. 83.—G. Gray, M. W.; E. O. Matthews, F.; J. A. Nickerson, O.; J. E. Young, Rdr; John Haenny, Fin.; Wm. Ingram, Rvr; Geo. Falis, G.; Peter Toland, I. W.; Hans Anderson, O. W.: G. S. Wadley, Medical Examiner; C. C. Sanders, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. E. Young, at Lincoln, Jan. 25th, 1881.

BRIDGEPORT LODGE, No. 107, North San Juan.—J. M. Dickson, P. M. W.; A. N. Crane (re-elected), M. W.; F. Manhire, F.; James Conn, O.; A. J. Tiffany (re-elected) Rdr; J. H. Brown (re-elected), Fin.; D. Furth (re-elected), Rvr; W. P. Marriner, G.; Jas. Evens, I. W.; R. Twambly, O. W.; Jos. M. Dickson, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by C. E. MULLOY, D. D. G. M. W.

ELK GROVE LODGE, No. 110.—J. C. Turley, M. W.; C. S. Bradford, F.; C. P. Bartholomew, O.; W. E. Everson, Rdr.; J. Everson, Fin.; N. W. Rollins, Rvr.; W. E. Ulman, G.; T. Connelly, I. W.; L. Foster, O. W.; C. S. Bradford, Med. Ex.; W. E. Everson, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by W. E. EVERSON, Recorder.

WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 115.—Gus Gutman, M. W.; Jno. A. Thompson, F.; E. Munion, O.; W. J. Park, Rdr; A. F. Learned, Fin.; Z. Bates, Rvr; J. M. Dedman, G.; M. Hockheimer, I. W.; P. P. Brooks, O. W.; J. R. Troxell, Trustee; Dr. Wm. Wilson, Med. Ex.; E. C. Hart, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by E. MUNION.

BALD MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 140, La Porte.—S. S. Russell, M. W.; J. M. Mussey, F.; C. W. Hendel, O.; Henry Maurer, Rdr; M. Rinehart, Fin.; James Jones, Rvr; J. W. Corderoy, I. W.; Aaron Harris, O. W.; J. M. Mussey, Trustee; Drs. M. Rinehart and J. M. Mussey, Med. Exs. G. J. Graham, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by HENRY MAURER, Recorder.

MANZANITA LODGE, No. 154.—E. B. Howatt, M. W.; G. W. Simpson, F.; M. Clark, O.; John P. Zipf, Rdr; J. C. Hawver, Fin.; Wm. Rea, Rvr; A. Wilson, G.; M. Cantwell, I. W.; Jno. Morehead, O. W.; D. W. Harrison, Med. Ex.; Jabez N. Burke, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by J. C. HAWVER.

SAN DIEGO LODGE, No. 160.—E. G. Haight, M. W.; Leopold Winter, F.; E. C. Emery, O.; J. W. Wescott, Rdr; Gilbert Ranney, Fin.; N. H. Conklin, Rvr; H. J. Christian, G.; J. B. Hooker, I. W.; John Clark, O. W.; E. G. Buell, L. Winter, Trustees; E. W. Bushyhead, Representative to the Grand Lodge; Dr. C. M. Fenn, Med. Ex. Reported by J. W. WESCOTT, Jan. 17, 1881.

WEAVER LODGE, No. 161.—T. E. Jones, M. W.; W. S. Lawden, F.; J. M. Estes, O.; Wm. F. Junkans, Rdr; G. E. Noonan, Fin.; D. Hansen, Rvr; P. M. Paulsen, G.; W. J. Rule, I. W.; A. Fetzer, O. W.; W. F. Smith, Trustee; Dr. Montague, Med. Ex.; T. E. Jones, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by WM. F. JUNKANS, Recorder.

SYCAMORE LODGE, No. 163, Lemoore—R. A. Murphy, M. W.; S. L. Mack, F.; A. S. Mapes, O.; J. Goodman, Rdr; D. Brownstour, Fin; J. M. Mangan, Rvr; M. H. Lovelace, G.; Chas. W. Hackett, I. W.; M. G. Weddle, O. W.; D. Brownstour, Trustee; L. M. Lovelace, Med. Ex. Reported by J. GOODMAN, Recorder.

New Steamer Ferndale.

The farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and citizens in the vicinity of Eel river valley, Humboldt county, one of the most productive portions of California, have been practically cut off from the world owing to the bar at the mouth of Eel river. After waiting for capitalists to come forward, and relieve their necessities, and reap a rich harvest for their investment, the leading citizens united in one purpose, and enlisted the enterprising firm of Johnston & Veasey, commission merchants, 324 Davis street, to build a steamer that should combine strength for ocean travel, and of such light draft, and so constructed that she could surmount the difficulties of navigating this crooked, shallow river. Calling to their council men of experience and skill, such as J. Ross, they decided to construct a vessel different in design from any that had ever been built. In so doing they encountered the ridicule of the fossils and wiseacres, and as the enterprise assumed shape, the hostility of rival towns and steamship corporations. This opposition has been kept up, even to published falsehoods in the daily papers representing the time between Humboldt bay and the city as 90 hours, when in fact it was less than 36 hours. She is a double propeller, with double compound engines, draws eight ft. when loaded with 325 tons, and a very steady rider in a rough sea. She is now on her seventh trip for passengers and freight. The cost of this steamer was $50,000. Her Captain, Bro. J. Ross, and agents, Bros. P. Veasey and L. W. Johnson, constituting the firm of Veasey & Johnson, 324 Davis St., are live, energetic men, and deserving of the highest praise for their tenacity in carrying to a successful termination this gigantic undertaking.

THE MAILS.—The general delivery of the San Francisco Post Office is open from 8 to 8 daily; the registry, stamp and box windows closing at 4. The money order department is open from 9 to 3. The Overland mail closes at 9 A. M., and arrives at 11:50 A. M., and this includes routes to Sacramento, Marysville, Placerville, etc. Stockton, Lathrop, Milton, etc., mails close at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; and arrive at 12:45 and 5:50 P. M. Suisun, Benicia, etc., close at 9 and 3:45 and arrive at 12 M. and 7:50. Tulare, Merced, Los Angeles, San Diego, Arizona, etc., close at 3:30 and arrive at 12:50 P. M. Virginia, Carson, Truckee, Grass Valley. etc., close at 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.; arrive at 11:50 A. M. and 7:50 P. M. River routes close at 3:30 and close at 12 P. M. Cloverdale, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, etc., close at 2 P. M. and arrive at 11 A. M. Napa, Vallejo and Napa and Lake counties close at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and arrive at 10:30 A. M. and 7:50 P. M. San Mateo, San Jose, Gilroy, etc., close at 2:40 P. M., and arrive at 11:50 and 6:30 P. M.

OUR organization represents all classes of industrial pursuits and varied nationalities. Numbering 100,000 in the United States, it seems very natural that many of our Bro. Workmen from the East should be attracted to our genial climate to build homes and establish new industries. Of the many who have done this, we mention Bro. J. F. Plumbe, who is now a member (and has been for eight years) of Dubuque Lodge, No. 9, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. He has opened an extensive manufactory at 25 Second St., for making all kinds of buggy tops, from the adjustable umbrella sunshade for all classes of vehicles, to the most aristocratic turnout. Having an extensive stock of carriage, buggy and wagon tops, boots, lap-robes and cushions, he is prepared to make a liberal discount to the trade. See his advertisement.

WE HOPE to personally meet the Brethren from all quarters while in attendance at the Grand Lodge. We also invite them to call at the office of the WATCHMAN, No. 202 Sansome St. For the accommodation of those who wish to pay subscriptions for themselves or friends, the business manager, A. T. Dewey, and our reporting agent, J. C. Hoag, will be at the Grand Lodge Hall during this session.

BRO. WM. R. COX, Recorder of Vallejo, No. 75, called on us, Jan. 20th. The entertainment given a few weeks since has given the Lodge an impetus, and will add a number to their already select roll.

FOR the accommodation of visitors attending the Grand Lodge Reception at the Mechanics' Pavilion the following railroads will run all night: Mission street, Market and Valencia street, Hayes Valley, Sutter street and Larkin street.

THREE assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for November.

THROUGH the columns of the WATCHMAN we desire to inform its many readers that we have established a wholesale and retail hardware business at No. 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace Hotel. Builders' materials, carpenters' tools, brushes, fine cutlery, parlor riffles, airguns and everything in our line at the lowest rates. Cal and examine our stock and prices.—FRANK P. LUTSON & Co.

[Frank P. Lutson was formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.]

Oakland.

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Regilding Equal to New. Ceiling Moldings put up.

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Gentle Horses for Ladies to Drive.
Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

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This Hotel, under the management of CHAS. MONT GOMERY, has been thoroughly renovated, and being in the very center of all the Banks, Insurance Offices and Commission Merchants, it offers special inducements to Merchants from the Interior and Farmers.
Board, with Room, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per day. Specia rates by the week or month.
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Amusements.

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DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ASTRONOMER WILL GIVE
THREE LECTURES
Before Mercantile Library Association, with
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In darkened Hall, at 8 P. M., as follows:
MONDAY.....JANUARY 31st
"The Planets."
TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 1st
"Other Worlds and Other Suns."
WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 2d
"Wonders of the Star Depths."
PRICES:
Course of three lectures, with reserved seats.....$2 50
Single Lecture, with reserved seat..... 1 00
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PROF. PROCTOR announces that these will positively be his last Lectures in San Francisco before returning to England.

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THOMAS MAGUIRE.....Manager
R. M. EBERLE.....Stage Manager
GRAND REPRODUCTION!
SPREAD THE LIGHT!
The Curse of Ireland—Landlordism.
"THEY ROB US OF OUR HOMES, OUR FOOD, AND THEN THEY SEND US TO BEG, TO EMIGRATE, TO STARVE, OR DIE IN THEIR PEST-HOUSES."
This (Tuesday) Evening.....Feb. 1st
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
Positively Only Performances
Of the new and powerful modern Irish Drama, in four acts, entitled
THE EVICTION,
A truthful picture of the trials and troubles now existing in Ireland.
The Entire Baldwin Company.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 4th, Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to MR. JOS. R. GRISMER. LED ASTRAY, in which MISS ANITA AMADOR will make her first appearance as Mathilde.
SUNDAY EVENING, February 6th, Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to MR. HARRY COLTON. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS and HIS LAST LEGS.
Announcement Extraordinary.
First appearance of the celebrated Australian Actor and Author,
MR. GEORGE DARRELL,
Who will appear in his
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MYSTIC SENSATION DRAMA, In four acts, written by himself, entitled
BACK FROM THE GRAVE!

BUSH STREET THEATER.

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Wednesday Evening.....February 2d
And until further Notice, Magnificent Production of Genee's Gorgeous Spectacular Comic Opera in three acts,
NISIDA! NISIDA!
NISIDA! NISIDA!
NISIDA! NISIDA!
Or,
THE CORSAIR OF THE CARRIBEES.
EMILIE MELVILLE as the Spanish Prima Donna.
Barnacle.....Tom Casselli
Rinaldo.....A. Henderson
TWENTY ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Act I—Albergo Grande and the Bay of Havana.
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Act III—Mercedes' Suburban Retreat. "I'll negotiate."
Box Sheet open for two weeks in advance.

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AMORY SULLIVAN.....Lessee and Manager.
THE STANDARD ATTRACTION!
THIS EVENING,
And every evening until further notice, including Sunday,
SECOND APPEARANCE IN CALIFORNIA OF THE Popular Actor and Author,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
With His ENTIRE NEW YORK DRAMATIC COMPANY and Grand Production of the most Powerful Play Ever Written!
PASSION'S SLAVE.
An entirely New and Original American Comedy-drama in four Acts, by JOHN A. STEVENS, author of "Daniel Boon," "Prairie Waif," "Unknown," & "Quits."
CAST:
Manuel DeFoe.....JOHN A. STEVENS
Walter Roseleaf.....J W SUMMERS
Ferdinand Shepley.....DAVENPORT BEBUS
Butterworth Golight.....WM. B. SHELDON
General Napoleon Bonaparte Shortsleeve..W. H. BAILEY
Captain Roseleaf.....J. F. BRIEN
Daniel Webster Slightbuild.....F. H. MILLER
Mamie Roseleaf.....MISS HELEN BLYTHE
Patty.....MISS LOTTIE CHURCH
Gracie Toogood.....MISS ANGIE GRIFFITH
SYNOPSIS:—Act 1st, Jealousy; Act 2d, Passion's Slave; Act 3d, Hands Without Hearts; Act 4th, A Terrible Defeat.
FIRST PASSION'S SLAVE MATINEE, Saturday, 2 P. M.

The Sun Recording Its Own Brilliancy.

An instrument for recording the intensity and duration of sunshine was devised as early as 1856, by Mr. J. F. Campbell, of England; but it has never, until quite recently, been made thoroughly practical and reliable. Still, even in its imperfect form, it has been made to do duty for several years at Greenwich and Kew, and several private observatories in England. The instrument consists of an ordinary "burning-glass," or lens, the focus of which is made to keep its place on a constantly moving strip of paper. The manifest difficulty of properly adjusting the complicated movements involved in such a work has only quite recently been fully overcome by the genius and patience of Prof. Stokes of England, whose improved instrument has recently been set up in some 30 stations in the British Isles. We are not advised as to whether the instrument has been introduced into this country; but if it will do what it is credited with, it must soon become a part of the ordinary equipment of every meteorological station in the world; for by it we may, in time, obtain a sufficient record of a meteorological element of primary importance in its relations to agriculture and to the public health, but which has heretofore been very imperfectly registered.

OUR SCATTERED CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—The census has issued the following statement of the number of Indians not under tribal organization in California: Alameda county, 103; Amador, 272; Butte, 522; Calaveras, 167; Colusa, 353; Contra Costa, 45; Del Norte, 411; El Dorado, 151; Fresno, 747; Humboldt, 1,566; Inyo, 631; Kern, 321; Lake, 785; Lassen, 324; Los Angeles, 278; Marin, 149; Mariposa, 151; Mendocino, 1,170; Merced, 7; Modoc, 404; Mono, 350; Monterey, 204; Napa, 64; Nevada, 98; Placer, 91; Plumas, 508; Sacramento, 13; San Benito, 77; San Bernardino, 605; San Diego, 1,629; San Francisco, 44; San Joaquin, 44; San Mateo, 80; Santa Barbara, 86; Santa Clara, 67; Santa Cruz, 125; Shasta, 870; Sierra, 12; Siskiyou, 384; Solano, 21; Sonoma, 331; Stanislaus, 27; Sutter, 10; Tehama, 137; Trinity, 161; Tulare, 18; Tuolumne, 143; Ventura, 87; Yolo, 46; Yuba, 60.

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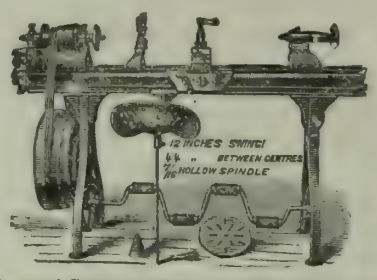
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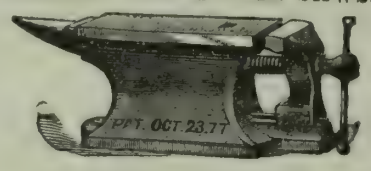
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The Coloring Matter of Flowers.

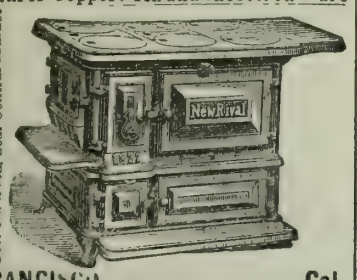
Hitherto it has generally been supposed that the various colors observable in flowers and leaves were due to different kinds of matter which enter into the composition of the leaves and petals—each color being a different chemical combination, and so constituted that the substance of no one color could in any natural way be made to take up another color. Recently however, Prof. Schnetzler read an interesting paper upon this subject before the Vadois Society of Natural Sciences, in which that gentleman details a series of experiments recently made by him, which present this interesting subject in an entirely new light. The professor showed by experiment that when the color of a flowe has been extracted by mascerating the flower in alcohol, one may, by adding different acids or alkalies, obtain from that one color all the various other colors which plants exhibit. Take, for example, a peony: when mascerated in alcohol, a violet-red liquid is obtained. Now, if some oxalate of potassa be added to the fluid, it becomes pure red; if soda be added, it will appear violet, blue or green, according to the proportion of soda employed. If a green color is produced, it will appear red by transmitted light, just as a solution of chlorophyl does.

It was held by the professor that these changes of color might quite as well be obtained naturally in the plant by giving it the proper plant nourishment, since in all plants acid or alkaline matters always exist. It was furthermore stated that the change from green to red in "autumn leaves" is due to the action of the tannin, which is developed in the leaves. Hence, without affirming it absolutely, the professor believes that there is in plants and flowers only one coloring matter—chlorophyl—which, being modified by certain agents, furnishes all the various tints that flowers and leaves exhibit. As for white flowers, said the professor, it is well known that their cells are filled with a colorless fluid, opacity being due to the air contained in their numerous cells. This may be proved by placing the petals of such flowers under the receiver of an air-pump, when they are seen to lose their opacity, and become transparent as the air escapes. If the deductions which the professor makes from his experiments are correct, a wide and most interesting field of experiment is hereby opened up to the scientific florist.—*Californian for February.*

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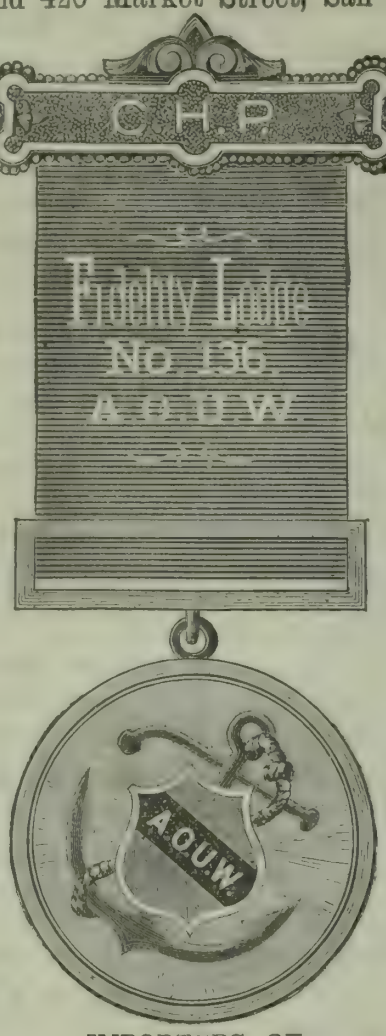
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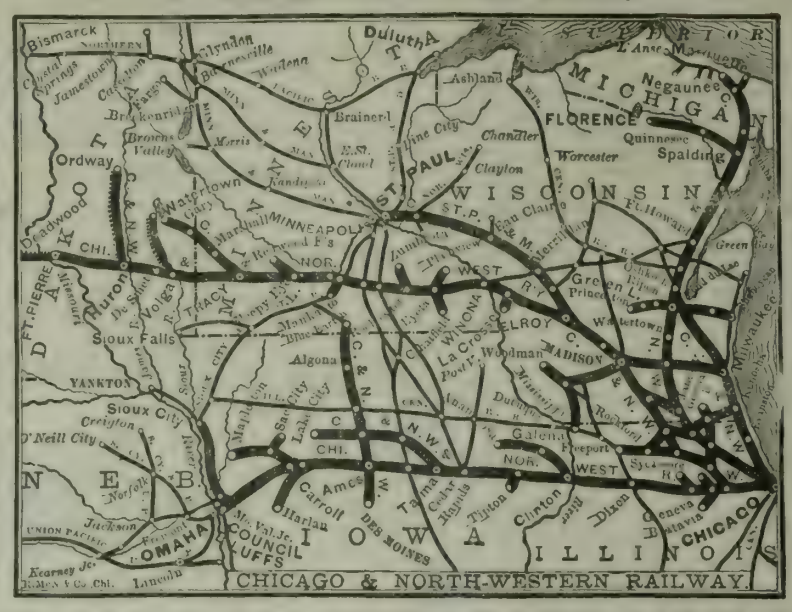
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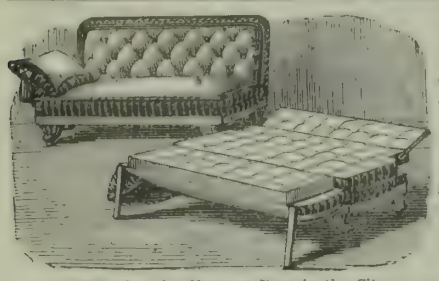
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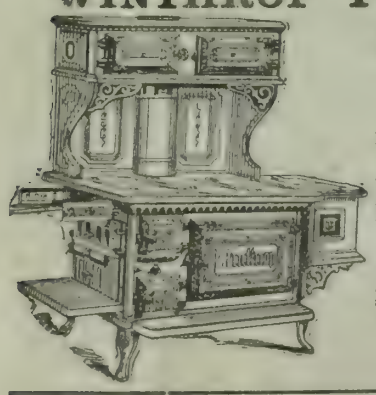
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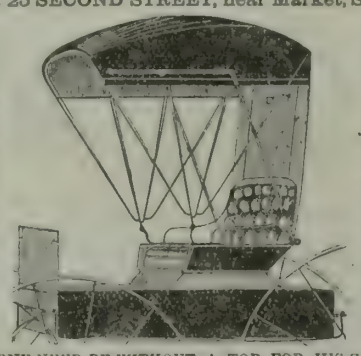
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 5. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

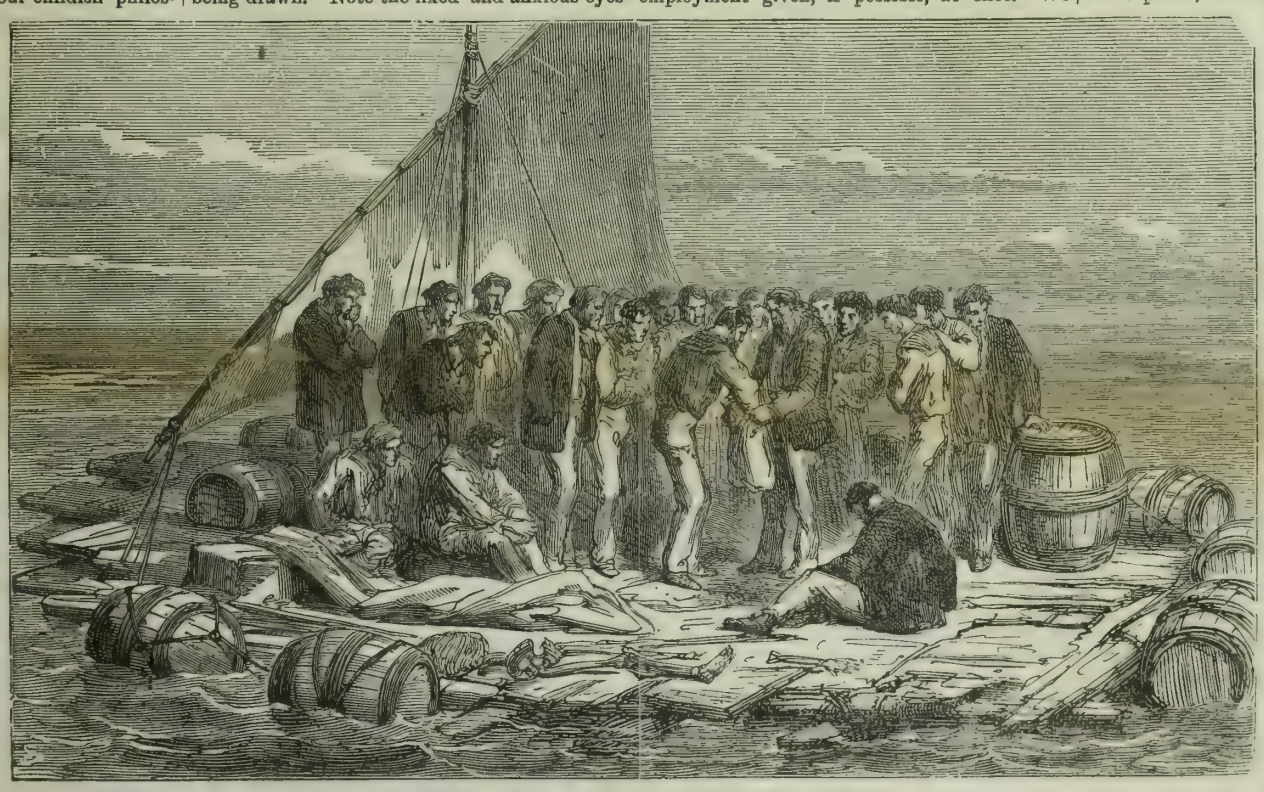
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Drawing Lots for Life.

The perils of the sea have touched the heart and roused the sympathy of all the world for those who are called upon to undergo them. In our early days we used to read the dreadful stories of suffering, of starvation, of thirst and of death from an utter lack of the needful things of life, and even in our childish philosophy we used to think those most kindly dealt with who sank with the ship, and were spared the days and weeks of agony.

We who live upon the solid land, who feel its enduring support beneath our feet, and go upon it as we will, to seek that which our life and comfort demand, are too apt to forget the intense suffering of those whose ill fortune it is to be cast abroad upon the barren waste of the ocean, chained to a raft which saves from drowning, and yet saves but to submit to a worse fate, which saves life only to steal it away by most excruciating torture. We think of these things occasionally, but they seem so far away that our own feeling of security drives away a realization of the woes which our fellow men are called upon to suffer. Sometimes there comes an account of unusual suffering, and we pause a moment to render thanks to Him who casts our lot in pleasant places. Only the other day we read a heart-rending story of actual suffering at sea, the impression of which we cannot dismiss from the mind. It was the ordinary story of wreck through adverse elements, with which all accounts begin. There was the band of survivors upon the hastily constructed raft, floating about for a time with full courage that each succeeding morning would disclose some friendly sail upon the surface of the waters, and that surely another day would find them on the way to life and friends. Thus days passed, until the food and water were exhausted, and starvation came to pinch the frames from which hope had well nigh gone out in despair. Then came that most dire recourse for the saving of life, the sacrifice of one for the maintenance of the many. Who of us can realize the desperation which leads to such an act? Who can appreciate the depth of suffering which nerves the man to draw the knife across the throat of him whom the lot marks for death? We imagine that deep as our feeling may be, we do not reach even the surface of the woe which fills the hearts of men in such an event. It cannot be otherwise. No one knows suffering save those who have suffered. The story to which we have alluded tells how the despairing outcasts set apart one after another of their number for the common sustenance, until at length there were but two surviving. These two were finally rescued, but one life thus sustained in agony was so frail that, after a few hours of safety, it too passed away. Who can measure the length and breadth and depth of the grief and torture which that life endured ere it bade farewell to the wasted body which held it a prisoner for so many dreadful days.

Our illustration will call to mind vividly the scenes which we have been noting. A large group of survivors have found support upon the raft, but their food is gone and the recourse is being had to the human sacrifice. The lot is being drawn. Note the fixed and anxious eyes which are fastened upon each man as he desperately plunges his hand into the fatal bag. It is a time like that which tries men's souls.



DRAWING THE LOT FOR LIFE AND DEATH.

It will do us good in our fancied security to think at times of the burdens which life sometimes entails. It will lead us to stop in our headlong and confident rushing after the affairs of this world to think of the higher life which is promised beyond. It will make us more charitable, more gentle and more kind to those around us, for who can tell how soon we may all be brothers in suffering. It will lead to refinement of disposition, to softening of the heart for all mankind. It will expand our views of the aims of living. As we dwell in thought upon the suffering of those whose right to joy and comfort is as good as ours, may not the thought lead to better life and to the reign of those finer sentiments of the heart which are crowning glories of a genuine humanity.

WE thank the brothers of Tulare Lodge, 78, for their kind interest. The Lodge meets on Saturday nights. The names of officers elected were printed in our issue of January 15th.

A DISPENSATION has been granted Suisun Lodge, 49, to meet on 1st and 4th Tuesdays of each month, instead of weekly.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE. — We are pleased to note that under the present administration this feature of our Order has crystallized into a regular organized system. The President, B. J. Triest, of Washington, 60, has a committee of five, which is known as the Employment Committee. This committee is authorized to make arrangements with employment offices to procure positions for all Bro. Workmen free of charge. There is also a Finance Committee. Each member of the Order is requested to interest himself in this work. Any request signed by three Workmen, from any part of this jurisdiction, will receive attention, and the brother will be assisted and employment given, if possible, at once. We hear of several instances where the committee has done good service. One, in particular, where a family was saved from ejectment from their humble home. Another, where a brother from Oregon has been furnished means to go into the interior to fill a position.

WE think it would be a good plan for some one in each Lodge to occasionally write an article describing their Lodge's progress and prospects for our "Lodge Local" department. Then let the paper be circulated among those likely to join. There are a great many men, we think, in each community in this State, who would likely become members if their attention was called to the Order and to what it is doing. This can best be done through the medium of the WATCHMAN. Let the hint be taken by the brothers.

R. C. HUNTER, representative to the Grand Lodge from Butte, 114, Meridian, writes us that the reason he was unable to attend the G. L. session was on account of the flood which occurred on the day he was to leave, all communication being cut off. The Lodge has passed a resolution paying for their Lodge card for 1881. We return thanks to the brother for his interest in our affairs, and will be glad to print the Lodge local which he promises.

"It Will Do Somebody Some Good."

The charitable and beneficial features of our Order have become so indelibly fixed in the minds of our membership from individual cases of want that have directly come under their own observation, that it is not uncommon to hear this expression when paying, or about to pay, the monthly assessments, "It will do somebody some good." Our payments of beneficiary certificates have been prompt and without any expense to the parties who have held them; frequently in less than 30 days from the death of a brother. This money, in several instances, was all the estate left to the widow and orphans, which saved homes and brightened desolate firesides. Not a month has passed but some extreme case of this kind has come to the notice of brethren in all parts of our jurisdiction.

Having these facts in view, it may not seem unwarranted for us to say that the majority of Workmen do not pay their monthly assessment as a tax grudgingly or unwillingly, but in a spirit of charity and benevolence, with this thought, "We do not know how soon our loved ones may ask in our name for this gracious boon."

As a rule, the beneficiary certificates are made payable to women — wife, mother, sister, or sweetheart — and we are cognizant of the fact that they, having seen these harbingers of protection sent out by our Order, have become interested, and frequently come to the Lodge-room to pay their husbands assessments. We can add, "It does do somebody some good," and chiefly dear woman. Let our brethren remember that every dollar paid into the beneficiary fund is not squandered or diverted from its sacred purpose, and that every dollar paid into the beneficiary fund will do somebody some good.

WE are pleased to record the fact that the expenses of the reception entertainment, at the Mechanics' Pavilion did not amount to as much as was at first expected. By order of the Reception Committee, G. Winehill, Treasurer, has refunded to each representative an amount that will equal 17 cents to each member in San Francisco. The cost of the reception was 23 cents to each member. As all the bills are paid these figures can be accepted as final. It is a very gratifying exhibit, and shows the prudence, economy and good management of the committee, bearing in mind the magnitude of the entertainment which was given. It was thought that the 40 cents per capita would not be sufficient to defray the expenses and that a second call would have to be made. That this has not been done, and the expenses are less by 17 cents than the amount originally fixed on, shows that everything was done for the best interest of the Order. We congratulate the committee.

Home Miscellany.

Drifted Out To Sea.

Two little ones, grown tired of play,
Roamed by the sea one summer day,
Watching the great waves come and go,
Prattling, as children will, you know,
Of dolls and marbles, kites and strings,
Sometimes hinting of graver things.

At last they spied within their reach
An old boat cast upon the beach,
Helter skelter, with merry din,
Over its sides they clambered in—
Ben, with his tangled nut-brown hair,
Bess, with her sweet face flushed and fair.

Rolling in from the briny deep,
Nearer, nearer the great waves creep,
Higher, higher upon the sands,
Reaching out with their giant hands,
Grasping the boat in boisterous glee,
Tossing it up and out to sea.

The sun went down 'mid clouds of gold;
Night came, with footsteps damp and cold;
Day dawned, the hours crept slowly by;
And now, across the sunny sky,
A black cloud stretches far away,
And shuts the golden gates of day.

A storm comes on, with flash and roar,
While all the sky is clouded o'er;
The great waves, rolling from the west,
Bring night and darkness on their breast;
Still floats the boat through driving storm,
Protected by God's powerful arm.

The home-bound vessel, *Seabird*, lies
In ready trim 'twixt sea and skies;
Her captain paces restless now,
A troubled look upon his brow,
While all his nerves with terror thrill
At shadows of some coming ill.

The mate comes up to where he stands,
And grasps his arms with eager hands;
"A boat has just swept by," says he,
"Bearing two children out to sea,
'Tis dangerous now to put about,
Yet they cannot be saved without."

"Naught but their safety will suffice;
They must be saved," the captain cries,
"By every thought that's just and right,
By lips I hoped to kiss to-night,
I'll peril vessel, life and men,
And God will not forsake me then."

With anxious faces, one and all,
Each man responded to the call;
And when at last through driving storm,
They lifted up each little form,
The captain started with a groan,
"My God!" he cried, "they are my own!"

—*Rose Hartwick Thorpe.*

Mrs. Wilkin's Duty.

"She always tried to do it," she said, but like kitchen work of poor housekeepers, it was never done up. Tim insisted that there was more than belonged to one family; "Aunt 'Liz'beth took in a good deal for other folks;" and once he slyly chalked a sign upon the front door, "Duty Done Here." But then Tim had arrived at that peculiar age when a boy has no rights, and is needed to run of errands, and it is probble that duty—his aunt's, not his own—interfered with his comfort even more than that of older people.

Mrs. Wilkin kept no dog, but her duty sniffed an opportunity and pounced out of its hiding-place, when there came a timid little knock at the dining-room door in the early morning, and its answering revealed a small, quiet-faced, brown-robed figure—face and dress both past the freshness of their youth—carrying a basket.

"Good morning, Mrs. Wilkin."

"Come in?" questioned Mrs. Wilkin, with only half an invitation in her voice.

The acceptance was a half one likewise.

"I called to see if you didn't want to buy some knitted articles, or to engage some work of that sort," she began, in a gentle, deprecating voice.

"Well, I don't," interposed Mrs. Wilkin very positively. "I do all such work myself."

"I didn't know. Many ladies haven't time, and I'm glad to do it."

"I suppose so, but I consider it my duty to do all I can myself, and set other folks the example, whether they follow it or not," said Mrs. Wilkin, with a slight gesture like emptying her hands of responsibility. "If I was goin' to give out work at all, it would be some hard jobs that it would be a help to be rid of; not the pick and choice little easy things that I call rest and not work; but then I ain't as particular as some, and so I do all kinds myself."

A faint flush crossed the visitor's thin face. She was not quite sure that she had been called indolent and advised to go to work and earn an honest living; the words only had an uncomfortable sound; so her lips kept their timid, gentle smile, though they trembled a little.

"Wasn't you rather hard on her, 'Liz'beth?" asked Mr. Wilkin, with a regretful glance toward the door as it closed.

Mrs. Wilkin returned to her seat at the breakfast table, and surveyed him over the shining tin coffee-pot.

"Hard on her? I only told her what I do, and if that pricks her conscience and makes her uncomfortable, it's not my fault. She's one of the weak kind that can't be stirred up, and haven't spunk enough to say their souls are their own. I wonder what such folks are good for; they'll never make the world any better, that's sure."

"But then everybody ain't alike, 'Liz'beth," interposed Mr. Wilkin.

"Needn't tell me that! it's plain enough," snapped Mrs. Wilkin. "Just look at this neighborhood—peaceable, orderly place two years ago; and now there's a mill started and all sorts of vagabonds brought here to work it."

"I don't see as the mill folks have done any mischief yet, 'Liz'beth."

"Of course you don't see, and nobody else sees; but I know there's something goin' on, when the lower part of the mill—that old empty store-room back where it can't be seen from the street—is lighted up two or three nights every week," said Mrs. Wilkin triumphantly.

A suppressed giggle made Tim suddenly cough and put down his coffee cup.

"Timothy!" exclaimed his aunt, severely. "If you can't drink coffee without doin' it so fast that you choke yourself, you'll have to go without it. I'll do my best to bring you up right, whatever comes of it."

Bringing up Tim in the way he should go was one of Mrs. Wilkin's strong points. He was the son of her niece; and Belinda had married in opposition to her aunt's advice.

"Having the boy to raise makes me more careful about the morals of the whole place," she said, returning to her original subject; "and as for being no thieves 'round here, I've thought for some time that the meat went pretty fast from our smoke-house."

"Don't—now, 'Liz'beth, I—I'm sure no one's stole any," said Mr. Wilkin, with a startled, uneasy look. "You—you couldn't have counted the hams and everything."

"No, I don't count, but I can miss'em for all that," affirmed Mrs. Wilkin decidedly. "I know there's more go than we use."

"Anyway, it's no difference. I wouldn't, 'Liz'beth—there's plenty, you see, more than we want," advised Mr. Wilkin, urgently but rather incoherently. Then he caught up his hat and started for the barn.

Mrs. Wilkin looked after him with pitying disapproval.

"When you've more than you want yourself, leave it handy for somebody to steal! Well, that's a new commandment, I do declare!" she said.

"Not so dreadful new, neither, Aunt 'Liz'beth," interposed Tim, stoutly. "'Cause the Bible folks was told to be sure and leave some of their harvest so the poor could come and get it. I read it myself; only it wasn't called stealing then, and was to be left handier than all stowed away in smoke-houses."

"Timothy!" began Mrs. Wilkin. But Tim suddenly remembered that the chickens were waiting for their breakfast.

"Yes'm, I'm goin' to feed'm right away," he observed, seizing a basket of corn and darting through the door by which his uncle had departed.

In truth it was not altogether easy to mold Tim into the desired shape; there was too much individuality about him. Encasing him in Mrs. Wilkin's code of manners was putting too large a boy into too small a jacket; he was always bursting out at the elbows or tearing off the buttons.

That evening the mysterious lights appeared again in the store-room of the mill. Mrs. Wilkin determined to take a more thorough observation than the kitchen window allowed, and, throwing a shawl over her head, she picked her way carefully down the icy steps and crossed the yard to the gate.

But before she discovered any one entering there she heard sounds in another direction—steps in the yard behind her. Yes, some one tried the smoke-house door and entered. Breathlessly Mrs. Wilkin waited until the figure reappeared. It was easily recognized. Mr. Wilkin, beyond all question, stealing meat from his own stores!

The revelation was astounding. In her astonishment Mrs. Wilkin incautiously loosened her hold on the gate-post, took a step forward, and her feet slipped upon the treacherous ground. She sat down violently, and in an instant was speeding rapidly down the hill toward her original point of investigation. For once the path of duty was smooth before her—entirely too smooth, and icy. She could not check or guide her progress; her feet struck with force against the mysterious door, pushed it open, and she slid into a hall.

Thieves, gamblers, or whoever they were, she must not be discovered, and springing to her feet, she slipped behind some boxes piled near her. The noise attracted attention, and in a moment the store-room door was opened and a boy looked out.

"Guess it's only the door blew open; don't catch good," he reported.

"Lock it then, James, and bring in the key," said a voice from within; and to Mrs. Wilkin's consternation the order was obeyed, and she was a prisoner.

The boy left the other door slightly ajar as he re-entered. A gleam of light shone into the hall, and there were sounds from the room beyond, a scratching of pens, and a woman's voice; it sounded wonderfully like that of the little knitting-woman, directing and encouraging.

"Well done, Susan."

"Now don't be disheartened, Will."

There were a few simple mathematical problems, and then a reading, and the words, spelled out with difficulty by some, were Bible words.

"Charity suffereth long and is kind," "Vaunteth not itself," "Seeketh her own," "Thinketh no evil," "Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things."

Then those wonderful words read so slowly and emphatically, seemed suddenly to assume a new and deeper meaning than Mrs. Wilkin had ever thought of their possessing—some things do show so much more clearly in the dark than in the light.

As the timid little woman, who would have been frightened at her own voice in any other audience as large, explained in her simple, gentle way, the passage read, it occurred to the listener outside that some one was keeping a "sharp watch" on these mill people, after all, and that this might be a better way of doing it than would be practiced by any police force. It was a very informal school. One girl had brought her best dress that the teacher might show her how to mend a rent in it, and another was trying to knit a pair of mittens for her brother. Every winter has its thaws. Mrs. Wilkin had a heart down under all the crust of opinions that she had christened duty; she became interested despite of her uncomfortable situation.

The position was unpleasant. But when the lesson hour ended they departed slowly, by twos and threes, the open door flinging a flood of light out into the hall. At last only one lingered, and Mrs. Wilkin listened intently as she caught his voice.

"Now, Tim," said the little knitting-woman, "I like to have you come, you know that, and I'll help you all I can, but you really must tell your aunt about it."

"Well, you see, I don't know what she'll say," began Tim, irresolutely.

"But that should not hinder you from doing your duty."

"Don't know about that," said Tim, still doubtful. "You see, Aunt 'Liz'beth's got an awful 'mount of duty of her own, and it's such a partic'lar kind that other folk can't get much chance to do theirs only when hers is knappin'. Why, Uncle Reub gives my mother lots of meat, but he just slips it off and don't tell."

"Well, if you don't know what is right for you, I do know what is right for me," said the little teacher with a quiet laugh; "and I can't let you come again until you tell your aunt how you spend your evenings."

Mrs. Wilkin nodded a vigorous approval, but it was evident that Tim departed in a state of dissatisfaction.

There was a sound of a crutch tapping on the floor, and Mrs. Wilkin remembered that a little lame brother had sometimes gone about with the knitting-woman. The two were left alone in the room, and went around shaking out the fire, and putting up the books and papers.

"Only ten cents a week for each one—that's so little," said the boyish tones, musingly.

"Yes, but it isn't so very much that I can teach them," answered the little woman, humbly. "And then it's all they can afford to pay, poor things! And you know we began more for their sakes than our own, though we do need money. Courage, though, Johnny! it all counts, and you shall have your overcoat pretty soon now. Besides, this is work that blesses both ways—in what we give as well as what we get."

If she could only pass that open door! Mrs. Wilkin was growing benumbed by standing so long in the cold. Finally the light was extinguished, and the two came out. Just then, fortunately, Johnny remembered that they had left a book behind them, and as the unconscious jailers turned back, the prisoner seized her opportunity and escaped.

She was sitting alone by the fire when Tim, who had made his homeward route sufficiently circuitous to include a call on his mother, returned. He sat down near her, twisted his fingers uneasily, and Mrs. Wilkin guessed what was coming.

"There's been an evein' school started here, Aunt 'Liz'beth."

"So I understand," responded Mrs. Wilkin, coolly.

"Why, I thought"—began Tim, with wide open eyes of surprise, and then checked himself with a sudden reflection that it might not be wise to recall the conversation of the morning. "I'd like to go to it—that is, I have been once or twice," he said. "Fact is, Aunt 'Liz'beth, when we lived down the river, before you took me, there wasn't any school for me to go to, and so I'm behind other fellers. Miss Kelsy, she makes 'rithmetic so plain, and helps me with writin', and so—"

"You might do worse," said Mrs. Wilkin, briefly. "Go if you want to. Only one thing, Timothy Stone, I won't have any ten-cent business about it! Honesty is honesty, and it's worth more'n ten cents a week to teach *you* any thing, as *I* know."

"She wouldn't take any more pay, 'cause she'd want to serve all alike, but oh, Aunt 'Liz'beth, if I just could give her and Johnny something nice for Christmas!"

"Humph! I'll think about it," answered Mrs. Wilkin, not disapprovingly.

"'Liz'beth," began Mr. Wilkin, nervously the next morning, "I wouldn't say nothin' to anybody about thieves, or watchin' them mill folks, if I was you."

"I don't mean to," replied his wife, with an odd pucker about her lips.

"Well, I'm glad of it—I really am," said Mr. Wilkin, in a tone of great relief.

"Reuben," she said quietly, "if you see any thieves 'round our smoke-house, just tell'em there's a couple of chickens hanging near the door, that I dressed a purpose. It's natural Belinda'd like a change of meat as well as other folks."

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eyesight. Maybe it does, but just see how it strengthens the breath.

When a young lady asked to look at a parasol, the clerk said: "Will you please give the shade you want?" "I expect the parasol to give the shade I want," quoth the young lady.

Simplicity in Dress.

In the month of January, 1875, I wrote an essay on the way "Ladies dress and spend their time, a good reason why gentlemen of culture do not marry." I now continue the subject, showing the reformation pertaining to the various modes of dress during the last six years. At that time the ladies appeared on the street in their long trains, gathering mud and dust, and being caught by the uneven sidewalk until their skirts were lengthened out by the facing and braid, which hung in festoons, presenting a disgusting picture to all those who chanced to be close observers. At that time I resolved to adopt a more reasonable and sensible costume, namely, the walking dress, of a convenient length, clearing the ground and presenting a neat and tidy appearance to the eye of the most fastidious. And in so doing I found myself the cynosure of all eyes, attracting as much notice as a long train does at the present day, which, as everyone knows, is considered decidedly outre.

There is also a marked reform in the dressing of the hair, false braids and puffs being now a thing of the past, excepting on state occasions, which demands full dress. The hair, if properly cared for and neatly and tastefully arranged, will be ornamental of itself. "Simplicity is the soul of good breeding." The multiplicity of mammoth braids (artificial) is superfluous. In the first place it is ruinous to the hair. Have you not observed how few there are who have a good, heavy growth, and why? First, the children must have their nice locks crimped, wearing it closely braided for 12 hours, at least; and while the little innocents are folded in the arms of Morpheus, the head, which should be kept cool and free, becomes heated and irritated, and the consequence is, the would-be luxurious growth becomes harsh and broken, and when they reach womanhood, to be fashionable, they must resort to false braids, and "restoratives," which has a tendency to heat the scalp, until what little natural hair they have falls off, and it is fortunate, indeed, if the brain does not become diseased, as it has in many instances, producing insanity.

Truely, a great change has come over us; but there is yet an opportunity for greater results; for there are still many in the toils or web of fashion, whose minds are fully occupied and worried with the one absorbing idea of what to wear. To eclipse or outshine one's neighbor is the ruling passion. Wives and mothers, what kind of a resting place for your husbands and children do you make while thus obeying implicitly fashion's mandates? Is it any wonder that the single men of the present day with moderate income hesitate to take to themselves one of these gaily apparelled butterflies that throng our public promenades? Does he not worship afar off, fearing to lay his heart's treasures upon such a gilded altar? Rather let our own sex, old and young, strive to appear so modestly and neatly attired, that no man shall fear to embark on the matrimonial sea, lest a domestic hurricane ensue, because he cannot launch out in all the extravagances of wealth

A woman's realm should be "Home, Sweet Home."

> "Home is the sphere of harmony and peace,
> The spot where angels find a resting place,
> When, bearing blessings, they descend to earth."

Yes, home is one of the dearest words in the English language. Home, where the true wife awaits her husband's coming with outstretched arms, and smiling face upturned, ready for his welcoming kiss. Where the little fire burns brighter and the simple food tastes sweeter for his presence. Home, where love, truth and affection reigns supreme. Where no demon of envy or jealousy finds entrance. With a feeling of quiet content, he heeds not the raging tempest without, for his bark has glided safely through wind and wave, upon calm waters.

> "So calm, the waters scarcely seem to stray;
> And yet, they glide like happiness, away.

—*Mrs. Angie E. Marjeson, San Francisco.*

Suggestions Concerning Long Life.—If any one could furnish the world with a medicine which would insure a long life, there is no end to the demand he would have for his drug. The *Herald of Health* thinks he would need many factories to make it, and many banks to hold the money he would receive. Fortunately, there is no such medicine, and so the world will have to get along in some other way. Some time ago the French government sent a circular letter to all the districts of that country to collect information as to those conditions of life which seemed to favor longevity. The replies were very interesting, but on the whole rather monotonous; and the general result was that longevity is promoted by great sobriety, regular labor, especially in the open air, short of excessive fatigue, easy hours, a well-off condition, a philosophical mind in meeting troubles, not too much intellect, and a domestic life. The value of marriage was universally admitted, and long-lived parents were also found an important factor. A healthy climate and good water were mentioned. All this agrees with common sense, unless the idea that the intellect is a hinderance to longevity be considered unreasonable, and we know that some of the most intellectual men have lived to great age.

"In the sentence, 'John strikes William,'" remarked a school teacher, "what is the object of strikes?" "Higher wages and less work," promptly replied the intelligent youth.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Botanical Enigma.

I am composed of twelve letters.
My 7, 2, 3, 6 is a pretty flower found in a variety of colors in every flower garden
My 5, 1, 8, 3, 8, is the species of plants with which we oftenest meet in nature.
My 5, 4, 7, 12 is the minute particle whose development produces the mighty oak or the tiniest violet.
My 1, 8, 10, 9 is one of the greatest necessities to the life of the entire vegetable kingdom.
My 11 is in chrysanthemum.
My whole is a very fragrant plant.

CEPHA.

Eminent Europeans.

1. A deep cavity.
2. A very cunning wild animal.
3. To construct, a cobbler's tool, and an affirmation.
4. An ancient weapon, a negation, and a portion.
5. A prefix, a beam of light, a cloth measure, and a personal pronoun.
6. A point of the compass
7. The side of a building, and a card.
8. A Spanish title, an article, and an agricultural implement.
9. A vertical beam or support, and a contraction often applied to certain passenger conveyances.

JENNIE.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a vessel and leave to engrave.
2. Behead a hook and leave a piece.
3. Behead strategy and leave custom.
4. Behead to reduce and leave to lessen.

OLD JOE.

Square Puzzle.

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1. A crime.
2. A vowel and before.
3. Compensation.
4. A receptacle.
5. Before and a vowel.
6. Often the cause of my first.

The square reads across and downward the same, and from right to left and upward the same. O. G.

Easy Problem.

A and B can do a piece of work in sixteen days. They work together for four days, when A being called away on other business, B is left to finish it, which he does in thirty-six days more. In what time would each do it working separately.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Sir William Blackstone.

CURTAILMENTS.—1. Pan, pa. 2. Beer, bee. 3. Boat, boa. 4. Mate, mat. 5. Seed, see. 6. Bate, bat. 7. Brown, brow. 8. Mars, mar. 9. Seal, sea. 10. Pale, pal.

ARITHMOREMS.—1. Hancock. 2. Adams. 3. Monroe. 4. Madison. 5. Tyler. 6. Lincoln. 7. Buchanan. 8. Jackson. 9. Fillmore. 10. Van Buren.

HIDDEN CITIES.—1. Edenton. 2. Easton. 3. Canton.

CHARADES.—1. Pump-kin. 2. Par-snip. 3. Car-rot. 4. Par-sley (slay).

Tom's Lesson.

"Go and get it! Go and get it, I say!"

Poor little Dash crept close to his young master's feet, looking up in his face with earnest, pleading eye, as if he would say:

"Please, please don't! I cannot do what you want."

Tom was trying to make Dash swim after a stick which he had just thrown into the river. Now Dash was not a water dog, having no more love for it than a cat, and foolish Tom was bent on making him one. He kicked the poor little animal away and repeated his order; then, angry that it was not obeyed, seized him and threw him into the water. The dog was sorely frightened, but by hard struggiing reached the bank, and crawled to his master's feet, with a pitiful whine, wet, panting, trembling. The cruel boy caught him up with rough words, and was just going to throw him in again, when a pair of strong arms seized him, and a man's voice said:

"Here, you young scamp! Now we'll see how you like to swim!"

It was Tom's turn to be frightened. He turned pale, trembled and caught his breath as the stranger lifted him in his stout arms as easily as he had poor Dash. He began to beg.

"Oh, sir, pray don't! I cannot swim, indeed I cannot! Oh, don't throw me into the water! I will never, never do so again."

The man paused, but did not let go his hold.

"Neither can your dog swim," said he; "but you meant to make him do it, just to amuse yourself. Why can I not make you do it to amuse me? I am as much larger and stronger than you as you are larger and stronger than that poor, panting, trembling dog."

Tom still begged and promised, and the stranger at last released him, saying:

"Now, my boy, let me give you a kind word of advice. Never treat another, whether human being or dumb animal, as you would not like to be treated yourself. Never try to make anybody or anything do what God, when he created it, did not make it to do, or to be what he did not mean it to be. If you keep these rules, you will be a better, wiser, happier boy. Good-by."

And Tom knew in his heart that the man was right, and the lesson, though it seemed severe, given in real kindness.

TEACHER: "Suppose that you have two sticks of candy and your big brother gives you two more, how many have you then?" Little boy (shaking his head): "You don't know him; he ain't that kind of a boy."

Humorous.

Chips.

AN epitaph for a faithful car conductor—He took his last fare well.

A BOSTON artist painted an orange peel on the side walk so naturally that six fat men slipped down on it.

ONE point of difference between a timid child and a shipwrecked sailor is that one clings to its ma and the other to its spar.

A MICHIGAN stump-speaker boldly announced, the other day, that "the country is drifting into arnica."

CLASS IN HISTORY—Professor: "What important personage was confined on the island of St. Helena?" Mr. H.: "Robinson Crusoe."

A CRY FROM THE HEART.—Little Dunce (looking up suddenly from her history book)—"Oh, mummy darling, I do so wish I'd lived under James the Second!" Mamma—"Why?" Little Dunce—"Because I see here that education was very much neglected in his reign!"

"Spell 'Court,'" the teacher cried,
Unto the boy up head;
"C-o-r-t," shot it out;
"Next," sharply then he said.
"C-o-u-r-t, court," spelled Jack;
"Define the word, now, please."
"Define, what's that?" "Why tell me what
'Court' means, you little tease!"
"It means that when the feller comes
He motions with his head,
And says: Jemima, can't you send
That little imp to bed?"

Household Hints.

WHITE SOUP.—This soup is usually made from the white meat of chicken, or from veal; but an excellent white soup of vegetables may be made from the following receipt: Take six potatoes, four onions, four ounces crushed tapioca, a pint and a half of milk, butter, pepper, salt. This will make two quarts of soup. Cut up the potatoes and onions and put them into two quarts of boiling water; boil for three-quarters of an hour; rub the vegetables through a sieve; put back the potato-paste into the water again, add butter pepper and salt to paste; then boil the four onnces of tapioca for fifteen minutes in the soup, add the milk, and when fully heated through, serve. A little sweet marjoram or sweet basil, with a dash of nutmeg, adds to the delicate flavor of this nourishing soup.

SOFT-SOAP.—Put one and one-half pails of lye that will bear up an egg into your soap barrel and to it add eight pounds of melted grease, free from sediment. Thin with weak lye as it is obtained from the leach. Stir occasionally. It should thicken and be ready for use in two or three days, providing the weather is warm or the barrel stands in a warm place. This method makes very good soap, and it is a saving of time, strength and fuel, which is sufficient to justify one in throwing away the scraps, which may not be quite so thoroughly "tried out," as in the old method. As to the scraps, the best use they can be put to, is to throw them to the hens,—they will repay you.

MOUNTAIN CAKE.—To the yolks of five eggs, well beaten, add one cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one grated nutmeg, then the whites of two eggs, well beaten, one and a half cups of flour, having in it one measure of baking powder, bake in jelly cake pans, when cold spread each layer with an icing made of the whites of three eggs, beated stiff, and one and a half cups powdered sugar.

STEWED CHICKEN.—Put in a saucepan a piece of butter the size of a walnut, dredge in a little flour, set on the stove and stir till smooth and a little on the fry; add a very little water, let it cook a trifle more, then put in your chicken that of course has been washed and cut up, stir it all round slowly, then dredge in a little more flour and pour in a liitle more water, cover up and stew, occasionally adding more water as required, but not too much at one time. Let it be well done before dishing.

RUSKS.—One quart of light bread sponge, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of shortening, and a beaten egg. Make into a soft dough. When very light, roll out an inch thick and cut into rounds. Let rise again and bake in a moderate oven—a heat that will not form a hard crust at top or bottom. These are very nice with coffee or tea. When stale, split them, toast slightly, butter, and eat at once.

TO JUG BEEFSTEAK.—Cut a piece of beefsteak in nice square pieces, roll them round your finger; take a deep stone jar, pile the rolls one above the other, add two whole onions, one glass of port wine, pepper and salt to taste, a few pepper corns, but no water; cover close, put the jar in boiling water, and steam till tender. This dish resembles jugged hare.

VEAL SAUSAGE.—Take fat bacon and veal in equal quantities, with a handful of sage, a little salt, pepper, and if at hand an anchovy. Let all be chopped and beaten well together, floured, rolled and fried. Veal sausage are better used for persons whose digestion is not very strong than those made of pork.

Health Column.

Strong Drink and the Liver.

The *Family Physician* tells us that when alcohol is introduced into the stomach in the ordinary way, it nearly all passes through the liver. Undiluted spirits are much more injurious than when mixed with water, and produce greater irritation. Alcohol consumed as wine or beer is far less destructive to the liver then when taken in the form of ardent spirits. A hot climate intensifies all the vicious effects of alcohol. The symptoms of cirrhosis of the liver are in the early stages often obscure, but later they are sufficiently well marked. At first the liver gets slightly enlarged, and the patient suffers from pain in the right side, indigestion, wind and costive bowels. He is occasionally feverish, his skin is hot and dry, and he has a peculiar, unhealthy, sallow look, which he probably fails to notice, but which is sufficiently obvious to his friends. The necessity for making a change in his habits is forced upon his attention, and for a week or two he is under the doctor's orders, and not feeling able to drink any more, he consents to follow a restricted diet, and to take a course of purgatives.

Soon the most prominent symptoms are relieved, he fancies himself well again, and quickly returns to his old habits. Gradually, however, he notices that he is getting thinner and weaker, and occasionally he has a good deal of pain in the side. He is nervous and out of sorts. He has no longer the pluck he used to have; first his friends notice it, and then he gradually becomes aware of it himself. He finds that he is not "fit for business," and he is afraid to see people. The patient has occasional attacks of diarrhea, his appetite fails, and the emaciation and debility increase. He tries all kinds of treatment, but never sticks to one for long at a time. He would give up the drink if he could, but he can't. His self-reliance is gone, the alcohol has stolen away his will, and he is utterly incapable of giving up the dangerous fascination. He will take an oath to-day that he will never touch another drop of spirit, and will probably break it to-morrow. Sometimes he wishes that some would lock him up in an asylum, or that by some chance or other he would have six months' imprisonment, but he never feels able to put himself under restraint. After a time the liver gets smaller, and this, instead of being a good sign, is a bad one, for it is contracting. He would willingly enough consent to knock off drink now, but it is too late; the mischief is done, the liver is in a state of cirrhosis, and no medicine can restore it to its natural condition. Is there any remedy for this horrible complaint? Yes, one, teetolism—absolute abstinance from alcoholic liquors of all kinds. This remedy must be applied early. If he waits until his liver has undergone serious organic change, it is too late. No half measures will suffice; he must give up drink of all kinds. If he does this he will recover; but if he goes on in his old plan an early and painful death is the inevitable consequence.

Glycerine for Acidity of the Stomach.

A late number of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* reprinted from the London *Lancet* Dr. Ringer's article upon the use of glycerine in flatulence, acidity and pyrosis. Dr. J. A. Lewis, referring to the same article, in a communication to the Louisville *Medical News*, says:

"I desire to add my testimony to its value, so far as regards acidity and flatulence. For this form of indigestion, so common, and for the relief of which so many persons resort to the daily use of soda, glycerine is a remedial agent of no mean value. I have used it for several months with my patients troubled in this way, and in a majority of cases the results have been gratifying.

I had no knowledge of its use for dyspeptic troubles, and was led to the use of it much in the same way as reported by Mr. Ringer. I knew of its property of preventing fermentation, and especially of its use by druggists in preserving their syrups from acidity. I was led to a trial of it upon this principle, and soon became satisfied of its real value. I have always prescribed it in large doses, never less than two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful for an adult, to be taken in a wine glass of water immediately after eating. It does no good after fermentation of the food has taken place in the stomach.

It is no specific, no cure-all, but certainly does afford alleviation, if not a cure, in many of these cases, and is worthy of a place among the remedies in use for this very common ill of the flesh.

KEROSENE AND SALT FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says: "In 1862, on a plantation in south Alabama, where there was great difficulty in securing good medical advice, I saw a whole plantation of blacks, as well as the white members of a large family, successfully treated for diphtheria with kerosene oil and salt, used thus: Every patient was given a lump of rock salt about the size of a boy's marble, and instructed to keep it in his or her mouth, swallowing the salty saliva. At the same time the throat was rubbed with kerosene oil, and a flannel saturated with kerosene kept around the neck until the symptoms were abated or entirely gone. If necessary, mild cathartics were given. Not a case was lost, and there were fully 150 in all on the plantation."

Worth Knowing.

PRESERVING MEAT FOR FOOD IN CARCASS. Prof. Wickersheimer, a German chemist who has recently sold to the Prussian government a process for preserving organic substances, has since patented a process for preserving meat for eating purposes. A solution (heated to 50° C.) of 36 grams potash, 15 grams common salt and 60 grams alum, in 3 liters of water, is mixed with a second solution of 9 grams salicylic acid in 45 grams methylic alcohol, to which 250 grams glycerine is added. With this liquid the animal to be preserved is injected. In the case of small animals, 100 grams of the liquid for every one kilo. body weight, is recommended; in larger, the proportion may be reduced to 40 grams. Fishes, birds, and such small animals are not previously killed, but the injection made direct into the heart with a syringe having a sharp canula. Large animals are injected immediately after slaughtering, the liquid being introduced by one of the large cervical arteries. For cattle and swine, two or three grams saltpeter are added to the liquid. The flesh of animals so treated keeps (it is said) two or three weeks perfectly good and inodorous. If the preservation is to be for a longer time, the proportions of methylic alcohol, salicylic acid and glycerine are somewhat increased.

HARD SOAP BY A COLD PROCESS.—Mr. R. F. Fairthorn, Ph. D., has contributed the following recipe to the *Druggists Circular*: A good hard soap can be easily produced if four lbs. of olive or sweet almond oil mixed with two lbs. of soda lye, of the strength of 36° Baume, are stirred until of the consistence of thick paste, when it should be poured into molds, covered by several folds of muslin and kept in a warm room for 20 hours. By this treatment the process of saponification, or union of the acids in the oils with the alkali, is complete. When these materials are first mixed the temperature of the mass rises, and in order to effect the entire union of ingredients so as to form the compound called soap, it is necessary that the heat thus generated should be maintained for some time, hence the necessity for covering the molds and keeping them in a warm room. He has found that it is desirable to use oil that is slightly rancid, or, if free from rancidity, to add about 10% of oil that has become so. Oil that is perfectly sweet requires two or three days to effect saponification.

TO CURE A SHEEP SKIN.—To clean the woo on a sheep's skin and to cure the skin.—Nail on a board stretched, wool out, and scour with good soap suds and fuller's earth until properly cleansed. Then rinse thoroughly in hot water, and comb. Nail, wool down, stretched taut on a board, rub in plenty of salt, stand in warm place, and finally scrape off the softened inner membrane with a blunt knife. Then rub in plenty of moist alum powder, and let it stand several days or a week in a dry place. Soften, if desired, by rubbing with hot flour paste and the yolks of a few eggs, or with plenty of oil.

INSOLUBILITY OF RUBBER.—The most delicate of fabrics made of vulcanized rubber may be brought in contact, or immersed with impunity in such chemical liquids as sulphuric or nitric ether, oil of turpentine, or any of the essential oils. They may also be boiled in potash, lime and soapsuds, by which, indeed, they are improved. In fact, vulcanized rubber articles either remain uninjured or are improved by exposure to agents that destroy other fabrics, and even wood, leather, iron, copper and brass.

LOOM FOR TENDER YARNS.—A Swiss loom maker, Hennegger, has invented a loom in which the shuttle is not thrown, but is handed over from side to side by hooks, much in the same manner as the silk loom handles. A loom on this principle was shown weaving in the Paris exhibition. The shuttle is handed by a peculiar mechanism, so that no strain is exerted upon the filling, and no friction upon the warp, as the shuttle does not run on the warp as in the ordinary loom.

PALMETTO PARCHMENT.—People of the Southern States discovered that smooth, strong and pliable parchment can be manufactured from the palmetto of Florida and other Southern States. The parchment can be washed, rubbed and handled just like cloth, and the writing will not be effaced. It can be cheaply manufactured, and is likely to come into general use for conveyances, land office receipts, etc. As much as 60% of the weight of the palmetto can be utilized in paper making.

SCOURING WOOLEN TISSUES.—A French firm have patented a process for scouring woolen tissues and yarn, using pure carbonate of soda, free from causticity and iron. They have also patented the bicarbonate of soda for the scouring and fulling process. Woolen fabrics are first scoured with a cold solution of carbonate of soda; they are then washed, and afterwards fulled with a soap made of carbonate of soda, mixed profusely with olein.

A VARNISH of cement, which goes by the name of Chinese varnish, and renders card-board or thick paper as hard and horney as papier mache, is easily prepared from blood, lime, and alum. Three parts of fresh blood, well beaten up to prevent the formation of fiber, is mixed with four parts of slacked lime, and a little alum, the thick-flowing mixture that results being at once ready for application to paper or card.

Report of Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

BUTTE LODGE, No. 114.—Meridian.—W. C. Smith, M. W.; Levi Shutzenberger, F.; J. Birks, O.; A. Hearn, Rdr; Geo. Robinson, Fin; J. Thornbro, Rvr.; J. Hill. G.; H. P. Jones, I. W.; J. Phillips, O. W. Reported by R. C. HUNTER, P. M. W.

RIVERSIDE LODGE, No. 120.—C. E. Birge, P. M. W.; Jules L. Barbey, M. W.; L. Mc Swain, F.; G. W. Flood, O.; A. McFarland, Rdr; J. Taylor (re-elected). Rvr; O. Tower, Fin.; H. C. Kelsea, G.; J. Wetzel, I. W.; W. L. Farley, O. W. Reported by J. L. BARBEY, M. W.

TURLOCK LODGE, No. 182.—W. L. Fulkerth, P. M. W.; W. J. Brown, M. W.; J. A. Bradford, F.; C. F. Lauder, O.; Jas. A. Davidson, Rdr; Dr. Chas. Phipps, Fin.; Geo. Osborn, Rvr; J. L. Brown, G.; Jas. Baker, I. W.; L. W. Baker, O. W.; Dr. Chas. Phipps, Med. Ex. Reported by W. J. BROWN, M. W.

DEATH OF BARNEY EILERMAN.—Col. B. Eilerman died in Marysville, January 22d, after a brief illness. He was elected as representative to the last Grand Lodge in 1881; he was appointed as one of the Committee on Appeals, and also as D. D. G. M. W. for the Yuba district. He was a native of Germany, aged 49 years. He had been a resident of Marysville for 25 years, and at different times held prominent offices of honor and trust. On September 9, 1864, he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Infantry Regiment, California State Militia, which office he held until the reorganization of the militia under the name of the National Guard of California. On October 11, 1867, he was elected Second Lieutenant of the Marysville Light Artillery, which office he held until the muster out of the company, January 7, 1869. On the organization of the 4th Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., March 15, 1869, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and held the office until August 15, 1874, when he resigned. At the time of his death he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Marysville. He was until recently Deputy County Clerk of Yuba county. His funeral was attended by the members of the I. O. O. F., and Marysville Lodge, No. 38, A. O. U. W. He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and a brother in heart and deed in all his private and public life.

DEATH OF ROBERT ROSEVEARE.—The recent death of Bro. Robt. Roseveare, of Red Bluff, Tehama county, has called forth sentiments of universal regret in the community of which he was a member. The deceased was widely known, his letters to the press, written under the *nom de plume* of "Felix," giving a history of the progress and resources of his county, being widely noticed. He was only sick one week, that dread disease, pneumonia, having performed its work within this period. He was born in Cornwall, England, Dec. 2, 1844. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and affectionate father. The deceased was a member of Red Bluff Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., and Red Bluff Lodge, No. 69, A. O. U. W., having represented the former in the Grand Lodge of the State one session. The remains were followed to the grave by the members of the two Orders and a large number of friends. It was one of the largest corteges ever witnessed in Red Bluff. We tender our condolence to the bereaved family, and mourn with his many friends the loss of a respected brother.

WEST OAKLAND THEATER.—The farce of *Mr. and Mrs. Peter White*, was performed to a fair audience, last evening, at Hansen's Hall, Oakland Point. Mr. M. O. Higgins, as "Major Pepper," was an excellent piece of character acting, and was well supported by Mr. W. W. Harrison, Mr. E. Von Adeling, Jr., Miss Maud Butler, Mr. W. H. Wood, Miss Keith, Miss Wood and Mrs. Call. The musical programme preceding the play, was rendered by professionals, and was alone worth the price of admission. Prof. Dorrego gave some excellent specimens of his skill on the guitar.—*Oakland Tribune.*

This new enterprise is under the management of W. H. Wood, P. M. W., of California Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., who designs that the performances shall be of an elevating character, and for the low price of 25 cents, for the benefit of a large and deserving class of citizens.

A CAREFULLY prepared article by Bro. Albert S. Adler, Medical Examiner, of Friendship Lodge, has been laid on our table. It first appeared in the San Francisco *Western Lancet* for February, 1881, and is now reprinted in pamphlet form. The subject is "Doctrine of Bilaterial Functions after Experiences of Metaloscopy."

OUR Chico agent, Bro. J. J. Hassell, is authorized to receive both new and old subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. Any favors shown him will be duly appreciated.

PREMIUM FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We will send the WATCHMAN free to any brother who will send us five or more cash, in advance, subscriptions, at the rate of $2 a year.

Resolutions of Respect.

HALL OF HARMONY LODGE, No. 9, A. O. U. W.,
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15, 1881.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

The undersigned, appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our late Brother, HARRY D. NEAL, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our Brother, HARRY D. NEAL, has been taken from us by the decree of the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe, after a brief illness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death, Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Order of United Workmen, has lost one of its brightest and most useful members—a fond and devoted son and brother.

Resolved, That we most sincerely mourn and feel for the great loss sustained by his mother and sisters, and tender our heartfelt sympathies to them in this their sore trial. And pray that our Heavenly Father may give them consolation, and that He may shed abundant blessings on them.

And thou hast vanished from thine own,
To that which looks like rest;
True, Brother, only to be known
By those who love thee best.

And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Lodge; that a copy, under the seal of the Lodge, be sent to the relatives of our deceased Brother, Harry D. Neal; and that the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN be requested to publish the same.

CHARLES W. KRAMER,
FREDERICK BLIGHT,
WILLIAM THACKERAY. } Com.

Fraternal.

I. O. O. F.

THE first quarterly social of the Odd Fellows' Literary and Social Club of San Francisco was held at Ixora hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, 1881. The following literary programme was given: Overture, Orchestra; opening address, W. B. Lyon, President; piano solo, Mrs. M. E. Joost; vocal duet, W. E. Lutz and C. T. Pidwell; reading, E. B. Read; vocal solo, Mrs. Safa Tate Cowan; recitation, Prof. E. Knowlton; vocal solo, B. Leonard; violin solo, Emil Lobe; "Modern Discourse," by an Embryo Artist; grand chorus, "One More River to Cross." Accompanist, Mrs. M. E. Joost. A large number of the performers being well-known amateurs, it was expected that a choice literary and musical entertainment would be the result. Nor were the audience disappointed, as the frequent encores and demonstrative applause showed. At about 10 o'clock the hall was put in shape for dancing and kept up until quite late. We noticed a large number of our Workmen present, among whom was Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and other leading spirits in our Order. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair from the commencement to the close. These social and literary entertainments given from time to time by the fraternal organizations are the leading attractions of our city. The Committee of Arrangements, for their success, are deserving of some recognition at our hands, and we herewith give them: Executive Committee—B. Leonard, of No. 155; W. B. Lyon, of No. 7; M. D. Merrick, of No. 179; Geo. A. Case, of No. 71; W. F. Norcross, of No. 123; John Edwards, of No. 131; C. J. Ellis, of No. 205. Reception Committee—J. B. Leaman, John H. Gilmore, John A. Sampson, John J. Taylor, Geo. A. Carnes, D. T. Van Orden, J. K. Furth, Jas. M. Trout. Floor Manager—Preston Woods. Floor Committee—Jos. Greenberg, J. H. Applegate, Jr., W. T. Galloway, J. W. Russell, Chas. H. Mann, John Thompson, E. W. Blaney, Geo. W. Timmerman.

ARKANSAS has a Grand Lecturer at an annual expense of $1,000. His duty compels him to visit each Lodge in the State.

TAL. P. SHAFFNER, of Kentucky, is the largest man in the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is some six ft. three inches in hight, and weighs over 300 lbs. It is said that Kentucky never sends a representative that weighs less than 200 lbs.

Knights of Pythias.

THE Knights of Pythias held their 13th annual session in this city Feb. 8th. The following Grand Lodge officers were present: P. G. Chancellor, E. T. Blackmer; Grand Chancellor, S. L. Terry; Vice Grand Chancellor, G. B. Katzenstein; G. K. of R. and S., A. G. Booth; Grand Banker, J. J. Vasconcelos; Grand Prelate, Adam Smith; G. M. at A., H. Harbourne; G. I. G., John Gunn, Jr.; G. O. G. pro tem., F. Newhoff; Sup. Rep., F. P. Dann. Forty-nine Past Chancellors were introduced, obligated and instructed in the Grand Lodge Rank.

THE reports of A. G. Booth, G. K. R. S., is very good, and reflects credit on this officer. The following are some of the principal items: Three new Lodges have been instituted since the last session, and one has surrendered its charter. The Bureau of Relief paid out $307.56; receipts, $170.68, which, with former balance of $244.42, aggregates $415.10, present cash balance, $107.54. A number of valuable tables accompany this report, showing the condition of the Order, from which the following items are taken: Number of Lodges, 50; membership, 2,572—a gain of 418; deaths for year, 32; receipts, $54,679.65; relief paid, $16.623.86; cash on hand and invested, $52,431.16— an increase of $11,175.68 for the year. The receipts of the Grand Lodge have been $3,806.57, and the disbursements $3,702.54, which with the amount of $2,073.18 on hand at the beginning of the year, gives a cash balance of $2,177.21, besides $212.40 owned by subordinates. Assets, including supplies on hand, $2,614.26. The G. K. R. S. says: "Though the growth of our Order has not been so rapid as many might desire, yet has it been sure, solid and lasting, and I congratulate the brotherhood upon its prosperity and the bright and cheering prospects for the future."

THE report of the Grand Chancellor congratulates the Order upon its prosperity, embraces the facts that are given in the report of the G. K. R. S., alludes to the decisions, questions, etc., settled during the year, also gives an account of his offical visitations. Several suggestions are also made, and words of encouragement spoken. It is an interesting document, and will be read with interest by the fraternity at large.

THE visit of delegations from the Grand and subordinate Lodges of Nevada was a notable event of the session. They were met and escorted together with the Oakland Knights, to the Palace Hotel, by the San Francisco Commanderies. The line was formed with the San Franciscans in the advance, Nevada Knights following, and the Oakland Knights bringing up the rear. Following these was a long line of carriages, with the ladies of the party. The procession filled up the principal streets to the Palace, where speeches of welcome were delivered. Prominent among the Knights were R. E. Wilson, President of the Reception Committee; Grand Chancellor Cooper, of Nevada; Grand Chancellor S. L. Terry, of California; Past Grand Chancellor E. T. Blackmer, of California. Grand Chancellor Terry welcomed the visitors in an eloquent address, and was responded to by Past Grand Chancellor Morrison, of Nevada, who expressed the thanks of the visiting Knights at the mark of good fellowship conferred upon them.

THE following were elected as officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: Grand Chancellor, John H. Harney of No. 4; Vice Grand Chancellor, Henry Bearwold of No. 30; Grand Prelate, G. W. Peckham of No. 2; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, A. G. Booth of No. 16; Grand Master of Exchequer, George Cantus of No. 8; Supreme Representative, Past Grand Chancellor Eli T. Blackmer of No. 28; Trustees of the Grand Lodge, C. S. Haley of No. 16, J. H. Winter of No. 8, J. H. Gyselaar of No. 15.

THE Grand Lodge refused to create Past Chancellors for meritorious services, and decided that a subordinate Lodge could make a donation to a suspended member.

SEC. 5, Art. XI., Subordinate Lodge Constitution, was amended so that nominations for officers can be made on the night preceding and on the night of the election.

SEC. 4, Art. V., subordinate Lodge Constitution, was amended by striking out the words "for the space of six months." This allows the payment of full benefits to sick members at any time after joining the Order.

HEREAFTER Past Chancellor cannot install officers of subordinate Lodges unless they are commissioned as D. D. G. C.'s.

IT was ordered that Lodges shall not use any part of their general funds to pay the expenses of any picnic committee.

WHEN officers are elected in subordinate Lodges blanks cannot be counted or used to in any way defeat the will of those voting for any nominee.

THE Grand Lodge sustained the decision of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to the effect that a subordinate Lodge cannot issue a Past Chancelor's certificate to any P. C. who may not be clear upon the books.

THE report of the Bureau of Relief was adopted, which showed that no per capita tax will be required for its support for the coming year.

AN appropriation was made toward the payment of expenses of receiving the members from Nevada.

SAN JOSE has been chosen as the place of meeting for the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

THE petition from Liberty Lodge, No. 35, for a dispensation to admit members at reduced rates was referred to the incoming Grand Chancellor.

SEC. 1 and 2, Art. V, Grand Lodge Constitution, were amended so that the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday in April, instead of February.

IT was held that when a Chancellor Commander had served until the last night of the term, and on that night his Lodge surrenders its charter, he is entitled to the honors of the office.

THE Supreme Representatives were instructed to secure proper legislation relating to pages and esquires who have not completed full membership.

THE invitation ball of the Knights of Pythias of California in honor of the visiting brethren of Nevada, held at the Mechanics' Pavilion, was a very enjoyable event. Fully 10,000 people were present, nearly one-half of whom remained to dance the medley at 3:30 in the morning. The floor was canvased, and the Fourth Artillery band furnished the music. At the north end of this large room, "Nevada K. of P.—Welcome," blazed in gas jets over a star of the same flaming character. The grand march commenced at 9:20, some 1,500 couple doing the walk-around. The floor manager, John H. Harny, with his assistants, S. B. Carlton, Isaac Lang and C. C. Gilmore, are deserving of credit for the excellent manner in which the march was conducted.

Knights of Honor.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 1,990, K. of H., will give a masquerade ball at B. B. building Saturday evening, March 19th. Tickets to the main floor, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1; gallery, 50 cents. Supper will be served at 50 cents. This will be an invitation party, only those being admitted who can pass the scrutiny of an experienced committee.

IT is held by the Supreme Dictator that when an amendment to the by-laws is submitted to a Lodge, it is only necessary to have it read at two meetings before being acted upon. This interpretation of the law seems to be in effect that at the second meeting the matter can be disposed of immediately after the reading, without leaving it lay over until the next meeting.

THE Committee on Appeals and Grievances of this jurisdiction have fully settled the question as to whether names should be written in full or only the initials in notifying sister Lodges of applications for membership, by holding that the name must be written out in full.

THE K. of H. Lodges of this city are preparing to give the Grand Lodge, on its assemblage in April, a reception similar to the one given by the Workmen. It is proposed that it shall take place at Union hall, and shall consist of addresses, music (vocal and instrumental), and literary, to close with dancing. We may expect a very enjoyable affair.

Selections.

THE Improved Order of Red Men gave a social entertainment on Washington's birthday, which can be set down as a success. The proceeds are to be applied to the cemetery fund of the Order. The programme of exercises consisted of, first, overture, orchestra; opening address, Past Sachem Geo. Turner; ballad, "Soft Shades of Evening," Miss Ida Stenhouse; The Trials of a Twin, Miss May Lyman; zither solo, Mr. A. Hirsch; recitation, "The Face Against the Pane," Miss Sarah Hosmer; ballad, "The Highland Maid's Lament" (words by Hector A. Stuart; music by Joseph Roeckel), Ellen Coursen; reading (humorous), Mr. Herbert Nourse; song, "Waiting" (Millard), Mrs. F. Yslas. Then a short intermission followed, when the second part was given, as follows: Teutonic speech, Mr. F. J. Johnson; piano solo, Miss Hattie Rademaker; "The Moral Reform Society," Rinaldo Livingstone; vocal variations, "Carnival of Venice," Ellen Coursen; parody on "Maud Muller," Miss Alice Livingstone; duet (piano), Misses Mariam and Lena Lichtenstein; recitation (comic), Mr. Jabez Swan. The Musical Director, Joseph Roeckel, is deserving of credit for the able manner in which everything was carried out. After the entertainment Terpsichore visited the scene, and her votaries held the floor until a late hour.

THE monthly social given by the Canadian Association on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d, at B. B. hall, was quite an enjoyable entertainment. The usual literary and musical exercises were not on the programme on this evening, but an extended order of dances, among which was the Valentine quadrille, which afforded no little amusement. Owing to a small hitch in the musical department, the exercises were delayed a short time. This delay was fully made up in the spirited dancing. The hall was well filled, there being quite a number of spectators in the galleries. It was understood that the next monthly social will combine literary, musical, and dancing. The several committees were very attentive to their guests, and, as usual, made this monthly reunion pleasant for all in attendance. That they may be held in remembrance for future occasions of this kind, we herewith give them: Executive Committe—W. H. Hutchinson, J. W. Harris, D. G. Fraser, C. E. Hunt, M. J. Sullivan, H. G. Trueman and W. B. Blair; Floor Manager, Alfred Barker; Floor Committee—W. G. Buchanan, C. Aunis, James McKay, W. B. Blair and S. Beattie; Reception Committee—W. J. McCormick, D. McLeod, M. K. Buchanan, W. J. Gilliland and George E. Dickson.

THE annual ball of the San Francisco Turn Verein was held at Turners' hall, on Turk St., on Monday evening, Feb. 21st. It proved to be a grand success, over 200 merry-makers representing every kind of mask and costume that could be improvised. The hall was elaborately decorated with pictures, new devices, shields, streamers, flags, ludicrous articles and grotesque figures. The company, both maskers and spectators, represented the old and young, from the age of three years upward. The time was divided between dancing, gymnastic exercises, tableaux and vocal music. Each one seemed to be in the fullest enjoyment of the many and varied exercises of the evening. This very enjoyable affair was kept up unto a late hour, all agreeing that this society, composed largely of our German fellow-citizens, knows how to provide innocent amusement for themselves and friends, and to carry out an entertainment of this kind that cannot be excelled by any other class. We noticed quite a number of Brother Workmen prominent actors and participants in the chief exercises.

Masonic.

In our issue of January 15th we gave a full description and an engraving of the new Masonic Temple in Oakland, so it will not be necessary here to again describe the architectural features of the structure. In connection with the dedicatory services on Washington's birthday, we have thought it best to reproduce the engraving, with some few alterations. The building is an encouragement for finer and more substantial architecture in a city like Oakland, and such works reflect credit, not only on Masonry, but upon all other substantial Orders who are doing similar fraternal and good work. The interior finish and arrangements are doubtless in many respects superior to that of any other Masonic hall on this coast.

It was fortunate that the day selected for the dedication was so fine. It was peerless in every respect. At 12 o'clock, the several Masonic bodies met in the hall, which was beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion, the pillars being entwined with delicate trailings of smilax, ferns and honeysuckles, adorned with the freshness and purity of the calla lily. Evergreen wreaths were pendant around the main hall, and rich bouquets adorned the niches.

After the arrangements were completed, a procession was formed in the following order: Grand Marshal, Capt. W. F. Fletcher; aids, A. Shorey and A. S. Baker. Oakland Commandery of the Royal Arch Chapters, Lodges and visiting Masons, which proceeded to the Creek landing, where the San Francisco delegation was received with Masonic honors, and the procession formed in the following order: Eighth Infantry Band; Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T., escort; Solomon Lathrop, E. C.; A. C. Waitt, Gen.; R. C. Gaskill, C. G.; California Commandery, No. 1; R. H. Lloyd, E. C.; H. H. Blake, Gen.; Wm. Harney, C. G.; Henry Edwards, S. W.; visiting Knights Templars, including visiting Knights from Petaluma, Vallejo and Sacramento. Royal Arch Masons, a delegation from Petaluma and one from Vallejo. Fourth Artillery Band. Grand Consistory of California, Commander-in-Chief, C. F. Brown; Lieutenant, S. M. Buck, of Humboldt county; Second-Lieutenant-Commander, Stephen Wing. Grand Lodge of California, Right Worshipful Grand Master, Hon. S. C. Denson, of Sacramento; S. J. W., John Q. Adams; J. G. W., Chas. L. Thomas; D. McClure, Grand Chaplain; Grand Lecturer, John W. Shaffer; Grand Marshal, Franklin H. Hay. Consistories of A. and A., S. R., Yerba Buena Chapter of Rose Crone, No. 18, Yerba Buena Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, Master Masons and visiting brethren. Oakland City Band. Oakland Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M., Jas. T. Gardner, H. P.; I. D. Rittenberg, K.; Jas. Lentell, S.; Jno. C. March, C. H. Alameda Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., Geo. E. Whitney, H. P.; W. A. Walter, S.; E. E. Potter, K.; Chas. Davis, S. C. Live Oak lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M., J. C. Martin, W. M.; John A. Mattingley, S. W.; R. J. Beebee, J. W.; Geo. Goodman, Marshal. Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., N. W. Spaulding, W. M.; N. B. Hoyt, J. W.; T. J. O'Keefe, S. W.; Edw. Chille, Marshal. Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., J. A. Webster, W. M.; J. V. Webster, J. W.; E. Bangle, S. W.; R. W. Martin, Marshal. Alcatraz Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., G. Hadsell, W. M.; J. Hollywood, S. W.; J. D. Isaacs, J. W.; J. M. Wallace, Marshal. Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, F. & A. M., J. H. Eickhoff, W. M.; J. W. Mastick, S. W.; H. V. Herbert, J. W. Alameda Lodge, No. 167, F. & A. M., John Lowrie, W. M.; John M. Moore, P. M.; S. I. Marston, P. M., who also represented Howard Chapter, No. 14, San Jose.

After the procession had marched through some of the streets of Oakland, the interesting ceremonies of dedication were then performed within the hall, according to the ancient ritual, as follows: The draped casket was then placed in the center of the hall. The Grand Master having taken the chair, the officers of the Lodge took their places. The three lights were arranged to form a triangular figure, and the gold and silver urns containing the corn, wine and oil, were placed on the draped casket, at the head of which stood the altar with the open Bible, on which were placed the square and compass. Besides it upon the dais was placed the Constitution, resting upon a crimson velvet cushion. The introductory ode was then sung by the choir. Brother W. E. Boone, the grand architect of the work, then advanced to the dais, and addressing the Grand Master, said:

Right Worshipful Sire:—Having been entrusted with the superintendence and management of the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice; and having, according to the best of my ability, accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the honor of this appointment, and beg leave to surrender up the implements which were committed to my care when the foundation of this fabric was laid; humbly hoping that the exertions which have been made on this occasion will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the most worshipful Grand Lodge.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, upon receiving the report of the grand architect, said:

Brother Architects:—The skill and fidelity displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking, have secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge; and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders. An ode was then sung by the choir.

N. W. Spaulding, on behalf of the Oakland Masonic Temple Association and the Fraternity of the city, having been delegated to make the presentation of the building to the Grand Master for inspection and acceptance, advanced and said:

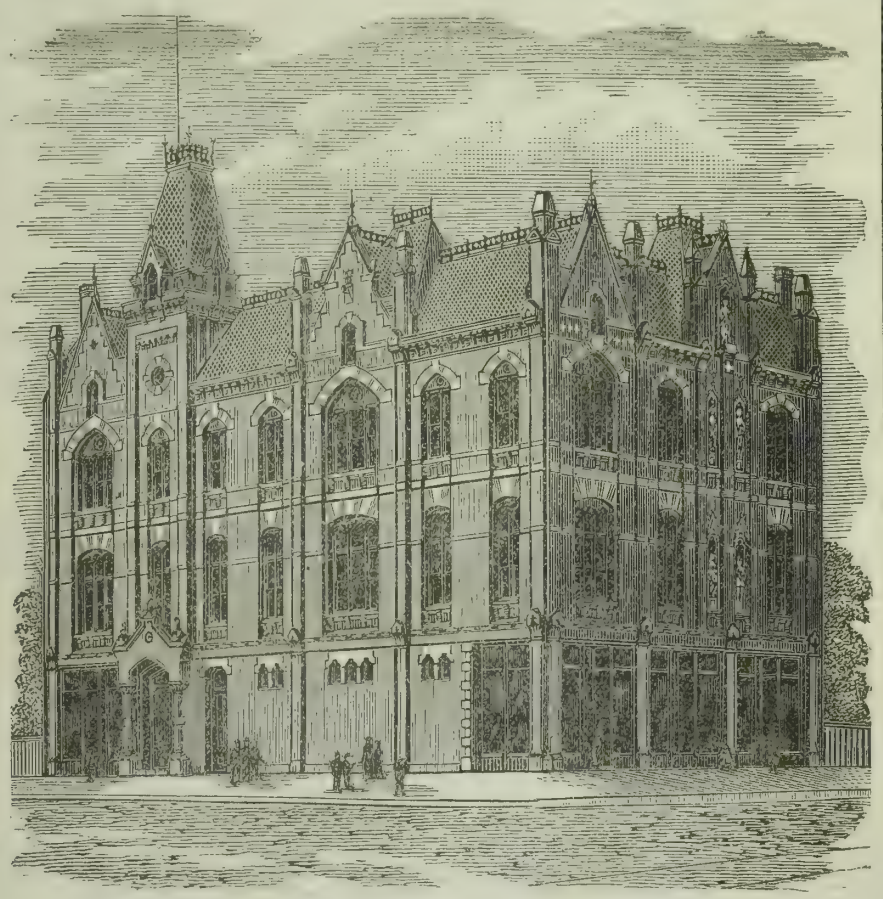
Right Worshipful:—The Masonic Fraternity of Oakland, being animated with a desire of promoting the honor and interest of the craft, at great pains and expense, erected a Masonic hall for their convenience and accommodation. They are now desirous that the same should be examined by the most worshipful Grand Lodge; and if it should meet their approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to the ancient form.

The Building Being Presented

In regular form, the plans and specifications having been examined and approved by the Deputy Grand Master, that officer advanced to the front of the altar, and made the following address:

Right Worshipful:—The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it has been constructed, having met with your approbation, it is the desire of the Fraternity that it should now be dedicated according to ancient form and usage.

The right worshipful Grand Master, being satisfied that the ancient regulations were fully



THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, OAKLAND.

complied with, proceeded according to the ritual of the order to dedicate the temple.

The solemn procession was formed, and, while the usual ode was rendered by the choir, took the line of march in the regular order. Upon ariving at the altar, the drapery was removed from the casket and the first procession having been formed around it, the Grand Junior Warden presented the urn of corn to the Grand Master, who, striking three times with his gavel, poured it out upon the casket, at the same time saying, "In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Freemasonry." The grand honors were then given. The second procession then marched around the casket, and the Grand Senior Warden presented the urn of wine to the Grand Master, who sprinkled the wine upon the casket, at the same time saying, "In the name of holy St. John, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to virtue." The grand honors were then twice repeated. The third procession then moved around the casket and the Deputy Grand Master presented the pitcher of oil to the Grand Master, who sprinkled it upon the casket, saying, "In the name of the whole fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Universal Benovelence." The grand honors were then three times repeated. A solemn invocation was made to heaven by the Grand Chaplain, and an anthem sung, after which the casket was covered, the Grand Master retired to his chair, the ceremonies being concluded.

The Oration.

From a platform erected by the side of the temple, Marcus D. Boruck delivered the oration of the day. The subject was "Charity." A brief epitome of the discourse is as follows:

In the fashioning of this world's affairs, soft, white hands have had and have much to do—quite as much if not more than the grown, nervous hand full of virile strength and grip. The crook of some fine lady's finger has often been as potent to shape history as the wave of a generalissimo's mailed hand, and the meaning pressure of rosy, jeweled fingers has brought about as great results as the sign manual of a king. So, too, through the inventions of a genius little less than Godlike may mark an epoch in the progress and ameliorate the condition of half the human family, though kaiser bonds may be formed to keep a continent in order, though the war cloud hanging over Europe and Asia may be as blood red as an Arabian sunset, though standing armies be maintained, and deadly machines of infernal ingenuity be constructed for the preservation of peace, the white hands of charity are not idle or paralyzed, but make their gentle influence felt in every latitude. To succor the one and relieve the other, to help here and sooth there, to give a home to the fatherless and comfort to the bereft, is the noble work of the charitable societies, the chief of which we are now remembering. Charitable societies are the hallowed proxies of God on earth, and in helping them we are brought nearer the beatific Principal. When entering upon a preliminary consideration of this address, it seemed to me that a definition of charity was necessary to a proper appreciation of my subject. That appeared so easy an affair that I boldly started in—"Charity is—" and then found myself at a sudden stand-still. I saw that I was not exactly sure after all of what I understood charity really to be. I found myself an humble illustration of that sad condition which, in language more forcible than kind, says "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." A contradiction baffled me at the very outset. I knew people—a few—who were called warm hearted, charitable people, and then I remember the proverbial simile, "as cold as charity"—warm and cold—I was as perplexed as the Satyr who, wandering into the herder's hut, saw him cool his porridge and warm his nipped fingers with the same breath. I turned to a vocabulary of synonyms and there found benevolence, kindness, good will, liberality, beneficence, generosity. That charity was the equivalent in something of all these I knew; but I was sure, too, that charity and benevolence, for instance, though by many held to be the same qualities, are quite different in essence. The benevolent man is not always the charitable man, because the one simply means to do good, the other does it.

The benevolently charitable—or charitably benevolent—are, then, they who furnish the happiest combination of qualities. It is quite possible for a man to acquire the reputation of being benevolent, and yet not in one whit to deserve such a reputation; but for one to be spoken of as charitable, means that he must have done some good actions in the way of practically relieving the wants of his fellows.

To practically consider charity, therefore, I must also consider its abuses. As Rev. Mr. Ames remarked, in a paper read before the Philadelphia Social Science Association, on "Wisdom in Charity"—"The open hand must be guided by the open eye." Pithily, that presents the whole case.

But the strongest writer on all the subject is Mr. Lecky, the author of the "History of European Morals." In that work he ascribes one of the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire to the long continued policy of distributing supplies among the poorer classes.

John Todd says: "Man is naturally indolent; as lazy as he can be;" and I expect the author of the Student's Manuel was pretty near the mark. I have little hesitation in saying that in San Francisco and in this city, equally with any others in the United States, of the same size, if we could weed out from the receivers of charity all who ought to take care of themselves, the number would probably be reduced two-thirds.

Judicious relief with wise sympathy is wanted. Let the women manage our charities more than they do. Mr. Lecky's indorsement comes in here, for he says: "Woman illustrate with perfect accuracy the principle of enlightened charity by the simple force of common sense, with a scrupulous and minute attention to the condition and character of those she serves." This is exactly it. Quickness to penetrate the disguise of both pretense and reserve, and the ability to read the real situation is what is wanted. And women, I contend, are the true Masons of the world. They are Masons by nature; they are the perfect Ashlars. But as it is not merely a matter of intuition but requires experience, close observation, reflection of facts, consultation and conference, so we want the joint and balanced agency of women and men—the discernment of the one and the faculty of the other.

And now, it strikes me that I should say something of woman—our mothers and our wives—yes, woman, for I entertain a thorough and perfect contempt for the man who starts back in horror and affright at the idea of *admitting*, even much less coming within that magic circle, which is governed by the power and influence of woman. In affairs of state, as well as those of everyday life, give me the sound judgment, just discrimination and fair conclusion of a clear-headed, honest, intelligent woman any time, in making up my determination and rule of action. Woman! "Poor thing of usages! Coerced, compelled; victorious when wrong, and master oft when right." In ancient Rome, mothers were highly esteemed, and married men had the privilege of taking the precedence of bachelors, whatever might be their property or connections; and candidates for public offices, in consequence of having a more numerous family, were frequently chosen in preference to their opponents. The consul who had the most numerous offspring was the first who received the honors of place; the Senator who had the most children had his name written first in the list of Senators, and was the first in delivering an opinion in the Senate. In fact, if an inhabitant in Rome had three children, he was exempt from all troublesome offices. What a blessing it would be if the world in this progressive day gave so much attention as well as conferred so much honor on the mother and wife. "No man who has not been married can have a just appreciation of a mother's love or a wife's devotion, because both depend upon feelings and habits of mind acquired after entering into that happy state. No true Mason will gainsay this. To be a good Mason, in fact, is to be a dutiful son of a venerable mother, and the fond husband of a loving wife. Man, say I, has no recourse equal to the wife of his bosom when troubles are heaped upon him. To her he can fly to, to narrate his bitter disappointments and troubles through life, and from her he derives hope, inspiration and consolation. The cold and bitter world may frown down upon his efforts; but the loving wife is eagerly watching and praying for his success. She, in the silence of her chamber and the solitude of the soul, pours out her supplications to heaven for his winning. Her eyes gaze down into the innermost recesses of his heart and detect every thought that racks his brain or beclouds his understanding, and like the Angel of Light that she is, lifts the dark mists from off his mental vision.

In these elder years of the world, Charity appears as frequently as the want of it. The world, like the devil, is not nearly so bad as it is often painted. Much good is still done, and that without show, and cheerfully. There are few stories of want and sorrow that do not find ready ears and helping hands. Faith, Hope and Charity—and the greatest of these is still Charity. It will be well for us all if we give our adherence to and services in this belief, according to Pope, for he says with his usual plainness: "I as little fear that God will damn a man that has Charity, as I hope the Priests can save one who has not."

Grand Officers.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California present at the dedicating exercises: Samuel C. Denson, Grand Master; Clay W. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master; John Q. Adams, Senior Grand Warden; George T. Bromley, Grand Secretary; Mose Heller, Grand Treasurer; John W. Shaeffer, Grand Lecturer; Walter D. Abell, Assistant Grand Secretary; Marcus D. Boruck, Grand Orator; Franklin H. Day, Grand Marshal; Geo. Johnson, Assistant Grand Marshal; William B. Shoemaker, Grand Standard Bearer; David McClure, Grand Chaplain; Joseph McMath, Senior Grand Deacon; David Schindles, Junior Grand Deacon. There were also representative Masons from different parts of the State and Nevada, prominent among them Col. J. D. Stevenson, P. G. N., who is 81 years of age, H. H. Hubbard and T. H. Caswell, of the 33d degree, Inspectors General acting, Isaac S. Titas, P. G. M., Jacob H. Neff and others. The exercises were closed by a grand ball in the evening which was a pronounced success. The whole affair will doubtless be long remembered by the participants as one of the happiest events in their lives.

The Railroads of the World.

From a volume published by the French minister of public works, entitled the "Album of Graphic Statistics," the *Saturday Review* has compiled an interesting article in regard to the railroads of the world. Taking the kilometer for the standard, it may be roughly estimated at three-fifths of a mile, or exactly .621 of a mile. In 1830 the total lengths of railroads in Europe were 316 kilometers, of which 279 were in England, and 37 in France. In the United States, there were 65 kilometers. In 1850, Europe had 23,083 kilometers, of which 10,656 were in the United kingdom. Germany had 5,823, and France only 3,080. In the same year, the United States had 14,443 kilometers. In 1870, there were 104,120 kilometers, of which the United kingdom had 24,999, very nearly one-fourth of the whole. But Germany, during the 20 years, had more than trebled her railroads, and possessed 18,560 kilometers. France had not been asleep, however, and had 17,924 kilometers.

In 1876, the United States had 84,637 kilometers, or about four-fifths of the mileage of Europe. In 1878, the increase in Europe was 50% over the railway system of 1870. Germany had then, it seems, the greatest lengths of lines in Europe—some 31,556 kilometers, while France had only 24,424 kilometers. The Germans, then, had much greater facilities in sending troops forward than had the French. This want of railroads in France may account for Mr. de Freycinet's railroad policy. Two years ago, according to the French authority, we had 131,682 kilometers of road. In comparing the length of railroads with population, Sweden is the best provided of any of the European states, having 1.03 kilometers for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Taking the mean in Europe, it is 5.3 kilometers for every 10,000 inhabitants. The United States is prodigal with her railroads, having 39.9 kilometers to every 10,000 people, six times more than the European mean, for the reason that we build roads to attract population, thus "reversing ordinary European ideas that railways should attend traffic, not go before it." For comparison of kilometers to area of kilometers of surface, Belgium has 13.5 kilometers of road, Germany 5.8, France 4.6, the mean of Europe being 1.7, and, strange to say, the United States mean is about the same as the European one.

From the statistics, the English reviewer seems to think that outside of England, Holland and some few minor European countries, railroad construction has hardly commenced, and that if the world is only at peace for a short period, railroad building will shortly take a fresh start of activity, and once more give rise to a brisk demand for iron and steel.

Water Power and Steam.—The partial or entire discarding of water power by a large number of Northern and Eastern manufacturers is one of the industrial features of the hour. Favorable sites where a fall of water could be secured, led to the foundation of the most important of the New England industrial centers, but as time has gone on the power available has been found insufficient in itself and steam manufactories have sprung up in the vicinity. This has been the case at Paterson, N. J., Lowell, and numerous other localities we could enumerate. Manufacturing operations have now attained a magnitude that renders absolute dependence on a supply of water subject to the drouth of summer or congealing in winter out of the question, being a source of constant loss. Hence, steam is everywhere in the ascendant, either as a supplemental or exclusive agent of power. Steam, unlike water power, has no assignable limits, and the means of further economizing its application are assidulously sought out with its more exclusive use; yet water power will always be a factor of value, and the great West still offers magnificent sites to which manufacturers are flocking to undergo the same experience of the more populated Northern and Eastern States.

Egyptian Obelisks.—There are 30 of them at the present time scattered over Europe. Rome has 11, four of which are higher than our New York obelisk. The highest of the Roman obelisks, which is also the highest in Europe, stands before the church of St. John Lateran. The obelisk in the piazza of St. Peter's is 82 ft. 9 inches high. Both of these were mounted on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. John Lateran obelisk is 44 ft. high, making the entire hight of obelisk and pedestal 150 ft. The pedestal of the St. Peter's obelisk is a trifle less than 50 ft. high, making the whole hight of the monument 132 ft. 2 inches.

Rubber Sap a Beverage.—The rubber tree belongs to the genus Euphorhicea, which are members of the Massoranduba of Brazil, the cow tree of Demerara and the butter tree of Africa. The negroes and Indians are fond of drinking this sap, it being the custom of the latter at the beginning of their feasts to make a present of a bottle of it to their guests.

Extensive Ship Building.—Ship building on the Clyde was unusually active last year. Two hundred and forty-one vessels of all kinds were launched, of a total, officially, 239,000 tons, an excess of 71,000 tons over 1879. Their marketable value represents an outlay of about $30,000,000.

Fool Boys.

The Callow Youngsters who Puff Cigarettes

Physicians and moralists alike are pained by the spectacle, growing more common every day, of pale-faced lads, ranging in age from 16 to 20 years, who are puffing their little lives away in cigarette smoking. Day and night they throng the streets, where the peculiarly offensive odor generated by cigarettes made of cheap paper and bad tobacco renders their smoking as obnoxious to others as it is hurtful to themselves. Every evening before the doors of the theaters, they raise a cloud of foul smoke that is equally injurious to their own rickety constitutions and to the noses of their victims. Doubtless, also, they carry their pernicious habit into their homes—when they are old enough to do so without risk of the spanking they deserve—thus still further doing harm to themselves and making other people uncomfortable.

The cheap cigarette is a modern invention, and a peculiarly vicious one. Twenty years ago, when the cigarettes all came from Cuba and were wrapped in rice paper, smoking them did no great harm. Moreover, being made of Honradez, or some brand of equally strong tobacco, only a boy of stout stomach could smoke more than two or three of them at a time. But to meet the boyish demand cigarettes are sold nowadays both cheap and weak. They are made of mild, often bad tobacco, and for the most part they are wrapped in ordinary white paper. Rice paper wrappings necessarily increase the cost, and the boy who wishes to prove by the ordeal of smoke that he is not a boy but a man, much prefers the article that he can get the most of for his money. Moreover, the boy does not know the difference apparent to the sight between rice paper and ordinary paper, any more than he knows that while rice paper burns away with scarcely any smoke at all, common paper burns with a foul smoke that cuts like a saw into the chest and throat. So he spends his money on cheap cigarettes and makes everybody around him uncomfortable while he smokes himself away into an untimely grave.

Of course, the boys do not intend to sin against themselves and their neighbors. They do not realize what a bad smell their nasty little cigarettes make, and they are very far from knowing what serious injury the smoke from them inflicts upon their throats and bronchial tubes and lungs. They smoke in innocency, not knowing what they do, but most earnestly believing that their smoking makes men of them. Down in the depths of their hearts the most of them have no sincere affection for smoking; and in the depths of their stomachs, they not unfrequently entertain a feeling of positive aversion toward it. But they hang on to their pestilent habit with a persistency that, in a better cause, would be worthy of all praise, stifling the dictates of conscience and asserting a bad mastery over the rebellions of the flesh. And, if reasoned with, they answer in the words of dear John Leech's bad boy, "But what is a fellow to do, when all the men of his own age smoke?"

Luminous Paint.

According to the London *Building News*, luminous paint is getting into quite extensive use in England. Mention is made of offices coated with the paint, which give great satisfaction to the occupants. The effect is that of a subdued light, every object in the room being clearly visible, so that in a room so treated one could enter without a light, and find any desired article. The luminous paint is excited by the ordinary daylight, and its effect is said to continue for about 13 hours, so that it is well adapted for painting bedroom ceilings, passages that are dark at night, and other places where lamps are objectionable, or considered necessary. For staircases and passages, a mere band of the paint will serve as a guide, and costs but a trifle. For outdoor purposes the oil paint is used, but for ceilings and walls, the luminous paint, mixed with water and special size, can be used the same as ordinary whitewash, and presents a similar appearance in the daylight. By the recent discovery that it can be applied as ordinary whitewash considerably expands the field of its usefulness. Sheets of glass coated with the paint are in use in some of the vessels of the navy, at the Waltham powder factory, at Young's paraffine works, and in the spirit vaults of several London docks; and now that, by increased production and the use of water as the medium, its cost is reduced by one-half, it will probably be extensively used for painting walls and ceilings. The ordinary form of oil paint has already been applied in many ways to statues and busts, to toys, to clock faces, to name plates and numbers on house doors, and to notice boards, such as "mind the step," "to let," etc. The paint emits light without combustion, and, therefore, does not vitiate the atmosphere. Several experimental carriages are now running on different railways, the paint being used instead of lamps, which are necessary all day on account of the line passing through occasional tunnels.

A Powerful Quintet.—Says Senator Beck: "Scott, Garrett, Huntingdon, Gould and Vanderbilt, the five railroad magnates, can sit down, and in a five minutes' chat fix a tax of $200,000,000 upon the commerce of this country by raising freight two cents a bushel, and do it according to law."

The Influence of a Tuning-Fork on the Garden Spider.

Having made some observations on the garden spider which are I believe new, I send a short account of them in the hope that they may be of interest to the readers of *Nature*.

Last autumn, while watching some spiders spinning their beautiful geometrical webs, it occurred to me to try what effect a tuning-fork would have upon them. On sounding an A fork and lightly touching with it any leaf or other support of the web or any portion of the web itself, I found that the spider, if at the center of the web, rapidly slew round so as to face the direction of the fork, feeling with its fore feet along which radial thread the vibration travels. Having become satisfied on this point, it next darts along that thread till it reaches either the fork itself or a junction of two or more threads, the right one of which it instantly determines as before. If the fork is not removed when the spider has arrived it seems to have the same charm as any fly; for the spider seizes it, embraces it, and runs about on the legs of the fork as often as it is made to sound, never seeming to learn by experience that other things may buzz besides its natural food.

If the spider is not at the centre of the web at the time that the fork is applied, it cannot tell which way to go until it has been to the centre to ascertain which radial thread is v brating, unless of course it should happen to be on that particular thread or one stretched supporting thread in contact with the fork.

If when a spider has been enticed to the edge of the web, the fork is withdrawn and then gradually brought near, the spider is aware of its presence and of its direction, and reaches out as far as possible in the direction of the fork, but if a sounding fork is gradually brought near a spider that has not been disturbed, but which is waiting as usual in the middle of the web, then instead of reaching out towards the fork the spider instantly drops—at the end of a thread of course. If under these conditions the fork is made to touch any part of the web, the spider is aware of the fact and climbs the thread and reaches the fork with marvelous rapidity. The spider never leaves the centre of the web without a thread along which to travel back. If after enticing a spider out we cut this thread with a pair of scissors, the spider seems to be unable to get back without doing considerable damage to the web, generally gumming together the sticky parallel threads in groups of three and four.

By means of a tuning-fork a spider may be made to eat what it would otherwise avoid. I took a fly that had been drowned in paraffine and put it into a spider's web and then attracted the spider by touching the fly with a fork. When the spider had come to the conclusion that it was not suitable food and was leaving it, I touched the fly again. This had the same effect as before, and as often as the spider began to leave the fly I again touched it, and by this means compelled the spider to eat a large portion of the fly.

The few house-spiders that I have found do not seem to appreciate the tuning-fork, but retreat into their hiding-places as when frightened; yet the supposed fondness of spiders for music must surely have some connection with these observations, and when they come out to listen, is it not that they cannot tell which way to proceed?

The few observations that I have made are necessarily imperfect, but I send them, as they afford a method which might lead a naturalist to notice habits otherwise difficult to observe, and so to arrive at conclusions which I in my ignorance of natural history must leave to others.—*C. V. Boys, in Nature.*

A Horse Shoe in a Tree.—A sycamore tree was recently blown down near the residence of Geo. Douglas, in Hartford, Connecticut. On cutting it up for fire wood, there was found embedded in the trunk, 59 inches in diameter, an old horseshoe with nails on one side only. It was 22 inches from the bark, or outer edge of the tree, the wood of which is perfectly sound. The tree is known to be more than 130 years old, and it is estimated that the shoe has been embedded in it 110 years. In ye olden times, it was a customary thing to nail old horseshoes to trees for hitching horses to, and it is supposed that this one was nailed there for that purpose, and that as the tree grew, it incased the shoe in it. Mr. Douglas' house formerly belonged to the Mather family. A brick building used to stand in the corner of the lot, where the Mathers had their office, and the probability is that the tree was used as a hitching post.

An Electric Watch.—A watchmaker at Copenhagen, of the name of Sonderberg, is reported to have made a watch which requires no winding up, inasmuch as it performs that work itself by means of an electric current. An electric magnet fixed inside the watch keeps the spring perpetually in a state of tension. All that is required to keep the watch running is to preserve the battery in proper working order, for which purpose one or two inspections in a twelve-month are said to be sufficient.

Cure for Stammering.—"A simple, easy, and effectual cure of stammering" is said to be, simply at every syllable pronounced to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing "the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently."

A New Theory of the Constitution of the Sun.

Some recent studies of solar spectra in connection with sun spots and other features of the sun's envelope have led Mr. Charles S. Hastings, of the Johns Hopkins University, to form a somewhat novel theory of the sun's constitution and the conditions producing the more notable phenomena familiar to solar students.

Mr. Hastings finds, contrary to the received opinion, that the spectra of the center and the outer edge of the sun's disk are not precisely alike, though the differences are so minute as to escape all but the most perfect instruments and all methods which do not place them in close juxtaposition. Certain of the Fraunhofer lines, thickest and darkest in the spectrum, notably those of hydrogen, magnesium and sodium, which appear with a haze on either side in the spectrum of the center of the solar disk, are sharp and distinct in the spectrum of the limb. Certain very fine lines are stronger at the limb, while other very fine lines are stronger at the center. The ordinarily accepted theory of the solar constitution and the origin of the Fraunhofer lines fails to explain these phenomena.

The probable reasons for this failure Mr. Hastings discusses at considerable length in the January issue of the *American Journal of Science*, and then proceeds to frame a theory of the sun's constitution, which, he thinks, will satisfactorily explain all the observed phenomena, and which may be briefly summarized as follows:

His theory differs from that of Faye chiefly in localizing the phenomena of precipitation instead of regarding it as proper to all portions of the photosphere, and in supposing the precipitation confined to one or two elements. He attributes the granular appearance of the solar surface to ascending currents directed generally from the center of the sun. About these currents are necessarily currents in an opposite direction, which serve to maintain a general equilibrium in the distribution of mass. The ascending currents start from a level where the temperature is probably above the vaporizing temperature of every substance. As they move upward the vapors are cooled, mainly by expansion, until a certain element (probably the carbon group) is precipitated. This precipitation, restricted from the nature of the action, forms the granules. The precipitated material rapidly cools, on account of its great radiating power, and forms a fog or smoke, which settles through the spaces between the granules till revolatilized below. It is this smoke which produces the general absorption at the sun's limb, and the "rice grain" structure of the photosphere. The reasons for supposing the precipitated element to be of the carbon group (carbon or silicon) is simply that no other substances present the properties indicated by the cloud masses of the photosphere. It is pretty clear that the substance has a boiling point above that of iron, for iron vapor at a lower temperature exists in its immediate neighborhood. The element is not a rare one, and its molecular weight cannot be great, for though precipitated below the upper natural limit of its vapor there are few elements found in abundance above it, and those in general of low vapor density. It is possible that the light coming from the sun is radiated from solid or liquid particles of carbon just at the point of vaporization; but Mr. Hastings is rather inclined to suspect that the photospheric material is silicon. There is also good reason to suppose he thinks, that carbon is precipitated at a higher level, possibly along with the less common element boron.

The clouds of carbon or other smoke would naturally be drifted into spaces of downward flowing currents, thus forming sun spots, the characteristics of which are readily accounted for by the necessary behavior of smoke clouds sinking into regions of higher temperature. This explanation of sun spots and their allied phenomena is certainly plausible, and we shall look with interest for what older students of the sun shall have to say about it.

Chinese and Negroes.—The *Herald*, in reviewing the late census statistics, finds that while the increase of the black population of the 15 Southern States, during the decade preceding 1870, was only 5½%, the increase during the last 10 years was more than 35%. Regarding the increase in different States, the *Herald* says: "In Nevada they have increased, since 1870, from 3,152 to 5,420; in Colorado, from 7 to 610, of whom about one-third are in Denver; in Washington Territory, from 234 to 3,182; in Wyoming, from 143 to 914; and in Dakota, from none to 238. In Idaho and Montana there has been a marked falling away of Chinese, the decrease being from 4,274 to 3,378 in the former Territory, and 1,949 to 1,737 in the latter. New York city, which had just a round dozen in 1870, now musters 747, while Philadelphia, which started 10 years ago with precisely the same number as New York, can only show 80. Kings county enumerates 118, which may be taken as the approximate number of Chinese laundries in Brooklyn. Even New Jersey has 176 Mongolians within its borders, while Massachusetts has 237, and Connecticut 124. It is probable that New Orleans has attracted 473 to Louisiana, but St. Louis has drawn less than a hundred to Missouri.

Adulteration of Food or Drugs.

In the last issue of the WATCHMAN, in an article on the above subject, we proposed to give in full the bill on this subject presented to Congress by the National Board of Trade. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, That no person or corporation shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported, from the State, district, or Territory in which he resides or does business, into any other State or Territory, or from any foreign country, or other State or Territory, into the State or Territory in which he resides or does business, for sale or barter, or to be offered for sale or barter, any article of food or drugs adulterated within the meaning of this act, and any person violating the above provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $50 for each offense.

SEC. 2. That no person shall, within the District of Columbia or any of the Territories, or in any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, or reservation, or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, manufacture, offer for sale, or sell any article of food or drugs which is adulterated within the meaning of this act, and any person violating this provision, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50.

SEC. 3. If, on examination of any food or drugs imported from any foreign country, it is found to be adulterated within the meaning of this act, a return to that effect shall be made upon the invoice, and articles so noted shall not be permitted to pass the custom-house or be delivered to the consignees, unless on re-examination, as provided for in this act, it shall be found that the said articles are not adulterated.

SEC. 4. The owner or consignee shall have the privilege of calling, at his own expense, for a re-examination, and on depositing with the collector of customs such sum as he may deem sufficient to defray such expense, it shall be the duty of the collector of customs to procure a certificate, under oath from a public analyst, of a careful analysis of the articles in question; and in case the report by certificate of the analyst shall declare the report of the officer who examined the goods to be erroneous, and the said articles to be unadulterated, the said articles shall be returned to the owner or consignee, and passed without reservation on payment of the duties, if any. But in case the officer's return shall be sustained by the analyst, the said articles shall remain in charge of the collector of customs, to be disposed of in accordance with regulations to be prepared by the National Board of Health and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the owner or consignee, on payment of charges of storage and other expenses necessarily incurred by the United States, and on giving bond, with sureties satisfactory to the collector, agreeing to remove said articles from the United States, shall have the privilege of re-exporting them at any time within the period of six months after the date of the report of the inspector or public analyst.

SEC. 5. In order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint from names submitted to him for that purpose by the National Board of Health one or more suitably qualified persons as special inspectors and as public analysts for adulterated food and drugs at such ports of entry as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient, and it shall be the duty of the National Board of Health to prepare instructions governing the work of such inspectors and analysts, which, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall govern their action, and that of collectors of customs, in preventing importation from foreign countries of food or drugs adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 6. The National Board of Health shall make, or cause to be made, examination of specimens of food and drugs collected under its direction in various parts of the country, and shall publish in its weekly bulletin the results of such analyses. If it shall appear from such examination that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, the Secretary of the Board shall at once report the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analyses duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of the National Board of Health, or any collector of customs, shall report any violation of this act, to cause proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided, unless, upon inquiry and examination, he shall decide that such proceedings cannot probably be sustained, in which case he shall report the facts to the National Board of Health. And for the expenses incurred and services rendered in all such cases, the District Attorney shall receive and be paid from the Treasury such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable, upon the certificate of the judge before whom such cases are tried or disposed.

SEC. 8. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act—

A.—IN THE CASE OF DRUGS.

1. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein.

2. If when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia or standard work on Materia Medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work.

3. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

B.—IN THE CASE OF FOOD OR DRINK.

1. If any substance or substances has or have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

2. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

3. If any valuable constituent of the articles has been wholly or in part abstracted.

4. If it be an imitation of or be sold under the name of another article.

5. If it consist wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten, animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal.

6. If it be colored or coated, or polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or it is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value.

7. If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of a person consuming it: *Provided*, That the National Board of Health may, with the approval of the Secretary or the Treasury, from time to time declare certain articles or preparations to be exempt from the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds *recognized* as ordinary articles of food, provided that the same are not injurious to health and that the articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, stating the components of the mixture.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the National Board of Health to prepare and publish from time to time, lists of the articles, mixtures or compounds declared to be exempt from the provisions of this act in accordance with the preceding section. The National Board of Health shall also from time to time fix the limits of variability permissible in any article or compound.

SEC. 10. The term "food" as used in this act shall include every article used for food or drink by man.

The term "drug" as used in this act shall include all medicines for internal or external use.

SEC. 11. All the regulations and declarations of the National Board of Health, made under this act from time to time and promulgated, shall be printed in the Statutes-at-Large.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect ninety days after it shall have become a law.

The Opening of Spring.

Fitting to the approach of spring beauties is the simple sketch which we give upon this page. It is merely a little picture of children and flowers cast amid the surroundings of a homely farm landscape. And how proper and natural is the association. How the imprisoned city youth will envy these little ones with their freedom of earth and sky and air. The more we see of city children the more we are impressed with the fact that they are sadly out of place. But they come, and they must struggle on toward manhood and womanhood, unconscious perhaps of how much of the world's beauty they lose. Do as well as they may, it is the youth of the country who are the hope of the republic, and who will be the heroes and the heroines of the coming generation. Give them the freedom of the wood lot and the lane. Dame Nature is the kindest nurse and she can bring the fullest strength to their limbs, and joy to their hearts.



A RURAL SCENE IN SPRING TIME.

A NEW ILLUMINANT.—Herr Kordig, a Hungarian, has lately been performing some very curious experiments at scientific meetings in Paris with a new volatile combustible essence, which is offered for lighting purposes. Having arranged on the table several lamps in which the essence burns with a beautiful bright flame, Herr Kordig pours a quantity of the liquid on his hat and lights it, whereupon a long flame springs up to the ceiling. To the surprise of the audience, he puts his hat on his head and waits till the flame goes out. The hat is then shown to be intact. He pours some of the liquid on the floor and on a handkerchief and lights it. The floor and the handkerchief are noways damaged. Some drops may be put in the hollow of one's hand and burnt without producing appreciable pain. These extraordinary facts are easily explained. Herr Kordig's mineral essence boils at about 35° C., and the tension of its vapor is considerable, so that it, is not the liquid that burns, but its vapor. He states that the liquid is a very volatile essence of naphtha, with a certain mixture of ether of its composition added. The new essence is said to be obtained quite simply from natural oil beds recently discovered in Hungary.

Subjects for Consideration.

I've been wondering lately, and here are a few thoughts that need answering, it seems to me. Who will do it? I wonder why parents feel it a duty to educate their daughters for wives, and not their sons for husbands? I wonder why the mother only is considered the proper one to mold the character of her children? I wonder why men who believe it right for themselves to chew, smoke, swear, talk and act immorally, are sure to censure like conduct in their children? I wonder why women will continue to marry men of bad habits, or let their daughters associate with such men? I wonder why that class of men who are the most degraded are loudest in the pretention of ability to represent by vote the purer portion of humanity? I wonder why rich corporations and men of means have the power under our Government system to oppress, fine and imprison poorer men, whose greatest crime is the love of home, and the courage to protect it? I wonder why men and women of good sense and education can calmly allow the evil of intemperance to destroy the purity of our homes, the morality of our youth, double our taxes, and consent to the making an evil right, in a point of law, by licensing the same? I wonder why a woman will insist on wearing corsets and tight shoes, trailing dresses and insufficient underwear, when every physician will tell her she is killing herself, and destroying any beauty she may possess, besides being ridiculed and made fun of by men in general? I wonder why editors *will* publish any thing a lady contributor may send them whether readable or not? I wonder why printers have the name of being more dissipated than any other tradesmen? I wonder why *loafers*, or *gentlemen of leisure* always *will* congregate on the street corners to gossip or compare stock reports, and thus incommode the busy portion of humanity? I wonder why the Government (which is the people), will continue to pay the bankers interest on money, which it might as well issue without paying interest, and at the same time save the people farther unjust extortions of soulless usurers? I wonder if politics, now so exclusive and corrupt, is made corrupt by its exclusiveness? I wonder how long farmers will continue to take a just pride in the *purity* and *healthy* breed of their stock, without applying the same intelligence and high physical laws to their own families? I wonder why mothers dress their little girls in dainty white underwear, while their boys are clothed in warm woolen the year around? I wonder why a woman should be confined to one trade, that of housekeeping because of sex, while a man may choose his according to taste or circumstances? I wonder how a deadly poison may be at the same time "killative" and curative? I wonder when the beautiful spirit of charity will extend to those who differ from us in *opinion* as well as in purse. I wonder why the people of towns who desire to obtain the produce of farmers as cheaply as possible, compel them to first dispose of their produce to middle men, who usually charge consumers double prices, or else to take out expensive licenses as *common peddlers* before they can sell directly to consumers; also, I wonder why the Grangers do not take this matter in hand, and prove such unjust local laws unconstitutional?—*Jewell.*

THE CURRENT OF RIVERS.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile in a smooth, straight channel gives the velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 100 miles from its mouth, only 300 ft. above the level of the sea, and to fall 300 ft., in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1,000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 ft. in all that distance. Above the distance of 1,000 miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent into the ocean that, in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which, on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than our loftiest spires.

IMPROVED CAUSTIC.—It sometimes becomes necessary to remove certain morbid growths in the throat and elsewhere, and for this purpose a stick of fused nitrate of silver secured in a quill is generally employed. Unfortunately it not unfrequently happens that the caustic breaks off and slips down the throat. To prevent this, a Russian surgeon melts together five parts of nitrate of silver and one part nitrate of lead. This composition does not break easily, and can be sharpened like a lead pencil. It should be fastened in a quill made of metallic aluminum, which is not corroded by the caustic as metallic silver is.

ANAHEIM is out of debt, has several hundred dollars in the treasury, and the delinquent taxes amounted to less than $20.

CLOTH car wheels are the latest. They are the invention of a Frenchman, who is said to be very scientific.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

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WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

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By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

San Francisco, - March 1, 1881.

Grand Recorder's Statement for January.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for January the following leading figures:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Jan. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,267.00	
Received during Jan., Benef. Fund	12,607.00	
Total		$13,874.00
Paid Mamie J. Brubaker, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 80	2,000.00	
Paid Bertha Johnson, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 68	2,000.00	
Paid Ester J. Stutt, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 81	2,000.00	
Paid Marion Arthur, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 83	2,000.00	
Paid Harriet Bissell, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 84	2,000.00	
Paid Elizabeth Mewhinney, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 99	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund on hand		1,874.00

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 67, Salary, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr	$ 25.00
69, Expenses, David Farquharson	50.00
70, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co	14.00
71, Supplies, Gustave Pohlman	36.00
72, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr }	250.00
72, Expense, H. G. Pratt, " } Cont'gt.	23.45
72, Postage, H. G. Pratt, " }	26.40
72, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, " }	9.45
73, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	37.50
74, Supplies, Julia Wood	27.50
75, Supplies, F. Kroger & Co	25.50
76, Expense, George Spaulding & Co	3.25
77, Expense, W. B. Hardy	10.00
78, Expense, S. P. Taylor & Co	5.75
79, Expense, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	9.00
79, Supplies, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	9.00
82, Contingent, Clay W. Taylor, G. M.	200.00
85, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr	250.00
86, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	20.00
87, Expense, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	16.00
87, Supplies, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	42.40
88, Expense, Pacific Press	75
89, Expense, Grand Trustees	7.40
90, Supplies, F. Kroger & Co	32.20
90, Expense, F. Kroger & Co	24.00
91, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co	47.50
91, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co	8.45
92, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co	7.00
93, Expense, Geo. Spaulding & Co	8.25
94, Expense, Eugene Lehe	65
95, Salary, Chas. H. Haile, Grand R'vr	25.00
96, Expense, D. Farquharson	50.00
97, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. R'dr }	17.75
97, Postage, H. G. Pratt, " } Cont'gt.	34.50
97, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, " }	5.80
97, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, " }	15
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$1,404.60

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$12,607.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Jan. 1, 1881.	1,267.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	3,059.90	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Jan. 1, 1881.	2,135.87	
Total		$19,069.77
Paid out of Benef. Fund	12,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	1,404.60	
Total disbursements		$13,404.60
Balance on hand		$5,665.17
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	12,607.00	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	1,267.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$13,874.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Feb. 1, 1881		$1,874.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	3,059.90	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,135.87	
Total Gen'l Fund		$5,195.77
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		1,404.60
Bal. Gen'l Fund Feb. 1, 1881		$3,791.17

We Feel Proud.

The WATCHMAN is proud of the A. O. U. W. as a grand national oganization that has already accomplished far more good than its founder ever dared to hope. Especially is it proud of the organization in this State, where so many homes have, by its beneficence and strength, been preserved and blessed as by no other society, ancient or modern, and where such an array of great and good men have joined hands around a common altar for a common purpose, and that purpose one than which there can be none better or nobler. It is proud that in this work it has been able to do its full share with the prospect of accomplishing much more as the years go by. It is pleasant to feel that one's efforts in a righteous cause are appreciated, and that success attends on the march of progress.

It seems but a yesterday that the A. O. U. W. was only a speck in the fraternal horizon of the Pacific coast. To-day its glory overspreads mountain and plain, from British America on the north to Mexico on the south, from the Pacific shores on the west far into the Sierras on the east, and still its glory grows brighter and brighter. The increase of the Order in this jurisdiction shows no abatement. More than three hundred Master Workmen were added to our rolls in February—three hundred as good and true men as ever plighted faith around the altar of fraternity. We expect the future to be but a repetition of the past. Why should it be otherwise? The zeal of the laborers has not waned. The evidences of beneficence are multiplying on every hand. The necessities to be provided for are none the less imperative. Wives and children are none the less dear, and the protection of the Order none the less sure. Then, too, how happily the plan of the Workmen accords with the spirit of the age, not only in its designs, but in the manner of carrying out those designs. No other order of like aims can approach the A. O. U. W. in this regard. As it is the oldest, so it is in advance in the wisdom and perfection of its laws. Every day's experience makes this fact the more apparent, and so it is that a great public want is filled and a great public good accomplished. It is no wonder, then, that the Order grows and constantly attracts to it all the better portion of our people.

More than eleven thousand men stand in our ranks in this jurisdiction. The year to come will add more than two thousand to this number—probably three thousand. We predict with confidence, knowing the men whose hands are at the helm, and the men who stand behind to sustain their efforts. It has been our ambition to see the A. O. U. W. take first rank as a fraternal society. We believe it deserving of such a place, and we believe that in time our ambition will be fully gratified.

GEORGE KEMME, a member of Olympic Lodge, 127, died in this city after an illness of two days. The cause of death w as the bursting of a blood vessel in the stomach. He was buried from Druid's hall, being a member of the Druids. He was also a member of the K. of H. It seems but yesterday since we wended our way from the Lodge-room to the northern part of the city with the deceased. The departed brother is respected by his associates as an honest and true man, those who have known him for years testifying to his worth and sterling integrity. As a member of the A. O. U. W. he was faithful in his duties. It is only a few weeks since he was appointed by Master Workman Rossbach to fill the Overseer's chair for the evening, and he looked then as if he would outlive any member of the Lodge. His sudden taking off is a forcible illustration of the proverb, "in the midst of life we are in death." *Requiescat in pace.*

Substantial Compliments.

To A. T. Dewey, P. M. W., Manager Watchman Publishing Company, S. F.—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Inclosed please find P. O. order for $3, to pay for the publication of our Lodge card in the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for the year ending Jan. 1, 1881. I will state that no better exponent of the principles of this or any other Order than the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN has ever come under my observation. Fraternally yours, GEORGE H. BUCK, Recorder Redwood Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W., Redwood City, Cal., Feb. 11, 1881.

REMARKS.—The above is a sample of many encouraging letters now received by us. As we advanced over $1,000 to secure success for the A. O. U. W. literary undertakings of our worthy and zealous predecessors, we are gratified in more than ordinary measure at receiving such encouragement and return for our early investment and faithful labors.—PUBS.

Decisions of Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W.

We will continue to print from time to time some of the decisions in appeal cases, which were rendered by Bro. Taylor during his term as Grand Master of this State:

Intoxicating Liquor at Picnics.

My attention was called to the fact that a number of Lodges of A. O. U. W. proposed holding a picnic at a park, the use of which, together with a band of music, was to be furnished free of charge, provided the proprietor was allowed to keep open his bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the same being screened from public view by placing a curtain in front of it, thus separating it from the remainder of the park; and I was asked to give the matter respectful consideration, and, if possible, render such a decision as would hereafter prevent members of our Order from engaging in such entertainments. The communication was from one of our oldest and most respected Lodges.

On a careful examination of the law, I was unable to find anything upon the subject more explicit or exacting than the Sections 10 and 11 of Art. I. of Laws of the Grand Lodge, the first of which prohibits Lodges being holden in a room where ardent spirits are sold, and the next prohibits the supplying of intoxicating liquors at any banquets or entertainments given in the name of the Order.

In the case presented it was not difficult to determine that the picnic was a banquet or entertainment given in the name of the Order, but intoxicating liquors were not to be supplied or furnished at the banquet or entertainment by the Order, or any one for it. None were to be used at or set upon its tables. And I therefore felt compelled to decide that the provisions of the law were not broad enough to prohibit the holding of a picnic at places or on grounds adjacent to public saloons and bars where liquors were sold, for while the Grand Lodge had enacted that *Lodges* should not be holden in a room where ardent spirits were sold, it seemingly avoided enacting that *banquets* and *entertainments* should not be holden at or near such places.

The sentiments of the brethren who presented the matter were such as will always promote the welfare and prosperity of our beloved fraternity, and had I been satisfied that I had authority under the law, there would have been no hesitancy in enforcing its provisions.

Blackballing.

A case was presented where an applicant, having been rejected by ballot, addressed a communication to the Lodge, making charges against a member, and accusing him of being the cause of the rejection. Thereupon the Lodge appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and after investigating, the committee were about to prefer charges against the brother, but being in doubt, applied for authority "to sift the matter thoroughly."

I at once instructed them that it was improper to permit inquiry in open Lodge, or in any other manner, as to who cast black balls, or their reasons therefor; that the secrecy of the ballot box should be maintained and protected, and that no member should be called to account for casting a black ball, whether he had been a member of an investigating committee or not, and directed them to so report to their Lodge.

LET those husbands who do not belong to the A. O. U. W. think for one moment of the fate that may befall their little ones if they should die and leave them unprotected. Here is an Order that pays $2,000 to each beneficiary without legal quibble or other annoyance. It preserves the home intact that has been made desolate; it keeps the family together, and does not let its members be scattered far and near. Think of this, you who may be called at any moment from the family fireside. Do not let the cares of business stand in the way of your application to join a Workman Lodge. Act quickly. It is a vital matter to your wife and children, and your first consideration should be for their welfare.

BRO. S. M. PERRY writes us that there has been quite an A. O. U. W. revival in Los Angeles during the past month. A new Lodge with over 60 charter members has been instituted. On February 2d, 17 applications for the degrees were read in No. 55. He further says that the good work still goes on, and the members of old 55 intend to have 200 members at the close of the year. We wish our southern friends the fullest measure of success.

OFFICERS receiving the paper with this notice marked are requested to procure subscribers for the WATCHMAN in Lodges where we have no active agent at the rate of $2, and we will allow liberal commissions for the service rendered. Act at once, or send to this office for free copies for distribution and further particulars.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given by Hearts of Oak Lodge, 61, West Berkeley, the latter part of March.

From Grand Master Workman.

Circular to Subordinate Lodges.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN,
A. O. U. W. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
525 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

To Officers and Members of all Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction of California. SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I desire to call your particular attention to the following points of legislation recently adopted.

1. Remittances.—Lodges are imparatively required, when transmitting money to the Grand Recorder, to state upon the blanks furnished them by that officer, what said moneys are for, and enclose said information with said money. No Lodge, hereafter, will receive credit until said blank, properly filled out, has been received by the Grand Recorder.

2. Rituals.—No more than five rituals are to be in the possession of any one subordinate Lodge; and a receipt stating the number of rituals in your Lodge is to be forwarded immediately to the Grand Recorder by the present M. W. Hereafter, each M. W. shall, at the end of his term, require a receipt for the rituals of the Lodge, from his successor (stating the number of said rituals), which receipt shall be handed to the installing officer, to be forwarded to the Grand Recorder.

3. Individuals having rituals, etc.—No individual member is allowed to own or possess a copy of the ritual. Any brother having a copy of said ritual in his possession (unless he is M. W. of a Lodge), is hereby required to return the same to the M. W. of his Lodge, to be by said M. W. returned to the office of the Grand Recorder. A failure to comply with this order shall constitute an offence, and render the non-complaint liable to charges.

4. Ordering rituals.—Rituals will only be sold to Lodges, and must be ordered under the seal of the Lodge, and accompanied by a certificate stating the number of rituals already in possession of said Lodge.

5. Price of degrees, etc.—The fees for admission must not be less than the following: Proposition fee $3; J. W. degree, $5; M. W. degree, $5; beneficiary certificate, $1; beneficiary fund, $1. Total, $15.

6. "Work."—Officers elect are required to perfect themselves in the "work" before they can be installed. Lodges desiring special visits for purpose of instruction in the work, will address this office.

7. M. W. degree.—The M. W. degree cannot be conferred on any J. W. until the beneficiary certificate for said brother has been received by the Lodge, or notice given from the Grand Recorder's office, that a beneficiary certificate for said brother will be issued.

8. Assessment notices.—The mode and manner of sending out assessment notices is left to the good judgment and discretion of each subordinate Lodge.

9. New Lodges.—When a new Lodge is proposed to be formed, the petitioners for said new Lodge must obtain a recommendation of a majority of the Lodges of the district in which it proposes to locate. Each Lodge in the district must be petitioned, and no action shall be taken by any Lodge until two weeks after the receipt of said petition, when said Lodge can act, and give its recommendation or otherwise.

10. Intemperance.—The Grand Lodge has again emphatically reiterated its declaration that "habitual drinkers" and "drunkards" "are not fit subjects for admission to the Order;" and the opinion has also been as plainly expressed, that if such parties have through any means obtained admission, they are not fit subjects for membership in our Order! We cannot afford to jeopardize our funds or stain the good name of our Fraternity by retaining in membership any man who publicly or privately disgraces himself, his family, and this Order, by drunkenness. Officers and members of each and every Lodge should hold to prompt and strict account any brother guilty of this or any other offense against good order, good morals, and the reputation of the A. O. U. W.

11. Illegal use of title.—The Supreme Master Workman, having declared that the use of the initials "A. O. U. W." and the conferring of so-called degrees under that title by an organization known as "Select Knights," are illegal and unauthorized, and the G. L. of California having coincided with this opinion, therefore all members in this jurisdiction are requested to refrain from giving countenance to said so-called "Select Knights."

12. Questions, etc.—Lodges will submit questions, queries, etc., or points of law, custom, usage, etc., to the Deputy of their district for decision. If the decision is not agreed with, an appeal can be taken to the G. M. W.; but said questions must first be proposed to the D. D. G. M. W.

13. Sessions.—The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in San Francisco, commencing on the first Tuesday in April, 1882.

14. Medical Examiners.—Lodges must not receive nor act upon reports from any Medical Examiner who has not qualified according to Sec. 3, Article 7, of Subordinate Lodge Constitution. Wishing you prosperity, I am, Fraternally yours, in C. H. and P.,

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W.

TUCSON.—Bro. Geo. B. Shearer, printer and member of Keystone, 64, is on the disabled list, with prospects of early recovery, we are glad to say. He reports the new Lodge at Tucson as based on good material and prospering grandly.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

EVERY Lodge should possess one or more copies of the "Digest of Laws and Decisions." Price, $1.50.

BLANKS have been prepared for orders for the semi-annual pass-word, and can be had by ordering from this office.

OVER 12,800 beneficiary certificates have been issued from this office. February added 350, exclusive of re-issues, which were about 30. This is certainly a good start for the new term.

ONCE more let me ask that remittances by money order be made payable at "Station B, San Francisco." This is a money order office, entirely distinct from the main office in this regard. It is convenient to the office of the Grand Recorder, while the main office is more than a mile away.

BENEFICIARIES receiving the warrants of the Grand Lodge should not suffer heavy charges for collection. Usually this business can be best and safest done through Wells, Fargo & Co., but often it is quite as well to present the warrant in person to the Grand Receiver in Alameda.

THE published proceedings of the late session of the Grand Lodge have been sent out to all the country Lodges and representatives, and to a portion in the city. Those in the city who have not already received them, will please call at the office. In many cases we have not the address of representatives, and cannot send the documents out with any certainty of their reaching the proper destination.

RECORDERS frequently report members as "expelled" when they are merely "suspended from the Order." Usually we are able to determine what is really meant, but sometimes we are not, and so reports have to be returned for correction. A little study of the laws on the part of Recorders would obviate all these difficulties. Remember, expulsion only comes by operation of our penal laws.

A MEMBER coming from another beneficiary jurisdiction into this, must pay all assessments levied here after he becomes a member. He is freed from all current liabilities in the jurisdiction he leaves, and must assume a similar responsibility here. A member entitled to all the benefits of the Order cannot evade assessments simply by transferring membership back and forth from one jurisdiction to another. Some of our members have got this erroneous idea that members joining this jurisdiction from Oregon or Nevada, for instance, are not liable on assessments made on deaths that occurred prior to their admission here. The law is plain. It requires that assessments shall be levied on all Master Workmen in good standing who received the M. W. degree prior to the date of the death on which the assessment is levied.

Our Grand Officers.

In our last issue we gave a portrait, together with some personal matters that have occurred in the busy life of Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. We also gave some items of information concerning Bro. Beatty, G. F.; Bro. Rogers, G. O., and Bro. Gregory, G. G. We herewith continue our remarks, giving such facts in the history of each officer as will give the members of our Order an idea of the manner of men that constitute the Grand Lodge of this State. As our last notice gave information about the new officers, it is our present purpose to give those officers who have been advanced to higher positions or retained in old ones an introduction to the Order through the WATCHMAN.

E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master.

It requires no word of ours to strengthen the high esteem in which our Deputy Grand Master is held by the brethren of this jurisdiction. It will be sufficient to relate a few facts which we have gleaned concerning the personal history of our worthy brother. He was born in Abington, Plymouth county, Mass., March 12, 1847. He started for California via. Cape Horn, in 1860, and after a time spent at sea arrived in this State March, 1862. After his arrival here he followed mining till Feb. 4, 1863, when he enlisted in the California Batallion, Capt. Adams commanding. Upon going East was attached to the 2d Regt. Massachusetts Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac, and under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley till the close of the war. On returning to this State he received an appointment in the Custom House, where he remained till 1870. Bro. Loud then went to Oregon, where he followed various occupations. He remained among the Web-foot people until February, 1872, when he returned to California, and has since been employed as foreman by Einstein Bros., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes. In January, 1872, our worthy deputy resigned his bachelor existence, and assumed the duties which pertain to the married state. Two children delight in calling Bro. Loud father. His connection with the A. O. U. W. dates from April, 1878, when he was one of the charter members of Valley, 30. He has served his Lodge as Overseer, Foreman and Master. At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1880, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master, and re-appointed at the late session held in this city. We will close our brief sketch by quoting the words of a brother in Santa Barbara, who met Deputy Loud at the I. O. O. F. session: "I had the pleasure of an introduction to E. F. Loud, D. G. M., and for a short acquaintance I can say he was one of the best men I ever saw."

William Wiltse, Jr., Grand Watchman.

At the late session of the Grand Lodge, in this city, Bro. Wiltse, was re-elected to the position of Grand Watchman. He was born in Prattsville, Green county, N. Y., and is at present 44 years old. He was married in 1879, one child being the result of the union. He was elected Master of El Dorado Lodge, No. 118, when it was organized, Aug. 29, 1879. He also received the appointment of D. D. G. M. from Wm. H. Jordan, then G. M. W., and served until the end of the term. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1880, when he represented his Lodge. Besides his connection with the A. O. U. W. he has been prominently associated with the Patrons of Husbandry, the great Granger movement which is doing so much to elevate the farmers of the country. He has been Master of Placerville Grange for three years, and also their representative to the State Grange for the same period. The war of the rebellion brought Bro. Wiltse to the front as a defender of his country, he having served as Second Lieutenant in the Eight California volunteers. Upon returning home the military spirit still clung to him, and he filled the position of Captain in a militia company for eight years. Present occupation, farmer and produce dealer.

Resolutions of Respect by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen of California—Your Committee upon the Honored Dead would respectfully report that since the last session of this Grand Lodge the following named honored members of our Order have been chosen to seats in the Grand Lodge above, Eternal in the Heavens:

Lodge No. 38—B. EILERMAN.
Lodge No. 83—H. LOHSE.
Lodge No. 95—H. G. OLIVER.
Lodge No. 108—G. W. BRUBAKER.
Lodge No. 27—CHAS. L. DE WOLF.

Truly may it be said "that death is in the world, and the spoiler is among the works of the Almighty."

We have deposited the remains of our departed brothers in the solitude of the tomb, and have buried their imperfections beneath the clods which rest upon their bosoms.

Yet while their bodies are crumbling into dust, and their souls have returned to God who gave them, their example as true and honest Workmen, their noble deeds in the cause of humanity, their unswerving fidelity to the principles of our Order, will stand as an imperishable and eternal monument to remain as a beacon light for all the world.

It is mete and proper that this Grand Body should formally place upon record its deep sense of its bereavement, and would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the above-named brothers our Order mourns the loss of five of its noblest members and most faithful workers.

Resolved, That to the bereaved families and friends of our departed brothers we tender the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of this Grand Lodge, and of the brotherhood throughout this jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we, the surviving members of this Grand Lodge will strive in our life and conduct to emulate their many virtues, in order that we, like them, may

"So live that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
We will go, not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Resolved, That the Memorial page in our Journal be set apart and a tablet thereon inscribed to the memory of our departed brothers.

W. B. LYON,
WILLIAM H. JORDAN, } Com.
JAMES H. BARRY.

[In connection with the above resolutions, it was recommended by the Grand Lodge that the Grand Recorder receive voluntary donations for the purpose of procuring some appropriate and enduring memento for the widow of our deceased Brother, H. G. Oliver, Deputy Grand Master Workman.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

KEYSTONE.—Reports from the Grand Lodge were promptly delivered by McCloud, Alden and Dewey. Bro. Eadon, M. W., invited the brethren to visit his (Temple) Lodge at Temescal, and a committee was appointed to arrange for Keystone's accepting the same in due time. At the last meeting interesting remarks were delivered by Bro. J. Q. Adams, of Yerba Buena Lodge, S. F. The brother was in attendance at the Masonic Hall dedication, Oakland, as S. W. of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

NEWS from Turlock Lodge, No. 182, Stanislaus county, is to the effect that great interest is felt in the Order, and that the members show it by their attendance at each meeting. We hope that some of the brothers will keep us posted as to matters in connection with 182, by an occasional Lodge local.

LAKEPORT LODGE, No. 34, was instituted in May, 1878, and now numbers about 36 members. The family of one brother has reaped the benefits of membership, Mrs. Utting having received the $2,000 beneficiary in about 30 days after the death was reported. The families of Messrs. Ross and Mewhinney, whose tragic death has cast a gloom over the town and community, will soon receive the benefit of their foresight, both having been members in good standing. The initiation fee in Lakeport Lodge is $12, and the cost for the past year just $20, two assessments having been paid out of the general fund.

SIX deaths in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction to be paid for in February, of which Ohio furnishes 3; Kentucky, 2, and Mississippi, 1.

Workmen Guarantee Fund Association.

INCORPORATED JANUARY 22d, 1880.

W. H. JORDAN, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
Past Grand Master A. O. U. W. of California.

ADMISSION FEE, $3.00. ANNUAL DUES, $2.00.

ENDORSED and has the BEST WISHES of the SUPREME MASTER WORKMAN OF THE UNITED STATES, as per letter on file.

ENDORSED and Recommended by Past Grand Master Clay W. Taylor, in the following letter:

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN, A. O. U. W. OF CALIFORNIA,
SHASTA, CALIFORNIA, October 2d, 1880.

To the Officers and Members of the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association:

It affords me pleasure to say that the aims and objects of the "Workmen Guarantee Fund Association" meet with my most hearty approval and endorsement. As an auxiliary to the A. O. U. W of California, it is calculated to do great good, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the members of our noble fraternity. Yours, fraternally,
CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W. of California.

ENDORSED and Recommended by H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, also, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by Jordan, Brewer and Taylor, the Supreme Representatives of California to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, who are Officers and Members of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by 128 Past Master Workmen who are Members of the Association and Representing 91 Lodges throughout the State.

ENDORSED by the Membership of nearly 900 of the most Influential and prominent members of the A. O. U. W. in Cal.

The principal object of this Association is to afford an additional protection of $1,000 to the families of deceased members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at the lowest possible cost. To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman Degree member of the A. O. U. W., in good and regular standing in his Lodge. The admission fee includes the first assessment of one dollar, as provided by the Constitution, and which assessment is placed to the credit of the Guarantee Fund and cannot be diverted for any other purpose than the payment of death losses. This fund is kept guarded, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Five dollars (which includes admission fee and dues for one year) must accompany the application, and if forwarded by Express or Post Office order, all expenses for such transmission must be paid by the applicant.

No Director of this Association receives any remunerafion for services rendered. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received. There are no Lodge dues to pay or Lodge meetings to attend; there is no re-medical examination to be made only in exceptional cases, when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, it is necessary.

The Directors are men of well known business integrity, and are among the most prominent members of the Order, each being a Past Master Workmen. The average costs of this additional protection, including assessments, will be about $8.00 per year, or less than 20 cents a week.

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NEVADA.—Senator Jones naturally does not like the statement going the rounds of the press about the decadence of Nevada. He denies the assertions, and says: Nevada is in a prosperous condition. There is an impression in the East that our State government is so expensive that we think of abridging it and becoming a Territory again. This is not the case. Our people do not know that they have a government—that they have not felt it burdensome at all. Our system of taxation is such that the poor people do not feel the taxes. We are taxed according to our income. A mine is taxed for what it produces, so that it pays taxes on a part of its expenses, and comparatively speaking, the burden is not felt. In the East, taxes cannot be levied in that way, because there are too many rich men. In Nevada there are only a few rich men, and they cannot do much. Consequently, when a lode gives out like the Comstock, the revenue of the government falls off. Now, what, under such circumstances, does the Legislature do? It goes to work and cuts down salaries and expenses right and left, to make the liabilities less than the receipts. We have no debt, and our miners are doing well, there being no State or Territory in the Union where mining is carried on so scientifically and systematically as it is in Nevada. The idea that we desired to be annexed to California, or return to a Territorial government, is absurd.

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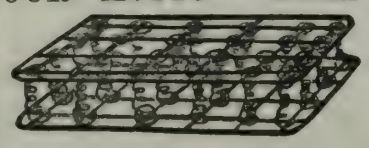


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BANK COMMISSIONER COLEMAN has prepared an interesting comparative statement of the condition of the savings banks of the State, which shows that the deposits in institutions of that kind increased $1,512,080 during the six months ending December 31, 1880.

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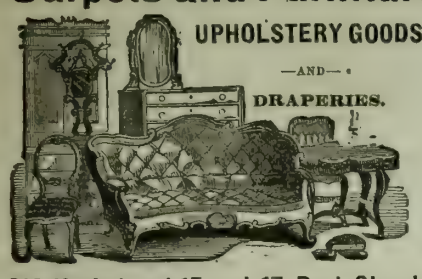
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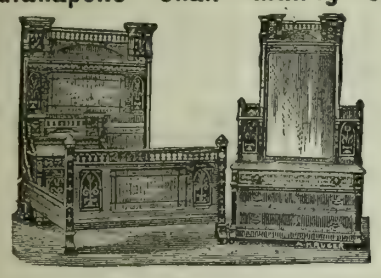
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SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF WOOD.—The *American Journal of Science* gives a remarkable instance of the spontaneous combustion of wood. A Mr. Adam Reigart, two years previous to the occurrence, received a piece of wood, supposed to be cedar, detached from a large piece dug up 39 ft. below the surface, near Lancaster, Penn. The piece weighed a few ounces, and it was broken in two and laid upon a white pine shelf in Mr. Reigart's counting room. About four days before the discovery of the fire he had occasion to wipe the dust from the shelf and from the piece of cedar, with a wet cloth. Three days after it was discovered that the piece of wood had ignited and combustion was proceeding so rapidly that in a few minutes the shelf would have been on fire. Probably another prolific source of our forest fires is to be sought in the liability of decayed wood, not only to spontaneous combustion, but from the direct rays of the sun. At Winchester, Conn., some years since some workmen, about 2 P. M., on August 5, discovered smoke arising from a barren upland. The sun was excessively hot at the time. When they went to seek the origin of the smoke they found that the remains of an old decayed hemlock log had burst into a blaze, and were burning fiercely.

RECORDER (to witness with bandaged head): "Did he have any provocation when he struck you?" Witness: "He may have had something of the kind concayled on the person, but it was a brick he struck me wid."

DANGER IN THE SLEEPING-ROOM.—In fighting that terrible enemy, sewer gas, it will not do to depend on the plumber. In sleeping-rooms the syphonage of the trap is the opening of the gate of death; and yet, strange to say, thousands of people hear nightly this death-rattle in their rooms, and do not know what it means. Now, if one can't have effective plumbing, the next best thing is to know what to do about it. As syphonage implies the breaking of the water-seal that acts as a barrier against the free admission of sewer gas, it is, first of all, important to know what traps are defective. When one hears a low, gurgling sound in the wash-basin, the time for action has come. Any noise beneath the wash-basin, at any hour of the day or night, when the water is not turned on, means death. The gurgling sound is caused by a draft of air down the escape-pipe, which breaks the water-seal. Of course the services of the best plumber should be had at once; but in the meantime fight the enemy. First turn on water and fill the trap. Then put in the plug, fill the basin half full of water, and with wax or soap seal up the overflow holes. Lower a window and let in the outer air. Until the sound of syphonage ceases, and you are absolutely certain that the trap can be relied on, stand guard over it. Keep the overflow holes sealed and the plug in, no matter at what risk of flooding lower rooms, in case some one is thoughtless enough to leave water turned on. If every family would act on these hints we would have less diphtheria.

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A. O. U. W. Directory.

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CALIFORNIA.

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TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, San Jose.
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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Hanscom and McWilliams.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, not appointed; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY; PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. TAYLOR.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. NORTHEY.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. SMITH.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YABLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. WOLFFEL.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. BURRALL.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. VOORHEES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. MAGNER.
9—HARMONY. J. A. VANDERLIT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday MATT LINDSEY.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. BICE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. EADON.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. EBER.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. CHRISTIE
13—FORTUNA. WM. WEST.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. CHAS. H. M. CURRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D. COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROFECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. LOWRY.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. A. HARRINGTON.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday WM. PEARCE.
19—BERNAL. H. O. SOUTHER.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. WENTWORTH.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. POWERS.
21—UNION. S. A. WOLFE.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. THEO. BEAIZLEY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. HALL.
23—STOCKTON. GEO. LISSENDEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. W. F. WAITE.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday S. M. AUGUSTINE.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. F. BRADBURY.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday* GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. P. S. HOLLINGS.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday JAS. M. BAIRD.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. LYONS.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday JOHN BERKA.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. VEALE.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday P. F. MORRHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. GEO. A. CASE.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. WARFIELD.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. CHAS. F. FRENCH.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday ISADOR ABRAHAMS.
33—UKIAH. H. A. PEABODY.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. WILSON.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. WILSON.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. JONES.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. HOUT.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. FULLER.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. DAVIS.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. MCIVER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. FINCH.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. QUINTON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. PATTERSON.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. JOHN B. MOULTON.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. H. SAMUELS.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday WALTER ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. DAY	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODGRONS.
49—SUISUN. GEO. A. GILLESPIE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday EDWARD WEIHS.
51—GRASS VALLEY. WM. CARLTON.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. WM. POWELL.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. A. J. VINING.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. BAUN.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. DABY.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. DEVEROUX.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. JAMES STANLEY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. METTEER.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. A. F. BLOOD.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. H. HEWITT.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. ROSS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. R. H. SCHUNHOFF	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. MORGAN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. RICHARDS
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. WM. F. LADWIG.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. PLUNKET.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. M. PEARSALL.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. LEWIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. GUNN.
68—BURNS. W. K. DOHERTY.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. BIERCE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. WHIPLEY.
70—MENDOCINO. ALFRED NELSON, JR.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS BERHLE.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday AARON BELL.
72—READING. F. M. SWASEY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday DAVID A. SLOAN.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. JEPHSON.	San Francisco, Druid's hall, Sutter st.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. HATHEWAY.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. MILLER.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. W. H. FRENCH.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. WELLS.
78—TULARE. J. O. LOVEJOY.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. ALFRED DAGGET.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. ORTH.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. WALLACE.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. BOWERS.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. GRAY.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOS. SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. LEONARD.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. GUINN
86—SAN PABLO. L. WELLENDORF.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday ALFRED DIXON.
87—DURHAM. G. R. HILL.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. WHITNEY	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. LITTLEFIELD.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. M. KIRSCH.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.*	Tuesday O. L. SOUTHWICK.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. ED. B. SILVA.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J HOLLOWAY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RICARD.
97—COVENANT. B. T. MORSE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday BYRON LANYON.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. HOUGHTON.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. M. LOENER.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JOHN BUTLER
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. KELLOGG.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. LEE.
102—BIGGS. PHILIP GREIN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. MEYER.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday JOS. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. STONE.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. STEWART.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. JOHN BEATY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. UNDERWOOD.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. CRANE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. J. L. SIEFKES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. CLAPP.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. WALLACE.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. DURANT.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. WALTER PIERCE.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. HENRY LEWIS.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113—GALT. G. W. NOBLE.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday TODD MARTIN.
114—BUTTE. W. C. SMITH	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. HEARN.
115—WILLOWS. GUS. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. PARK.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. BROWN.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. GILMOUR.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODLAND.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. MARTIN.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. MORRIS.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. BROWN.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. MCFARLAND.
121—GEORGETOWN. E. L. CRAWFORD.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. SWIFT.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. YOUNG.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. VANDINE.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. STRANGE.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. SOWARD.
124—FOREST. R. P. MOTT.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. JONES.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. SAM BOOTH.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. DR. A. C. SMITH.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STRINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. L. T. LEWIS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. MAYON.
134—LAUREL. T. B. SANDERS.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE
135—LAKE. S. M. WHITE.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. BECHTOL.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. YOUNG.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. MOSERACH.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday GEO. C. GRAVES.
138—JACKSON. GEO. MOORE.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. SCHAGHT.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. WILLIAMS.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. F. STEWART.
142—SHARON. A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. S. B. FERGUSON.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. W. PARKER.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. J. C. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. FRED. S. CLEMENTS.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. NOYES.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. KNESS.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. DAMERON.
148—CHARITY. N. M. REDMOND.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. FOSTER.
149—CACHE CREEK. LOREN W. HILLEKER.	Madison, Yolo Co.	ABRAHAM HAINES.
150—CAPAY. THORNTON CRAIG.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. R. WILLIAMS.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. GEO. MULLER.
152—CASTORIA. D. SANGUNETTI	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. HOWATT.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIPF.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. TEMPLETON.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Wednesday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. P. MCHALE.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. EDGAR SUTLIFF.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. JAMES E. BISSET.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. SMILEY.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. POST.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. FRANK SULING.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SALONE.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. HAIGHT.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. MURPHY.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. CHAS. BARBEKO.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. BELDEN.
165—ASHLER. H. B. WHEATON.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. BARNES.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. CANNELL.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. SAFFORD.
167—LINDEN. WM. W. FERGUSON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. WARD.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. ENNIS.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. DUNCOMBE.
169—NEWARK. C. S. HALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. HEALEY.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. NATHAN
171—YOSEMITE. LEFONSO BURNS.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. CLIFFORD.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. R. W. HILL.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. GYSELAAR.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175 WEST END. JOHN CONRAD.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday HARVEY MCGOUN.
176 KLAMATH. W. J. WALLIS.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. HORACE W. SULLIVAN.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	MARTIN MARX.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. STACKPOLE.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. DAVID HART	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GOMBS.
180—TRIUMPH. E LICHAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. JAS. A. DAVIDSON.
183—DEL NORTE. JAMES E. MURPHY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday JOHN DUFFY.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. MCMASTER.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. FLORANCE.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. THOMPSON.
186—WAHTOGA. MAX FRANKENAU.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. WEIL.
187—TEHAMA E. F. WADE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. AITKEN.
188—EL MONTE. GEO. W. DOBYNS.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	NATHAN WEISBAUM.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. STEWART.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. RUSSELL.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Los Banos, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. N. G. BABCOCK.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. A. MORRILL.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. E. MCLEOD.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. STUMOCK.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 78.	Druid's Hall.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 28th.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. SCHANLANKER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. LIKINS.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. THORNBURN.
3—STOREY. JOHN H. HARRIS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. STERLING.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. LYNCH.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. D. SIMS.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. PICOTTE.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. G. B. CONN.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. BONHAM.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. JAMES H. PRINCE.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. JOHN KING.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. HINCHCLIFFE
11—HOPE. M. A. SAUTELLE.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. SMITH.

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FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rc'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. VAUGHOP, G. T.....

W. S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.—A. J. Lineback, of Calistoga, writes: I have used a six-lb. box of imperial egg food. I have about 250 hens, and when I began to feed it they were looking badly, and their combs were pale. Now their combs are a bright red, the fowls look hearty and healthy and have commenced to lay. I think it is an excellent preparation.

WE will sell for the next 60 days at our wholesale and retail hardware store, No. 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace hotel, builders' materials, carpenters' tools, brushes, fine cutlery, parlor rifles, air guns and everything in our line at lower rates than ever. Call and examine my new stock and be convinced. Frank P. Latson, proprietor, was formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.

THE official summary of the Supreme Recorder for December gives the total membership of the A. O. U. W. at 91,402; total beneficiary money received, $114,672; disbursed, $115,885.

THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Alameda Lodges.

A correspondent writes us as follows of the Alameda city Lodges. We hope to hear from him often:

We have in our small, but flourishing town of Alameda three Lodges of the A. O. U. W., composed of the best material in this grand jurisdiction. West End Lodge, No. 175, meets every Monday night in Holtz's Hall, on Webster St., and is composed of the best material in that end of town, and whose gentlemanly bearing and affableness toward visitors cannot but be appreciated by all Brothers who choose to visit them. Then we have Ashler Lodge, No. 165, that meets every Tuesday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Park St. This Lodge is commonly designated the high toned Lodge, but I can assure all members of the Order, who choose to visit Ashler, that that idea will soon vanish. It would be one of the impossibilities of this world for any one to entertain such a thought after visiting Ashler and enjoying the cordial reception which those genial gentlemen, composing the officers and members, earnestly desire to accord to all visitors favoring them with a call. And, by the way, this Lodge has taken a new departure in the order of business which I think would be well for all Lodges to adopt. After the usual routine of business has been transacted and good of the order passed, they open under what they call "High Jenks," which consists of music, singing, recitations and a general good time, cordially inviting all visitors to join with them, which cannot help but create a general good feeling throughout the entire Lodge and make all feel glad to think that he belongs to so noble an Order as the A. O. U. W., whose membership is composed of such material as there is in Ashler Lodge. And last, but not least, comes Alameda, No. 5, that meets on Wednesday night, in the same Hall as Ashler, and if it were possible for me to add anything to the eulogistic remarks on the two former Lodges I would willingly give them here in favor of Alameda No. 5, but I find it impos-

sible at this time. But I cannot refrain from informing you of something, I am exceedingly happy to say, I was an eye-witness to in Alameda, No. 5, on Wednesday night, the 16th inst., at their Lodge-room, and that was conferring the M. W. degree on a candidate, and in justice to the officers and for the good of the Order I hope you will give their names. Jno. Yablonsky, M. W.; Chs. Peterson, For; S. J. A. Forbes, Jr., O.; R. J. Cox, G. The degree was conferred by these officers for the first time without the use of the Ritual, and without a single break either in the written or unwritten work, and without any exceptions whatever the best I have ever seen it done; and I am one of the oldest members in this jurisdiction, and I have only heard one Brother outside of Bro. Yablonsky give the unwritten work so letter perfect, and that was D. G. M. W. Loud, who is the brightest on this coast, and should the foregoing meet his eye it would be good news to him, as I have yet to see the Brother so earnestly at work in his official capacity as Bro. Loud. There were three or four visitors present at the time, P. M. W., who expressed the unequalified opinion of the matter as being the best they had ever seen, and I think this Lodge is favorably thought of by the Grand Lodge, as I find C. H. Haile, the G. Receiver, the genial Recorder of Alameda, No. 5, and also the D. Deputy of this district, W. Sanderson, as Financier. By the way, this may account a little for the officers being so perfect in their work. In my next I will have visited San Leandro, No. 12, and Haywards, No. 18, both of which Lodges are very deserving of a very favorable recognition.

Bay City, 111.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The brethren at Eureka, Humboldt bay, had a pleasant reunion on the night of the 9th. After Lodge work was over, the doors were thrown open, and members and their wives and friends, to the number of over 100, joined in singing the opening ode. Then followed a two hours' programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., in which some of the best musical talent of the place participated. At half past nine o'clock refreshments were served in the ante-rooms. The occasion was a very happy one, and judging from the general expression since Wednesday night, those who were present most thoroughly enjoyed the first Workmen's reunion in Eureka. It is very evident that occasional gatherings of this kind will not only bring the members of the Order and their families into closer relationship, but will more thoroughly disseminate a correct idea of the intent and workings of our cherished institution. As the times and general business outlook brighten, we expect a steady and healthy increase in the membership of Bay City Lodge, No. 111.—G.

Diamond Lodge.

No. 5, D. of H., was instituted at Hollister Friday evening, Feb. 18th, by W. H. Barnes, G. M. W., with 62 charter members. The following officers were installed: Mrs. W. F. Dalzell, P. W. S.; Mrs. R. M. Shackelford, W. S. of H.; Mrs. B. S. Rector, S. of H.; Mrs. J. C. Cochrane, S. of C.; Mrs. W. F. Ellis, Sec'y; Mrs. J. J. Burnett, Treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Craw, U. S.; J. C. Cochrane, I. W.; F. Sperber, O. W. The Lodge begins life under most favorable auspices.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Friendship, 179.

As indicated in our last issue, this young scion of our Order, under its present administration, is in a prosperous condition. The meeting on Feb. 16th was a very interesting one. There were four applications for the degrees, two received the J. W. and one the M. W. degree. The officers are well up in their duties, and on this evening gave the secret work nearly letter perfect. The unanimity and good feeling exhibited among the members is a noticeable feature in this Lodge. Their meetings are well attended and usually there are a large number of visitors. They now number 53 M. W., and expect to double their membership during this term.

Golden Gate, 8.

There is a marked increase of members in all the Lodges of this city. Golden Gate, which has supplied the material for many of our city Lodges until her numbers were depleted, has taken, as it were, a new lease. On Feb. 17th, there were four petitions for the degrees, and the M. W. degree was conferred on three. On this evening there was a goodly number present and an evident desire, as expressed by the members, to increase their numbers. Under the present administration we predict a large accession to their roll.

Harmony, 9.

Our brethren in Harmony are in the front in noble deeds and prosperity. On Feb. 18th, two petitions were received and the M. W. given to three. We think they can challange comparison with any of our Lodges in the manner in which degrees are conferred. In memory to their late Bro. Henry D. Neal, the Lodge was draped in mourning and resolutions of respect ordered published in the WATCHMAN. The report of the Reception Committee was presented by Bro. Decker. The amount of $30.90 due this Lodge was, on motion of L. J. Henry, P. M. W., and by a unanimous vote of the Lodge, donated to the General Relief Committee—a worthy example that we hope will be followed by every Lodge in the city. It was agreed to have a semi-annual entertainment in March, consisting of a literary musical and social, to end with a dance. Knowing the committee appointed we predict a very enjoyable affair. The M. W., Bro. J. J. Vanderlit, has proved himself thus far one of the best presiding officers who has had the honor of holding the gavel in this Lodge. After making several donations to distressed brethren there was an exchange of views given under the head "Good of the Order," and as a result we may expect a large increase in membership under this administration.

Noe Valley, 185.

Quite a pleasant time was had in Noe Valley Lodge on the evening of Feb. 22d. It was the usual monthly literary and social entertainment of the Lodge. The programme was opened by J. M. Davies, P. G. M. W. of Iowa. Bro. Davies spoke in his usual happy manner. Among other things, he said no secret society or kindred organization has paid as much since its formation as the A. O. U. W. Last year there was paid to the widows and orphans $1,010,000, and not a 10-cent piece had clung to any one's fingers in so doing. Then came a declamation by J. D. Thompson, M. W., on "Taste," which was tastefully delivered. Miss Mamie Souther, a bright little girl of about eight years, followed with a song, which was finely rendered, the audience testifying to their delight by loud applause, and demanding an encore. Master J. V. White, in a recitation, gave evidence of future promise. A piano solo, by Mrs. Dr. McDermott, was given with great delicacy and precision of touch, and secured an encore. Miss Minnie Axford, a young lady of 10 years, recited "King Leopold and the Stone" very well indeed. A song, "The Vesper Bell," was then given by Mr. J. C. Scott. Recitation, "I am not Mad," by Addie Harris, a bright miss of 10 years, was extremely well done. E. H. Watson then sang a song, and for an encore recited the "Seven Ages of Man." He was followed in a recitation entitled "All is for the Best," by Miss Edith Moses, aged seven years. A duet on the piano, by Misses Sara Welbon and Flora Jordan, was very highly applauded, and secured an encore. Recitation, Miss Mathilda Danenfeltzer. Song, Master Walter Axford, five years old, which was highly applauded and encored. Song, by the two young Misses Madsen, accompanied by Master Joseph Madsen on the accordeon. Recitation, Miss Mamie Madsen. This was followed by something novel, being a song by the three young Misses Danenfeltzer, assisted by their grandmother, and accompanied on the piano by Miss Sara Welbon. The effort was highly applauded, and received an encore. Reading, "Patience Mary Jones," D. V. Thompson. An imitation of a German song, entitled "Mr. Casey, Don't you Want to Buy a Purp?" by Mr. O. Bailey, was excessively funny, and as an encore he gave "Tim Finegan," and was called out again. Solo on the accordeon, Mr. E. Stanley. Recitation, "Lend a Hand to Another," Nellie Sawyer, a Miss of six years. Song, "Baby at Our House," by little Miss Florence Judson. Then came the finest thing of the evening, a song by Charles Madsen and the two young Misses Madsen. After the exercises, dancing was indulged in. The brethren of Noe Valley are to be congratulated upon the variety and excellence of their entertainments. The performers all done exceedingly well, and no doubt the next social will enhance the prestige which this and the previous one has conferred on this Lodge.

Olympic, 127.

This Lodge though not possessing as large a membership as some of our city Lodges, is nevertheless composed of as fine material as any subordinate in the city. The first thought with each and every member in proposing candidates for membership is, does he come up to the qualifications necessary to make a true Workman. This care is carried to such an extent that we believe that there has been but one rejection for membership since the Lodge was instituted. The result of this is perceptible in the material of the Lodge—not only in the physical appearance, but in the mental capacity and hearty good feeling which the brothers in their intercourse with each other exhibit. In order to show the classes from which the Lodge draws its members, we will briefly enumerate the callings in which the different officers are engaged. The wholesale provision trade finds in Master Workman Rossbach a representative; wholesale grocery, Bro. Morgan, sitting P. M. W.; cigar manufacturer, Bro. Dixon, P. M. W., and Bro. Dunlap, P. M. W. is also engaged in the trade; journalism, Bro. Fish, For.; merchant tailor, Bro. Holland, Rvr; insurance, Col. Orton, the efficient Recorder of the Lodge. We have often thought that if Olympic Lodge should resolve itself into a military company and place the gallant Colonel at its head, what a sensation would be caused at review times by their military appearance, and the intelligence with which they went through the manual of arms. We have endeavored to show the business pursuits of the members for the purpose of letting those who wish to join a Workman Lodge have some idea of the company they will associate with. A congeniality of interests and tastes is a prime factor in the successful administration of any Lodge affairs. The membership of Olympic is composed of some of our leading professional and business men, the officers perform their duties with promptness and dispatch; and, taking everything together, we can say if anybody wants to join a crack Lodge, let them send in their application to Olympic, 127.

Sts. John, 73.

The steady increase in membership in our city Lodges is not made an exception in Sts. John. On every evening one or more are initiated or receive the M. W. degree. As a rule, there is not as large an attendance in proportion to membership as most of the other Lodges of our city. On Feb. 17th, there was a goodly number present, and the work was given in the M. W. degree in an unexceptionable manner. This Lodge has now over 150 members, and the interest evinced by the officers and members warrants us in expecting a notable increase the present term. While the attendance at their meetings is not as large as it ought to be, yet there is one redeeming feature connected therewith, viz., no brother has ever been suspended for nonpayment of dues or otherwise.

Triumph, 180.

There is no abatement in the interest taken and progress made in this young Lodge. On Tuesday evening, February 15th, one petition for the degrees was read, and the M. W. was conferred on two. The work was well done, and the new officers are deserving of credit for the proficiency in their several duties. On this evening there was a good attendance, although a rainy night. One of the grandest features of our Order was practically exemplified. Bro. Campbell, of this Lodge, a husband and father, was taken sick with a mild type of dementia, and is now at the Napa Insane Asylum. His family are looked after, assessments paid by this Lodge, and visits regularly made to Napa by the members. Everything is done that can be done to ameliorate his condition.

Oakland.

The following are some of the best business firms of Oakland. Readers wishing anything that they advertise, would do well to call u on them.

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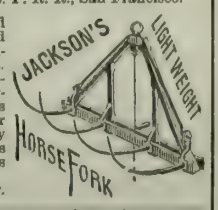
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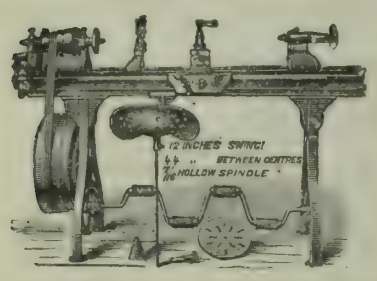
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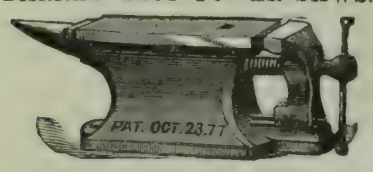
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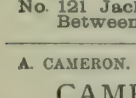
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The Isthmus Ship Railway.

Capt. Eads is a good persuader. His remarkable scheme of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is taking a tangible shape. The Mexican Government has made a very liberal concession, giving him the right to construct a railway on such line as he may select, the work to be commenced within two years and completed within 12 years. He is allowed to charge $5 per cubic meter of the displacement of each vessel transported; also $15 for each passenger on the ship, and 1% on the value of coins or precious stones carried. The Government also gives him a subsidy equal to 1,000,000 acres of public lands, and makes other liberal concessions. While this will go but a little way toward the estimated cost of $75,000,000, it will doubtless assist Capt. Eads in raising money in the United States. He desires to have our Government guarantee 6% dividends on $50,000,000 of the stock of the company in consideration of free transportation of Government ships, officers and soldiers, and the benefit which the proposed road will be to our commerce. This, however, will be difficult to obtain. The projected road is, if built, to be about 112 miles in length, while the proposed Panama canal will be 45 miles long; but the Tehuantepec route will save about 1,500 miles between New York and San Francisco over the Panama route, while the distance from the mouths of the Mississippi to California by Tehuantepec is 2,300 miles less than by Panama. The Panama canal and the ship railway are fairly in the lists as competitors, while the Nicaragua canal scheme is also being urged, and if all are completed, it will be all the better for the country.

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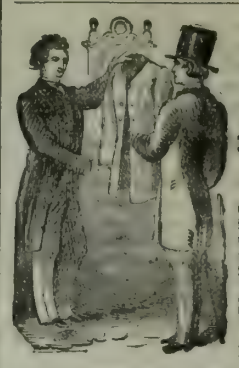
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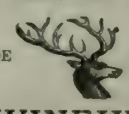
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The Color Relation of Metals.

In a paper on the color relation of metals, and notably on those of copper, nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese and chromium, lately read before the Chemical Society, Mr. T. Bayley records some remarkable relations between solutions of these metals. It appears that iron, cobalt and copper form a natural color group, for, if solutions of their sulphates are mixed together in the proportions of twenty parts of copper, seven of iron and six of cobalt, the resulting liquid is free from color, but is gray and partially opaque. It follows from this that a mixture of any two of these elements is complementary to the third, if the above portions are maintained. Thus, a solution of cobalt (pink) is complementary to a mixture of iron and copper (bluish green), a solution of iron (yellow) to a mixture of copper and cobalt (violet), and a solution of copper (blue) to a mixture of iron and cobalt (red). But, as Mr. Bayley shows, a solution of copper is exactly complementary to the red reflection from copper, and a polished plate of this metal, viewed through a solution of copper salt of a certain thickness, is silver white. As a further consequence, it follows that a mixture of iron (seven parts) and cobalt (six parts) is identical in color with a plate of copper. The resemblance is so striking that a silver or platinum vessel covered to the proper depth with such a solution is indistinguishable from copper. There is a curious fact regarding nickel also worthy of attention. This metal forms solutions which can be exactly simulated by a mixture of iron and copper solutions; but this mixture contains more iron than that which is complementary to cobalt. Nickel solutions are almost complementary to cobalt solutions, but they transmit an excess of yellow light. Now, the atomic weight of nickel is very nearly the mean of the atomic weight of iron or copper, but it is a little lower—that is, nearer to iron. There is thus a perfect analogy between the atomic weights and the color properties in this case. This analogy is even more general, for Mr. Bayley states that in the case of iron, cobalt and copper, the mean wave length of the light absorbed is proportional to the atomic weight. The specific chromatic power of the metals varies, being least for copper. The specific chromatic power increases with the affinity of the metal for oxygen. Chromium forms three kinds of salts—pink salts, identical in color with the cobalt salts; blue salts, identical in color with copper salts; and green salts, complementary to the red salts. Manganese, in like manner, forms more than one kind of salt. The red salts of manganese are identical in color with the cobalt salts and with the red chromium salts. The salts of chromium and manganese, according to the author, are with difficulty attainable in a state of chromatic purity. He thinks these properties of the metals lead up to some very interesting considerations.

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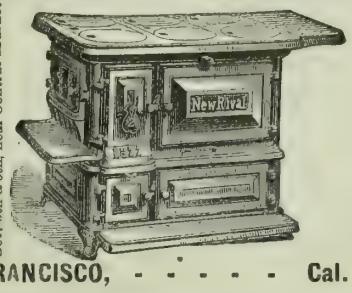
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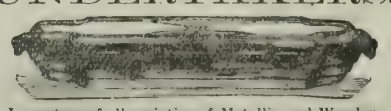
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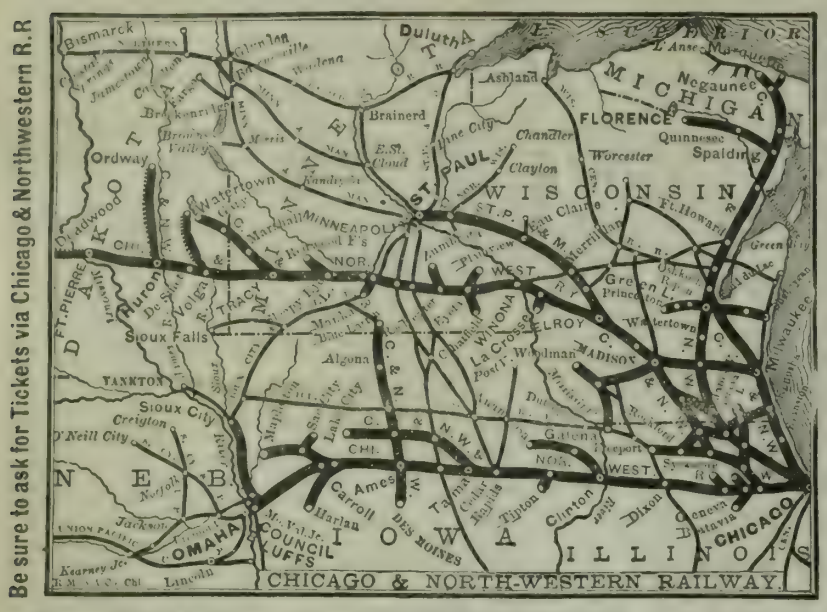
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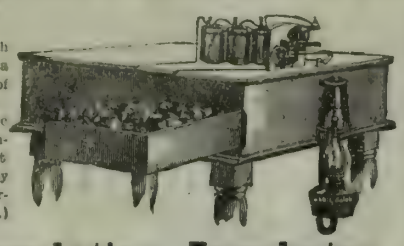
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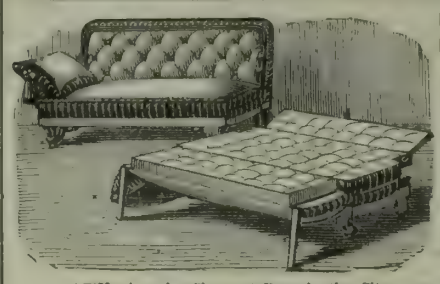
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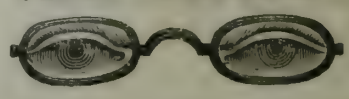
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

Niagara in Winter.

The view of Niagara which we herewith present is a most accurate and excellent one, and represents the falls as they appear on a pleasant winter's day. A writer in the current number of *Scribner's* deals with the music of Niagara. There is a sound of grandeur to the fall of the waters. The reverberations, broken, modified and reflected by the ice masses which hem them about, rings out on the frosty air with a musical clamor, at times soft-keyed and melodious, like the distant sound of heavy bells. If there is music at Niagara, it is surely during the winter season.

It is stated by those who have visited this mighty cataract, that the present winter has been the severest in the vicinity of Niagara for 33 years. The falls have been seen with ice bridges, mounds and figures, but never anything like it presented the present season. The reason for this has been that the wind has been always up stream and the spray has been spattered here and there over tree, house and boulder. The trees and shrubs are so thickly coated with ice as to present a statuesque appearance. All the graces, nymphs and heroes of antiquity are here reproduced on ice. It needs but little play of the imagination to pick out the figures. The river shore appears like a pastoral scene filled with flocks. Round-backed and fleecy, those ice sheep rest upon the margin of the swift-moving stream, and here and there among them ice figures of men in morions and attendants with crook and stave. At other places on the river are glaciers, round like haystacks, others irregular and riven. Some are white and snow covered, others are of crystalline ice and congealed snow, with masses of dependent icicles. The ice that comes over the falls is broken into bits, and sweeps down the river in diminutive drifts and panoramic lines, much like foam flecks that fill the surface on a still day in summer.

It is not every year that Niagara presents such a weird and picturesque appearance as it did the last winter. The season has been one of exceptional severity eastward of the Rocky mountains. If Niagara were located in California it would lose much of attractiveness in winter, as our genial climate affords poor chance for the formation of ice into fantastic figures, such as we have described. While we have not a Niagara to draw the tourist hither, Nature has showered her benefactions in other ways, and within the borders of our State are many rare and beautiful sights that well repay a visit.



A WINTER'S VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

THERE is considerable interest manifested in the Degree of Honor in this State. The Lodges recently instituted at Hollister and San Jose had a combined membership of over 150. It is the intention to also institute a new Lodge in Oregon.

ST. JOHN LODGE, No. 73, will meet hereafter in Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell, Charity hall.

WE have an item in another part of the paper stating that the Lodges of Butte county are preparing for their annual May-day picnic. We hope Lodges in all parts of the country will unite, and follow this example. If the Lodge is not large enough to give one on its own account, it can unite with neighboring Lodges, and some central point in the county chosen for the purpose of a grand re-union. The members with their wives and families are thus brought into personal relations with each other, and a feeling is generated which will greatly inure to the benefit of the Order. The Order is also brought more prominently before the general public, and the result will be an increased membership in the Lodges. California is at her loveliest in the spring-time, and we therefore urge upon the brothers in the towns and cities to make arrangements for the enjoyment of nature's gifts.

WE received a pleasant visit from Bros. H. N. Tracy and J. W. Dench, of El Dorado Lodge, No. 118, Placerville. They report their Lodge in a flourishing condition, with a gradual increase in the membership from the leading citizens of the town. They now number 40, with several applications.

"If You Help Me, Why Shouldn't I Help You?"

In an argument between two Workmen recently, on the perpetuity and probable future of our Order, one of them impulsively remarked: "If you help me, why shouldn't I help you?" That this is the main spring or corner stone of our noble structure, so to speak, will hardly admit of serious denial by anyone who understands our principles. To elevate each other socially and morally, and provide for our loved ones a sure and safe retreat when death has taken the husband or father to the other side, is a help that impresses us with a deep significance. While charity is a practical watch-word in our Order, it is not that pinched construction of giving alms stintingly as to a beggar, but on that higher and broader plane of "helping a brother to help himself;" and the widow or orphan as the recipients of our princely benefactions receive rolls of $20 pieces as a [illegible] paid with- [illegible] tion of even ask- [illegible]

Impractical humanitarians may criticize our partiality in confining charities to our own membership as being selfish and exclusive. We accept the soft impeachment, and commend our action as worthy of imitation. Throughout this great commonwealth, ramifying town, city and country, the men who are worthy and well qualified may enter the portals of our doors and enjoy our protection. The debased sluggard, improvident wretch, or thoughtless ninny, is not in a condition to enjoy this progressive policy. Reciprocity being a cardinal feature of our Order, our obligations mean substantial and princely benefits to our family, and a corresponding responsibility to every brother Workman's family. The bright page in our history will grow brighter and the perpetuity of our Order be assured on this principle—"If you help me, why shouldn't I help you?"

F. G. BEATTY, G. F., was in this city this week on business.

Home Miscellany.

"The Name of Mother."

There are words that speak of a quenchless love
Which burns in the hearts we cherish,
And accents that tell of a friendship that proved,
And will never blight or perish.
There are soft words murmured by dear, dear lips,
Far richer than any other;
But the sweetest words that the ear hath heard,
Is the blessed name of Mother.

Oh, magical word! may it never die
From the lips that love to speak it,
Nor melt away from the trusting hearts
That ever would break to keep it.
Was there ever a name that lived like this?
Will there ever be such another?
The angels have reared in Heaven a shrine
For the holy name of Mother.

One Stormy Night.

A stormy night, indeed,
"High up on the lonely mountains;"

the rain came down in streams, as if the sky were a great sieve, and not a ray of light found its way through the black clouds. The giant fir trees bent and swayed in the fierce wind, and sent their wild, wailing voices down through gulch and canyon to mingle with the roar of creek and cataract, or fell before the rocks that crashed down the mountains' sides. The terrified cattle lowed and cried in their corrals, huddling together for warmth and sympathy. Indoors, people drew near together, crowding around the hearth-fires that blazed in a fitful, almost uncanny way.

In a wayside inn on the mountain road, a little company sat thus gathered about an immense fire-place that glowed and flamed like a bonfire, and, not content with cheering the great room, sent its beacon light out at the windows to defy the night and the storm.

There was Mike Malone, the landlord, and Kitty, his fat, funny wife; little Maria, the Spanish girl whom Mike and Kitty had "rared;" Jake, the stable man, and last, because most important, "Bat," the French Canadian woodcutter. There was nothing in the young fellow's appearance to suggest the winged horror whose name he bore. It was merely a soubriquet for Baptiste. Jake seldom availed himself of the abbreviation, but slowly and emphatically styled him "Canuck," usually prefixing a descriptive that had more force than elegance.

It was ill-natured, to say the least, for Bat was one of the kindest fellows in the world, "and the ways of him," as Kitty said "was wan sthrame o' sunshine; but sure," she added, "Jake is that jealous that he can't thrate him dacent, though I'd sooner see Maree quiet in her grave nor married to the likes av him. Av she's in love wid the Frinchman? There ye have me now. She's that quare and shy, Maree is, that ye niver can tell her mind till she plazes to let ye know, and on this subject she hasn't plased yit."

And that was quite true, for when Bat's blue eyes, sparkling with fun and deep with the light of love, beamed upon the little dark-eyed beauty, her long lashes swept her cheeks; sometimes not until the quick eyes of Jake had seen the outspringing of an answering love, though not all Bat's gallant wooing could bring a word of it to her lips—silent, cautious little Maria, who doubted the gay manners of this rollicking knight of the ax.

"Did ever yees listen to the loike o' that?" exclaimed Mike, at a sudden crashing sound.

Kitty and Bat crossed themselves fervently, but Jake, with unmoved, sullen face, sat and glowered at the fire. Suddenly Maria sprang up, excitedly:

"It is a voice!" she cried.

"Indade, thin, it's the voice of manny wathers," laughed Kitty, though rather nervously.

"It is a human voice; it is calling for help."

"By golly, it's de debble den," said Bat. "Dat's nobody helse'll be on de road such a night like dat. I'll bet he's call for Jake," he added roguishly.

A deeper glower was Jake's only reply, but soon, lifting his head, he said:

"She's right, Maree is; ther is some one callin'."

"Out wid yees, men, till the riscue!" cried Kitty, seizing Mike's hat and coat and thrusting them upon him.

"Sure ye're spakin'," said Mike, ruefully preparing to leave the cheery hearth.

Bat, aroused by the light in Maria's flashing eyes, sprang up with enthusiasm, for, low be it spoken, his was not a grand heroic soul. His brave deeds were mostly born of impulse and nourished by the approbation of others.

Jake sullenly joined them, but before they reached the door it opened, and full in the fire-light appeared a tall form, and handsome, yellow-bearded face—a striking picture, with the dark night for a background.

"By me sowl, it's the Docther. In the name o' the owld divil, who brings ye out in the loike o' this?"

"I don't go abroad in the devil's name, Mike," laughed the Doctor, making his way to the fire, and taking the chair that Kitty had hastened to place for him.

"No more ye don't Docther; it's Hiven's own sarvent ye are," she said earnestly. Bestir yerself, Mike, and bring him somethin' hot to drink, for indade, Docther, ye're the color of a ghost."

"I've had a pretty tough time to get here, and a few minutes ago I was more likely to arrive at the bottom of the gulch, where my poor horse is now."

The Doctor's voice trembled, and his eyes were wet with not unmanly tears, for, as the little company well knew, the horse was a pet and a beauty.

"Ah, woe's the night!" wailed Kitty. "Ye'll niver find a betther baste nor a handsomer wan—and so proud he samed to bear ye, the poor faithful crature!"

"Yes, we've pulled through many a tough place together, and he never flinched nor failed me. The almost human cry he gave when he went down that horrible place will ring in my ears as long as I live," said the Doctor, shuddering. "But who's going to show me the way to Fraser's? There's a trail over the mountain, isn't there?"

"Begarry, there was wan," said Mike, with great hesitation, "but a very divil of a way ye'll foind it now—the traas do be crackin' and fallin' and the rocks a-rowlin' down in jest an infarnal manner. It's as much as yer loife is worth to ye to get there."

"And who's ailin' over there, annyway?" asked Kitty.

"I think it's the baby. Some one left word at my office that they feared one of Fraser's children was dying."

"Durned if I'll risk my neck fur one of Fraser's kids," said Jake, emphatically, going back to his seat by the fire.

"No great risk, thin," retorted Kitty. "Thim as is born to be hanged 'll niver be dhrowned."

"An' sure," said Mike, glancing at Kitty, "I'm thinking we're as safe outside as in afther this. We're in for it, annyhow; but danged if I'm anxious to drag my owld rheumaticky legs over anny trail to-night."

The Doctor looked at Bat. Maria, too, had looked at him, and that look had fired his soul with the courage of an old warrior, whatever the risk or the terror.

"Le ciel est le prix," thought Bat, thrilling beneath that look.

"Well, a guess a know dat way pretty well, an' if hany ting is happen I got de Doctor, ain't it?" said Bat, gaily brushing back his brown curls, and drawing over them the veritable blue *togue* that he had worn in the backwoods of Canada.

Then, in his droll way, he took solemn leave of Kitty and Mike, imploring them, if anything should prevent his return, to be good to Jake. Over Maria's little brown hand he lingered long enough to say unheard by all but her:

"I come again to thee—je t'aime."

And in a language understood by all, the dark eyes answered:

"I love thee."

And in a language known and taught by the Father of Evil, sullen Jake replied to his laughing, "Good-bye, my Jake—pray for me," with a look of hatred and a sullen, "Go to hell!"

"Behind you, my dear," answered Bat, with a profound bow.

Out into the black and terrible night went the two men—one obeying the mandate of his noble profession, filled with the sympathy it had taught him to give to sorrow and suffering everywhere; the other, his heart glowing with chivalric passion, to prove himself a hero in the eyes of her he loved—followed by the voluble thanks of Mike and Kitty, by the half proud, half anxious, and altogether loving, gaze of Maria, and also by the malignant glare of Jake's evil eyes.

"And Satan came also," thought the Doctor, observing the look.

Maria, too, turned in time to see the expression. It was just as Mike was telling them to look out for the bridge over Fraser's creek.

Then the door closed, and while the wind and the rain beat furiously against it, and Mike and Kitty speculated anxiously upon the chances of their safe arrival at Fraser's, Maria studied Jake's face as he gazed intently in the fire, where, from a pine knot, the lurid jets of flame darted out and leaped wildly up the black vault, as if eager to join their kindred spirits in the storm.

Suddenly Jake arose, and, muttering something in the way of a good-night, slouched out of the room. Maria, too, went softly out, retiring to her own apartment.

Meanwhile, safely on their way, through wind and rain and thick darkness, over fallen trees and raging waters, went the two men, Bat's jubilant heart overflowing in droll speeches, and songs that he sang at the top of his voice to scare away evil spirits, he said—and the doctor said he should think it would. But it did not, for behind them crept one whose intent was blacker than the night, more cruel than the angry streams.

Yet on they went along the narrow path, with the overhanging rocks on their right, and on their left, the fearful precipice; yet gaily onward, with cautious steps, until they reached the cottage, whose light shown out like a star in the black night.

"By golly, we've got here, don't it?" said Bat, drawing a long breath, as they paused at the door.

Is there anything, I wonder, that stirs a physician's heart more deeply than that look of mingled thankfulness and mute appeal, that greets him on his first arrival where life and death are struggling together?

"God bless you!" cried Fraser, who, alone with his wife, was watching the little one that lay flushed with fever, and moaning with pain. "God bless you, Doctor—we didn't think you could get here."

"There's a special providence for doctors, you know," he answered, smiling.

The mere sound of his pleasant voice seemed to give them courage, and the mother, with a gleam of hope in her eyes, and a deep sigh of relief, laid her baby in his arms, that clasped and bore the tiny burden with the tenderness of a woman. When a man has a gentle heart, tender not merely toward his own, but with a sympathy that reaches to all helpless, suffering creatures, how great it is!

"I was t'inkin'," said Bat, gravely, "bo't dat providence you been spikin' abo't, why it ain't take care of Doctor's horses de same time."

After the Doctor and Bat had crossed Fraser's creek, the stealthy figure that had followed them thus far, with something in his hand, stopped, cowering under a fir tree, till the gleam of their lantern was like a firefly in the distance; then he approached the bridge, and, with eyes grown accustomed to the darkness, examined the end that lay upon the bank. He could see sufficiently well for his purpose, which was soon apparent, for, taking up his pick, he commenced digging into the bank and displacing the rocks, working with a fiendish energy.

"Curse him," he said between his teeth, "I fix him so that no doctor can't save him!"

And so, with muttered curses, with the hoarse, bellowing torrent beneath, and the shrieking pines above, the work was done, and the timber left in such position that one attempting to cross upon it would cause its fall. It was horrible to think of—plunged into that hell of waters and whirling debris, to be dashed against the sharp rocks or carried swiftly down the dark ravine to a death as sure and cruel if not as sudden.

"There, you infernal Canuck," said the man, "you bet you've done your last love-makin'. I'll take that little business off your hands," he added, with an ugly laugh.

"But first you'd better repair that bridge."

It was Maria, with her lantern suddenly turned full upon him.

He uttered one fearful oath, and shrank trembling like a coward that he was before the girl's gleaming eyes, as she held her light aloft.

"I know what you have been doing, and what it is for. Now, go to work and make it safe again."

"I'll be damned if I do," growled Jake.

The only answer was the click of a revolver that the little firm hand held steadily enough. She knew how to use it; Jake was well aware of that. More than once he had seen her bring down her game, with a skill that many an old hunter might envy.

"If this fails, I have something else at my belt. Do as I tell you, or I will kill you as I would a wild beast that threatened me."

"She'd do it, the little Spanish devil."

"I'm tempted to do it now"—click. "Oh, how quickly I could send you down there where you meant to send *him*. I can hardly keep from doing it, I hate you so; but I'd scorn to have such dirty blood on my hands. Now, go to work."

Stung through and through with her contempt, cowed and unnerved by the threats that he knew were not idle ones, Jake set about the work, and it was soon completed.

"Now go home!" she said sternly.

There was no choice but to obey, and, still under cover of the girl's revolver, he went before her like a sulky convict driven to his cell.

"I'll release you in the morning," she said, as she drove him into a snug out-building, and, fastening the door securely, left him to his meditations.

The rain had ceased. Up through the green canyons floated the mists of the morning. Tinged with rosy light, they sailed away through the blue ether. Up rose the sun, shining grandly on the mountains, and through those floods of gold came the Doctor, and Bat caroling his gay song, proud as a troubadour home from the war, going to kneel at his lady's feet.

"By golly, we're save dat baby," he cried, springing through the open door. "And how is Jake? A bet he's ben most sick of lonesome widout me. Eh, where is he, dat Ja-k-e?" he shouted.

But Jake did not appear.

"And then, Marie, my little one," he murmured in his own language, that she had learned in childhood, "hast thou no smile for me? Those beautiful eyes, have they nothing to say to me this morning? They were so eloquent last night, my heart was aching with joy. Look at me Marie—but thou art pale. Wert thou troubled for me, my little love?"

Swiftly the color rose to cheek and brow, slowly the long lashes were uplifted, and from dewy eyes and parted, rosy lips smiled the glad welcome home. Jake, just then appearing at the door, saw it all, and with a stifled groan of jealous passion and defeat, he turned and fled, half blind with rage, he knew not where—to get away from that maddening sight, that was all his thought—away to the caves of the mountains where he could crouch like a wounded wolf and howl out his despair.

Crash! down through the treacherous bridge of poles and bark! Down, down the shuddering depths he whirled, and the stream, scorning to bear such a burden, hurled him aside upon the jagged rocks, where the long ferns trailed their broken plumes and the ivy wound its poisonous bands.

"They'll never find me," he thought, "but it's right—its just. It's what I was goin' to do to him, curse—no, I can't die cursin'," and, with bleeding, untaught lips, he tried to pray. "O Lord, I dont know how!" he whispered faintly. "But didn't he say forgive? What was it mother used to make me say? 'If I should die—my soul to take—Jesus'—sake.'"

His head drooped lower, his lips were still. The water swept across his breast, the long ferns, waving, brushed his bleeding hands, and through the laurel branches the sunshine fell upon his ghastly face.

"Jake, my poor feller, look—hope you heyes—you ain't dead, don't it? *Sapre*, wake up, *mon ga*," cried Bat in an agony of terror and compassion, as with trembling hands he dashed the water in his face and rubbed his hands, and from Jakes' pocket flask poured whisky down his throat. At last Jake slowly unclosed his eyes and feebly moved his lips.

"Dat's right, by golly, swear if you want to, but keep your heyes hopen; dat'll scare de debble when dey're shut. Now, how you tink I'll got you hout of dis? Here, embrace me, *mon cher;* put you harms ron ma neck, *comme ca—ho donc!* You are more heavy dan a blackoak log, but keep to me—now, hup we go. Dere," laying his burden safely on the bank, "you better bath yourself in de stable next time, young feller."

But Jake had fainted again, and Bat ran to the house for help.

"Yes, I meant to kill you, Bat, as true as you live," said Jake, in his first penitence. "I'm sorry now, for you're a brick, and you deserve the girl; but I couldn't stay round, and see her smilin' like that on no man, not if he'd saved my life a hundred times; I might be tempted agin; it's in my nater, Bat. I'm a mean cuss, that's a fact; but as soon as I'm on my pins agin, I'll git."

And he did. And Maria and Bat were married one day when Father Sheridan came to celebrate mass in the little mountain chapel. The pines and the waterfalls played the wedding march; and if the trees could not quite banish the mourning from their voices—there is a little that is sad in everything; but the happy lovers heard only sounds of joy.

The Doctor was there to kiss the bride, Baby Fraser, cooing and crowing and waving her dimpled hands, and Mike and Kitty, all tearful and smiling and eloquent with Irish words of blessing and endearment.

But to this day, Bat cannot comprehend Jake's malice, and says with puzzled look, "I'll never tought he'll done dat proppus."—*Julia H. S. Bugeia in February Californian.*

The Value of What is Left.

There always is something left. The tornado passes, and it is said only desolation remains. But it is not true. There are fragments left; there are foundations left; there are walls left; the solid earth remains; there are living people left; there remain all the conditions out of which the wrecked village may be rebuilded and repeopled. Reverses strip us of capital, of estate, of home. We say, "there is nothing left." But it is not true; there is always something. We have some clothing, we have some bread; we have some friends; we have some health and strength and individual capacity; we have indestructible resources within us; there are some opportunities left; there are infinite possibilities left. Above is the immutable heaven, beneath the stable globe; the divine providence is not missing, the divine love is not diminished. Out of the ruins of every autumn are made ready the sproutings of very spring. The winter lies cold and black between; and from December to March, "The winter alone is king," we say, but it is not true. There is no king but God; there is no sovereignty but His; there is no power that does not serve Him, absolutely and utterly. He it is who divides the year into its four various parts, and sets these parts together mosaic-wise, to make perfect beauty. He it is who rejoices not less in all the beauties of the black and bleak and freezing weather, than in the beauties of the spring and summer and autumn weather, which are easier to us. If we were but strong enough, we could stand up beside Him, and rejoice in all that rejoices Him. Winter is fearful only to those whom it can pinch and cripple and crush. He who can defy its rigors hears only music in all its blasts, sees only beauty in all its snows; toys with its terrors as a mother tigress with her cubs, and fears not because there is no reason to fear.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Be ever gentle with the children God has given to you; watch them constantly; reprove them earnestly but not in anger. In the forcible language of Scripture, "Be not bitter against them." "Yes, they are good boys," I once heard a kind father say. "I talk to them pretty much, but I do not like to beat my children — the world will beat them." It is a beautiful thought though not elegantly expressed. Yes, there is not one child in the circle round the table, healthy and happy as they look now, on whose head, if long spared, the storm will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness fade, a cold world frown on them; but, amid all, let memory carry them back to a home where a law of kindness reigned, where the mother's reproving eye was moistened with a tear, and the father frowned "more in sorrow than in anger." —*Mason.*

A GARCON and a Provencal bragged to each other of the fertility of their respective countries. "At Bordeaux," said one, "if you happen to drop a match in a field, the next year you will have there a pine forest." "At Marseilles," cried the other, "if you drop a suspender buckle, eight days after, you will have there a pair of ready made trousers."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in man, but not in boy;
My second is in sadness, but not in joy;
My third is in bought, but not in sold;
My fourth is in young; but not in old;
My fifth is in tobacco, but not in snuff;
My sixth is in white, but not in buff;
My seventh is in apple, but not in plum;
My eighth is in brandy, but not in rum;
My ninth is in pudding, but not in pie;
My tenth is in bee, but not in fly;
My eleventh is in crazy, but not in sane;
My twelfth is in hazy, but not in rain;
My thirteenth is in hate, but not in love;
My fourteenth is in Robin, but not in dove;
My whole was a king of ancient time.

DICK N. S.

Initial Changes.

Change the initial of a vehicle as many times and form in succession :

1. An ancient weapon of war.
2. A quadruped.
3. A center of trade.
4. A portion
5. Slightly acid.
6. A fleshy protuberance.

O. G.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a young lady and leave to assist.
2. Behead earth and leave circular.
3. Behead a bird and leave a riot.
4. Behead an article of furniture and leave to fasten.

AUNT HANNAH.

Arithmorems.

1. 1 1 1 1 co—names what southern city, the capital of a great nation?
2. 6 0 0 0—names what fish?
3. 5 5 1 rean—names what country?
4. 1 0 5 0 iton—names what great poet?
5. 1 1 5 0 sauey—names what great English historian?
6. 1 5 0 0 aas—names what American taking an important part in the early history of the Republic?
7. 1 0 0 4 sssspp—names what great western river?
8. 5 1 on—names what African beast?
9. 5 1 unet—names what bird!

CEPHA.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

BOTANICAL ENIGMA.—Rose geranium.

EMINENT EUROPEANS.—1 Pit (t). 2. Fox. 3. Macauley (make-awl-aye). 4. Bonaparte (bow nay-part). 5 Disrae i (dis-ray-ell-I). 6. North or West. 7. Wall ace. 8. Don-a-hoe. 9 Columbus (column-bus)

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Ketch, etch. 2. Drag, rag. 3. Ruse, use. 4. Abate, bate.

SQUARE PUZZLE.—
M U R D E R
U E R E
R E W A R D
D R A W E R
E R E U
R E D R U M

PROBLEM.—A in twenty-four, and B in forty-eight days.

Be Kind to your Sister.

I would to Heaven that *every* young man who has a sister, might read this article, and be led to self-examination by it; and if he find that this applies to him, may he let it apply no longer. Yes, if the coat fit him, wear it only long enough to try it on; then cast it forever from him!

The neglect and abuse that sisters, uncomplainingly, receive from brothers cause many a dart of pain to pierce their gentle hearts. And this, too, from brothers who, in reality, love them dearly. It is not the lack of affection, but rather the lack of appreciation, and the possession of too much self-esteem, that cause them to heap such indignities on their devoted sisters. They think it nothing, and would feel highly insulted if any one should intimate they were in anyway ungentlemanly. Yet, the sister's confiding heart has received a cruel stab, and the delicate tendrils, which love is ever ready to extend and entwine about its object, are weakened.

By far too many "big brothers" treat their sisters with less civility than a true gentleman would a servant. A "big brother" rushes in from his work, or more likely from loafing around some street corner, blacksmith shop, or saloon, and in a petulant voice, commands Mary to get, and brush his "other" coat; he orders Annie to "hurry up" and get him a clean handkerchief, and calls her a little "fool," or "laziness," because she neglected to scent it. Everything must be dropped at once, that his "bigness" may be fixed up. In compliance with a growl, Mary nearly presses the blood out of her fingers buttoning his collar or cuffs. If she venture to ask him where he is going in such a hurry, he will reply with the latest slang phrase, with which his industrious loafing has yielded an abundant supply, or tell her that it is none of her business. Possibly he will condescend to intimate, with an air of great importance and mystery, that he "may" call on Miss D——.

Accustomed to bossing them about for years, and because they are his *sisters, he forgets they are ladies.* With rose water on his hair, and fire-water in his head; with the scent of cologne in his clothes, and tobacco in his breath; with censure on his lips, and selfishness in his heart, he slams the door and leaves a feeling of general discord behind him; still he has sense enough to know, that should he treat his "girl" half as uncivilly, he would stand no chance at all to win her favor.

It is a little singular what a remarkable change will take place by the time he reaches the next house. Instead of an arrogant, domineering autocrat, we see a fawning, servile, sycophant, eager to please every whim, and anxious to prove his devotion, he is on the alert to anticipate every want. Should Miss D—— need some water drawn, he perceives the desire. Indeed, so eager is he to wait upon her, that he will take the bucket from her after she has started to the well. At home how different, should a sister want a bucket of water she can go and get it. She may put out a big washing or do two days ironing in one, she may be so completely exhausted as to feel like dropping down, and his "bigness" takes his ease, and even bears asking three to six times, then he will do it in such a hateful manner that next time the kind patient sister will do it herself rather than ask him.

At Miss D.'s he will spring with the greatest alacrity to bring in an armful of wood. At home he will demurely sit in the house and smoke his cigarette, while a sister not only gets, but perhaps, chops the wood. This is no over-drawn picture nor fiction of fancy, but a picture of real life as I myself a hundred times have seen.

I pity the girl who, during an interval of emotional insanity, allows herself to become the wife of such a "brother." Girls, look well to your future happiness, and do not tolerate even the company of the boor who talks so nicely to you but so roughly to a sister; who will break his neck to do you a favor, but turn a cold shoulder to his sister if she asks him to do her one.

The indisposition on the part of "big brothers" to accompany their sisters to church and places of amusement is a prolific source of much sorrow at one time or other—either immediately or in after life. A young lady just verging into womanhood has not the experience and wisdom of the world that is essential to her development into a useful citizen and a valuable member of society. The time has come when she must take her place in society. That she fill the place with credit to herself and honor to her associate, she must gain the practical knowledge of others without becoming a victim to that knowledge. Now, who of all the world is the person most suitable to be her companion in this field of new experiences, to enter into the spirit of her innocent fun, to appreciate what she appreciates, to stimulate her womanhood and protect her honor? The very walls of a harmonious home answer an affectionate "big brother." But this elevating privilege he persistently refuses.

Frank is sweetly asked to go with this friend of his childhood, to some private social or public entertainment. Does he accept? No, but meanly excuses himself by saying he promised to go "up town" with Tom. To the novice, "up town" is a very innocent blind, and may mean a harmless walk to Parson Brown's, but to the experienced it means a saloon, the jingle of decanters, the rattle of dice, the click of billiards, "five cent ante" at poker, to see who pay for the drinks—returning home at two o'clock in the morning congratulating each other on the "way up" "the glorious" time they have had.

Were it somebody else's sister that had asked him he would have accepted and "up town" would have been laid over till the next night. By being thus slighted the sister's loving heart is grieved, her sensitive feelings are wounded. Stinging with mortification, she declares she will never ask him again nor go when he asks her. And frequently a coldness that chills and forever blights the beautiful flowers of affection is the result—though more often in the bounty of her sisterly love she overlooks his slights and gladly goes with him the first time he condescends to ask her. The "big brother" jeers at her discomfiture and goes on his lark. She is consumed with eagerness to go as Tilla, and Maddie, and all the rest of the girls are going. What is the poor child to do? Her only alternative is to sit "moping" at home or accept the company of some person who is not worthy such artless confidence and trusting purity.

By thus refusing such angelic company the brother not only greatly injures a trusting sister but does a great wrong to himself. In her company his rowdyism is restrained and his manhood stimulated. But he chooses companions bent only on having a good time. Each flatters the other, and thus gratify their love of praise, and this makes each more determined to do some meaner thing to gain greater compliments from their companions. Thus a big brother drifts farther and farther away from the refining influence of a sister's purity and the holiness of family restraint, but nearer and nearer to those haunts where debauchery runs riot and pollution verges into crime.

Young man look well to yourself. Do nothing you would be ashamed to have your sisters and mothers do. The control of the nation will soon be in your hands, offices honorable and lucrative will be open to you. A man who abuses a sister in private will abuse the people if in power. One who neglects a sister in the parlors of home will neglect his constituents in the halls of State. If, while a boy at home, a brother did not respect the feelings of a sister, when a man in office he will not respect the rights of a people.—*H. H. Eldridge.*

A MAN who was running for office resigned hurriedly, when he discovered his mother-in-law was making a scrap-book of all the hard things the opposition papers were saying of him.

A GALVESTON man, who has a mule for sale, hearing that a friend in Houston wanted to buy a mule, telegraphed him: "Dear friend: If you are looking for a No. 1 mule, don't forget me."

"HE is a very unfortunate man," said Dr. Spooner, speaking of a gentleman whose ill-luck is proverbial, "and I really believe if he should fall on his back, that he would break his nose."

ORTHOGRAPHIC—It is a poor speller that does not have an i to business

Health Column.

When to Eat.

Felix L. Oswald is contributing to *Popular Science Monthly* a series of very interesting articles on diet, in which he furnishes some pretty strong arguments against many of the very generally received opinions which have heretofore been entertained in regard to this important subject, by even the most advanced of the medical profession. From the last issue we clip the following:

"Never eat till you have leisure to digest, for digestion requires leisure; we cannot assimilate our food while the functional energy of our system is engrossed by other occupations. After a hearty feed, animals retire to a quiet hiding-place; and the 'after-dinner laziness,' the plea of our system for rest, should admonish us to imitate their example. The idea that exercise after dinner promotes digestion is a mischievous fallacy; Jules Virey settled that question by a cruel but conclusive experiment. He selected two curs of the same size, age, and general *physique*, made them keep a fast-day and treated them the next morning to a square meal of potato chips and cubes of fat mutton, but, as soon as one of them had eaten his fill, he made the other stop too, to make sure that they had both consumed the same quantity. Dog No. 1 was then confined in a comfortable kennel, while No. 2 had to run after the doctor's coach, not at a breathless rate of speed, but at a fair, brisk trot, for two hours and a half. As soon as they got home, the coach-dog and his comrade were slain and dissected; the kennel-dog had completely digested his meal, while the chips and cubes in the coach-dog's stomach had not changed their form at all; the process of assimilation had not even begun! Railroad laborers, who bolt their dinner during a short interval of hard work, might as well pass their recess in a hammock; instead of strengthening them, their dinner will only oppress them, till it is digested, together with their supper, in the cool of the evening. In a manner essentially similar, mental activity tends to hinder the digestive process for a considerable time; and I believe, more especially, the digestion of the very substances that are often selected as brain-food *par excellence.* Even after a fashionable dinner of six or seven courses (*curses,* Dr. Abernethy used to call them), two hours of absolute rest will set our wits a-work again; but if that time be passed behind a double-entry ledger, a feeling of lassitude, often combined with an almost resistless somnolence, will advise the brain-worker that his vital energy is needed for other purposes. 'I could eat with more comfort if it wasn't for the consciousness of having to hurry back to my drudgery,' I heard a poor class-teacher say, and the same consciousness embitters the noonday-meal of millions of school children and overworked clerks."

The writer holds that the principal meal should be the last, and that it should be taken from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., after the day's work is done. We might then have "pleasant conversation, and four blessed hours for digestion," before retiring for the night.

"It is an important rule that we should digest our food thoroughly before we replenish the stomach." He thinks that two meals a day are better than three. We can accustom ourselves to swollow three, or even six; but we cannot compel nature to digest them between meals taken so frequently.

The Greeks and Romans, during their prime as nations, contented themselves with one meal a day. The Gonaque Hottentots are in no way incommoded by a five days' fast, and live to old age on an average of four meals a week. Two meals, or one full one and two half ones, should be enough for any man; the last at night. Such a custom will best enable nature to do her work most perfectly. Eating, like everything else, depends on training—habit—and in no other respect is the human system so plastic as to the influence of habit.

NEW TREATMENT FOR VARICOSE VEINS.—According to the London *Lancet,* Dr. Linon, of Verviers, has used per-chloride of iron locally with great success during the last three years in the treatment of varices. The strength of the solution is about two and a half drams to eight ounces of water. Compresses of flannel are steeped in the water, then wrung out, and applied by means of a flannel bandage, which is only moderately tightened. This application is to be kept on 24 hours, and on removing it the surgeon is much surprised to find that the venous dilations have almost entirely disappeared. The applications are to be renewed for seven or eight days successively, after which time the bandage is to be kept on, without any further wetting, until it gets loose. It is then to be wetted again with the solution, and applied until the varices have disappeared, which generally takes place after eight days or a fortnight, according to the size of the swelling. This simple method has removed, in a few days, enormous varices, which were accompanied by violent pain, with black spots on the surface, and have restored the use of the limbs. By the unsuccessful application of dry bandages only, Dr. Linon has been able to show that it is not compression, but really the local action of the iron which is efficacious.

Worth Knowing.

Curiosities of the Census.

The prying genius of the census taken often brings to light some very curious things. The Brooklyn (N. Y.), census superintendent discovered, among other things, that

Jamaica Rum was Made From Old Shoes

In that city. He was much puzzled, in his official duties, upon discovering that there was some use made of old shoes, which was not known to any of the deputies in his employ, and could not be discovered. It was found that old shoes were collected in large quantities by rag-pickers and junkmen, and sold to certain mysterious persons, for what purpose no one could divine. It was well known that Prussian blue is made of old leather, but the persons engaged in that business were perfectly willing to have their works inspected. After much inquiry and investigation, it was found that the old shoes were made into Jamaica rum. When they came from the rag-pickers, the good pieces were cut out and sold to small cobblers for patching purposes. The rest was distilled with spirits, colored with burned sugar and sold as Jamaica rum, and the most singular fact about the business is that it is bought, not by saloon-keepers, but by druggists who pride themselves on the purity of their articles.

Tomato Catsup from Canning Waste.

Many industries were found in which, though the value of the product was considerable, no value was attributed to the raw material. One man who made tomato catsup acknowledged to making $18,000 worth of catsup every year, but said that the raw material cost nothing. When pressed for an explanation, he said he sent to the factories where tomatoes are canned, big tubs, into which the peelings and trimmings of the tomatoes were thrown by the man who prepared them for canning. This material he got for the trouble of carrying it away. He ground it up, flavored it, and sold it as catsup to the extent of $18,000 a year.

RESTORING THE DEAD.—Prof. Fort has presented the question of premature interments to the French Academy in a paper on artificial respiration. One fact he mentions is, that he was enabled to restore life to a child three years old, by practicing artificial respiration on it some four hours, commencing three hours and a half after apparent death. A similar case is reported by Dr. Fournol, of Billancourt, who reanimated a nearly drowned person after four hours of artificial respiration. This person had been in the water ten minutes, and the doctor arrived one hour after asphyxia. Prof. Fort advocates also the utility of artificial respiration in order to eliminate the poison from the lungs and glands. The length of time it is desirable to practice artificial respiration in any case of apparent death from asphyxia may be said to be several hours.

Household Hints.

MINCED FOWL.—Take the remains of a cold roast fowl and cut off the white meat, which mince finely without any skin or bone; but put the bone and skin into a stewpan, with an onion, a blade of mace, and a handful of sweet herbs tied up. Add nearly a pint of water. Let it stew for an hour, and then strain and pour off the gravy, putting in a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Take two hard-boiled eggs and chop them small; mix them with the fowl, and salt, pepper, and mace according to taste; put in the gravy, also half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of flour, made into a smooth paste with a little cold water, and let the whole just boil. Serve with sippets of toasted bread. Some persons prefer cayenne to other pepper.

STAMPSCOTT BUNS.—Buns are easily made, and are excellent when this receipe is followed: Take one cup of yeast, one cup of sugar, one of butter, three cups of sweet milk; mix at night, omitting the butter and sugar; make a very soft sponge, let it stand till morning and then add the butter and a pinch of soda and the sugar; let it rise again until it is very light, then knead lightly and put into the tins. When light enough bake in a moderate oven till the top is a dark brown; while hot rub over the top with a little bit of butter, this makes the crust tender and smooth. If you choose you can add English currants, and when brought to the table warm they are said to resemble the wonderful tea-cakes of Mrs. Southey, which Shelley, having once tasted them, wished his wife to serve for supper ever after.

MANCHESTER PUDDING.—Line a pie-dish with a good short crust, and then a layer of jam; take a teacupful of warm milk, and mix with three ounces bread crumbs, three ounces of butter, three ounces of white sugar, the rind and juice of one small lemon, the yolks of three and the white of one egg. Stir all three together till it becomes a kind of custard, then pour the mixture into the pie-dish, and bake an hour and a quarter; serve very hot, with the whites of two eggs whipped up on the top.

SALAD OF LIMA BEANS.—Put some Lima beans, potatoes and beets (all boiled tender) on ice, and a short time before serving cut the potatoes and beets into rather thin slices, add the beans and dress with oil, pepper, salt and vinegar. Garnish with a few water-cresses.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

NEW YORK, Minnesota, Ohio, Maryland, Tennessee and Indiana have all ratified the General Grand Council of Royal and select Masons.

THE original warrant of Albion Lodge, No. 2, R. Q., City of Quebec, was presented to the Grand Lodge at its recent session at Montreal. It bears date June 12, A. D. 1752.

IT is stated that the Viscount of Rio Branco, Grand Master of the Brazilian Freemasons and Prime Minister at the time of the government severities against the Bishops, who renounced Masonry, was buried with the rites of the Church in consideration of having, before he expired, affirmed his belief in the entire teachings of the Church.

ORIGINALLY Freemasonry had no systematic degrees. It consisted simply of the initiation of the neophyte into its system and whosoever was initiated was a Mason, and as good as any other Mason. But in due time degrees arose. First, the Entered Apprentice was separated from the Master's degree (which is the essence of Masonry), then afterwards the Fellow Craft was introduced. Finally, during the course of the last century, the whole series of York, and the Scottish grades blossomed out into the beautiful and elaborate system which has become so popular in the world, and especially in America.

GR. MASTER WILLIAMS, of Delaware, says: "To me the Fraternity has ever been one of the green spots in life's desert, upon which I have delighted to look. Kingdoms, empires and republics have risen, flourished and decayed with age, since the advent of the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. While the innumerable institutions founded at different ages of the world for the amelioration of the mental, moral and physical condition of man have passed away, Masonry has silently pursued her course—a passive witness of political and religious conflicts that scattered ruin and desolation over the fairest fortunes of this fair globe. Her mission is one of peace; and although criticism, slander and envy have under every conceivable pretext, persecuted her under the banner of love, she has, in her silent march, protected by the sword of truth, maintained the conflict and has spread a zone of philanthropy about a world. My Brethren, let us cherish our Fraternity, guard it against all evil influences, and let us live up to the true principles of our Masonic profession, looking with confidence to the great light that has guided us through past ages."

THE trouble between the Grand Lodges of Masons in New York and Connecticut came up at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, at New Haven, on the 20th inst. Grand Master Barlow, in his report, lamented the severe and unjust edict of the New York Grand Lodge, by which 70,000 New York Masons and 15,000 Connecticut were placed at a perpetual distance, and all friendly relations severed. He went over the whole difficulty, and denied the charge made by the New York Grand Lodge that the Connecticut Grand Lodge had invaded the former's jurisdiction and terminated memberships in their Lodges without the New York Lodge agreeing. The only way out of the trouble suggested by the Grand Master was "to continue to hope and believe that a returning sense of justice and the hallowed remembrance of our former friendship may lead our sister Grand Lodge to quickly and cheerfully rescind said edict and accept our extended hand in friendship and brotherly love." A committee appointed a year ago to investigate the whole affair reported, but nothing was done beyond accepting the report and ordering it printed. Grand Chaplain John Anketell, of the Grand Council of R. and S. M., presented a memorial which suggested that the differences between the New York and Connecticut Grand Lodges be submitted to a board of arbitration, to be composed of the Grand Masters of the five adjacent jurisdictions of Canada, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The memorial was not adopted, and, after a long discussion, the Connecticut Grand Lodge left the whole matter substantially as it has been the past year.—*N. Y. Era.*

I. O. O. F.

THE number of persons who became Odd Fellows in 1880 is 34,834. Illinois gained 3,500, and Iowa 1,000.

ON Feb. 22d, Pima Lodge, No. 3, was instituted at Tucson, Arizona, by E. W. Champlin, S. D. G. Sire, assisted by A. Dere and E. W. Noyes, of California, and Wm. Giffin, with 20 charter members. Its first elective officers are: H. D. Corbett, N. G.; John Hart, V. G.; R. H. Choate, P. Sec'y; H. C. Kiesel, R. Sec'y; Wm. F. Scott, Treas. After institution and installation, six candidates were initiated and six applications received. No. 3 at the same time occupied the elegant hall which has just been completed for it in one of the wings of the Grand hotel. The Lodge-room has been fitted up in splendid style, and Pima Lodge, No. 3, commences life under the most favorable auspices. Many visiting brethren were present. During an informal meeting of the Lodge an elegant regalia was presented to Special Deputy Champlin, and an American flag with "I. O. O. F." upon it, presented to the Lodge by Mrs. R. H. Choate. A ball in the evening was one of the best attended and most successful reunions that has ever occurred in Tucson.

THE O. F. Hall Association are desirous of having the certificates of stock of the old Hall Association transferred, so that its affairs may be closed up, and the *new* speedily inaugurated in its stead. It is advised that the stock owned by encampments and Lodges stand in the name of an individual, as trustee, and all such bodies are, therefore, requested to legally notify the Secretary, Bro. C. T. Pidwell, of their desires. *Apropos* of this question: We would like to urge the speedy consideration of the building of a new and suitable hall for our Order in this city. It seems too bad that we should be divided up, and have to go outside for accommodation, when there is an abundance of means wherewith to supply entire convenience for all Odd Fellows at one locality. There never was a time in the history of San Francisco, or of the Order here, when a grand edifice dedicated to Odd Fellowship was in so much demand with such promise of liberal returns upon the investment. We sincerely hope the subject will be agitated in the proper spirit, to the end of speedy action in the procurement of a new hall.—*New Age.*

"THE primary object of Odd Fellowship is to ameliorate the condition of the human race. It seeks to attain this devout consummation by harmonizing man with his environments. It inculcates the practice of friendship, love and truth, as the most effectual means to solve this philosophic problem. But these words are mere abstractions—beautiful to contemplate, and grand in their potentiality, but they are beneficent only as they become a rule of action, and molder of human character. To make these virtues effective should be the ambition of every genuine Odd Fellow. This can be largely secured by the cultivation of the three flowers—Social Sunshine, Moral Appreciation and Mental Culture. The Lodge is the garden wherein these rare flowers should bloom like the 'rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley;' but alas! how often do they fall in their beauty, and wither beneath the chilling blasts of social frigidity?

"*Social Sunshine* is the life of the Lodge, and should be cultivated with assiduity; under its genial influences the associations of the Lodge become 'things of beauty and joys forever.' The only request of the old philosopher to Alexander was that the latter would stand out of his sunshine. No shadows should ever intercept the effulgent rays reflected from the active benevolence of Odd Fellowship. There are too many Alexanders in the Order. They cut off our sunlight. They have no words of cheer upon their lips, or sincerity in their hearts. They wrap themselves up in a pall, and cast a shadow wherever they go. Their grasp, as Sydney Smith said of Sir James McIntosh, belongs to the genius *mortmain*. This ought not to be. A true Odd Fellow carries his heart in his hand and imitates Tupper's nobleman.

> " 'For the finest in manners, as highest in rank
> It is *you* man, or you man, who stand
> Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
> A man with his heart in his hand.'

"*Moral Appreciation* is the sinews of the Order. Odd Fellowship is a beautiful system of morality, wherein truth is illustrated by the symbols. In order that the symbolism may be perfect, and the impression produced lasting, there must be an adequate appreciation, not only of the truth symbolized, but also of the means of symbolism. The want of a true apprehension of the figures employed, and the morals which they are designed to convey, too often illustrate the adage—'There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.' Members of the Order cannot be too earnestly enjoined to study the principles and tenants of the institution, that they may clearly perceive the moral significance thereof.

"*Mental Culture* is essential to the prosperity of Odd Fellowship. A higher plane of intellectuality cannot be too highly recommended to the fraternity. Why are the Lodges of California, Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania more prosperous than those of New York? Is it not because their general intelligence is higher? Are not their officers selected from the orators and statesmen of the land? It is no wonder that they succeed. There never was a period in the history of the Order when it needed intelligent men so much as it does now. The revised work marks a new epoch in Odd Fellowship. Diogenes went about with a lamp to find a man. The Order wants men of culture to fill its chairs and do its work. It is to be hoped that the brotherhood will see the necessity at this time of selecting the best men for office, that the new work may be successfully set in motion, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Order assured.

"In true social sunshine the feelings of the heart are commingled with the pleasures of the mind. Mental culture is appreciated by enjoyment, approved by reflection, increased by repetition and elevated by moral appreciation."—*J. R. Tresidder, P. G., in The Guide.*

Knights of Pythias.

A NEW Lodge of K. of P. will be instituted at San Rafael Saturday, March 19th, with 50 charter members.

THE Knights of Pythias of this State have accepted the invitation given them by the Knights of Nevada, and will pay a visit to Virginia City some time in August.

THE annual report of the Knights of Pythias Library Association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, has been issued. From the report of James Patterson, Librarian, we learn that 750 members are drawing books, having taken out 10,026 volumes during the year, an increase of 3,787 books over the previous year, and 7,897 over the two preceding year's circulation. The report of the Secretary, V. C. Post, shows that the receipts have been $762.70; disbursments, per Treasurer's report, George Cantus, $681, leaving balance and cash on hand, $81.70. The library is in a very prosperons condition. A special notice has been issued by the Library Committee requesting a donation of one book from each and every member of the Order. For the convenience of those wishing to donate, the following names and officers are given: James Patterson, Librarian, 913 Market street; C. W. Nevin (printing office), 532 Commercial street; W. H. Bodfish (law office), 712 Montgomery street; Martin S. Meyer (Law office), 330 Pine street; E. P. Fellows (with Howe & Hall), 408 Davis street. The object is worthy and should meet the encouragement of all Knights.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 16, K. of P. had one of their pleasant monthly socials on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d. An unusually large number of the members and visiting brothers were present. The following programme was given: Opening remarks, C. W. Nevin, C. C.; organ solo, C. S. Hoffman; song, "Widow Dunn," Charles Simon; recitation, H. Schaffner; Souvenirs of Myrtle Lodge, C. C. Gilmore; comic song, Wm. Daniels; "The Fleas," S. L. Simon. Each participant in the exercises received a hearty applause. Besides the above, a new feature in fraternal societies was given. In was a debate held between Bros. A. Hoffman and C. S. Haley, on the following subject: "*Resolved*, That *Fashion* has caused more *evil* than *good* to Mankind," the affirmative being taken by A. Hoffman, and the negative by C. S. Haley. The affirmative side of the question was very ably and ingeniously discussed by A. Hoffman, and was answered and argued against by his opponent, C. S. Haley, in such a manner that the umpires, though admitting the ableness of the arguments on both sides, were compelled to decide in the negative. These socials are held once a month in Myrtle Lodge on the last Tuesday of each month, and all brothers are most cordially invited to be present. This feature of closing with a debate on some interesting subject, bids fair to bring forth the latent talent in the Lodge, of which there seems to be considerable. The next subject to be discussed will be: "*Resolved*, That Napoleon Bonaparte was a greater man than George Washington," affirmative, J. L. Fields; negative, W. R. Watson.

Knights of Honor.

THERE have been only 100 deaths in the German-working Lodges in the U. S. from the date of organization to Oct. 8, 1879.

JOHN S. BUGBEE, P. D., was presented with a handsome gold chain by his brethren of Tancred, 1,927. Dr. L. O. Rogers made the presentation speech.

THE K. of H. have taken steps in the same direction as the Workmen in the establishment of a labor bureau. Yerba Buena has taken the initiative and at its request a number of Dictators met at Mutual Hall, Shiels' building March 5th.

AN amendment to the by-laws has recently been adopted by Tancred, 1,927; Friendship, 1,731, and Anchor, 2,366. It is in effect that a member's assessments shall be paid from the general fund if the brother allows himself to become delinquent, and the sum of 25 cents extra to be charged. A second assessment shall be paid out of the general fund, and he is charged 50 cents extra. He is then notified, and allowed 30 days in which to perfect his standing in the Lodge. This amendment has received the sanction of the majority of the Committee on Laws and Supervision.

ONE of the Lodges in this jurisdiction recently voted to do away with its by-laws. Upon the matter being presented to the Committee on Laws and Supervision, they held that a Lodge could not strike out its by-laws. The Lodge adopted a set of resolutions for the government of the Lodge. The Committee held that this was not legal, as it had not been read at two stated meetings, and was also contrary to the spirit of the Subordinate Lodge Constitution. By-laws can be amended, but for a Lodge to expunge them altogether, and govern itself by a set of resolutions, which can at any time be changed to suit the majority of the Lodge, could not be allowed.

A SOUTHERN correspondent of the *K. of H. Reporter* writes as follows on the subject of death benefits. It is quite lengthy, but will bear perusal. He says: I am glad to notice that my allusion to the subject of death benefits, and your answer under the above caption, have attracted considerable attention. As the question relates to the rights of all who are availing themselves of the benefits of our Order, it is necessarily an important one, and will bear further discussion. Whether or not there is a commercial value in our benefit certificates, and whether they may be made payable *as we may direct*, or must be limited exclusively to our immediate families, are points that ought to be clearly understood.

I hold that according to our constitution and charter and the question propounded in our petitions for membership—"In case of your death, to whom do you wish the benefit paid?"—the member may name any party or parties he pleases. The main intention of the Order, is of course, conspicuous and fully recognized. To provide for the families or dependents of our deceased members is the central idea, but that this is its limit cannot be shown either by our law or our usage.

Our Order was evidently intended for the benefit of the poor man by providing for him an easy method of securing at least a small inheritance for his widow and orphaned children in case of his untimely death, but, instead of enlisting them exclusively, hundreds of others have been attracted by its practical and sensible methods, and have joined it either as a prudential investment or for a variety of other reasons. Scores of men who do not need the institution as the poor man needs it, have joined it for the purpose of enlarging an inheritance already secured or in prospect. Had the Order offered its benefits only to families unprovided for, it would never have secured the vast array of substantial and prosperous men who to-day constitute so large a portion of its membership. To many of these the benefit of $2,000 is a mere trifle, and to many more it will be but a small supplement to the liberal accumulations acquired by other means and from other sources. Neither would it have enlisted those who are without families or other dependents. The very fact that we have many such members is conclusive evidence that our Order has not restricted its benefits solely to men having dependent families. On the contrary, it attracts all classes of men who join us from a variety of motives, and expect to obtain benefits for various uses. To the poor man who has a dependent family it stands as a refuge and an ark of safety. For him a tangible method is provided of obtaining an inheritance for his family which would otherwise be lacking. In his case the benefit is a Godsend to a family who might otherwise be left in poverty and want. But pecuniary benefits are attractive alike to all, and hence many have gone into this co-operative alliance as a mere business enterprise, and meet their obligations precisely as they would invest in stocks and bonds or deposit money in a savings bank.

One brother that I know of, who is worth $40,000 or $50,000, gave as a reason for joining the Knights of Honor and two or three similar institutions, that he wanted to provide ready money enough to pay the lawyers for squandering the balance of his estate. He is a lawyer himself, and has a "fellow feeling" for his craft. There are others who are so lacking in this particular kind of good will towards that profession that they are depending upon the same kind of ready money to keep the encumbered estates out of the hands of the lawyers.

There are many young men in our Order who have no families or dependents, who must necessarily place their endowments elsewhere. Some of these have made their benefits payable to friends, and others have left them subject to further direction, or have named some benevolent institution or enterprise as the beneficiary.

There is still another class of members who have joined us simply from motives of philanthropy and benevolence. After our great trial in 1878, scores of men became Knights of Honor for the sole purpose of lending their influence and their aid to an institution that had shown itself so practical and strong in relieving want and suffering in times of great public calamity. Such men having no need of the benefits for their own families, might prefer to aid some eleemosynary institution by this method, or, it may be, aid in maintaining some other widows and orphans besides their own. If we are to be confined to our own families in naming the beneficiaries of our Order, such men would be deprived of the privilege of doing a vast amount of good to others, and would have no incentive to join us.

Since then our membership is made up of so many classes of men who have joined us from so many different motives, it must necessarily follow that their bequests will also be various and perhaps should be. I do not suppose, and I did not intend to say that our Order would be or has been used to any great extent for speculative purposes, but only that I do not think that its benefits can be restricted to the narrow limits of the home circle. All that I propose to claim is that our constitution and charter, as at present worded, do not restrict the member to the appointment of any particular beneficiary, and that the beneficiary may be either a member of his family or any one else that he may see fitto name.

That our work has this latitude has already been shown in a number of instances, some of which I alluded to in my former article A member in the State bequeathed the benefits not only to the K. of H. but of the A. O. U. W. to two of the churches of the town in which he died a comparative stranger. Another left the benefit to an intimate friend, another member in Louisville had a part of his benefit expended in buying jewelry for two young ladies of his acquaintance, and gave the balance to a Commandery of Knights Templar of which he was a member. These members, perhaps, had family relatives (I know that two of them had) who would have been glad to get the money, but they were paid *as per direction*, all the same, and I do not believe that they could have been used otherwise in the face of a law that reads: "The sum of $2,000 shall be paid to his family, *or as he may direct.*"

Whether or not our benefits ought to be so restricted, is a question that I will not now attempt to discuss, though I doubt not that you and others will take pleasure in doing so.

THE Knights and Ladies of Honor, Aurora Lodge, 202, held a public musical and literary

reception in Shiels' building, on March 7th. The Hall was well filled and the evening pleasantly spent. The following was the programme: Introductory remarks, by the Protector, Mrs. Rapp; piano solo, Mrs. Ryhiner; recitation (selection), James C. Pennie, Jr.; piano duet, Misses Henrietta and Josephine Shuck; reading, "The City of the Living," Mr. H. Coad; quartette, "Will you come to Meet me Darling?" Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Day, Mr. Day and C. E. Baker; ballad, "Language of Flowers," Mrs. H. Glissman; reading, Mrs. H. K. Cummings; duet, "Go where the Nights are Sleeping," Mrs. Reese and Miss Watson; reading, "Persimmons and the Baby," Mrs. Helen Crocker; duet and encore, "How can I Leave Thee?" Mrs. Crocker and Mr. Baker; song and encore, "The Old Man," Prof. A. W. Bogart; solo, "O I have had Dreams," Mrs. Reese; closing anthem, "We are Parting Now," (by the audience).

YERBA BUENA LODGE, No. 1788, K. of H. invited its friends to the Lodge-room on February 28th. The programme consisted of literary and musical exercises, and as the following will show was quite varied in its character: *Part I.*—Piano solo, Miss Fairweather; song, "The White Squall," Mr. Fairweather; reading, Mr. Egleston; song, "The Newfoundland Dog," Mr. Bremner; duett, "Hear me Norma," Mesdames Wells and Hendry; reading, Mr. Bush; song, "Love's Request," Mr. Linklater; trio, "Mynheer Van Dunk," Messrs. Bremner, Fairweather and Bremner; reading, Mr. Hill; duett, Mrs. Wells and Mr. Bremner. *Part II.*—Organ symp'hy, Mr. Peirce; song, "The Lark now Leaves its watr'y Nest," Mr. Geo. St. J. Bremner; trio, "Scotch," Messrs. Bremner, Linklater and Bremner; song, "Non e ver," Mrs. Wells; reading, Mr. Ferguson; song, Mr. Cook; duett, "Love and War," Messrs Bremner; remarks, Mr. Thomas; song, (by request), Mr. Linklater; remarks, Mr. Thompson; solo, "Auld Lang Syne," Linklater and Bremner. The programme was carried out in fine style, and the whole affair reflected credit on the committee and upon the brethren of Yerba Buena.

American Legion of Honor.

COLEMAN COUNCIL, American Legion of Honor, was instituted at the Mission, March 3d, with 47 charter members.

FOUR new councils of the American Legion of Honor are in process of formation. Further information can be had of Bros. Haley and Rogers, 920 Market street.

SOME time ago, we heard that there was difficulty concerning the standing of Bro. Oliver in the American Legion of Honor. The following, taken from the *Journal* of the A. L. of H., will explain the matter fully:

DISTRESS CALL NO. 2.

H. G. Oliver, of Brooklyn, Cal., was a charter member of Union Council 168, A. L. of H., being admitted under the provisions of law 5 before his application had been approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, after which his application was submitted to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, who found it "irregular," and returned it. Owing to the carelessness of either the officers of the Council or the United States mail, the application was never returned to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

Under this state of circumstances, Companion Oliver was only an honorary member. He nevertheless held a commission as D. S. C., and instituted several Councils. A few months since he was taken sick and finally died. He undoubtedly believed that his family were entitled to $5,000. But under the peculiar circumstances the Supreme officers could not legally pay the benefit for the reason that he was not yet a beneficial member in good standing. Yet we must all admit that the Order is under moral and fraternal obligations to his family, who are now in needy circumstances.

With these facts before us, we felt called upon to make a distress call. All Councils and companions of the A. L. of H. are requested to contribute as liberally as circumstances will permit. The Secretaries of Councils will please read this notice in open Council, and give notice to the members of their several Councils as best they can. Contributions should be placed in the hands of the Treasurers of subordinate Councils, who should, in turn, forward them to Charles K. Darling, Supreme Treasurer, 15 Exchange street, Boston, Mass.; stating that the amount is a contribution to distress call No. 2.

Due credit will be given to each Council through the columns of the *Journal*. Hoping that the $5,000 may soon be placed in the hands of the deserving and distressed widow of our late companion, I remain truly and fraternally yours,

DARIUS WILSON,
Supreme Commander.

Order of Chosen Friends.

THE Order of Chosen Friends has organized a relief committee similar to that of the Workmen. It is expected, however, that it will be under the general jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

CONCORD COUNCIL, No. 2, Order of Chosen Friends, has addressed a communication to sister Lodges to petition the Supreme Council to grant them the privilege of forming a Grand State Council, as the membership of the Order is now over 2,000 in this State.

THE second entertainment and social of Golden Shore Council, Order of Chosen Friends, took place on Thursday evening, March 3d, in Laurel hall, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell street. The interest taken in it was evidenced from the fact that some 200 were not able to gain admission to their beautiful and spacious hall. On this occasion the committee of arrangements presented a programme of unusual merit to their numerous friends, and very fashionable audience. The following persons took part in the very excellent evening's entertainment: Opening address, Chief Councilor, J. H. Harney; piano solo, Samuel Fabian; song Miss Rebecca Levingston; recitation, S. S. Johnson; original poem by Mose Stern, composed expressly for this occasion on the Order of Chosen Friends, delivered by J. Rothchild; recitation, comic, Jabez Swan; song, Miss Eva Levingston; recitation, Miss Sarah Hosmer; instrumental trio, J. M. Rademaker, son and daughter; recitation, Maurice Mayer; song, Mrs. F. M. Ystas; Zither quartette, Sherrott, Feine, Jr., George and Doyle; song, Jos. F. Kingwell. The immensely large audience showed their appreciation of the very fine programme by encoring almost every number. The evening's entertainment concluded with a social dance wich lasted until about one o'clock in the morning. This Order is growing faster than any that has been started on this coast, and it is very evident from the interest taken in the Order, especially Golden Shore Council, that the next time they give their quarterly entertainment they will be compelled to secure a larger hall.—COM.

I. O. F.

Two new Courts will soon be established—one in this city and one in Petaluma. Court California, No. 1, meets at I. O. B. B. hall on the first and third Friday of each month.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Supreme Court at its session held in 1879 changed the name of the sovereign body from the "Most Worthy High Court of the World" to the "Supreme Court of the World" and its officers to correspond with the same, yet in many jurisdictions the law seems not generally understood. The following resolution embraces the enactment alluded to: "Titles of the Most Worthy High Court to be hereafter known and titled the "Supreme Court of the World," and the officers of the same to be hailed and known as Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Supreme Chief Ranger, Supreme Vice Chief Ranger, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, etc. Titles of the Right Worthy High Courts to be hereafter known as High Courts, the officers of the same to be styled Past High Chief Ranger, High Chief Ranger, High Vice Chief Ranger, High Secretary, High Treasurer, etc. In the subordinate ritual, strike out the word worthy where it prefaces the title of officers. Under the law, the following is the proper titles of all officers: Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Supreme Chief Ranger, Supreme Vice Chief Ranger, etc., and no "worthy" or "of the world" is to be appended thereto. In the States where High Courts exist the proper title of the legislative body is "High Court of——," (naming State) dropping the "R. W." as heretotore. The officers of these bodies are High Chief Ranger, High Vice Chief Ranger, etc. In the subordinate courts, under this law, brethren in addressing the Chief Ranger must drop the word "worthy" in all cases.—*Forester*.

U. O. A. D.

THE February number of *Der Erz-Druide* is at hand, laden with interesting Druidic matter. H. Freudenthal concludes his notes on "Stonehenge." He says: It seems tolerably clear that the true ancient name of Stonehenge is preserved by the neighboring town of Amesbury or Ambresbury, as it was formerly and properly called, being evidently so named from the temple in its vicinity. The Welsh bard, Cuhelin, calls Stonehenge the great sanctuary of the Dominion. Anuerin, in his song entitled "Gododin," calls it "The great stone fence of the common sanctuary." There are so many proofs that Stonehenge being a Druidical temple, that it seems remarkable that any antiquarians are not satisfied that this was the case. The best writers on the subject have taken this view, and Dr. Thurman, an eminent living authority, is of the same opinion. The proofs may be considered of two kinds: 1. The historical evidence afforded by early histories and other compositions, whether oral or written; and especially by the songs of the ancient Welsh bards. 2. The evidence afforded by the names of places, which show a connection of the Druids with megalithic structures. As the evidence of the first class is sufficiently adduced by passages from histories and by a description of a historical event relating to Stonehenge, which I will give further on, it will be only necessary at present to bring forward instances of the second kind of evidence.

The name of Druid is preserved in the modern surname of Drew or Drewe, which is common in the west part of England. Dreux, a city in France, is said to have been a seminary of the Druids, who appear to have had establishments something like our universities or colleges, or those schools of the "sons of the prophets" spoken of in Holy Scripture as existing at Bethel, Jericho, etc. Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, not far from Bristol, is understood to mean "the stone structure" of the Druids; Drewsteignton, in Devonshire, is supposed to mean the Druid's town on the Teign. I could recite many more of this class, but these will suffice.

Having endeavored to show that Stonehenge was a Druidical structure, I shall now give you a description of it. Stonehenge is considered to have been in existence as early as B. C. 300. The ancient stone temples in Britain were divided into three classes: 1. Those which were in the form of a serpent combined with a circle. 2. Those which were in the form of an alate circle, or circle with wings. 3. Those which were circular, without the addition of the serpent or wings. The temple at Abury was classed with the first kind, since it consisted originally of a double ring of stones still called the Hakpen (serpent's head), standing on Overton hill, from which a double row of stones, forming the neck of the serpent, is to be traced to a large circle of stones, containing within it two double circles of stones. From the large circle a double row of stones extends, forming the tail of the serpent. This form was, probably, a mythical and mystical representation of the deity, and did not denote the actual worship of the serpent itself. Dr. Stukeley gives the stone structure at Barrow, in Lincolnshire, by the Humber, as an instance of a temple in the form of an alate circle. Various combinations of the serpent, the wings and the circle, are found sculptured as emblems of the deity, on the imposts at Persepolis. Stonehenge is to be classed with the third kind. It may be considered as originally consisting mainly of two circles and two greater parts of ovals or ellipses, which may be thus described, beginning with the outermost circle:

1. A circle of about 300 ft. in circumference of 30 upright stones, averaging about 16 ft. in hight, and 18 ft. in circumference, with spaces between them of about 3½ ft., except at the entrance of the temple, where the space is wider. On these 30 uprights, 30 stones were placed horizontally, each having two mortised holes which fitted upon tenons that projected from the uprights. These horizontal stones touched each other, and so formed a continuous *corona* around the structure.

2. At a distance of rather more than 8 ft. from the outermost circle, another circle of 40 smaller stones without imposts, unwrought and rather irregular in shape. The two by the sides of the entrance were placed a little within the circle.

3. An oval, or, rather, the greater portion of an oval or ellipse, consisting of five great trilithons, or pairs of large upright stones, with imposts. As you stand with your back to the entrance, the first trilithon to the left is 16 ft. 3 inches high, the next on the same side, 17 ft. 2 inches, and the central one in front, 21 ft. 6 inches.

4. Within the outer oval another oval or ellipse, consisting of 19 stones. These stones were smoother, taller and more pyramidal in shape than those of the inner circle, and the one which is now touched by the great leaning stone is grooved. Within this smaller oval lies the flat *altar stone*, about 15 ft. in length, and about 20 inches or a cubit 20 4-5 inches thick, with its sides parallel to the great central trilithon and its ends toward the next great trilithons on either side.

The temple was surrounded by a vallum, or mound, with a trench on the outside. The circumference of the trench is 369 yards. The vallum is about 100 ft. from the outer circle of stones. At the edge of this trench, and in a line with the middle of the great center trilithon, altar stone and entrance, is the flat stone called the slaughter-stone, and in the same line at about 100 ft. more outside the vallum is the solitary upright, or, rather, inclining stone called the Bowing Stone, or Friar's Heel. There are also at the edge of the vallum, two stones, one on each side of the temple, and two depressions in the turf, which are also one on each side of the structure and at the edge of the vellum. It is most probable that the inner circle and oval were constructed at the same time as the outer ones, but that they more particularly represented the religion which was distinctively Cymric, while the outer circle and oval represented the religious worship which was derived from the Phœnicians.

Stonehenge, although consisting of two circles and two ovals, may be said really to consist of only two parts, a double circle and a double oval, the inner row of each was probably the most sacred; the outer row perhaps mainly serving as the screen or fence of the inner. We have the testimony of the Welsh bards to the fact that the oval was the sacred cell of Keridwen or Ked; and that in this cell a fire was constantly kept burning. The double circle was apparently sacred to the Cymric Deity named Hu, a name perhaps akin to the Hebrew pronoun Hu, signifying "He," or, "He himself." The oval or egg shape of the cell is probably emblematical of the great reproductive power in nature, and is typical of Ceridwen, the goddess of terrestrial reproduction; also, perhaps, of the moon, which is still thought by many to exercise great influence on the growth of plants, favorable or prejudicial, as she is growing or waning; and of the Ark, which contained the individuals, whereby the earth was to be replenished. If the inner oval consisted of 19 stones, as is generally supposed, it may have had some reference to the lunar cycle of 19 years, at the end of which time the new and full moons fall again on the same days of the month. That the number of uprights of the outer circle was 30, seems highly probable; for the diameter of the temple, *i. e.* 100 ft., gives, when multiplied by 3.14, 314 ft. for the circumference, a measurement closely corresponding with the product of 30 multiplied by 10½ ft. equals 315 ft.; the number 10½ being made up of 7 ft., which is the average breadth of one of the uprights, and 3½ ft., which is the average width of one of the intervals of the outer circle. It may also be conjectured that if the stones of the inner oval were 19 in number, and represented the lunar cycle of 19 years, the stones of the inner circle, if the corresponding idea was followed out, might have been 28 in number, and represented the solar cycle of 28 years; the nature of which cycle may be in part understood by observing that on whichever day of the week the 29th day of February falls in any leap year, it will not fall on that day of the week again, until after 28 years. Having described the temple in its supposed original state, its present condition will be best appreciated by showing how much of the original circles and ovals have been overthrown or subtracted.

Of the outer circle of 30 upright *Sarsen* stones there remain standing 17. Of the 30 imposts of this circle 6 remain in position, including the impost over the entrance, and one on each side of it, which altogether give a good idea of the original continuity of the imposts, which formed a kind of *corona* around the structure. There are 16 pieces of Sarsen stone lying on the ground, which apparently belonged to this outer circle.

Of the inner circle of syenite stones there are 7 standing, 2 being much diminished. Between the inner circle and the outer oval there are 9 pieces of syenite stone broken off or overthrown, of which most, if not all, seem to have belonged to the inner circle. Of the outer oval of great Sarsen stones there are 6 standing, and of the imposts two remain in position, viz., those of the 2 triliths on the right hand of one standing on the altar stone and facing the entrance. On the ground are 13 Sarsen stones, either whole or fragmentary, which belonged to this outer oval. With regard to this oval, it is remarkable that the fallen right-hand stone of the great middle trilith, on the left hand, as seen from the altar stone by one facing the entrance, instead of lying with their bases close to the cavities in which they stood, appear to have been jerked, or to have slid, a considerable distance backward; but the fallen stone of the great middle trilith most so. This, it seems, can only be accounted for by supposing that each of these stones in falling impinged upon one or two of the upright stones of the inner oval, which impact would cause the great falling stones partly to be jerked and partly to slide backward. Another singular circumstance is, that the stone of the middle trilith, which still remains standing, preserves its position, although it is inclined at a considerable angle from the perpendicular.

Of the inner ovel of syenite stones, 6 are standing. On the ground are 4 pieces of syenite stone which belonged to this oval. The altar stone is reckoned with these, but it is of a finer quality, being a fine calcareous sandstone.

We may get an idea of the magnitude of the temple, and the great labor it cost to build it, if we consider the size and weight of the stones. Dr. Maton weighed a cubic inch of the Sarsen stone and found it 1 oz. 6 pennyweights in weight. Thence he calculated the weight of the entire trilithon that fell in 1797 to be nearly 70 tons. The imposts being 11 tons, the supports would be nearly 30 tons each. We learn in Physics that the momentary draft power of a horse is 700 pounds as a mean, thus it would appear that it would take about 96 horses to lift momentarily from the earth, by means of ropes or chains passing over pulleys, a block of stone weighing 30 tons, and about a quarter or little more, of the same number to put it in motion on a smooth and level surface; we may conclude that some intermediate number would be required to draw it, and may, perhaps, assume that the mean number, 60, would be requisite to draw it over ground of average steepness and roughness. And since the power of a horse is about equal to that of 6 or 7 men, it would take from 360 to 420 men to draw it. On a good road, and on wheels, a horse could draw a load of from 25 to 30 cwt. As men would pull more uniformly and better in concert than horses, it is likely that the moving of the great Sarsen stone of Stonhenge was effected by men.

As to the implements with which the stones were worked, it is the opinion of an eminent authority on this subject, that stone implements are more capable of doing the work than bronze. The stones of which Stonehenge is constructed are exceedingly hard, and it may be questioned whether a bronze implement could have wrought them, while, at the same time, the comparative rudeness of the work would seem to prove that if they were wrought by iron implements it must have been when the metal was in a very unimproved state. Before I conclude I must explain the words Sarsen and Syenite.

It is conjectured that "Sarsen" means "Saracen," and that it is only the corrupted pronunciation of the word by the country people, who, it is said, imagined the Saracens venerated such stones. It is possible the name Sarsen may have been derived from "Sarse," a fine sieve, and hence Sarsen, finely sifted, and that the name was given them on account of their seeming to be composed of fine sand.

Syenite, so called from Syene, in Egypt, is described as a rock composed of quartz, hornblende and mica. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of fieldspar. Mr. Higgins, the author of Celtic Druids, says that he broke off a small piece of one of the stones of the inner oval, which he got polished and submitted to one of the first geologists in London; who, on seeing it, without having the least suspicion whence it came from, said that it looked like an African stone, but if it were British, he thought it must have come from Anglesey. It is indeed not unlikely that most of the stones classed as Syenite were brought from the Isle of Anglesey, which was a noted Druidic station.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

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Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, not appointed; No. 5, Wm B Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H A. Oliver. Lassen W. H Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo H. Bowman. Merced—Dr H. N. Rucker Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J W. Hostetler. Nevada—O. E. Mulloy. Placer Chas. Campbell, A. H Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter.—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Norther.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Woelffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. Burrall.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlip.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bige.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D. Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Sunday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. W. F. Waite.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday S. M. Augustine.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday* Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SALINAS. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrome
49—SUISUN. Geo. A. Gillespie.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1s. & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward We lle.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57 LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. R. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C Plunket	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis Berhle.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, Druid's hall, Sutter st.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L Hathaway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83 LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. M. Kirsch.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grbin.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. Underwood.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siepkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. E. L. Crawford.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONVILLE. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEVILLE. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. F. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. F. Stewart.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHTS. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
149—CACHE CREEK. Loren W. Hillekker.	Madison, Yolo Co.	Abraham Haines.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. M Ller.
152—CASTORIA. D Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Wednesday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Frank Suling.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Salone.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. F. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. Ennis.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. Duncombe.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burke.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	M nday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gomes.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichan.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klein.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tue day. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOQA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Los Banos, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stumock.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy st.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	Druid's Hall.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Liens.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G W Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE H W Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W Wood.	Winnemucca. Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G Rc'ver.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O, S. Recr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass, S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

Official Recommendations.

From Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Jordan's Annual Address, 1880.]

During the past year I have received large assistance in my work from the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and *Workman* [consolidated with the WATCHMAN.—EDS.], and common courtesy would require that in this communication I should recognize the aid thus received by favorably commending these journals to the consideration of our brotherhood. The value of assistance in communicating information to the membership and introducing our cause to the people of the State, it would be difficult to compute. On all occasions when I have desired the use of their columns for official communication they have been tendered me without cost, either to myself or this Grand Lodge, and I would suggest that as a recognition of these services you authorize the Grand Master and Grand Recorder, in future, to publish such of their official communications as they may desire in the columns of these periodicals, paying therefor a reasonable compensation. This should be done without creating any official organ or assuming any responsibility for other matter than that appearing over the signature of the Grand officers.

[From Grand Master Workman Clay W. Taylor's Annual Address, 1881.]

It is meet and proper that the untiring and never-ceasing efforts of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN should not be overlooked or forgotten. Its proprietors have spared no time or expense in their devotion to the welfare of our fraternity, and the WATCHMAN is to-day one of the best fraternal journals in the land advocating the interests of the A. O. U. W. Its leading articles are copied in every journal connected with our Order, and for its faithful devotion to our interests, it merits, and should receive, our cordial support.

[From Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Barnes, 1881.]

With a full knowledge of the ability and enterprise of the conductors of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, with a realization of its value and usefulness, not only to our Order at large, but to individual members, I unhesitatingly recommend it to the practical and unanimous patronage of our Order in California.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

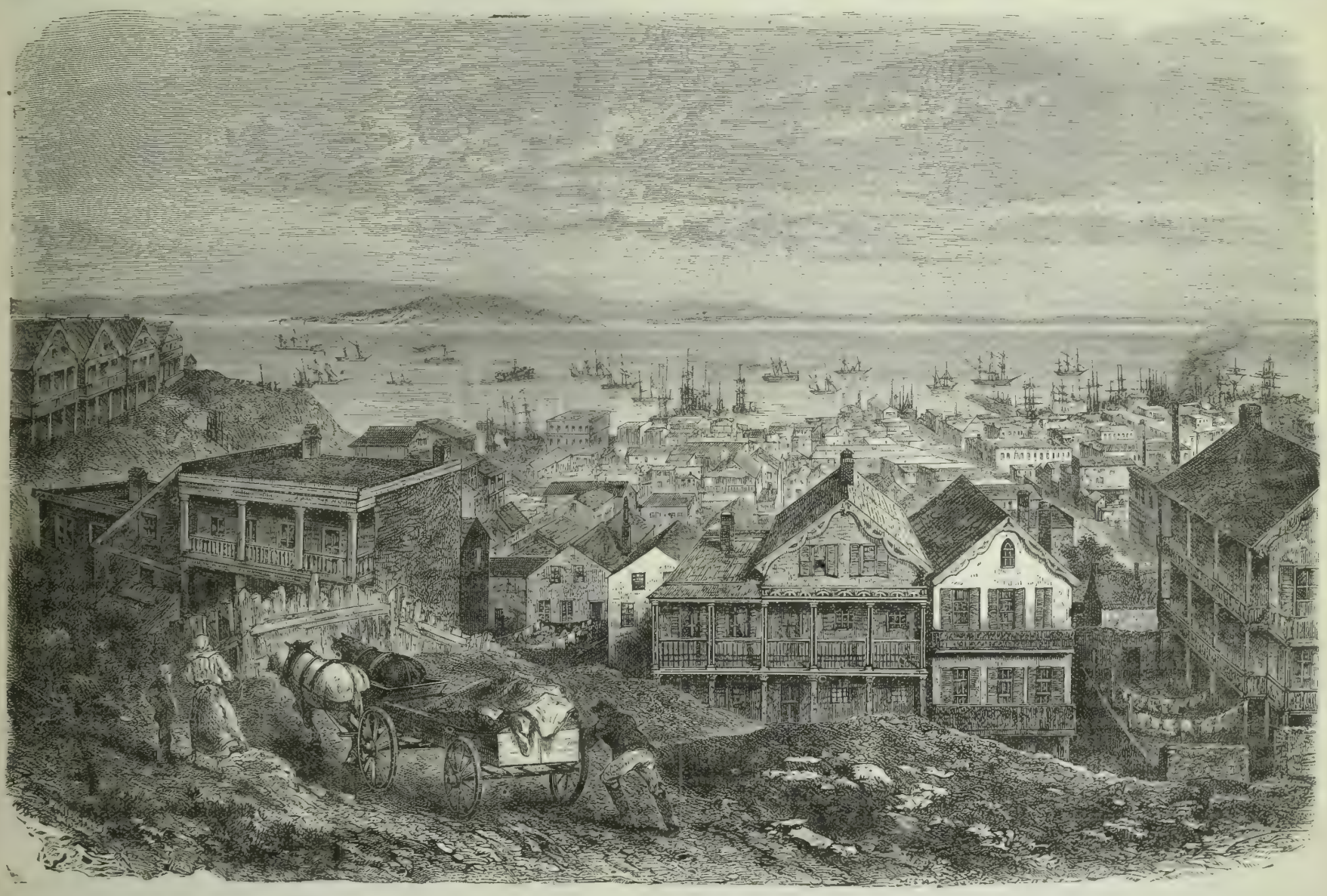
THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.—A. J. Lineback, of Calistoga, writes: I have used a six lb. box of imperial egg food. I have about 250 hens, and when I began to feed it they were looking badly, and their combs were pale. Now their combs are a bright red, the fowls look hearty and healthy and have commenced to lay. I think it is an excellent preparation.

WE will sell for the next 60 days at our wholesale and retail hardware store, No. 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace hotel, builders' materials, carpenters' tools, brushes, fine cutlery, parlor rifles, air guns and everything in our line at lower rates than ever. Call and examine my new stock and be convinced. Frank P. Latson, proprietor, was formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.

A Glimpse of San Francisco Bay.

We give upon this page an engraving of such a glimpse of San Francisco bay as one might gain by standing on the crest of Telegraph hill and looking toward the city of Oakland. There is but a small portion of the bay included in the view, for San Francisco bay is a grand sheet of water, stretching from north to south about 60 miles, and having an area of 480 square miles. And yet our view includes some of the points of chief interest in connection with our commerce and passenger traffic. The outgoing and incoming ships which are seen are plying upon the channel which constitutes the harbor proper. Within the area embraced in the view the wheat fleet anchors, and across this water ply the steamers which go up and down the coast and across the Pacific ocean. The large island a little to the left of the center of the picture is Goat island, which won national fame by the congressional contention of which it was the bone, several years ago. Just to the right of Goat island and about a mile to the eastward are the wharves of the Central Pacific railway, where the hosts of travelers from the interior and the East take to the ferry boats to reach San Francisco. From these wharves also come to the city the thousands of people who find homes in Oakland and her sister cities on the east shore of the bay. At this point also is the solid pier, about two miles long, just finished, and upon which new ferry buildings will soon be erected, and this solid structure will soon bear the traffic which now goes over the old arrangement of piles and planks. Farther to the right lies the entrance to San Antonio creek, the avenue of travel lying between parallel sea walls a little more than two miles in length. This gives another means of access to Oakland and to Alameda, another beautiful city lying in the offing at the extreme right of the engraving. To the left of Goat island and nestling under the distant hills beyond the water, lies Berkeley with its State University and asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind. From the center of the engraving to the right the bay stretches southward about 30 miles between the counties of Alameda and San Mateo; and to the left, the bay extends northward nearly the same distance, its waters laving the shores of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano and Contra Costa counties.



VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY LOOKING TOWARD OAKLAND FROM TELEGRAPH HILL.

A CHURCH in a country village recently circulated a paper among the congregation asking for contributions "for the purpose of paying the organist and a boy to blow the same."

WHICH would you rather have, a $5 gold piece or a $5 note? A $5 note, because you can double it when you put it in your pocket, and find i creases when you take it out again.

Home Manufactures and Interest.

We notice a disposition on the part of many newspapers to draw doleful conclusions because a certain capitalist, long a resident of this State, has bought property valued at $1,500,000 in New York city. They deplore the loss to the city of San Francisco and the State of California of so great a capitalist, and think that because he and a few others like him have left, the whole business of the coast is going to perdition.

It is now pretty generally agreed that the absence of this class of capitalists from business circles will not injure California—that they are nothing more than money lenders on a large scale. Their names are not connected with any great home industry or any manufacturing enterprise, as the founders or as the patrons. What money of theirs was put in such enterprises was independent of the enterprises themselves. They did not take the chances of failure or success. Their money is secured and is safe in any event. In fact, this class of men are those who lent their money—on good security—to men who had enterprise and no money, as they had money and no enterprise. So far and no farther did they aid the home industries of the city and State in which they made their magnificent fortunes.

We could not compete in manufacturing with other communities East, simply because there the capitalist was willing to take a return from the profit of the enterprise itself, while here the capitalist must get his enormous interest first, and would take no risks in the venture. In addition to fair profits, the industry, whatever it might be, has had to pay heavy rates of interest, and few enterprises of any magnitude could pay double profits.

We maintain that, in view of our natural resources, should this class of "capitalist" disappear entirely, their places will be better filled by men whose ideas can rise above cent. per cent., and who can entertain a proposition without the whole scope of their intellect being clogged and burdened with the momentous question—"what security can you give?"

The opinion is freely expressed that it is due greatly to this class of men that California is now a laggard in the onward march of home improvement and industrial progress; that she sees her raw products depart from her shores to be returned to her manufactured, and, with fourfold value, distributed to her citizens; that she has a population with far too large a proportion of unskilled laborers; that her home enterprises are few and her natural advantages overlooked. These men, who count their fortunes by tens of millions, have waxed fat by inanition. They have remained idle while others worked for them. No single step of progress has been due to them, but rather they have clogged the wheels and barred the way with that greatest of all commercial obstacles—high interest.

Better that they should go with their millions than to stay here and increase their store at the expense of still greater delay in our advancement toward that period when our home manufactures will give employment to as many more people as there are here. We have no sympathy with those who feel that in the going of any one of this class of men, the State or community is a loser. There will always be plenty of money lenders in California, and the absence of a few of them will do no great or lasting harm.

Saleswomen vs. Salesmen.

As perhaps you know, dear to the female heart, is the latest style. Even a plain country woman does not wish to be always behind the times; so once in a while, when the crop is good, when the hens lay well, and eggs bring a good price, and turkeys are high, I venture to your grand city for an outing.

I go down to some of the big stores, and how is it? Do the clerks stare at me? Do they make game of my hat? Are they quite shocked at my dress? If they are they don't say so. They hop and skip and jump about, they pull down and unfold and spread out, as if I were Mrs. Nob Hill herself.

But just go up stairs with me into some of the rooms where ladies are employed. As I open the noiseless door on the heavy carpets, they look up. One glance is sufficient. From the country! They see it at once. They read it in every article I wear. Very well. I stand a few moments waiting, then some one saunters up to learn what I want. Perhaps it is a cloak. I explain that I wish such and such a style. "Really that is quite out of date. We do not keep them now. No one wears them; these are so much more stylish;" and she slips into a garment, and walks up and down before the long mirror that you may see how well she looks in it. Quite true, but I wouldn't. If still I insist in my preference, she finds one of that kind; I can take it or leave it; she is not going to pull over a lot of cloaks to please an old woman from the country.

Foolish girl! Do you not know that such a one is more apt to purchase? Do you not know that because of the shortness of her stay she must not waste her hours in simply looking; but that she really wishes he ar.icle called for? Do you not know that if you would succeed you must make your services of value to your employer?

So I turn away, and find another cloak store, where the clerks are men. They find out what I want. At once they fall in with my ideas. They praise that particular style, and if it don't fit, if the sleeves are too short or too long, if there is too much trimming, or not enough, they find another and another, until I am suited.

Oh, girls, girls! When will you learn that if you would have business opportunities open to you that you must fit yourself for them? Do not complain that men take the places which belong to you. When employers find that you can make more sales than men can, you will surely have the opportunity.—*Mrs. R. in Rural Press.*

Historical Prize Essay.

Dr. Walter Lindley, of the Board of Education of Los Angeles, and a prominent member of the A. O. U. W. in Los Angeles, offers two prizes for essays entitled "A History of the Public Schools of Los Angeles." The first prize is a copy of the last edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; the second prize is a copy of J. G. Holland's complete poetical works. Competition open to all members of the senior class of the Los Angeles High School. The object to be kept in view in preparing the essay shall be to give, first, the dates and some account of the establishment of public schools in Los Angeles; second, the names of principals, teachers in the High School, superintendents and school officers, with the dates during which each served; third, the manner by which the funds have been and are at present raised to support our public schools; fourth, the length of time required for the average child to commence in our primary department and graduate from our High School, and the time said pupil would be in each grade; fifth, any other information pertaining to the subject that the writer may think of interest.

The essay when printed shall not occupy more than three or less than one and one-half columns in the Los Angeles *Evening Express*. Each competitor must select some number, word or motto by which to distinguish his essay, which shall be written at the top of the first page. The essay shall be sealed in an envelop without the name of the writer. The name of the author, together with the motto, word or number, shall be written on a card and sealed in another envelope. Both of these envelopes shall be handed to Mrs. C. B. Jones, City Superintendent, by the 15th of May, 1881. The superintendent shall immediately hand the envelopes containing the essays to the Committee on Award. After said committee shall have decided on the comparative merits of the essays the superintendent will give them the envelopes containing the names of the authors. The names of the successful competitors shall be announced and prizes awarded on the evening of the graduation exercises of the High School.

Points of merit: 1. Accuracy and fullness of historical statements; 2. Grammar; 3. Rhetoric; 4. Orthography; 5. Penmanship.

Committee of Award—Frank A. Gibson, D. M. Berry, M. Kremer.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

San Francisco, - March 15, 1881.

Be Steadfast.

It is becoming a matter of frequent occurrence that some person dies who once belonged to the Workmen, but carelessly allowed his standing to become impaired, and naturally enough it is almost invariably the case that the family of such person is left in utter destitution. Very few prudent and careful men have so little regard for their families that once they find so easy a way to protect them as is furnished by the A. O. U. W., will neglect the means to secure so desirable an end. Indeed, it seems strange that under ordinary circumstances every one will do it. But the world is filled with all sorts of people who do all sorts of queer and absurd things, and until human nature changes we may expect in the future what has been in the past, and yet we do not feel that our duty to our common humanity would be fully performed did we fail to urge over and over again that every man who can, should join the Workmen and join for life. The cost of maintaining membership is so little that a man must be very poor indeed who cannot afford it. Seven cents a day will fully cover the expenditure—less than the indulgence of one daily cigar or two glasses of beer; less than the annual taxes on $2,000 worth of real property, to say nothing of interest on money invested, insurance, repairs, etc. How grateful we would be to the benefactor who should generously donate to us a house and lot worth $2,000. How carefully we would look after it and keep it free from tax leins, mortgages, and all other incumbrances if such were the conditions precedent for maintaining title. Why then should something better, safer and less costly by far, be neglected. Think of this, ye heedless ones, and hold fast to that which is good. Don't let so important a matter be left wholly to others to look after either, but look after it yourself. Go to the Lodge and pay your dues and assessments in person; and not only do this, but stay and join in those proceedings without which our beneficent Order would crumble to ashes in a day.

THERE never has been in the history of our Order when there was so large an increase of membership as at the present time. This growth is not made in the formation of new Lodges, or in any particular Lodge, but seems to be a general advance along the whole line, both country and city. One very favorable feature connected therewith is the large percentage of young men. In several instances we notice that young men just attaining their majority have joined a Lodge of which their father had been a member for years.

Put up the Safeguards.

The bane of most societies is a too frequent change in the laws by which they are governed, thus begetting a suspicion of instability and unreliability. Especially is this true in relation to changes in the fundamental laws, as embodied in their Constitutions. Hence, it has become a general practice to provide in these instruments against easy alteration. A two-third's vote of the representative body is usually required to sanction any alterations or amendment; but in many cases even this is not a sufficient safeguard against unprofitable and disastrous changes. When a society is new and occupies a field before untried, frequent and radical changes in its governmental machinery are almost invariably necessary, for man was not endowed by the Creator with wisdom sufficient to do any perfect work on the first effort. Everything, almost, must be learned in the dear school of experience. In such cases the two-thirds rule seems as wise as any that can be adopted. But when experience has proven a general plan of government successful, common prudence dictates that it be put beyond the power of even two-thirds of a body to change.

Time was when the A. O. U. W. appeared but a hopeless venture in a new and untrodden field. With no precedent to guide and no great mind to direct, it appears strange, indeed, that it should ever have become the grand success it has. During its years of progress, having to force its way along the pathway of experiment, its laws, of necessity, had to be made easy of alteration; but the society may now be safely said to have gone by the period of experiment. What now is most needed is to be assured of permanency of laws. To secure this, the Supreme Lodge, at its next session, should set the example by providing that no alteration or amendment to the Constitution or General Laws of the Order, passed in the future by that body, shall become operative till ratified by at least two-thirds of the Grand Lodges. This is desirable not only for the purpose before stated, but also to ensure such changes only as will meet with the approval of a large majority of the brotherhood. A law that does not meet with popular approval had better never be passed, for such a law will not be faithfully executed, and tends directly to bring all laws into contempt. Though the Supreme Lodge legislate ever so wisely, there will always be plenty to indulge in grumblings or unfriendly criticism, if nothing worse. All this can in the future be avoided by such a measure as is here proposed. Heretofore our steps seem to have been guided almost by inspiration. Let us now make sure that the glorious temple which has been reared beneath our hands be not left at the mercy of the destroyer.

AN exchange says: The secret of California's success lies in the fact that her membership is made up of such material as has given the Order a place high in public esteem, men among whom there are not only harmonious action and a unity of purpose, but also an intensity of enthusiasm. This beautiful star of the west beams with the greatest brilliancy of any in our constellation. May it ever increase. [It can also be said that another reason for our success is that we have been fortunate in securing for Grand Lodge officers men of talent, tact and foresight, and thoroughly imbued with the interest of the Order.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

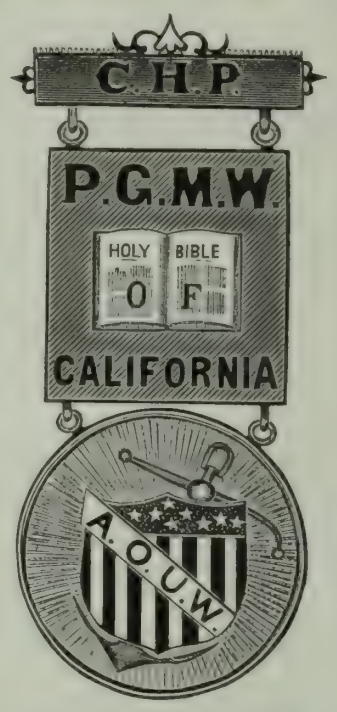
SISTER JULIA MORRIS, P. W. Sister of Honor of Silver Spray, No. 3, was married to S. Cohn, Esq., on Sunday, March 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 610 Grove St. The service was performed by Rabbi Vidaver. Sixty couple sat down to the feast that was recherche in every respect. Bro. Morris, father of the bride, is a member of Magnolia Lodge of Workmen, as also of Silver Spray.

MRS. E. J. BUTLER, of Eureka, Nev., took the Degree of Honor of Silver Spray, No. 3, Feb. 28th. Mrs. Butler intends to start a Lodge of Degree of Honor in Eureka. Her husband, Bro. E. J. Butler, is Financier of Alpha, No. 1. We hear that this Lodge has nearly 100 members, and is prospering finely.

THE January number of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN was a particularly excellent one. Containing a large quantity of choice reading matter, embellished with well-executed illustrations, it yet set before its readers a great deal of the news of the Order. We congratulate our contemporary on its success.—*Missouri Overseer.*

The Souvenir Presented to Bro. Taylor.

We will redeem a promise made the readers of the WATCHMAN, in a late issue by presenting, this week, an engraving of the elegant badge presented to Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W., at the reception lately given to the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. in this city. Our engraving, made from a photograph of the original, is slightly less in size than the badge, though in all respects is a faithful representation of that magnificent jewel. The uppermost portion of the engraving shows a solid gold pin for fastening the badge to the coat. This pin is oblong in shape, and upon its face there appears, in relief, the letters "C. H. P." Below this is suspended a square field, with an enameled border in purple. Upon the upper and lower borders, respectively, there are inscribed, in raised letters, "P. G. M. W," and "CALIFORNIA." In the center of the field is represented the open volume of Holy Writ, bearing the words "Holy Bible, O. F." Below this hangs a solid gold medal, done in relief, containing, on its obverse, the American shield, the stars of which are diamonds, an anchor, and the legend, A. O. U. W.; the whole surrounded by a system of rays, also in relief.



Outline of Badge Presented Clay. W. Taylor.

The reverse side of the badge, not shown in the engraving, contains the inscription, "Clay Webster Taylor, Feb. 3d, 1881; C. H. P., P. G. M. W. of California, A. O. U. W."

This beautiful specimen of the jeweler's and engraver's handiwork was made at the establishment of W. K. Vanderslice & Co., No. 136 Sutter street.

The badge is superb in all its appointments, and aside from the interest of the noble Order which it represents, it is a just tribute to the skill of our local craftsmen in all that so essentially appertains to the fine arts.

H. H. PALMER, Grand Recorder of Illinois, has sent us his report for the past year. There have been 14 assessments during the year; 47 death losses of $2,000 each have been paid to beneficiaries. The receipts of the office have been as follows: Beneficiary fund, $95,191.35; general fund, $12,287.01. Nineteen hundred beneficiary certificates were issued during the year, while 28 certificates have been refused by the Grand Master.

THE Relief Committee, by resolution, have appointed the following brothers to be known as the Employment Committee: C. C. Gilmore, Chairman, 11 and 13 Beale; H. S. Dearborn, 605 Linden avenue; G. W. Lamont, 15 Second avenue; J. D. Nield, room 9, 326 Montgomery; A. V. Thompson, 209 Fair Oak street.

ONE of the Lodges in the East has had cabinet-size photographs taken of all their officers, past and present, and had them framed and hung upon the walls of the Lodge-room.

VALLEY, No. 30, will celebrate its anniversary by a grand ball at Union hall, on April 8th. As in the past, we may expect a very enjoyable affair.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

A GREAT number of orders for rituals remain unfilled for the reason that no rituals are on hand to fill them. In a few days a fresh supply is expected.

A MEMBER suspended from the Order should not be reported as *expelled*. Expulsion only results as a penalty on conviction for some offense under the laws of the Order.

OUR Lodges should bear in mind that when a member has left us and joined *another jurisdiction* the money he leaves behind in the beneficiary fund should not be forwarded to the Lodge he joins but sent to the Grand Recorder of this jurisdiction instead.

WHENEVER a member who stands temporarily suspended desires reinstatment he should be required to pay not only those assessments which have become delinquent but also any others which may be pending in the Lodge and not delinquent. Frequently members are reinstated and suspended on the same evening. This should not be allowed.

EVERY Lodge should have a copy of Robert's Rules of Order, and very few by-laws. About half a dozen sections is all that a Lodge really needs in the way of special laws, the constitution being sufficiently comprehensive to meet nearly every case that cannot as well be disposed of by resolution as in any other manner, and then in such case if a change be needed the approval of the committee on Laws and Supervisions would not be required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the direction repeated every month on assessment notices sent to Lodges, more than half the money orders received at this office are made payable at the San Francisco office, instead of "Station B., San Francisco." So far as our convenience is concerned they might about as well be made payable in Oakland. Patience has ceased to be a virtue. Hereafter officers remitting orders payable on the wrong office may expect to see them returned for correction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the instructions of the Grand Master many remittances continue to be made without the required remittance report accompanying. I am compelled to insist on these reports before giving credit for moneys received, for I *must* have them as vouchers for the cash entries on my books. It is not left a matter of choice with this office. So please don't send any money without the remittance report at the same time, and *in the same package.*

WE have made an arrangement with Wells, Fargo & Co., by which the great bulk of our matter will go through to its destination by express. On supplies ordered from this office the cost of transportation will be paid by the Grand Lodge and charged into the price of the articles furnished. This will make quite a saving, not only to the Grand Lodge but to the subordinate Lodges also, and especially as hereafter all papers on which there is any writing except mere direction will be charged first-class rates if passing through the mails.

FROM the number reported as having been granted *final* cards, where *clearance* cards are meant, I am forced to conclude that very many Recorders do not read the WATCHMAN or reading do not profit thereby. A final card severs a member's connection with the Order *altogether*, while a clearance card merely gives the privilege to join some other Lodge within the time specified by the card. We have no traveling cards nor use for any, as any one possessed of the semi-annual pass-word and the signs, can visit any Lodge of the Order no matter where located.

THE following letter from the Treasurer of the committee having in charge the excursion of the Alameda county Lodges to San Jose, speaks for itself:

"SAN FRANCISCO, February 16, 1881.

H. G. PRATT, GRAND RECORDER.—*Dear Sir and Brother:*—Enclosed please find $15 for the Upchurch fund, being balance on hand after paying expenses of the excursion of the A. O. U. W. to San Jose. By order of the committee.

H. L. FARRIER, Treas. of Com."

The total contribution of this jurisdiction now amounts to $909.70 and should be $1,000.

If those Lodges which have not yet contributed would do so the amount needed would be fully realized.

It is with much pleasure in this connection that I am able to lay the following letter from Bro. Upchurch before the readers of the WATCHMAN:

"SEDALIA, Mo., February 21, 1881.

H. G. PRATT, GRAND RECORDER.—*Dear Sir and Bro:*—I send you to-day by mail my photo. as a small token of my appreciation of your kind interest in my behalf.

I also wish to return my humble thanks to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge for their kind remembrance as expressed in telegram of the 2d inst., and through you I wish to return my humble gratitude to the members generally for their kind and liberal contributions to the Upchurch fund. It would afford me great pleasure to meet and thank them personally, but as that is out of the question I trust that they will accept this as an expression of my appreciation of their noble efforts in creating a fund to relieve me in my declining years. I can assure you that such kindness has made an impression on my heart that can never be erased. May the great Supreme Master Workman above bless and abundantly prosper you both as an Order and as individuals. Fraternally yours in C. H. and P.

J. J. UPCHURCH."

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN,
A. O. U. W. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 28, 1881.

H. G. PRATT, GRAND RECORDER.—*Dear Sir and Brother:*—It is very evident that Lodges do not fully comprehend the law in relation to the payment to the Grand Recorder, of back beneficiary assessments, and that many of them have in their treasuries amounts of moneys which should be in the treasury of the Grand Lodge. You will therefore prepare a plain and concise statement of the law upon the subject, and send it to the subordinate Lodges, together with a request that their books be properly examined in this particular, and that all surplus moneys in said beneficiary fund from this cause, be forwarded to you, to be used toward the payment of losses by death in this jurisdiction.

Fraternally yours, in C. H. and P.

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W.

OFFICE OF GRAND RECORDER, A. O. U. W. OF CAL., March 5, 1881.

To all subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction:

In obedience to the foregoing command I have the honor to submit the following:

ART. XIII, Sec. 9, Grand Lodge Constitution of California, provides that—

"The Financier shall upon receipt of arrearages from beneficiary assessments as provided in Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this article, pay the same into the beneficiary fund (said amount from arrearages to be forwarded to the Grand Recorder, *upon the first order on said fund thereafter.* * * *.")

The same requirement is found in the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, in which the beneficiary laws governing the whole Order are prescribed. Also in Nos. 256, 273, 274, 276, 279 and 280 of the Digest.

It seems proper to explain that "arrearages" do not include any moneys paid on an assessment that may have been levied, but which is not delinquent in the Lodge at the time of reinstatement, and such payment (if any), is not to be reckoned as "back beneficiary," nor forwarded as such.

The law contemplates that a member standing suspended for any period less than six months, shall pay on reinstatement into the beneficiary fund, just the same amount that he would have paid had he remained in good standing. Arrearages, then, are what he would have paid *up to the first of the month in which he is reinstated.* Payment of a pending assessment, or assessments, by such member is to be accounted the same as if paid by a member who had not been suspended.

When a member is reinstated who stood suspended from the Order for six months' arrearages of beneficiary assessments or dues, the case is different. He must pay into the Beneficiary Fund what he would have paid had he remained in good standing up to the time of his *suspension from the Order*, not exceeding eight dollars. (See Grand Lodge Constitution, Article XIII, Sec. 13, and supplement, page 71.) This is the amount of his arrearages of assessments, or back beneficiary fund, and is the amount to be forwarded *as such*, on the next remittance of the beneficiary fund by his Lodge. He must pay in addition one dollar to remain in the Lodge, for the next assessment that may be levied after his reinstatement, but *not* for any that may be pending at the time of such reinstatement.

Moneys belonging to the Beneficiary Fund must in no case be confounded or mixed with moneys belonging to the General Fund. No. 267 of the Digest reads as follows:

"The Beneficiary Funds shall be kept sacred for the purpose designated in the laws of the Order, and *shall only be used in the payment of death assessments.*"

The foregoing being the requirements of the laws in relation to the remittance of "Back Beneficiary Assessments," you and each of you are hereby requested to make special examination of your books with reference thereto, and forward any surplus moneys that may be in your respective treasuries accordingly.

Fraternally, in C. H. & P.,

H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.

A Model Lodge.

We suppose the question of Lodge attendance will always be one of those bugbears that will arise and vex the members who are punctual in their duties. But the question really lies with the Lodge itself, or, more strictly speaking, with a few energetic members. We have received letters from different Lodges in this jurisdiction, and they say, as a rule, they find no difficulty in securing the attendance of the members. Now, why is this? Simply that a few earnest and thoughtful brothers, seeing the way things were drifting, have taken the bull by the horns, so to speak, and inaugurated a system whereby the Lodge-room was made a place of peace, rest and true social enjoyment. This is the prime object. Bring out the social spirit of the members. Minister to the feeling which actuates nearly every man, and the Lodge will take on new life and activity.

We were interested in reading in the fraternal department of the New York *Era* the means adopted by a Lodge of the K. of P. for making their meetings interesting. Now, what was done by this Lodge can also be done by every Workman Lodge. The members of the Lodge cast lots, and those selected are required to either read a paper, an essay, declaim a piece, or deliver a speech or oration at a meeting of the Lodge. This exercise is purely voluntary, yet the members have been requested to take part therein in such a brotherly and persuasive way that hardly any one feels like refusing. The one chosen, however, is at liberty to make his own selection as to the character of the exercise, and no criticism is allowed that would tend to discourage any future effort.

In addition to this there has been organized, of the members of the Lodge, a history class, who spend from 30 to 60 minutes each night after closing, in reading, reciting, asking and answering questions. To this exercise the entire membership is invited, either as participants or spectators.

Now here is something tangible—something that each Lodge can take hold of and develop as they may. It will be hardest at first to get the plan started. Some one or two members will have to lay their heads together, and be also possessed of great patience and perseverance, before there will begin to bear fruit. Perhaps it may not be successful in every Lodge, but at least there can be no harm in trying. Every Lodge owes it to itself to make its meetings attractive, and we give this hoping to hear that it may be adopted, or something like it. Honest, steady perseverance will accomplish wonders. Let the Lodge-room be made a place of pleasant rest, recreation, and instruction—a place where fraternity with its attendant blessings will find full and free scope. Let it be a school where can be learned all those attributes that will make man feel better toward his fellow-man; and if ever trial and tribulation should fall upon the A. O. U. W., the members thereof will have been educated in their Lodge-room to such a standard as will cause them to stand by each other as the mother does by her child.

Ourselves.

Those connected with the publication of the WATCHMAN feel proud of the many kind words and the cordial support which the members of the A. O. U. W. have extended to it. It has always been the endeavor to so conduct it as to merit the confidence and respect of the brotherhood. That we have succeeded in our efforts is evident by the freely expressed words of praise and the financial support tendered by the brethren.

It is our highest aim to make the WATCHMAN worthy of the great Order of which it is the representative. Its course shall ever be onward and upward, and we hesitate not to guarantee a due return to all who will assist in extending its usefulness. It is necessary that a live journal should be issued in the Order's interests. Ours is an Order that should be prominently brought before the public, its history chronicled, and the many items of events occurring in the Lodges set forth. To more fully do this we invite correspondence from all brothers as to matters happening in their Lodges, and of subjects of benefit to the Order.

In the organization of new Lodges, we will furnish Deputies with back copies containing the "Aims and Objects of the Order." They can thus be saved considerable trouble in explaining to new members what the Order is organized for. Then the paper will be likely to be distributed among their friends, other persons will be attracted to the Order, and the result will be an increased membership in the Lodge.

We also occasionally send sample copies to brothers whom we think would like to read the paper, and would also like to know what the Order is doing. To all such, if they do not feel at liberty of subscribing, we would be pleased to have them give the paper to other brothers, or outsiders who would likely become members of the Order.

Where we have no authorized agent, and any brother would like to act as such, we will give liberal inducements for his time and trouble. All communications should be addressed to the WATCHMAN Publishing Co., 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

News of the Order.

We present a brief epitome of the most important transactions of the various Grand Lodges. It will give the reader an idea of what the A. O. U. W. is doing in other parts of the country:

New York Grand Lodge.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 1st. The report of Grand Master Case states that there have been 23 new Lodges instituted since the last annual session, and 3,074 new members have joined the Order during 1880. The number of beneficiary certificates issued up to Dec. 31, 1880, is 17,030. "The growth of the Order has not been so great as during the two previous years, owing much to the absorbing interest of the late presidential canvass, affecting all classes and industries; and moreover the early enthusiasm attendant upon the Order is in a measure subsiding, and in the future we may expect a more moderate, but by far a much healthier growth, more to be desired." The Grand Master has the following to say on the State Medical Examiner question:

Our assessment cards for the current year show 108 deaths. The average length of membership of the deceased is a little over two years. The average age about 39 years. The largest percentage of gains were made in 1878, and the largest death rate occurs among those who joined in 1879. The membership during the past year have been startled by the frequent reports of death by consumption, which seemed, considering the short period of membership of some who have thus died, out of all proportion to other assigned causes.

This fact has led me to examine, to a certain extent, some of the Medical Examiners' reports in this class of cases on file in the Grand Recorder's office. There are, in fact, 26 cases of death by this disease reported, how many more it is not easy to tell. This takes from our pockets $52,000—if honestly, we do not object, if otherwise, we protest. With a competent and skillful physician at the head of this department, well paid, clothed with ample authority to make such changes in form and manner of examinations as his experience might suggest to be wise and prudent, with full authority to reject applicants and remove for cause, subordinate Lodge Medical Examiners, I most emphatically believe, would save this Grand Jurisdiction tens of thousands of dollars annually.

This part of the report was referred to a special committee on Medical Examinations, which presented two reports, the majority one being that each subordinate Lodge shall appoint or elect a standing committee of three to consult with the Medical Examiner on all applications for membership prior to same being presented to the Lodge, and they shall approve or disapprove of the same before it shall be presented. The minority report was in favor of enacting a law creating the office of State Medical Examiner. The *Censor* states that the consideration of these reports elicited the most thorough discussion of the session, and, after some amendments, the minority report was adopted. Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, E. B. Travis; Edwin Elmore and E. M. Clark.

Pennsylvania Grand Lodge.

The 11th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 11th. The number of representatives present was 137.

From the Grand Recorder's report the following is taken: During the year 73 deaths have been reported, requiring 15 assessments to be made. The amount collected on the 15 assessments was $151,311, which, with the balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1879, $2,959, makes a grand total of $154,270. There was paid to the beneficiaries of our Order during the year the sum of $146,000; refunded by order of the Grand Master Workman, $14, and $12 advance beneficiary, which makes a total of $146,020, which leaves a balance in the hands of the Grand Recorder of $8,244.

The Grand Recorder also reports that "according to the instructions of the Grand Lodge, at the annual session held in Meadville, January, 1880, the balance due the Supreme Lodge on yellow fever donations has been paid."

The representatives to the Supreme Lodge are J. M. Stevenson, J. H. Lenhardt and Samuel B. Myers.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for Grand Medical Directors was, after a lengthy discussion, lost.

Amendments regulating the manner of electing Grand Lodge officers were adopted. The officers of the Grand Lodge are to be voted for by the subordinate Lodges at a stated meeting, the returns to be forwarded to the Committee on Returns and Credentials, who shall count them at least one week before the assembling of the Grand Lodge and declare the result. In a case where there is no majority received by any candidate, an election will then be held by the Grand body in open Lodge.

Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio met at Cleveland, Tuesday, Feb. 8th. The Grand Recorder's report showed the following receipts and expenditures for the past year: Amount received by Grand Recorder, $59,671; amount paid on death losses, $55,284.50; number of Lodges, 68; number of members, 2,872.

The Grand Lodge abolished the Board of Grand Medical Inspectors, and appointed one officer, to be known as the Grand Medical Inspector. This seems to be better than the old rule, as by having one officer, if there should arise any difficulties, they can be properly placed, and the Inspector held accountable. He must render an account of his stewardship at each session of the Grand Lodge, or oftener, if called upon by the Grand Master to do so.

The representatives to the Supreme Lodge are Judge J. S. Brunaugh, Hon. M. J. Swadener and Hon. S. B. Berry. Cincinnati was selected as the next place of meeting.

Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

A correspondent of the *National Bulletin* writes that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota convened in Winona, Feb. 1st, and remained in session three days, with about 100 delegates in attendance. There were but 52 of the 69 Lodges represented, owing to a violent snow-storm prevailing, which effectually blockaded several of the railroads. The Grand Master Workman reported having instituted 11 new Lodges and initiating 262 charter members within the past year.

The following recommendations of Grand Master Bradly were adopted: A continuance of the medical director system; biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge; annual election of officers of subordinate Lodges; a reduction in the minimum for initiation fees; weekly or semi-monthly meetings of Lodges, at their own option; reducing the standing committees to three, and placing them upon the pay roll; a basis of representation in proportion to taxation.

Maryland Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Maryland, met in the city of Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1881. From the report of the Grand Master Workman we learn that the Order in Maryland has increased since last session in a very satisfactory degree, and is in a flourishing condition. The Grand Lodge is on a solid financial basis. A resolution was passed looking to the consolidation of Maryland and West Virginia into one Grand Jurisdiction, and attaching Delaware and Virginia. In the latter States there are as yet no Lodges established. Among the measures brought before the Grand Lodge was a proposition to secure the services of a Grand Lecturer and competent Deputies. The representatives to the Supreme Lodge are Samuel Eccles, Jr., George N. Mowen and J. S. Keller. The next session will be held on the second Tuesday in January, 1882, in Baltimore.

Kentucky Grand Lodge.

The eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, Tuesday, Jan. 25th. The membership is 1,561; number of deaths, 20; amount paid to the heirs, $44,000. Biennial sessions will be held hereafter, Covington being chosen as the next place of meeting, which will be Feb. 4, 1882. It was decided that the Financier's receipts of the payments were binding, even if the Financier had failed to enter said amount on the books of the Lodge, and that payments be made to the Financier at any place.

The representatives to the Supreme Lodge are G. R. Keller, A. M. Sea and C. Shryock. There were about 200 members of the Order in attendance upon the Grand Lodge.

Michigan Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. met in Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 1st. The report of Grand Master Workman Sessions for the year shows the number of deaths to be 24, on which the sum of $48,000 had been paid as death rates, which was promptly paid, and the members have increased over 1,000. He advised the appointment of a State Medical Examiner, and some way of collecting assessments so that too many will not come together. Grand Recorder Wilson's report indorsed the suggestion of a State Medical Director, and stated that five of last year's losses show evidence sufficient to cause their rejection by a medical supervisor. The question of average age was discussed, showing that as the membership increased the average also increased, when the reverse should be the case, if they would keep their assessments down to the ratio of mortality in insured life. In that State there are now 81 Lodges, with a total of 5,072 members in the jurisdiction of the Lodge. The receipts of the general fund during the year were a little over $6,700, and disbursements about $4,300. The beneficial fund receipts were $43,874, and disbursements $42,000. The present membership represents an insurance of $10,336,000. The expense of managing the entire business of the Order has been 74 cents for each $2,000 of insurance.

IN the Feb. 15th number of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, organ of the A. O. U. W., appears a portrait and sketch of the new Grand Master Workman, W. H. Barnes, of San Francisco, also a digest of the proceedings of the fourth annual session of the Grand Lodge, and much other matter of interest. As a most able and enterprising representative of the interests of the Order the WATCHMAN is deserving of liberal patronage, and every member who would keep himself well informed concerning the progress and workings of the fraternity should forward his name as a subscriber.—*Castroville Argus.*

FURNITURE.

New and second-hand at auction prices, at H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.—It is often loosely said by men that women never invent anything. But women can be, and are, inventors, as is shown by the report of the Patent office for the past year, when more than 70 patents were granted to women, an increase of 10 over the previous year. Most of the patents are for household articles, with which they are most familiar, and in which improvements would be suggested by daily use. The feminine mind is, as a rule, quicker than the masculine mind; it takes hints, and sees defects which would escape the average man's attention, particularly in all domestic utensils. The beginning of everything is an idea; but they who have ideas are often incapable of giving them material form. Women frequently carry the germs of patents in their heads, and cause some rude machine containing the germ to be constructed which serves their purpose. If they were men, they would, in all likelihood, have applied for patents, and, in a proportion of cases, have obtained them. But woman seldom thinks of getting any profit out of her ideas or from her ordinary labor; her whole and only aim being to lessen the trouble and friction of her work. In many of the farm-houses of the country, especially in those of New England, divers improvements have been made in culinary and other utensils through the suggestions of women—suggestions that should have been patented. If women would fix their minds to inventions, it is entirely probable that they would distinguish themselves in that line far more than they have ever done hitherto.—*N. Y. Times.*

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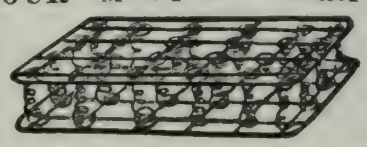


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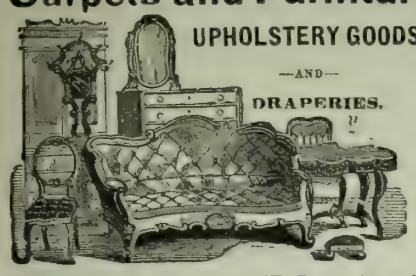
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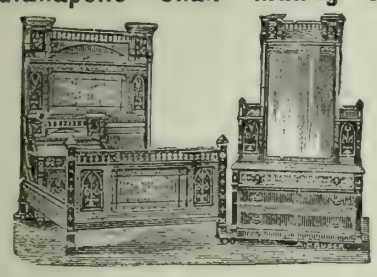
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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Humboldt.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—There will be more accessions to Bay City Lodge, No. 111, to report to the Grand Recorder before this month is out. Every Workman here is pleased at the reports of Grand officers made at the late session. Representative Watson gave us an elaborate review of the work of the Grand Lodge on his return, and Past Representative Bell added a pleasing account of his experiences among the Workmen of San Francisco. I regret to have to report the death of Joseph B. Kimball (not a member), aged 25 years, a Humboldter by birth, and son of a Master Workman of Bay City Lodge. He was a most exemplary young man. There is a prospect of several accessions to our Lodge from the neighborhood of Ferndale before many months, and that application may be made for a Lodge at that point before the year is out.—G.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H.

A very enthusiastic Lodge of the Degree of Honor was instituted in San Jose on Tuesday evening, March 1st, by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., with 99 charter members. The object of this degree is to interest the wives and daughters of Master Workmen in the success of the A. O. U. W. As the Degree of Honor is purely a ladies' Lodge, they filled its principal offices. The officers for the ensuing term are: Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts, W. S. H; Mrs. J. H. Baird, S. H.; Mrs. Archy McDonald, S. C.; Mrs. A. P. Murgotten, S. S.; Mrs. H. Rich, S. T.; Mrs. C. W. Clark, S. W.; S. F. Moreland, F. W.; P. V. Baker, O. W.; A. P. Murgotten, 1st A. to W. S. H.; T. H. Cordell, 2d A. to W. S. H.; Mrs. G. E. Gallup, 1st M. H. to S. H.; Mrs. John Manzer, 2d M. H. to S. H.; Mrs. Geo. Lendrum, P. W. S. H. Finance Committee: Mrs. T. H. Cordell, Mrs. J. C. Morris and W. L. Coombs. Committee on By-Laws: S. J. Hinds, Geo. Featherston and C. D. Wright. Committee on Good of the Order: Mrs. J. W. Lowery, Miss Ella Baird, Miss J. M. Pitman, F. J. Saxe and Wm. Osterman. The Lodge meets at Champion hall on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. All Master Workmen in good standing, their wives, sisters, daughters and mothers are eligible to membership. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the reading of a congratulatory letter from Silver Spray Lodge, No. 3, of San Francisco, which was received with loud applause. The installing officer was assisted by P. M. W's, M. S. Levy and A. P. Murgotten.

Mt. Diablo, 91.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge is the largest in the county. It has between 40 and 50 members, and several applications handed in at our last meeting. I must say that the members of the A. O. U. W. in this Lodge are all splendid men. We meet on Friday evening of each week, and the members generally take interest and attend the meetings. Our Worthy Master is always on hand, and has a good word to say in favor of the Order. C. Sharp, M. W., and W. S. Urmy, Recorder, instead of M. Kirsch, M. W., and E. S. Moore Recorder.—J. M. WILSON, D. D. G. M. [The change will be made in our next issue. The first form has been printed.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

Stockton, 23.

The first grand promenade concert and literary entertainment of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, was held at Mozart Hall, Friday evening, February 25, 1881. This immense hall was beautifully and elaborately decorated for the occasion with flags, streamers, shields, evergreens and flowers. On the north end of the hall there were three festooned arches, on which, respectively, were these words, "CHARITY," "HOPE," "PROTECTION." The center had the word "Hope" extending to each end of the platform. The audience filled the large hall, standing room, only, being left. Bro. Workmen were provided with a neat blue ribbon, on which was printed Stockton Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., which they wore on the lappel of their coat. Wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of Workmen wore a red ribbon bow in a conspicuous place. This was strictly an invitation party, and was composed of the best class of the refined and hospitable people of Stockton and surrounding country. At 8:15 P. M. the programme was commenced by an overture by Dreyfus' band of eight pieces. Bro. George Lissenden, M. W., acting as master of ceremonies, introduced Bro. C. M. Keniston, County Superintendent of Public Schools, who, in touching and eloquent words, delivered an address of welcome which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Response, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., who was in one of his happiest moods and fairly electrified his appreciative audience. From his extended and interesting speech we give a few items: "We are progressing beyond our expectations, and in the last 24 days have bid a Workmen's welcome in our Lodges to over 300 selected men. I draw courage and inspiration from this sympathizing audience of fair women and gallant men, and I know this part of our jurisdiction will not suffer at the hands of the noble brethren of Stockton Lodge, No. 23. May it be like the granite hights of Yosemite, above all ready to succor and assist their fellow men, widows and orphans." Soprano solo and encore, Miss Lou Elliott (her sister Miss Gertrude accompanying on the piano). Miss Elliott has but lately returned from the Boston Musical Conservatory where she has been studying. Her effort on this evening was excellent and showed genius and an artist. Quartette, Bros. Phelps, Jackson, Watterman and Mr. Franz. They were heartily encored. Vocal trio, Miss Lou Elliott and Bros. Jackson and Watterman. This was a masterly effort and received a storm of applause. Selections, Orchestra. Senior P. G. M. W., W. H. Jordan, who arrived by the 8:40 train, was then introduced, and gave a short speech, full of feeling and pathos, that warmed the hearts of his hearers. Soprano solo, "I Love my Love," Miss Lou Elliott, who completely carried the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and admiration. Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W., who was one of the late arrivals, was then introduced and in a felicitous and happy manner made one of his grand speeches, interspersed with humorous hits. Quartette, from the Bros. named above. The hall was soon put in readiness for the grand march, headed by Bro. Trivett and the Grand officers. Almost the entire company joined in the march. Dancing was kept up until a late hour with unabated zeal throughout the whole time. A cordiality and what might be termed a family reunion seemed to be a prominent feature of the evening. There were no jars or displeasures noticeable from the commencement to the close. The music was of the highest order, interspersed with logical and humorous remarks from three of our leading Workmen, Bros. Jordan, Taylor and Barnes. It was one of the most complete and successful entertainments that has been given in the city of Stockton, as we are informed, by any society, social or beneficiary. To the able management of the committee and hearty co-operation of the brethren of this part of our vineyard the WATCHMAN extends sincere congratulations.

Temple, 11.

Bro. Wm. H. Eadon, M. W. of Temple, No. 11, Temescal, reports his Lodge in a flourishing condition. They are fitting up a new hall. Bro. S. Morrell, capitalist, has donated two months' rent to help the brethren along. The members of this subordinate are royal in their benefactions, and much given to extreme hospitality. There are at present 44 members in good standing, with two applications before the Lodge on Monday, February 28th. We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Eadon in Olympic, Tuesday, March 1st, and from information attained, expect a large increase of membership in Temescal this year.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Burns, 68.

The M. W. degree was given to five on Thursday evening, February 23d, in a manner that was impressive to the candidates and pleasing to members and visitors, of which there was a large number. This being the regular evening for literary exercises, after the business of the Lodge was over, they resolved themselves into a free and easy meeting. The following programme was very acceptably rendered: Solo and encore, Bro. Felix Desmond; recitation, from Shakespeare, Bro. N. S. Wirt; song, quartette, Bros. Pohlman, Fairwether, Edminister and Hester; reading, Bro. Martin Fusier; solo, Bro. Wm. Edminister; recitation, Bro. M. J. McGrath; solo, Irish song and encore, Bro. Gus Pohlman; recitation, "The Gray Mare," Bro. Gray; solo, Bro. Fairwether; recitation, Bro. Duncan; instrumental music, Bro. Hester; Scottish song, Bro. Bell. This was a very enjoyable and profitable entertainment and was listened to with close attention to the end. Under the head good of the Order, Wm. Thackery, P. M. W., of Harmony, made a few acceptable remarks, followed by Bro. A. J. Vining, M. W. of Hercules, in his pleasing manner. Bro. Mahoney, Reporter of the K. of H., made a short speech, followed by Bro. C. D. Coon, of Hercules.

Fidelity, 136.

We note a continued activity in this Lodge. On March 2d, 12 received the degrees. The *personnel* and youthful appearance of these new brothers was all that could be desired, several of the candidates being young men who have not yet launched out into the sea of matrimonial life. The hall was well filled, several visiting brothers being present. If those careless of life's duties could look in at one Lodge meeting and see the cordial greeting of one to another and the evident satisfaction among its membership they would certainly join this Lodge and effect for themselves an improved condition. Under head good of the Order some very interesting remarks were made by quite a number of brethren, including several visitors. It was certainly a profitable and pleasant evening spent.

The M. W. degree was conferred on 10 at their last meeting; average age under 35 years. The work was given in a very impressive, dignified and correct manner by each officer. Two petitions received for the degrees. The Lodge has increased its membership beyond the capacity of their present hall. A new one will be built soon for their accommodation on Taylor street near Geary street. This Lodge is having a new directory printed of their members, which will be incorporated with the by-laws, giving address and place of business. From what we know of this membership, it will show a large class of the leading business men of this city. The hall was well filled on this evening, and at recess the new members received the hearty congratulations of their brethren. Preparations are being made to give a musical and literary entertainment on the last meeting night of this month.

Golden Gate, 8.

The "Mother of Lodges," Golden Gate, No. 8, is now moving ahead with regular accessions to her membership. There were petitions for the degrees and four J. W. were made Master Workmen, Thursday, March 3d. The work was well done and the brethren admitted on this evening were worthy of our great brotherhood. The utmost good feeling seems to prevail and this old and historic Lodge is on the high road to prosperity. They have adopted what is termed the "assessment fund." Twenty dollars is set aside to pay delinquents, from which one assessment is paid for a brother.

Hercules, 53.

This thrifty subordinate has left its small hall, usually known as the "Sardine Box," and gone to Hamilton Hall. This is one of the largest and most beautiful halls in the State, the frescoing being a gem of art. The drapery and furniture are all new and of the best quality. On March 4th there was 75 in attendance, a number of Grand officers and distinguished visitors. After the usual routine of business, under the head good of the Order, Bro. E. F. Loud, D. G. M. and Wm. B. Smith, D. D. G. M., made some interesting remarks, followed by J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., in one of his grand and elaborate speeches. The well-known orator of Hercules Lodge, Bro. Manser, made one of his humorous and instructive speeches, followed by Prince E. Hilton, P. M. W., in reminiscences of the early history of Hercules. Among many good things he said was this: "I think as much of attending my Lodge when Friday night comes as I do eating my supper." He is not the only one of these earnest brethren who make it a point never to miss a Lodge meeting if possible.

Magnolia, 41.

One of our progressive and thrifty subordinates is Magnolia, 41. On March 7th the J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates and the M. W. on one. The work was given in an acceptable manner by each officer without the aid of the ritual. This Lodge pays sick benefits at the rate of $10 per week. As the membership is largely composed of young, healthy men there have been but few calls on the Lodge. As a consequence, they have a large amount of money in their treasury. Bro. Davis is now serving his second term as Master Workman in a manner that is worthy of commendation and congratulation. Their meetings are well attended and hardly a night but one or more candidates are initiated. Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M., now acting P. M. W. of this Lodge, is one of our earnest, conscientious Workmen who will no doubt fill his position with honor to himself and profit to his Bro. Workmen. This Lodge has an organist, which adds much to the interest and pleasure of their Lodge meetings. At recess there is a sociality and friendliness exhibited to one another and to visitors that fully exemplifies the sunshine that exists in our Order.

Myrtle, 42.

The meeting of March 5th was a good one. Four applications received and the J. W. degree given to three persons. The WATCHMAN acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to a musical and literary entertainment on Saturday evening, March 26th, 1881, at Pythian castle. As heretofore we shall expect a fine time. Under the head good of the Order, Dr. Haley, P. M. W., C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W., Bro. Dennery of Hercules, and E. F. Loud, D. G. M., made some very acceptable and interesting speeches. Our D. G. M. took occasion to compliment the officers in their work, saying it was almost letter perfect.

Olympic Visits Triumph.

Business was passed with quick dispatch on Tuesday evening, March 8th, in Olympic, 127, as it was on the cards for the members to visit Triumph, 180. There was an election of officers in 127, caused by the resignation of the brother who held the Overseer's chair. Bro. Keating was advanced from Guide to the vacant position, Bro. Jones from I. W. to Guide, and Bro. Blohme was elected I. W. unanimously, two of the brothers resigning in his favor. After the Lodge was closed the members proceeded in a body to Red Men's hall, and were soon ushered into the Lodge-room of Triumph, where they were received in words of welcome by the M. W., Bro. Lichau. After the business of the evening had been proceeded with, and Good of the Order reached, addresses were made by the visiting brothers, commencing with the Master Workman, Bro. Rossbach, followed by Bro. Morgan, sitting P. M. W., who we think can claim the title of orator of Olympic Lodge. His words certainly had a tendency to call to the minds of his hearers the great good our fraternity is doing, and what every member should do and be in Order to make himself worthy of belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was followed by Bro. Dixon, P. M. W., one of the most useful members of the Lodge, as he is always on the alert for some thing that will interest and make profitable the meetings. His witty remarks on this evening were loudly applauded by the members of both Lodges. Then came Bro. Cummins, another of Olympic's leading spirits. One point of his remarks is worthy of notice: A ship sailed out of a harbor loaded with its human freight. When out upon the mighty ocean, the cry of fire was suddenly raised, and all was confusion. A brave and stalwart man with his child were among the passengers, and telling the little one to grasp him around the neck, but not too tightly, he plunged into the surging waters and struck out bravely toward the shore. When he had nearly reached his place of haven, a rushing breaker came and lifted him and child safe and sound upon the high and dry land. Thus it is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, it takes our children upon its broad back, and when we have gone the way of all the living this noble Order insures to them Protection. In appropriate and fitting language, Bro. Cummins exemplified this idea, and it would be well for all those who are negligent of their duties as Master Workmen to give heed to the truths that are embodied in the structure upon which the A. O. U. W. is founded. It is not they who will perhaps suffer the loss, but their wives and children. Bro. Cummins was followed by E. P. Fish, Foreman of Olympic, in some well fitting words. After remarks by other brothers, including the senior P. M. W. of Triumph and M. W., the Lodge was closed. The visit was in every respect a success, and the hope was expressed that 180 would soon return the compliment.

San Francisco, 4

The oldest Lodge in our city is gradually increasing its membership with the substantial men of our city. On the last two meeting nights the degrees were conferred on four on each evening. They now have 130 members in good standing, and expect to have 150 soon. On this evening, at the request of the Master Workman, C. W. M. Smith, each member is expected to bring in one new member within 30 days. As is well known there has never been a death from the membership of this Lodge. While they expect to largely increase in numbers, the quality, and not numbers, will be the chief object.

Triumph, 180.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Triumph Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W., was organized August 21st, 1880, with 37 members. At this writing, it numbers 81 members in good standing, with an age averaging 36–78 years, and we think that better than the average of Lodges, as to age. We of Triumph are satisfied with our progress. On last Tuesday evening, the 8th, we conferred the M. W. degree on two, and elected one to receive the J. W., and still have applications upon our desk. There being two assessments this month, we paid one out of the general fund. So, you see, we have a fund to draw on, which shows we have been prudent and saving, and in earnest as to growing, both in membership and purse. While we are not paying sick benefits, our hands and hearts are always open to relieve distress, when made known to us. At our last meeting we relieved a distressed family with coin, to help gladden their hearts; and when again called upon we will advance a duplicate to any of our distressed brothers or their families. At 9:20 the Master Workman of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, was announced with his brothers as a body on a visit to us (God bless every one of them). Our Master welcomed them in his usual happy style, and a feast of good feeling was enjoyed, and under "Good of Our Order," remarks were made by Bros. Rossbach, Morgan, Dixon, Cummins, and others too numerous to mention; all of which were well rendered and received in a spirit of good. E. Lichau, M. W. of Triumph, called upon Bro. J. Waterman, Senior P. M. W. of the Lodge, who responded. And so ended one of the happiest of our meetings. Our motto is, come early and often; and we are a TRIUMPH.

Unity, 27.

According to a rule in this Lodge, at their quarterly meetings no degree work is done. Tuesday evening, March 8th, was the quarterly meeting, consequently the whole evening was given over to sociality and a general interchange of sentiment. Bros. Galloway, of Valley, and Baird, Hollings, Abrahamson, Martin, Seligman, Rafael and a number of others made acceptable and instructive remarks. This Lodge has nearly 200 members, pays sick benefits of $10 per week, and has a good fund in the savings bank. It may be justly termed a lively Lodge, and generally a large attendance.

Valley, 30.

The world moves, and so does Valley, No. 30. On March 2d six petitions were received, the J. W. degree was conferred on eight candidates, and the M. W. degree on eleven. Each officer takes pride in the work and it may not be unwell warranted in saying that the work is done as as by any Lodge in the United States. It might be supposed that the large amount of work done would prolong their meeting beyond the usual time. In this, however, under the able management of Bro. Case, M. W., and the efficient Financier, Bro. Camp, the ready Recorder, Bro. Lyle and other officers, the business moves on correctly and with quick dispatch; all the details connected therewith being scrupulously attended to. On this evening there was a large attendance, and quite a number of visitors from sister Lodges. The anniversary of this Lodge will be suitably celebrated in the near future. Steadily the membership is advancing on the predicted 1,000. We may expect this number to be reached this year.

Washington, 60.

This Lodge may be termed one of the staid and solid Lodges of our city. Their growth has never been rapid, but steady and regular. The meeting of March 10th was of unusual interest. There were three petitions; one received the J. W. degree, and five the M. W. W. B. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., was present, and gave the secret work of the Order in a manner that might be termed letter perfect. Cosmopolitan hall, in B. B. building, was well filled. They now have 180 M. W., and we are assured that it will soon number 200. We can point with pride to the membership of this

Lodge, composed as it is largely of wholesale merchants and prominent business men of our community. At recess personal congratulations were profusely distributed, visitors present receiving a good share and a cordial greeting. Bro. Leopold Cassel, D. D. G. M. W. of Multnomah county, Oregon, comprising the city of Portland and East Portland, was present. He reports over 2,280 membership, and will soon have a jollification and be set apart as a separate jurisdiction. Under head, "Good of the Order," he paid our fraternity a very high compliment. In the course of his remarks he touchingly recited their early struggles and present triumph. Their great success he attributed largely to the support given by our own jurisdiction. Wm. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., made a few well-timed remarks, speaking in very high terms of the officers of Washington Lodge and his district, saying he should establish a school for instruction. P. M. W. Lindsey took occasion to make some criticisms on the the different secret work of D. D. G. M. W. As he remarked, he had just returned from Oregon, and was always met with an open hand and warm heart by the brother Workmen of Oregon.

Yerba Buena, 14.

This old and honored Lodge is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity. The meeting on March 12th was a grand one. Their cosey hall was completely filled on this evening, only standing room being left. The M. W. degree was conferred on six, and two petitions for the degrees. The Master Workman, Bro. C. H. M. Curry, presides over his Lodge with dignity and modesty. The secret work given by all the officers on this evening will compare favorably with any Lodge in this jurisdiction. They now have over 150 members, and the leading spirits have set their figures at 200 members or more this year. This Lodge pays sick benefits at the rate of $10 per week. On this evening there was two cases of distress and sickness that came before the Lodge that were very convincing proof of the wisdom of making a sure provision of this kind. It may not be amiss to state that one case was a brother of this Lodge in a foreign land, sick unto death's door, and his only resources were the benefits given by his Lodge. A resolution was offered to reduce their sick benefits to seven dollars per week. After a spirited debate the resolution was defeated.—Com.

An Unwrecked Life.

Editors Watchman:—I read the story of a "Wrecked Life," in your issue of Feb. 15th, and while I do not agree with the whole of it there is something about it that should lead serious and intelligent men and women to deep and sober thoughts on the subject of life and death. Yesterday's mail brought a plain, but startling, account of the demise of one, whom (though I never saw face to face), I thought worthy of a short sketch which I might entitle "An Unwrecked Life."

The facts, if all written, would show an extraordinary amount of physical and mental suffering, of years of varied circumstances, of unusual ups and downs, of trials, afflictions, distresses, disappointments, discouragements, difficulties on every side and losses of all the things that make life dear; and also of the true and tenacious holding fast to the "faith once delivered to the Saints," and to the simple exchange of the mortal for that immortality which lasteth through the eternity of God. In comparing the two cases, viz., "the wrecked life" and "the unwrecked life," it must be plainly evident to any sensible person that the latter had the advantage of the former.

When I look around and see the seething mass of humanity, all rushing and hurrying hither and thither, everyone seeming to be in pursuit of some object or the accomplishment of some ideal or plan which they think will result in good for they and theirs, I am appalled and utterly horrified with the daily accounts of suicides of the facts of intelligent persons taking their own lives by their own hands, and rushing into the presence of God. It seems these occurrences are becoming painfully prevalent among members of our Order of A. O. U. W., and it occurs to me that our Grand Lodge should hasten to arrange matters with a view to prevent it as much as lies in their power. Something stringent and forcible should be adopted and carried into effect at once, or we may find our beneficiary fund bankrupt before many years. If it be known that the relatives and friends of suicides were to be excluded from the beneficiary fund of the Order it might possibly be the means of deterring men from suicide, and if they still intend to do so, and carried their intentions into effect, the Order would not be called on to suffer financially on account of the suicide. The same rule could be applied to murderers and drunkards. We do not want the dangerous and lawless class of men as members of our Order. If we begin immediately to expel members for drunkenness and vicious or immoral conduct we will find, on the whole, that the Order will be much better off in quantity and quality of its members. We might as well publish in our advertisements that we want good men only—"and none others need apply." By "good men," I do not mean any particular sect, denomination, or religion, but I do mean men who have sand enough in them to be good citizens and live useful lives and die natural and respectable deaths. There is too much mawkish and sickening sentimentality abroad in the land on the subject of suicides. If men live as their conscience dictates there will be less suicides and fewer murders. Let the Lodge of A. O. U. W. be stalwarts on the suicide business. "Charity, Hope and Protection" does not include self-murder.

Anti-Suicide.

Washington Corners, Alameda, Feb. 25th.

An Address of Welcome.

The following address was delivered by Bro. C. M. Keniston, County Superintendent of Public Schools, at the third anniversary and first grand promenade concert of Stockton Lodge, No. 23:

To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of extending to you on behalf of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, our hearty welcome and cordial greeting, as you have met with us to assist in these our annual exercises.

We feel especially honored at this time with the presence among us of the G. M. W. of the State. We welcome him to a place in our midst who has so long held a place in our hearts, chosen as he has been to control and direct the workings of that beloved Order in whose interests we are assembled to-night, beneath whose banner we march, the principles of which are eternally engraven upon our hearts, and we trust exemplified in our lives.

The sands of bygone times are strewn with the wrecks of orders and associations of every character. Societies, political, religious and sectarian, have been formed, blazed like a meteor for a time, and then gone out in darkness and oblivion. The names of the unsuccessful are legion, and from the character of those that survive we can draw but one conclusion—that only those institutions that are founded upon the eternal principles of truth and right can ever be permanent and successful. And to-night, my brothers, I congratulate you upon being the honored officers of an Order that has stood the test of time, an Order that leaving speculation for practice, has gone forth among the homes of men like some missioned spirit of good, with its deeds of charity and love. Wherever it has moved the tear of sorrow has been wiped away and the face of anguish illumined with a smile. "It has no marble altar, no wreathed statue, no offerings of incense, but hearts of affection build up its shrine, the widow and the orphan are its living monuments, and gratitude pours out for it a free libation."

And to our friends who have favored us with their presence to-night, those who have not lifted the vail that separates us from the busy world, we bid you welcome, welcome to a closer friendship with us and our noble Order, welcome to a deeper sympathy in the grand work in which we are engaged.

An organization embracing within its jurisdiction nearly 100,000 members, working harmoniously together, upon the broad basis of universal brotherhood for the general diffusion of the principles of benevolence and charity, and whose ministrations are so effective in the relief of distress incident to human life, cannot but win the esteem and confidence, and, when properly understood, command the best wishes of all thinking men and women.

All here present cannot fail to be in full sympathy with the objects of our Order, and gratified with the results already obtained. It is not long since the Order of Workmen was introduced into California, and already we number more than 12,000, including many of the best citizens of the State. During the past year $157,000 was paid to the families of our deceased brothers in this beneficiary district, while during the 12 years of its existence our Order has paid over $2,000,000 for the same noble purpose. We are proud of our record as to-night we ask you to contemplate the great work we are doing, the charities and blessings we are daily dispensing to the widow and orphan—the thousands who have received the benefits of our Order's open handed charities, and are praying for its continued success. But we realize that our work has but just begun; we would go forward until our principles—Charity, Hope and Protection—like Jupiter's golden chain, draw the earth into one great brotherhood; till not a cry of the orphan comes up from the hearthstone unheard; till not a tear starts from the widow's eye unseen and unpitied; till charity, philanthrophy and mutual relief shall have made more, wider and greater conquests than glittering spear or crescent. We will go on unfurling the white banner of our Order, giving it proudly to the breeze till its triumphant folds intertwine, and become blended with the stars and stripes of the freeman's hope and home, till man is bound in brotherhood to man, till tears are changed to smiles and groans to benedictions.

Brethren, let union of sentiment, union of effort, union of interest and action be graven on our altars and reign in our hearts and councils. Then shall our fraternity increase and flourish and become more and more useful to our race, and when we shall have passed away in the flood of years it shall be said of our Order—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Though round its breast the rolling clouds were spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Bro. Brewer, P. G. M. W., has just returned from a flying visit to Arizona.

Resolutions of Respect.

Hall of Tulare Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W.,
Tulare City, Cal., Feb. 5, 1881.

[In Memoriam.]

The undersigned committee, appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Lodge on the death of our brother, Antone Steinkellner, submit the following:

Whereas, Our Brother Antone Steinkellner, has been taken from our midst by the hand of our great destroyer, death,

Resolved, That in his death, this Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen has lost one of its most useful members, and the community at large a respected citizen.

Resolved, That we most sincerely tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased brother in their sad and heartrending affliction.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge; that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

T. A. Lewis,
C. M. Hatch,
C. F. Hall. } Com.

To the General Relief Committee.—We have received from Bro. A. J. Henry, a member of San Rafael Lodge, No. 24, a letter stating that through sickness he lost his former situation as book-keeper and salesman in a store at San Rafael. At present he is out of employment, and has a wife and child to care for, being in very reduced circumstances. He says he is a good book-keeper and thoroughly acquainted with the grocery and general merchandise business, and can furnish first-class references. We take this method of calling the attention of the committee to the case. From the tone of the brother's letter, he has been very unfortunate through no fault of his own. He is at present living at Woodland, Yolo county, Cal.

Cane Presentation.—Editors Watchman: Last Saturday, 5th inst, a pleasant occurrence took place at the binding establishment of D. Hicks & Co. Brother Schaffner, the courteous and efficient Recorder of Memorial, No. 174, for 16 years in the employ of the above firm, was about to sever his connection and seek other fields for his labor. His shopmates presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane appropriately engraved, as a token of their regard for him during this long period. Brother Schaffner was highly pleased, and somewhat touched with this token, coming as it did from each and every one of his co-laborers. He replied appropriately to the presentation speech, thanking all who had thus remembered him. We wish our worthy brother success in his new departure, and know he has the best wishes of all, especially of No. 174.—M., San Francisco, March 9, 1881.

The Vallejo *Evening Chronicle* issued March 5th a large 12-page sheet containing a review and prospectus of Vallejo and Mare Island, and other points of interest in Solano county. It also gives a brief history of each fraternal society. From it we learn that Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, has at present a membership of 83, and is rapidly growing in membership and influence, comparing favorably with the first Lodges of the Order in the State. The paper is to be commended for its enterprise. Such work as this is of great advantage in building up a town and county.

Bro. G. T. Wagstaff, of Mountain View Lodge, No. 59, paid us a short visit. He reports this part of our vineyard in a healthy condition. He had encouraging words as to the interest and favor the Watchman received at their hands. As a further reminder, he gave several names and subscriptions for this year.

We were shown the "Perfect Rest chair" and "Patent Perfect sofa bed" at the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co., 160 New Montgomery St. Bro. F. Rentschler called our attention to a new beautiful design in parlor and bed-room sets. This enterprising house has opened a new carpet store as an adjunct thereto.

Bro. A. Levingston, a veteran in the crockery business, has opened a magnificent store at 717 Market St. Having connection with foreign houses, he is selling imported and domestic goods at very low prices.

We notice that Bro. A. Bley, of Washington, No. 60, has opened his line of spring goods at his millinery store, 750 Market St., with a magnificent display of the latest styles and newest fashions.

Bro. F. Hanson, stalls 11 and 12 California Market, supplies the choicest meats that can be procured in this market. We speak from personal experience.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Laumeister Mills.—The growing demand for all kinds of meal for family use has induced our enterprising and experienced miller, Bro. C. S. Laumeister, to erect, and equip with new and improved machinery, facilities for manufacturing each brand known to the trade. His efforts in this line have met with so much favor that our genial brother has enlarged and added to his premises until he now occupies the commodious premises 203, 205 and 207 Mission street. His meals are pronounced the best in the market.

The firm of W. K. Vanderslice & Co., silversmiths, 136 Sutter street, has long been known for the superior quality and finish of their work. If anything unique in its design and execution is to be presented as a souvenir to anybody, this firm is most always sure to be entrusted with its preparation. The recent badge presented to Bro. Taylor, P. G. M. W., is a case in point. Besides their gold and silverware, they have a large and fine assortment of watches and diamonds.

"Sound on the Goose," etc.—Having found it to our advantage to patronize Bro. M. J. Healey, merchant tailor, of No. 1,056 Broadway, Oakland, we feel like telling his brother Workmen of Keystone Lodge (and the rest of "mankind") that he recently made the best pair of pants ever strapped to a modest member of our most exceedingly modest newspaper fraternity. His shop, a very busy one, is evidently conducted with practical economy, for the benefit of himself and patrons.

It seems they need a live Deputy in New York. We read in an exchange that Suffolk county, the largest county in the State of New York, in point of territory, has not a single Lodge of the A. O. U. W.

Bro. Mills, Foreman of Newark, 169, informs us that the anniversary of his Lodge, April 8th, will be celebrated in fine style. It is expected that Grand Master Barnes will address them.

Our Grand Master, Wm. H. Barnes, is at present in southern California with the Press Association. Several Lodges in this part of the State will be visited by him.

The members of the A. O. U. W. in Butte county are commencing to talk up their annual celebration on May-day.

Bro. Adolf Bura, cigar manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in domestic cigars, 104 Dupont street, is one of the live men of this city. This is the place to get a good cigar.

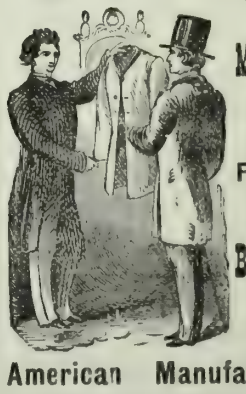
The Metropolitan Coffee Saloon, No. 227 Montgomery avenue, is one of the popular resorts of this part of the city. Bro. W. Neilsen is caterer and proprietor.

Bro. J. Johnson, merchant tailor, 406 Larkin street, between Tyler and Turk streets, is an artist in his line. We have an experimental knowledge that has been very satisfactory. Give him a call.

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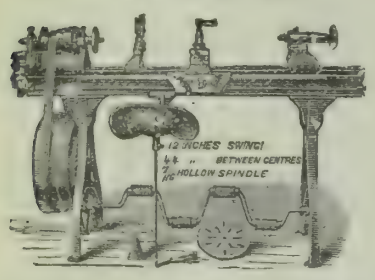
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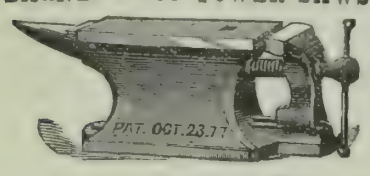
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Saws.

The grand secret of putting any saw in the best possible cutting order consists in filing the teeth at a given angle to cut rapidly, and of a uniform length, so that the points will all touch a straight-edged rule without showing a variation of 100th part of an inch. Besides this there should be just enough set in the teeth to cut a kerf as narrow as it can be made, and at the same time allow the blade to work freely without pinching. On the contrary, the kerf must not be so wide as to permit the blade to rattle when in motion. The very points of the teeth do the cutting. If one tooth is a twentieth of an inch longer than two or three on each side of it, the long tooth will be required to do so much more cutting than it should, that the sawing cannot be done well. Hence the saw goes jumping along, working hard and cutting slowly. If one tooth is longer than those on either side of it, the short ones do not cut, although the points may be sharp. When putting a cross-cut saw in order, it will pay well to dress the points with an old file, and afterwards sharpen them with a fine whetstone. Much mechanical skill is requisite to put a saw in prime order. One careless thrust with a file will shorten the point of a tooth so much that it will be utterly useless, so far as cutting is concerned. The teeth should be set with much care, and the filing should be done with great accuracy. If the teeth are uneven at the points a large flat file should be secured to a block of wood in such a manner that the very points only may be jointed, so that the cutting edge of the same may be in a complete line or circle. Every tooth should cut a little as the saw is worked. The teeth of a handsaw, for all sorts of work, should be filed fleaming, or at an angle on the front edge, while the back edges may be filed fleaming or square across the blade. The best way to file a circular saw for cutting wood across the grain is to dress every fifth tooth square across and about one-twentieth of an inch shorter than the others, which should be filed fleaming at an angle of about 40°.

NEW WORLD PRODUCTS AND THEIR EFFECTS.—Mr. Goodyear, in his work on gum elastic, significantly remarked: "It is a very curious reflection that the articles which have most affected the commercial and financial resources and conditions of the nations of Europe have been chiefly derived from the New World. We allude to the potato, to tobacco, the precious metals and cotton, and another article has sprung up which bids fair to be as important—caoutchouc." Mr. Goodyear's anticipations have already been verified in a remarkable manner, but the future has far more in store for the world as the results of its introduction and economical application.

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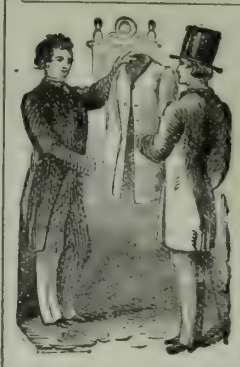
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WHAT WE THINK WITH.—Without phosphorous no thought. So declared a famous German physiological chemist some years ago. That particular brain substance which he supposed to be essential to thought has heretofore been known as protogen with phosphoric acid. Considering this name not clear and definite, another German chemist has proposed for it the following precise and significant combination of 72 letters. Oxaethyltrimethylammoniummoxydhydrateleylopalmethyloglycerinphosphosaure. If mental derangement is in any way due to deficiency in the elements of this highly-complicated compound, or to any snarling of its multitudinous constituents, the wonder is that anybody can ever think straight. And what a lot of it that German must have had in his head when he contrived such a name for it!

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* says: Salt Lake is on the eve of a great boom. Several new railroads are soon to center here, the Street Railway Company are extending their line, the Electric Light, Power and Heating Company's works are nearing completion, the Telephone Company is stretching its wires and opening its exchange, large business blocks are contemplated, and dwelling houses innumerable.

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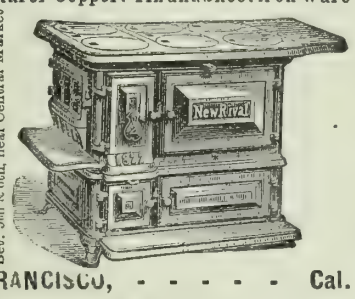
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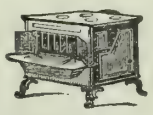
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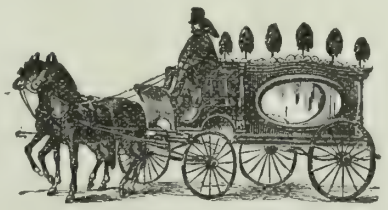
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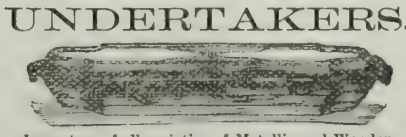
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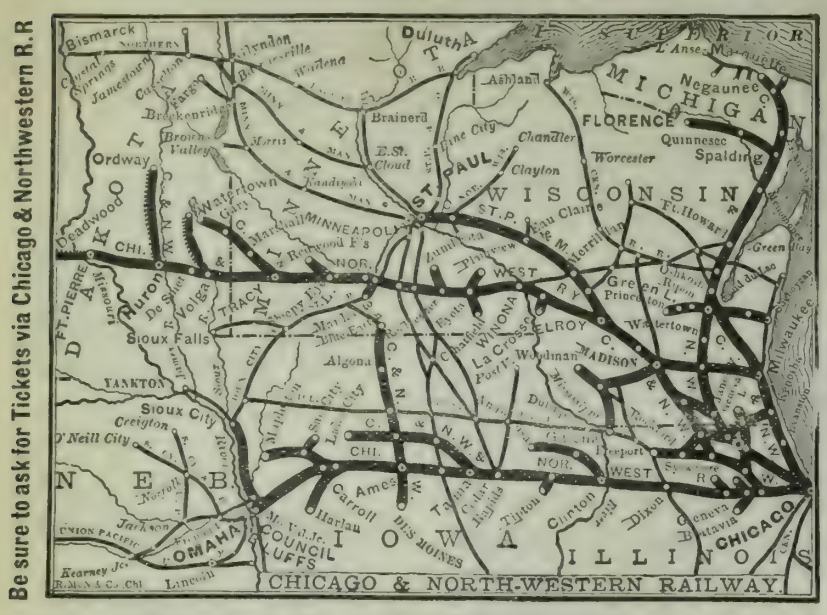
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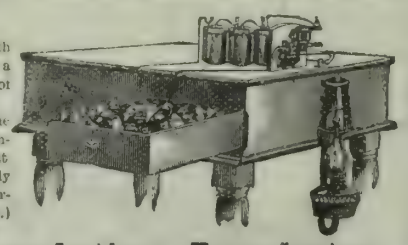
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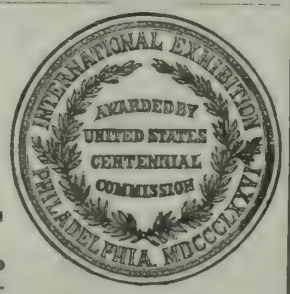
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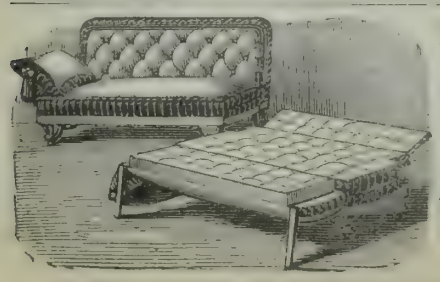
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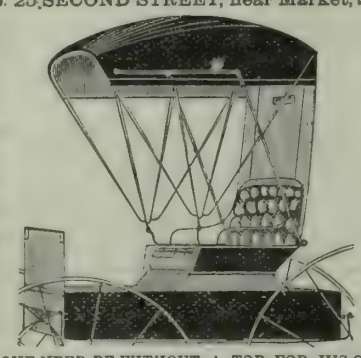
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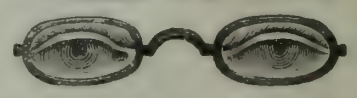
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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Cape Horn.

Cape Horn derives its name from the danger in passing; it is a bold promontory, situated on the north side of the Columbia river, in the Territory of Washington, about midway between the Cascades and the Dalles. The river bends around it from the northeast, the channel keeping midstream, in which are numerous rocks that rise above, or near to the surface of the water, which, together with the high winds that often blow a strong gale "around the Horn," dashing the waters into a foam against the rocks, make the passage a dangerous one, even for the most skillful oarsman.

This promontory is of basaltic formation — like most others on the Columbia—and rises near 250 ft. perpendicular from the water's edge, and extending about a mile in length, the lower part projecting several hundred feet out into the river. Near the summit, and from many crevices of the cliff, a kind of fir or stunted cedars are to be seen, which add materially to the charm of this otherwise most romantic locality.

Only a short distance above Cape Horn—on the south, or Oregon side of the river—is situated another perpendicular rock of peculiar basaltic formation, "Rooster Rock," and still another, which rises from the middle of the river for some hundreds of feet, called "Lone Rock," or "Castle Rock." At another point a tiny stream of sparkling water pours over the cliff in one unbroken fall, 700 ft. in hight.

For varied and remarkable scenery the Columbia river, for 1,000 miles from its mouth, is certainly the most notable of any river in the world. The most magnificent views of earthly scenery are presented from different points. High mountain peaks, covered with perpetual snow, are to be seen in all directions. Among these peaks the most notable are Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Adams, Mt. St. Helen, Mt. Rainier, and the Three Sisters. The sight is grand beyond description. At places, the country, as viewed from the river, looks barren and worthless, and the waters move sluggishly toward the sea. At others, the country presents the most beautiful appearance, with gardens, vineyards, crops and herds—a perfect Elysium. Again it is covered with thick forests of heavy timber, or the broad, rich bottom lands are awaiting the husbandman to yield a thousand fold the seed sown. Another view, and we have the submerged forests; then again the towering basaltic cliffs rising on each side from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. in hight, through which the river runs with a rapid current. Many beautiful cascades are to be seen on each side, while passing along this narrow channel; some of these in their fall from the hights, are lost in spray before they reach the river below, while others come pouring down from over the cliff, hundreds of feet above in one unbroken sheet.



CAPE HORN ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

A Word to the Indifferent.

We would like to instill into the minds of every member of the Order a feeling of true charity; a cultivation of the spirit of brotherly affection; a casting out of all harsh feelings that may may arise in our intercourse with brother Workmen. Now it is not possible for this to happen if a member rarely attends his Lodge. There is, or ought to be something in the Lodge-room that will insure a companionship of fellow-feeling, a true and sincere regard for each brother there assembled and the Order at large. It is by the exercise of this subtle and not easily pictured ideal, that man comes forth purified, ennobled and such a creature as God intended we should all be when he gave to us the spirit of life. There are many ways in which a man can do something. We should not coop up our feelings, talents, and all things else of which we are possessed within the walls of our own beings. Rather should it be our purpose, aim and object to do all the good that we possibly can.

What a grand Order ours would be if every man felt and acted as do those who are regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Lodge. No fear then that when the hour of trial came, we would not bravely weather the storm. Why? Because the members would have become indoctrinated with the essence of those words which are the corner stones of the Order—Charity, Hope and Protection. In the Lodge-room, in social intercourse therein, and in visitations to the brethren in other Lodges, they would have imbibed those principles, which would be an impregnable barrier against all assaults that selfishness could array against it. In the Lodge-room we would learn to sympathize and give aid and succor to all brothers, and assist them whenever possible. The principles that are inculcated in the ritual would find worthy exponents, and the Order would be strengthened in every part.

The members owe it to themselves to foster a true brotherly affection. Their families demand that they should be true to their plighted faith. The Order, as constituted, is beneficent in its purpose, noble in its aims, and has for its object the highest and dearest desire of every true man—the preservation of his home. O, ye Workmen, who are negligent, do you realize your responsibility? Do you ever think of your own firesides? Does it not often come forcibly to your minds, that without the success which has attended this Order, your families would be left to struggle as best they may? Have not you or some of your friends tried to protect your families in some purely business association, and saw all your efforts suddenly cast to the four winds of heaven? Shame upon you, then, if, when an Order is instituted, giving a reasonable and safe protection, you do not lend aid to the perpetuation and preservation of its principles. The structure is there in all its beautiful, rounded proportions. Then carry out to the fullest extent the aims and objects of the A. O. U. W.

CHICAGO has 22 Lodges of the A. O. U. W.

Home Miscellany.

Spring Cleaning.

'Tis morn! On leaving home around I glance –
All there is luxury and elegance;
The dog and cat upon the hearthrug lie,
My sweet wife kisses me and says good by,
While servants bring my hat, and coat and cane,
With so much comfort, how could man complain?

'Tis noon. As to my home I then draw near
I hear the sound of blows. The atmosphere
Is but a stifling, blinding cloud of dust;
'Tis from the carpets beaten, I mistrust;
And, horror stricken, to the house I fly,
A scene of desolation greets my eye.

The carpets up, the curtains down, fires out,
Furniture all upset and plied about;
While back and forth, with heads in towels bound,
With skirts looped up a foot above the ground,
And arms all bared, fly creatures—can it be
My lovely wife and servants neat I see,
Tearing about in those outrageous duds,
And stirring up this awful smell of suds,
While in their eyes there gleams a dangereus light?
Great heavens, 'tis they! Oh, what a dreadful sight!

The dog, once scalded, from them keeps aloof;
The cat has sought for safety on the roof;
And in the dining-room, where I had thought
To find a toothsome dinner, they have got
A fiend of Afric blood, who joys to swing
A whitewash brush and spatter everything.

But I am not forgot. My feast is spread
Out in the woodshed on a barrel head—
One slice of bread, a plate of warmed-up beans,
Some water in a mug, a dish of greens.
Oh, banquet rich! And best of all, you see,
I've brought a fellow home to dine with me.

—*Boston Post.*

Phineas Foster.

"And what is it you're thinking of, Phineas, my lad, all this long afternoon, that you've not opened your mouth once? 'Tis time you were thinking of a wife, I should say. Little did your father need, when he was your age, to have his mother tell him as I now do you that she would have no old bachelors round the house. No, Phineas, my lad, old bachelors do not belong to our family, and ill would be my luck to be bringing in the first. Look round, and when you find the right one bring her home here to me, to the old homestead. None of the new fashioned misses, with their silks and fine airs and delicate ways, but think of me when I was a girl, and ask her, as your father did me, could I milk the cow? could I scrub and sand the floor? and was I a busy-body and gadder-about?"

And while, her breath being exhausted, the speaker looked up from the stocking she was darning to see what effect her words had upon Phineas, my lad (for she had such a habit of saying my lad when she spoke of her son that it seemed like his surname), we will look at him too. Phineas Foster, the hero of our story, is not much of a sight as he sits there patching an old shoe—for he is farmer in summer, cobbler in winter. He is tall and thin, with that extremely diffident appearance which white hair, very red face, and falling, stooping shoulders give to any man; but Phineas suffered not only from these personal defects, but his eyes being extremely weak were protected from the light by a pair of silver-bowed, blue-glass spectacles. His blue cotton trousers having at some former time given out at the knee, his careful mother had taken out the weak part and sowed the rest together again, giving by such an abridgement a view of ankle, etc., decidedly unbecoming to the style of figure of our friend Phineas. The tout ensemble, though striking, was anything but agreeable, and Phineas looked much more like a candidate for old bachelorship and one corner of his mother's fireplace, that for matrimony and its cares.

Yet there was one in whose estimation Phineas Foster was the one perfect, and she, sitting in a distant corner binding the shoes which he was to sole, waited as impatiently as we do for his reply to his mother. Now Phineas was not guilty of much thinking, and when he found his mother's eye was upon him, said, with an additional shade of red in his countenance:

"'Tis little of misses I've been thinking; but since nothing else will suit you, where shall I find one?"

The worthy mother, not being much of a matchmaker, was in her turn rather confused, for she well knew her son was no favorite among the country lassies, but speaking quickly, as if at no loss, answers:

"Why, look about yourself, Phineas, my lad. A good wife is a blessing from the Lord—but you must search till you find her. Look about you, my lad."

Again those timid eyes over in the further orner were lifted, but Phineas did not seek to meet their gaze. Little did either mother or son know that she who was to be their light and joy, and to save Phineas from bachelorship, was the penniless orphan, without home and friends, that fortune had thrown upon the hands of Mrs. Foster. If Phineas *would* but look about him, look into that little corner!

"But that's not telling me where to look, mother. There's Maggie Watson, but 'twas only the other night out on the green, when they thought I'd gone home, I heard her ask, 'What does Phineas seem like?' and when she said, 'A goat,' they laughed. Well, I heard them. Who wants any of them for a wife? That's what I was thinking of."

"Phineas, my lad, go to the minister. He will help you. Go to the minister and inquire for some worthy body."

This idea seemed as brilliant to the son as to the originator of it, and he answered with unusual haste:

"I'll go this night, mother, for I must have a wife. The sooner we're all settled down again the better."

Neither of the two noticed that at these words the poor orphan, who had sat so quietly pursuing her irksome tasks left them alone.

Evening came, and with it appeared Phineas, having dispensed with the aforementioned diminished article of wearing apparel and donned his Sunday's best, before the minister's door. We will not linger on the workings of the wife-seeker's mind before he could intelligently explain the object of his visit; but he departed with a light heart, and repeating to himself his future wife's name, lest he should forget it ere he reached his anxious parent.

The spiritually wise are not always the most worldly wise, if so the Rev. Mr. N. would not have chosen Anna P. for a helpmeet for our hero. She lived many miles away in a distant State, and knowing the inexperience of our marriageable friend, Mr. N. offered to arrange all preliminaries for him, which offer, as we should suppose, was most gratefully accepted.

Anna P. was about bestowing her affections on another individual when the offer of our bashful friend came to her through her much respected friend, the minister. There seemed to her to be a want of some element in the new aspirant's character to allow so much of proxy in such an affair; still, trusting to the superior wisdom and advanced years of Mr. N., she bade adieu to her former satellite and accepted the ministerial proposal. All went on smoothly, and the wedding day drew near.

I said all went smoothly, but there was one change in the quiet household. She who had made herself so useful in that lonely house, Priscilla, the orphan, had gone to a neighboring village to drown among the cares of a little school her sorrows.

Phineas leaves the paternal mansion on his first journey with a gloomy heart, and painfully conscious of having in his possession a marriage certificate, and in his carpet-bag a new suit of clothes, starts for the home of his beloved, for the wedding day has come. As he passes by the village where now lives Priscilla, he thinks how much pleasanter it would be if he were coming to take her home again to that little corner of the sitting-room which she had made her own, instead of going in search of a new face. He never had wondered why she had gone at all.

It is difficult for us in this age and region of weddings to believe that a person could have been in existence as long as Phineas had and never been to a wedding; yet so it was. There was little marrying and giving in marriage in the retired place of his home, and he had slighted even his few opportunities. He knew there was a minister and a certificate, but there his knowledge ended. So, having arrived at his destination somewhat after the promised hour on account of various accidents, he thought to save time he would go to the clergyman himself, and that being accomplished, go and greet his wife. He happened to have a message from Mr. N. to a brother minister in this town and, armed with certificate and carpet-bag, he hastens to put his bright thought into execution; finds the person whom he seeks at home, and having delivered the message, announces the fact that he wishes to be married.

"I should be most happy to officiate on the occasion."

Encouraged by this remark, Phineas hands his certificate to the clergyman, who, looking it over, asks at what hour his services will be required.

"Now, sir, if you please," answers the impatient Phineas.

"Then I shall be obliged to refer you to someone else, since I have an engagement which will prevent my accompanying you."

Phineas, growing desperate, says that "it will suit him just as well here as anywhere else, that he is in much haste, having never seen his wife, and had come here on his way to save time." The truth flashed upon the amused listener, who explains to the discomfited lover that a bride as well as a bridegroom must be present. He waits only to say, "Why, I though if I brought my certificate you did not need her," and hastens with redoubled eagerness to reach the home of his fiancee.

We will not go with him. Pity for his misfortunes draws us back, but we can imagine his dismay when he found that his beloved, all things being ready, clergyman waiting, company assembled, hour past, and no bridegroom at hand, had, knowing him only through a third person, supposed him false, and had then and there restored her love and given her hand to her former lover, who had reached such a state of calmness as to be about to act as groomsman on the occasion of her marriage to Phineas. The glimpse which she had of her almost husband as he made his sudden exit did not cause her to regret the exchange.

As our hero was returning uncomfortably home it seemed to him expedient to stop and see Priscilla, thinking that a few kind words from her would prepare him the better to meet his expectant mother. When poor Priscilla saw him approaching her home, she thought he had come for her to go and welcome his new-found wife, and little was she prepared for the abrupt, yet to her, welcome greeting of our honest Phineas:

"Priscilla, won't you go home with me? I can't go home without *any* wife, and why won't you do as well? for you know the ways of the house, and we can all *settle down.*"

Had Priscilla ever read a novel, she would have expected some falling upon the knees, or at least one kiss; but she would have waited in vain. Phineas never kissed his mother; why should he his wife?

Should any desire to know the after fate of our humble friend Phineas, I can show them at any time the house where dwell Phineas Foster, his wife Priscilla and his mother, now no longer burdened with anxiety lest her son shall be the first old bachelor in her family.

Tribute to Woman.

The following beautiful tribute to woman recently delivered by a reformed man, we give place to in our columns, with great pleasure.

"I should like to propose a toast to-night, although a total abstinence man myself—a toast to woman. To be drank, not in liquor of any kind, for we should never pledge a woman in that which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish, sends her sons to a drunkard's grave, and her daughters to a life of shame. Oh, no, not in that, but rather in the life giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, cheering as her consolation, strong and sustaining as her love—in the crystal water I would drink to her that she would remain queen regnant in the empire she has already won, grounded deep as the universe in love; built up and exercised in the homes and hearts of the world; I would drink to her, the full blown flower of creation's morning, of which man was but the bud and blossom, to her who in childhood clasps our little hands and teaches us to lisp the first sweet prayer to the Great All-Father, who comes to us in youth with good council and advice, who in manhood meets our heart yearnings with the faithfulness of conjugal love, and whose hand, when our feet go down in the shadow, gently smooths the rough pillow of death as none other can; to her who is the flower of flowers, the pearl of pearls, God's latest, best and brightest gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman."

What Are Boys Good For?

The urchin who answered: "They are good to make men of," made an admirable reply. But the sort of men we are to have in a few years depends upon the sort of boys we have now. A man is but a grown-up boy. The present crop of boys contains some hopeful specimens, who give promise of useful manhood. But it also shows a large percentage of boys who must be reconstructed before they can possibly develop into a manhood that can fill any honorable or useful positions in society. Boys who shun or shirk useful work or improving study, and spend their time in idle dissipations or vicious activities, can never become useful men. Boys who, being obliged to do something for their support, assiduously seek easy work, are not hopeful prophecies of manhood. They will never amount to much. When we see the tendency of city boys to be industrious only in playing billiards or baseball or in some other useless or demoralizing pursuit, and the disposition of country boys to seek in the city for easier or more respectable (?) employment than the country offers, we feel unhopeful of the future. It is from these two classes that the constantly increasing armies of shyster lawyers, quack doctors, poor preachers, bummer politicians, drunken loafers, petty thieves, tramps, deadbeats, etc., are chiefly recruited.

Boys, if you want to be men of worth, don't be afraid of hard work or hard study.

"Lives of great men all remind you
You can make your life sublime."

Read the lives of great men of the past and present, and emulate the virtues and imitate the example of their boyhood. Dr. Benjamin Franklin went from a soap boiler's shop, through a printing office, to fame world-wide and immortal, by dint of industry and study. What boys have done you can do.

THE EFFECTS OF WORRY.—That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work is evident from noting the classes of persons who suffer most from the effects of mental overstrain. The case-book of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting man, the railway manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufacturing or commercial works, who most frequently exhibits the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares accompanied with suppressed emotion, occupations liable to great vicissitudes of fortune, and those which involve the bearing on the mind of a multiplicity of intricate details, eventually break down the lives of the strongest. In estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds under hard work, it is always necessary to take early training into account. A young man cast suddenly into a position involving great care and responsibility, will break down in circumstances in which, had he been gradually habituated to the position, he would have performed its duties without difficulty. It is probably for this reason that the professional classes generally suffer less from the effects of overstrain than others. They have a long course of preliminary training, and their work comes on them by degrees; therefore, when it does come in excessive quantity, it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the other hand, who suddenly vaunt into a position requiring severe mental toil, generally die before their time.

Training the Child.

Some writer has said that "women make the country what it is, and if men fall short of manly sufficiency and integrity, it is the fault of the mothers who bore them." If it is true, what a fearful responsibility rest on the mothers. Men talk too much about the sacredness of the domestic altar, and do too little to uphold it by their own purity, integrity and co-operation. If the example of either parent is such as to neutralize the wisest teachings of the other, disappointment and sorrow are too sure to follow. In the first years of the child its training must fall mostly upon the mother, who is likely to be more at home than the father, and whose sympathies are apt to be quicker and nearer, and more tenderly adapted to its undeveloped helplessness. While she moves in the maternal sphere, and her children are young, the responsibilities of the mother are paramount to all others. She should be no dogmatist; should cast all the casuistry of the schools to the wind, for her creed is very simple, and must be inscribed upon the infant's palm: Love to God, and love to man. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." This is the burden of her morning and evening and noontide teaching. Integrity—savage, unadulterated integrity—she enforces as the law of the inner and outer life. She must never acquire a look of care, a feeling of discontent, a melancholy, or despondency fatal to the comfort and cheeriness of the household; and perpetual coercion, perpetual admonition, perpetual fault-finding, and checking, muddles the poor little brain of a child, and distorts its moral sense. It is to be hoped the flippancy and shallowness of our age will not be entirely bereft of these stately, clear-seeing and morally grand women of the olden time, whose example has done so much to ennoble our sex. Reform must begin at the fireside, The foundation for empire is laid there, and when families are disorderly, treacherous, corrupt and wicked, the nation will be a reflex of what is existing there. In our great crisis of war and disorganization, we see widespread corruption and malignity, commercial fraud and political dishonesty. The people are as the mothers who have reared them; for woman was designed to be the great spiritual, moral center, and men have a right to look to us, even more than to themselves, for the right training of the child. If men were more willing and women more freely admitted to share in all subjects pertaining to legislation, "the world would be the better for it." At present the race is stultified in order to keep one sex within the sphere of action which the other conceives to be appropriate for her, as if she were not the best judge of where she belongs and what she is best able to do. At the earliest dawn of reason—which commences in the little one sooner than most people imagine—it should be taught the self-control and government of its appetites and passions; should be taught his superiority to brute instinct. I know of a mother who always kept Friday as a fast day, not from religious asceticism, but because she wished to act an example of self-denial to her children. She would say in the morning: "Come, my darlings, I shall eat only bread and drink water to-day; are either of you strong enough to go with me?" Sometimes, indeed, most generally, the little ones joined her. There was no compulsion, no gloom about it; indeed, there was, perhaps, no brighter day than their fast day.

Once the little boys, the eldest not six years, were invited to a party of children, and when the entertainment showed a table covered with dainties, they took only bread. The hostess, greatly surprised, inquired the reason, when they whispered, smilingly: "We and mamma agreed to fast to-day." She suggested that it would do no harm to break the fast on such an occasion, but the brave little fellows adhered to their resolution, and declined every luxury. When they returned home they brought a basket filled with all the pretty dainties the lady had forced upon them.

"I do not think, mamma, we ought to save nice things fast day to eat afterward," said the oldest young hero, and, as the other one assented, they agreed to carry the basket to a child so poor that he had never had such luxuries.

In training the child the slightest variation of the truth should be promptly corrected. He should be taught to feel the meanness and cowardice of falsehood as unworthy the character of a man. This great cardinal virtue, firmly rooted in the child, will become the foundation for all other manly virtues. He should be early taught the sacredness of his word. If he make a promise, however trivial, he should be held to it. He should be taught punctuality also, and be made to see that he has no right to waste his own time, far less that of another. These things belong to the great moral code that no one can violate with impunity. There are lesser virtues which are essential to gentle breeding, and which greatly affect our own taste and comfort as well as that of others. I would train a child to that forecast and considerateness for others that he would not endanger the safety of the passerby in the street by casting the parings of fruit upon the side-walk; or offend his taste by scattering the shells of nuts, and spitting in a railway car. I would train him to keep all expressions of sickness and pain, and physical necessities of every kind, religiously in the background.—*Mrs. E. J. S.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of thirteen letters.
My 6, 2, 1, is a boy.
My 2, 5, 5, 1, is to require.
My 4, 7, 8, 13, is a thought.
My 8, 9, 9, is to commit error.
My 11, 10, is a negative.
My 12, 10, 11, is a Spanish title.
My whole is the name of a great literary work.

CEPHA.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate to caution and leave pallid.
2. Syncopate a sailing vessel and leave a winged animal.
3. Syncopate mutilate and leave a weight.
4. Syncopate to strike forcibly and leave a wager.
5. Syncopate a market and leave a rug. O. G.

Charade.

At morning's early dawning,
My *first* is on the wing;
And as he swiftly mounts aloft,
The groves with music ring.

In time of war and bloody strife,
When knight's thereto repair;
They bind my *second* to their heels—
They fall or conquer there.

'Mid lilies fair and tulips gay
My *whole*, with countless eyes,
Looks upward to the heaven's blue,
And with their azure vies.

Syllable Puzzle.

1. A Latin preposition signifying by.
2. An instrument for writing.
3. A nickname.
4. A personal pronoun.
5. An exclamation.

The above syllables combined form a word signifying at right angles to a horizontal plane.

AUNT HANNAH.

Metagram.

Complete, I am an important organ of the body; curtailed, I become to perceive by the aid of a certain faculty; now behead, and I become a portion of the head; transposed, this forms an epoch. What am I?

MELANCTHON.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Nebuchadnezzer.

INITIAL CHANGES.—Cart; 1. Dart; 2. Hart; 3. Mart; 4. Part; 5. Tart; 6. Wart.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Maid, aid. 2. Ground, round. 3. Crow, row. 4. Block, lock.

ARITHMOREMS.—1. Mexico; 2. Cod. 3. Ireland. 4. Milton. 5. Macaulay. 6. Adams. 7. Mississippi. 8. Lion. 9. Linnet.

My Monkey.

There never was such luck. I've always thought that I'd rather have a monkey than be a million heir. There is nothing that could be half so splendid as a real live monkey, but, of course, I knew that I never could have one until I should grow up and go to sea and bring home monkeys and parrots and shawls to mother just as sailors always do. But I've actually got a monkey. It was Mr. Travers that got the monkey for me. One day there came a woman with an organ and a monkey into our yard.

She was an Italian, but she could speak a sort of English, and she said that the "murderin' spalpeen of a monkey was just wearing the life of her out." So says Mr. Travers, "What will you take for him?" and says she, "It's five dollars I'd be after selling him for, and may good luck go wid ye!"

What did Mr. Travers do but give her the money and hand the monkey to me, saying, "Here, Jimmy! take him and be happy." Wasn't I just happy though?

Jocko—that's the monkey's name—is the loveliest monkey that ever lived. Toby Tyler may talk about his "Mr. Stubbs," and tell how he understands everything said to him, and begs for crullers, and all that; but I tell you "Mr. Stubbs" was just an ordinary illiterit monkey alongside of my Jocko. I hadn't had him an hour when he got out of my arms and was on the supper table before I could get him. The table was all set and Bridget was just going to ring the bell, but the monkey didn't wait for her.

To see him eating the chicken salad was just wonderful. He finished the whole dish in about two minutes, and was washing it down with the oil out of the salad bottle when I caught him.

Mother was awfully good about it, and only said: "Poor little beast, he must be half starved. Susan, how much he reminds me of your brother." A good mother is as good a thing as a boy deserves, no matter how good he is.

The salad someway did not seem to agree with Jocko, for he was dreadfully sick that night. You should have seen how limp he was, just like a girl that has fainted away and her young man is trying to lift her up. Mother doctored him. She gave him castor-oil as if he was her own son, and wrapped him up in a blanket and put a mustard plaster on his stomach, and soaked the end of his tail in warm water. He was all right the next day, and was real grateful. I know he was grateful because he showed it by trying to do good to others, at any rate to the cat. Our cat wouldn't speak to him at first, but he coaxed her with milk, just as he had seen me do, and finally caught her. It must have been dreadfully aggravoking to the cat, for instead of letting her have the milk, he insisted that she was sick and must have medicine. So he took Bridget's bottle of hair-oil and a big spoon and gave the cat such a dose. When I caught him and made him let the cat go, there were about six tablespoonfuls of oil missing. Mr. Travers said it was a good thing, for it would improve the cat's voice and make her yowl smoother, and that he had felt for a long time that she needed to be oiled. Mother said that the monkey was cruel, and it was a shame, but I know that he meant to be kind. He knew the oil mother gave him had done him good, and he wanted to do the cat good. I know just how he felt, for I've been blamed many a time for trying to do good, and I can tell you it always hurt my feelings.

The monkey was in the kitchen while Bridget was getting dinner yesterday, and he watched her broil the steak as if he was meaning to learn to cook and help her in her work, he's that kind and thoughtful. The cat was outdoors, but two of her kittens were in the kitchen, and they were not old enough to be afraid of the monkey. When dinner was served Bridget went upstairs, and by-and-by mother says, "What's that dreadful smell? Sure's you're alive, Susan, the baby has fallen into the fire." Everybody jumped up and ran upstairs, all but me, for I knew Jocko was in the kitchen, and I was afraid it was he that was burning. When I got into the kitchen, there was that lovely monkey broiling one of the kittens on the gridiron just as he had seen Bridget broil the steak. The kitten's fur was singeing and she was mewing, and the other kitten was sitting up on the floor licking her chops and enjoying it, and Jocko was on his hind legs as solemn and busy as an owl. I snatched the gridiron away from him and took the kitten off before she was burned any except her fur, and when mother and Susan came downstairs, they couldn't understand what it was that had been burning, and guessed the cook must have put egg-shell on the fire.

This is all the monkey has done since I got him day before yesterday. Father has been away for a week, but he is coming back in a few days, and won't he be delighted when he finds a monkey in the house?—*Jimmy Brown, in Harper's Young People.*

Humorous.

Chips.

WATER colors—so does whisky.

THE man who digs 100 ft. into the ground for water gets along well.

WHY is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it.

THE man who comes about solely to kill time should confine himself strictly to his own business.

EVERY to-morrow has two handles. We can take hold of it by the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.

"FREE CHOPS" is a sign hung out by a Chicago restaurant, and when customers apply they are shown to a wood pile and handed an ax.

A YOUNG lady desired her lover to promise her that he would never smoke another cigar. "I'll do it," he said; "sustained by your love, a meerchaum will do for me."

"BRIDGET, I cannot allow you to receive your lover in the kitchen any longer." "It's very kind of you, ma'am, but he is almost too bashful to come into the parlor."

ALL the men in an entire county in Minnesota turned out on a wolf hunt the other day. The result was 36 dog fights and the capture of a fellow who had run away from his wife.

AN exchange says: "The bee stings itself to death in trying to sting someone else." Some men make things uncomfortable all around them for a season, but the end is generally worse for themselves than for those they sought to annoy.

"SEE that my grave's kept green," he warbled, under the window of his fair one's domicile one pleasant night. "I'll tend to the grave business, young man," shouted her enraged paternal ancestor, as he poked an old musket out of the second story window. No more concert that evening.

Household Hints.

Domestic Recipes.

Cold Water Cake.

Two cups of sugar, four eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, one cup of cold water, stirred in slowly, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, half cup of melted butter put in the last thing. Flavor to suit the taste.

Soda Pound Cake.

Beat two-thirds of a cup of butter to a cream, add two cups of sugar, six eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, three and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar in the flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of milk. Flavor to suit the taste. Both these cakes require about three-quarters of an hour for baking.

Ginger Sponge Cake.

One cup of butter, two cups of molasses, four eggs, three cups of flour, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, one tablespoonful of ginger.

Cream Tapioca Pudding.

Soak three tablespoonfuls of tapioca in water three hours, put the same into one quart of boiling milk and boil 15 minutes. Beat the yolks of four eggs in one cup of sugar and turn them into the pudding five minutes before done. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

Cream for Pudding.

Take the whites of three or four eggs and beat to a stiff froth, add three tablespoonfuls of white sugar and pour over the pudding. Bake five minutes.—*Clara Deming, Vallejo.*

Health Column.

Oxygen as a Curative Agent.

Is oxygen a curative agent? The wonderful power which it possesses of destroying organic matter, and the purifying effect which always results therefrom, has led us, reasoning by analogy, to believe that many diseases which are now regarded as incurable, would succumb to the cleansing power of this element. The air contains only 20.095% of oxygen, the remaining 79.005 parts being composed entirely of nitrogen, which serves to dilute the oxygen. The depressing effect of a smaller amount of oxygen and increased amount of carbonic acid is felt when one has been for a short time in a poorly ventilated room

In mountainous countries, where the hight above the sea level is not too great, the refreshing effect of the air is proverbial. This is simply because the proportion of oxygen is greater and of carbonic acid less.

The purifying effect of oxidation is strikingly shown in running brooks. Here water which is unfit to drink on account of organic impurities, becomes pure by running a mile or two. This change is due to the fact that in the act of flowing each particle of the water is brought into contact with the air, and absorbs the necessary amount of oxygen to combine with the organic matter, thus destroying it.

In many diseases a "change of air" is recommended as a cure, or at least as a source of relief. In its incipient stages consumption may often be cured by vigorous exercise in the open air, and by living wholly out of doors.

The benefit derived from pure air and exercise is due entirely to the large amount of oxygen which exercise—such as horseback riding—enables and compels the patient to inhale. The organic germs of disease are thus oxidized and destroyed.

We submit, then, to the public for consideration, the question: Will not the breathing of pure oxygen gas prove to be the solution to the problem, "How shall we treat consumption?" There is a well authenticated case in which a child was cured of hydrophobia by inhaling three cubic ft. of oxygen. In this case blood poisoning was the evil, and oxygen seems to have combined with the poisonous principle, thereby destroying it.

A young Frenchman who has recently been experimenting upon himself, finds that he can inhale oxygen without experiencing any ill effects. He took as much as 100 liters a day for several days. The writer has often inhaled oxygen for experimental purposes, and its use was never followed by any unpleasant effect.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns or scalds, nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer, as a varnish for a burn, than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly with or without sugar and swallowed, it tends by its emolient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on those organs to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

THE CROUP.—Toward midnight, after the first sleep, the hateful croup usually fixes its dreadful fangs on the unconscious child. What avails it in the country, miles away from a physician or a drug store, that this, that, or the other remedy is "good for" the disease, when neither physician nor remedy could be had for hours; and all this while the mother is in agony, and the infant sufferer clutches its throat for breath? In such an emergency no medicine known is so potent for cure as a boiling teakettle and a bit of flannel; or, as a lump of ice or snow, with a handful of salt, applied to the throat in a silken pad or bag.—*Dr. Hall.*

WAR ON THE POTATO.—Dr. Heath, a scientist of New York, has ventured upon dangerous ground. He read a paper before the Farmer's Club, in which he opened a war against the time-honored potato. It is an agent, he says, in producing obesity. Many lean persons will be glad to learn that they will double on the potato ratio at once. "Ah, but" says Dr. Heath, "the potato makes the wits fat, also;" and further, "after the lapse of a few generations it dwarfs, mentally and physically the people who live upon it." As in the admixture of food, the potato has not been proved dangerous during several centuries, we think people will be willing to trust it in the future.

THE TERRIBLE CRAMP COLIC, so often fatal before the dawn, can often be relieved within an hour with a milk emetic, and flannels, wrung in boiling water, applied to the stomach.

Worth Knowing.

HOW TO PREVENT WRINKLES.—There is no such thing as wiping out wrinkles. In men they are often honorable evidence of hard mental labor, in women they are usually the evidence of coming age, although care and suffering have much to do with them. Sometimes fair foreheads are prematurely wrinkled from a nervous habit of raising the eyebrows, and from a too great and a too constant pressure of the pillow on one or both sides of the head while sleeping. And just here comes a fact worth remembering. If the forehead has escaped wrinkles, crow's feet are prematurely seen about the corners of the eyes. We all see these crow's feet in men and women whose brows are smooth and young looking. They are the result of sleeping on the light and left sides. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes which disappear in a few hours, but finally becomes so fixed that neither hours nor ablutions will abate them. If girl children were compelled to sleep on their backs and continued the habit when they reach womanhood and afterward, they would arrive at middle life without crow's feet gathering in the neighborhood of the eyes, and in most cases their foreheads would be free from even shallow furrows.

FOR CLEANING KID GLOVES.—Get one quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol. Pour a little of this into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything. After the dirt is nearly out, rinse in more of the clean fluid. Usually one rinsing is enough, but if the gloves were very much soiled, rinse the second time. If the gloves are of cheap kid, it is best to dry them on the hand, but a nice glove, after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out wrinkles, may be hung on a line to dry. This preparation is an excellent thing to keep in the house, not only for cleaning gloves, but for taking out grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats.

A GOOD clock oil is made as follows: Take olive oil and dissolve it in boiling alcohol, and add it drop by drop until it is no longer taken into solution. Upon cooling it will let fall crystals, and leave a considerable portion still fluid. The fluid part is to be poured off, filtered through a piece of white blotting-paper, and may be used in this form, or the alcohol may be distilled off for fresh processes, and the pure lubricating oil which remains is very suitable for oiling watches, clocks, or other delicate machinery. This will not oxidize or gum up, even when exposed to great cold. Or take neatsfoot oil and drop into it some lead shavings in order to neutralize the acid contained in the oil. Let this stand for a considerable time (the longer the better). Oil thus prepared never corrodes or thickens.

VENTILATE YOUR CLOSETS.—Soiled undergarments or the wash clothes ought not to be put into a closet, ventilated or not ventilated. They should be placed in a large bag made for the purpose, or a roomy basket, and then put in a well-aired room at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closets may be; if there is no ventilation that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garments after being absorbed for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arises from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign—it may be hurtful—matter which free circulation of pure air can soon remove.

A SOLDERING fluid which does not occasion rust is prepared in the following manner: Small pieces of zinc are immersed in muriatic acid and left in it until the acid is saturated with it, which may be known by the cessation of ebullition of the acid, and also by the zinc, after that stage, being left undissolved; add spirits of ammonia, about two-thirds of the quantity of the acid; thin with a little quantity of rain-water. When, at the time of adding the zinc, if the muriatic acid is heated to a low degree, the solving of the zinc will be achieved sooner. This fluid does not cause rust on iron or steel, and is excellent for all purposes, even for tinning.

PURIFYING A WELL.—A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, living in Battle Creek, Mich., says that he purified his well of water, which was so subject to many worms, bugs and other insects as to render it almost unfit for drinking, by placing in the well a couple of good-sized trout. They have kept perfectly healthy, and have eaten up every live thing in the water; in the winter season crumbs of bread or cracker are thrown in. The water is perfectly pure and sweet.

TO MEND BROKEN CROCKERY, use lime and the white of an egg. Mix only enough to mend one article at a time, as it soon hardens and cannot be used. Powder a small quantity of the lime, and mix to a paste with the egg. Apply quickly to the edges, and place firmly together. It will soon become set and strong, seldom breaking in the same place.

WITHERED LEAVES having the yellow-brown or red autumnal colors can be made green again by steeping them in water with a little zinc powder.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

THERE is no room in the realms of Masonry for Atheists.—*N. Y. Era.*

IN 1813, the Duke of Leinster was elected Grand Master of Ireland, and held the position over 60 years, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Abercorn, the present Grand Master.

ARTHUR W. KEDDIE has been reappointed Masonic Inspector for the 6th Masonic district, which includes the Lodges in Beckworth, Sierraville, Quincy and Taylorville.

NAVAL LODGE, No. 87, F. & A. M., is the oldest Lodge in Vallejo, having been organized July 17, 1855. It received its charter May 7, 1856, and the first meeting was held thereunder May 28, 1856.

THE Brotherhood of St. John is a recently established organization in this city. It is about 15 months old, the object insurance, and Master Masons only are eligible for membership. The late Julius George was one of the original promoters of the organization. Its expenses are probably lighter than any other known insurance organization, being confined solely to the item of stationery. Only two members have died since the organization was established, for each of which an assessment was levied.

THE Royal Arch was originally a part of the Master's degree. It was separated from that of Master somewhere between 1720 and 1756. The separation, however, was not acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England until 1777, or thereabouts, for in 1755 that grand body unanimously resolved "that the meetings of the brethren under any denomination of Masons, other than as brethren of this our ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons, is inconsistent with the honor and interest of the craft, and a high insult on our Grand Master and the whole body of Masons." The first book of Constitutions of the Supreme Grand Chapter was issued in 1776, and about this time the system of R. A. Masonry was propagated in Great Britain and its dependencies, and was introduced into this country.

MARYSVILLE COMMANDERY, No. 7, Knights Templar, received a fraternal visit from about 30 members of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, on Saturday, March 12th. A number of ladies accompanied them. On arriving at Marysville the party were met at the depot by members of Commandery, No. 7, headed by a full brass band, and carriages were in waiting for the ladies. The Sir Knights marched to the Western hotel, where dinner was taken and several hours were spent in pleasant conversation. Subsequently the members of the Order repaired to the Temple, where degrees were conferred. Then the doors were thrown open and dancing was inaugurated. A magnificent banquet was served during the evening, and at the conclusion of this a handsome gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, was presented to Eminent Commander, Phil. W. Keyser (who had just completed his third term and declined re-election). The presentation was made by Sir Knight E. A. Belcher and was fittingly responded to by the recipient of the beautiful gift, to whom the testimonial was a genuine surprise. In the morning, prior to the departure of the visiting Sacramentans, the Marysville Knights procured carriages and drove their guests about the city showing them places of interest, the levee system, etc. The visiting Knights are loud in their praises of the generous and unbounded hospitality which had characterized their reception and entertainment at the hands of Marysville Commandery, No. 7.

THE installation of officers of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, took place March 15th. On this occasion the usual Masonic custom was departed from, and ladies admitted within the sacred precincts. After the lines had been formed and the representative officers received, Sir Hiram T. Graves, Past E. Grand Commander of California, assisted by Sir Blake as Grand Marshal, proceeded to regularly install the following officers of the Commandery according to the impressive ritual of the Temple: Sir Solomon Lathrop, Eminent Commander; Sir J. E. Benton, General-issimo; Sir W. F. Fletcher, CaptainGeneral; Sir David McClure, E. Prelate; Sir George D. Metcalf, Senior Warden; Sir Herman Sears, Junior Warden; Sir F. W. Cushing, Recorder; Sir R. C. Gaskell, Treasurer; Sir George Patterson, Standard Bearer; Sir Z. Taylor Gilpin, Sword Bearer; Sir Carroll Cook, Warden; Sirs C. W. Banks. X. Y. Z. Marchand and Charles Jones, Guards, and Charles E. Gillette, Sentinel. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the installing officer delivered an impressive charge, ending with appropriate scripture selections, after which the Grand Marshal made the usual proclamation, the lines were reformed and under the escort of the uniformed Knights, the company repaired to the banquet hall, where a rich and tempting repast was spread. Among the guests were a large number of ladies, several prominent Masons of the Lodge and Chapter, and visiting Knights Sirs H. T. Graves and Alexander de Leo de Laguna of California, No. 1, and H. H. Blake, of Golden Gate, San Francisco, George W. Hopkins, De Witt Clinton, Virginia, Nevada, and S. P. Kelly Calvary, Providence, Rhode Island. Eminent Commander Lathrop acted as Toast Master, and after a full discussion of the sumptuous repast, the cloth was removed, and he proposed as the first sentiment "The Grand Commandery of California," responded to by Sir H. T. Graves, who complimented Oakland Commandery and described her as a staunch ship, well manned and rigged, and afloat upon the sea of prosperity, with the banners of the Order floating at the masthead. He then referred to the progress and growth of the Grand Commandery as the representative of the grandest Order in the world, including 50,000 Knights in the United States, and of the session of the Grand Encampment of the United States in 1877 and 1880, and referred to the fact of the next grand conclave to exceed all previous ones; and which is to be held in San Francisco. He closed with the sentiment of "Success to the Knights Templars' Triennial Union," which was responded to in humorous vein by Sir R. W. Gaskell in a description of the trip to Chicago. The next toast was "To the Golden Gate, the youngest Commandery in the jurisdiction," responded to by Sir H. H. Blake. "The Order of Knighthood throughout the world," was responded to by Sir David McClure, who spoke of the Order as being the grandest human organization ever formed by man. It was founded upon the divine principle of truth, based upon right, included the brotherhood, and even embraced the sisterhood. Sir Knight Graves then proposed "Self-sacrifice as exemplified in the character of Sir J. E. Benton," which elicited some humorous remarks from that gentleman and Mr. Gaskell. Sir Knight Benton next proposed "The ladies, our solace by day and our comfort as Knights," which was drank standing, Commander Lathrop responding in a bright, witty speech, and called upon Sir George D. Metcalf, who ably seconded his chief in an excellent speech. The last regular toast offered was to "California Commandery, No. 1," ably responded to by the Acting Grand Commander. The sentiments presented after were impromptu, personal or unimportant. Several songs were sung, a pleasant time enjoyed, and the exercises closed with the recitation of Sir Robert Morris' celebrated Templar poem by Sir Solomon Lathrop.

I. O. O. F.

THE tenth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Germany was recently celebrated by nearly every Lodge in that country.

THE Vallejo Odd Fellows' Library Association was organized October 9, 1873. Seven trustees perform the business of the association. The library contains about 1,200 books of choice literature.

OUTSIDE of the Church, Odd Fellowship is unquestionably one of Pennsylvania's greatest institutions. Such is the public endorsement by the press of the Keystone State. Its 86,000 Odd Fellows are certainly a power in the land, and will increase in influence as they regain the former quota of 100,000 for which they are now striving.—*Register.*

ON Monday evening, Feb. 14th, an Odd Fellows' banquet took place at the Italian restaurant, Clay St., in honor of the fraternal visit of the Golden Rule Encampment, of Oakland, to the Unity Encampment of this city. An enjoyable time, replete with pleasant reminiscences, was had, during which brief speeches were made by Messrs. Estee, Benton, Galloway, Black, Lyon, Norcross and Lewis. J. S. Swan gave a comic recitation.

H. D. RICHARDSON, D. D. G. M., has prepared for the Vallejo *Chronicle* some statistics of the relief work done by the Odd Fellows of Solano county for 1880, from which we take the following: Solano, No. 22, total relief for charity, $243.50; total expenses, $1,190.65; total assets, $6,778.37. San Pablo, No. 43, total relief for charity, $1,757.50; expenses, $3,466.15; assets, $23,342.55. Suisun, No. 78, total relief for charity, $1,212; expenses, $1,895.42; assets, $13,047.94. Vacaville, No. 83, total relief for charity, $461; expenses, $958.35; assets, $8,134.65. Montezuma, No. 172, total relief for charity, $522.75; expenses, $1,550.80; assets, $8,466.22. Rio Vista, No. 180, total relief for charity, $222; expenses, $777.58; assets, $3,052.77. Elmira, No. 214, total relief for charity, $194; expenses, $457.10; assets, $3,072.70. Golden State, No. 216, total relief for charity, $847.50; expenses, $1,601.75; assets, $11,019.40. Bird's Landing, No. 284, total relief for charity, $217.25; expenses, $687.50; assets, $1,104.44.

IN the year 1854, in consequence of the establishment of a Naval station at this post, it was the means of bringing a large number of mechanics together, among whom had been accorded the privilege of a few to unite in the Eastern States with the Order of Odd Fellowship. The number were in the habit of gathering at the house of one Bro. Capron for social intercourse and to consult over the plan of organizing a Lodge of Odd Fellows. On Saturday evening, August 18th, 1855, in consideration of a dispensation granted by E. W. Calt, Grand Master of California, San Pablo Lodge, No. 43, was established, with J. W. Hilsee, D. N. Darlington, Ezra Dix, Pendleton Culston and James Brownlie as charter members. E. W. O'Brien, J. M. Dunlap, Samuel Rule, J. G. Gardner and David Wright were admitted as members the same evening by card and initiation. The Lodge met in what was known as Aspenall's hall, at the corner of Virginia and Santa Clara Sts. The Lodge now owns a handsome edifice at the corner of Georgia and Marin Sts., and numbers about 165 members.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

WE find the following in an exchange concerning Odd Fellowship in the national capital: Ex-President Hayes, who is a Past Grand of his own Lodge in Ohio, has taken a deep interest in Odd Fellowship in Washington the past four years. Hon. John Sherman, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is a Past Grand of his Lodge in Ohio. Many of the high officials in Washington take pride in saying that they are old Odd Fellows. Among the members of Congress several are lecturers upon Odd Fellowship. The most eloquent of these are ex-Senator Booth, of California; Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Hon. Wm. M. Myers, of Indiana, members of the House of Representatives. Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, is a comical genius, and makes an audience roar with laughter. Ex-Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, who has lately been appointed Governor of Washington Territory, and who has been a member of the House of Representatives for several years, is a fine speaker. In the Departments are poets, authors and lecturers, who are busy all winter lecturing upon Odd Fellowship all over the United States. In the Middle and Southern States courses of lectures have been gotten up in the winter season, and distinguished Odd Fellows have given brilliant lectures to the public, under the auspices of Odd Fellows, and this has helped the Order amazingly. Much of the interest that has recently been awakened is attributed to this cause. More attention is now paid to the literary culture, in connection with the Order, and the result is that a better class of men, who are highly educated, are coming into the Order. Our best men in the nation are just finding out what a grand and beneficent Order the Odd Fellows present to the world for approval. It is only necessary that the talent in the Order should be shown by the public lecturers what Odd Fellowship is, to have its membership of half a million doubled in a single year.

ON the 26th of April next, American Odd Fellowship will have been established 62 years. Few there are, indeed, who can tell the great good this wonderful benevolent organization has accomplished in the brief history of a half century. From the archives of our Sovereign Head we can unearth the most astounding statistics, commemorative of greater practical results for the advancement of civilization and the harmonious blending of the interests of the human family, than can any other kindred organization for the same period. We now have more than a half million active members marshaled under our banner of white, whose ample folds are indelibly impressed with that emblem of constancy and peace, the Dove hovering over our escutscheon, the symbolic letters F., L., T., excircled with the three links of sympathy that unites us as one in our aims and rewards—firmly standing shoulder to shoulder battling in the cause of justice, equality, loving kindness, and the fraternization of mankind. In this noble work we have brought to bear an annual revenue of nearly $4,500,000, from which nearly 2,000,000 of dollars are paid annually for the relief of the sufferings of our fellow beings. While in the aggregate for the half century, over 77,000,000 of dollars have been laid upon the altars dedicated by our Order to Benevolence and Charity; and of it has been appropriated for the relief of the distressed and the education of the orphan, the vast sum of 30,000,000 of dollars, leaving in our treasuries an almost incredible sum, as a guarantee fund for the continuance of the practices of its active ministrations in the cause of humanity; and with a faithful administration of its well-regulated laws, assuring its permanency beyond a question of doubt, despite the efforts of all foes without, or enemies within. Are not results such as these sufficient cause for rejoicing, and for an interchange of sentiment and feelings expressive of the general good? We think so, and do most earnestly recommend that every Lodge and brother in our jurisdiction mark the day of the birth of our Order with a show of reverence for its founders, and with public manifestations, general thanksgiving and prayer for the continuance and perpetuity of the character and influence for good of this, the noblest work of human conception, the Order of American Odd Fellowship. Brothers, let us all in some fit and becoming manner celebrate this, our natal day.—*New Age.*

Knights of Honor.

A NEW Lodge of K. of H. is to be instituted at Temescal by C. H. Richards.

DR. HALEY will try and organize a new Lodge of K. of H. in Mendocino City. It is stated that the roads are very bad up there, but we think the worthy Doctor can surmount the difficulties, if the epizootic has not sickened all the horses.

UNDER the law as changed, all printed paper filled in with writing is rated as first-class matter, and must be paid for at the rate of three cents for each half ounce. Thus the assessment notices heretofore carried for one cent in an open envelope, must in future be prepaid with full postage to secure their delivery. The same will apply to all other blanks filled in and forwarded through the mail by the Lodge Reporters.

WE expect to see some action taken at the next session of the Supreme Lodge to reduce the amount of per capita charged to members working under a Grand Lodge jurisdiction. It does seem that the amount now charged is excessive, and much more than is necessary to defray the running expenses of the Supreme Lodge. Think of it, brother Representatives, and see what can be done to reduce this tax.

SINCE the enforcement of the law requiring all examinations to be referred to the State Medical Examiner before the candidates can be admitted, there has been a very great decrease in the number of Lodges organized in the interior, and until some change is made to facilitate the business of organizing Lodges, but few will be started, as under the present law it will not pay a Deputy to make the frequent trips necessary to attend to the preliminary duties of organizing a Lodge. We consider the duties of State Medical Examiner of great value to the Order; but we think a system might be devised whereby a new Lodge could be instituted without first submitting the examinations of charter applicants to State Examiner; having it understood that in case they were rejected as beneficiary members by the State Examiner, they should become honorary members. This would necessitate the repealing of the law which prohibits persons under 55 years of age becoming honorary members; but we can see no great objection to admitting a person of any age as an honorary member. We hope this matter will be thought over by our Supreme Representative. The system mentioned has been found to work well in a sister Order. And while it costs a Deputy more in time and expenses to organize a Lodge than he receives for his labor, we need not expect many new ones to be organized.—*California K. of H. Journal.*

CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 261, New York, has a membership of over 700 and $10,000 in the treasury.

WE find the following questions and answers in the *K. of H. Reporter:*

1. Has any Past Dictator, in the absence of the sitting Past Dictator, the right to correct the Dictator in case he gives the work incorrectly? No. The Grand Dictator and his deputies are charged with instructing the officers of a Lodge in the work.

2. In case all the Past Dictators in a Lodge, including the sitting Past, are elected to other offices in the Lodge, who is to fill the P. D.'s chair? The Dictator may call any 3d degree member to the P. D.'s chair temporarily for each meeting.

3. A member who has paid his dues for the first quarter of '81, takes a card Jan. 7th, and immediately deposits the same in another Lodge. Can the latter make him pay his dues over again? They should not; but whether they can or not has never been decided by the Supreme Lodge.

4. A member takes a card Dec. 15, 1880, and deposits same in another Lodge, Jan. 7, 1881, and is received. Which Lodge should he pay dues to for quarter beginning Jan. 1st? He must pay to the Lodge which granted him the card, for the quarter beginning Jan. 1st, 1881, before the Lodge in which he deposits can consider his application favorably. See Art. VIII, Sec. 4, Sub. Const.

5. Assessment 77 is called to the Supreme Treasury, Jan. 26th, and Lodges directed to collect assessment No. 78. Does this give each member 30 days from Jan. 26th in which to pay No. 78? Yes.

Knights of Pythias.

A NEW Lodge of K. of P. will soon be instituted in West Berkeley.

THE membership of the K. of P. on the first day of January, 1880, was 89,522.

BAYARD LODGE, No. 53, will give an invitation ball on Saturday evening, April 23d.

TAMALPAIS LODGE, No. 65, was instituted by J. H. Harney, G. C. C., on Saturday evening, March 19th. There were 75 charter members.

NEW YORK had ought to be thankful for its good fortune this winter, as it is the only jurisdiction that has a Shedd over it.—*N. Y. Era.*

ON the assembling of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in the city of Davenport, Iowa, recently, an address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor, Hon. Roderick Rose, Supreme Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. The remarks of Bro. Rose gave such unqualified satisfaction to the Sir Knights, that the Grand Lodge requested him to reduce them to writing for insertion in the Grand Lodge Records.

American Legion of Honor.

A NEW Lodge of A. L. of H. is under way in the western addition of this city.

A NEW Council was instituted on Saturday evening, February 19th, at Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell street, by Deputy Supreme Commander E. J. Field, with 43 charter members. The new Council was named Washington Council, and the following are the officers: Commander, C. O. Burton; Vice Commander, J. M. Camp; Orator, P. H. Blake; Past Commander, C. E. Blake; Secretary, D. McLaren; Collector, W. S. Potter; Treasurer, H. S. Winn; Guide, Sidney Smith; Chaplain, S. C. Beatty; Warden, C. Ellis; Sentry, C. A. Stahle.

PACIFIC COUNCIL was instituted by D. S. Van Slyke, D. S. C., at San Jose, on Thursday evening, March 17th. Thirty-nine names were appended to the roll of membership. The following officers were elected: Commander, John Britton; Vice Commander, D. C. Bailey; Orator, E. A. Clark; Past Commander, A. P. Murgotten; Secretary, E. B. Lewis; Collector, C. J. Owen; Treasurer, A. E. Moody; Chaplain, W. A. January; Guide, W. D. Brown; Warden, C. H. Peiper; Sentry, Al. Haehnlen. The objects of the organization are as follows: To unite fraternally all persons of sound bodily health, and good moral character who are socially ac-

ceptable, and between 18 and 65 years of age. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members. To establish a benefit fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $5,000 shall be paid to the family, orphans, or dependants as the member may direct.

Order of Chosen Friends.

THE revised constitutions have arrived, and Councils in need, can obtain the same upon application.

SUPPLIES are now sent to every State in the Union in which this Order is allowed to exist, and one set has been shipped to Bozeman, Montana Territory.

FOUR new Councils have been instituted lately—two in Oakland with 100 members; one in Vallejo with the same number, and one in this city with a membership of about 50.

CITY Councils will observe, that since the establishment of the Councils in Oakland, they have no right to entertain the application of any one from that city without the consent of those Councils.

THE first annual session of the Grand Council of Indiana convened at Indianapolis, Tuesday, Feb. 15th. Quite a novel resolution was introduced. It was no less than that the representative to the Supreme Council be instructed to vote in favor of doing away with the Indiana Grand Council, and also to prohibit the institution of Grand Councils in other States. It was called by some of the members as a plain case of suicide. It did not meet with favorable action at the hands of the Grand body.

THE establishment of a Grand Council will necessitate the following estimated expense: Salary of the Recorder, which has been suggested at from $50 to $100 per month, and we shall take the maximum, say $100, which would be $1,200 per annum; contingent fund of Grand Councilor per annum, $300; printing, postage and sundries per annum, $250; making a total of $1,750 per annum. The revenue as established at present is $1 per capita tax for 3,000 members, which the Order will number in this State by July 1st, $3,000; deduct from this the per capita tax due the Supreme Council, 3,000 members at 25 cents, $750, which would net $2,250, leaving a net surplus in the Grand Council treasury of $500; more than sufficient to pay mileage and per diem to representatives, and if the Order should increase, as predicted, to 5,000 by the first annual session of the Grand Council, there would be enough income to warrant a reduction instead of an increase of the same.—*Our Chosen Friend.*

Royal Arcanum.

THIS Order has a membership of about 26,000.

MASSACHUSETTS has a membership of about 5,000.

THE *Royal Arcanum Journal*, published monthly by T. E. Peckenpaugh, Wooster, Ohio, is well filled with news of this Order.

THE Royal Arcanum is about to be introduced in this city. A charter for the establishment of a Lodge has been applied for, and it will start with a membership of 30 or 40. The Order is similar to the American Legion of Honor in its objects, the only real difference being in the amount of insurance. The Order has already a large membership in the East.

THE Royal Arcanum was organized in Boston, Mass., June 23, 1867. There is but one degree, and the ceremony of initiation is short and interesting. In States where no Grand Councils exist, subordinate Councils are organized by the Supreme Regent or his Deputies, and they work under dispensations until the meeting of the Supreme Council. The charter fee, to be paid at the time of the institution, is $100, in return for which the Council receives a set of supplies, sufficient, usually, to last them several months. The cost of a charter member cannot be less than $6 for initiation, which entitles him to benefit certificate, $2.50 for medical examination and supervision, one assessment for the widows' and orphans' benefit fund, and dues for the current quarter, which is not less than fifty cents. A strict medical examination is required to be made by a physician who is a member of the Order. The assessments are graded according to age. Three thousand dollars is the highest amount paid on the death of a brother. This sum is paid on the death of every full rate member, and $1,500 on the death of every half rate member. To promote the fourth object of the Order, there is a provision of the subordinate constitution that "any member in good standing, and not in arrears for dues or fines, having six months previously obtained the degree, who may become disabled, by sickness or other disability, from following his usual business or some other occupation, shall receive from the funds of his Council such weekly benefits (to be paid weekly) as his Council may in its by-laws prescribe, which shall not be less than $1 per week;" and there are the usual guards against imposition. Under this provision should a member become permanently incapacitated for work, the income from the sick benefit will be ample to pay his assessments, and ultimately secure to his family the $3,000. Within 30 days after the initiation of every member the Secretary of the subordinate Council forwards to the Supreme Secretary the application and Medical Examiner's certificate with one dollar, for which the member receives a benefit certificate for $3,000 or $1,500, as the member is full or half rate. It is made payable on the death of a member, to the person or persons named in the application, and the beneficiary must be of the family or those dependent upon a member. The one dollar paid for certificate also pays for keeping this record of each member so long as he remains in the Order.

I. O. G. T.

GOOD TEMPLARISM is spreading in Montana. Hayes Lodge, No. 8, was instituted at Fort Custer by J. C. Budd, special Deputy, on Washington's birthday, with 29 members.

AND now Rough and Ready, Nevada county, has a Lodge of Good Templars, it being instituted by Chas. E. Clinch, D. D. W. C. T., is called Perseverance, and starts with 33 members. Spirits of '49, how ye must wonder at the changes which have taken place!

VALLEJO LODGE, No. 64, I. O. G. T., was organized December 2d, 1862, and has been in existence a little more than 18 years. The charter members numbered 16. Launched by these few the Lodge did not spring into the fullness of strength at once, but gradually diffused itself like a heaven throughout the community, though not without serious struggles, but the course has been onward and upward. Its present membership is about 125, and lately has been receiving many new members. Besides being for social and mutual enjoyment, it is productive of good results, which are characterized by the radical and vigorous warfare against the evils of intemperance. Its history has been eventful. At one time it was the banner Good Templar Lodge in the State, having in 1875 over 300 members. In April, 1876, the place of meeting was changed from Odd Fellows' hall to Masonic hall; and since its organization it has contributed more money to the Orphans' Home than any other two Lodges in the State. The present Lodge Deputy is Charles Daly. The next session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be held at Vallejo.

THE Visalia *Delta* says that by far the best session of the District Lodge, I. O. G. T., ever held in Tulare county was that of March 12th, at Hanford. Six Lodges were represented by 34 delegates and 10 district officers; they were: Visalia, Hanford, Grangeville, Jonesa, Lakeside and St. Johns. Reports were made of the membership and condition of the several Lodges in the county, showing the number of members to be: Visalia, 77; Hanford, 55; Grangeville, 85; Jonesa, 75; Lakeside, 63; St. Johns, 34; Plano, 30; Porterville, 38; Noradell, (Pride of Tulare), 28; Woodville, 15; Tulare, estimated, 30; Lemoore (Fairfield), estimated, 20; making in all 550. Most of the Lodges were represented as in a good thriving condition, and the prospects of the temperance cause were thought to be brightening. Grand Lecturer Crowhurst gave a very encouraging account of his work in the county. Among his other helpful suggestions as to the management of District Lodges was the one that at future meetings delegates from each Lodge be prepared to report: 1st, their numerical condition; 2d, financial standing; 3d, methods of work; 4th, influence in the community; 5th, and the results for good. There were present besides the delegates, numerous members of the Order, making a better attendance than ever before assembled in Tulare county on a like occasion. The ladies of Hanford Lodge provided a bountiful repast for the guests, to which ample justice was done. The next District Lodge was appointed at Tulare City, Saturday, June 4th.

Christian Temperance Union.

THE members of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union of Salinas have a column in the Salinas City *Index*, edited by themselves, from which we make some selections:

IT IS said that there is a law in Sweden according to which a man who is seen drunk four times is deprived of his vote at elections. The adoption of that principle would considerably restrict the number of voters in some places on this side of the Atlantic.

THE habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public, and more trouble to me, than all other causes. And were I to commence my administration again the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"—*Jefferson.*

HERE are Dr. Thomas Guthrie's excellent reasons for being a total abstainer: "I have tried both ways; I speak from experience. I am in good spirits because I take no spirits; I am hale because I use no ale; I take no antidote in the form of drugs, because I take no poison in the form of drinks. Thus, though in the first instance I sought only the public good, I have found my own also since I became a total abstainer. I have these four reasons for continuing to be one: First, my health is stronger; second, my head is clearer; third, my heart is lighter; fourth, my purse is heavier."

THERE are a great many families which cannot afford things needful for their comfort and convenience. Many a woman has not a cent she can call her own to use for comfort or luxuries, while her husband has his liquors, his cigars and tobacco. Three ten-cent drinks a day cost $109.50 a year; three ten-cent cigars daily cost as much more, making $219 worse than wasted by the head of the family. But dram-drinkers and tobacco-users resemble that man of whom it was said, "Of all his father's family he loved himself the best." A little more attention to the second and great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," would greatly improve the behavior of these men and cheer the hearts of many sad children and weary wives.

Selections.

THE temperance societies all over the country are active.

THE Ancient Order of Foresters is claimed to be the largest friendly society in the world. It reports about $14,000,000 of cash assets.

THE usual monthly musical and literary entertainment of the Canadian Association took place at B. B. Hall on Tuesday evening, March 22d. The programme, which was finely executed, was as follows: Overture, orchestra; solo, A. A. Burton; comic song, Miss Gracie Stark; solo, J. F. Searight; recitation, Miss Mary Booth; ballad, John Davis; zither quartette, "Serenade," A. Fine, S. Sherrott, H. Farnsworth, H. D. St. George, G. Grendle; solo, J. J. Nachtrieb; ballad, Mrs. Braid; comic song, Mr. Sam Booth; ballad, F. Smith; facial expressions, Mr. Harry Latham. Terpichore then held the floor and her votaries indulged in the mazy to their heart's content. These entertainments of the Association afford great pleasure to the participants. The executive committee is as follows: Daniel McLeod, M. J. Sullivan, C. E. Hunt, J. W. Harris, A. Barker, S. Beatty, Jas. Fraser, W. B. Blair.

OFFICERS of fraternal societies receiving this notice marked are requested to examine the complimentary copy sent to them, and if consistent, assist in extending the circulation of the WATCHMAN. To persons who will act as Lodge or local agents, we will allow favorable rates of commission according to service rendered in forwarding our enterprise.

Workmen Guarantee Fund Association.

INCORPORATED JANUARY 22d, 1880.

W. H. JORDAN, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
Past Grand Master A. O. U. W. of California.

ADMISSION FEE, $3.00. ANNUAL DUES, $2.00.

ENDORSED and has the BEST WISHES of the SUPREME MASTER WORKMAN OF THE UNITED STATES, as per letter on file.

ENDORSED and Recommended by Past Grand Master Clay W. Taylor, in the following letter:

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN, A. O. U. W. OF CALIFORNIA, SHASTA, CALIFORNIA, October 2d, 1880.

To the Officers and Members of the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association:

It affords me pleasure to say that the aims and objects of the "Workmen Guarantee Fund Association" meet with my most hearty approval and endorsement. As an auxiliary to the A. O. U. W of California, it is calculated to do great good, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the members of our noble fraternity. Yours, fraternally,

CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W. of California.

ENDORSED and Recommended by H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, also, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by Jordan, Brewer and Taylor, the Supreme Representatives of California to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, who are Officers and Members of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by 128 Past Master Workmen who are Members of the Association and Representing 91 Lodges throughout the State.

ENDORSED by the Membership of nearly 900 of the most Influential and prominent members of the A. O. U. W. in Cal.

The principal object of this Association is to afford an additional protection of $1,000 to the families of deceased members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at the lowest possible cost. To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman Degree member of the A. O. U. W., in good and regular standing in his Lodge. The admission fee includes the first assessment of one dollar, as provided by the Constitution, and which assessment is placed to the credit of the Guarantee Fund and cannot be diverted for any other purpose than the payment of death losses. This fund is kept guarded, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Five dollars (which includes admission fee and dues for one year) must accompany the application, and if forwarded by Express or Post Office order, all expenses for such transmission must be paid by the applicant.

No Director of this Association receives any remunerafion for services rendered. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received. There are no Lodge dues to pay or Lodge meetings to attend; there is no re-medical examination to be made only in exceptional cases, when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, it is necessary.

The Directors are men of well known business integrity, and are among the most prominent members of the Order, each being a Past Master Workmen. The average costs of this additional protection, including assessments, will be about $8.00 per year, or less than 20 cents a week.

The sum for which this $1,000 can be secured, and the assurance that every obligation will be promptly and faithfully discharged, is the inducement offered to every member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing to apply at once for admission.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, - - WM. H. JORDAN. | SECRETARY, - - - E. M. READING.
VICE-PRESIDENT, - - - P. VEASEY. | TREASURER, - - - R. H. ORTON.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: W. W. HANSCOM.

Chairman of the Finance Committee: J. H. HARNEY.

For further information address or apply to

E. M. READING, Secretary.

Office—38, St. Ann's Building, corner of Powell and Eddy Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A Glimpse at San Gabriel.

The seeds of the earliest civilization upon this territory were sown in 1761, in the forest of evergreen oaks, which then covered the flanks of the Sierra Madre, or grew in irregular bosses quite low in the valleys. "Fair Oaks park," an unbroken section of this original growth, reminds us Pasadenians of the scenery of "Sibagnoo," San Gabriel, and "Isanthcagna," Mission Viega, when the Fathers settled on the Rio de Los Tremblores. They found not only Nature in royal and gracious mood, but an aboriginal people exceptionally superior in their physical development and habits of life. The children of Catalina island were described by the early voyagers as white, with light hair and ruddy cheeks; the women as having fine forms, very beautiful eyes, and a proud but modest demeanor. Their dress, according to these old chronicles, indicated a certain refinement in savage life not often found in natives of warm climates. For the better class, it consisted of a skirt of dressed deer skin reaching to the knees; a seal-skin cape, with openings for the arms, fell to the waist, and was often profusely and even elegantly embroidered with small shells. The skirt had its heavy fringe also. "The women of Santa Barbara," says Mr. Bancroft, in his "History of the Native Races," "wore rings of shell or bone in the nose; in Los Angeles these ornaments were not in fashion." The belles of the Serranos wore only pieces of polished ivory attached to their ears with a shell ring, and with these bracelets and necklaces of small shells, or of rounded bits of ivory perforated and strung upon sinews.

Cabrillo mentioned having seen, somewhere upon the coast, houses like unto those of New Spain, and there is no improbability that some intercourse was held between these natives and the more advanced southern peoples before the arrival of the missionaries. The padres found large villages in their journey hither through the Dieguanos country. Their territory extended inland 100 miles, and 50 miles north and south of the parent mission.

Enekelkawa was the site afterwards occupied by the San Luis Rey Mission; Pasheckno, of San Fernando. Saticoy, Ohai, Cocomogna, Pala, Hahamogna, are the not unmusical names of Indian villages, which some poet of the future may weave into a garland of song as tender and graceful as the song of Hiawatha.

But between San Diego where the cross was first erected, and Monterey their objective seat of empire, the fathers found no country so fertile and inviting as this. The forests were filled with game, wild foods of every kind were plentiful. The increase of live stock introduced by them was beyond all precedent. The olive and the vine flourished. Remains of the Vina Madre or Mother vineyard of San Gabriel may still be seen. With an eye to beauty as well as utility these vineyards were intersected with walks shaded by fruit trees of every description, adorned with roses and flowering shrubs, and made pleasant by the sound of flowing waters brought from the surrounding hills.

When the Mission Viego was abandoned for the more eligible site of which the church at San Gabriel is a monument, Father Salvadea reigned in supreme authority over some 15,000 souls. He believed in education by work, and his converts were no sooner baptized than they in turn were set to convert chapparal into pastures for the Lord's flocks; he built the mill and dam at the Kewen place, enclosed many miles of the domain with hedges of tuna, laid out a beautiful square around the church with a sun dial in the center, planted the first orange orchard, and brought the date palm, it is said, from the City of Mexico, to whisper at vesper time of the triumphs of the redeemed. How dreamlike and unreal all this seems as the train goes whirling past the lonely palm tree and the old sanctuary, and is lost in the distance.

It is common to include the missionaries, treatment of the Indians in the summary of the wrongs they have endured at the hands of christian civilization. *Amor a Dios*, the motto of the fathers forcibly applied, led to no spiritual development, and though a certain care was maintained for the temporal welfare of the neophytes, when the protection was withdrawn, the Indians were even worse off than before. Nevertheless, against the dark picture of greed and cruelty under Spanish domination, and the records of a century of dishonor under the descendants of Puritans and Cavaliers, the condition of the Catholic missions in their prime is truly a page glowing with the heroic self-sacrifice of Father Junipero and his devoted followers.

In the palmy days of Mission San Gabriel, Los Angeles, (Yaugna, of the native tongue), was an insignificant suburb; but when, by its peculiar and poetic consecration, it had drawn away men's hearts from the rugged old saints who guarded its northern, southern and eastern gateways, just then, the Missions received their death blow. It was as cruel as it was needless, and the heart, if not the judgment of the writer has long accepted the belief, that this shock paralyzed the southern half of California. Religion and industry fell together, and recovery was slow. A new generation, was needed to build again more stately mansions; social, political and religious, for the coming millions who are to find not palaces, or coliseums, and ruined temples of dead faiths, but homes of beauty amid scenes of peace, the refinements of art, the inspirations of science and religion in the new Italy.

In 1781, and the years succeeding, the Angelenos, believing that the Barbarinos had the fairest women, went thither on horseback for their wives. Now Santa Barbara and the Queen of the Angels are married in the interest and destiny of the "new State" of Southern California. In 1881, the descendants of Don Antonio Maria Lugo's four fair daughters, of the Cota's, and Carillo's, and Vallejo's are planting railways and "sowing cities where none be," as much like Americanos as if they had come over in the *Mayflower*. They do not grieve to see their great landed estates divided for the benefit of the people whom the railways bring. The native Californians, as the old families are often called, are among our most enterprising citizens. And in their intense local attachment to the soil, to all that makes Southern California unlike any other Pacific land, lies my expectation of a different type of civilization, of the possibility of contentment with moderate wealth, of culture and competence brought within the reach of all.

One of the most hopeful signs in our southern heavens, is an awakening interest in education, and in the spirit which characterizes the effort to build up the University of Southern California; to build, as the great world-renowned seats of learning have been built, first of students, then of stones. Like the woman who talked of her "library" when she had only a bookcase in which she kept her bonnets, too many of our new institutions have consisted mainly of edifices and professors. Here in a wooden house, consecrated to sound learning, a few wide-awake teachers and citizens have pledged themselves to the training of a generation of cultured men and women. One of the charms of southern California has been the simplicity of life everywhere; among the old and wealthy families there has been no pretension, but a simple, old-fashioned hospitality, as dignified as it is charming and sincere.—*Jeanne C. Carr.*

Ratio Between Wages and Cost of Living.

We have taken some pains to gather up and collate a few statistics relative to the maximum average and maximum rate of wages paid for labor during the past two or three years in various sections of the United States, and also the correlative figures showing the corresponding fluctuations in the cost of living for the same time and in the same places. The article we have written to show these things is worth preserving for future reference, and should it prove to be duly appreciated by our readers then shall we have been fully repaid for time and labor expended.

One of the most curious things about the ratio existing between wages and the cost of living is the fact that, for all practical purposes, it is a constant quantity, or nearly so. To illustrate, let us suppose a mechanic receives $40 per month, and pays out $20 in the same time for living expenses. Now the ratio between his wages and expenses is 2. If, on account of some sudden "panic," his wages are cut down to $30, and by dint of economy he manages to live on $15, the ratio remains the same as before, 2. If he goes to a mining town and earns $100 per month, while it costs him $50 a month to live, it will be seen that the ratio is still unchanged, being simply the quotient arising by dividing the one number by the other. It is true, he now makes $50 per month, which sounds very well abroad, but his employment is not always steady.

When we say, then, that this ratio is a constant quantity, we simply mean that, as economists have it, all circumstances being taken into due consideration, the ultimate result "amounts" to about the same thing to the laborer as to the mechanic, whether he works in a country where very high, average or very low wages are paid. It will thus be readily seen that the gist of the whole matter turns on that quaint aphorism which recites that the smallest excess of income over expenditure is wealth, while the smallest excess of expenditure over income is poverty.

The actual necessities of life cost so little in ancient Italy, that a Roman soldier could follow Cæsar through all his extended campaigns, and yet save money enough to support a family out of his wages, which reached only about 14 cents a day, since it is well known that *denarius*, or Roman penny, was a soldier's daily allowance. And so, also, in our Savior's parable, the idlers who were called from the market-place, the general rendezvous for such fellows, received each man a "penny," whether they had borne the heat and burden of the day, or straggled into the vineyard at the eleventh hour.

According to a large array of statistics on file at Washington, it appears that the cost of living and average wages paid for labor have decreased about 15 per cent. during the past three years, in all parts of the Union except Colorado, California, Oregon, Minnesota and Washington Territory. In Colorado and New Mexico there have been an increase in the rate of wages paid for labor and a corresponding increase in the cost of living in those countries. These changes are due to the effect of large mining oprations. Eighteen months ago, the average rate of wages paid to farm hands throughout all the States, was $22.60 per month without board. Now, the average rate is $20.31, or about 10 per cent. less. During a similar lapse of time in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the wages paid for farm labor has fallen over 50 per cent., while the cost of living has fallen about 10 per cent. In Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina and Georgia, wages have fallen 15 per cent., and the cost of living 16 per cent., thus effecting almost an absolute compensation. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, wages have fallen 5 per cent. and the cost of living 3 per cent. In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, good farm hands now receive about $23 per month; while a little further West, say anywhere between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the average pay is $23.81. Commencing with Ohio, the figures in the last mentioned States have not materially changed for a year past. During the summer of 1877, it appears that wages throughout the country reached the lowest figures known in many years. Laborers in California receive higher pay than those east of the Rocky mountains, but then, as a rule, they are only employed during the hurried part of the season.

From what has been said, it will be easy to conclude that common laborers do fully as well in the end, in the Atlantic and Lake States as in the Pacific States and Territories. To resume the thought already touched upon, there are evidently deep under currents prevailing the great labor systems of our land, which, seemingly without the knowledge or consent of human agency, are sure to empty, sooner or later, into the undisturbed ocean of reciprocity. Justly considered, this is a study no less interesting to the employer than to the employed, and worthy to be rated as one of the leading economies of the day.

The World's Fair of 1883.

The Executive Committee of the World's fair, to be held at New York in 1883, are holding frequent meetings at their rooms in that city, and report a gratifying increase in popular sentiment everywhere; not only in this country, but in Europe as well.

The Centennial exhibition, although a grand success, was an experiment, and did not elicit anything like the full interest of all the States of the Union. Some, indeed, did not participate at all; but those that made appropriations were amply reimbursed in the advantages which they derived. The only regrets over the grand results have been formed in the minds of people whose States failed to make appropriations to enable their citizens to share in the benefits.

This was especially the case with California, but the recent Legislature found time in the midst of a greatly disturbed and exciting session to unite in a strong majority for the passage of a bill appropriating $5,000 "to provide for a proper representation of the products of California at the next World's exhibition, to be held in New York, in 1883." The amount is small, but it is amply sufficient for all preliminary work; and there can be no doubt but that the next Legislature will supplement this appropriation by whatever additional amount the wants and needs of exhibitors may seem to require.

The States and Territories will determine, each for itself, the manner and character of their exhibitions. Some will prefer to make full exhibitions; others to exhibit specialties. Some will prefer to furnish their own exhibition buildings, after the manner of Kansas and Colorado at Philadelphia. Others will seek space in the buildings of the Commission. It is yet too early to forecast what may be the policy of California, but at the proper time this matter will take shape, according to circumstances. Efforts will soon be made to arrive at an approximate estimate of what will be the extent of California's exhibits, and the space which she may need. It has been suggested that a street of States should be laid out in one of the principal buildings, similar to the street of Nations in the main building at the Philadelphia exposition. Such a design, if properly carried out, would form an imposing feature in the exposition, and would do much to excite an honest spirit of emulation among the exhibitors from the different States. An avenue of States has also been suggested, with buildings for State exhibitions, like the Kansas building at Philadelphia, where the great mass of the exhibits of the several States could be aggregated. For such a plan the great grain-producing States of the West might make their exhibits more prominent by introducing them in bulk; the Southern States would have ample room for their bulky products of cotton, rice and sugar; the mining States, their combined products of mine and field, and the New England States their manufactures, etc. Such an arrangement would be especially favorable for adding interest and zest to "State days," which will be set apart for the different States for especial State ceremonies. This feature contributed largely to the interest of the exposition of 1876.

The times are propitious. The country, and indeed the whole world, is fast entering upon an era of remarkable prosperity. Our experimental exhibition of 1876 surprised both ourselves and Europe; and the announcement of another American International exhibition for 1883, is awakening interest abroad, far beyond that which was created in 1876. Our people, our merchants, our capitalists, our manufacturers and our producers of every class, should and will be fully aroused to the importance of the work in hand. The exhibition of 1883 will be commensurate with the growth of the country, and worthy of the exalted purpose to be accomplished in aid of the united industries of the world.

Official Recommendations.

From Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Jordan's Annual Address, 1880.]

During the past year I have received large assistance in my work from the Pacific States Watchman and *Workman* [consolidated with the Watchman.—Eds.], and common courtesy would require that in this communication I should recognize the aid thus received by favorably commending these journals to the consideration of our brotherhood. The value of assistance in communicating information to the membership and introducing our cause to the people of the State, it would be difficult to compute. On all occasions when I have desired the use of their columns for official communication they have been tendered me without cost, either to myself or this Grand Lodge, and I would suggest that as a recognition of these services you authorize the Grand Master and Grand Recorder, in future, to publish such of their official communications as they may desire in the columns of these periodicals, paying therefor a reasonable compensation. This should be done without creating any official organ or assuming any responsibility for other matter than that appearing over the signature of the Grand officers.

[*From Grand Master Workman Clay W. Taylor's Annual Address, 1881.*]

It is meet and proper that the untiring and never-ceasing efforts of the Pacific States Watchman should not be overlooked or forgotten. Its proprietors have spared no time or expense in their devotion to the welfare of our fraternity, and the Watchman is to-day one of the best fraternal journals in the land advocating the interests of the A. O. U. W. Its leading articles are copied in every journal connected with our Order, and for its faithful devotion to our interests, it merits, and should receive, our cordial support.

[*From Grand Master Workman Wm H. Barnes, 1881.*]

With a full knowledge of the ability and enterprise of the conductors of the Pacific States Watchman, with a realization of its value and usefulness, not only to our Order at large, but to individual members, I unhesitatingly recommend it to the practical and unanimous patronage of our Order in California.

Ourselves.

Those connected with the publication of the Watchman feel proud of the many kind words and the cordial support which the members of the A. O. U. W. have extended to it. It has always been the endeavor to so conduct it as to merit the confidence and respect of the brotherhood. That we have succeeded in our efforts is evident by the freely expressed words of praise and the financial support tendered by the brethren.

It is our highest aim to make the Watchman worthy of the great Order of which it is the representative. Its course shall ever be onward and upward, and we hesitate not to guarantee a due return to all who will assist in extending its usefulness. It is necessary that a live journal should be issued in the Order's interests. Ours is an Order that should be prominently brought before the public, its history chronicled, and the many items of events occurring in the Lodges set forth. To more fully do this we invite correspondence from all brothers as to matters happening in their Lodges, and of subjects of benefit to the Order.

In the organization of new Lodges, we will furnish Deputies with back copies containing the "Aims and Objects of the Order." They can thus be saved considerable trouble in explaining to new members what the Order is organized for. Then the paper well be likely to be distributed among their friends, other persons will be attracted to the Order, and the result will be an increased membership in the Lodge.

We also occasionally send sample copies to brothers whom we think would like to read the paper, and would also like to know what the Order is doing. To all such, if they do not feel at liberty of subscribing, we would be pleased to have them give the paper to other brothers, or outsiders who would likely become members of the Order.

Where we have no authorized agent, and any brother would like to act as such, we will give liberal inducements for his time and trouble. All communications should be addressed to the Watchman Publishing Co., 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

The Recorders of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the Watchman. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

An Improved Electro-Medical Apparatus.

Dr. James B. Williams, of 759 Market street, in this city, has lately erected an improved electrical apparatus for medical purposes, an illustration of which is given in the present issue. The apparatus was designed and manufactured by himself for his own use, and is the most complete apparatus of the kind on the coast, besides being one of the most complete in existence.

The apparatus is mounted on a table measuring 4x2 ft., and connected by insulated wires, *O*, to a stationary battery of improved construction containing 60 cells.

The different pieces composing the apparatus are connected with each other by means of doubly insulated wires, no one piece being independent of the rest of the apparatus. The action of each piece is controlled by suitable switches, and can be thrown into or removed from circuit instantly without interrupting the flow of the current.

All the pieces are worked by the current from one battery only, and arranged in such a manner that any or all currents generated by the apparatus, whether faradic or galvanic, may be used simultaneously if required.

Any degree of rapidity to the interruptions can be given to both currents at once, or the galvanic may be slowly interrupted while the faradic is being rapidly interrupted, or *vice versa*.

A is a "short coil" galvanometer wound in two sections, between which a small magnet is suspended on a spindle moving with very slight friction. The number of degrees marked off on the dial plate by the needle bear a proportion to the strength of battery current used.

The current selectors, *N*, introduce into or remove from circuit any number of cells from 1 to 60. The switches are arranged so that the circuit is never broken while the strength of the galvanic current is being increased or diminished. This is an important feature, for by its use disagreeable shocks are avoided.

The faradic rheotone, *E*, consists of an upright electro-magnet, which attracts three armatures mounted on vibrating springs. By adjusting the springs any degree of rapidity can be given to the interruptions of the faradic currents from the very rapid to that of a slow pendulum motion.

The induction coil, *C*, consists of a primary coil surrounded by six secondary coils. These coils are wound in planes perpendicular to the long axis of the primary coil, and can be combined in different ways to produce "harsh" or "smooth" currents, thus adapting them to the most sensitive persons.

The strata in which the secondary coils are wound, contain various sizes of silk-insulated wires—coil No. 6 containing No. 40 wire, the finest manufactured—carefully insulated from each other, and the entire system of secondary coils literally embedded in an insulating medium.

The switch, *J*, selects the currents from the secondary coils in such a manner that different combinations of currents can be thrown into two of the binding posts, seen at *M*. By the use of this switch a current can be selected to suit any particular case without having the trouble of unfastening the conducting wires, and without breaking the currents.

The rheotone, *D*, is built upon the framework of a telegraphic register, the clockwork of which gives motion to a revolving cylinder. This cylinder is divided into sections, upon which a series of springs are made to pass by a system of levers. The sections contain an insulated material at regular intervals; and with the combination of levers and springs any current, whether galvanic or faradic, may be interrupted from one-half to three and a half times a second. The circuit is regulated through the agency of an electro-magnet, fastened to the framework, all the breaks being made with platinum points.

The commutator, *H*, reverses all the currents generated by the apparatus. It consists of a cylinder upon which are fastened two pieces of brass connected with the positive and negative poles of the battery. Revolving the cylinder causes the brass plates to press alternately upon two upright springs, thereby changing the direction of the currents at every half revolution of the cylinder.

The rapid commutator, *G*, consists of a cylinder, the halves of which are insulated from each other, mounted on a spindle, driven by a system of wheels. This apparatus will reverse any current as many as 60 times in a second, or by adjusting a set screw, the same apparatus will *interrupt* instead of *reverse*.

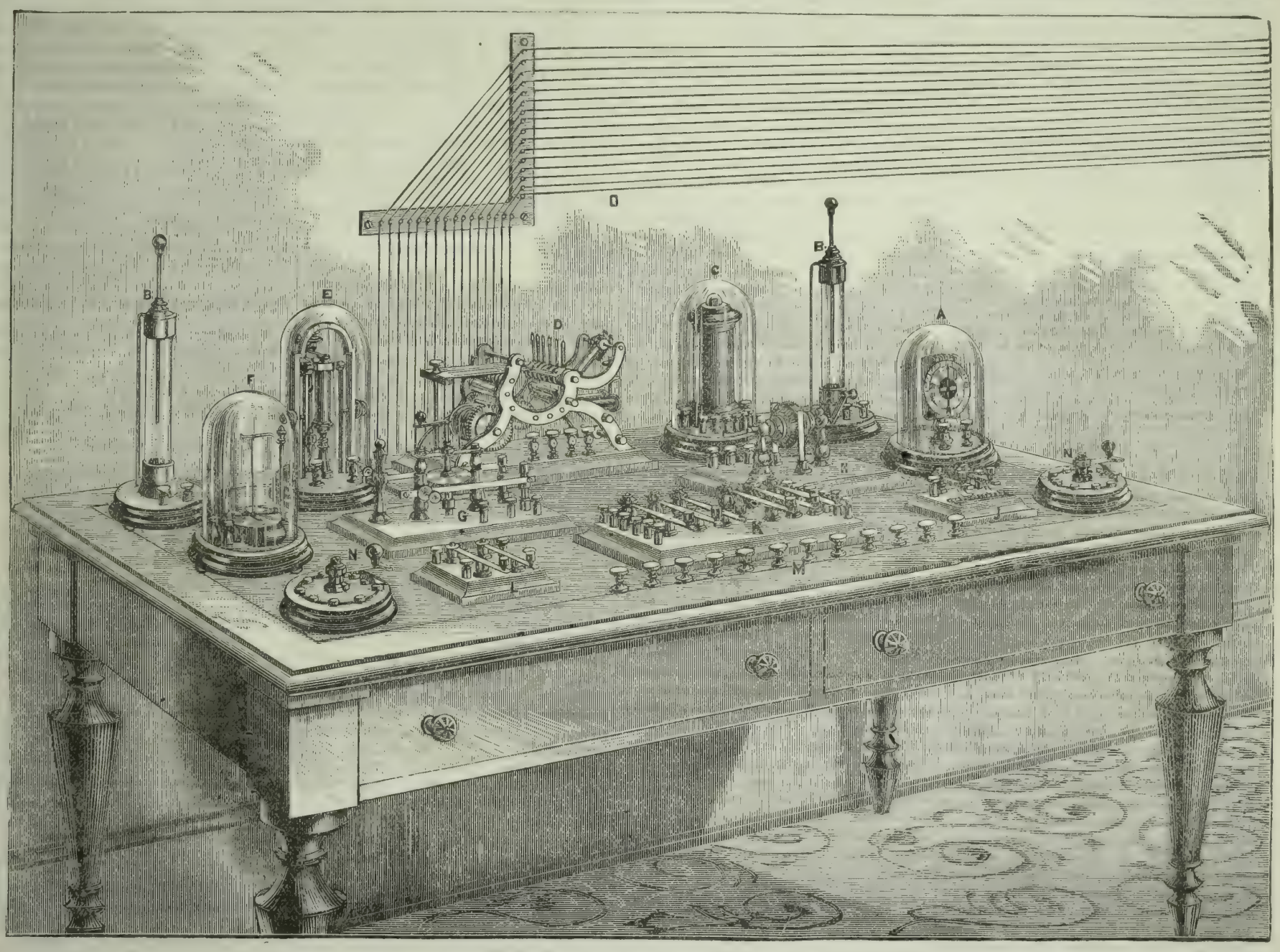
The astatic galvanometer, *F*, indicates the strength of the galvanic current while passing through the body. It is so sensitive that the current from one small cell passing through the entire length of the body will cause the needle to be deflected several degrees. A "shunt" is added so that the strength of the current from any number of cells can be indicated.

The water-rheostates, *B*, are used to regulate the currents, acting on the same principle as the "shunts" of a galvanometer—that is, by introducing more or less resistance into an accessory circuit, thereby controlling the current in the principal circuit. With their use, currents may be regulated better than by any other method.

The switch, *L*, breaks or closes the circuit in the positive or negative poles. The six-lever switch, *K*, connects all the before-mentioned parts of the apparatus together. No part or parts can be used unless the levers controlling their action be moved to the right or the left, as the case may be.

The entire apparatus is so arranged that *no shock can be given* unless special combinations are used for that purpose.

Dr. Williams is now completing a new form of atomizer for applying medicated vapors to the lungs, throat and nasal passages, locally, for diseases of those parts. The apparatus is stationary, and will be so arranged that the vapors may be started or stopped instantly, and any amount of medicinal substances can be incorporated with the vapors. It is intended to use electricity to illuminate the different passages for purposes of examination.



AN IMPROVED ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

GENIUS, MONEY AND LABOR.—Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth $5,000. That's genius. Mr. Vanderbilt can write fewer words on a similar sheet and make it worth $50,000,000. That's capital. And the United States Government can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle-bird" and "Twenty Dollars." That's money. The mechanic can take the material worth $50 and make it into a watch worth $100. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it to you for $100. That's business. A lady can purchase a comfortable bonnet for $10, but prefers to pay $100 for one, because it is more stylish. That's foolishness. The ditch-digger works 10 hours a day and shovels out three or four tons of earth for $1. That's labor.

THE AZTECS AS MINERS.—Five stone hammers, such as are found in ancient ruins and abandoned mines of the Aztecs all over the country, were recently discovered in the Silver Belt mine, Arizona, showing that the mine had been worked in ancient times.

Chinese Arts.

A Chinaman working in an Oakland family was given charge of the chickens, at his earnest solicitation, and in doing his work about the chicken yard deviated from ordinary observances in several ways. Finding the hens did not lay equal to his anticipation, he went to work and, without consulting his employer, cut their tails nearly off, cutting away the lower end and bringing the upper to a sharp point. The hens looked so curious after the operation that the roosters did not recognize them. Wanting to hatch some eggs, and selecting a hen that would not set, he made her do it. His persuasive was to get a box in which he placed the nest and eggs, the box being so low that the hen could not stand upright, but had to squat on the eggs. In front of the bars of the box he placed food and water. No results as yet from either experiment.

Chinese ingenuity in forcing plants is illustrated by an anecdote related by the Virginia City, Nev., *Enterprise*. A Chinaman working about a saloon in Virginia City, brought to his employer a Chinese lily in full bud. He said it would be seen that the plant would bloom just at 12 o'clock with the coming of the Chinese new year. The plant was brought to the saloon about 10 o'clock. The Chinaman dosed it with a white powder dissolved in warm water, and performed over it several ceremonies. The buds were observed to swell visibly, but at 11:40 o'clock not one had opened. It began to be buzzed about that John's exhibition would prove a failure, and John himself pretended to feel great chagrin. There stood the plant on the bar, with a crowd of curious and rather sarcastic barbarians grinning about it, while the hands of the clock were fast moving up to the midnight hour. When it lacked about three minutes to 12 John drew out a piece of bamboo, about an inch in diameter, from some secret recess about his raiment. Placing this to his mouth he gently blew his warm breath on one of the buds, and almost instantly it was seen to expand and stand forth a full-blown flower. In rapid succession flower after flower was thus brought out, and at midnight the whole plant was a mass of blossoms.

VALENTINE'S day affords an opportunity for many people to do a little annonymous meanness.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at the San Francisco Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

San Francisco, - April 1, 1881.

An Awakening.

Since the adjournment of the Grand Lodge there seems to have awakened a fresh interest in the Order throughout the State, and the office of the Grand Recorder is thronged with applications for beneficiary certificates. About 370 came in February, and from present indications, about the same number will be received in the present month. The Lodges generally are reported as in a prosperous condition, as, indeed, might be inferred by the large and constant increase going on. The success of the A. O. U. W. is no doubt a great help to other societies aiming at substantially the same end, but it does not necessarily follow that all these will prove successful. In the nature of things it must be expected that some of them will fail. Which of them, we may not be able to forecast, but we will simply venture the opinion that it will be those that have departed most radically from the plan of the parent society. None of them have so perfect a business system as the A. O. U. W., none of them are more economically conducted, and none, we believe, have so equitable a system of assessments. This latter proposition, of course, will be combatted by the advocates of the graded system, but facts are terribly stubborn things, and facts sustain our position. The man, no matter what his age, who stands the best chance to live for the seven years succeeding his admission to the Order, is the best risk, all figures and statements and "tables of expectancy of life" made by insurance sharps to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the Workmen, then, we say, above all things don't desert the best society for a poorer one, and then if more protection than it guarantees is wanted, choose that society which you may find on close scrutiny to be most nearly based on the plan of the A. O. U. W.

BY reading under "Lodge Locals," it will be seen that a visit to the Alameda Lodges by the Grand Lodge officers would be very acceptable to the brethren. We are under obligations for the reports which appear in this issue, and hope all brothers will send us items of the happenings in their Lodges. The news appearing under "Lodge Locals" is of great interest to all the brethren, many of whom have told us that it is the first thing they look for. Therefore we hope to hear from every Lodge in the State.

PARTIES receiving this paper with this notice marked are requested to act as correspondents and help increase the circulation.

Graded Assessments.

The subject of graded assessments, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. The records of the Supreme Lodge and every Grand Lodge bear evidence of this fact, to say nothing of the paper and ink devoted to the subject by our doughty journalists. And yet our plan of assessments remains the same as in the beginning, as we trust it will at least, till time shall demonstrate whether it is more just than any other (which from such statistics as we have, it seems to be), or whether it is otherwise. The truth is no system of which we have any knowledge is but comparatively just. This must be apparent to the most casual observer. A joins a beneficial society—lives and pays his assessments for a year and dies. His beneficiary gets $2,000. B also joins and pays for two years; when he dies the same benefit is paid as in the case of C, though he has contributed twice as much. D pays for five years and five times as much as A and his beneficiary gets no more than C's. The same results very nearly obtain no matter how assessments are graded. The difference is so slight as to be scarcely appreciable—not worth making any ado about certainly. But the injustice of any of these plans is palpable if we concede that each should receive in proportion to what he pays, and this is the ostensible end which the advocates of graded assessments aim at, but cannot, in the nature of things, accomplish, or scarcely be said to approximate. A plan like the following would reach a more satisfactory result in this direction: Suppose the expectancy of the life of a beneficiary certificate to be seven years, which experience proves to be the fact. Let the beneficiary of him who remains in good standing in the organization receive, say, $2,000, if then he die. But if he die in one year, let the payment be one-seventh of that sum; if in two years, then two-sevenths, and if in three years three-sevenths, and so on in like proportion. If he live longer than seven years in the organization, pay in like proportion. This would work out something like justice, and yet it is more than doubtful if the plan would prove a success in practice.

There are other considerations than even and exact pecuniary justice involved in beneficial societies which are quite as important as that. Consider what a fraternal society would be with the elements of charity and benevolence eliminated. The shadow might be left, but the substance would be gone. Brethren, take heed of the good old proverb, and let well enough alone. Nothing succeeds like success, and to attempt any radical change in a successful institution, is one of the most dangerous endeavors in which we can engage.

We most thoroughly and conscientiously believe that in aim and scheme, and plan of government in general and detail, the A. O. U. W. is by far the best ever yet devised by the wisdom of man. Let no wild theory or plausible sophistry, or even apparent reform disturb it except as plain and imperative necessity shall demand.

CASES multiply which show the great amount of practical good that is being accomplished by the A. O. U. W. The Dayton (W. T.) *News* relates a case in which the widow of Bro. C. O. Fields received from the Grand Recorder at Portland, Oregon, the $2,000 beneficiary money. In view of the fact that she is in a comparatively destitute condition, this sum will seem almost providential, and we can imagine with what fondness her mind will contemplate this wise provision—the loving gift from one who, though absent, is not forgotten. It seems to be the duty of every man—no matter how promising his pecuniary condition may be now—to make some provision for his family in case he is suddenly summoned to another world. The amount expended per year is very small and will not be missed from one's income, while the satisfaction of knowing that there is $2,000 laid away, in case of accident, is simply soothing. The amount expended by Bro. Fields would not exceed $15, and we believe none can be found who will say it was not a good and wise investment. To those who are undecided, we say, join the Order, if you can, and then realize that your loved ones will not be cast upon the charity of a cold and unfeeling world, in case of your sudden departure, without preparation, for another realm.

A SUCCESSFUL Lodge is one that manages its business like the private affairs of any well conducted mercantile house.

Grand Lodge for Nevada.

Our brethren in Nevada, it seems, are in doubt as to the advisability of organizing a Grand Lodge in that State, notwithstanding the fact that they have the requisite number of subordinate Lodges for such purpose. We may anticipate the response asked for by our correspondent by saying that we believe in Grand Lodges on general principles. Little can be done in the way of spreading the Order without such a body, and especially where the Lodges are so remote from the headquarters of the Supreme Lodge, as is the case with the Nevada Lodges. It is a mistaken notion that a Grand Lodge is necessarily a burden on the subordinates. Such an idea prevailed in the early days of the Order in California, and not a little effort was required on the part of our then Deputy Supreme Master to induce our Lodges to consent to the organization of our Grand Lodge. Had he failed in his efforts, it is safe to presume that to-day not 50 Lodges would be in the State, where now we have nearly 200. The Order was planted in West Virginia some 10 years ago, and to-day but eight Lodges answer the roll call. When the harvest is to be gathered, laborers must be put into the field, and no one will work so faithfully and efficiently as he who has a direct and personal interest in the outcome. Nor can a person properly supervise a work when thousands of miles away. The genius of our law regards subordinate Lodges, in places that have no Grand Lodges, as in a sort of embryotic condition. They are required to pay per capita tax, but have no representation in the Supreme Lodge, to which their tribute goes. The Supreme Lodge issues their beneficiary certificates and gets pay for the same. These two items turned into the treasury of a Grand Lodge, is sufficient by themselves to almost bear the expenses of a Grand Lodge. Then a considerable revenue can all the time be realized from the organization of new Lodges and the furnishing of supplies. It seems a plain proposition that without a Grand Lodge, success is impossible. With a Grand Lodge, failure can scarcely come, except as the result of bad officers or bad management.

Arizona Items.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—To prove to you that the march of the A. O. U. W. is onward, let me cite you the fact that here, near the verge of "Uncle Samuel's" claim, located some years ago, in the ancient and honorable "Pueblo of Tucson," we find a Lodge of the genuine article; as bright and frisky as any two-months' old institution to be met with anywhere. In brief, the facts are these: On the 14th of January, 1881, the Lodge was organized with 21 members, and now has 37 M. W. degree members, and four elected for the J. W. degree. The following is the roll of officers: Moye Wicks, P. M. W.; Chas. E. Holbrook, M. W.; H. Buchman, For.; W. M. Blaine, O.; B. Heineman, Rdr; J. M. Berger, Rvr; Frank Miltenberg, Fin.; W. L. Cropper, G.; F. Percy, I. W.; W. H. Lewis, O. W. Meeting night, Wednesday of each week; place of meeting, Odd Fellows' Hall; name of Lodge, Arizona, No. 1. We meet members of the Order almost every day, from the east and from the west, north and south; strangers, yet brothers of one great family, far away from kindred and friends, yet, even here, we find a familiar spot that reminds us of home. To all such "wayfarers" a cordial invitation is given to come and see us.—A. T.

THE *Union and Recorder*, of Milledgeville, Georgia, reproduces in full, from the WATCHMAN (giving credit for the same) the sketch of the fraternal history of Grand Master Barnes. The *Federal Union* is the office in which he learned the printer's trade in boyhood, and of which his father is still one of the proprietors. The kind estimation in which our G. M. W. is held in California is very gratifying to his old friends, not only South, but in almost every State of the Union, as is evidenced by scores of letters and extracts from papers that have been received.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. J. W. Porter, of Gridley, Butte county, of Gridley, No. 67. He reports everything in connection therewith in a prosperous condition and growing right along. They now have 36 members and expect to reach 50 this term. He says that the brethren are taking great interest in our Order and are receiving the staunchest men of their town and surrounding country.

A Good Law.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—There was one thing done at the Grand Lodge session that I am pleased with, and I hope all D. D. G. M. will carry out to the letter of law—and that is to install no M. W. or G. F. into office unless they have memorized the secret work of our Order. I hold that any brother who has been raised to the high office of G. F. ought to be intelligent enough (if I may put it that way), and take interest enough in the Order to learn at least the secret work, if they do not memorize the ritual in total. No other Order of any strength or standing will, or does, to my knowledge, install the first or second officer without examination in regard to the secret work. It looks shameful to initiate a member, and have to call on a P. M. W., who has earned a rest, to do the work to save the credit of a M. W., who is M. W. in name—no more. I sincerely hope that that portion of the law or instruction to D. D. G. M will be carried out to the letter; and I am confident that our Order will be a pride to all members who are blessed with a beneficiary certificate, for when it is a positive portion of our law, those members (who are in all small country Lodges), who want the credit and prize of a M. W. jewel and P. M. W. jewel, will distinctly understand that they have to win it to wear it. There will be less of the political manipulating in the Lodge-room for office. I hope that our beloved Grand Master, Bro. Barnes, will have it distinctly understood that D. D. G. M. shall not install M. W. or G. F. in office unless they have the secret work. I have intruded too long. Fraternally yours in C. H. and P.,

JOHN KARR, No. 77.

Grand Recorder's Statement for February.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for February the following leading figures:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Feb. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,874.00	
Received during Feb., Benef. Fund	10,460.00	
Total		$12,234.00
Paid Elspeth Ross, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 152	2,000.00	
Paid Mrs. J. D. O'Hara, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 153	2,000.00	
Paid Louise Owen, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 158	2,000.00	
Paid Christine DeWolfe, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 162	1,000.00	
Paid John Maitland, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 163	1,000.00	
Paid Wm. Maitland, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 164	1,000.00	
Paid Mrs. C. Luna, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 166	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$11,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund on hand		1,334.00

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 98, Contingent, Clay W. Taylor, G. M	$100.00
100, Contingent, Clay W. Taylor, G. M	116.25
151, Expense, Committee on Laws and Supervision	9.75
154, Expense, Chas. F. Gompertz	10.00
155, Expense, John H. Harney	10.00
156, Expense, Chas. C. Terrill	4.50
157, Expense, Philip Peck	7.50
160, Expense, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr	55.20
165, Expense, Chas. H. Haile, G. L. Pay Roll.	4,067.15
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$4,380.35

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$10,460.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Feb. 1, 1881.	1,874.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	891.90	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Feb. 1, 1881.	3,791.17	
Total		$17,017.07
Paid out of Benef. Fund	11,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	4,380.35	
Total disbursements		$15,380.35
Balance on hand March 1, 1881		$1,636.72
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	10,460.00	
Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	1,874.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$12,334.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		11,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund March 1, 1881		$1,334.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	891.90	
Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	3,791.17	
Total Gen'l Fund		$4,683.07
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		4,380.35
Bal. Gen'l Fund Mar. 1, 1881		$302.72

BRO. HERTZ GOLDSMITH, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died on the 13th of January last. He was 79 years old, and joined the Order June 2, 1872. It will be seen he was 70 years old when he became a member. It was not until 1873 that the restriction was placed as to age of applicant for admission to the Order. At this time, however, the Order was quite small, and but very few over the age of 50 were admitted.

THE people of Los Angeles appreciate the benefits conferred by the A. O. U. W. Los Angeles, No. 55, is steadily adding to its membership. On the evening of March 16th, 21 candidates received the M. W. degree. Taking advantage of the presence of the G. M. W., the "work" was exemplified by him.

SEVEN deaths in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction to be paid for in March. Ohio furnishes 3; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Colorado, 1; and British Columbia, 1.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 206 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

One assessment for this month. One may also be expected for next month. Last year we had none for April, but we paid for the exemption by three in May.

Two hundred and seventy-five new beneficiary certificates had been issued in the month of March ult., up to the 26th. The number of our Master Workmen in good standing is now about 11,500.

Lodges will help us materially in paying death-losses promptly by remitting at once on receipt of assessment notices. This is never a hardship on the part of the Lodges, for the cash is always on hand, and needs only to be remitted.

It seems necessary to again call attention to the fact that there are but two ways under our law to reject a candidate—one by the medical examiner and the other by ballot. An unfavorable report of the committee of investigation does not reject.

After a committee have reported on an application for membership, the application can not be withdrawn. This has been decided over and over again. Under our law the report of a committee does not reject a candidate, but a ballot must be taken.

Much annoyance would be saved not only this office but the Lodges also, if all bills were paid in the month in which they are received. Then there would appear no such item as "bills rendered," which so many times is not understood.

The granting of clearance cards should not be reported on the monthly report. Only transfers of membership should be reported when official notice has been received of such transfer, it made to some other Lodge; or when admitted by card from some other Lodge. Final cards are another matter, and where granted, should be reported, of course, for a final card severs the member's connection with the Order altogether.

Presentation.—Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., who is also the popular Secretary of the Pacific Coast Press Association, was presented at Los Angeles, by Col. Ayers, of the *Express*, on behalf of the Press excursionists, with a massive gold ring, set with a large solitaire diamond. The ring is inscribed "P. C. P. A. to W. H. B., 1881," and is a testimonial recognizing the ability with which he managed the recent excursion, as well as the esteem in which he is held by the members.

Steps have been taken to have our annual picnic. The General Relief Committee has requested each Lodge to ascertain its wishes in relation thereto and report. There will probably be appointed one person from each Lodge to make up a general committee to carry out this worthy object.

In our description of Dr. Williams' improved electro-medical apparatus, it is stated in the last paragraph that he is now completing a new form of atomizer. Since the article was written we have learned that the apparatus has been finished. It seems to us that this atomizer will prove of great interest to the medical examiners of the Order.

The yearly anniversary celebration of our Order will come up before the Lodges to take action thereon. That is, to get the authority from each Lodge to make preparations for a worthy celebration.

As an evidence of the favor in which the Watchman is received, we report 20 new yearly subscribers from Tucson, Arizona. Thanks, brethren, and here is the right hand of fellowship.

Bro. Sonday, of Hercules, who has held the position of paymaster in the army department for 16 years has been reappointed. We congratulate our brother on his new appointment.

Harmony, 9, Hercules, 53, and Bernal, 19, have donated to the Relief Committee the per capita tax of 17 cents left from the General Reception Committee.

From Grand Master Workman.

Circular to Deputies.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—You have been appointed to supervise the various districts of this State, as named in your commissions, in the full confidence that you will labor faithfully in the interests of our Order and do all in your power to advance its mission. The position you have attained by service, and your familiarity with its laws, customs, etc., render it unnecessary for me more than briefly to allude to the matters in which I desire you, in your several districts, to represent the G. M. W., viz:

1. To install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Lodges in your district. In the event you cannot personally attend an installation, you will select a competent brother in your place, who will perform said duty and report to you.

2. To exercise general supervision over said Lodges, and see that the work conforms to the ritual and the laws of the Order, and to instruct in the same when necessary.

3. To decide all questions of law and order that may be submitted to you by Lodges (not individuals), such questions to be formally submitted in writing, under seal, and answered in writing, and copies of the same kept by you, to be reported to this office.

4. To grant dispensations for public displays, processions, or public entertainments in your district.

5. To examine the semi-annual reports and receive the Grand Lodge dues, or require the receipt of the Grand Recorder for the latter item before you install the officers.

6. To see that Lodges have no more than five rituals each, and that the incoming M. W. receives all the rituals belonging to the Lodge from his predecessor, and gives a receipt for them, which receipt you will obtain and forward to the Grand Recorder.

7. To bring to the notice of Lodges the necessity of holding to a strict account any of its members whose conduct may be such as to cast a reflection upon the good name of the Order. In plain English, that men who disgrace themselves, the Order, and their families, by drunkenness, are not to be permitted to remain in the A. O. U. W. And not only drunkenness, but any other offense against good order and good morals, is to be taken cognizance of by the Lodge.

8. I desire you to carefully survey the field, with the view to the institution of new Lodges, and to examine the law of last session in regard to same. While new subordinates are to be desired, yet, without a reasonable prospect for permanency and success, they are not to be instituted.

9. As our Order is young, and our objects but imperfectly understood by the people, public addresses by competent speakers, in places where they are, as well as where there are not Lodges, I deem to be of benefit and importance to our growth. You will therefore take this matter into consideration, and communicate your views upon it.

10. The Degree of Honor is a social and fraternal degree, to which all Master Workmen, their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters (16 years and upward), are entitled, and has proved itself valuable by uniting the families of members with them in the general objects of the Order. It can be conferred by a subordinate Lodge, or separate Lodges can be instituted. It can be made the occasion of pleasant gatherings, and I recommend it to your notice.

11. No one is allowed to own or possess any copy of any part or parts of the "secret work." Should such be in the possession of anyone, said copy is to be immediately destroyed without delay. The failure to comply with this requirement shall render the non-compliant subject to charges. (The only exception to this is the official "work" in possession of the Grand Recorder.)

In conclusion I desire to express the belief that I shall have your earnest and untiring efforts during the term, and shall personally, to the extent of my power, endeavor so to co-operate with you, by presence and counsel, that when our official relations shall have closed, we may merit the approbation of the great Order we serve. Truly yours, in C. H. and P.,

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

We feel much encouraged in our efforts to publish a paper that shall be worthy of this great brotherhood. From all parts the subscriptions are coming in with letters of encouragement. Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and every town in this State are remembering us substantially. We will try and prove ourselves worthy of their confidence.

J. W. Kinsley, owing to his business engagements, has resigned as Grand Lecturer. He was an able officer, and has done good work in that position.

In noticing the marriage of Sister Morris we recorded her P. W. Sister of Honor, whereas it should have been Worthy Sister of Honor.

New Lodges are in process of formation in Humboldt Co., Tehama Co., Placer Co. and Trinity Co.

Our friends in Bodie are pushing things, and 143 will soon have 100 members.

The Grand Lodge Question.

Editors Watchman:—At the regular meeting of Alpha Lodge on the 8th inst., the question of forming a Grand Lodge in Nevada was fully discussed. Two weeks since it was referred to a committee of five, who exerted themselves to learn the advantages which might accrue to our own Lodge and the Order throughout the State; and after conferring with our sister Lodges and Bro. Kinsley, the committee reported adversely, stating that the expenses attending its formation and maintenance, in their opinion, did not justify it. We are still open to conviction, however, and will cheerfully rescind the vote to report adversely to the formation of the Grand Lodge, provided that we can be shown our error, and that good will inure to us. It is amusing to read some of the communications received from some of the Lodges with whom I have corresponded, hoping to gain light, that we might act advisedly and for the benefit of all. One brother writes: "Although we adopted the resolution to form a Grand Lodge, I cannot give you my reasons why we done so." Another writes: "Our Lodge agreed to the formation of a Grand Lodge, but now regret it, and trust Alpha will not fall into the same error; and a third says, "we cannot see any advantages to be derived." Thus you perceive all are in the dark with us; and for the benefit of the Order throughout the State, we ask most respectfully that some of the brethren in your jurisdiction, older in the harness than ourselves, to show us through the Watchman whether any benefit, more than we now enjoy, can possibly arise to us before we can form a separate jurisdiction; or, in other words, the advantages to be derived to us in the formation of a Grand Lodge in Nevada.

In my last I mentioned the large death rate of Ohio, which is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, although having a larger membership than requisite to form a separate jurisdiction, in conformity with the laws of the Order. To show that this works detrimental to other States which are within the same jurisdiction, I need but state that the last notification from the Supreme Recorder shows the number of deaths occurring for the month to be seven, while three of this number come from the city of Cincinnati; and during the year 1880 no less than 32 deaths occurred in the Order in the State of Ohio, while the State of Nevada in nearly two years has had only two deaths. It is evident that this acts detrimental to the growth of our Order, particularly where it is young, as in Nevada, as the death rate in the general jurisdiction is much increased. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Lodge at its next sitting may take some cognizance of this under "Good of the Order."

Alpha Lodge is increasing in numbers, each week receiving new accessions to its ranks, and ere many months we shall be not only Alpha in name, but also in membership.

Yours in C., H. and P.,

I. C. C. Whitmore.

Eureka, Nev., March 10, 1881.

Be Careful.

Editors Watchman:—I have always declined to affiliate with other benevolent Orders, being fully satisfied in my own mind that if I performed my duties faithfully in one, it was sufficient, and that the claim of time and means as a good and provident "Patrie Family" would not allow me without injury to myself and family. For 25 years I adhered to this resolution, but when the A. O. U. W. fever broke out in this city, and Valley Lodge, No. 30, opened her doors for good men and true, my friends were so persistent in their solicitation and representation of its valued feature of providing for our families while in good health and circumstances, that I allowed my name to go before the Lodge, and passed a good No. 1 medical examination. After a very critical examination of the Order, I soon came to the irresistible conclusion that if this A. O. U. W. institution is to be a success and have permanency, none but the physically sound and morally pure should ever cross its threshold; and whenever and wherever, in any Lodge of the A. O. U. W., I have been called upon to make a few remarks for the "Good of the Order," the above idea was always uppermost in my mind, and found expression. Now, sir, when I read in the last number of your valued Watchman (March 15, 1881) of the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges of the A. O. U. W., I was greatly pleased with the manly statement of Grand Master Case, of New York, in his address to the Grand Lodge, and it certainly ought to be read by every member of the A. O. U. W.; and not only read, but acted upon, for the preservation of this noble Order, though of recent date. The Grand Master says:

"The membership during the past year have been startled by the frequent reports of death by consumption, which seemed, considering the short period of membership of some who have thus died, out of all proportion to other assigned causes. This fact has led me to examine, to a certain extent, some of the medical examiners' reports in this class of cases on file in the Grand Recorder's office. There are, in fact, 26 cases of death by this disease reported; how many more it is not easy to tell. T takes from our pockets, $52,000; if honestly we do not object; *if otherwise, we protest.*"

This is language of the true ring and metal, and should be imitated by every G. M. W., wherever the like cause may be noticed, and no other course seems to be justifiable in any Grand Master if he has any regard for the honor and permanency of the A. O. U. W.

Yours in C., H. and P.,

Ar-gus-i.

A Tribute to the Altar.

A beautiful altar and a set of gavels were presented to Stockton Lodge, No. 23, Friday evening, March 11th, by Bros. Mathews, DeLano, Lissenden and Keniston. The presentation speech was made by Bro. C. M. Keniston, in the following eloquent words:

Master Workmen:—It gives me pleasure at this time to present to you, and through you to the Stockton Lodge, this beautiful altar and these gavels, the altar being the gift of Brothers Mathews and DeLano, and the gavels of M. W. Lissenden, given as a token of their esteem for our Order, and their love for the Lodge, of which they are worthy members.

From the time Noah built the first altar upon coming out of the ark, all through the ages, altars have played an important part in the history of individuals, societies and nations. To them the oppressed of every clime have fled for sympathy and protection. Upon them all the great sacrifices of the world have been made. Around them have clustered the hopes and aspirations of the human family. Is it any wonder that holding such a warm place in the hearts of mankind, the skill of years has been devoted to their construction, that untold wealth has been lavished upon them that they might be made beautiful? Is it at all strange that our Order, founded as it is upon the eternal principles of truth and right should in the midst of every Lodge-room erect and dedicate an altar as one great agent in teaching the lessons sought to be inculcated by the A. O. U. W.

Realizing, then, its importance, let us my brothers, as we gather around this beautiful altar and place upon it the Holy Bible, and the "working tools" of our Order, as we dedicate it to its holy mission, be ourselves re-dedicated to the grand work to which we are pledged.

Around this altar we are to encourage one another in the duties of benevolence. Before it the good works of "Charity, Hope and Protection" are ever to be presented as the only acceptable sacrifices. In this quiet retreat are to be cultivated those flowers that brotherly love shall scatter on the rugged pathway of life.

There is something noble, something heroic in the acts of benevolence and kindness that seems to elevate and dignify human nature. It is when we kindle the fire of gratitude in some bosom that the flame of love burns brightest in our own. Let us each feel that we have a work to do. Let us each realize the importance of individual effort in our great work.

The sum total of perfect happiness is made up of the mites each one contributes. Alone the dewdrop would be useless, but uniting with kindred drops they distill their freshness upon the tender plants, making the whole earth to bloom in fragrance and beauty. So each one of us can perform some little act of kindness, that, though of itself small, may yet, when united with similar acts, affect the happiness and the destiny of our fellow men.

With reference to these gavels I would say, Master Workmen, may they ever be used by the presiding officers of this Lodge, as symbols of authority, is controlling a Lodge that it is ever ready to obey the authority they represent promptly and cheerfully.

Master Workman, in receiving this altar and these gavels, I entreat you and the brothers here assembled to accept the gifts with a full appreciation of the sincerity of the giver, and the deep significance of the gifts themselves.

May this altar stand in our midst a silent monitor leading us to higher motives and purer lives. As we look upon it, and gather round it from week to week; as we listen to the sound of the gavel, may we ever remember the givers, and be influenced by the gifts to go forward in the path that duty leads us, until we shall have carried to glorious results the heaven-born teachings and principles of our Order.

Attention is called to the card of B. M. Atchinson & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in butter, cheese, etc. They occupy four stalls in Center market on Sutter St. Under the management of Bro. E. L. Cutter and his corps of helpers, they are prepared to fill country or city orders of fresh articles in their line daily. Their attractive establishment is connected by telephone, and goods are delivered free.

Henry Ottman, 502 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., has sent us a P. M. W. badge, heavily gold plated, which he sells for 75 cents. His prices for members' and officers' badges is 35 cents each. They are made of solid metal, warranted treble silver plated, and to last 10 years, the name and number being engraved on the cross-bar.

FURNITURE.

New and second-hand at auction prices, at H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

WOMEN AND MINING.—There are many vocations at the present time which were, at one period in their history, almost exclusively monopolized by men, but are now being opened to admit woman, who has compelled recognition by her talent and ability. The ranks of the theologians and physicians show many women who well maintain the position they have sought and secured. Beyond a speculation in stocks, the business of mining has presented but few points of interest to the gentler sex. A case has recently come under the *Mining Review's* observation which is at least worthy of record. Mrs. B. C. Clark, by the death of her husband, came into possession of a number of mining claims, and in order to intelligently superintend their development, and to gain a knowledge of the science of mining, she has taken a course of study in Prof. Mardock's school of assaying and chemistry in Chicago. This lady has also studied the operations of machinery, smelters and crushers, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of mining. A woman, as a skilled writer on metallurgy and mining, or as a superintendent of mines, would be a new thing under the sun.—*Nevada Transcript.*

AN ELECTRICAL ELEVATOR.—Dr. Siemens, who appears to be indefatigable in seeking to extend the sphere of usefulness of electricity, has brought out an electric elevator, which he has been exhibiting at Mannheim, Germany. Its construction appears to be simple, and suggests an easy method of putting in safety brakes. The cage is carried by wire ropes, having counter-weights, so that the cage, when loaded, is practically in equilibrium. The current generator at the base is electrically connected to the dynamo-machine in the cage, and the latter actuates two toothed wheels, taking into a metal rack running up the center of the passageway of the lift.

THE WAY TO REST.—To understand this is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned easily; the former it takes years to learn, and some people never learn the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Loafing may not be resting. Sitting down for days with nothing to do, is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties and turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard finds his best rest in playing hard. The man who is burdened with care finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility. Above all, keep good natured and don't abuse your best friend, the stomach.—*Sel.*

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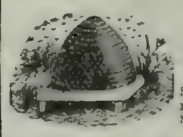
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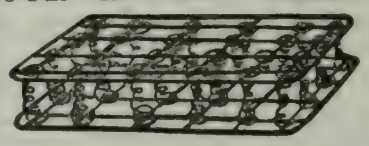


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Progress in Machinery.

One hundred years ago, when thread numbered 150 by the standard set up by spinners was considered the utmost degree of fineness possible by English spinners, a pound of cotton spun to such fineness would give a thread 74 miles in length, sufficient to reach from Boston to Concord, N. H. The machinery of to-day spins for useful purposes thread numbered 600—from one pound a thread 196 miles in length. And machinery has been constructed so delicate that a pound of cotton has given a thread reaching 1,061 miles—farther than from Boston to Chicago! The weaver of my boyhood could throw the shuttle perhaps 25 times a minute, but not at that rate through the day. Human muscle would break down under such rapid action. In 1850, Compton's loom threw the shuttle 50 times a minute, whereas so great has been the advance of invention, that the loom of to-day is considered a slow-moving mechanism if the shuttle does not fly 240 times a minute. "No man can afford to take as a gift to-day a cotton manufactory equipped with the machinery of 1860," was the remark of the late superintendent of the Amoskeag mills. "We are breaking up the machinery of those days for old iron."

In some departments of cotton manufacture, a man with the present machines will do eight times the amount of work which he could accomplish in 1860. In the manufacture of coarse cloth an operative with 10 machines does twice the work which he could accomplish with 13 machines before the war. There never was a period so fruitful in discovery, so fertile in invention as the present, and the reason is manifest. The first discoverers and inventors groped in the dark. They were ignorant of nature's laws. They did not know what force was. They had a limited comprehension of what the simple mechanical powers were. There was little accumulated wealth of research.

In contrast, the mechanic of to-day has all the discoveries, the experiments, the ascertained facts, mathematics of machinery, the laws of force at his command. He inherits the scientific wealth of all the past and makes it his capital. Instead of gazing, as it were, upon old mines worked out, he beholds mountain ranges filled with golden ore, and engages in his work with the stimulus of the needs of the human race, and the ever increasing wants of an advancing civilization.—*Sci. Am.*

"MUSIC hath charms to sooth the savage breast," as the man said when he put a brass band around the neck of his bull dog.

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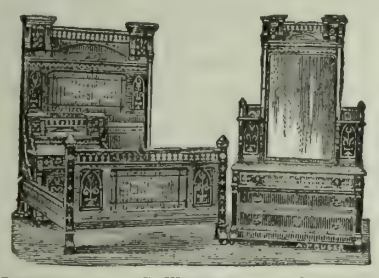
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THE GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.—A few years ago, in anti-bridge days, passengers were ferried across the Mississippi and landed on the crowded levee, at great inconvenience. But now, thanks to a great architect and mechanical skill, the tired traveler sits in his comfortable car until it reaches the depot in the heart of the city. The upper Mississippi has been spanned by 12 great railroad bridges, costing in the aggregate over $20,000,000, and this one at St. Louis has cost as much as all the other 11 combined. This magnificent structure is a monument to the engineering skill of Capt. James B. Eads. How can we describe it? Four massive piers of granite reach down to a rock foundation, more than 100 ft. below the surface of the river, and rise 80 ft. above the water. These stupendous piers support three immense arches, each one 500 ft. long. The arches are composed of chrome steel tubes united by a vast network of iron braces. The bridge has two divisions, the upper portion being used for carriageways, horse-car tracks and promenades. Through the lower division runs a double line of steam railway tracks, on which 100 daily trains go thundering back and forth. Leaving the bridge the trains plunge into a tunnel as dark as midnight, and nearly a mile in length, passing under the city to the great Union depot. As trains now meet at this great central station, and twice a day, it is probably the busiest place to be found in the country; morning and evening one can see no less than a dozen trains standing there ready to depart to all points of the compass.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE STING OF A WASP, or bee, or yellow-jacket has often proved fatal in five minutes, when the prompt application of hartshorn to the wound, and a few drops swallowed with water, would have antagonized the poison and saved the life; but in a dozen houses in the country there might not be found a drop. It may be useful to know that a bit of soap or a handful of wood ashes stirred in a glass of water, makes a good hartshorn substitute in half a minute; or, if there be not a wood fire in a mile, a handful of moist earth grabbed from the first mud-puddle, or pond, or brooklet's edge, contains hartshorn and other curative elements, which, if applied in the shape of a poultice, gives instant relief to the sufferer.—*Dr. Hall.*

No climate however balmy, no skies however bright, no circumstances however adventitious, can avail for man's benefit, unless he himself be sufficiently vigorous and intelligent to take advantage of them for his own purposes. This necessary vigor and intelligence ean be gained only through continued effort and energetic action.

USES OF CHEMISTRY.—Let us give chemistry its true place. It has led the world's progress for half a century, and it will lead it with still more rapid strides during the next half century. It has preceded the practical man, lantern in hand, along all the untrodden paths of invention and discovery. It has become to every progressive industry what a cane is to the blind man. It does not follow, however, that we can depend upon it alone, nor that we can rely on every analysis handed us. Because the blind man finds a cane helpful, no one with unimpaired vision would be wise in shutting his eyes and walking with the aid of a cane. Still less would the blind man be wise to throw his cane away because it sometimes fails to detect an obstruction in his path. We have a right to distrust an analysis when it points to conclusions which cannot be safely accepted unproven, but the man who looks to the chemist for all the information which an intelligent study of the composition of matter can give him, will know more and act more wisely than the man who depends upon his practical knowledge or his general intelligence. When we are willing to pay for care, skill and experience in laboratory work, and the profession offers a career for ambitious young men who are driven from it by the lack of promising opportunities in this field, the general standing of chemical work will be raised, and there will be a longer list of names which, appended to analyses, will command confidence. Meanwhile, no one who spends money judiciously in learning all that the chemist can tell him will waste it, while the owner or manager of works who feels that he can dispense with the chemist's services, will make a mistake.—*Iron Age.*

THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA.—This canal is likely to share the fate of the great wall. This water-way was constructed by Kublai-Khan and his successors of the Yuen race, and is 600 miles in length. There are 10,000 flat-bottomed boats on this canal, and these are used in the transportation of grain. The *Echo* states that this great water-way is an enormous "white elephant," as it costs an enormous amount every year for repairs, the appropriations there, as elsewhere, not being entirely devoted to the purpose for which they are meant. Junks are delayed every month while channels are cut for their passage. This year, for the first time since the construction of the canal, the grain from Nanking, with the consent of the government, has been forwarded by sea, and this fact has impelled the Peking authorities to consider the expediency of abandoning the canal as a commercial highway.

THE brilliant Sophie Arnold, when she heard of a certain diplomatist that had been eaten by wolves, exclaimed, "Poor brutes! Hunger must indeed be a terrible thing."

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Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
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Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, not appointed; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. Wm. Winnir.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. Burrall.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlit.	San Francisco. 913 Market,	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E.S.Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D. Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J.H.Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Southar.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Laszinsky.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W.H.Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W.Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Wehe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A.Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Atlward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis Berile.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hathaway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W.H.Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabert.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. Underwood.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siepkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. E. L. Crawford.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T.Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 28th.

133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Ziff.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff
157.—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Senger.
159—BAY VIEW. E. G. Haight.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Salone.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford
167—LINDEN. Wm.W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. C. L. Ennis.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. Duncombe.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno, Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T.German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W.Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Los Banos, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F.A.Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stomock.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. K. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'r.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W. S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

ANNIVERSARY BALL, VALLEY, 30.—The tickets of invitation for the third anniversary of Valley, No. 30, to take place at Union hall, on Friday evening, April 8th, have been issued. As a gem of art and new design they are worthy of this Lodge and the occasion. The lithographer and designer is Bro. W. T. Galloway, member of Valley, and Past Grand Patriarch of I. O. O. F. The invitation is printed on light blue satin ribbon, three inches wide, held in place by an ornamental paper clasp. Over this an elaborately embossed covering of silken pasteboard on which are the emblems and tools of our Order, together with ornamental pictures of the cooing dove and stately swan, and other appropriate pictures. Between these are arranged the names of the several committees. This when folded rests on a large ornamented pasteboard four and one-half by seven inches, making a souvenir that is creditable to the designer and lithographer, as well as this progressive Lodge. We scent a grand affair on this auspicious occasion and understand invitations will not be indiscriminately given out.

CONTINENTAL COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.—Bro. Adam H. Murphy, No. 12 Fourth St., having an experience of ten years in this city, is furnishing unadulterated and all kinds of fresh ground spices and coffee to his customers. Long experience in the East and here in selecting, buying, roasting and blending coffees gives him great advantage. He furnishes a brand known as the Arabian coffee. It has great strength, delicious flavor, and a rich aroma. His large business enables him to furnish fresh ground coffee daily, and at very low prices. An examination of price list and quality of goods in his attractive store, No. 12 Fourth St., is always in order.

EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.—A. J. Lineback, of Calistoga, writes: I have used a six lb. box of imperial egg food. I have about 250 hens, and when I began to feed it they were looking badly, and their combs were pale. Now their combs are a bright red, the fowls look hearty and healthy and have commenced to lay. I think it is an excellent preparation.

WE will sell for the next 60 days at our wholesale and retail hardware store, No. 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace hotel, builders' materials, carpenters' tools, brushes, fine cutlery, parlor rifles, air guns and everything in our line at lower rates than ever. Call and examine my new stock and be convinced. Frank P. Latson, proprietor, was formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.

THE new steamer *Ferndale*, a notice of which appeared in a former issue is, now making her regular trips to Eel river, carrying freight and passengers. Her owners are well satisfied with their venture in this worthy enterprise. Bros. Johnson & Veasey, agents and commission merchants, 324 Davis St., report an increased trade in this new and heretofore unnavigated portion of our State.

BRO. JOSEPH GUSTI'S oyster and chowder house, 105 California market, is the resort of all who have partaken of choice viands. It is quite a common expression: "Suppose we go and have an oyster cocktail at Joe Gusti's?" His parlors are open night and day.

OUR genial brother, J. W. Collins, of Burns Lodge, will furnish pure country milk to his customers. The Belmont dairy is recognized as one of the best, if not the best dairy in this city, to procure milk, and at reasonable prices.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Alameda, 5.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Alameda Lodge, No. 5, had a grand reunion on Wednesday night, the 16th inst. Ashler Lodge in a body, and West End the same, with our own members, filled the Lodge-room. On this occasion the M. W. degree was conferred on a candidate, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that we are so proud of our officers that we almost feel like challenging any set of subordinate Lodge officers to do better. After the degree had been conferred, under the head good of the Order, music, singing and speaking occupied the evening. Bro. Wheaton, M. W. of Ashler Lodge, made some very interesting remarks, among which was the problem what shall we do to secure a better attendance at our meetings, to which Bro. Wheeler, of the same Lodge responded, and whose remarks if carefully considered by every member would be very likely to bring them out once in a while. The address delivered by P. M. W. Cheminant, of Ashler, was one of his masterpieces, and if time and space would allow would furnish you with a few extracts. Will do so in the near future. The Glee Club, of West End Lodge, gave a song which was heartily encored. Various other officers of the West End assisted in speaking and singing, but the grand finale was the Scotch bagpipe, conducted by the M. W. of Ashler. Now, I will have to conclude, as I cannot write any more for laughing.—W. SANDERSON, Financier of Alameda Lodge, No. 5.

Butte, 114.

Monday night, March 14th, was the regular meeting night of the Lodge, and was called to order at 6 P. M. The work of the Order being through, the Lodge closed, and the doors were thrown open for a social gathering. The hall was filled with about 140 persons. The following programme was given: Opening ode by the choir; opening address, Bro. Smith; music by the orchestra; quartette, entitled "Spring," by Bro. and Mrs. Connor; lecture on the "Foundation, Growth and Benefits of the Order," Bro. Hunter; music by the orchestra; quartette, "Home Returning," Misses Colclasure and Wheeler, Mrs. Connor, Bro. Connor and Mr. Whorten. After an intermission of 20 minutes the programme was proceeded with as follows: Declamation, Bro. Mitchell; song, entitled "The Bridge," Mrs. Connor; select reading, "The Three Lovers," Bro. Hooper; quartette, "Home by the Sea," Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Connor, Bro. Davis and Mr. Whorten; song by the Thornbrough sisters; song, "Cruel Slavery Days," Bro. Hill; instrumental music, Miss Colclasure; declamation, Bro. Newman; quartette, "The Old Musician and His Harp," Mrs. Connor, Bro. Connor, Mr. G. Jones and Mr. Whorten; closing address, W. C. Smith, M. W.; closing ode by choir. The order of exercises was admirably carried out, and all went home well satisfied that the A. O. U. W. was a noble institution. This is the first social that our Lodge has given. I send this by instruction of Bro. Hunter, he not being able to write, having met with an accident occasioning a dislocation of the right shoulder. Yours truly in C., H. and P., C. F. HOOPER.

Chico, 58.

The *Enterprise* says that Chico Lodge, No. 58, A. O. U. W., has decided to have its annual picnic on Saturday, the 30th day of April, and have commenced to make preparations to that end. Invitations have been sent out to all Lodges in northern California, and delegations from Marysville and Sacramento are to be present. The material composing Chico Lodge is a sure guarantee that this will be a grander parade than any heretofore given. The experience of their success last year imparts new life to the arrangements for this, and we know they will profit by it to their own credit and the honor of Chico.

Haywards, 18.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Haywards Lodge, No. 18, was instituted January 17, 1878, with 13 members, charter closed with 26, and like other country Lodges during the early part of that year had a very hard struggle to live. To-day they have a Lodge of 55 members of the best material in that section of the country, a fact that would do credit to the Grand Lodge officers if they would only visit Haywards Lodge this term. This reminds me that the officers of the Grand Lodge have only visited this Lodge once in about two years, therefore I think that Haywards Lodge ought to be placed the first on the roll of Lodges to be visited by that Grand Body. Haywards Lodge had a grand reunion on the 15th inst., at their Lodge-room, with delegations from neighboring Lodges and Alameda, upon which occasion the M. W. degree was conferred by the Master of Alameda Lodge, No. 5. I must say that the officers performing this ceremony deserve great credit for their proficiency in the work, and to my mind I think that officers of one Lodge conferring the degrees in another would be the means of creating a friendly rivalry amongst them as to which of them could do the best. After the degree had been conferred, arrived good of the Order. Now, under this head, you can always lookout for something good in Haywards Lodge, but unfortunately the majority present had in their mind the grand table spread in the adjoining hall waiting for all to regale themselves, and more especially those of us who had been advised to practice the Tanner system, but I think all of us did our whole duty to the magnificent spread. After the feast we returned to the Lodge-room. Bro. Haile being called to the chair, announced the Lodge duly opened for "high jenks," in which mirth and fun flew fast and furious. In conclusion I must say the grand reception given to all visiting brethren will be long remembered by the participants.—W.

Ione Valley, 141.

W. A. Bennett, Recorder of Ione Valley Lodge, 141, writes that the Lodge is in a flourishing condition. It now numbers 51 members. The meetings are well attended. They have more applications coming in. The D. D. G. M., J. Steinmetz, paid them a visit on the 16th inst., and exemplified the secret work, which was done with satisfaction to all.

Mendocino, 70.

This Lodge held a very pleasant meeting on Wednesday evening, March 9th. Geo. H. Bowman, P. M. W., was presented by the Lodge with a Past Master Workman's jewel, or badge of office, made of rolled gold and worded as follows: "Presented to P. M. W., George H. Bowman, as a Token of Love and Esteem, by Mendocino Lodge, No. 70, A. O. U. W." The presentation speech was made by Walter Ferral. Mr. Bowman responded, thanking the Lodge, and the members then passed the balance of the evening in the most pleasant manner. No. 70 is one of the largest subordinates in the county and the membership is steadily increasing.

San Leandro, 12.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—On the 11th inst., Grand Receiver Haile and Deputy Sanderson visited San Leandro Lodge, No. 12, and, having the pleasure of being present that evening and listening to the instructions and unwritten work as exemplified by the Deputy, I came to the conclusion that the Lodges in this district are earnestly working for the good of the Order. This Lodge has about 50 members, and an average attendance of 30, which I consider very good for the country. After the usual routine of business was finished, and Good of the Order reached, various short speeches were made by different members, which would occupy too much space to furnish extracts. A warm discussion arose about the admission of members into the Order who are daily using alcoholic liquors, and from the interest taken by some of the members I am led to the conclusion that San Leandro Lodge is fully prepared to meet any emergency in that direction. Through information I find that the Grand Lodge officers have only visited this Lodge once since the organization of the Grand Lodge. I am confident they would be fully paid for their visit in seeing the interest the members of the Lodge are taking in the future prosperity of our noble Order. I sincerely hope they will try and make it convenient to visit San Leandro Lodge, No. 12, this term.—MORE ANON.

Reception by the Los Angeles Lodges.

The evening of March 15th witnessed a notable gathering of the Workmen of the southern portion of the State. Over 1,000 ladies and gentlemen assembled in Turn Verein hall, Los Angeles, to welcome Grand Master Barnes. The Lodges represented were Los Angeles, No. 55; Southern California, No. 191; and Nos. 82, 84, 85, 120, 130 and 151. Deputy Dunsmore presided. The entertainment given was in all respects most successful, and, says the Los Angeles *Herald*, must have been fully appreciated by Grand Master Barnes. The hall was crowded and the audience composed of the best people of Los Angeles. The advertised programme was not strictly adhered to—a duet by Mrs. Beeson and Mr Mannon and a solo by Mr. Barnes constituting the departures from the published routine. The opening ode by the Lodge was rendered with pleasing effect. Col. Godfrey welcomed the guest of the evening in his usual happy style, putting the audience in good humor for the reception of Bro. Barnes' address. The Grand Master is an impressive and highly entertaining speaker. He explained the objects of the Order, showed the benefits accruing from it, and while accrediting kindred organizations their full meed of praise, he claimed that the United Workmen were of more practical benefit to the widow and orphan than other similar bodies. His address was listened to with marked attention and was more than well received. Mrs. Beeson was in excellent voice and received two well merited encores. Her selections were good and rendered with remarkable sweetness. Messrs. Enderlein, Mannon, Whitney and Book did some excellent singing and the Grand Master himself contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the festivities by a solo, which he gave in response to numerous solicitations. One of the features of the evening was the rendition of two comic pieces by Prof. Higgins. The husband whose wife was always too late for the train, but who was finally left behind himself, and the rash young man who attempted on a cold winter night to capture the yellow Thomas cat and finally came to a halt in the midst of a molasses-candy party, were pictured in such a mirth provoking manner that the entire assemblage was kept in a continuous roar of laughter during both recitations. The opening prayer by the Rev. J. W. Ellis and the benediction of Rev. M. M. Bovard met the requirements of the occasion. After the closing ode the guests left their seats, some returning home and others lingering for social converse. Brother Barnes ought to be proud of his welcome and the Order deserves congratulations upon the success of the evening's social and reception.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Burns, 68.

Charity in its truest sense is exemplified in Burns Lodge. On two separate meetings a brother in distress has received the sum of $55 to aid him in his calamity. From the report of the entertainment committee by Bro. Flint, P. M. W., of Burns Lodge, we may expect a fine programme at their Lodge-room, Pythian Castle, on Thursday evening, March 31st. Brethren are invited to be present.

Fidelity, 136.

A summary of the work of this vigorous Lodge is very satisfactory to the members thereof, and most certainly to the Order in general. In that time they have increased their membership by adding 15, swelling their numbers to 281. They are now looking around for a fine hall, as their present one is not large enough. We believe that they have contracted for one which will be in all its equipments and surroundings worthy of this Lodge.

Hercules, 53.

On March 17th, our brethren of Hercules, after dispatching their regular business, held their monthly Lodge social. The chairman of the entertainment committee, Bro. Moore, opened the exercises by calling Bro. Rhind, their organist (as he is also of Valley, No. 30), for an overture; reading, by Bro. Vining, M. W.; song, Bro. Bergemann; reading, Bro. Dennery; reading, Bro. Cunningham; violin solo, Bro. Phillips, accompaniment on the piano, by Bro. Rhind; banjo solo and encore with song, Bro. Brown; speech, Bro. Manser; closing with a few complimentary remarks from Bro. Marshutz, of Sts. John.

Magnolia, 41.

The Lodge-room was completely filled on March 20th. There were several applications and the J. W. degree was conferred on one. The details of the Lodge business including attention to the personal wants of several brethren were strictly attended to. A resolution was unanimously passed requiring the Financier to make quarterly reports of disbursements and receipts instead of semi-annually. Under head Good of the Order, Bro. Hart, M. W. of Friendship, who is about to make Oregon his home, was called upon for a few remarks. On this occasion his words of eloquence warmed the hearts of Magnolia and at the conclusion unanimously passed a vote of thanks to our worthy brother. Afterwards a resolution was passed to visit Friendship Lodge at her next meeting.

Olympic 127.

Not to be behind the times, but wishing to join hands with their brethren of other Lodges, the Workmen of Olympic, 127, are adding steadily to their membership. On Tuesday evening, March 22d, four fine appearing candidates presented themselves before the altar and took their first lesson in the principles of our Order. This was interpreted to them by the different officers in good style; and after a short recess, in which they were introduced to their brother members, they took their departure. On March 29th they will receive their final lesson and become Master Workmen. There are more applications on the Recorder's desk, and we expect to see Olympic forge ahead at a lively rate. Have not members of other Lodges met in the Lodge-room brothers whom they knew in boyhood, or came from the vicinity of where they formerly lived. A chance word spoken will bring to the mind that perhaps this brother and yourself once roamed over the same hills and valleys, and memory will be carried back to the halcyon days of youth, and the old and happy scenes will be visited again. This has been our pleasant experience in Olympic Lodge, for one of the brothers initiated March 22d, Chas. D. Dunn, came from the same part of Shasta county that we did. And then the pleasant chat of the old times—times that will be held dear while memory lasts. No doubt other brothers have experienced the same event that is related. And thus does the Lodge fulfill another purpose, bringing friends together whom the vicissitudes of life have cast widely apart. Another of Shasta's former sons is a worthy officer of Olympic Lodge, Bro. Keating, Overseer. It is fitting that this should be, for, as snowy Shasta rears its white-crowned peak toward the blue firmament, standing as a giant sentinel over the fairest portion of the State, so does Olympic Lodge scintillate in the bright diadem of the San Francisco Lodges.

San Francisco, 4.

We have the pleasure of recording a very interesting meeting of our pioneer Lodge, on Wednesday evening, March 16th. The M. W. degree was conferred on four in a creditable manner. After which Bro. Fechheimer, Foreman, in a very neat and appropriate speech presented Bro. Carlson, P. M. W., with a gold P. M. W. badge on which was inscribed: "Presented to P. M. W., E. Carlson, by Members of San Francisco, No. 4, A. O. U. W., as a token of esteem, March 16, 1881." Bro. Carlson responded in a speech full of golden words of good cheer to the brethren of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Bro. Carlson has been one of the leading members of our Order, he having done yeoman service on the finance committee for several terms. Interesting remarks were made by Bro. E. Lewis, P. M. W. and others, which made the meeting one of pleasure and profit to all present.

Oak Leaf, 35, to Valley, 30.

On Wednesday evening, Mar. 23d, a small delegation, numbering 60, of Oak Leaf, paid a fraternal visit to Valley, No. 30. The large Lodge-room was well filled previous to their arrival; with this addition it might have been termed a mass meeting. The brethren of Oakland were received with honors, and welcomed by a neat speech from the Master Workman, George A. Case. There were five petitions received for the degrees, and a ballot taken on eight candidates, when a recess was had and friendly greeting and handshaking indulged in for awhile. The M. W. announced that there was a brother here from Missouri who wished employment. Under head "good of the Order," Bro. J. J. Jones, M. W. of Oak Leaf, in a few well-chosen words addressed the Lodge. Bro. Dunton, P. M. W., was then called, and in his humorous and inimitable manner made a speech that was well received and loudly applauded. Among many good things he said was this: "Do not endanger this grand old Order that has filled every pledge by going after new Orders and new organizations." D. S. Hirshberg, P. M. W., then, in a very able manner, entertained the Lodge with appropriate remarks that were well applauded. The Master Workman, Geo. A. Case, was loudly called for, and in response said: "I proposed to make the programme, but it being ordered otherwise, it alters the *Case*." Bro. J. M. Winnie, M. W. of Pacific, No. 7, made a few remarks, followed by Bro. Robinson, P. M. W. of Oak Leaf, in his usual interesting manner. Bro. Black, Foreman of Valley, then made one of his humorous speeches, that was most cordially received, followed by F. Filmore, P. M. W. of Valley. Bro. Frost, of Oak Leaf, then sang a song that was highly entertaining. Bro. Miller, P. M. W. of Oak Leaf, the eloquent reserve, was called, and responded in fitting words for the occasion, after which Bros. Filmore and Porter, of Valley, sang a duett. At this late hour, W. H. Barnes, G. M. W., arrived, and received a royal greeting, and was invited to close this auspicious event, which he did *a la* Barnes. These two leading Lodges of our jurisdiction, starting at about the same time, and closing their charters with over 200 members each, have always been extremely friendly to each other as Lodges, and on this evening there seemed to be a desire to renew and enlarge their friendship. It was a grand meeting, alike profitable to all, and an example that should be followed by other Lodges. Valley has increased her membership 25 in the month of March, and several applications for April. Who dare say now that her membership will not be 1,000 this year?

THE old, reliable and well-known piano warehouse and parlors of Woodworth, Schell & Co., 105 Stockton street, formerly of No. 12 Post, under the able management of Bro. J. P. Curtis, of Fidelity, 136, is still in the front ranks with a large stock of the celebrated pianos of the house of Henry F. Miller, of Boston, and Grovesteín & Fuller, of New York. This house deals only in first-class instruments, sell them at reasonable rates, and at one unvarying price to all. Our genial Bro. Curtis is always ready to show his stock and sell for cash, installment plan, or to rent. This house conducts its business on the strictest principles of integrity and honest dealing.

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NEWPORT SWIMMING BATHS.—This popular swimming establishment is almost ready to receive guests. The arena has been renovated and repaired and is in complete order. A large building 30x80 ft. fronting the beach, has been lately erected, having a glass frontage on both sides. There will be 200 dressing rooms. This favorite resort will be under the immediate supervision of Bro. J. P. Wonderlich, and will be kept with a view of accommodating the best class only of ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments will be served and a regular clam chowder on each Sunday. Fifteen trains of the S. P. C. R. R. pass daily.

THE separable button, patented in England, France and America, and manufactured by E. Shrier, 201 Montgomery street, is one of those serviceable things which will attain wide use as it becomes further known. The misery occasioned by the falling off of buttons is well known, and this little invention will be hailed with unmixed satisfaction. We understand it is Bro. Shrier's intention to start a manufactory for the purpose of placing these buttons on the market in large quantities. He is also one of our leading clothiers, his stock of clothing and furnishing goods for gents, youths and children being of the last styles.

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A NEW FLEA PEST.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* gives the following: A Hollis family by the name of Patch is tormented with fleas to a degree heretofore unknown in a civilized country. It appears that in 1876 a member of the family came from a sea-port town in a second-hand suit of clothing. Shortly after, the father, mother and three members of the household discovered the presence of a black insect. This insect is called a flea by the Hollis people. He burrows under the skin of the victim and tortures]him day and night. Artificial heat makes him more lively, and hence the family have little or no fire in house, preferring to endure the cold rather than a terrible burning and itching. They have baked their clothes and burned their beds, they have consulted medical men at home and abroad, have tried internal and external remedies, and still get no relief. They are isolated from the community and in deep trouble.

CLEANING WATER PIPES.—A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* gives a novel method employed to cleanse a two-inch water pipe which had become choked with mud. A string was tied into a hole punched in the tail of a small eel, which was straightway put into the pipe. An occasional jerk reminded the eel that it was incumbent on him to proceed, which he did, arriving at the lower end of the pipe with the string. A bunch of rags was tied to the string, and thus the pipe was cleansed.—*Locomotive.*

A POWERFUL LIGHT.—The Brush Electrical Manufacturing Company at Cleveland, Ohio, has recently manufactured for use in the British navy an electric light, which has been tested and found to have a 100,000-candle illuminating power—a power 50 times greater than the ordinary electric lamp for street lighting. This is believed to be the largest and most powerful light ever made with human hands. It is designed to be used in night attacks, and to scrutinize the sea for torpedoes. A 40-horse power engine is required to produce the light. The carbons used are two inches and a half thick. The intense heat generated between the carbon points is half a million degrees, one-ninetieth the estimated heat of the sun. It is calculated that with an ordinary reflector a beam of light will be cast so powerful that a person 15 miles away can see to read by it.

ENCROACHMENTS OF GREAT RIVERS.—The extent of the encroachments of rivers like the Mississippi and Missouri upon their banks can only be compared with what is taking place upon the south-eastern shores of Great Britain by the action of marine currents. Indeed, owing to the direct manner in which American rivers impinge upon their banks in certain parts, the destructive action is, in this case, still more rapid. Several thriving towns on the banks of the two rivers specified have within the last few years been swept away by the erosion of their banks.

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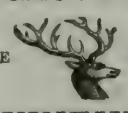
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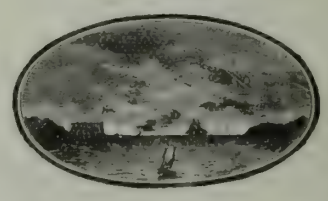
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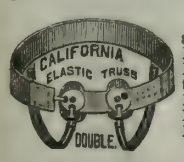
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IMPROVEMENT IN ORDNANCE.—In the matter of building large ships, and casting heavy guns, the American people have not kept pace with Europeans. The heaviest American-built ships are floating shells compared to the massive iron vessels England, France, Italy and other European powers have constructed; and the largest guns on American ships or seaboard defences bear no comparison in the weight of missile thrown by the guns which are floated on European navies. It is now intimated that the discovery of what is termed a new system of ordnance, by an American, will do away with the improved cannon, which have been brought to their present state at such enormous cost. Late Eastern papers give long accounts of recent ordnance experiments in Washington, in which the new invention was tested. These experiments are reported as highly satisfactory, but still showing that the plans of the inventor are not yet perfect, or, rather, that they have been imperfectly carried into practice. The purpose of the inventor is to make war so destructive that, by common consent, it will be abandoned as a means of settling international difficulties.

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.—The recognized and frequently applauded tendency of modern investigation in natural sciences, has been toward an accumulation of facts, rather than toward any effort to generalize from them. As a reaction against the mania of speculation prevailing in the earlier stages of the development of modern chemistry, geology, etc., the direction taken has produced highly salutary results. The foundations thus laid have been broad and substantial, and the haze of doubt and uncertainty has been swept away in many departments of science, while new fields of research are constantly opening to a large number of intelligent and active workers. No one will be inclined to underrate the value of their labors, and yet it is difficult to escape the feeling that, notably in chemistry, this search for new facts is conducted without the proper discrimination. A mass of data is piled up without order or connection. It would be valuable material in the hands of those skilled in grouping and arranging it in such a manner as to secure a basis for further work. In its present shape, however, it is only raw material, and while a great deal of credit properly attaches to original investigation, it should be remembered that it is as great a thing to make a fact useful as to find it out.—*Iron Age.*

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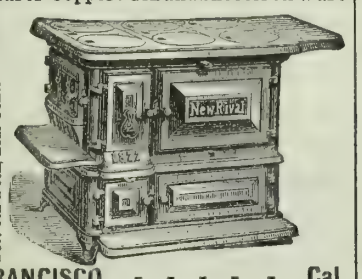
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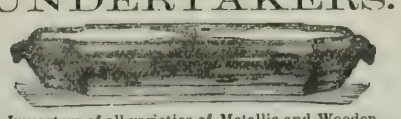
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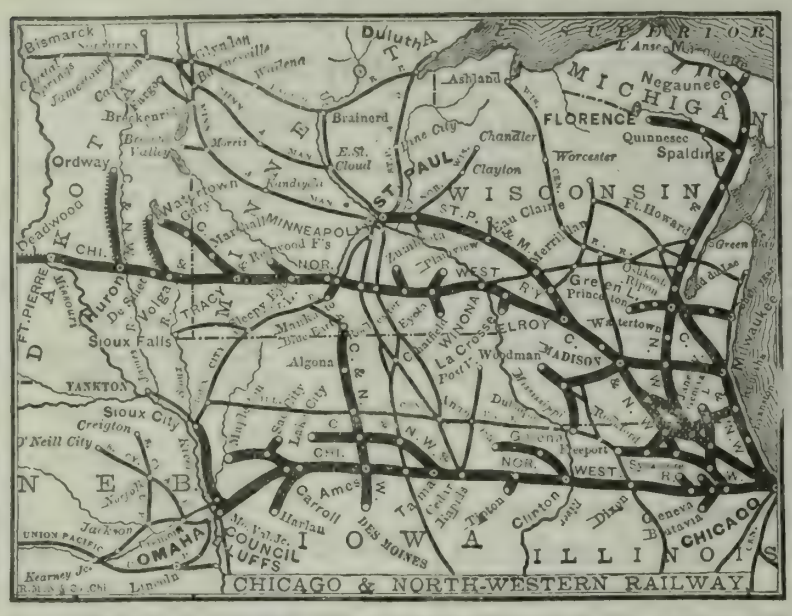
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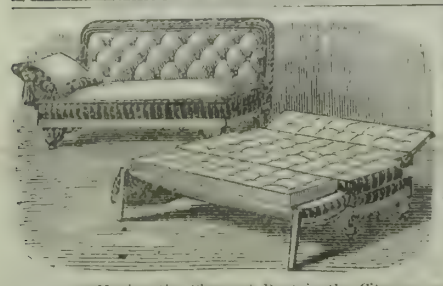
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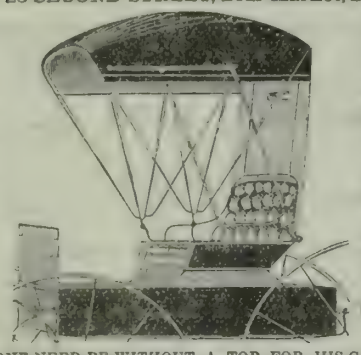
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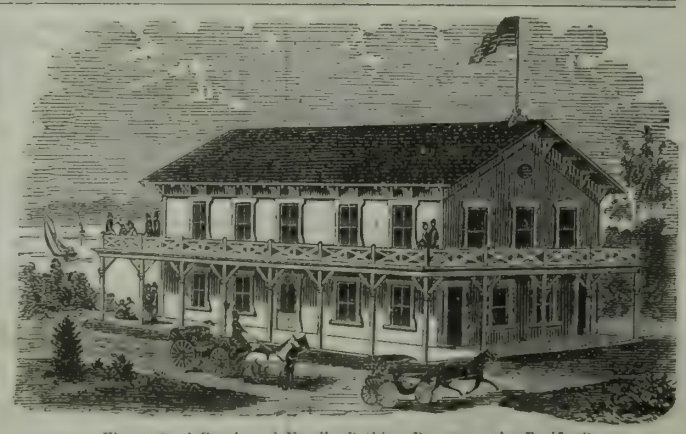
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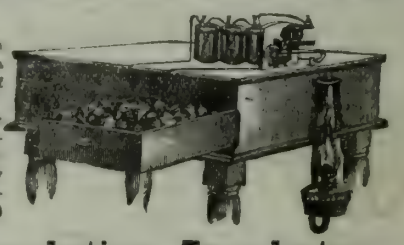
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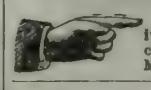


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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—No. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

The Electric Eel.

Among the wonderful appliances furnished by nature, the battery of the electric eel is among the most interesting to the student and naturalist. The eel abounds in the Orinoco and the Amazon, but the force of the current and the depth of the water prevent their being caught, though the natives often feel shocks from them while bathing in those rivers. The engraving upon this page is intended to represent a novel method the natives have adopted for securing these amphibious electric batteries. Humboldt, in his "Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of America," thus describes this method of "fishing with horses," which gives an excellent idea of the ingenious though cruel method. He says: Having waited near the bank of a small stream the Indians were soon seen returning from the savannah, driving before them a number of wild horses and mules. They brought about thirty of them, which they forced to enter the stream. The extraordinary noise caused by the horses' hoofs makes the fish issue from the mud and excites them to the attack. These yellowish and livid eels, resembling large aquatic serpents, swim on the surface of the water and crawl under the bellies of the horses. A contest between animals of such different organizations presents a very striking spectacle. The Indians, provided with harpoons and long slender rods, surround the pool closely, and by their wild cries and the use of their rods they prevent the horses from running away and reaching the bank. The eels, stunned by the noise, defend themselves by the repeated discharge of their electric batteries. For a long interval they seem likely to prove victorious. Several horses sink beneath the violence of their terrible strokes, which they receive from all sides in organs the most essential to life, and, stunned by the force of the shocks, disappear under the water. Others panting, with mane erect and haggard eyes expressing anguish and dismay, raise themselves and endeavor to flee from the storm by which they are overtaken. They are driven back by the Indians into the middle of the water; but a small number succeed in eluding the active vigilance of the fishermen. These regain the shore stumbling at every step, and stretch themselves on the sand, exhausted with fatigue and with limbs benumbed by the electric shocks of the *gymnoti*. In less than five minutes two of the horses are drowned. The eel, being five feet long and pressing itself against the belly of the horse, makes a discharge along the whole extent of its electric organ. It attacks at once the heart, the intestines, and the cœlic fold of the abdominal nerve. It is natural that the effect felt by the nerves should be more powerful than that produced upon man by the touch at only one of the extremities.

The *gymnoti* require a long rest and abundant nourishment to recover the galvanic force which they have lost. The horses remaining in the water appear to be less frightened, and gradually the *gymnoti* timidly approach the edge of the water, where they are taken by means of small harpoons attached to cords. The Indians feel no shock in pulling them from the water, as the cords are very dry. Eels thus taken are but slightly wounded. They are very good eating, and the Indians use them largely for food. In Dutch Guiana they were formerly employed to cure paralytic affections.

One peculiarity noted by naturalists is that the electric action of the fish depends entirely upon its will. The shock, too, can be directed to any point desired, as for instance if two persons touch, one the head, the other the tail, one will feel a shock and the other will not be affected at all.



NATIVES FISHING FOR ELECTRIC EELS.

THEY have a matrimonial benefit society in the East. It is for unmarried persons, and provides benefits ranging from $500 to $1,500, to be paid as a marriage benefit. What next? How do our California bachelors look upon the scheme? Perhaps a good many of them might change their single blessedness if they could be assured of enough money to take them on a bridal tour. Some might make good husbands; others would only like to get the $1,500 legacy, and then what? Perhaps the deserted bride might wish the matrimonial society had never entered into this false and wicked world.

The Good that is Being Done.

Misanthropes may rail at the terrible amount of wickedness that is running through the world, and talk of the good old days when vice with its attendant evils was not heard of so frequently as it is now. Still we do not believe that society is altogether so bad. We like to look at the bright side of human nature. In the good old times, if anything outside the usual rut happened, it was hardly heard of beyond the immediate neighborhood. Now, by the aid of electricity, the doings of a day are flashed over the whole country, sometimes startling by their atrocity the mind of the reader. By this agent things that perhaps we would never hear of are brought vividly before us, and make one believe that the world as it is growing older is also rising in the scale of wickedness. It seems to us that this fact of wide publicity is the cause of the hasty remark, the world is going to the bad.

Would a fraternal beneficial society of the magnitude of the A. O. U. W. be possible thirty years ago? The fact that there was none would go to prove that it would not. We argue from this fact that the world is not going to the bad. It is only by the wide currency given to deeds of evil that it seems so.

The successful manner in which the A. O. U. W. has been conducted has given an impetus to other societies of a similar nature, all tending toward the same noble end. It has also, we think, strengthened the older orders—such as Masonry and Odd Fellowship—by breaking down a prejudice which many good and worthy people held toward secret societies. The result of all this has been that men have got new ideas of life, are made better and stronger, and are strengthened in their desire to resist evil. The principles that fraternal Orders inculcate tend to lead men to do what is right. They are taken out of their own little world, and by association with their fellow men are made to see that there is still some sunshine left.

Here in California it was from these older Orders that the A. O. U. W. drew its first strength. Then the great outside public hearing of the grand object of the organization cast their lots with them. Thus many lost their prejudice. They became associated with the very best men of the community, and whatever doubt they had heretofore as to the merits or demerits of secret societies, speedily vanished. It did not stand to reason that these men who had come together did so for any sinister purpose. The cause was holy, just and good.

No, we do not think the world is awry and out of joint. Especially in these United States is the flower of its manhood enlisted under the banners of fraternity, and while this is so we can afford to look with pity upon the errors of the few. The many deeds of benevolence that fraternal societies are performing; the many homes they are brightening with their ministrations, will offset a thousand-fold the grave crimes which the unfortunate commit. Let the good work go on. There is still room within the folds for many more.

No spirit of exclusiveness actuates the A. O. U. W. It is willing that all those who are found worthy and have the necessary qualifications should join hands with the men who have already plighted their faith one to the other. They will find that it is wide-reaching in the practical benefits it will confer upon them, and upon those who will be left behind when they have gone to meet their Maker.

PAID WITH PROMPTNESS.—The Shasta *Courier* of the 26th ult. says: Our late fellow townsman, Chas. McDonald, who died January 30th, was a charter member of Shasta Lodge, No. 71, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This Lodge was instituted December 18, 1878, when Mr. McDonald became a member. On Monday last the Recorder of the Lodge paid to Mrs. McDonald the amount of her deceased husband's beneficiary certificate, $2,000. This circumstance illustrates the prompt manner in which the A. O. U. W. dispenses its true and practicable charity. Mr. McDonald had been a member of the Order but little more than two years, and within fifty days after his death his beneficiary certificate of $2,000 is paid without any quibbles or technicalities intervening.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. S. J. Mayo, of Los Angeles, on April 6th, at Valley, No. 30. He is a member of the new Lodge, No. 191, and reports a rapid growth thus far.

NEW YORK had a membership March 1st of 14,928.

Home Miscellany.

When You and I Were Young.

There is no time like the old time
When you and I were young;
When the early flowers blossomed
And birds of spring time sung.

When we roamed the fields together,
Or loitered by the stream,
I crowned you with forget-me-nots
And called you little queen.

There is no home like the old home,
To us the dearest spot,
Where we spent the days of childhood—
They shall never be forgot.

We may now look back with sorrow,
As through the world we roam,
And wish we could return again
To see the dear old home.

Oh, could we but recall the hours
We spent at thoughtless play,
And be for once a child again,
Our years one happy day.

Could we but kneel in prayer once more
Down by our mother's side,
Again receive that good-night's kiss
From her at eventide.

The dear old home, the dear old time,
Shall never be forgot;
We'll keep for them in memory
A cherished, sacred spot.

—*Ada E. Taylor.*

The Widow's Picnic.

In one of the many neat but humble dwellings which encircle the thriving town of M——, situated on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, dwelt the Widow Harty, and her two boys and two girls. The departed spouse, Dennis Harty, had joined one of the beneficent Orders of the day, and had left his widow with a snug sum of money sufficient to keep the olive branches from raggedness and hunger. Her constant care was to regulate her little household and train them up in the way they should go. She never failed to regret the loss of Dennis, and cherished his memory with due diligence. She was a woman who had a "theory" that there was only one good husband for a woman; if she drew a prize the first time, she would likely get a blank in further ventures, and *vice versa*. She lived an easy-going, industrious life since her widowhood began, which was some two years past. She seemed likely to glide along in the quiet stream of her widowhood until she became mother-in-law to somebody, without a ripple on the tide. But this was not to be, for the appearance of Larry Hughes broke up the even tenor of her way, and her troubles began.

Larry was a countryman of hers who had a claim some ten miles up Dry creek. One day, passing by with his cart on his way to the town, he stopped at her gate to give some of her children a lift to the school-house. There were some half dozen urchins in the cart he had already picked up along the road, who, calling his attention to them as they were leaving home, he added them to his load. He was a good-looking, good-natured, merry specimen of an Irishman, to whom life's troubles seemed but trifles. She had often seen him pass with a lot of children, but this was the first time he had picked up any of her brood. She was at the gate as he drove up, and the compliments of the day were freely passed to and fro over the fence. This was the beginning of an acquaintance, continued with increasing intimacy and interest, till the widow began to overhaul the records to see if her "theory" of the result of a second draw at the lottery would hold water; she counted off the ayes on her right hand and the nays on the left, and was relieved and satisfied to find they came out even anyhow.

One day Larry drove up to the gate with his load of fruit and vegetables, and stopped. He told her there was to be a picnic at the grove May Day, and would she and the children like to go with him in the cart. Everybody was going. She was thinning out a bed of onions, and as soon as she could get some of the kinks out of her back, she took a survey of the cart. It was a likely looking affair enough. She minded seeing lots of women folks and children going into town on worse looking rigs than Larry's cart, and then, too, she wasn't proud. Indeed, what had she to be proud of unless of her children and her good name? She thought, too, with a slight blush, how pleasant such a ride would be "across the moor" beside Larry, and the children tucked out of the way at the tail of the cart. And she thought, too, (widows think awful fast) a little encouragement would not come amiss to Larry, who seemed inclined to play the laggard in love. It will be such a treat for the dear little darlings and she consented to go for their sakes. Larry didn't care for whose sake it was so she was along, and the thing was settled.

May-day morning came in soft and balmy; a light cool breeze was moving up the valley, invigorating and exhilarating. It was what was called a good season, and crops waved with the promise of abundance, and everybody felt as though now was the time for enjoyment. The widow had not been idle since the day of the invitation; and there was a fine large new basket with a rainbow handle, filled to the brim with evidences of her skill as a cook, which was to serve the double purpose of contributing to the greatest pleasure of a picnic, that of feasting in the open air, and as a sort of domestic battery to bring Larry to business. It was covered with a nice tablecloth, and was placed forward in the cart. The young ones were stored away in the rear and with the widow beside him, on a fine buggy-robe he had borrowed for the occasion from a friendly hostler in the town, Larry started in good style for the grove. They arrived in due time for the exercises provided for the day. By the time noon came, everybody was ready for the eating part of the programme.

The basket was placed against a tree and the snowy cloth spread under its branches. The cakes, pies, custards, tartlets, etc., were scattered picnic fashion. The widow sat opposite to Larry, with the children right and left. Everything was lovely. As Larry glanced over the feast spread by the widow's hand before him, he mentally vowed to engage her for life, if possible, on the way home. The widow took up a deep custard, and was in the act of passing it to him when a pig, which had found entrance to the grounds, thought he would prospect the basket at the foot of the tree. He got his fore feet into the basket; he became alarmed in the rear, and undertook to pass on through the basket instead of backing out, and the result of his fright was that he got the basket upon his back, with the handle firmly around his body like the cinch of a saddle. With a fearful squeal, he made a break straight ahead, overturned the first young one he came across, dashed between the widow and Larry just in time to fling the contents of the custard over his head and shoulders. It filled his eyes and hair instead of his mouth and stomach, and converted a joyful shirt bosom and collar into a picture of misery.

The pig continued on his course, making a wreck of every home circle he entered and demoralizing the whole institution. He was perfectly crazy with fear, stood up on his hind legs, then on his fore, like a California broncho; tried to roll over, and then to shake off the horrible thing on his back; tried to rub it off against anything or anybody he could see, meanwhile keeping up the most frightful and piteous squeals ever heard. He was the liveliest thing that ever dropped in at a picnic. What with the pig and the screams of laughter from those who succeeded in getting upon the wagons and the fence, and the shrieks of the women and children as he raged among them and over the dishes, there was no time for manners, much less courting. As soon as Larry could get enough of the custard out of his eyes to see which way to go, he made for the fence. The widow had just time to jerk two of the youngest into a wagon as the pig again came around, when she made a bold dash for her basket. The pig wanted she should have it, but offered it in such haste that she sat down quicker than she ever did before in her life. Then she climbed into the wagon with her hat under her arm.

She screamed over to Larry to get the basket, but somehow Larry couldn't hear her, leastways he told her so on her way home. Every time the pig circled around near by her, she would exclaim, "Oh, my basket, my beautiful basket." The pig finally found the gap he came in at and away he went down the road with the beautiful basket on the top of his back forever.

In spite of the terror and destruction created, it was voted that the fun and excitement was worth it all; nobody was seriously hurt and there was yet plenty to eat. Everybody was in high glee except the widow; she was cross, the loss of her basket for which she had paid $2.50 was no trifle. The feast she had spread with so much pride was no longer a thing of beauty or a joy to the soul, and not the least of her sorrows was the selfish escape of Larry to the fence, leaving her to look out for herself and family as best she could. She was very cool to him for some time and felt herself aggrieved. But who can sulk long or be cross at a picnic among a tribe of young folks bent on fun and frolic? By the time breaking up came she had recovered her usual good humor, and Larry and she were again on loving terms. The remains of the feast, dishes, etc., were stowed away under the seat and the table cloth placed over them. This was the only recourse, as the basket was gone and there was no box to be had. They jogged along comfortable-like towards home. The widow was in fine spirits, said nothing was so bad but it might be worse, and they had had a splendid time anyhow. Larry's spirit rose with the occasion and he thought it was now or never. He asked the widow for her hand and offered to divide all his worldly possessions with her in exchange—singing:

"I've built me a nate little cot, love,
I've pigs and potatoes in store.
And I've twenty bright pounds in the bank, darling,
And it may be a pound or two more."

The memory of the departed spouse came suddenly to her, as no doubt it comes to all widows under such circumstances, and she hesitated. The memory of all the loving kindness of Dennis rushed like a flood into her heart, that loving care and forethought too, which had kept the sting of poverty and distress from her widowhood, and her tongue refused to utter the ready affirmative that was in her heart.

"It was so sudden," she said. She hadn't dreamed of such a thing. She thought all along it was the children he was so fond of; she wanted a little time to consider. Would he call Sunday week for an answer. Yes, he would call every day of the week for the matter of that. But little more was said, as each kept up a busy thinking till they arrived at the gate.

"Hould the lines, Mrs. Harty, while I tend to the children; I'll have ye all out in the twinkle of an eye," said Larry; and he did sure enough. She took the lines, and he sprang to the ground. The bolt which kept the bed of the cart in position had, unbeknown to him, worked out, and as he jumped off, the equilibrium was destroyed, with the balance of power with the children at the tail of the cart. As soon as he reached the ground the rest were dumped like a load of rubbish in front of the gate.

The widow resumed her proper position in the world as soon as possible. Which end of her struck first she never knew; that she made one revolution she was certain. Her ear was full of molasses and her hair of gravy, and her hat was jammed down over her eyes with the rim between her teeth. As for the children, they looked as though they wouldn't need to ask for preserves for a month, if allowed to lick themselves clean.

Mrs. Harty was mad as a hornet. This second catastrophe was too much for her love, and it went out like a match. "Is this the way to bring a lady home, you villian? If I catch ye within my door I'll have ye out in the twinkle of an eye!" and she shook her fist at him. The cart, relieved of its load, righted up with a bang which set the old horse thinking about home, and he started off at a rate which presumed that the result of his mental investigation was, that he thought it was late. Poor Larry gave a beseeching look at the widow, and an anxious one after his rapidly disappearing vehicle. She looked so ferocious and warlike that he quickly decided it best to look after the cart and old Mike.

The widow stood as though dazed, for some minutes; but a string of teams from the picnic were coming rapidly up the road, and that was no place for her and her family in such a queer muddle; so she scraped the debris into the tablecloth, gathered up the four corners, and pushing the young ones ahead of her, she dragged the wreck through the gate, into the house, and closed the door behind her. Here, shut out from the rude world, she let her feelings have full sway, and woman's best friend in such times came to her relief, and she shed tears in abundance. Such a day she had never experienced in all her life. It seemed a month since morning. What a day it had been!

"This day so wildly welcomed,
This day my soul had singled out of time
And marked for bliss."

She soon had the children to bed with but little ceremony in the way of supper. As the twilight shadows fell she drew her chair to the window, and looking out upon the coming of the gloom and of the stars, she soliloquized as follows: "The spirit of Dennis was wid us today, shure. He don't like Larry, and that is so. Bad luck to the day! If I am to live such a life as Mrs. Larry, I had better stay as Widow Harty." And she did "stay" as Widow Harty, for Larry never came back for his answer, and it was months before she set eyes upon him again.—*G. W. T. C., Point of Timber.*

Keep Your Troubles Sacred.

A worthy wife of 40 years standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is so good and so well suited to married people, as well as those who intend entering that state, that we publish it for the benefit of such persons: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your marriage state and your heart. Let no father, mother, sister or brother ever presume to come between you two or to share the joys or the sorrows that belong to you two alone. With God's help you build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Review and renew your vow; it will do you good, and thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."

Woman's Work.—Woman's work is never done. She would never have it done. Ministering to father and mother, cherishing her husband, nourishing her children—no true woman wants to see her work done. But because it is never done she needs resting times. Every night the heavy truck is turned up, the wheel horse is put up into the stable, and labor and care are dismissed till the morrow. The thills of the household van cannot be turned up at night, and the tired housemother cannot go into a quiet stall for repose. She goes to sleep to-night feeling the pressure of the morrow. She must have had "an eye" over all until every one is in bed, and must keep an eye ready to open at any moment to answer the need of children, and open both eyes bright and early to see the machinery well started for a new day. There is never any time that seems convenient for the mother of the little children to leave home even for a day; but with a little kindly help from her husband, and a little resolution in herself, she may go, and be so much the better for it that the benefit will overflow from her into the whole household. She will bring home some new idea, and will work with the enthusiasm that comes from a fresh heart.

Two Pictures.

Picture first.—Since the creation of the human race (when the "Lord God said, it is not good for man to live alone," therefore he made woman), it has been known and acknowledged by all that neither sex is a perfect whole without its counterpart. Without it man is an unfinished being. His soul and all his faculties demand the refining influences and gentle graces blended with them. As the cold earth needs the warmth of the genial light of the sun, so man requires the smile of woman to soften and develop him. What is home without a wife or mother? The wife is the hope-giving Iris of days of cloud and tempest. Yes, earth's lost paradise is restored with "love in a cottage," in the midst of which we find the wife, mother and sister, the angels of this earthly bower, infusing into thy soul, O man, her sweet purity, and speaking loving words of consolation to cheer thy heart.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command,
And yet a spirit still and bright,
With something of an angel light.

A man may have amassed wealth and have all at his command that gold can purchase, still he is not content. Money cannot procure happiness. If he has no domestic ties, no loved ones waiting for him, listening for his footsteps ready to give the welcome kiss after retiring from life's busy cares, his life is incomplete. When he leaves his *table de' hote* he stops listlessly and soliloquises: where shall I spend my evening? My rooms are elegant yet there is no one to greet me with a smile or welcome with a kindly word. Yes, I would give half I am worth to be as happy as my friend H——, with his lovely wife and little ones to climb upon his knee. Thus thinking, he turns his steps to the club room and spends his money in drinking and gambling, and listening too, if not joining in profane language, until manhood is lost and character debased. Home would have saved him. What are riches without a home?

Ah, woman, in this world of ours
What gift can be compared to thee!
How slow would drag life's weary hours,
Though man's proud brow was bound with flowers,
And his the wealth of land and sea,
If destined to exist alone
And ne'er call woman's heart his own.

Picture second.—Living in complete obscurity there are good, noble, virtuous women of elevated and intellectual minds, who would make the best of wives. If their husbands were possessed of limited means they would prove themselves helpmates by their industry and frugality, and would encourage and console by words of love and sympathy. Yes, those women are living in obscurity—and why? Because the better class of men are living alone and entertaining the idea that the women of California are not fitted for wives, which may be true to a certain extent. But there are only a few comparatively of those shiftless women, and is it not unkind that, however hard we struggle against adverse fortune, having the good old Puritan principles and firmness of character to live true lives, that we must unjustly be thrown upon the scales with the few scheming, unprincipled women?

I say again, good women are living unsought and unknown because the better class of men do not seek them. A good woman is modest and retiring, and does not advertise herself as in the "market," e'en though it be leap year. We cannot fight for love as men do.

We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo.

Yes, they live secluded because there is no way by which they can appear upon the stage of life. They have no capital to enable them to enter business, thus they have to work for a mere pittance, scarcely sufficient to pay the exorbitant rent of their little room, with the plainest food. And pray, where is their clothing coming from? *Man* will constantly harp about the extravagance of woman in dress and finery, and yet invariably court the society and pay his devoirs to the elegantly clad in preference to the plainly dressed lady, although the latter be far superior in intellectual culture. Gentlemen, do you not see that you encourage by action what you disclaim by words? Unthinkingly you wrong the good woman. She feels the slight, although her intelligence teaches her that "fine feathers do not always make fine birds." Thus those who were designed for each other, wander apart, for woman, with her quick perception, would make a much better choice in selecting a partner for life, were it not indelicate for her to make the first advances, fearing in so doing her actions would be misconstrued.

It seems as though every avenue for woman to assist herself were closed while our dry-good stores and libraries, etc., are filled with men clerks, occupying positions that women ought to, while they should strengthen their muscles by working at the anvil, or wielding the carpenter's hammer, or tilling the ground, and various other branches of industry by which labor would be equallized and women would have a better chance in the world. Women should have the same salary for what they are competent to do that men are paid doing similar work.

Now, do you not see the two pictures which I have presented are true? The "Apostle Paul" said, "let every man have his own wife." Were that command heeded we would soon see society coming up to a higher standard. Instead of clamoring for "woman's rights," we have endeavored to portray some of "woman's wrongs."—*Angie E. Marjeson, S. F.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 1, 8, 10, 9 is a small shady valley.
My 7, 11, 16, 13 is a limb of a bird.
My 11, 6 is a conjunction.
My 14, 5, 16 is a heavy weight.
My 12, 4, 7 is recent.
My 3, 11, 16, 8 are domestic animals.
My 2 is a vowel.
My whole was a distinguished general. O. G.

Buried Animals.

1. It is wise to have one's plans made ere commencing an undertaking.
2. It was to the rabbi that we appealed in vain for protection.
3. To this land we came long years ago.
4. Do good unto all men is the command.
4. "Be around at the time appointed," whispered burglar Tom to his confederate.

ANNIE.

Problem.

Henry Smith owes Jerry Jones and Rolan Brown a certain sum of money. On one occasion he pays them $53; giving Jones four-elevenths of the sum due to him, and to Brown, $3 more than one-sixth of his debt to him. At a second time he pays them $42. Jones receiving three sevenths of what remains due to him, and Brown one-third of what is due to him.

What was the amount of Smith's indebtedness to each?

O. G.

Reversals.

1. Reverse a man's name and form a fish.
2. Reverse duration and form to vomit forth.
3. Reverse face value and form to strike.

CEPHA.

Fraction Puzzle.

Take one-fifth of an apple, one-fourth of a pear, one-sixth of an orange, one-fifth of an olive, one fifth of a peach, one-fifth of a lemon, one-tenth of a watermelon, and make a fruit. DICK N S.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Daniel Deronda.
SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Warn, Wan. 2. Boat, bat. Torn, ton-4. Beat, bet. 5. Mart, mat.
CHARADE.—Lark-spur.
SYLLABLE PUZZLE.—Perpendicular (per-pen-d'ck-you-la.)
METAGRAM.—Heart, hear, ear, era.

A Mother's Boy.

"Is there a vacant place in this bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as with a glowing cheek, he stood before the president.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you might obtain a situation here: Who recommended you?"

"No one recommended me," was the answer. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, and honest determination in the countenance of the lad which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said: "You must have friends who could aid you in a situation; have you advised with them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the underlying wave of sadness as he said, though half musingly, "My mother said it was useless to try without friends," then, recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking him why he did not stay at school another year or two, and then enter into business life.

"I have no time," was the instant reply, "but I study at home and keep up with the other boys."

"Then you have a place already?" said the interrogator. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly.

"Yes, but you wish to leave it. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with a half-reluctant frankness, "I must do more for my mother."

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener and recalled the forgotten past. Grasping the hand of the astonished boy, he said, with a quivering voice:

"My good boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy that occurs in the bank. If, in the meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for your mother?"

Tears filled the boy's eyes as he replied:

"My father is dead, and my sisters and brothers are dead, and mother and I are left to help each other; but she is not strong, and I want to take care of her. It will please her that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you."

So saying the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine to the busy world he had so tremblingly entered.

UNCLE MOSES TURNS OVER A NEW LEAF.—A neighbor with a coffee cup in her hand called in on Uncle Moses yesterday, remarking, "Uncle Mose, I want to borry a cup ob parched coffee from you for breakfas' till to-morrer." "Go right to the box on de shef and hep yersef." The neighbor did as requested, but discovered the box to be as empty as the head of a legislator. "Uncle Mose, dar's no parched coffee in dis heah box." "Does yer know why dar ain't no coffee in dat ar box?" "No, I doesn't know nuffin' about it." "Dar ain't no coffee in dat ar box," said the old man solemnly, "bekase dat ar am de returned coffee box. Ef yer had brung back all de coffee yer borrowed last year hit would be plum full."

A LITTLE girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"

Humorous.

Chips.

"HYMEN'S bonds" are recommended as a safe, popular investment.

ALTHOUGH painting is a difficult art to learn, most artists paint easel-y.

WHEN is money damp? When it's mist in the morning, and due (dew) in the evening.

WHERE is the need of having a standing army? demands a peace journal. No need whatever. Let them sit down.

A MAN has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 800 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit on when he goes to church.

WE hear of a man who has made a fortune by attending to his own business. This is authentic. But then he had few competitors.

"NEVER take a bull bi the horns, young man," counsels Josh Billings, "but take him bi the tail, then you ken let go when you want to."

"MRS. BROWN, I do wish you would try to bring David out a little. Why, do you know he's so bashful that I really think if he caught the measles they wouldn't come out."

"HAVE you dined?" said a lounger to his friend. "I have upon my honor," replied he. "My dear fellow," rejoined the first, "what a very scanty meal you must have made."

PECK'S *Sun* has been looking up the millinery business, and it finds that 30 cents' worth of velvet, three cents' worth of wire and 40 cents' worth of feathers can be stirred up and sold for $25.

A WRITER on the style says, "It is the fashion in France for the ladies to take their tea in bonnets and gloves." One objection to this is that some of the bonnets do not hold much more than a lump of sugar.

A GENTLEMAN from Indiana recently registered at an Illinois hotel and looked at the printed notice in his bedroom. "Please do not blow out the gas." The occupant of the adjoining room heard him remark, "I pay my money, and I am going to blow out the gas if I want to."

Household Hints.

A GOOD PEA-SOUP.—In an article on "Summer Soups," Mrs. Beecher gives the following as a recipe for "a most delicious pea-soup": Put half a pound of butter into a soup-kettle, over the fire, and add to it a quart of green peas. Shake them round constantly for 15 minutes to prevent their browning. Then take out half the peas, and set aside; then pour in two quarts of vegetable stock, or some prefer boiling water. Cut fine about a pint of spinach, half a dozen green onions, a little mint if agreeable, and a head of celery. Set the kettle where this will stew slowly two hours, till all the materials are reduced to a jelly, then add the pint of peas reserved, three teaspoonfuls of sweet butter rolled in flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and one of black pepper. Let it just boil up, then pour into a hot soup tureen, and serve immediately.

MILK SOUP.—Wash, pare, slice and parboil a pound of potatoes; pour away the water; skin and scald two onions, chop them; place the potatoes, onions, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper in a stewpan, with one quart of cold water; bring to a boil and boil till quite soft (about a half hour), crush the potatoes and onions with a spoon till smooth, and one quart of new milk and one ounce of crushed sago; stir continually till it boils, then boil for 10 minutes. This soup may be made richer by adding one ounce of butter or dripping to the quart of cold water; also by putting a yolk of an egg, well beaten, into the tureen, and mixing the cooked soup slowly with it. The soup must be off the boil, or the egg will curdle.

JUGGED PIGEONS.—Clean and wash well, and stuff with a dressing made of the giblets boiled and chopped; a slice of fat pork also minced fine; the yolks of two hard eggs rubbed to powder, some bread crumbs, pepper and salt, bound with a beaten raw egg. Tie the legs and wings close to their bodies, and pack the pigeons in a tin pail with a tight top. Plunge this into a pot of boiling water; put a weight on top to keep it steady, and cook two hours and a half. The water should not boil over the top. Drain off the gravy into a saucepan, thicken with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour. Season, boil up, pour over the pigeons, cover again, and leave in the hot oven ten minutes before serving.

MINCED CHICKEN OR MUTTON WITH EGGS.—Take, if chicken, some of the white meat from the breast and remove all skin and outside parts—if mutton, an underdone slice or two from the leg, saddle or loin; mince it very finely; put it into a stew-pan with a little good gravy or beef tea free from fat; flavor it if liked with a few herbs and spices, and simmer gently until quite hot, but not boiling; then thicken it with a little butter and flour, and season to taste with pepper and salt. Put this mince on a small dish and serve on the top a poached egg.

Health Column.

Hot and Cold Baths.

The London *Lancet* in a recent number points out the difference between the effects of hot and cold baths. The effects of the cold bath, it says, being mainly due to impressions made upon the cutaneous nerves, the modifications of the cold bath largely depend on their power of increasing its stimulating action. The colder the water the more violent the impression. The frequent change of water, such as is found in the sea or in running streams, increases the stimulating effect. Great force of impact, as when water falls from a hight or comes forcibly throuh a hose upon the body; the division of the stream, as is seen in shower baths and needle baths, and the addition of acids or salt to the water, all act, it would seem, by increasing the stimulating power which the water exerts upon the cutaneous nerves.

Warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat; and although this dilation is followed by a contraction of the vessels, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened, as in the cold bath. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, decreases the call made upon certain vital processes, and enables life to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles, if continued for too long a time, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The ultimate results of hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, are about the same, the difference being to use the words of Braun, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them; and in this lies the important practical difference between the cold water and the hot water systems."

SUNDAY DINNER.—Sunday, by a large majority of mankind, is made a day of feasting, and the Sunday dinner is the principal one of the whole week. If there is any scrimping it is done through the week and the strength of the purse and efforts of the housewife are both concentrated and brought to a focus upon a Sunday dinner. Sunday is said to be a day of rest; but very little rest does the stomach find when it is loaded with an assorted cargo of highly seasoned viands, which gives it a job of overwork. And this is more onerous and provoking, as its owner lounges around and takes little or no exercise, which leaves the other organs without employment, and the poor stomach has to work on all alone, although it often exercises its constitutional right of grumbling at its owner's indiscretion and gluttony, which hath such extent that by the close of the day he feels much like a stuffed anaconda. If the quantity of food we eat is to be regulated by the exercise of the body, then the Sunday meal should be the lightest of the week, as usually but little physical exercise is taken on that day, whereas the contrary is the fact and the appetite is nursed and whetted throughout the week that it may make an onslaught on the fat of the land on Sunday, which is a manifest impropriety and a gross violation of the laws of health.

CHLORAL FOR TOOTHACHE AND FACEACHE.—Dr. Sporer in a St. Petersburg medical journal, after referring to the great benefit he had derived from chloral, whether administered internally or as an embrocation dissolved in almond oil, for the relief of rheumatic and other pain, states that in toothache and its accompanying facial pain a most effective remedy is found in dissolving from a scruple to half a drachm in two drachms of glycerine, and applying a plug of wadding soaked in this to the carious tooth. As, however, this causes in some cases considerable irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, he has during the last four years always applied the chloral in substance. From a half to at most one grain of the granules of chloral are wrapped in a little wool to keep them together, and placed in the cavity of the tooth. When the chloral has dissolved the accumulated saliva is to be spit out. If the tooth is in the upper jaw the chloral should be kept on by the finger until dissolved. The most violent toothache is in a few minutes relieved. He cites some cases in which most distressing and long-abiding toothache, accompanied by severe prosopalgia, was thus promptly cured.

HYDROPHOBIA VIRUS.—That obscure poison which produces hydrophobia has been known to lie latent in the human system for years before developing its fatal results. M. Pasteur asserts that the supposition is well supported that the virus does develop in certain organs, and not, as in other cases, in the blood; and that when, after a period variable according to circumstances, the organized poison passes into the blood severe symptoms come on rapidly, and the victim soon dies. An explanation substantially the same as this had long been advanced as a mere theory, but now M. Pasteur advances it is n ascertained physiological fact.

Worth Knowing.

Detecting Gas Leaks.

Mr. G. F. Ansell, of England, whose death was recently announced, recently applied the principle of his fire-damp indicator in the production of a handy little instrument for detecting gas leaks. The action of Mr. Ansell's fire-damp indicator is founded on the fact that different gasses have different rates of diffusion through a porous body, the velocities of diffusion being inversely as the square roots of the respective densities of the gases. In the gas-leak indicator this property is taken advantage of as follows: A small chamber is provided, having its back formed by a disk of terra-cotta, this chamber being provided with a small stop-cock, by which its interior can be placed in communication with the outer air. If, when this stop-cock is closed, the indicator be taken into a room where a gas leakage exists, the gas, in virtue of the above-named law of diffusion, enters the chamber through the terra-cotta disk more rapidly than the inclosed air escapes, and the pressure in the chamber consequently rises. This increase of pressure is utilized to move a hand on a dial at the front of the instrument, each pressure corresponding to a certain percentage of gas in the atmosphere in which the indicator is placed. The dial is graduated from 0 to 35% of gas, and is moreover marked to show when the mixture is and is not explosive. The instrument is very sensitive and prompt in its action, and it is calculated to serve a very useful purpose.

EFFECTS OF TEA ON THE SKIN.—If you place a few drops of strong tea upon a piece of iron, a knife blade for instance, the tannate of iron is formed which is black. If you mix tea with iron fillings, or pulverized iron, you can make a fair article of ink. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood, the tannate of iron. Take human skin and let it soak for a time in strong tea; and it will become leather. Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the venous absorbents of the stomach, and enter into the system by the skin, lungs and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea, and so abundantly used, will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquid-producing respiration, will have no effect upon the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women of America, who have so long continued the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark-colored and leather-skinned?

NICOTINE POISONING.—A rather unusual case of poisoning by nicotine has occurred lately in a Paris suburb. The victim, a man in the prime of life, had been cleaning his pipe with a clasp knife; with this he accidentally cut one of his fingers subsequently, but as the wound was of a trivial nature he paid no heed to it. Five or six hours later, however, the cut finger grew painful and became much swollen; the inflammation rapidly spread to the arm and shoulder, the patient suffering such intense pain that he was obliged to betake himself to bed. Medical assistance was called, and the ordinary remedies proved ineffectual. The sick man, questioned as to the manner in which he cut himself, explained the use to which his pocket knife had been applied, adding that he had omitted to wipe it after cleaning the pipe. The case was now understood, and the patient's state becoming alarming he was conveyed to the hospital. There the doctors decided amputation of the arm to be the only hope of saving the patient's life, and this was immediately done.

SECURING GLASS IN SKYLIGHTS AND ROOFS.—A recent English patent shows what seems to us a very convenient and reliable way of fastening sheets of glass in skylight frames of either wood or iron. In the case of a wooden rafter a piece of sheet lead is cut three and one-half times the width of the rafter, laid across the rafter, projecting equally on either side, and nailed at intervals. The lead is then doubled back over the heads of the nails to the center of the rafter on either side and turned up at a right angle. The glass is then laid and the lead turned down over the face of the glass so that when finished the lead covers the glass the same width of the rafter. If T iron is used for a rafter the lead is doubled under the edge of the T instead of nailed, as in the case of wood, and in all other respects handled just the same as with wood.

RUBBER HARNESS.—Rubber saddle girths are made of gum elastic or other webbing, with a spring of perforated elastic compound, about two inches in length, inserted either about the middle or at either end of the girth. The springs are varied in length, according to the thickness and the width of the web. By the use of this girth the saddle is made more secure from turning, as the girth may be drawn very tight without inconvenience to the horse. Surcingles are made either of woven web or perforated felt, like saddle girths, only about twice their length.

EGGS VS. MEAT.—According to Dr. Edward Smith, an egg contains 15¼% of carbon and 2% of nitrogen. Another writer estimates that the value of 1 lb. of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of 1 lb. of lean beef as 1,584 to 900. As a flesh producer, 1 lb. of eggs is about equal to 1 lb. of beef.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

We note in the Petaluma *Argus*, that the Masonic Lodges of that city have referred the whole matter relating to the building of a Masonic temple to the building committee. The committee has the matter under advisement, and it is not yet determined whether the building will be commenced this summer or not.

The Marquis of Hamilton has been installed Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Londonderry and Donegal, Ireland. The Grand Master of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, K. G., was present, with a large gathering of Freemasons. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, sent a congratulatory telegram. The Grand Master of Ireland recently had the pleasure of seeing his eldest son advanced to the highest dignity in the gift of the craft, in the northwest of Ireland.

In 1733, Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England, on application of several brethren residing in New England, appointed Henry Price as Provincial Grand Master over all the Lodges in New England. On the 3d of July, 1733, he constituted the first Grand Lodge of Freemasons on this continent. It was known as St. John's Grand Lodge. In 1792, it was united with the Grand Lodge formed by the Earl of Dalhouise, Grand Master of Scotland, of which Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first Grand Master.—*N. Y. Era.*

Mrs. Jennie Mann, Grand Matron, Order Eastern Star, making her annual round through the State, was received at Masonic Hall by Reveille Chapter, No. 47. The order, as known, is a feminine attachment to the F. & A. M., the female relations of Master Masons being eligible to membership, and the Reveille Chapter has become numerous. Necessarily, the feminine element imparts to all its proceedings a social quality, such an occasion as the one now reported being pre-eminently distinguished by that characteristic. The Grand Matron, who is a lady of fine presence, culture and talent, took an active part in the entertainment, other members, when called upon or as the spirit moved them, contributing their share. There were short speeches, in pleasant vein, recitations of prose and verse, songs were sung, and the whole was capped by a supper as bountiful in quantity as delicate and appetizing in its material. There were present lady guests from other chapters, and, when the meeting was dissolved, its participants went home in the mood to declare it one of the most enjoyable incidents of their experience.—*Monterey Democrat.*

The Masons' and Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association have held their annual session. The following Trustees were elected: S. Warford, A. Clark, Geo. W. Simonton, M. Myers and C. Daly. The Trustees organized by electing M. Myers, President; A. Clark, Treasurer, and C. Daly, Secretary. From the reports of the officers it appears that there are $375.79 in the treasury. During the past year there have been 31 interments in the cemetery, 28 by death and three by removals. Within the past 12 months 8 full ($20) lots have been sold, and six half ($10). Up to March 3, 1881, there have been 195 persons buried in the cemetery, of which number 53 were removed from other places. The total receipts of the past year were $409; disbursements, $316.20. After a lengthy discussion it was ordered that no person be interred in the cemetery unless the lot first be paid for; it was also ordered that in all cases permits for interments must be obtained from the Secretary. G. W. Simonton stated that they have recently been casting some fountains at the Navy Yard, which would be very suitable for the cemetery. The pattern could be obtained, and the Association could get a fountain cast and set up at a cost of about $300. The fountain would compare favorably with the one the Association talked of purchasing last year, at a cost of $1,000. The proposition was received favorably, and on motion a committee, consisting of G. W. Simonton, A. Clark, A. J. Brownlie and O. H. Butler, was appointed to consider the matter and report at the meeting to be held next week. There is at present $256 in the Fountain Fund.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

I. O. O. F.

The Oakland Odd Fellows will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of the Order by a picnic, Saturday, April 23d.

The 18th anniversary social of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 112, took place at Ixora hall, 737 Mission St., on Friday evening, April 1st. It was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, everything being conducted in that admirable style for which this Lodge is noted.

The Odd Fellows of Vacaville, Solano Co., intend giving a grand ball in that place on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the introduction of the Order in America. The people of Vacaville are proverbial for the good times they have, and no doubt they will sustain their reputation on this occasion.

Encampment Battalion, I. O. O. F., gave its first social at Ixora hall, Mission street, on Wednesday evening, April 6th. Judging from the successful manner in which the first party of the Battalion was given, their future socials will be much sought after. The Encampment is certainly to be congratulated upon their success in this instance.

The Odd Fellows of Redwood City have just purchased a very fine Mason & Hamlin organ, and placed it in their hall. The instrument cost $210, and will make an important addition to the already well appointed hall. Some seven different societies use the hall, and all will appreciate the use of the splendid organ, so liberally furnished by the Odd Fellows, who own the hall and fittings, renting to the other societies.

The members of Big Tree Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F. will celebrate the 62d anniversary of American Odd Fellowship in an appropriate manner at Sheep Ranch, Calaveras Co., on Tuesday April 26, 1881. The exercises of the day will be: First, a Rebekah Degree meeting at 10 o'clock; second, a procession starting at 1 o'clock; third, dedication of burying ground; fourth, an oration by Hon. I. H. Reed, and in the evening the exercises will be concluded by a grand ball. The Committeelof arrangements, Messrs. A. M. Woods, R. Raggio and W. A. Henry, will leave nothing undone to make the affair a complete success.

The members of Myrtle, Rebekah Degree Lodge, says the Vallejo *Chronicle*, are talking of giving a calico apron and nectie party in the near future. The parties heretofore held by the Lodge have given great satisfaction, and the one in contemplation would undoubtedly prove the same. The peculiarity of this kind of party is that calico aprons are distributed to the ladies, and calico neckties to the gentlemen, no two aprons or ties being alike, but it being so arranged that there is an apron and tie cut from the same pattern of goods. After these are distributed, a hunt commences on a matching of the articles, and when the gentleman finds the lady who has an apron to match his tie, she becomes his partner for the evening or for the next dance. As may be imagined, there can be no end of fun and jollity, while the peculiarity of the affair would be the means of drawing a large attendance.

Don't make the mistake that ritualistic work is the foundation on which Odd Fellowship rests. No change in the work will change the grand principles on which the Order mainly depends for its solid growth and popularity. The finest scene of the artist on canvas is vastly inferior to one of God's grand panoramas stretching out before the eye of one of Nature's enthusiasts. So no dramatic representation; with all the appliances introduced for stage effect, can equal one act of real charity, or the living example of him who visits the sick, relieves the distressed, and buries the dead in accordance with the holy commands of our Order. If we regard the substance and not the shadow of our institution we will not only maintain its honorable position before the world, but will move forward to still grander and nobler results. The Order with its half million of members is still in its infancy, with prospects of strong and steady growth.—*Independent Statesman.*

Notes of preparation are heard far and wide for the approaching birthday (62d) of this Order. From the five men who gathered at the Seven Stars inn at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 26th of April, 1819, have sprung a membership which now numbers over 450,000 men. The single Lodge then instituted (Washington, No. 1) stands to-day at the head of 7,100 similar bodies, governed by 50 Grand Lodges, which in turn acknowledge fealty to a Sovereign Grand Lodge. The revenue from a few pennies per night has reached $4,500,000 annually, and the relief dispensed touches the grand sum of $2,000,000 per year. Since 1830 1,250,000 men have been initiated, 86,500 of whom have been buried by kindly hands; 121,000 widowed families and 903,000 brethren have been relieved, at an expenditure of over $30,000,000. The total receipts for 50 years have been $78,000,000, and after deducting relief and expenses, the Order has now in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 assets. Its system of sick benefits has proven a feasible and successful one, and its death rate and the average age of its membership remains the same, viz.: The death rate is about one per cent., and the average age of its members is about 40 years.—*Call.*

The editor of the *Bee-Democrat* describes a visit he made to Friendship Lodge, Middletown, Lake county, in company with Dr. Crumpton, D. D. G. M., as follows: Friendship Lodge is in a flourishing condition; it has two buildings, the upper story of one of which it uses for a Lodge-room. For some years it has carried a heavy indebtedness on this property, which, at one time they almost despaired of paying, but by perseverance and good management of a few who determined to stand by the Lodge through thick and thin, they have succeeded in doing so. They are now free from debt, and have some money in the treasury. This being a pleasant state of affairs, they propose to celebrate the coming 26th of April in grand style. They hope that the Odd Fellows throughout the county will join with them in making it a day long to be remembered by all who participate. W. H. Barnes, P. G. M., will probably be the orator, and he is one of the best on the coast. We congratulate Friendship Lodge on being able to throw off the yoke of indebtedness; but when such staunch men and true Odd Fellows as D. Poston, G. W. Rawson, C. M. Young, S. G. Butler, D. W. Lilly and others put their shoulders to the wheel, such a result is not surprising. The citizens of Middletown owe these men a debt of gratitude for keeping their Lodge up in good shape; an Odd Fellows' Lodge is a recommendation for any town, as it carries with it a guarantee of respectability, and in various ways helps a town; even men who are not members recognize this fact.

No one can better appreciate the idea of a judiciary for the Order than one who has served as Chairman on a Committee of Appeals in Grand Lodges. While engaged in that capacity, I have often wondered if a time would not come when the duties incumbent upon such an office might not be otherwise accomplished. Under the present arrangement, there is too little time for the proper examination and writing of reports upon the various applications on appeals from subordinate Lodges. When I was a member, the Grand Lodge was in session from four to five days, and on one occasion, six days; at each session were presented new questions, which demanded time in order to watchfully consider their progress. When I would be about to speak upon a subject, the Secretary would hold up a bundle of papers calling out, "Chairman on Appeals": I was handed matter enough for a week's consideration. The committee is notified to meet at my room at half past seven o'clock; the time comes; no one there but myself. At last a quorum is obtained, and we find there are ten appeals. The very first one is complicated; the law must be examined; having no copy at hand it must wait. The next seems plain, but a single suggestion complicates the question. The evening has passed, and no conclusion reached. Thus it is for three evenings, and not half the appeals are even read; but we must report the next day; a hasty glance is therefore taken of each appeal, and a report is written and the members sign it. The Chairman also reports; it is his own opinion hurriedly made up; it is not what the brothers—who have reason to be deeply interested in it—had a right to expect; they are disappointed, and so are the members of the committee when they see it in print. Badly as the matter stands, several appeals must go over for want of time. This is the result of too much to do in a given short period of time.—*Moses in New Age.*

Knights of Pythias.

Nevada has 485 members, and reports a gain for the year 1880 of 130.

The 18th anniversary of the Order was observed in the District of Columbia. The parade was one of the grandest sights ever witnessed in the line of a society procession in Washington City. A grand banquet was held in the evening.

The registered membership of the Endowment Rank on January 31st, was 11,271, in the first class, 15,257 in the second class, and 80 in the third class. During the month of January ten benefits were paid in the first class and seven in the second class, making a total of $42,000 during the month, and a grand total to January 31st of $583,517.

Oak Lodge, No. 166, was instituted in the village of Flushing, L. I., recently, and for the purpose of showing how the "boys" enjoyed themselves, we quote from the New York *Era:* Having finished their work and eaten their supper, Marshal General Stivers and a goodly company of festive brethren initiated the fun of the evening. The darkened parlor was cleared of its sleeping occupants, at the point of the sword, and to the deafening music of tin horns kindly furnished by the proprietor of the hotel, much to the despair, no doubt, of his permanent customers; the billiard room was turned into a pandemonium, and games were counted and the ivory balls disappeared from the table in the most mysterious manner. At last five o'clock was announced, and out into the morning air, redolent with the perfumes of the Flushing propagating houses, marched the stalwart company, headed by their buglers, for the depot. Only one blast was blown during the march to the train upon the hideous horn, and that by Ottiwell, hitherto yclept the "silent man," and then stillness reigned, disturbed only by the tramp! tramp! of the Knightly soldiery. At the depot, however, the fun (?) was renewed, and the screech of the locomotive was drowned in the horrid din of the horns and the Sioux yells of Stivers, Mills and Ottiwell. A blast was given for Oak Lodge, another for Flushing, another for Huss, and another for a bevy of pretty girls who got out out of the train just as it was moving away. From Flushing to New York every station was treated to a piercing blast, and while crossing the river every steamboat and flying bird was treated in like manner. The last toot died away in the distance as the elevated train moved away from the ferry, carrying Stivers and Ottiwell with it. It is probable that Flushing never before had such a jolly and noisy crowd as this was, and it is likewise probable that it will never want to have one like it again.

Says the *Pythian Journal:* Our interpretation of one of the first lessons taught us in our Order, is that of friendship of the strongest type imaginable. And to our mind this is the most impressive lesson taught in the Order. And where the lesson of friendship is fully understood and appreciated there should be no selfishness, that being the greatest evil sought to be removed by ours and kindred institutions. Yet we occasionally find a locality where the membership seem inclined to the opinion that their Lodge constitutes a little world, outside of which they are not aware of the existence of any person who has any claims on them. One city we know of not a thousand miles distant from this city where the membership is composed of men whose standing in the community is first-class and who no doubt feel that they are discharging their whole duty as Knights of Pythias, but in our opinion they do not fully understand and appreciate the beautiful lesson of self-sacrificing friendship as taught in our first rank. If they comprehend its full meaning they could not treat visiting brothers with the cold-heartedness they do. It is unnecessary for us to designate the particular locality of which we write, as so far as the writer is concerned he is always able to take care of himself, and is too independent to get down upon his knees and plead for recognition; neither have we any desire to be made a lion of when visiting the membership of the Order. But so long as our standing in the Order is unimpaired, we claim that we have a right to expect courteous treatment from the brotherhood in any locality we may visit. And we would suggest that each and all members of the Order give the lessons of friendship as taught some serious, sober thought, and then ask themselves the question, have I on every occasion practiced the teachings of the Order? Have I extended to the visiting brother all the courtesies due him as a member of our honorable Order? Have I treated the strange brother in the same manner I would desire to be treated if absent from my home among strangers? When these questions are satisfactorily answered in your own mind, then carefully study the teachings of the Order, and the evils can be readily removed. In a word, let us one and all learn the true meaning of all our beautiful lessons as taught in the different grades of rank, and when we know our duty do not hesitate to do it. Then there will be no cause of complaint.

That our influence may be felt, each individual member should comply with every requirement exacted from and of him during his progress in the Order. Each succeeding lesson in the Order should be impressed indelibly on his mind. And he should thoroughly understand the preceding rank before being advanced to another. Hence the urgent necessity for a rigid examination and thorough schooling in the different grades of rank. When this is done we will be Knights of Pythias in practice as well as in name.

Knights of Honor.

The reception to the Grand Lodge, K. of H., given by the San Francisco Lodges, will take place at Woodward's gardens April 13th. A general committee has been appointed from each Lodge, from which various sub-committees have been chosen. The literary exercises will commence at 8 A. M., closing at 10. Then the order for the grand march will be given. An interesting programme has been arranged, and, no doubt, the reception will be on a par with previous ones given by other fraternal societies.

The Supreme Dictator says: "The main purpose of our Order is to enable a brother to provide for his family after his death, and the fund we accumulate for this purpose is sacred to the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. If, therefore, a brother has a wife or children, he *cannot* be allowed to divert this fund from them. If he has not, then in the exercise of the offices of friendship, he may otherwise dispose of his benefit. It is the duty of subordinate Lodges to watch this point and see that this law is not violated."

A new Lodge of K. of H. has been instituted at Hill's Ferry, by John S. Alexander, District Deputy. He was assisted by the following members of Cedar Lodge No. 1,992, of Modesto: R. A. Johnson, R. B. Treat, A. S. Fulkerth, E. P. Grant, J. R. Broughton, Thos. Wallace, C. C. Swain, Henry Lewis, C. A. Post, C. L. Anthony, A. Jofts, John Hardesty, Dr. W. J. Wilhite, D. C. Coleman, T. M. Lane, C. A. Peterson and B. Johansen. The new Lodge is named West Side, and started with 18 charter members. Following is a list of the officers for the term ending June 30, 1881: Henry Klehn, P. D.; C. F. Miller, D.; R. M. Wilson, V. D.; W. Morehead, A. D.; F. Zucker, Rep.; J. McNish, Fi. Rep.; S. J. Newman, Treas.; J. C. Green, Chaplain; C. Vandergraw, Guide; A. Cahen, G.; E. P. Bennett, S.; N. E. Bunker, H. Klehn and A. Cahen, Trustees; Dr. C. F. Miller, Med. Ex. The new Lodge will meet Thursdays. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the visiting brethren from Modesto were invited by the members of the new Lodge to partake of a banquet at the Russ hotel. This invitation, it is unnecessary to relate, was accepted by the visitors. They speak in the highest terms of praise of the kindly treatment of the members of West Side Lodge, and speak of the supper spread at the Russ hotel as being an elegant affair.

In the "Rules to be observed by medical examiners in the examination of all candidates for membership in the Knights of Honor," says the *Advocate*, "if consumption is found to have occurred in the family, the applicant is to be regarded as not eligible, and must be rejected, under the following circumstances:" "If in one parent, not eligible until 45 years of age." Frequent cases have come to our notice recently which cause us to consider the above requirement arbitrary and unjust, as it now stands without any qualification. We know of no other society which fixes the age higher than 35 years, and nearly all consider 30 years a safe limit. During the last month a case has come to our notice which confirms us in our opinion.

After considerable solicitation upon the part of many members of our Lodge, one of our very best young business men was induced to make application for membership. We all knew him to be perfectly healthy, and his appearance indicated a good, strong constitution, and perfectly free from every injurious habit. We congratulated ourselves upon the prospect of so valuable an accession to our ranks. What is now our amazement to find that the above "rule" excludes him from our Order, and under these circumstances: After his birth his mother contracted a cold, which terminated in consumption, and being under 45 years of age he is ineligible. His mother's mother is still living, at the age of 83; and her grandmother died at 84, and no other trace of consumption is known to have existed in the family, his father having died from the effect of an accident, and the lungs of the applicant being found entirely sound. Having the welfare of the Order as fully at heart, we believe, as any other member, and desiring to see all proper safeguards thrown around the medical examination of candidates, yet we believe this rule is too arbitrary; and if the high limit is to be retained, we believe that common sense dictates some qualification in cases where the consumption is proven to be not hereditary, or contracted after the birth of the applicant, and the applicant at 30 is found to be free from any indications of the disease.

American Legion of Honor.

THIS Order has a membership of between 20,000 and 25,000.

A COUNCIL of the American Legion of Honor was organized in Lakeport, March 19th, by Deputy Commander, A. Noble, of Petaluma, to be known as Lakeport Council, No.—, with the following officers: Commander, Dr. P. H. Thornton; Vice Com., Jas. C. Baker; Secretary, Mrs. P. H. Thornton; Collector, Mrs. S. M. Riddle; Treasurer, S. J. Gordon; Medical Examiner, Dr. Thornton; Post Com., H. F. Childs; Orator, Isaiah Taylor; Chaplain, Mrs. E. E. Jenks; Guide, F. H. Keyser; Warden, Ben. Carson; Sentinel, J. F. Erott.

THE *Journal* of the A. L. of H., the official organ of this Order, has the following:

THE fee for the Med. Ex.-in-Chief should in all cases be collected by the subordinate medical examiner and forwarded with the application direct to the Med. Ex.-in-Chief.

THE Supreme Treasurer reports the receipt of $74.50 on distress call No. 2. We hope the widow of our late Bro. Oliver will receive the full amount to which she is entitled.

MEDICAL examiners who make a *proper report* of the personal history and present condition of each applicant have no trouble with the Med. Ex.-in-Chief. Good risks are often rejected on account of the carelessness or ignorance of the local examiner.

BENEFIT CERTIFICATES in the A. L. of H. cannot be issued in favor of any but a member or members of the family, or a dependent or dependents of the persons taking membership. The full name of each beneficiary must be given as well as their relationship to the member.

APPLICANTS who do not present themselves for initiation within four stated meetings (eight weeks) after their election must be re-examined. A medical examination is not good for more than eight weeks. Let all take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A COUNCIL cannot grant permission to a companion to change from a lower to a higher degree until the companion has been examined by the subordinate medical examiner, and the examination approved by the Med. Ex.-in-Chief, precisely the same as for new membership.

THE Supreme officers have already refused to pay one or two claims on the benefit fund on account of false statements made in the application for membership. No matter what may be the policy of other societies, the A. L. of H. will not encourage fraud by paying a claim where the applicant for membership has wilfully falsified or concealed any important facts concerning family or personal history, present condition or habits. None but good risks need apply.

COUNCILS are required to prepay all charges on applications forwarded to the Supreme office. Should they fail to do so, the applications will not be received. All correspondence with this office must be signed by the proper officer and under seal of the Council, otherwise they will be deposited in the waste basket. It has been the practice of many Councils when forwarding mail matter to this office, to omit placing sufficient postage thereon, which necessitates quite an item of expense to the Supreme Council, which should be borne by the Council sending the same. To all such we would say that in the future all mail packages directed to this office upon which there may be due any postage will not be taken from the postoffice. If you wish them to reach this office you must prepay all postage. Applications sent by mail or otherwise, must be properly folded, not rolled.

CHAS. K. DARLING, Supreme Treasurer, gives the following statement for the month ending February 28, 1881:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$10,028.59
Received from Supreme Secretary	6,350.82
Total receipts	$16,379.41
Paid 36 orders, amounting to	3,233.94
Balance on hand	$13,145.47

BENEFIT FUND.

Balance on hand last report		$ 7,845.39
Received on Assessment No. 5 & 6		1.23
Received on Assessment No. 7		9.56
Received on Assessment No. 8		7,485.99
Received on Assessment No. 9		3,181.63
Total received and on hand		$18,523.80
Paid order No. 34	$5,000	
" " " 35	2,000	
Amounting to		$ 7,000.00
Balance on hand		$11,523.80

Knights of the Golden Rule.

FROM the *Knights' Journal:* A member of a castle in Texas inquires as to who are salaried officers, and if they are required to give bonds. We will anwer by saying that the only officers under the pay of Supreme Commandery are the Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, and they are required to give sufficient bond. The affairs of the order are carefully and economically administered.

THERE is one fact that must be apparent to all, and that is, if we could retain our classes, we must change our system of assessments, so that each and every member of the Order will be assessable at one and the same time, according to the amount of his Knights' Benefit certicate. The first class is evidently weakening under the present plan.

SIR DAVID WELLER speaks thusly on the subject of pooling assessments: "Probably it would be a good idea, now that things are running smoothly, to change the assessments according to the amount of benefit—that is, 25 cents in the $500 class; 50 cents in the $1,000 class, and $1 in the $2,000 class. This is a matter for the next Supreme Commandery to legislate on. Let the members make up their minds before they go to Chicago next August."

A MEMBER of a Cincinnati castle asks "if it is lawful to give an applicant a certificate on the Knights' Benefit Fund without his first having been duly initiated according to the ceremony of the Order." We will answer that if he is acceptable to the Knights of the Castle, yes. Why not? The only conditions prescribed in the constitutions and general laws of the Order for the issuance of a certificate are that the applicant shall not be over the age limit; shall be favorably reported upon by the Castle's medical examiner, shall be elected and take the obligation. When this ordeal has been safely passed he is a member *de jure*, and the certificate may be issued to him. This is the view taken by our highest authorities. One may keep his certificate, procured in this manner, alive by paying his dues and assessments, and not otherwise incurring the penalties of the law. Among the disadvantages of this nominal membership is that one is denied participation in the social and fraternal features of the Order; and not having the secret work and pass-word, he cannot visit his own or another Castle, cannot hold any official position, and, consequently, is barred to all the titular honors of the Order, and in traveling is ignorant of the talisman which discovers friends, and protects one against want and suffering. He may enjoy simply the protection guaranteed by his Knights' Benefit Certificate—nothing more. Now let it be understood, however, that even this great boon is given him only by the consent of the members of the Castle to which he applies. The *Journal* does not hesitate to say that it sees nothing to disapprove of in this plan. What we want are good risks. If we can get acceptable and accepted men to cooperate with us in the beneficiary department, who don't fancy the social feature, let's take them.

I. O. Foresters.

THE *Foresters' Banner*, published at St. Louis, Mo., devoted to Independent Forestry, is full of live news of this Order. We make some selections, as follows:

THE Supreme Chief Ranger, on the 1st of March, 1881, rendered the following decision: "If more than six months have elapsed since the date of a suspension of a member, he must again make application as a new candidate, and is ineligible if he is over 50 years of age at the time of such application."

THE *Banner* would like to see the Supreme Court take favorable action on the following: *First of all.* The endowment law must be in accord with principles of equity and sound common sense. It is not right that those who were members when that law was enacted, should pay a less assessment than those who came in since. The assessments should be graded according to age, and based upon the tables of mortality. *Secondly.* There should be, all over the continent, a universal system of supervisory medical examinations. Missouri has lead the van, and our Supreme Court has only recommended that the State jurisdictions do it. The Supreme Court should enforce it, by its own legislation. *Thirdly.* The Supreme Court should thoroughly revise and codify the laws of the order; and as part thereof should embody the new Missouri code, as a code for the order at large. As it stands now, a Forester in this city (or other cities) to know the laws of Forestry, must examine at least eight or ten different books, and then finally give it up, and say there is no harmony whatever in Forestric law.

INDEPENDENT Forestry is not quite seven years old. Up to October 1, 1880, a little more than six years of effort, it had paid for relief and endowments the magnificent sum of $371,863 32, and all this at so light an expense per member as in no case to be burdensome. Who can estimate the vast amount of good that has been accomplished by this glorious result? If ours is not a divine institution surely it is a human institution carrying out divine principles! The great body of Foresters are of the bone and sinew of the land. They are the men who carry on the activities of life; and by brawn or brain are earning a livelihood for themselves and their loved ones. Forestry enables us to combine our power for good, and thus each one is enabled to receive the help he may need. Each man stands as the ward of the whole. We pool, as it were, all our individual power and wealth, and each one receives the benefit of the whole, and is enriched, strengthened and protected thereby. This is one, and only one, of the objects of Forestry.—*High Chief Ranger Wilson, of Ohio.*

I. O. G. T.

A LODGE of Good Templars has been instituted at the Central Colony, Fresno county, with 19 charter members.

THE I. O. G. T. will give a grand picnic at the Sycamore grounds, Colusa, on Saturday, April 30th. No pains will be spared to make it a success. All kinds of games and amusements will be on the ground, and a match game of base ball will be played. All are invited to attend.

THE Good Templars' Lodge in Fairfield, Solano county, is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of about 80. The Lodge, after the routine business of each meeting, has a choice literary and musical programme, which is gone through with, much to the edification and instruction of its members.

Visit of the Journalists to Southern California.

The following, written by Wm. H. Barnes, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Press Association, for the *Weekly Call*, contains so much that is briefly and well said, that we are constrained to give it at this date for the benefit of our readers:

The residents of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties last June, through L. M. Holt, of Riverside, extended an invitation to the Pacific Coast Press Association to visit the Citrus fairs of those two counties, and "to bring their friends with them." The railway authorities were interviewed, and through the courtesy of ex-Governor Stanford a very low rate of fare was obtained.

On March 8th, 72 excursionists, representing 13 daily and 32 weekly publications of California, left San Francisco on the four o'clock P. M. train. Among the party were those who had grown gray in journalism, while others could give experiences in the service of from 5 to 30 years each. Some 30 ladies were included in the number, and good will and enjoyment ruled the hours as the express train sped along.

Quarter past eight o'clock P. M. at Lathrop for supper (and a good one), with the pattering rain for an accompaniment, and then on through the darkness again.

At six o'clock A. M. of the 9th, Caliente was reached, at the foot of the Tehachapi mountain; all were up and eager to see the celebrated "Loop," the tunnels, engineering, etc. Your correspondent was courteously given a seat in the cab with the engineer, and the climbing up hill began. A rain-storm, which ended in a heavy fall of snow, continued for more than two hours, interfering sadly with the views along the line, but sufficient was observed to pay a merited tribute to the skill, enterprise and energy which have builded such a magnificent road through such a wild, forbidding country. Tunnel after tunnel, curve upon curve, until at last the summit is reached, and snowballs are carried into the car to keep company with violets, roses, lilies and oranges.

A downward run of 20 miles, and Mohave, the station for breakfast, is reached, a sort of created oasis in the desert; its surroundings merit its name—the land of desolation! A hail-storm prevails at this point, and a wind blows, against which it is difficult to stand. The ample breakfast is quickly disposed of, and the shelter of the home-like cars sought. Miles upon miles of level waste are all around, with naught of even vegetable life, except the weird desert yuccas standing like ghostly sentinels at regular intervals. As they disappear in the distance, a rainbow shows its bright colors in the sky, not very promising for the day's weather, however, as the song says:

"A rainbow in the morning
Is the sailor's true warning."

And sure enough, there is rain and to spare in a little while.

But sunshine comes again, the great San Fernando tunnel, one and one-quarter miles long, is passed, and at 1:55 P. M., "on time," Los Angeles is reached. Here there is but a brief stop for dinner, and the "express" moves forward until 7:10 P. M., when Colton is "made," and welcome received from L. M. Holt, of the *Press and Horticulturist*, who, with a large committee of his fellow-citizens, is present to conduct the excursionists to Riverside, eight miles from the station. Carriages are rapidly filled, assignments to hotels and private residences quickly made, and in 15 minutes the depot is cleared and the party on the road to their resting places. Bonfires and illuminations are passed, and many shouts are given and returned, amid the sound of rattling wheels.

March 10th, at nine A. M., "per order," all were aboard for a drive about Riverside. In each carriage was a resident familiar with localities, etc., and it is not exaggeration to remark that during the three hours' drive, said excursionists acquired more practical knowledge in regard to citrus fruits and the possibilities of southern California than they ever knew before. To begin: ten years ago, the land was an unoccupied plain; to-day, it is a Garden of Eden. More than 20 miles are driven over broad avenues bordered with palm and magnolia, and roads through groves of trees lined with oranges, lemons and limes. Acres of vineyard tell where the famous Riverside raisins come from. Inquiry finds that apricots, figs, and scores of other luscious fruits are also grown in this favored locality. What has done it all? Brains, pluck and water—the first two in the individual, the latter on the land. Neither could have succeeded by itself, but combined, they have proved conquerors.

Riverside

Is a colony of cultured, enterprising people, some 1,300 to 1,500 in number, living in a locality where plenty of water is furnished by an irrigating company, and where almost every tropical fruit can be raised successfully and profitably. Unimproved land, with water privileges, can be bought from $80 to $100 per acre, while it would take $1,000 an acre to buy some of the improved. There are many handsome homes in the colony, and the social and moral status of its people is not surpassed by any locality. Their hospitality and enterprise is proverbial, and no honest man envies them their deserved prosperity. This colony can but advance in population and wealth as time passes.

At two P. M. lunch is served at the Riverside and Glenwood houses, after which the Citrus fair is visited. To say that the display astonished the visitors is to speak mildly. Here were between 30 and 40 varieties of oranges (one orange 18 inches in circumference), a dozen kinds of lemons, raisins that made the imported article seem common, figs, plums, olives, etc. By common consent the verdict was rendered that southern California had been but feebly and imperfectly understood hitherto, so far as this party was concerned—that its productions and possibilities had been entirely underrated; but that if forgiven for our unbelief and ignorance in the past, we would endeavor to do it justice in the future.

At eight P. M. a generous welcome was given by the citizens at Odd Fellows' hall, and sentiments and responses filled the time most pleasantly.

March 11.—eight A. M., and away to Colton, where Mr. Benedict takes a receipt from Mr. Morse, of the San Bernardino Committee, for "70 excursionists in good condition. And now comes a visit to the pioneer orchard of Mr. Van Leuven, and the picking of oranges from a tree he planted in 1857; then to the home of J. A. Waters, and now by the ruined adobe walls of the old Mission, and next a rest at the lovely grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, known as Crafton. Here a long table is set in the old-fashioned porch, loaded with viands, the handiwork of the ladies of the surrounding neighborhood. Delmonico never saw such a table, nor has its like ever been seen in San Francisco. Fruits, flowers, ornaments and substantials, and for waiters—the fair donors of the feast. It need scarce be said that the welcome by Judge Willis was hearty and sincere, and the responses equally so.

In to-day's travel of 40 miles, orchards and grain fields, vineyards and grazing lands, are passed. Here is plenty of good land at low prices, and all that is needed to make every acre of this area profitable is to use what has been used elsewhere, viz.: Brains, pluck and water. New San Bernardino, a handsome, well-built town of about 3,000 inhabitants is reached about 6 P. M.

The entrance of the excursionists was the means of gathering great crowds upon the streets. The San Bernardino Brass Band had kindly volunteered its services to the committee, and had been with the party all day, enlivening the ours with good music, and as the cavalcade of some 30 carriages drove into town, with said band at its head, it was very attractive to the ever-present "little people" in the vicinity, and the old folks had to be around to look after the "little ones, and "so there was a crowd, you know." Notwithstanding which all were comfortably provided for at Starkey's and the Southern hotels.

March 12.—A 6 A. M. call, quick breakfast and a three-and-a-half-mile drive to Colton, where was met L. M. Holt with a box of Riverside fruit for each journal represented. Received with many thanks by all. 7:10 train two and a half hours by rail and the Los Angeles committee is met at San Gabriel, and with teams are visited the great vineyards and groves of Messrs. Adams, Wilson, Stoneman, Shorb, Rose and E. J. Baldwin. Miles of vines and trees, until the eye wearies with the wealth before it. "Lucky" Baldwin insists that the party shall make at least a brief halt at his elegant residence, which is done, and an hour spent with this genial host, looking over his exquisite home, sailing on the lake, wandering in hot-house and on lawn, viewing the well-known racers of his stable, etc.

Next to Sierra Madre Villa, the beautiful retreat at the foot of the mountains that lies almost hidden in masses of vine and foliage. Here a couple of hours are thoroughly enjoyed, and a view across the valley from this elevation of 1,200 ft. above sea level, is grand beyond description. Groves, vineyards and green fields lie like a picture before the gaze, and the question comes again and again: "Is it possible a few years ago this was but a trackless waste?" But it was even so.

Again a move is made, and the new land of Pasadena, another home for the citrus fruits, is visited. Here are homes of culture and refinement, and springing orchards and growing vineyards. What will a few more years show, when so much has been done in so little time? At 6 P. M. the ancient city of Los Angeles is reached, and the Pico House and Cosmopolitan receive the excursionists within their commodious quarters, just as a boisterous wind begins to make its presence felt.

At 8 P. M. the Los Angeles club throws open its new rooms to the P. C. P. A., and extends a greeting to the visitors through the chairman, Judge Sepulveda, and the hospitalities of the club, during the visit of the Association. After a meeting of the P. C. P. A., and the election of several new members, the evening was spent in social converse between the visitors and visited.

Sunday and Monday, 13th and 14th, were used in inspecting the City of Angels, of which so much has been written. Its old churches and adobe houses strongly contrast with its newer edifices. Here are found the old Spanish families and the latest arrival "from the East." The past and the present, "old times" and "Young America," are in close juxtaposition in Los Angeles. But a kindly greeting comes from all, and at evening, around the grand banquet table, over which ex-Governor Mansfield presides, are gathered the representative sons and daughters of many honored families, who bid a welcome to the toilers of the Press, which was keenly appreciated, and will not be forgotten.

In Los Angeles is the Wolfskill orchard, with its 40 acres of 40-year old orange trees, each one of which lifts its branches laden with golden fruit to the number of thousands. This grove alone returns a fortune every year.

The Citrus fair was visited on the 15th. The large Pavilion permitted display, and ten of thousands of oranges and lemons were in sight. The five counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, all were here, in magnificent array. Language fails to convey an idea. Some one wrote of these Citrus fairs that "it was worth crossing the continent to see them." I endorse that sentiment, and the Californian who can raise the money, and does not visit the next display that is made south, of citrus fruits, will do himself and his State injustice.

On the 15th the excursionists disbanded, to return as they pleased, and the first trip of the Pacific Coast Press Association was over. More than 1,000 miles by rail and 120 by teams had been traveled without an accident. Seventy-two people had been together for 10 days without an unkind word, a single jar or unpleasantness, or a word of politics, and it gave all more confidence in human nature than they had before.

What was the good of it? First, it gave a large number of Californians an opportunity to see part of their State, which is a pleasure and delight, at a reasonable price; second, it enabled a class of men who rarely get away from hard work a little recreation; third, it gave said men a correct idea of southern California, which they did not have before; fourth, it pleased the people visited, as it showed appreciation of their efforts and commendation of their enterprise and energy, which they most emphatically deserve; fifth, it proved that individuals of different views and temperaments can associate together for days and "agree to disagree" in harmony and good will.

I have noticed in one or to journals an effort made to convey the idea that those who went upon this excursion were not regular or known journalists, etc.; but as one fully acquainted with those who were present, and with their reputation and services, I will merely say that some of the oldest editors of this State were among the number; that 22 journals were represented by their own editors, and the others by reporters duly accredited by the managers of said journals. As to the P. C. P. A. itself, none but *bona fide* editors or proprietors are eligible to membership.

There is no doubt that the P. C. P. A. had a most delightful time, and experienced a succession of pleasant and enjoyable surprises. There is also no doubt that all would be pleased to go again to this or some other locality, and that a vote would be given unanimously in favor of the next excursion.

THE friends of Prof. Herman C. Seib, organist of Fidelity, 136, have tendered him a benefit in the way of a musical concert to take place at B. B. hall on Thursday evening, April 21st. As Bro. Seib holds a prominent position as prompter of high-art music, and has always been ready to assist in all charitable undertakings, we predict for him a bouncing house. Tickets of admission are $1, and from the talent selected we may expect a rich treat.

W. W. MCKAIG, of Colusa, has assumed editorial charge of the Stockton *Independent*. He is a free and graceful writer, and the *Independent* readers will no doubt notice a marked improvement in the paper.

OREGON and Washington Territory having the requisite number of members to constitute a separate jurisdiction, has applied for permission to "go it alone."

TO THE READERS OF THE PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.—I have now a full stock of Builders Materials, Carpenter's Tools, Brushes, Fine Cutlery, Parlor Rifles, Air Guns, etc. at my wholesale and retail Hardware Store, 28 New Montgomery Street, under the Palace Hotel, which are offered at lowest prices in this market. It is no trouble to show my goods, as they are all new and selected especially for the trade. FRANK P. LATSON, proprietor, formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Hanscom and McWilliams.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, not appointed; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Caruduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Wœlffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm. Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlip.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D. Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beazley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Laszinsky.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodernon.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Weihe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlyon.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Waostaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis Berhle.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hathaway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lucey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanton.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday D. J. Underwood.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 28th.

133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Ziff.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Frank Suling.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Salone.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W. F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cachéville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168 PUEBLO. C. L. Ennis.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. W. A. Duncombe.
169 NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Mouday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday D. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stumock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W. S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

TESTING DRAIN PIPES.—A writer in the *Ironmonger*, from long practical experience in testing drain pipes, confidently recommends for that purpose what he terms a "smoke test;" and which gives evidence as to leaks both to the sight and smell. The materials that he employs are soiled cotton waste and sulphur, the smoke from which, after ignition, is blown into the drain or pipes. If leakage exist in the latter inside of the house the smoke and smell both issue forth and show that something is wrong, and generally tells just where the fault or faults are. Sulphur, as is well known, is one of the best of disinfectants, and a dose of the fumes from this to the drains, after disease has been in the house, would effect much good.

PHOSPHOR TIN.—An alloy of tin with phosphorus has been in use in Germany for some time for making phosphorus bronze. A practical man gives it as the result of his experience that such a compound must contain at least 9% of phosphorus, else part of the tin will remain uncombined. If more than 9% of phosphorus is introduced, the excess will be oxidized and volatilized, because the tin is unable to take up and hold more than a certain quantity of phosphorus. A compound containing 9½% of phosphorus corresponds to the formula $P^2\,Sn^5$, corresponding to the higher oxide $P^2\,O^5$.

A HIGH BRIDGE.—A bridge has recently been built over the Volga, in Russia, at a point where it is a mile in width. So great are the spring floods at that point, that the bridge has been built 100 ft. above the lowest level of the water; the depth of the river is more than 50 ft. The bridge rests on 14 piers. The girders are 364 ft. long and 20 wide, and were iveted together on the bank of the river.

TEACHER—"John, what are your boots made of?" Boy—"Of leather." "Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."

"DRESSED hogs are firm," says the Chicago market report, and the rumor is correct. We have seen dressed hogs in street cars and theaters firmer than the rock of ages

The University of Southern California.

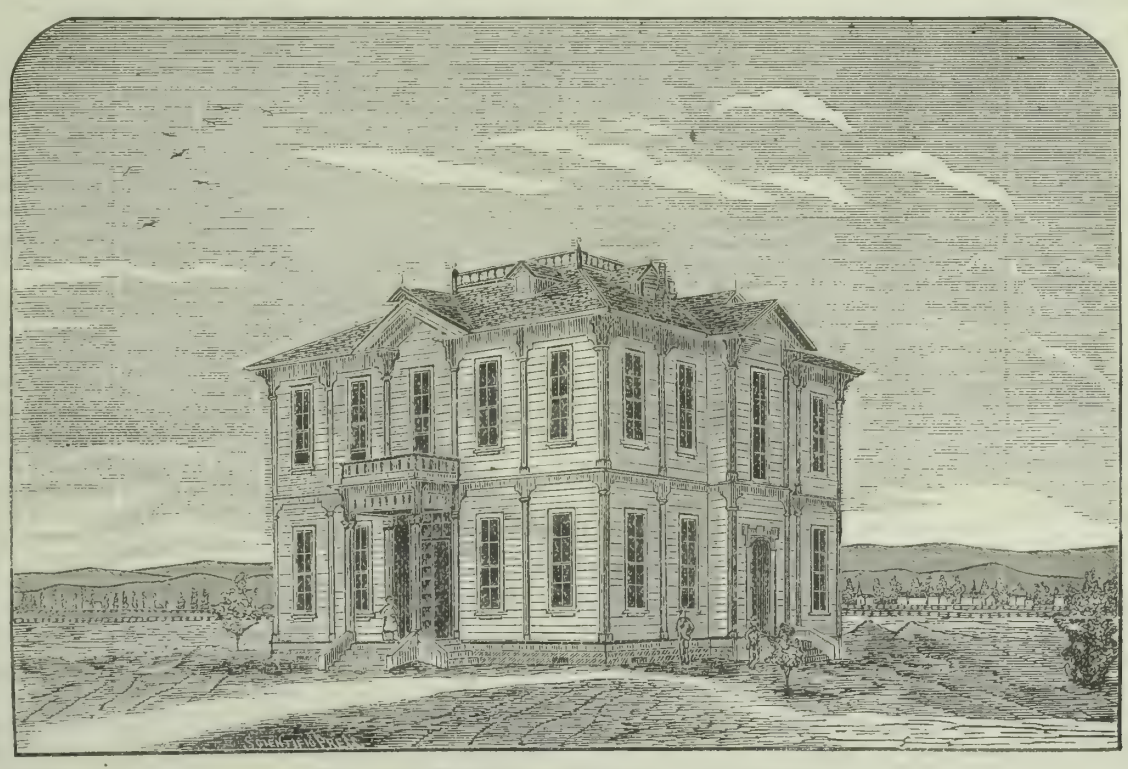
We present to our readers in this issue an engraving of the new University building at Los Angeles, Cal. It was engraved by the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS, from a photograph by Payne & Co.

Los Angeles county and southern California generally are showing unusual signs of vitality and progress. One of the most promising indications is the interest taken by the people in educational matters. This new University is the outgrowth of an enterprise organized in June, 1879, by R. M. Widney, A. M. Hough, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, J. P. Widney and G. D. Compton. To them, as trustees of an endowment fund, Gov. J. G. Downey, O. W. Childs and J. W. Hellman deeded 312 lots, 65x130, in West Los Angeles, a suburb of Los Angeles city proper. This endowment fund is so guarded in the deed of trust that it can never be dissipated or squandered; only the annual interest from it can be used, to meet expenses of conducting the University. The articles of incorporation prohibit the incurring of any debts against any property of the University. There is probably no institution in the United States so completely protected against debts and ruin by extravagance as is this one.

The building of which we give an engraving is 50 ft. square, two stories high, ceilings 16 ft. in the clear. The building contains seven large study and recitation rooms, and a chapel 30x50 ft. The building was completed in Oct., 1880, and the University then commenced its first sessions. Over 30 students have been enrolled up to the present.

The confidence of the public in the institu tion and its managers is so great that already over 500 volumes have been donated to the library; over $1,200 were given in a collection one evening in a small public gathering to buy furniture, apparatus, etc. Recently a Mr. Hodge bought five of the lots, and is proceeding to erect a boarding house on them costing over $3,000. This property he deeds back to the institution as a gift, to take effect on his death. A stranger, Judge James, sent to the trustees, unsolicited, a check for $600, to add to the fund. The building and all property of the institution is paid for. Some of the money of the endowment fund is now loaned out, and is bringing interest. President M. M. Bovard is in charge of the institution and, with an able corps of teachers, is rapidly preparing the students for the regular University course.

The University is now issuing an eight-page monthly paper called *The University of Southern California*. It is edited by an editorial board of six able writers who contribute their services. The advertisements in the paper pay its expenses. The subscription, which is $1 per year, goes to a library and apparatus fund for the institution. The paper is devoted to working up the educational interests of southern California.



THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Destructive War Implements.

Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, who has expended about $200,000 for models of implements of war which he claims are so destructive that their practical use in one campaign would force the world into a state of perpetual peace, gave a public exhibition of his inventions at Washington Navy Yard on the 27th ult. About 200 persons were present, including the Chinese Minister and suite, General Benet, Chief of Ordnance; Commander McCormick, of the Bureau of Navy Ordnance; Admiral Scott, Colonel Macauly, Captain Harbison, Lieutenant Very and many army and navy officers. There were 14 implements on exhibition, but only four of them were tried, and of these only one worked perfectly. The "General Sherman," a small breech-loading cannon, which was expected to fire 26 shots per minute, fired 20 shots in a minute and a half. The "Vixen," built of bronze, fired a one-inch ball once in seven seconds. The "Annihilator," which was intended to fire two charges in a second, fired one in a little less than two seconds. The "Lady McLean," which has 36 barrels with an estimated capacity of nearly 13,000 shots per minute, with a range of three miles, was worked to the speed of 72 shots per second. The other guns were not in order for trial. Among other inventions that Dr. McLean exhibited is a magnetic torpedo propelled by clock-work, and guided to iron ships to be destroyed by a loadstone. The guns were pronounced fairly successful by the officers, but the claim that they would bring on a millennium was by no means admitted.

CUCUMBERS are worth 50 cents apiece. Cholera cordial can be bought at wholesale for half a dollar a bottle.

A Ruined City.

Four miles northeast of town, near Ross' Mills, there are several large and regularly shaped mounds. The largest of these mounds is within 20 ft. of the well-traveled road to Tempe. It is about 40 ft. high, and, when once the curiosity hunter has clambered through the debris of fragments of adobe and earthern pottery which covers the sides to the summit, he is rewarded by discovering the well-defined divisions of what was once a large house. Although large trees of the slow-growing mesquit have sprung up, the adobe walls which divided the interior of the building into rooms still remain whole and intact a foot beneath the surface. In some of these walls there still remain the ends of the rafters used to support the floors. All these pieces of rafters are charred, and appear as though they had been at one time subject to intense heat.

Looking to the northwest from the top of this ruin the eye sweeps a small plain, thickly dotted with mounds which differ from the large one only in size, and the whole is enclosed with the remains of what was once a thick adobe wall, the southeast corner of which was formed by the large house. An examination of the ruins discloses a regular system of streets running north and south, intersecting one another, and forming regular and equal-sized squares. Immense quantities of broken pottery strew the ground, and from these fragments, a relic hunter can select, with a little patience, a score of pieces, with each piece bearing a different design; but this variety in design applies only to size and shape, as no colors save black, dark blue and dark red appear to have been used by these ancient decorators.

Here and there can be found fragments of shell ornaments, bracelets, ear-rings, etc., manufactured from a shell somewhat similar to abalone. Everything connected with this desert of ruins tends to give rise to the opinion that the destruction of the city was sudden, speedy and complete; but when and in what manner, it, in common with other cities, was blotted from the land we now occupy, must forever remain a matter of conjecture.—*Phœnix Gazette.*

A CHILD'S IDEA OF HOME.—A little brother and sister were talking about home and their love for it. "I wouldn't swap my home for any other in the world," said the sister. "Oh, I don't feel so," was the boy's response. "I think that Willy A——'s home is as pretty as ours. It's bigger, and it's got more things in it. I think I'd like to swap ours for that." "But would you like to give up your father and mother for his?" asked his sister. "And would you rather have his sister than yours?" "No, I wouldn't want that," said the boy. "Well, to swap home means that," said the sensible sister, "for a home itself isn't a home. A home is your father and mother, and brothers and sisters, and everything you have in the house." Wasn't that well said? Isn't there a truth in those words which is hid from many of the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes? A well furnished house is not a home. A home is the life and love which the family in the house represents. Who would swap his home for a rich neighbor's?

TRUST.—Little Tot, sleeping in her cot by my bedside, wakened in the night-time, called softly, "Mama, tate my han' in 'urs, I's 'faid." Gathering her chubby hands in mine, I soothed her with "Mama's by, dollie;" a smile of loving trust stole over her lips, and she was again in the untroubled sleep of innocent childhood. Sweet illustration of Christian trust. "Take my hand in yours, dear Father, I am afraid."

French Merchant Shipping.

The new law under which French shipbuilders and ship owners are to receive substantial bounties from the State, has already had quite a contrary effect to what was expected. The jealousy of manufacturers has been aroused, and a reaction has set in which must be regarded as a signal for more clamorous demands in the same direction. A writer in the *France* ridicules the statement in the preamble to the new act that the bounties are accorded "in compensation for the charges which the Customs tariff imposes on shipbuilders," and "for the charges imposed on the merchant navy for furnishing recruits and the service of the military marine." "If," says the writer, "the Customs tariff is defective, it should be amended. Otherwise, now that bounties have been granted to shipbuilders, the same favor must be accorded to cotton spinners, forgemasters, and everybody else." Moreover, it is pointed out by the writer that, if, after all the efforts made to improve the position of the French commercial marine, they should result in failure, ship owners might console themselves by the thought that the evil, Great Britain alone excepted, is universal, and that bounties will nowhere bring about the slightest remedy. The article concludes:

"Italy, which formerly built ships representing an annual tonnage of 100,000, did not perhaps, add 20,000 tons to her home-built shipping a year ago. The United States, which at one time caried by sea 90 per cent. of their own merchandise, were only represented last year by 15 per cent. A fatal revolution ha occurred. Steam has swept away sails, and iron and steel have taken the place of wood. And with what result? That vessels are now mostly built where iron, steel, machinery and coal are obtainable at the lowest rates, or, in other words, at Glasgow on the Clyde, Newcastle on the Tyne, and Sunderland on the Wear. The shipbuilding yards of London and Liverpool have themselves had to give way." The French will sooner or later regret that common-sense views such as these should have had no effect it altering the mischievous decision arrived at by the French Legislature, which, however, fortunately, is not irrevocable.—*Iron.*

A LEG AMPUTATED BY ELECTRICITY.—A very interesting operation was performed in the Toronto General Hospital a few weeks ago. It consisted of amputation, by means of electricity, of the left leg at the hip. The patient, a young man, being reduced very much by the sloughing of an open wound on the outside of the leg, it was desirable that he should lose as little blood as possible. Having placed the patient under the influence of ether, the customary flaps were made, and then a platinum wire, attached to the two poles of a galvanic battery, was encircled round the leg under the flaps. In a moment this wire was brought to a white heat, and began to cut its way through the limb. By the great heat the ends of the arteries were contracted, and only the larger ones required to be tied. Many of the leading surgeons of the city and a large number of the students from both schools were present.

"A COLLECTION will now be taken up," said the minister. "Deacon Swipes will pass—" and the good man waking suddenly with his hands full of hymn books responded: "No, I'll order it up, by thunder!" and then the minister dealt him a dreadful look, and the good man passed out.

PLUMP girls are said to be going out of fashion. It is true; the plumper the girl the slimmer her chances.

Industrial Partnership.

In the hall of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday the 16th inst., a paper was read by Mr. Sedley Taylor, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, "On the Participation of Labor in the Profits of Enterprise." Mr. W. H. Hall was in the chair. Mr. Taylor remarked that his justification in bringing the subject forward was to be found in the consideration that the relations between employers and employed under the system of payment by paid wages only were admitted on all hands to be unsatisfactory. This involved a chronic antagonism, breaking out periodically into internecine conflicts, which caused mutual exasperation. The bulk of these experiments had been made on the continent, and though not without examples of failure, they presented on the whole a very decided and encouraging success.

He then described, in a manner necessarily fragmentary, the main features of participation as practiced on the Continent. As to the system itself and its applicability to English circumstances, the theory on which it was based was that by directly interesting workmen in the fruits of enterprise better and more economical labor would be obtained, and thus a source of additional profits opened. These surplus profits, without injustice, might be allotted wholly to the workmen whose stimulated efforts produced them. In practice, however, a share went to the employer, who, if he pleased, might invest it in a reserve fund and protect himself against losses in bad years Thus participating, workmen did, in an indirect, but perfectly real way, share losses as well as profits with their employers. Participation successfully practiced, under whatever form, conferred signal benefits on the parties directly concerned in it. To the employer it gave industrial peace and increased security; for the thrifty workmen it accumulated as the result of his own efforts an economized capital which he might employ in making his old days easy and independent, or enable him to transmit a provision to his children. It brought to the workman likewise an enhanced feeling of respect for himself and his fellows.

Participation encouraged excellence of workmanship, and combated every form of trade dishonesty with singularly efficacious vigor. Considerations could be adduced to show that there was no lack of scope for participators' successes in many branches of English industry. He was inclined to think that participation in profits, if once clearly set before the working classes of this country, would soon be thoroughly understood and appreciated by them. His own conviction was that participation had a great future before it in this country. The work might well be undertaken by a special society, which should endeavor to facilitate in England the practical study of participation, whose objects should be identical with those of the French society, and which might spread sound knowledge on the subject; and he would be very pleased to receive at Trinity College, Cambridge, the names and addresses of any persons who would be disposed to join such a society, should it be called into existence. A discussion followed in which Mr. Lloyd Jones and other gentlemen took part, and which was adjourned to a day to be hereafter announced.—*Engineering and Building Times.*

THE NEW BIBLE.—The revision of the New Testament, which was begun under the direction of the Convocation at Canterbury 10 years ago, was completed last October, and the new version is now in print, although it has not yet been given to the public. The work is the result of the deliberations of two committees, one of 50 learned Biblical scholars in England and one of 30 in this country. The two committees did not meet together and take joint action, but corresponded with each other and compared notes, and, as a general thing, were able to agree upon the proper reading of the texts. In cases of disagreement, the text of the British committee is used, but the reading of the American committee is given in an appendix, so that the reader or student has before him both translations. The only copies of the book in this country are those which have been sent to members of the American committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff is the President, and they are pledged not to show them to any person, or give any information as to the changes made in the texts of the King James version, until the new version is formally approved and adopted by the Convocation of Canterbury. The Convocation met early in February, and as soon as it approves the version the revised New Testament will be given to the world. The American committee has taken out no copyright on the book, and the intention is to give it to the public free, as the old Bible has been given.

A HORSE can take up an oat when a business man can't.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
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☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - April 15, 1881.

Avoid the Danger.

We have upon our list of losses in this jurisdiction, some half a dozen unpaid, for the reason that payment must await the appointment of a guardian, administrator, executor, or some other action of the legal authorities. All this, in most cases, might have been avoided, had the deceased member's certificate been made payable to his wife, or else some other person named in the certificate. Frequently a certificate is made payable "subject to will," and the member dies, leaving no will. In such a case it is a matter of grave doubt whether the Order is liable to pay anybody. Our Constitution guarantees to each member of the M. W. degree (dying in good standing), the sum of $2,000, "to be paid to such person or persons as said member may have directed while living." The question naturally arises, to whom can the Grand Lodge legally pay where *no direction* for payment has been made? Under the Constitution of this State the officers of a corporation who make an illegal disbursement of its moneys, become personally liable therefor. Our Grand Master and Grand Recorder are thus placed in a position where much caution must necessarily be exercised for their own pecuniary safety; and should they some time refuse payment of some claim, it need create no surprise, for how much soever they might in some particular instance desire to pay a loss, the danger of personal responsibility might determine the matter otherwise.

Our members have it in their power to obviate any trouble in this direction. The law provides a way by which certificates may be readily changed, and to this, attention is earnestly directed.

A BILL was introduced February 28th in the New York Legislature, having for its object the crippling of fraternal societies by requiring them to deposit with the insurance commissioners $100,000. As these organizations have no capital, the money required for death losses being raised by an assessment, such a law would prove disastrous in its results. However, the author of the bill, seeing the storm which was raised, and dreading future consequences, had the enacting clause stricken out, and so the bill was killed.

YOSEMITE LODGE, No. 171, Fresno, will celebrate its first anniversary on Thursday evening, April 28th. It is expected that Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., will be present.

Relief Law to be Tested.

We learn that Indiana has had her allotted 20 assessments in the current year, and invokes the aid of the Relief Law to pay a balance due to her beneficiaries. If this is true we shall soon be able to see by practical experience the workings of the law. We can scarcely expect that it will be found so perfect as to need no amendment, and yet our faith is strong that but little change will be required. Perhaps it is fortunate that the test is to be made now and before the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, so that any defects may be immediately remedied. To this end we trust the Relief Board will act quickly. Our own jurisdiction, we are confident in predicting, will set an example of prompt work that will sustain its reputation for doing things in a way to challenge the admiration of the entire brotherhood. We do not know the extent of Indiana's needs, but probably a call of ten cents per member will be ample to meet the requirement. To the end that our members may be fully posted in relation to the law, we give the text below:

GENERAL RELIEF LAW.

SECTION 1. To protect each beneficiary jurisdiction of the Order from exigencies which may arise, increasing its death rate to an extent which would make assessments for a time oppressive upon its membership, and beyond the maximum fixed in this article for such jurisdiction; to strengthen and sustain the Order, and enable it to meet every emergency by giving the assistance of the whole to any part suffering from an epidemic or other calamity, a Relief Fund shall be raised, managed, and disbursed as provided in this Article.

SEC. 2. The Relief Fund shall consist of an amount equal to one dollar for each Master Workman degree member in all the Subordinate Lodges of the Order, to be raised by assessments of not less than 25 cents per month, except as hereinafter provided, to be assessed and collected under the same laws, rules and regulations as ordinary assessments for the Beneficiary Fund, and all the laws of the Order in regard to suspensions for non-payment of ordinary assessments or reinstatement of members shall be applicable also to these relief assessments; and members upon whom the Master Workman degree shall, from time to time, be conferred, shall be liable for these assessments as for ordinary assessments. *Provided*, Subordinate Lodges may set apart this Relief Fund and keep it intact by appropriations from their general fund or by assessments greater than 25 cents per month; but such assessments shall in no one year exceed the sum of three dollars per member. Said Relief Fund shall be kept in the treasuries of the Subordinate Lodges where raised, so that the same shall be at all times subject to the calls made thereon, as herein authorized. *Provided, however*, that Subordinate Lodges are not required to make the first assessment provided for in this article until they shall be officially notified that an exigency has arisen requiring it.

SEC. 3. The following maximum annual rate of assessments is established for the several jurisdictions of this Order,—that is to say: Iowa 18, Michigan 18, Minnesota 18, New Jersey 18, Wisconsin 18, Ontario 18, Kansas 18, Nebraska, 18, California 20, New England States 20, Delaware 20, Illinois 20, Indiana 20, New York 20, Pennsylvania 20, West Virginia 20, Oregon and Washington 20, Nevada 20, Montana 20, Missouri 22, North Carolina 22, Alabama 24, District of Columbia 24, Georgia, 24, Kentucky 24, Maryland 24, Ohio 24, South Carolina 24, Tennessee 24, Virginia 24, Florida 24, Supreme Jurisdiction 24, Mississippi 28, Texas 24, Wyoming 26, New Mexico 26, Louisiana 48. The maximum rate for other jurisdictions, which may from time to time be established, shall be fixed by the Supreme Lodge, or the Supreme Lodge Relief Board herein provided for, as such jurisdiction may be established.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Master Workman, Supreme Recorder, Supreme Receiver and the chairman of the Supreme Lodge Finance Committee, and Supreme Lodge Committee on Laws and Supervision shall constitute the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, with power to superintend, in accordance with and governed by the laws, rules and regulations of the Supreme Lodge, the collection, management and disbursement of the Relief Fund herein provided. A majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Supreme Lodge Relief Board that the number of deaths in the Supreme Lodge beneficiary jurisdiction, or in any separate beneficiary jurisdiction, has been such as to require assessments for any fiscal year in excess of the maximum fixed for such jurisdiction by this Article, or whenever the membership in the Supreme Lodge beneficiary jurisdiction shall be reduced below 2,000, then the relief provided in this Article shall be extended.

SEC. 6. When the exigency aforesaid shall occur, the Supreme Lodge Relief Board shall examine into and certify the facts to the whole Order, and shall call upon the various Grand Master Workmen, and upon the Master Workmen presiding over the various Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, for such proportion of the Relief Fund as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board, and as may be right and proper under all the circumstances, to meet, as rapidly as may be, the exigency. The officers thus called upon shall at once proceed to cause to be forwarded to the Supreme Lodge Treasury the amounts of the calls made upon them. These calls shall be forwarded to the Supreme Recorder by draft or post office money order, payable to the Supreme Receiver. The amount of the calls thus made shall be replaced in the treasury of the Subordinate Lodges by an assessment of an amount equal to the call thus made, if less than 25 cents per member; if more than that sum shall be called, then by assessments of not less than 25 cents per month, unless the Subordinate Lodges shall determine to otherwise pay the same, as authorized by Section 2 of this Article.

SEC. 7. The Supreme Lodge Relief Board shall from the Relief Fund thus placed in the hands of the Supreme Receiver, extend such relief to the overburdened jurisdiction as may be right and proper and necessary under the circumstances, to maintain its integrity and preserve its perpetuity. Correct accounts of the transactions of the Relief Board shall be audited and certified by the Supreme Lodge Finance Committee, and included in the monthly statements of the Supreme Recorder, and said Board shall report to the Supreme Lodge in detail, at the same time that reports are required to be made by the Supreme Lodge officers.

SEC. 8. The jurisdiction receiving relief under the provisions of this Article shall be required to assess its membership to the extent of the maximum established therefor by this Article for the period, if necessary, of three years from the time the application for relief is made, or if no application for relief is made, then from the time the relief is extended to the end that it may return to the Relief Fund the amount taken therefrom for its relief, and, after paying the death losses occurring in said jurisdiction during said period, the surplus is to be returned to the Supreme Lodge Treasury until the whole sum thus received shall have been returned; provided, that if the maximum assessments thus levied shall not, within the said period of three years, pay the death losses occurring in said jurisdiction during that time, and return to the Supreme Lodge Treasury the amount received from the relief fund as aforesaid, then the amount of any balance due shall constitute a donation from the Order at large to said overburdened jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. When any portion of the relief fund shall be returned to the Supreme Lodge Treasury, as herein provided, it shall be apportioned monthly to the various Grand Lodges in proportion to the amounts received from each, to be disposed of as said Grand Lodges may respectively determine. The proportion of the relief thus returned, to which the subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge would be entitled, shall be passed to the credit of said Lodges on the books of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 10. Any officer failing or refusing to perform the duties enjoined by this article, or who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, evade the provisions thereof, shall be suspended from all the rights and benefits of the Order.

The charter of any Grand or subordinate Lodge so failing or refusing shall be suspended.

It shall be the duty of the Supreme Master Workman, with the concurrence of the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, to carry the provisions of this article into execution.

Said suspension shall be removed whenever the delinquent shall comply with the provisions of this article.

THE BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED.—The interior papers of this State have a lively interest of the good accomplished by the A. O. U. W. Upon all occasions they lay before their readers facts in connection with the Order. The Red Bluff *Sentinel* says that when one considers the benefit to be derived from a membership in the Order of A. O. U. W., he will rightly surmise that the organization is a glorious one, and it behooves every man, be he married or single, to possess a certificate of membership. The sound and substantial benefits to be derived from the Order have been plainly shown in Red Bluff of late, where bereaved and fortunate widows of members have been presented on the death of the husband with the magnificent dowry of $2,000. The last to receive the sum was the widow of our late esteemed friend, Robert Roseveare, who in his life well knew the benefits to to be derived from fraternal societies. The A. O. U. W. is yearly gaining a large membership, and its acts in the above respect faithfully carried out are the main causes for its success. No sensible man can well afford at the present time to be deprived of the benefits of the direct insurance, or a connection with one of the beneficial Orders of the day.

THE Ukiah City *Press* places the membership of the A. O. U. W. at 1,000,000. Not quite so much as that, brother, about 100,000 will fill the bill. However, judging by the manner in which the people are sending in their applications, it will not be long before even that vast figure will be reached.

Fraternal Insurance vs. National Insurance.

The popularity and universal success attained by the fraternal and beneficiary organizations in the United States is one of the marked features of this progressive age. The subject of protection to the widow and orphan, when the protective arm of the husband and father has been palsied by death or otherwise, has engaged the attention of the philantrophist and statesman of this and other countries.

That government that gives the best protection to its citizens is the best nation. By parity of reasoning that society that provides the surest safeguards to the weak and unprotected is the best organization. The A. O. U. W. has a record which is a part of the history of this country; its benefactions are as broad as our mighty rivers, and as bright as the clear rivulets that trickle down our mountain sides. In carrying out the beneficent purposes of our Order we are receiving the heartfelt gratitude of the bereaved widow, unprotected orphan and plaudits of all good men. While we are cementing the good men and true in one common purpose for the improvement and elevation of ourselves and families we, as an Order, are contributing to the stability and welfare of our common country.

These principles are attracting the attention of statesmen of the enlightened nations of the earth. Bismarck has brought forward a great national scheme to give every German citizen an individual insurance and, as far as possible, the protection the Workmen give their members. It is proposed to make this compulsory, and that each citizen of the German Empire shall contribute his quota of assessment, and in return the State will guarantee support in old age, pensions for widows and a sure provision for minor children; and further, to treat every disabled laborer in the light of a crippled soldier, and provide for him accordingly. What we are doing voluntarily, and paying our own officers, the great German Chancellor proposes to make compulsory, the State assuming all the expense. Having the selection of our own members, excluding the profligate, thriftless and debased, we feel that the prestige of our experience and fraternal relations of this great brotherhood are a cheaper, safer and more desirable insurance and protection to us and our loved ones, than the national scheme of the German statesman.

Cheering Words.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Isaac Barman of Hope Lodge, No. 1, Oregon, in Washington, No. 60, on March 16th. He gave cheering news from his jurisdiction, expressing the warmest regards for this noble Order. He reports six Lodges in Portland and another one forming. In the course of his grand speech he remarked that he knew the emblematical links of our chain, attached to our emblematical anchor, were stronger than the links of the chain on the *Great Eastern* steamship. I had my life insured in the insurance companies for $5,000, but after examination of their perquisites, etc., I dropped it. I would not drop my membership in the A. O. U. W. for $5,000. I love it and believe it is one of God's blessings on the human family. From the inmost recesses of my heart, I thank the friend and brother who urged me to join this grand army of noble men. I was initiated by a brother in the lowly walks of life, but who, as the Master Workman of his Lodge, held the exalted position of a benefactor to his race, and elevated me to the proud position of being a Master Workman. I find in this great brotherhood, a fraternal feeling and a whole cordiality that is above any organization I have the honor to belong to. Under the fostering care of our kind brethren of California, we are marching to the front and soon expect to take our stand as a separate jurisdiction among our sister organizations of Workmen in these United States. Bro. Barman invited Bro. Workmen to visit the Lodges in Oregon, assuring them the same royal welcome that had been given him whilst visiting in this city. It was a well timed, appropriate and sensible speech, and at the close our brother received the warmest congratulations.

A VERY fine life-size picture of Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., has been presented to Valley Lodge by Bro. N. Michelsen, artist and portrait painter, 1229 Mission street.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

THERE have been issued 13,275 beneficiary certificates.

THE General Fund of the Grand Lodge is not sufficient to meet our bills. Lodges will therefore please remit for the April bills promptly.

IN all cases of rejection, whether by physician or ballot, the Medical Examiner's report should be at once forwarded to this office, to be kept on file.

BY an error in printing the assessment list last month, Bros. McBride and Bishop appear as having died in 1880. It should have been 1881. The error was not discovered till most of the notices had been sent out.

THE amendments made to our Constitution at the late session of the Grand Lodge, have not yet been returned from the Supreme Master Workman, and until they are, of course, the new edition of the Constitution cannot be printed. Hence the delay.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that several other beneficial orders than the A. O. U. W. have been introduced into this State, and all are prosperous, we are still forging ahead at the old rate. Increased care is also being exercised, as is evidenced by a more than usually long list of rejections for the month of March. The new law requiring the applications to be passed upon before conferring the M. W. degree is bearing excellent fruit. It keeps out bad risks and is no hindrance to the admission of that which is good. It is doubtful if the system can be improved.

I AM gratified that the Lodges in Nevada have determined to organize a Grand Lodge. Now, if they only get the right men for Grand Master, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver, they will go ahead swimmingly. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, whether in a Grand or subordinate Lodge, good officers make the Lodge a success and poor ones don't. Let the places seek the men, and not the men the places. If our Nevada brethren adopt and adhere to this rule, they need have nothing to fear.

Sister Morris's Standing.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As it seems to be impossible to get the exact status of Sister Julia Morris, that was in Silver Spray Lodge, No. 3, D. of. H., I wish to state that she is only a private member and at no time was she W. S. of H. In justice to the officers of that Lodge I ask this correction. Yours fraternally, T. H. MACDONALD, S. F., March 31st.

BRO. W. W. HANSCOM, P. M. W., and a member of the Finance Committee, has just returned from Portland, Oregon—visiting Hope and Unity Lodges in Portland. He was received in the most cordial manner by the brethren, and reports great interest taken in our Order in Oregon. He had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Price, formerly of Oakland, and Past Grand Master Workman Bro. Case, of Oregon. Our usually reserved brother was quite enthusiastic in his favorable comments on the brethren of our sister jurisdiction.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment for the benefit of Miss Sallie Hosmer will take place at Dashaway hall, Wednesday evening, April 20th. This talented young elocutionist has gratuitously volunteered her services upon several occasions in assisting at Lodge celebrations. The price of tickets has been fixed at 50 cents.

HARMONY, No. 9, will celebrate its semi-annual meeting by a literary and social entertainment at Ixora hall on Wednesday evening, Apr. 20, 1881. Judging this one by the former ones given by this Lodge, we may expect a very enjoyable time.

WE met Bro. A. J. Baker from Turlock, Stanislaus county, in Burns Lodge on April 7th. He reports his Lodge in a healthy condition, and gradually growing in membership.

BRO. WM. C. FLINT, ex D. D. G. M. W., will make an extended tour to San Diego. He expects to be gone about three months.

Our Order.

A. G. Booth, P. M. W. of Myrtle, No. 42, delivered the following address at the third quarterly entertainment given by Memorial Lodge, 174.

Mr. President, Brother Workmen, Ladies and Gentlemen:—King Solomon has said that there is nothing new under the sun, and it is true. Matter, thought, words may change and assume a different aspect or form of expression; that aspect and form may be new and original to us, but it is not new to the world, to each and every one of the millions of human beings that have preceded us. Whether we look into the world of matter or the productions of the intellect we find this fact confronting us that nothing is lost or destroyed. No particle of matter is or can be destroyed. Nothing in this earth ever has been lost or destroyed; there is no such thing as destruction of matter; a particle of gold, a piece of iron may be beaten, broken, divided into minute particles, to the very dust, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, but it all exists. Animal matter, when the breath of life has departed, returns by the slow process of decay to the component parts that formed it, to the liquids, to the gases, dust to dust. The coal that we burn is not destroyed, the gas is heated red hot, that gives the flames, the color to the blaze, the gases pass away and mingle with the winds, the ashes to be scattered broadcast. The tinting of the autumn leaves is but a slow process of combustion, nothing is lost. The diamond thrown into the fiery furnace is changed to gas; place it in a piece of iron completely covered and subject it to heat, then search for it and you find, not the diamond you placed there, but iron turned to steel; it is not lost, 'tis changed its form; and so, I say, in the world of matter nothing is destroyed, nothing ever has been or can be destroyed, but changed to its component parts, or in new form or compounds. And in the world of thought, of intellectual research, new ideas may be advanced, new forms of expression may be molded, new grouping together of words, new to us, but can we say that they are new, that no one of the millions that have lived before us has ever conceived the idea, or used the form of expression that we use? There is nothing new under the sun.

I was invited to deliver an address before this Lodge tonight, and the ideas that I have before expressed flashed across my mind when I thought of the matter, what I could say that has not already been told you, and by those far abler than I. Upon an occasion of this kind, the only truly appropriate subject is the Order, under whose auspices the entertainment is given, its objects, aims and purposes.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, ancient only in principles, was started in Pennsylvania in 1868. It is purely an American organization. There is none of the tinsel or glitter of the ancient mysteries surrounding its birth, none of the dust of antiquity or mold of buried ages necessary to entitle it to veneration and respect; it stands upon its own merits as an American organization, and, though started in 1868, it was not able to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873; from that time, however, we can trace the history of our Order with pride. Never, I think, has there been such a growth of an Order known; with one Supreme Lodge, with Grand Lodges in many of the States, with Subordinate Lodges throughout the length and breadth of our country, with an army of about 100,000 members, this young and comparatively new Order stands forth, strong and erect in its manhood, challenging the admiration of all. Since this Order was first started, nearly $5,000,000 have been paid to the widows, friends or heirs of deceased members, and here in our own State of California, though introduced but about five and a half years ago, over $295,000 have been paid to gladden the hearts of the sorrowing ones, and the pecuniary interest now involved is over $22,500,000; and this vast amount is being carried by our brothers in this State at a small cost, carried for the widows and orphans and friends, to protect them from the pangs of hunger, or the shafts of destitution and want. We are a secret society, though we have but little secret; our objects, our ends and our aims we freely publish to the world; the duties we owe to each other as members of our fraternity we openly avow; the only secrets that we have are those which form our bond of union, and constitute the grand central column of our superstructure. Carlyle tells us that "Bees will not work except in darkness; thought will not work except in silence, neither will virtue work except in secrecy." If our deeds were evil, and our brotherhood yielded bitter fruits, and like the deadly upas tree, spread pestilence and death around, then it never would have shown such a remarkable growth, and a success so great that, so far as I know, it is without a parallel in the history of fraternal organizations. My friends, our Order is deeply rooted in the hearts of man, it is blest by the prayers of the widow and nourished by the tears of the orphan. The very foundation of our Order is laid in charity, hope and protection. We are taught, and we practice what we teach, charity. We are taught to be true friends to each other, not fair weather friends, but friends in adversity, sickness and death, friends when most needed. We seek to aid the injured brother to better his condition at all times, to elevate his character, and to inspire him with noble aspirations. When sick, we watch with him, we give him aid and comfort, and should the grim messenger of death claim our brother, we perform the last sad rites at his grave, and fondly cherish his memory after the cold sod has covered his lifeless form; and after we have performed our duties to our brother, and naught remains for us to do, that can benefit him, then the one great object of this Order becomes manifest, namely, to care for the widow and orphans; and though we know, and feel that money cannot compensate for the loss of a loving husband and a kind and affectionate father, yet our Order pays to the widow and children, or to those our brother may have designated, a sum sufficient to protect them from want and suffering, to educate the orphans, to make them comfortable. This is the great object of our Order, this its principal feature, and it is this that gives it its life, vigor, and animation; here is the secret of the success and prosperity that has everywhere attended it.

In olden time there were built cities of refuge, where the unfortunate could flee and be safe from harm and danger; so within the hallowed circle of our brotherhood, within the walls of our Lodge rooms can the unfortunate and the suffering find a refuge from want and distress.

Many comparisons have been made between life insurance companies and societies like ours, and bitter indeed has been the warfare waged between them, but the result of such comparisons and contests has always been favorable to a system, that by assessments raises the fund to pay the benefit. There you get protection for your families at net cost. Each member of the Order is personally interested in the matter; he sees that proper guards and checks are placed around the treasury, and the amount required raised by assessment. Yes; this is the cheapest and the surest way to provide for your families when you are gone, and it seems to me that the man who would prefer a life insurance company to a society like ours must be either stupidly ignorant of the work being done by this and kindred societies, or else blinded by prejudice.

Oliver Cromwell when a boy heard a voice in the dead of night telling him that he should be "not King, but the first man in England." Friend, husband, father, listen to the still small voice in the dead of night, that tells you that death shall come, you know not when, and that to your wife and children you are dearer, you are more, to them than the first man in England. Listen then to that small voice that tells you to make provision for them in this, one of the cheapest, safest and surest ways to protect those you love from suffering or want when the lamp of your life shall have flickered and finally gone out, to be lighted no more on this side of eternity.

We know the ring of the true metal; it has no uncertain sound. We know the tree by its fruit, and a society or an organization is to be judged by the good it accomplishes. Has our organization accomplished that which is good? Has our tree borne good fruit? Aye, ponder with me; consider with me these facts and figures; behold this monument on which is enscribed, as in letters of gold, upon the one side "Charity," upon another "Hope," the third "Protection;" and upon the remaining side 2500 deaths, $5,000,000paid for charity's sake, $5,000,000 for the protection of the widows and orphans and friends of our dead brothers; $298,000 paid in this State alone to protect, comfort and bless the friend and the widow and to educate and care for the orphan. A monument more enduring than brass or marble; a monument erected in the hearts of those who have plucked the luscious fruits of our noble Order, who have received its comforts and blessings and who pray for its success and prosperity.

Its past is of record—a glorious, brilliant record. We of to-day are writing its present history. Let us who are within its glorious circle, who see and feel and know its virtues and its worth, be true to the great and immortal principles upon which our noble structure stands. These principles—Charity, Hope and Protection—are grand, glorious, humanizing, and as lasting as time itself. The practice of these principles benefits us while we live, and comforts us in death. They

"Teach us to feel another's woe,
To hide the faults we see."

They teach us to do for others as we would have others do for us, and to my mind there is no truer test of friendship, no better criterion by which to judge the motives and impulse of the heart, and sincerity of our acts, than by the Golden Rule. By living true to our Order, by keeping in mind our precepts and principles, by doing our duty and our whole duty, like men stamped with God's image, by doing to others as we would have others do to us, then shall we, when we have been called to cross the stream, be prepared exultingly to say:

"Untainted by the guilty bribe,
Unhurt amid the harping tribe,
No widow's moan to force my tears,
No orphan's cry to wound my ear,
My honor and my conscience clear,—
Thus may I calmly meet my end,
Thus to the grave in peace descend."

Grand Recorder's Statement for March.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for March the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 167, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	$ 53.70
167, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr, Contingent.	10.90
167, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	1.35
168, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr.	25.00
169-70, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	291.66
173, Expense, Wm. H. Jordan	8.85
174, Expense, Chas. G. Reed	20.00
176, Expense, D. Farquharson	50.00
179, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	33.00
184, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M.	100.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$ 594.46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Mar. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,334.00	
Received during Mar., Benef. Fund	20,259.00	
Total		$21,593.00
Paid Phœm Templeton, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 171	2,000.00	
Paid Frances A. Eilerman, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 172	2,000.00	
Paid Ellen Lunton, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 175	2,000.00	
Paid Letitia Roseveare, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 177	2,000.00	
Paid Mary F. McDonald, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 178	2,000.00	
Paid Mary Sinclair, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 180	2,000.00	
Paid Amelia Kemme, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 181	2,000.00	
Paid Pauline Steinkellner, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 182	2,000.00	
Paid Catherine McBride, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 183	2,000.00	
Paid Maria J. Bishop, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 185	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$20,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund on hand		1,593.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$20,259.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Mar. 1, 1881.	1,334.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	709.85	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Mar. 1, 1881.	302.72	
Total.		$22,605.57
Paid out of Benef. Fund	20,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	594.46	
Total disbursements.		$20,594.46
Balance on hand April 1, 1881		$2,011.11
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	20,259.00	
Bal. on hand Mar. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	1,334.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$21,593.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		20,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund April 1, 1881		$1,593.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	709.85	
Bal. on hand Mar. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	302.72	
Total Gen'l Fund		$1,012.57
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		594.46
Bal. Gen'l Fund April 1, 1881		$418.11

PRESENTATION.—Bro. Chas. E. Baker, who has been Financier of Myrtle, No. 42, for six successive terms, was the recipient of a very fine testimonial from his brother Workmen. His present was no less than a heavy gold watch chain, from which was pending a solid gold charm, on one side of which was the anchor and shield, with the letters A. O. U. W., and on the opposite side was engraved, "Presented to Chas. E. Baker by the members of Myrtle, No. 42, A. O. U. W., March, 1881." The presentation speech was made in a very happy manner by Bro. Barry, P. M. W. Our genial brother was taken completely by surprise, and in a vein of fraternal expressions responded. What added additional interest to this occasion, the presentation was made on the 27th of March, the night of their literary entertainment, when the hall was completely filled with brother Workmen's wives, daughters, families and friends.

WE are pained to learn that Bro. Hanscom will shortly leave on an extended visit to Tombstone, Arizona. We commend him to our brethren of Arizona as one of the bright and live Workmen of our city, and are sorry to lose his services as a member of our Grand Lodge.

VALLEY, No. 30, initiated 14 candidates on the 6th inst., and received a large number of applications.

Light on the Grand Lodge Question.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—A Grand Lodge or no Grand Lodge is the query that Bro. I. C. C. W., of Alpha Lodge, No. 1, wishes to have elucidated, as they are somewhat in the dark upon this all important question to them at least. A Grand Lodge is somewhat of the nature of a man that wishes to own a house to pay no more *rent;* but the house might be of such a nature as to be a very burdensome luxury to enjoy. A Grand Lodge for the institution of the A. O. U. W. is precisely of this nature. If the man be wise, he will build with an eye to future contingencies. The first of all to know is: Are you sure of the permanency of your State as a desirable residence for your members? Second, is the present membership of the Lodges of that nature and material that has within itself the capacity and energy to fully carry out the responsible duties of a Grand Lodge? If these two premises are in your favor, then the sooner you form a Grand Lodge the better for your membership and the State. Make your Grand Lodge, to hold only biennial sessions, your subordinate Lodge officers, to hold office for one year; never send more than *one* member to represent your Lodge to legislate, and pay him from your Lodge funds a *per diem* and mileage. Let all Past Masters be eligible to hold office in the Grand Lodge (and the Supreme Lodge). Legislate as little as possible: have simply a supervisory efficiency over your subordinate Lodges, for the existing laws of the A. O. U. W. are almost perfect for the object in view, and you will find that the Almighty Dollar will cut but a very small figure in your present perplexity, whether Nevada shall have a Grand Lodge or no Grand Lodge.

Fraternally yours, in C. H. and P.,
AR-GUS-I.

[J. W. Kinsley, D. S. M. W. for Nevada, has received a letter from Victory, No. 10, stating that the Lodge has voted in favor of a Grand Lodge. As it was only necessary for this Lodge to give its consent, it making the tenth to join in the petition, the necessary papers have been forwarded to the S. M. W., and Nevada will soon have a Grand Lodge. Now let the brethren be wise in their action. Let officers be selected who will take pride in their position, and be willing to do solid work for the good of the Order. Ornamental figure-heads are not wanted when a jurisdiction has decided to have a Grand Lodge. Let personal fitness be the recommendation for the new officers of the Grand Lodge, and not that they are "good" fellows.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

THE Los Angeles *Daily Commercial* of March 10th is a splendid number. It is of value to those who feel inclined to settle in this part of the State, as it shows the resources of the country to good advantage. It is illustrated with maps and public buildings, together with the residences of private citizens. It also has life sketches of the leading men of the county, among whom we notice our friend Dr. Lindley, who has been instrumental in introducing the A. O. U. W. in southern California.

AS SHOWING the true fraternal feeling in our Order our esteemed Bro. John McDonald, of Burns Lodge, on a recent visit to Los Gatos for his health, was overwhelmed with kindness on the part of the brethren at that place. The M. W., J. W. Miller, together with other brethren made the visit of Bro. McDonald very pleasant and agreeable. We fail to record the gratitude that our brother expressed for the warm hearts in the little A. O. U. W. Lodge at Los Gatos.

BRO. G. W. LOVIE of Half Moon Bay dropped into our office this week. He reports everything well in his section.

SAUSAL LODGE, No. 47, is in a flourishing condition, and receiving numerous additions to its membership.

THE total amount contributed to the Upchurch fund in this State to March 1st was $909.70.

SUPREME RECORDER SACKETT reports the total membership of the Order in January at 92,807.

FURNITURE.

New and second-hand at auction prices, at H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

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The President's Dog.

Our young friends will be pleased to hear about the dog who has adopted the President of the United States as a master. The Eastern newspapers say that a little yellow dog, which followed Garfield's carriage in the inaugural procession, has a history which may as well be told, as the dog bids fair to become a historical character. About a year ago the same dog followed General Garfield from where he got off a street car to his house, corner of Thirteenth and I streets. The General noticing the dog, threw him a piece of meat and forgot the occurrence until he met the same dog on the same corner the next day. Following him home again he was rewarded by another piece of meat. Finally the dog made General Garfield's house a kind of a temporary headquarters.

When General Garfield went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention that nominated him, the dog followed him to the depot. Before the news reached here of the nomination of General Garfield, the dog set up a joyful barking that was almost unbearable. "Something has happened," said one of the ladies in the house, "and here is a telegraph messenger." The message contained the information of the nomination. When Gen. Garfield returned to Washington, some weeks after his nomination, the story was told him, and he said he would take the dog to Ohio with him; but when the time for starting arrived, the dog could not be found, the animal being of a roving nature. Gen. Garfield never saw the dog since until Thursday, when, riding out with a friend, there he was. Calling him by his name, "Bob," the dog recognized the voice and appeared to be happy. As the general arrived at the Riggs house, the dog again disappeared. He saw nothing of him until Friday, as the procession was moving from the White House. The dog followed the carrage all the way to the capitol.

CEMENTING LABELS TO METALS.—For attaching labels to tin and other bright metallic surfaces, first rub the surface with a mixture of muriatic acid and alcohol; then apply the label with a very thin coating of the paste, and it will adhere most as well as on glass.—*Amateurs' Handbook.*

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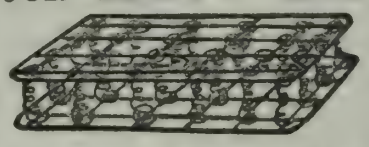


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SIR H. BESSEMER ON HIS IMPROVEMENTS.—Sir Henry Bessemer was presented with the freedom of the Cutlers' Company on Wednesday, Mar. 16th, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet, in recognition of his services to the cause of technical education, which the company is endeavoring to promote. The Master, in proposing "the health of Sir Henry Bessemer," said that gentleman had done that for the prosperity of his country which would continue to be fruitful of good in future generations. In proof of the manner in which the influence of his work in this country spread beyond our shores he mentioned that he had recently received an application from Ohio for copies of the lecture which had been delivered in that hall. Sir Henry Bessemer, in acknowledging the toast, said with regard to the educational movements which had been so long commenced by the Cutlers' Co., if he could further their efforts in that direction he would be pleased to do so. That the Master should have received a note from across the Atlantic in reference to his lecture he was not surprised, because no country was more ready than America to take advantage of the improvements of the age. His invention had been most cordially taken up in that country, for which he had received a token of American regard. There had, however, been a specialty in the mode of recognizing his services there which was well worthy of the people. They had no crosses, orders, honors, or titles to bestow, but they had done him the great honor of naming a rising city in Illinois after his name.

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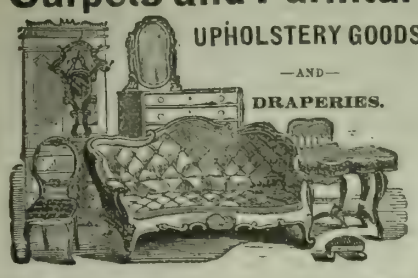
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Volcanoes in the Moon.

M. Faye, according to the *Chronique Industrielle*, recently delivered a lecture at the Sorbonne, in which he criticised the prevalent belief that volcanoes exist on the moon, and offered a theory of his own to account for the objects that have been taken as craters due to volcanic action. Water, he said, is the sole cause of volcanic eruptions. Now, on the moon there is no atmosphere; this is a fact recognized by every one, and it is absolutely confirmed by observation of occultations. Since there is no atmosphere there, of course there can be no water, for the latter would instantly evaporate under such conditions, even did it exist. So, since there is no water in the moon, it follows that there can be no volcanic action and consequently no volcanoes. But there are circular cavities on the moon, nevertheless. What are they then, and how have they been formed? To account for these, M. Faye asked his auditors to imagine a river frozen over from shore to shore. Such being the case, the tides will exert a pressure on the under surface of the ice, and if a hole exist in the latter the water will quickly issue up through it and congeal around its edges. And so each successive outflow will freeze over its predecessors until the successive layers form a marginal ring of some hight around the aperture. From this we may get an idea of the alleged lunar volcanoes, which are diametrically opposite to those that exist on earth. The craters of our terrestrial volcanoes, that of Vesuvius particularly, are at the top of high mountains; the craters of the so-called lunar volcanoes are, on the contrary, in the center of low hills. The bottom of terrestrial volcanoes is greatly elevated above the mean level of the surrounding land; that of the alleged lunar ones is deep down beneath the surrounding ground. Terrestrial volcanoes are conical mountains thousands of feet in hight, having at their summit a crater some hundreds of feet in depth, while the circular cavities on the moon are wells several thousands of feet deep and surrounded by a sort of curb some hundreds of feet in hight. The circular hollow called *Copernicus*, for instance, is 11,000 ft. deep, while its marginal hill is only about 2,600 ft. in hight. These circular cavities, then, are veritable wells, and they were formed, according to M. Faye, as follows:

At the epoch in which the moon, covered with a thin solid layer, took less than a month to accomplish its revolution around the earth, tides were created on its surface by the latter. The incandescent and liquid mass, covered by a thin coating that might be well comparad to an egg shell, was attracted by our planet, and thereby caused to dash up against this solid layer. Now, if we suppose that small orifices were accidentally created in various parts of the still thin crust, the waves formed by the tide would cause some of the molten mass to issue through these apertures, while the surrounding crust would everywhere else resist it. This liquid would flow over the edges of these well holes, and being unprotected against the cold of space would at once solidify. And, as we have just seen in the case of the frozen-over river, at every tide the margin would increase in hight by the superposition of new outflows. Finally a moment would come in which the bottom itself would solidify. But this being situated at a great depth, and being protected against external influences, would remain for a short time in a pasty condition. If at such a moment a new flux should take place, the middle of the pasty bottom would be thrust up, and in solidifying would remain considerably elevated in comparison with the surrounding portions of the bottom. Thus may be explained the existence of the peaks which are observed in a large number of these lunar cavities.

Such is an outline of M. Faye's new theory. "If," says the author, "I am asked by what considerations I am led to make known the results of my observations and researches, I answer that I am seeking, first, to banish from science a gross error by proving that these lunar cavities are not volcanoes, for no explosion can take place where there is no explosive material. Then, again, from a geological point of view, I have wished to study in the formation of the moon those phases of the past which may give us an idea of the phases to come. Although the geology of the moon differs completely from that of the earth, this very opposite nature is a valuable element of discussion. It will serve to banish vain theories, and to put in a clearer light the phenomena of which the earth has been the theater."

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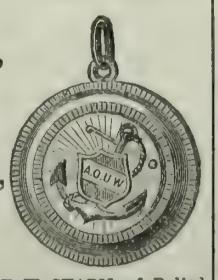
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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" the Lodge.

Chico Lodge, 58.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge, Chico, No. 58, A. O. U. W., is progressing nicely, applications coming in at every meeting. The attendance is good, and our monthly entertainments excellent. As is well known by all Lodges north of Sacramento, we are going to have a grand picnic on Saturday, the 30th day of April, and preparations are being made for the accommodation of our guests. It is to be held in the "Bidwell Grove," one of the most beautiful spots in California. The cars run close by it, and water is in abundance. The Executive Committee have invited Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W.; W. H. Barnes, G. M. W.; and Hon. Creed Haymond to be with us on that day, and it is to be hoped that they will be in attendance. They have also invited 17 Lodges, including the Sacramento Lodges, and it is expected to be one of the grandest gatherings of the A. O. U. W. ever held in California. The President of the day will be Past Master J. F. Watkins, who is one of the charter members of our Lodge. Bro. Watkins is a good selection, and will do all in his power to add to the enjoyment of those present, as he is a true Workman in every respect. Mr. A. B. Collins is again to be Marshal of the day. As will be remembered he did so well last year that he received the same appointment again this year. Now, Mr. Editor, if you can take a trip for a few days in this section, do so, and be in attendance at our picnic. I remain yours in C. H. and P.—A. J. B.

Lakeport, 34.

The *Bee-Democrat* says: Lakeport Lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W., will celebrate the anniversary of its organization on the 21st of May by a grand basket picnic, to be held near Lakeport, at some suitable grove to be determined on in the future. We learn that either the grove on the Carley place or that opposite the residence of R. O. Smith will probably be selected. A public table will be spread, and everybody, male and female, friendly to the Order, are cordially invited to be present, and all friends who can conveniently do so are requested to bring baskets of provisions. Distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be present, and a jolly time is anticipated. The Executive Committee is composed of H. A. Oliver, P. M. Daly, J. Banks, R. W. Crump, Ennis Combs and Frank Childs. Committee of Arrangements, Alex. Young and D. T. Taylor, of Upper Lake, J. C. W. Ingram, J. F. Rice and T. Deming of Scotts Valley, Alfred Harris of Guinoc, J. H. Moore of Lower Lake, Wm. Moore and Joseph Johns of Lakeport, Jas. Rippey and Z. Welty of Big Valley.

Golden Star, 144.

This Lodge, located at Volcano, Amador county, will give a grand ball on the evening of April 29th. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of O. Tam, G. Reinharf and Geo. A. Parker, are now making all the necessary preparations, and are determined to do all in their power to make this an enjoyable occasion, as no doubt it will be. This Lodge of Workmen is wide awake, and has an eye to business. It has commenced the erection of a substantial hall, 24x36, which, when completed, will have cost about $1,000.

Georgetown, 121.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Georgetown Lodge was instituted August 11th, 1879, with 11 charter members. We now number 33, and have not lost a member from any cause since our first organization. We have not increased our membership during the past six months, for the reason that our examining physician has removed to Placerville, and there is not at present any one qualified living here. We hope soon to have a medical examiner with us, when I expect a large increase in our membership.—LEWIS BRYANT, M. W. of Georgetown Lodge, No. 121.

Yosemite, 171.

The first Lodge of the A. O. U. W. organized in Fresno county was Yosemite, 171, on April 28, 1880. Since then a second Lodge has been organized at Centerville and a third is soon to be formed at Selma. Yosemite Lodge has more than doubled its membership and at the close of its first year finds itself on a firm footing. The 28th inst. will be celebrated by the Lodge and invited brethren, by a public entertainment, consisting of music by a select choir and an oration by W. H. Barnes of San Francisco, the Grand Master of the State of California. Everybody is invited to attend.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Bernal, 19.

The brethren of Bernal, No. 19, are moving along in their usual steady and conservative manner. They now have 101 members, and are receiving into their Lodge a closely selected class of men, in keeping with their present membership. The meeting of April 4th was one of those interesting and pleasant affairs so often held by this Lodge of Workmen. The M. W., Bro. Souther, is well up in the work, and gives it in an impressive and dignified manner. There is a vein of cordiality and feeling of friendship exhibited in this Lodge that makes a visitor feel at ease and at home at once. On this evening, after the conferring of the M. W. degree on one and a really enjoyable time at recess, the Entertainment Committee, Bro. Lamont chairman, presented the following programme: Essay by Bro. Sanchez, P. M. W., on the benefits of well written novels or works of fiction; an interesting story by Bro. Souther, M. W.; short speech and reading by Bro. Powell, P. M. W; closing with a feeling and fraternal speech from Bro. Lamont.

Burns, 68.

This Lodge had a very interesting meeting on March 31st. There was quite a delegation from Olympic and other Lodges present. After the visiting brothers were admitted into the Lodge-room, a recess was held and personal introduction of members took place. The genial manners of the brothers of Burns soon made the visiting brothers feel at home, and whetted the appetite for the usual monthly entertainment given by the Lodge. It was opened by a song from Bro. Thompson; reading, Bro. Doane, P. M. W.; comic song and encore, Bro. Pohlman, Recorder. Bro. Mayhew, D. D. G. M., then made a short address that was full of many good thoughts, and well received; recitation, Bro. Montague, who entertained his audience in a very interesting and pleasing manner, and for an encore imitated one of the great characters in Shakspeare; scotch song, Bro. Bell, followed by Bro. Curtis in a short address; comic song, Bro. Pohlman, which created great amusement. Bro. Cummins, of Olympic, was then called, and in response recited a very entertaining piece, followed by Bro. Dixon, P. M. W. of Olympic, in short but appropriate remarks. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., being present made some humorous and interesting remarks. Among the many things he said was this: "In the short time I have been in office I have signed 600 certificates and written 250 letters. Visitations and fraternal calls I encourage; they are in a measure the life of the Order. Our Order is prosperous beyond expectation, and we are making Workmen at the rate of 4,000 per year. Brethren, is it not a grand scheme we have devised to meet here and have these true enjoyments, improve ourselves and give protection to our families?" Bro. F. W. Rossback, M. W. of Olympic, being called, invited the brethren of Burns to call on 127, and they would receive a royal welcome. The visiting brothers then departed, all testifying to the enjoyable evening spent.

Fidelity, 136.

On Wednesday evening, March 30th, we dropped in to see what was going on in this Lodge, and found a large attendance. This is always the case with 136. The brothers turn out in force, and make their meetings pleasant and enjoyable to all. It being the 5th Wednesday of the month, no degrees were conferred, but the time spent in literary and musical exercises, much to the satisfaction of all present. Bro. H. C. Seib was the first to favor the company with a piano solo. Then came a quartette by Bros. McGill, Mitchell, Landon and Follansbee, after which came in rapid succession, a recitation by Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M., a song by Bro. Barton, song by Bro. Mitchell, recitation by Bro. Sayers, song by Bro. McFarlane, recitation by Bro. Titcomb, song by Bro. Landon. As each performer received an encore the programme was quite a lengthy one and rendered in a manner not only to be enjoyed, but to be proud of. These "off nights" are called by the members "free and easys." They are certainly *free* from all formality and restraint, and it is *easy* to understand from them the secret of the success of this Lodge. It is because the members attend the meetings and try to make the work interesting and agreeable to all alike, instead of leaving all to be done by a few, who find it impossible to keep up the interest with a small attendance, and so soon tire of doing all the work themselves.

Memorial, 174.

The brethren of Memorial, at the end of each quarter, give an entertainment. Their last third quarterly meeting was held in Fraternity hall, Shiels' building, which was crowded to its utmost capacity with a fine, enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen. The whole programme was carried out in that splendid manner for which this Lodge is noted. Each of the lady performers was the recipient of a handsome bouquet, the sweet odors from which gave one the idea that he was in the midst of some tropical scene with flowers on every side. The programme was commenced with opening remarks by J. H. Gyselaar. They were brief but pointed, and in that happy and witty style characteristic of the brother. Then came a piano duet, "Romantique," by Miss Lena and C. S. Hoffman, which was played in the usual good style of these artists. A vocal solo, "Oh, Loving Heart, Trust On," by C. A. Howland, was given in a fine baritone voice, and well sung. "Satan's Address to the Sun," by H. Schaffner, was a good recitation and well delivered. A vocal duet, "Love Shall Guide Thee," by Misses Eva and Marietta Jacobs, received a well deserved and enthusiastic encore, reflecting credit on their teacher. Then came the address of the evening, by A. G. Booth, P. M. W. of No. 42. The subject was "Our Order." It was a masterpiece, many new ideas being set forth. It was well delivered, and at its conclusion the hall resounded with applause. A vocal solo, "First Kiss," by Miss Lena Hoffman, was very sweetly sung, the good taste, expression and execution being very noticeable. The "Kiss" was so sweet that an encore was demanded, which was gracefully responded to. Instrumental trio, "Amaryllis," by J. M. Rademaker, son and daughter, was well rendered. Vocal solo, "I Fear No Foe," by H. B. Pasmore, showed a very powerful and effective bass voice with good control. Recitation, "The Dying Soldier," by G. W. McPherson, was well delivered. Then came the finish, the closing ode of the Order, sung by the whole audience standing. The whole was under the direction of Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W. The audience then departed to their homes, all looking well pleased. Truly, the brethren of Memorial know how to carry out an entertainment of this kind. Their third quarterly will surely be long held in pleasant remembrance by the audience.

Myrtle, 42.

The quarterly entertainment of Myrtle, No. 42, was held in Pythian Castle, Saturday evening, March 26th, 1881. As this was a family affair, admitting wives daughters, children and friends, the hall was not large enough for the many friends of No. 42, who desired to be present. The following programme was extremely well rendered: Opening address, John McIver, M. W., who in a succinct and distinct manner gave a brief history of the Order, its objects and aims; piano solo, Prof. Schorcht—a very able performance; song, Master Andrew Bogart, who acquitted himself with great credit; comic recitation, Mr. Wm. Myers, who was frequently and heartily applauded, and for an encore sang a Chinese song; reading, Oscar T. Shuck, P. M. W.; piano solo, Master Sewall Bogart; duett, Mrs. J. H. Crocker and Bro. Baker, the veteran Receiver. Their effort pleased the audience so well that they received a hearty encore. Recitation, Master Fred. Head; reading, from "Mark Twain," Jas. H. Baird, P. M. W.; violin solo with piano accompaniment, Master Milton and Miss Estella Fleishman—a very pleasing effort; recitation (comic), Bro. H. F. Morris, who always carries his audience with him, and on this occasion received a deserved and hearty encore; song, Bro. Baker; piano solo, Prof. C. S. Hoffman, P. M. W.—a fine, artistic effort; recitation (comic), which caused much merriment, and so pleased the audience that he received a double encore. It was a very pleasing and successful entertainment to those that could enjoy it; but as the hall was overcrowded, and a large number were unable to gain admission, we suggest that our brethren enlarge their hall on similar occasions in the future.

Magnolia to Friendship.

On March the 24th, a goodly number of the brethren of Magnolia, 41, paid a fraternal visit to Friendship, 179. The M. W. degree was conferred on five candidates in a most creditable manner by Bro. Hart, M. W., ably assisted by the several officers of his Lodge. There were a number of visiting brethren present from different Lodges of the city and county, so that the Lodge-room was completely filled. After the usual routine of business and a very pleasant recess, Bro. Hart made a farewell speech that bespoke the true man and sincere Workmen, followed by J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., in one of his grand speeches befitting the occasion. Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., made a short speech full of congratulations and good advice, followed by a large number of visiting brethren in remarks that were appropriate to the occasion and well received. It was a very interesting and pleasant meeting and will be long remembered by those present.

Noe Valley, 185.

The last monthly entertainment and social given by the brethren of this young Lodge was of more than ordinary interest. Their hall was full, and there seemed to be a home-like feeling and satisfaction prevailing throughout the evening. The following programme was given: Opening address, "Aims and Objects of our Socials," A. D. Jordan, which was full of good thoughts and well received; piano solo, "Grasshopper Waltz," Mrs. Dr. McDermott; a very fine performance; duett, Misses Jennie and Minnie Axford, Mrs. McDermott playing the accompaniment, receiving deserved and hearty applause; comic song and encore, in character, Master Walter Axford and Miss Minnie Madson; recitation, Miss Maggie Carman; duett, Miss Sarah Welborn and Miss Maggie Carman; quartette, Juvenile Noe Valley choir, Masters Axford, Madson, Danenfelzer and Lawton, which created great amusement; recitation, Miss Eliza Dudley; song and four encores, Bro. James Booth; recitation, Mr. E. Watson; song and encore, Mr. Orin Bailey; recitation, Mr. H. F. Wynne; reading, Miss Matilda Danenfelzer; recitation, Miss Myrtle Herman; accordeon solo, Master Joe Madson; recitation, Miss Elith Moses; reading J. D. Thompson, M. W.; recitation, Miss Rosette Danenfelzer; dialogue, Bros. D. V. and A. V. Thompson. The literary and musical programme was finished with a slight-of-hand performance by Mr. George Bradford. This fine, varied and elaborate entertainment was brought to a close by all joining in a social and spirited dance. The interest shown by all in our Order in Noe Valley is commendable, and to Bro. Lawton, P. M. W., Chairman of Exercises, we extend congratulations.

Sts. John, 73.

Pursuant to announcement, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., paid a visit to the brethren of Sts. John Lodge, on March 31st. Quite a large number of the brethren assembled on this evening, to welcome the Grand Master. It being an "off night," there was no "work" done, all devoting themselves to the social features of the Order. After the usual Lodge business as far as "Good of the Order" had been finished, the Grand Master was introduced, and stated the object of his official visits. He said he desired to become acquainted with the members of the different Lodges, so as to strengthen each and all in the good work. He then gave the unwritten work of the Order in that splendid elocutionary manner for which he is noted. A new meaning seemed to attach to this part, as in his easy, graceful style the words came flowing from his lips. He then stated the aims and objects of the Order, calling attention to the rapid increase which is now taking place, and urged upon all to fulfill their obligations by attendance at the meetings, as by that means the fraternal principles will be kept green in the memory. At the conclusion of the Grand Master's address a recess was had, and the brethren were personally introduced to him. After a general interchange of civilities, the literary and musical programme was announced, commencing by the Grand Master singing "Where is my Boy To-night?" The rendition of this proved so highly satisfactory that an encore was demanded, when he gave that popular pathetic song, "Poor Old Joe." Wm. B. Marshutz, the Recorder of Sts. John, gave a recitation with good dramatic effect. The "Larboard Watch" was then sung by Bros. Barnes and Swift, in a manner that made one think he was on the briny, instead of the peaceful quiet of the Lodge room. "Toby Tosspot" was given by Bro. Jephson. "Toby" received good treatment from the brother. Then came one of those mirth-provoking things that would make an anchorite laugh; but when it is fired at the head of a Workman, the effect is simply immense. It was entitled the "Hotel Prospectus," and was given by Bro. Prather. A piece, entitled "Sketch of a Wife," by Bro. Ewing, was exceedingly well rendered. The programme was closed with an original reading on "Charity," by Edward De Courcy, which contained sentiments worthy of consideration. The Grand Master then took his departure, afterwards calling upon Burns Lodge, a report of which is presented elsewhere.

Valley's Grand Ball.

One of the grandest and most successful entertainments ever given in this city was held under the auspices of Valley, No. 30, A. O. U. W., at Union hall, April 8, 1881. The main entrance was newly canvassed from the sidewalk to the hall, while on each side was a row of evergreens, and at the head of the stairs beneath festooned flags set out in gas jets was the word WELCOME. Union hall was more completely and beautifully decorated by Bro. McKay, P. M. W., of Piper & Co., than on any other occasion or celebration. There were two canopies of streamers, one running from the center of the gallery, the other from the side to the chandelier. Pendent banners, blue, white and silvered draperies, with glass balls, were hung profusely all around the room. There were over 100 trophies of fine flags, together with a shield and the name of every State in the Union hung around the gallery. Hanging baskets with living ferns and bell baskets, some with the sweet-singing canary, were to be seen in every part of the room, while in the center was a fountain of cologne water emitting its odor all around. Over the entrance to the hall was the American flag and the coat of arms of our State, while on one side was the picture of Washington and our State motto. The stage in front was filled with large boxes of evergreens and exotic plants, across which was suspended in large silver letters VALLEY, No. 30, A. O. U. W., 3D ANNIVERSARY, beneath which, surrounded by burning gas jets, was the emblem of our Order, standing out in bright colors. Our noted decorator had spent nearly a week in fitting this hall for the occasion, and really outdid himself. As indicated in our last issue we scented what proved to be a grand dress party. Of the many rich dresses and wardrobes worn by the ladies our space would not be sufficient to describe; suffice it to say they were the best and of every variety. At 9 o'clock sharp the grand march commenced, and as youth and beauty commingled with manhood and the middle aged, filling this large hall completely, it was a very pleasing sight, and gave us a feeling of pride as to the hold this great organization has on the people of San Francisco. There were over 2,000 persons present, the hall and galleries being filled to the outer walls. Ballenberg's band of 15 pieces discoursed sweet music to the happy dancers, interspersing the late popular music, "Billee Taylor" and "Olivette." Every one seemed to enjoy themselves in a large measure, and from the commencement to the close all was done in decency and in order. Many expressions and congratulations as to the success of this party were indulged in, and it was frequently impressed on our minds during the evening by the *stalwarts* that Valley "gave this party." The supper was a splendid one, given by the celebrated caterer, Chas. F. Seaburg. The banquet room had a capacity for 300 at one sitting. At 12 o'clock, as many as could were escorted to the very attractive and highly ornamented supper table, where this happy company indulged in a feast equal to the event. Not a word of dissatisfaction or unfavorable comment was heard during the whole evening, and to the casual observer, it almost seemed as if this grand party regulated itself. Behind the scene could be seen the master hands who guided and directed the exercises. A programme of 22 dances was happily brought to a close at near daybreak. For future reference as a guide and in commemoration of this auspicious anniversary, we herewith give programme of dances and the

several committees: March; 1. Lancers; 2. Waltz; 3. Quadrille; 4. Schottische; 5. Lancers; 6. Polka; 7. Virginia Reel; 8. Waltz; 9. Quadrille; 10. Raquette; 11. Lancers; 12. Schottische; 13. Quadrille (Basket); 14. Waltz; 15. Lancers; 16. Raquette; 17. Virginia Reel; 18. Waltz; 19. Quadrille; 20. Schottische; 21. Lancers; 22. Medley; Good Night. Committee of Arrangements—Daniel McLeod, W. E. Lutz, T. H. Macdonald, W. B. Lyon, E. H. Black, W. H. Buchanan, Wm. Patterson, Jos. Giusti, Geo. A. Case. Reception Committee—Robt. Haight, E. W. Goggin, H. S. Dearborn, J. F. Nounan, N. Dodge, C. H. Evans, F. Filmore, Geo. C. Smart, Alex. Badlam, J. C. Green, P. Crowley, Robt. Howe. Floor Manager—Frank A. Reynolds. Floor Committee—C. T. Pidwell, E. W. Blaney, Jno. Thompson, E. Hacquette, E. F. Moore, A. A. Burton, W. E. Wood, Robt. L. Cockrill.

Resolutions of Respect.

HALL OF MAGNOLIA LODGE, No. 41, A. O. U. W.,
San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 21, 1881.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, HUGH MCLEAY, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, HUGH MCLEAY; and, whereas, it is but just and proper that this Lodge pay a fitting tribute of respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Supreme Master Workman, we none the less mourn the loss of our departed brother

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. McLeay this Lodge mourns the loss of a worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to his bereaved family its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of our deceased brother; and that the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN be furnished with a copy for publication.

CALEB BRIND,
G. GOLDSMITH,
JOHN RAFFERTY. } Com.

DEPARTURE.—Our genial brother, David Hart, M. W. of Friendship Lodge, 179, owing to business engagements, has tendered his resignation as Master Workman of his Lodge. The brethren of this Lodge have lost an efficient and able officer, and the Lodges of San Francisco a welcome visitor, as our brother expects to make San Diego his future home. By his extraordinary efforts he has placed his Lodge on a safe and sure footing, and leaves his brethren with their deep regrets. His resignation coming so unexpectedly at their last meeting, they testified their appreciation and respect by making up a purse of $25 to present a souvenir to Bro. Hart. We commend him to our brethren of San Diego, and can assure them they will find in Bro. Hart a right royal Workman, and one that is perfect in the secret work.

WILL our brother of the *National Bulletin* when he writes of the Upchurch fund and says "it does not increase at a rate that is gratifying to the friends of the noble old man or creditable to the Order," use the proviso that California is not included in the category. This State has contributed nearly $1,000 (and we hope soon to see the figure reached), and if other jurisdictions had followed this example there would be no cause of complaint.

KEYSTONE has reduced its monthly dues to 50 cents per month. Moved into Broadway hall, west side, between 11th and 12th Sts., Oakland, from 1st of April. Work was done in the first degree on Tuesday evening, the 5th. Lately Keystone has been retrenching expenses and increasing its interest in the way of literary exercises.

AMONG the deaths in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction to be settled for in March, we note that of Bro. George Pappenberger, of Victoria Lodge, No. 19, B. C., who died on the 28th day of December, 1880, of apoplexy. He joined the Order, November 15, 1879, and was 45 years old.

THE total beneficiary money received by the various Grand Lodges and subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, for the month of January, was $102,455.35; beneficiary disbursed, $97,733.50.

E. M. R.—We met Bro. E. M. Reading at Los Angeles last month, and learned from him and others that the Workmen's Guarantee Fund was receiving a numerous increase of membership in that progressive A. O. U. W. county.

GRAND RECORDER WHITAKER, of Iowa, reports 50 new beneficiary certificates issued in February and 13 to old members for new direction in payment.

A NEW Lodge will soon be instituted at Yuma, Arizona, several gentlemen having signified their attention of joining the Order.

THE PACKING INDUSTRY.—The business of pork packing on this coast is assuming large proportions. From a small beginning in 1860, the trade now ranks as one of the leading industries of this State, comparing favorably with those great stock centers, Chicago and Cincinnati. One of the largest houses engaged in the trade is the San Francisco Packing and Provision Co., 513 to 521 Washington street. This was originally a corporation, composed of some of our well-known and leading mercantile firms, the whole being under the management of Mr. W. K. Deitrick. After a time, during which the corporation prospered, this gentleman sold out to Mr. H. Rossbach, who had been since boyhood engaged in the packing business. Upon his death, his son, Bro. F. W. Rossbach, Master Workman of Olympic, 127, succeeded him, and the prosperity which had heretofore attended the house continued. We learn that his sales last year amounted to over half a million dollars. There is a bright future before this young man, he being only 25 years of age. Such industries as this should be encouraged, for the saving both to the people and to farmers is very great.

SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS.—Bro. E. G. Denniston, one of the pioneers in this line of business, has now the largest establishment on this coast. He does all kinds of mining plating for saving gold and silver, as also nickel and copper. His office is covered with diplomas and medals, having received first premium at Mechanics' Institute for the last 12 years. The magnitude of his business may be inferred from the fact that Bro. Denniston has just finished plating a copper cauldron that cost $6,000. A large amount of household goods, etc., are replated at his establishment and at very reasonable prices.

ASBESTOS is coming into wide use as a packing for steam engines and covering for boilers and steam pipes. It is one of the best natural non-conductors of heat, and as such is widely used. As showing the saving in freight it may be stated that 100 square ft. of this covering costs only 65 cents, while 100 square ft. of cement, weighing 2,000 lbs., will cost from $6 to $10. The agent for this material on this coast is Bro. B. S. Hill, 317 Mission St., and he is meeting with good success. The well-known house of Prescott, Scott & Co., testifies to the excellence of this material.

THE well known and extensive exotic gardens, with their immense array of greenhouses and magnificent stock of plants, formerly owned by T. A. Miller & Co., have been purchased by J. Pouyal, of 1029 Sutter street. These gardens have a wide reputation for the choice selection of plants and flowers grown therein. The new proprietor is well known as a florist of ability, and the gardens will no doubt thrive under his management.

FINE PORTRAIT PAINTING.—In this day of fine art we refer to the studio of Bro. F. C. Baxter, 136 Post St. An examination of crayon portraits, life size, as also in oil, water and India ink, in his art gallery will well repay a visit. Our genial brother does a large amount of work in enlarging from photos and negatives for our leading citizens and we can recommend this as a very reliable a well as reasonable in price to procure work in his line.

THE *Pioneer* says that the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will be one of the social societies of San Jose. The membership is increasing rapidly. The members intend having a good time every meeting. At the next meeting it will be musical and literary night. Workmen take your wives, daughters and sisters and mothers and join.

BYRON JACKSON, of Fidelity, 136, is one of our largest dealers in agricultural machinery. His agricultural machine works and foundry, Sixth and Bluxome streets, San Francisco, is worthy a visit. He makes a specialty of harvesting machines and also of pattern work, machinery and light castings. He has long been known as one of our most wide-awake business men.

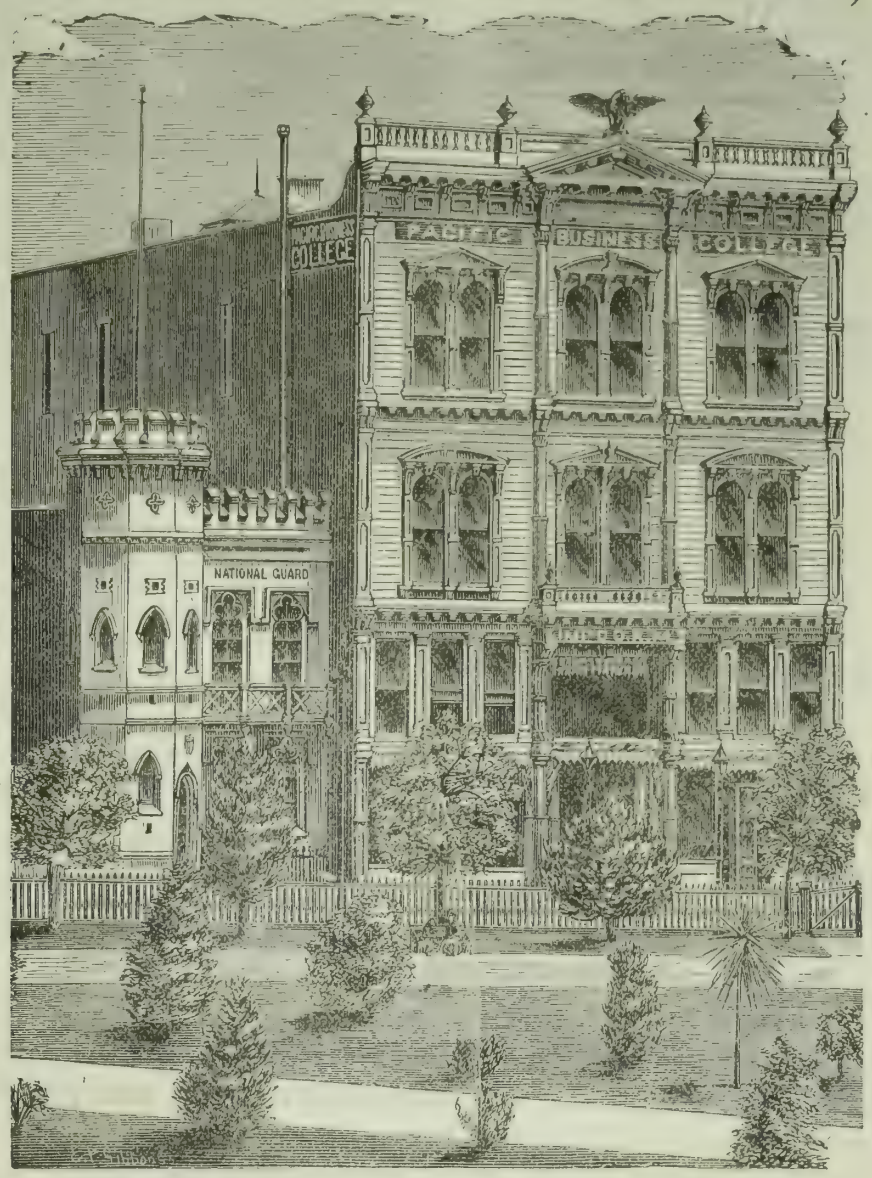
EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.—A J. Lineback, of Calistoga, writes: I have used a six lb. box of imperial egg food. I have about 250 hens, and when I began to feed it they were looking badly, and their combs were pale. Now their combs are a bright red, the fowls look hearty and healthy and have commenced to lay. I think it is an excellent preparation.

A NEW and popular piece of instrumental music by Prof. Carlos Troyer, entitled, "Salutation Festive Polka," has been laid on our table. Musical critics pronounce it a gem. J. B. O'Connor & Co., 15 Dupont street, are the publishers. It has a beautiful title page, and is sold at 50 cents.

BRO. P. LYNCH is manufacturing large quantities of brick at his yard at Ross Landing, in Marin county. He is making a first class article, and selling at very reasonable rates at his office, Pacific street wharf.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.—M. Deutsch, 322 and 324 Bush street, offers the finest living at reduced rates. His motto is "first-class table and low prices."

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ELECTRIC TIDES.—Mr. Alexander Adams, of the English Postoffice Telegraph Department, reports that he has observed the existence of electric tides in telegraph circuits. By long-continued observations he has determined distinct variations of strength in those earth currents which are invariably present on all telegraphic wires, following the different diurnal positions of the moon with respect to the earth. He read a paper on the subject at a recent meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers.

THERE are 121 mines listed at the New York Boards. The February sales were 3,782,000 shares, including 2,340,000 shares of Colorado claims.

LONGSIGHTEDNESS.—The explanation of longsightedness (or farsightedness), which commonly occurs in old people, is a very simple one. The eye becomes flattened by a diminution of its fluids, or some structural change takes place in the crystalline lens by which its convergent power is diminished. The images of objects near the eye, therefore, are indistinct, because the rays of light proceeding from them are slightly divergent, and the converging power of the cystalline lens is inadequate to focus them upon the retina, but tend to focus the rays behind it. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which make up for the weakened convergent power of the eyes. With such aids, the rays from objects near at hand are rendered parallel or slightly convergent before entering the eye, thus enabling a distinct image to be formed upon the retina.

STEAM ENGINE RUNNING.—In a recent number of the *Engineer* (London) it was asserted that "no steam engine has yet been made which will run continuously and quite steadily for long periods of time at 600 revolutions per minute." In reply, a correspondent writes to the same paper that an engine invented by a Mr. Brotherhood, of London, and which has been in use for some time for working Mr. Brush's and other kinds of dynamo-electric machines, is found to work at a higher speed even than 600 revolutions very satisfactorily.

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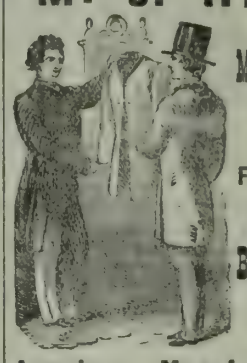
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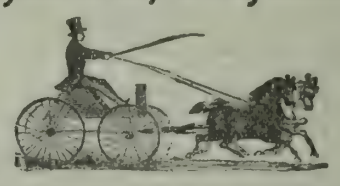
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Which he is now prepared to Make up the Latest Styles at the Lowest Market Prices.
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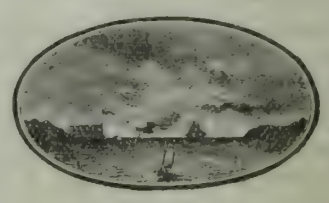
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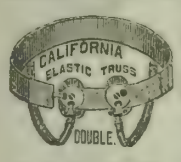
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Having New and Improved Machinery for making all kinds of Meals for family use, I am prepared to supply the trade with the best in the market.
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☞A. O. U. W. emblems.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.—According to the *Railway News* the Hudson River tunnel is advancing satisfactorily toward the New York shore at the rate of five ft. a day. Two hundred men are employed digging out the dirt and putting in the iron and brick work. The tunnel is finished as they go along, and the work is much safer than under the old plan, which resulted so disastrously. A small tunnel, about six ft. in diameter, is run ahead of the larger tunnel, which follows and incloses it; warning is thus given of the nature of the soil. The work is now in the south tunnel, which is now completed 290 ft. from the shaft, and will soon be out as far as the north tunnel, which has been cleaned out, but not extended, since the accident. Both tunnels will then be carried along together. A caisson is in course of construction for beginning the work on the New York side.

LEGHORN HATS are whitened (otherwise than with the fumes of sulphur) as follows: Immerse in a strong aqueous solution of sulphite of soda or bleaching powder (chloride of lime), and then in dilute sulphuric acid (acid 1, water 5). The bleaching powder treatment requires much subsequent washing, or the use of an antichlore dip, hyposulphite of soda dissolved in 20 parts of water.

EARL BEACONSFIELD is seriously ill.

SMOKER'S CATARRH.—Habitual smokers are notoriously liable to colds in the head, and bronchitis and other congestive affections of the air-passages. On this subject Dr. J. F. Rumbold says: "The congestion occasioned by the action of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the superior portion of the respiratory tract resembles, in many respects, the congestion resulting from the effects of a cold, and, like the effects of a cold, some of its effects are transitory and some are permanent. The local effect of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and ears is as predisposing to catarrhal diseases as inefficient and insufficient clothing in the case of females. The local effect of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the superior portion of the respiratory tract causes a more permanent relaxation and congestion than any known agent. As tobacco depresses the system while it is producing its pleasurable sensation, and as it prepares the mucous membrane—by causing a more permanent relaxation and congestion than any known agent—to take on catarrhal inflammation from even slight exposure to cold, it should require no farther evidence to show that its use ought to be discontinued by every catarrhal patient.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE Plumas *National* says: There is about five ft. of hard snow in the high mountains, insuring the miners a good long water season.

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THE
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON,
All Policies in this Company are Governed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law.
The only Company on this Coast Governed by this Law.
This Company was incorporated A. D., 1835, and has accumulated Assets of
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THIS COMPANY HAS PAID OVER
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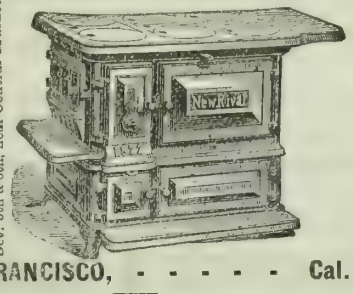
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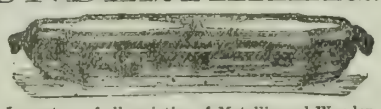
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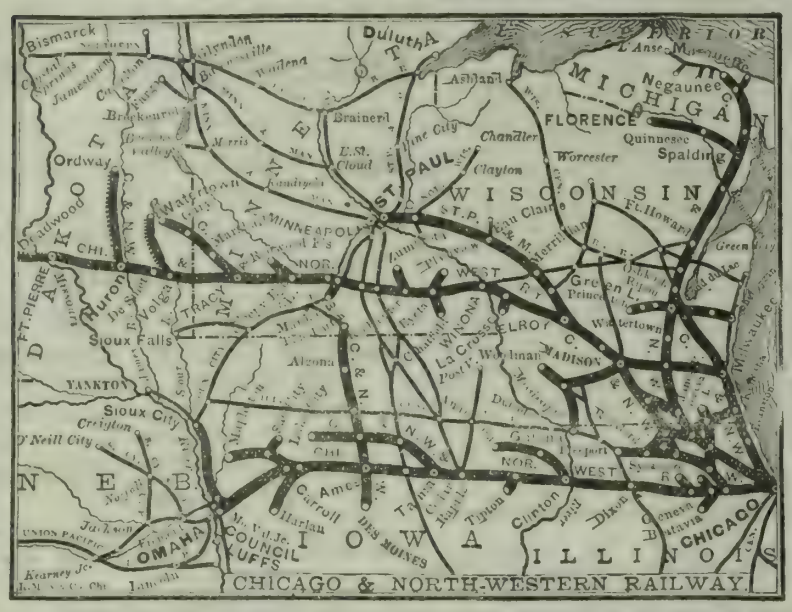
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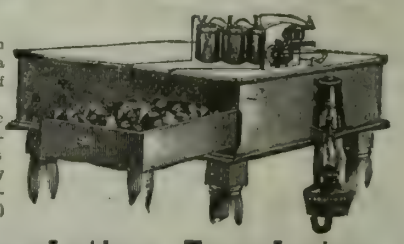
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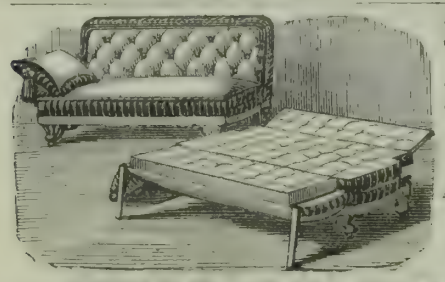
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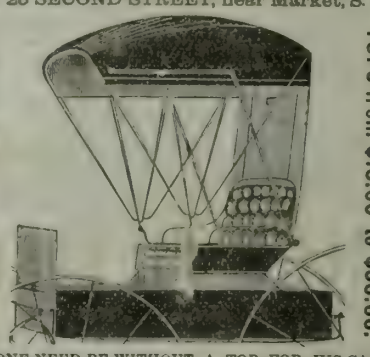
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VOL. 5.—NO. 9. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MAY 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.

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The camping season in this State is at hand. Throughout the length and breadth of California parties are preparing for their annual pilgrimages into the canyons and valleys, away from the haunts of man. They seek to find here that rest and recreation which cannot be attained in the busy marts of trade. Away from the mad rush which attends all business in this State, from the constant toil and pressing demands of their callings, many of our people find in their communion with nature a renewal of their strength, a reinvigoration both of body and mind.

California offers special advantages for camp life. The rains will have generally ceased about the 1st of May, and for the six months thereafter everything has become so dry that no danger need ensue from sleeping out in the open air. Besides one has a variety of climates to choose from. Those who like a temperature rugged and bracing will find it along the coast. By going a distance in the interior, the ocean winds are shorn of their moisture, the middle of the day being very warm, but the mornings and evenings are truly delightful. But it is higher up in the mountains that we find the best climate. Here the atmosphere is pure and just suited to please the strong and bring comfort to invalids.

To one who has traveled over this State and noted the topography of the country, it is evident that truly is California a camper's paradise. The roads are generally well graded and easy of access. We will take first as an illustration the two largest valleys of the State—the Sacramento and San Joaquin. They are so easy in grade that one can travel 500 or 600 miles in one direction over roads as level as the floor. Contiguous to them are a number of smaller valleys that afford many a delightful spot to pitch a camper's tent. The soil is dotted with great park-like groves of live and white oaks and sycamores, with beautiful wild flowers growing profusely upon hillside and plain. Striking some of these valleys at their mouth, and ascending to their sources in the mountains, we come to rippling streams of water, shown in the engraving, flowing through tangled masses of trees and shrubs. They afford a good retreat to those who seek to place as good a distance as possible between them and the outside world; and when they return again to mingle with the people it will be with quickened blood and vigorous impulse.

Those who delight to pass their time with rod and gun will find that camp life will afford them the full measure of their wants in this respect. The mountain streams are alive with the speckeled beauties that nip so charingly at the treacherous bait. Hares of wonderful swiftness of foot and delicious eating abound on every side. Then the gentle dove furnishes a dish fit for a king. If you wish to try your gun on larger game, the coyote, beaver, wild cat, lynx, California lion and silver-gray fox will test the shooting abilities to the utmost. But it is the quail and deer that whets the appetite of the camper. He would consider his expedition barren in its results if he did not add these trophies of the chase to the walls of his tent. If he should desire to have a bear skin, let him ascend higher up in the mountains, and bruin will give him a tussle.

There are some rules which experience has shown it would be well for those who contemplate a camping expedition would be wise in following. In making up the party only those of congenial tastes should be admitted to it. One bore or one selfish person will destroy all the enjoyment. Let one of the company be selected as leader, and his orders should be obeyed implicitly. Take nothing with you but what is absolutely necessary. You are going away for rest and pleasure, and the movements should be as free as possible. A person need have little fear of reptiles, as they are found only in the roughest spots and are rarely dangerous if let alone. Do not let the restrictions of fashion hinder your seeking enjoyment, but do anything rational according to your own judgment. By entering into the spirit of the occasion you will come back a new person both in body and mind.



CAMPING OUT—A PICTURE OF OUTDOOR CALIFORNIA LIFE.

Electioneering.

It is with pain we have noticed in some instances that candidates for office in our subordinate Lodges have indulged in the reprehensible practice of soliciting votes and support for themselves. Such cases are rare, but should *never* be tolerated. There should be at least one organization on the face of the earth in which the office will seek the man, and not the man the office, and if this be not so in the A. O. U. W., the fault shall not lie at our door. We have seen by sad experience, otherwheres, that in far too many cases, he who ardently seeks office, seeks for that reason above all others which should debar him from it, and if not for that, yet because of some other motive that should not be encouraged. The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kentucky did itself much honor by ruling one as illigible who solicited votes for himself. Cannot our Grand Lodge some time rise to a like noble position.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—A brother prominent in our Order suggests, that to make our examinations more thorough, the committee should, after investigating the candidate, meet and confer together before making their report. Our columns are always open for the discussion of anything appertaining to or for the good of our Order.

ON FILE.—We are compelled to leave over some very interesting articles for want of space.

Home Miscellany.

Whittier's New Poem.

[The Prelude to "The King's Missive and Other Poems."]

"I spread a scanty board too late;
The old-time guests for whom I wait
Come few and slow, methinks, to-day.
Ah! who could hear my messages
Across the dim unsounded seas,
On which so many have sailed away!

"Come, then, old friends, who linger yet,
And let us meet, as we have met,
Once more beneath this low sunshine;
And grateful for the good we've known,
The riddles solved, the ills outgrown,
Shake hands upon the border line.

"The favor, asked too oft before,
From your indulgent ears, once more
I crave, and, if belated lays
To slower, feebler, measures move,
The silent sympathy of love
To me is dearer now than praise.

"And ye, O younger friends, for whom
My hearth and heart keep open room,
Come smiling through the shadows long,
Be with me while the sun goes down,
And with your cheerful voices drown,
The minor of my even-song.

"For equal through the day and night,
The wise Eternal oversight
And love and power and righteous will
Remain; the law of destiny
The best of each and all must be,
And life its promise shall fulfill."

Kit.

It was a gala day on the avenue. All the fast horses in town were out showing their paces; and the merry sleigh-riders shouted with mirth and enjoyment as they raced neck-and-neck, five teams deep, and when they came to a deadlock it was still more fun. At one juncture, however, there were shouts that did not sound mirthful, a wild plunge among the thoroughbreds, and some policemen ran out from the sidewalk and talked in authoritative tones, but the crowd was so dense no one could see what was going on among the noisy drivers and their plunging horses.

"It's only a couple of boys," said the beautiful Felicia Hautton, settling back among the luxurious white robes; "two of those horrid newsboys. They ought not to be allowed on the avenue at all. They're always getting under foot and frightening the horses—such good time as we were making too—how disagreeable."

"Anybody killed?" asked one fine gentleman of another as they passed.

"Naw, two boys mixed up, that's all; one started to cross the street and fell, and tether got run over trying to save him, stweet Awabs, you knaw, can spware a few—ta, ta."

"Got under the feet of a highflyer and spoiled his time," said another in a disgusted tone.

Then the avenue was cleared and the tide of enjoyment went on, and no more Arabs were so foolish as to sacrifice themselves by obstructing the triumphs of the fashionable throng.

At sundown of that same day two poorly dressed boys applied for admission at the doors of Harper's hospital, and inquired for one of their number, who had been brought thither that same afternoon. They were permitted to see him for a few moments, and on tiptoe they entered the long, clean ward and sought out the narrow bed on which he lay. When they had awkwardly greeted him, they sat down upon the edge of the cot, and were much embarrassed with the strangeness of the scene, and painfully conscious of their own hands and feet; they were also rather shocked at their comrade's clean face; it looked so unnaturally white, with a dab of red on either cheek. Their eyes roved stealthily about over the other sick beds and their occupants.

"Say, old feller," began the biggest of the two boys, addressing his sick comrade, "ain't you puttin' on a heap of stile?"

"Where's Kit?" asked the sick boy, fretfully; "why ain't he a-long of you?"

The two visitors looked at each other, and their faces grew downcast and troubled; they dug the toes of their boots into the clean floor at the bedside and shuffled uneasily, while both coughed violently in concert; then the big boy blurted out:

"Kit went on an errant, and he told me to tell you he would be up tomorrer sure. He sez, sez he, tell Jim it's all rite."

"You ain't gassin, be you? Kit didn't git hurt nor nothin'?"

"He couldn't go errants ef he waz hurt, could he?" asked the other doggedly; "an' here," improvising a lie for the occasion, "he sent yer this."

The sick and injured boy smiled as he took the big orange in his feverish hands and turned it over.

"I knew Kit wasn't the boy to forgit me—here, you fels, take a bite; it's many an orange and stick of candy and bit of pie we've divided atween us afore this. Poor little Kit! He knowed as how I liked 'em. Here, you take a squeeze," as he handed it back.

But the boys wouldn't touch it, and the sick patient put it under his pillow. Then he said, in a strange, quavering voice:

"I want you fels to look after Kit, and don't you forget it; when I gets well I'll pay back every cent; but it'll be a long time, for I'm all mashed in. He's a little fel and needs lookin' arter. Now, boys, don't go back on me, will you?"

"You needn't worry about Kit," said the spokesman of the two, looking away and digging violently at the floor. "He's all rite."

"Lord, I am tired," said the sick boy. "If it wasn't for Kit I'd as leve died as get well; but I promised mother as how I'd allus take care of the little chap, and I've done it; and he wasn't cut up nor bruised nor nuthin' when they pulled him out'n from under the hoss's hoofs?"

"Wasn't cut up nor bruised nor nuthin'," echoed the visitor with his back to the bed.

"Good! Jest you look arter him till I get outer this and I'll work my fingers off for ye. Lord, how tired I am."

He drifted away to sleep and the two boys left without waking him, but before they went one of them slipped a little leather bag of marbles in his hand and the other put a few pennies wrapped in a dirty piece of newspaper close by, where he would see them on waking.

"He'll think Kit sent 'em," said one, as they softly retreated; "they were in Kit's pocket when the policeman found him—to think he doesn't know."

That night when the hospital doctor went his rounds he found the new boy wide awake, but very still. To the familiar eye of the physician his symptoms were clearly defined.

"Well, my boy," he said, kindly, "what can I do for you?"

The boy's face lightened up. "I want to see Kit—send for Kit."

"Yes, yes," answered the doctor, hastily; "but you must wait until morning."

"I don't—think—I—can—sir. I guess I'm—booked—for—t'other—place. It would be all right—ef it wasn't for Kit. But I promised mother I'd take care of him, and what'll he do without me? I can't leave Kit!"

The death dew was on his forehead. He beat his hands helplessly on the white spread, while his pale lips continued to murmur, "I can't leave Kit!"

The physician sat down by him. It is against the rules of a hospital to hold much converse with the dying, or even to notify those who are in extremes of the approach of death; but this was a child—the doctor assumed the responsibility.

"My boy, if you knew that you could not get well, would you feel very sorry?"

"Not for myself; only for Kit."

"But if I told you that Kit was well taken care of; that a rich and kind father had sent for him, and given him a beautiful home—"

"Now you're gassin'," said the dying boy with his old fervor. "Dad ain't that sort; besides, he broke mother's heart, and Kit wouldn't speak to him ef he cum back."

"No earthly father, dear boy, but a heavenly one; the priest has told you of him, and the home he gives his children. He it is who has sent for Kit."

The sick boy made up his parched lips to whistle. "W-h-e-w," he said, brokenly, "Kit's dead—killed arter all, when I tried so hard to save him!"

"He was dead when they took him up," said the doctor, "and not a bruise, nor a broken limb—the shock killed him, and he is safe now with his Master—don't you believe that?"

But the boy did not heed him; his lips moved faintly, and the doctor, bending down, heard him say again, "Kit's dead!" Then there was a long silence, and before he left the doctor turned the white sheet over the tranquil face, and Kit and his brother were together again.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Friendship has its duties. You owe your friend sympathy in his sorrows and in his joys. You owe him confidence and the information about yourself which confidence implies. Yet that information is to be given with a certain reserve, so that you do not seem to force your affairs upon him, or to make him responsible for you. Of crises in which he could not aid you, or would be pained by his inability, it is often wise to say nothing. There is a fine subtle instinct which guides in such matters. However near your friend brings you to him, you are to respect his individuality. Information that is purely personal you must wait for. If he does not volunteer it, be satisfied that he has his reasons. Do not seek—above all, do not claim—it as a right of your friendship. Be generous, not exacting.

The President's Mother.—The happiest person in the country on the 4th of March, 1881, undoubtedly was the venerable mother of James A. Garfield; and she had the highest right to be. Left a widow with her small children, who, with herself, were quite dependent upon her own exertions for support, she kept her little flock together, and demonstrated, as have many other women also, "what a woman can do." And now her boy is President of the United States of America. All honor to the good mother! Remarkable men almost never have remarkable sons, but a boy that amounts to something "uncommon" almost invariably has been blessed with a superior mother. So far as the human race goes, the mother is the prime factor in excellence.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Estimate actions not by their overt results merely, but by the real though latent power that is implied in them, and the most brilliant deeds of outward heroism will sometimes fall far short of those quiet victories over self to which the Omniscient eye alone is witness.

What this country needs is an invention to convince flies that a bald head is not a skating-rink.

An Entertaining Game.

"Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation
That is known as the children's hour."

Have any of the readers of the *Californian* ever been importuned, day after day, by certain small but urgently solicitous members of the family for "stories?" And have these "grown-up" people ever been at a loss to satisfy their little petitioners?

The gray-haired poet of Cambridge knew how to satisfy his "blue-eyed banditti;" and everybody remembers the beautiful eulogy one great story teller of England paid to another when he said, "Lucky is he who has such a charming gift of nature as this, which brings all the children in the world trooping to him and being fond of him."

Unfortunately, but few of us possess, even in a very small degree, the marvelous gift of Mr. Dickens; and yet I doubt if the person lives who cannot secure the ready attention and devotion of children. I am not speaking now of prodigies or precocious geniuses, but of ordinary boys and girls just waking up to think about this wonderful world they have come into, and about which their chief sentiment is an insatiable curiosity. In many homes, when evening comes, and dinner has been served, and the little children gathered around the fire-place for their hour before bed-time, how often the question arises, "What shall we do to amuse them?" Into a ready limbo have gone the school-books "till to-morrow," toys delight not, the noisy games of out-door life are tabooed in the drawing-room and library, and if Papa sits down to enjoy his fragrant cigar and the evening paper, and Mamma occupies herself with the latest magazine or a bit of Kensington embroidery, what is to become of the restless little boys and girls to whom this pleasant post-prandial hour by right belongs?

No one can spend an hour in the society of a moderately intelligent child without remarking how extraordinary a peculiarity of his mind is a craving after information. I have two small nephews who have just completed their first decade, and have arrived at that interesting age of inquiry when it seems as if their ravenous youthful maws would never be supplied with aliment in the shape of tales and stories which delight the heart of boyhood. This love of the marvelous and exciting is like a child's craving for sweetmeats, and it is a taste which cannot be ignored.

I have been experimenting latterly in the art of entertaining children, and my simple efforts have been crowned with so much success as to make it seem almost selfish to keep to myself such an easy, efficacious remedy for the *ennui* of children.

I cannot claim for this amusement any novelty of design. The game—if one may call it such—in different ways is already played on many a winter's evening. There are few limitations to its scope or opportunities. Our *modus operandi* is this: The children and I (and any of the others who may be enticed into our group) gather around the library table, our only implement of warfare being a box of alphabet letters, with which is commonly played the game called "Logomachy."

Each player draws at random a letter, and, thinking of a character conspicuous either in history, art or literature, *whose name begins with that letter*, selects from another box enough letters to spell the name thus chosen, and, having arranged the word upon the table, his right-hand neighbor is called upon to describe briefly the character selected.

For example: Last evening we agreed to limit ourselves to the names of poets and authors, and the first letter drawn was "H." *Homer* was the result of a few moment's thought upon the part of one of the small boys, and it fell to my lot, sitting next to him, to tell, in the old "once-upon-a-time" fashion, about the Greek poet's life, and incidentally to introduce some of the pretty stories about Hector and his dazzling helmet, the frightened Andromache and the fair Helen, until the time was up and it was my turn to draw a letter.

By chance, I selected the first letter of the alphabet, and I gave my right-hand neighbor an easy subject to talk about, by placing *Andersen* upon the board. What boy or girl does not know all about dear old Hans Christian, and the stories of the Vikings, the Beetle, the Goblin, and the Huckster.

The dictionary of authors had to supply the dates, but we had a dainty bit of biography from a boy's standpoint, which was not to the disadvantage of the Danish lover of children. The letter "I" was chosen next, and soon *Irving* graced the table, while picturesque views of "Sunnyside" and the Hudson, and the charming story of Rip Van Winkle delighted the children.

Before the hour had passed we had a goodly number of names before us of the great writers of different countries and ages. It seemed almost anachronistic to see Homer and Browning jostling each other, and to let the funny music of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" follow so closely upon the wail of Helen of Troy. It was quite a leap in time from *Una and the Red Cross Knight* to *Little Nell* and *Oliver Twist*, but it was not difficult to make the children discriminate between the early and the later English authors. Thus we supplemented the outlines of our authors' lives with bits of their permanent works, names of their fictitious characters, and bright little fragments from their poems or stories as they came to our memories.

One evening we confined ourselves to Shaksperian characters, and every name on the table represented some one of the great dramatist's characters. Imagine what a charming evening we had with the love making of Bassanio and Portia in the picturesque villa at Belmont, with avaricious old Shylock all ready with his glittering scales and sharpened knife to weigh the pound of flesh. How pleasantly we escaped from the tears and entreaties of poor little Prince Arthur to laughter over the irresistibly fat and funny old Falstaff, the mock play and the seven men in buckram. Gouty old Capulet and witty Mercutio, the brave and gallant Hotspur, and the melancholy Prince of Denmark were not more interesting to the children than poor old King Lear, bareheaded in the howling storm, or the remorseful Lady of Inverness with her little blood-stained hand.

So we have taken up historical characters, and names of cities, mythological personages, and names of artists and inventors, until we may hope these children are now fairly afloat upon the enchanted ocean of literature which henceforth to them may never have a boundary.

In this and similar pleasant ways the bright fancies of the nursery may be turned into a love for all that is best and purest in art and literature, and these childish impressions of scenes and characters gained in hours of amusement may outlast many pursued in the study and strife of later life.—*Katherine Conger in the Californian.*

How much or how little the institution of marriage may mean! Looked at simply in its visible form, it is only a ceremony uniting two persons in legal and moral bonds, who afterwards form one family, instead of parts of two. But what are its invisible truths, its higher realities, its poetry? Does it not suggest holy affection, pure delight, rich possibilities of mutual aid, improvement and sympathy? Does it not hint at family life, with its responsibilities and duties, its self-sacrifice, its trials, its rewards, the inspiration it gives to energy, the sweets it confers on labor, the consolations it has in store for sickness or sorrow, the honor it bestows on old age? What though these may never be wholly realized? They are no less the great truths of marriage, to which some may be forever blind, and some may convert from beautiful conceptions to happy realities.

Mrs. Hayes' Portrait.—The opening words of President Garfield in accepting for the White House the portrait of Mrs. Hayes were not telegraphed, but are reported in the Washington papers as follows: "The very appropriate gift to the Executive mansion which you have brought—the portrait of its late mistress—I gladly accept. It shall take its place beside the portraits of the other noble women who have graced this house. Nothing I can say will be equal to my high appreciation of the character of the lady whose picture is now added to the treasures of this place. She is the noble friend of all good people. Her portrait will take, and I hope will always hold, an honored place in this house."

A Philanthrophist.—Speaking of her past, Mrs. Thompson, the philanthrophist says: "I was a poor girl myself, born and raised in Vermont. I had a sensible mother, thank God! who taught me, in fact, rang into my ears day and night almost, that 'handsome is that handsome does,' and I have tried never to forget it. It was my good fortune to meet Mr. Thompson, and we were married. It is now some 12 years since his death, and I have always felt that I could in no way so well show my reverence for his character and name as by using the means he so generously intrusted to me to alleviate the sufferings of humanity."

Music in Disease.—Dr. Oscar Jennings, a physician of standing in Paris, writes to the London *Lancet*, that in the treatment of mental disease he has constantly used music, which calms and soothes the mind, and declares it to be too precious an agent to be neglected. This is both scriptural and poetical indorsement. Saul of Tarsus was cheered by music, and the poet recognizes it as the soother of the savage breast, while Shakespeare denounces "he who has no music in his soul is fit for stratagem and spoils."

Cultivate cheerfulness, if only for personal profit. You will do and bear every duty and burden better by being cheerful. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and recommendation in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed, for your steady cheerfulness. The bad and vicious may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind and a pure good heart.

A healthy body is good; but a soul in right health—it is the thing, says Carlyle, beyond all others to be prayed for, the blessedest thing this earth receives of heaven. Without artificial medicament of philosophy, or tight-lacing of creeds—always very questionable—the healthy soul discerns what is good and retains it; discerns what is bad, and spontaneously casts it off.

Not only does all life have its poetry, but in that very poetry may be found the best, the fullest and the sweetest parts of life. He will discover it who is himself true and brave, faithful and patient, earnest and loving; and of such a one it may be truly said, "His life is a poem."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

In cow and calf;
In whole and half;
In feel and hear;
In sage and seer;
In happy days;
In parts and plays;
In false and mean;
In thrifty bean;
In brook and lake;
In noisy wake;
These letters a boy bring to mind;
'Tis on Columbia's Coast, I find.

MELANCTHON.

Concealed Fishes.

1. Isaac Hubbard is a farmer.
2. My uncle Jasper chides me severely.
3. Many joys terminate in sorrow.
4. Has Almond been a good boy?
5. You must urge only the good.

CEPHA.

Letter Changes.

1. Change the initial of a newly married lady and obtain hauteur.
2. Change the central of pertaining to the feet and obtain criminal.
3. Change the final of a combustion and obtain solid; again, and obtain evergreens
4. Change both the initial and final of a spire and obtain a spur.

JENNIE.

Word-Square.

1. A city.
2. A person easily led.
3. A Hebrew measure.
4. Not far removed.

DICK N. S.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a flower and leave a raised floor.
2. Curtail frequently and leave a preposition.
3. Curtail to survey and leave to contend.
4. Curtail a beverage and leave to gain
5. Curtail a kind of cloth and leave a rule.

O. G.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Duke of Wellington.

BURIED ANIMALS.—1. Deer. 2. Rabbit. 3. Camel. 4. Dog. 5. Bear.

PROBLEM.—Jones, $121; Brown, $36.

REVERSALS.—1. Lee, eel. 2. Time, emit. 3. Par, rap.

FRACTION PUZZLE.—Apricot.

Topsy's Prisoner.

Carl's grandpapa lived in the country, in a one-story white house almost hidden by tall elm trees. Out in the yard in front of the house was one very tall tree, and the roots grew in curious forms so as to make a great arm chair. Carl and his mamma, when they went to grandpapa's for their long visit in the summer, used to sit out in the elm chair and watch the birds and squirrels as they flitted and scrambled, and sung and chattered, among the leafy branches over their heads. One squirrel seemed quite tame and would come down close to their heads and chirp and twitter and act as if he wanted to talk.

Sometimes Bose, the dog, would sit on the ground under the tree and watch him for hours, and as the squirrel would come down almost within reach and then run up again, the poor old dog would get so excited he would hop around and bark and be almost crazy. Grandpa had a cat, too, as well as a dog. Her name was Topsy. She was a great fat black pussy with a few white spots on her. One day as Carl and his mamma sat in the porch they saw Topsy coming with something in her mouth. Mamma said "Keep still Carl, and let us see what Topsy has."

So Carl sat quite still and they both watched Topsy. When she came up they saw it was the tame squirrel, and Carl wanted mamma to get him away from pussy and let him go again. But mamma was afraid if she tried to get him puss would run off and eat him up. So she told Carl they would wait a little and see what would be done.

Puss saw mamma and Carl, and wanted to show off what a smart cat she was, so she laid the squirrel down on the grass and walked away as if she did not care what became of him. He lay very still for a moment, and then began to creep slowly and softly toward the big elm tree. Topsy saw him moving and turned round slowly and went back to him, picked him up in her mouth, tossed him up in the air, cuffed him a little with her paw, and laid him down again, and again walked off looking very careless. This time the squirrel crept softly, softly, a little nearer to the big elm tree, and again Topsy came back to him and played with him and cuffed him and laid him down again. By this time the squirrel had crept so near to the tree that his little heart gave one great bound, and he jumped to his feet, and before Topsy had time to get half way back to him, he had scampered to the elm chair and from there right up the tree, away up, up, among the topmost branches, and chippered away, glad enough at having escaped from the horrible cat. Topsy ran to the foot of the tree, and gave one jump up against the side of it, but she was too fat to get up any further, and looking rather silly, she slowly walked off toward the kitchen door, while Carl clapped his hands for joy at the escape of his favorite squirrel.—*New York Tribune, Jr.*

LITTLE Lottie to her friend: "I have so many cares. Yesterday a little baby sister arrived, and papa is on a journey. It was but a piece of luck that mamma was at home to take care of it."

Humorous.

Chips.

THERE is one farm in California that is half the size of Rhode Island. But it can't raise baked clams.

OLD lady to modest curate: "Lor, sir, I do like to hear you preach extrumpery. Your language is that won'erful fluid!"

ALL the signers of the Declaration of Independence signed their names with quill pens except one—he signed his Witherspoon.

AFTER supper at a ball—He: "Without joking, Elsie, I do adore you. When I look at you there is such a commotion in my breast!" She: "And mine too, Henri; it must be the lobster salad."

AN impatient boy, while waiting for the grist at the mill, said to the miller, "I could eat the meal as fast as your mill grinds it." "How long could you do so?" asked the miller. "'Till I starved to death," retorted the boy.

"IS IT law you're talking about? Look, now, when I was a saudger I shot 20 men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinshun; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murder. There's law for yez."

"DO you want to kill the child?" exclaimed a gentleman as he saw a boy tip the baby out of its carriage on the walk. "No, not quite," replied the boy; "but if I can get him to bawl loud enough, mother will take care of him while I go and wade in the ditch with Johnny Becare."

A GALVESTON darkey rushed into a doctor's office, and breathlessly exclaimed: "Come on, doctor, right off. Dar is somebody in my house who is in an awful fix—laid up in bed agronin' and agronin'." "Who is it?" "It's me. You see, boss, I didn't hab nobody to send, so I come myself."

A VERMONT man in a sleeping car was accosted by his neighbor opposite, who was also putting on his shoes, with the inquiry, "My friend, are you a rich man?" The Vermonter looked astonished, but answered the pleasant-faced, tired-looking gentleman with a "Yes, I'm tolerably rich." A pause occurred, and then came another question—"How rich are you?" He answered, "About $700,000 or $800,000. Why?" "Well," said the old man, "if I were as rich as you say you are, and snored as loud as I know you do, I would hire a whole sleeping car every time I traveled."

Household Hints.

ORANGE PIE OR PUDDING.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar beaten to a cream, one glass of brandy, wine, or rosewater, ten eggs beaten to a high froth; have two oranges and boil the rind until it is tender; change the water two or three times while it is boiling, then beat it in a mortar and squeeze the juice in, together with the rind of one lemon grated and the juice of the same; mix all well together with the other ingredients, and bake in a puff paste without an upper crust; half this quantity is sufficient for two ordinary sized pies.

PEACH MERINGUE.—Drain off the syrup from a can of peaches, and put them into a pudding dish. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, lay it over the peaches, and brown in the oven. Make a soft custard with the yolks of the eggs, a quart of milk and one small teacup of sugar. Flavor, and when cold, serve as a sauce for the peaches. Or the custard may, when cold, be poured over the peaches, the frosting upon that, and the whole set in the oven to brown.

BAKED HAM.—Make a thick paste of flour (not boiled) and cover the ham with it, bone and all; put in a pan on a spider or two muffin rings, or anything that will keep it an inch from the bottom, and bake in a hot oven. If a small ham, 15 minutes for each pound; if large, 20 minutes. The oven should not be hot when put in. The paste forms a hard crust around the ham and the skin comes off with it.

A NICE RICE PUDDING.—Boil a cup of rice in a quart of milk until it is nearly done; sweeten it and add a little salt. When cool stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs, flavor to taste, and bake slowly about half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add three heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Spread the frosting on top, and set it for a moment in the oven to brown.

PEA SOUP WITH CELERY.—Boil split peas till they are in a thorough mash; melt a little finely chopped suet well in a pan, and frizzle in it a finely chopped onion; mix this with the peas, add more warm water to make soup, pepper, salt and powdered sage, and let it simmer well for 20 minutes.

COCOANUT CAKE.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, the same of sweet milk, the same of corn starch, one of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and three tablespoonfuls of dessicated cocoanut.

RYE AND POTATO BREAD.—A French recipe: Five pounds of rye or wheaten flour, and the same weight of potatoes boiled, and well kneaded, with leaven, etc., is now largely used to make loaves.

Health Column.

What Air Shall We Breathe at Night?

Many years ago Florence Nightingale assaulted the popular superstition against breathing night air with the unanswerable question, "What other air can you breathe at night?" Dr. Oswald in a late number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, enters upon the assault against this superstition, which survives every attack, upon no other ascertainable ground than that the less reason there is for a superstition the harder it is to kill it.

"Before we can hope," he says, "to get rid of the consumption with any chance of success, we have to get rid of the *night air superstition*. It is probably the most prolific single cause of impaired health, even among the civilized nations of our enlightened age, though its absurdity rivals the grossest delusions of the witchcraft era. The subjection of holy reason to hearsays could hardly go further.

"'Beware of the night-wind; be sure and close your windows after dark!' In other words, beware of God's free air; be sure and infect your lungs with the stagnant, azotized and offensive atmosphere of your bed-room. In other words, beware of the rock spring; stick to sewerage. Is night-air injurious? Is there a single tenable pretext for such an idea? Since the day of creation that air has been breathed with impunity by millions of different animals—tender, delicate creatures, some of them—fawns, lambs and young birds. The moist night air of the tropical forests is breathed with impunity by our next relatives, the anthropoid apes—the same apes that soon perish with consumption in the close though generally well-warmed atmosphere of our northern menageries. Thousands of soldiers, hunters and lumbermen sleep every night in tents and open sheds without the least injurious consequences, men in the last stage of consumption have recovered by adopting a semi-savage mode of life, and camping out doors in all but the stormiest nights. Is it the draught you fear, or the contrast of temperature? Blacksmiths and railroad conductors seem to thrive under such influences. Draught? Have you never seen boys skating in the teeth of a snow storm at the rate of fifteen miles an hour? 'They counteract the effect of the cold air by vigorous exercise.' Is there no other way of keeping warm? Does the north wind damage the fine lady sitting motionless in her sleigh, or the pilot and helmsman of a storm tossed vessel? It cannot be the *inclemency* of the open air, for, even in sweltering summer nights, the sweet south wind, blessed by all creatures that draw the breath of life, brings no relief to the victim of aerophobia. There is no doubt that families who have freed themselves from the curse of that superstition can live out and out healthier in the heart of a great city than its slaves on the airiest highland of the southern Apennines."

Is there not, the reader perhaps asks, danger in the malarious air of the Roman campagna or the Charleston meadows? Yes! There are regions where the air is poisonous. But the only way to escape the poison is not to live in such a region. You might as well allow sewer gas in your bath-room and expect to escape the poison by keeping the chamber door closed, as to live in a malarious swamp and escape the malaria by trying to live in an air-tight house. Any fresh air is better than any stale air.—*Ex.*

HONEY can be used in lieu of sugar for almost all kinds of domestic use. It has no superior in the canning and preserving of fruits, making strawberry shortcake, etc. Many persons claim that honey disagrees with them—makes them sick. This is a mistaken idea, and is owing to those persons having eaten honey mixed with the poison of the bee, bee bread, larvæ, bees, etc., as the old-fashioned strained honey used to be. But the honey of to-day, such as is produced by intelligent bee-keepers, and bearing their own label, is pure nectar, free from all deleterious substances, and is by far the purest and most healthful sweet known. As an article for the table, both tasteful and ornamental, what can be superior to comb honey? This is now procured mostly in small frames, and is removed from the hives as soon as it is sealed, thus preserving its delicate whiteness. But for use in the cuisine, extracted honey is superior, as it is free from wax, being thrown from the comb by centrifugal force.—*Food and Health.*

PETROLEUM IN BRONCHITIS.—In a communication to the *Gazette des Hospieaux*, Dr. Moube gives his experience of petroleum capsules in simple and chronic bronchitis. This balsamic had been brought before the Therapeutical society by Dr. Blache, a year ago, at the suggestion of a Paris chemist, who named it Gabian oil, in order to prevent public prejudice. Each capsule contains twenty-five centigrams of pure petroleum, the ordinary oil not being used, as it has to be distilled in contact with sulphuric acid to render it fit for lighting purposes. It is stated that at the Hospital Beaujon, where these capsules have been freely ordered for chronic bronchitis, a rapid diminution of the secretion and of fits of coughing has been observed; and in tuberculosis, also, the medicine has given encouraging results.

THE symptoms of diphtheria in a catarrhal form are a slight fever, accompanied by dryness in the throat, with slight pain in swallowing; glands of throat swollen; mucous membrane red; small grayish-white or whitish-yellow spots; frequent nausea and vomiting.

Worth Knowing.

JUTE FOR BRUSSELS CARPETING.—A patent has been taken out in France by M. L'Heureux, which rests upon the jute in the manufacture of so-called Wilton or Brussels carpeting, which hitherto has been made from wool. The application of jute for this purpose is facilitated by the preparation of a portion of jute yarn into what is called the "Camel," and by the varying proportions of the number of the yarn made use of for the web and the main warp. The jute yarn is fermented for about 10 or 12 hours in a solution formed of 50 quarts of water and one lb. of alum, these proportions to be used for working about 90 lb. weight of thread. After the jute has thus been cleared of the oil it may have gathered during its progress through the various processes of the spinning mill, that is to say, after it has been disinfected, it is dyed if required in the ordinary way; the jute is then sized with the following preparation, one lb. of starch dissolved in 90 quarts of water; the same weight of jute is submitted to the weight of sizing above-named. The warp is prepared and dried in the customary manner. The weaving is carried out on looms, such as are used in weaving velvet, and therefore it does not require special observations. Carpets made in this way can be produced at a reasonable price. —*Fils et Tissus.*

CLEANING IVORY AND MARBLE.—The *English Mechanic* gives the following recipes: Polished marble or alabaster, when soiled, may be cleaned with a weak lye of potash and soft soap. Muriatic acid is the best thing for removing iron stains; it should be applied with a rag, but if used too freely or too strong, will make the surface rough. The following is the best recipe for removing ordinary stains from ivory or marble: Dust-lime is mixed with the strongest soap-lye pretty thick, and instantly, with a painter's brush, laid on the whole of the marble. In two months' time wash it off perfectly clean, then have ready a fine, thick lather of soap (soft) boiled in soft water; dip a brush in it, and scour the marble, not with powder, as in common cleaning. This will, by very good rubbing, give a beautiful polish. Clear off the soap and finish with a smooth hard brush till the end be effected.

PORCELAIN STOVES.—Russian immigrants have domesticated in Minnesota the brick-lined porcelain stove which everyone who has been in Germany associates with his residence there, and remembers kindly for the even and healthful heat which it diffuses, if not for its cheerful aspect. Since these stoves are air-tight, and hence economize fuel, their introduction in regions where coal and wood are scarce is a matter of importance. It has been found that prairie hay serves to produce a comfortable heat when burned in these stoves, and machinery for compressing it has been put on the market. No doubt the patriotic American who has been taught to crave the quick, fierce heat of sheet iron, will laugh at an apparatus which requires an hour to do its work, but half a loaf is better than no bread and an hour's delay is better than to freeze to death.

POISONED BY A PENCIL.—Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Vasselboro, Me., has been in the habit of carrying a copying pencil in his coat-pocket. One day Mr. Clarke went to Augusta, and while in the city he purchased some troches for a cold, which he put loose in the pocket where they were constantly coming in contact with the lead. While returning to Vasselboro on the cars, he felt a tickling in his throat, and to allay the irritation partook of several troches. His tongue at once began to swell and turn black, and by the time he arrived at home he was deadly sick. A physician was summoned, who promptly administered antidotes for the poison. It is said that a piece of the lead of one of these pencils, half the size of a pea, will cause the death of a robust man.

SAW DUST FOR CAR WHEELS.—The *Lumberman* says: We have been shown a model of a car wheel consisting of an iron rim of seven inches outward diameter one-half inch thick, fitted with a well-proportioned hub, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine saw dust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that resting the iron beams upon bearings, a pressure equal to 23 tons applied to the hub failed to develop any signs of weakness.

THE EFFECTS OF GREEN WRISTLETS.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that a gentleman in that city has discovered, after suffering for weeks from what the doctors called an eruption, that the trouble was caused by wearing a pair of green woolen wristlets. He visited several physicians before the cause of his trouble was known. The dye-stuff was analyzed and found to contain poison enough to kill several persons if taken internally.

PHOTOGRAPHING MUSIC.—An English paper tells of a gentleman, who, on being asked to sing, produced from his pocket a little case which contained his music, photographed down to the size of note paper. He had duplicate copies of the song, and handed one to the accompanist, singing from the other himself. The expedient saved all the bother of bringing a roll of music, unfolding it, collecting it again, and so forth.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

MISSOURI has established fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Egypt.

THE Grand Lodge of Ohio permits its subordinate Lodges to expel Masons for non-payment of dues.

WE see it stated that Benedict Arnold was initiated in Hiram Lodge, No. 1, New Haven, Conn., April 10, 1765.

THE Masonic library at Salt Lake, Utah, is a popular institution. It was opened to the public in 1877, and during 10 months of last year circulated 8,723 volumes.

MARCUS RICHARDSON, of Bangor, Maine, is the oldest living Free Mason in the United States. He is 100 years old, and has been a member of the Order nearly 78 years.

THE Grand Council of High Priesthood met in this city on Wednesday, April 13th, and conferred the Order of High Priesthood on over 30 of the elected High Priests of this jurisdiction.

THE Yorktown centennial will be celebrated on October 19, 1881. The corner-stone of the monument to be erected will be laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Virginia, assisted by the Grand officers, and in the presence of the Grand Masters of the 13 original States. The President of the United States will be present and deliver an address. Congress has appropriated $20,000 to be used in furthering the celebration.

A HOME COMPLIMENT.—The recent appointment of N. W. Spaulding, of Oakland, as U. S. Assistant Treasurer, vice Wm. Sherman, will give general satisfaction to the people of California. Few of our citizens are more widely known and respected. When he took an active interest in the politics of Oakland, he was repeatedly elected Mayor, and was a vigilant and conscientious official. As a member of the Council, his name will always be associated with some of the most important local measures. He was the father of the present complete system of Oakland's street improvements, and by its adoption, that city has saved millions of dollars. In any capacity in which he has ever served he has won the admiration and esteem of those who knew him best, and thousands will be glad to learn that he has now received one of the most prominent Federal appointments on the Pacific coast.—*Alameda Encinal.*

Mr. Spaulding is well known as a leading Mason, and he has recently been elected for the seventh time as Master of Oakland Lodge. It is mostly to his energetic efforts that the Masonic fraternity of Oakland are indebted for their magnificent temple. It is also gratifying to good citizens, without party distinction, to see such responsible positions fall into the hands of well-known and worthy citizens.

THE Grand Commandery of Knights Templar held its 23d annual conclave at the Masonic Temple in this city, commencing Friday, April 15th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. E. Grand Commander, Edward Richards Hedges, of Stockton; R. E. Deputy Grand Commander, Charles Fayette Lott, of Oroville; E. Grand Generalissimo, William Monroe Petrie, of Sacramento; E. Grand Captain-General, Edwin Aldrich Rodgers, of Sonora; E. Grand Prelate, Osgood Church Wheeler, of Oakland; E. Grand Senior Warden, Rollin C. Gaskill, of Oakland; E. Grand Junior Warden, John R. Lockwood, of Susanville; E. Grand Treasurer, James M. McDonald, of San Francisco; E. Grand Recorder, Thomas H. Caswell, of San Francisco. A lengthy and elaborate address was delivered by the retiring Grand Commander, Bruce B. Lee, and the reports of the various officers were read.

THE Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of California held its 27th annual convocation at the Masonic Temple, in this city, April 12th. A two days' session was held. A full representation was present from the city and interior chapters, and a large amount of important business was transacted. The following Grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand High Priest, Henry Sayre Orme, of Los Angeles; Deputy Grand High Priest, William Munro Petrie, of Sacramento; Grand King, Leonidas E. Pratt, of San Francisco; Grand Scribe, Jonathan Doane Hines, of San Buenaventura; Grand Treasurer, Hiram Throop Graves, of San Francisco; Grand Secretary, Thomas Hubbard Caswell, of San Francisco; Grand Chaplain, John Riggs Crandall, of Auburn; Grand Lecturer, Thomas Hubbard Caswell, of San Francisco; Grand Captain of the Host, Edward Coleman, of Grass Valley; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Benjamin Franklin Tuttle, of Petaluma; Grand Organist, Samuel David Mayer, of San Francisco; Grand Guard, Ira Colburn Root, of San Francisco.

I. O. O. F.

IOWA has 376 Lodges, and 19,161 members.

SAN JOSE celebrated the 62d anniversary in good style. Delegations from Watsonville were present.

THE WATCHMAN returns thanks for a complimentary ticket to the 62d anniversary celebration held at Shell Mound Park.

THE 29th annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of this State, will convene in San Francisco, May 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A NUMBER of the San Francisco Lodges celebrated the 62nd anniversary of Odd Fellowship, by a picnic at Shell Mound park, near Berkeley,

NEWS from all over this State and throughout the country is to the effect that the 62d anniversary was celebrated in a becoming manner.

APOLLO and Unity Lodges and Oriental Encampment of this city, celebrated the 62nd anniversary by going in carriages, etc., to Black Hawk grove, near San Mateo.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, Middletown, Lake Co., celebrated the 62d anniversary of the Order in grand and creditable manner. Delegations were present from many of the Lodges in the county.

THE Odd Fellows of Santa Barbara celebrated the 62d anniversary with great eclat. C. F. McGlashan delivered the oration. The festivities were closed by a grand ball in the evening.

LOS ANGELES Odd Fellows celebrated their 26th anniversary on Tuesday, April 26th, by a basket picnic at Arroyo Seco Grove and a social party in the evening of the same day at Odd Fellows' hall.

THERE are about 33 Odd Fellow Mutual Insurance Companies in existence in this country. Up to 1880, says an exchange, these societies have paid families of deceased members the handsome total of $2,258,038.80.—*O. F. Herald.*

THAT there is a reforming power in Odd Fellowship no man will deny, who understands thoroughly its teachings. Every brother may not be made better, but certainly the large majority feel its ennobling influence, while no man was ever made worse by the study of its principles and the practice of its precepts. This is the unequivocal testimony of its membership. *Concord Statesman.*

Knights of Pythias.

PYTHIANISM dates its birth from February 19, 1864. At present there are 35 Grand Lodges, 1,500 subordinates, and about 90,000 members.

A REPORT on the last Grand Lodge session, humorously written, was recently read before one of the local Lodges. Fun flew fast and furious through metered verse, and the foibles of the Knights were alluded to in a racy manner.

MARYLAND has 87 working Lodges, in good condition, with an aggregate membership of 6,230. The benefits of every description paid out during the year amounted to $24,772.53, of which $15,587.86 were for sick benefits exclusively.

THE Knights of Pythias will hold their 13th anniversary picnic at Belmont Park, on Monday, May 9th. Adult tickets for the round trip will be 75 cents. Trains will leave the railroad depot, corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, at 8:20, and a special train at 10:30. There is no doubt, judging from the past, that this will be a very enjoyable affair.

THE second anniversary of the foundation of Bayard Lodge, No. 53, was celebrated at Platt's hall on Saturday evening, April 23d, by the members giving a grand ball. This is a French Lodge, the work being done in that language. The hall was profusely decorated with bunting, banners and evergreens, and the floor was covered with white canvas. Every effort was made by the different committees to make this one of the finest balls of the season. The dance music was well rendered and included several selections from the latest comic operas, which had the effect of keeping the large number who were present until a programme of 24 dances had been gone through with.

American Legion of Honor.

THERE are 12 Councils of the A. L. of H. in this city and 40 in the State.

THE Order has a membership of about 25,000 distributed through 550 Councils.

THE Supreme Commander is authorized to offer a prize of $200 to any companion who makes a ritual that will be substituted for the one now in use, or adopted by the Supreme Council at its next session.

D. S. VAN SLYKE instituted Acacia Council at Salinas city on the 15th, with twenty gentlemen and four ladies, and installed the following officers: Geo. W. Peckham, C.; Mrs. Jerome Porter, V. C.; J. N. Besse, P. C.; C. J. Cox, Sec'y; Mrs. A. A. Libbey, O.

WISTINA COUNCIL was instituted at Hollister on the 13th inst., and the following officers installed: M. Pomeroy, C.; A. Eaton, V. C.; S. F. Conor, Sec'y; John Kerns, Col.; A. P. Boyd, Treas.; E. G. Campton, Med. Ex.; F. O. Nash, Alternate.

AARON NOBLE instituted Ruby Council at Gilroy on the 21st, with 27 charter members, and installed as officers: D. M. Pyle, C.; H. W. Briggs, V. C.; L. Loupe, Sec'y; Mrs. Mary Bean, Col.; J. A. Baxter, Treas.; Dr. B. Bryant, Med. Ex.; J. F. Freeman, P. C.; J. W. Thomasson, Chaplain; J. R. Paine, W.; M. E. Hunter, O.; W. J. Alexander, G.; H. Reeves, A. Reihl, O. F. Hanson, Trustees.

GOLDEN STAR COUNCIL was instituted April 24th by Deputy Supreme Commander, C. S. Haley, assisted by Deputy Supreme Commander, Lee O. Rodgers, acting as Supreme Guide: The following offiers were elected: Peter Abrahamson, C.; A. J. Prager, V. C.; Samuel Patek, O.; Louis Ehrleck, P. C.; Jacob Jackson, Chaplain; Joseph Blumberg, G.; Charles Groslicht, Sec'y; L. J. Levingston, Col.; Michael Isaacs, Treas.; Pincus Harris, W.; John Levy, S.; Abraham Franklin, Julius Stamper, Morris Zacharias, Trustees; Moses Rockman, M. D., Med. Ex. At the close of the installation the Committee on Banquet conducted the Council to a dining-room on Geary street, where a superb collation was in waiting.

A COUNCIL of the A. L. of H. was instituted at Hamilton hall, corner Geary and Steiner streets, on Friday evening, April 22d, by Deputy Commander, Lee O. Rodgers, assisted by Dr. J. S. Coleman and Dr. C. S. Haley, with 33 charter members. The name of the new Council is the Golden West. The following officers were elected for the current term: Commander, J. K. Wilson: Vice-Commander, W. M. McMillan; Orator, E. J. Chandler; Past Commander, W. H. Davis; Secretary, J. J. Frank; Collector, Horace Wilson; Treasurer, B. W. L. Nicoll; Chaplain, F. P. Hennessey; Guide, John McDermott; Warden, L. E. Normand; Sentry, J. W. Short. Trustees—John Martens, W. L. Chalmers and H. G. Seiberst. Medical Examiner, N. B. Coleman, M. D.

NEW COUNCILS IN FRESNO COUNTY.—We have unpublished items of the progress of the Order in this progressive county. Deputy R. H. Allen, lately of Chico and member of No. 55, instituted Madera Council, No. —, April 2d. Following are the charter members: Emma G. Allen, P. C.; Emory W. Chapman, C.; Edwin Moore, V. C.; Huldah Moore, Sec.; L. Orrin Sharp, C.; Fannie M. Chapman, T.; D. F. Edwards, G.; Frances W. Sharp. Meetings will be held every other Wednesday evening, commencing April 20th. Several applications have already been received. This is the first Council organized in the county. Madera is a fresh and vigorous growing town. It is the terminus of the Big Tree stage route to Yosemite, the shortest and best from railroad communication. It has good agricultural surroundings and other substantial resources for support and future growth. The Council has the advantage of being first in the field of fraternal societies here. A movement is on foot for organizing another Council at the county seat, Fresno City, with a prospect of 20 or more charter members. The successful colony settlements near Fresno are stimulating the development of the county. Fresno City has doubled its population within a comparatively short period. The WATCHMAN is promised locals from this section in the future.

LAW I Sec. 7, reads as follows: "Whenever an assessment is called for, the Collector shall certify to the Treasurer the amount due the Supreme Treasury on account of the Benefit Fund, by the terms of the call of the Supreme Secretary. The Treasurer of the subordinate Council shall thereupon immediately forward to the Supreme Treasurer the amount so certified by the Collector, and at once notify in writing the Secretary of the Council of the amount so forwarded, the date it was sent, and the method by which it was transmitted. The Secretary of the subordinate Council shall thereupon immediately notify the Supreme Secretary of the amount forwarded, the date it was sent, and the method by which it was transmitted, and report the facts to the Council at the next stated meeting." If any of the subordinate officers fail to discharge this important duty promptly, they thereby violate one of the most sacred laws of the Order, and not only subject themselves to charges under Art X, Sec. 2 of the subordinate Council constitution, but also render their Council liable to suspension. No one should think that because 40 days is fixed as the limit, at the end of which time the Council will be suspended if the assessment is unpaid, that the money, notices, etc., are not due earlier. The money is due and payable immediately on receipt of notice. The 40 days is given to make sure that distant Councils will have time to receive notice and remit.—*Journal.*

Order of Chosen Friends.

MEMBERS of Councils, be sure that your name is spelled right so there will be no mistake in your certificate.

FROM the Executive Committee doings, reported in the *Banner*, we take the following: Communications from California regarding a Grand Council in that State, both pro and con, were read, and it was ordered that the Supreme Councilor, upon proper petition, provided they have attained the requisite number of members, should proceed to an organization.

A COMMUNICATION was received from San Francisco requesting the Supreme Council to prohibit the organization of any more Councils in that city without the consent of two-thirds of the Councils, which was placed on file for the Committee on Laws and Supervision at the next session of the Supreme Body. [The local paper—*Our Chosen Friend*—heavily scores the writer of the above communication.]

A RESOLUTION was passed that all supplies should be procured from the Supreme or Grand Councils, and that if any Grand or Subordinate Council refuse to comply with the same they would be liable to suspension. It was also ordered that all full sets of supplies should emanate from the Supreme Council, and that a Grand Council had no right to purchase any portion thereof. It was further decided that Grand and Subordinate Councils must, in all cases, in binding their constitution and laws with the constitution and laws of the Supreme Council, have upon the outside of the cover the name of the Supreme officers, and such other matter as now appears thereon, and if the Grand or Subordinate Council desire the list of their officers printed on the cover, they should be on the inside pages, and that the same must come through the Supreme Council.

AN official petition for membership, bearing the seal of the Supreme Council, was adopted, and no other form or style is to be used. An official notice to members of assessments for use by Subordinate Councils, which has been copyrighted, was adopted. These notices will give each member the date and number of death, number of assessment, date that it was levied and when it becomes due, name and number of Council, and everything required to make it complete. It is also the intention to print upon the back of these notices the condition of the Supreme Treasury and other important information. These are to be furnished by the Supreme Council, but only as they are needed, they being sent at the same time that the notice issued by the Supreme Recorder is forwarded. This is not done for profit, but that the Councils may properly inform their members of an assessment. The price will be no higher than at present, and it is thought that this can be reduced somewhat. This order will go into effect upon the call for Assessment No. 6, the *Banner* company at the same time being notified that they will no longer sell, or offer for sale, any supplies reserved by the Supreme Council.

I. O. G. T.

SONOMA COUNTY is said to be the stronghold of the temperance organizations in the State. The Lodge at Guerneville is one of the strongest of 26.

BOULDER CREEK, Santa Cruz county, is quite a temperance community. Dr. Merrick recently organized a Lodge there with 65 charter members, and several more have been since added.

WHAT is the matter with San Juan, San Benito county? We see it stated that Rev. M. D. Merrick, G. L., visited that place and made no converts. The local paper says that the recent death of two gentlemen from the effects of a too plentiful use of cold water, has had the effect of making the San Juan tipplers more confirmed in their allegiance to the cause of King Alcohol.

MERRILL LODGE, I. O. G. T., has sent out the following circular: "Intemperance is an acknowledged and growing evil; an evil so wide-spread and overpowering that it can only be successfully combated by organized, powerful and persistent effort. Merrill Lodge has for many years in this community wrestled with this mighty evil with an heroic earnestness worthy of success. There are now living hundreds who have been made better citizens through its missionary influence, many have been reclaimed to home and usefulness, many have been saved from falling, and many more have been blessed, by its pure and elevating power. Those who have been long laboring in this organization, feel constantly the need of more help. They see the youth of our city surrounded by an almost resistless temptation and danger. We see them swept away even from Christian and moral homes, carried to disgrace and ruin, because of inadequate efforts put forth to save. Merrill Lodge feels that while it has the sympathy of the better class of the community, active co-operation would be much more effective. Should all the friends of temperance in Los Angeles become members of a live working Temperance organization, the effect for good in reforming the inebriate, and in forming correct habits and principles among the young, could hardly be estimated. We need the pure and highly cultured; we need those who are gifted in conversation to instruct and lead; we need the parents' guiding presence; we need those who will esteem it an honor to be instrumental in assisting to raise up fallen humanity, as well as to save the young, the pure and the virtuous from ever falling into the snares of the tempter. We need the hall for which we have worked and hoped so long, cheerful, happy reading rooms, always open for tempted youth, temperance lunch rooms, with wholesome food at a nominal price, drinking fountains in different parts of the city. These and more are possible if you will only give us your full and earnest support and co-operation. Will you come and join us?"

U. O. A. D.

THE centennial anniversary of the United Ancient Order of Druids will be held at Covenant hall, B'nai B'rith building, on Friday evening, May 6, 1881. We acknowledge, with thanks, an invitation to be present.

SOME years ago I visited the Druidic relic, the Logan stone, called Men-Ambre, or Men-Amber in Cornwall, which was overturned and injured by the fanatical soldiers of Cromwell. What I wish to remark here is brief: I discredit the idea that *ambre* in this case means ambrosial or immortal, like *Petræ Ambrosiæ*—the living or immortal stones or rocks. I believe *Ambre* simply means *of or belonging* to the hill or mountain. Not far off, five or six miles, is CARN BRE, which is *Heap* (of stones) *on the hill*, supposed to be Druidical. Ambre is for *an-bre*, the hill. The people of the plain for a great distance attended on Sundays at Menambre in olden times.—*J. D.*

THE Poet Laureate is an old institution in England. It was first established in the following manner: In the year 1176, Prince Rhys ab Gruffydh held a great Eistedhvod or Congress of Bards with extraordinary magnificence and pomp, in the castle of Cardigan, where bards and musicians were admitted to graduation. Great was the fame of this Congress throughout Britain and Ireland. The Prince Rhys ab Gruffydh was at that time on terms of peace with the English King, Henry II., and when he was on a diplomatic visit to the said king at Oxford, where the Parliament was in session, the king asked him to give a description of that splendid Congress of Bards held at Cardigan. The prince complied, and the king's admiration was so excited that he determined to have something of the same nature, if possible, within his own country. He could not establish a session of Bards for he had no Bards; therefore he at once created an Order, to wit, that of Poet Laureate, and furnished the poet's salary of 100 shillings from the Privy Purse of the Crown.

ONE of the connecting links of Druid medicine was formed by an order of physicians which flourished in South Wales in the 13th century under the name of Medhygon Mydhvai, or Medici (physicians) of Mydhvai. They were not the sole connecting link between the remains of the ancient medicine of the Druids and later medicine, but a collateral one, for the ancient medical system and practice of the aborigines survived without intermission in many parts of Britain. The founders of this particular College of Medici, were Rhiwalhon and his three sons, Cadoogan, Gruffydh and Einion, who lived at Mydhvai in Carmarthen county, about the year 1230. They were physicians to Rhys Grug, Lord-of-Dynevor-and-Ystrad-Tywi, a nobleman whose full name is recorded as Ap Rhys-Ap Gruffydh-ap Rhys - ap Tewdwr - Mawr. The *father* and *three sons* stand here in due form according to the mysticism and requirements of Bardic ceremonial, a matter which suggests a comparison with a like arrangement in several Hebrew records, *e. g.*, Adam and his three sons, Noah and his three sons. Rhys Grug, their secular patron, gave them a parcel of land near the village of Mydhvai, whereon to pursue the work of their profession. Here they had a plantation and an herb garden in which they raised all the plants used in the manufacture of their drugs. Of this garden, some traces have been observed within a few years ago, with some stray sprouts of strange and unknown plants. There are various relics of this College of Physicians, by way of ancient manuscripts, which have been jealously guarded to the present time; and a few years ago the Welch Manuscript Society printed a volume of their medical practice, in the beginning of which is inserted the famous legend of the Lady of the Lake, a fairy who, according to the tradition, imparted to the Medici, the knowledge of the nature and virtues of medicinal plants.—*Der Erz Druide.*

Christian Temperance Union.

SELECTIONS from the temperance department in the Salinas City *Index*, edited by the ladies of the Christian Temperance Union:

DR. WILLARD PARKER says: "It has been demonstrated that the use of alcohol when employed moderately, as many young men often use it, as they think with impunity, makes the average of life 35½, while that of non-users reaches an average of 64⅛ years, a difference of about 29 years to each individual—1,000 individuals, 29,000.

"LOOK not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Had these warning words of Solomon been heeded centuries ago, how much misery, and want, and woe, and wretchedness, the records of which now blackens the pages of history, would never have been; how many hearts would have been unbroken; how many bright hopes never have been quenched in death; how many gray-haired parents would have been spared the agony of weeping over loved and lost ones; how many noble-minded men, who otherwise might have been land-marks of their country's genius, have sacrificed fame, fortune and happiness, and instead of enrolling their names high upon the roll of fame, are now occupants of a drunkard's grave. Yes, the serpent has bitten, the adder has stung, and a miserable fate has befallen men, noble, gifted men. Father, are you, by precept or example, holding this serpent to the breast of your son? Are you aiding this adder to instill his poison into the veins of your offspring? Mother, is your voice, instead of being raised in warning tones against the destroyer, hushed? And are you looking on with indifference while this deadly serpent is entwining with slimy folds the babe who once laid on your bosom, and whose life was drawn from your veins, whose every touch to you was a thrill of pleasure, whose infant eyes once gazed so lovingly into yours, and whose sweet lips were so often pressed to your cheek and brow? Are you standing idly by and, without a single effort to prevent it, allowing this dear one to be bitten and stung, to become a victim to the demon of the cup, to have his happiness, not only for time but for eternity, destroyed, and yet not be aware of the danger nigh? Let me warn you to beware of sleeping at your post! Mother, wife, sister, daughter, look to the welfare of those bound to you by the ties of kindred and affection; aid and assist your loved ones by every means in your power, and shield them in their time of trials and temptations with your prayers; ever throw around them the arms of your protecting love, by words and deeds of kindness bind them to you by chains stronger in the human heart than links of steel. Thus you will keep them not only from the cup which intoxicates, but also from other vices which often follow in its train, bringing sorrow and ruin and misery to many a happy home—and, perchance, save yourselves from ever being obliged to listen to the sad tones of some human soul when, just on the brink of eternity, it wails forth, "Lost! Lost forever! Lost and you might have saved me."—*E. L.*

Selections.

THE *Forester*, Charleston, W. V. says: We hope the E. C. of the Supreme Court of the world will postpone the meeting of the Supreme body until June, 1882. The expense of $4,000 can be saved; our present officers can hold over, and thus the work will go on. There is no good in meeting too often, and we are sure nothing will please the Subordinate Courts more than a postponement. In fact, there is no necessity for it.

THE annual gathering and reunion of the Turners of the Pacific coast will be held at Redwood City, beginning June 11th and lasting until the evening of the 14th. The *Times and Gazette* says that it is estimated the affair will bring not less than 15,000 visitors to the town during its continuance. How these are to be disposed of and cared for is the problem now engaging the serious attention of the local committee of Turners appointed to wrestle with it. The festivities of the gathering will be held at Turner's park, which is to be extended for the occasion by the addition of five or six acres of adjoining ground already secured for that purpose. Additional buildings for dancing and other purposes are to be erected at the park, which will be a scene of continual enjoyment from the beginning to the end of the four days. Prizes for gymnastic exploits and athletic games will be offered on a liberal scale. Arrangements have already been effected for special trains to and from San Francisco to accommodate the multitude of expected visitors; and to induce a general attendance the fare for the round trip has been fixed at one dollar, including admission to the grounds. Last year the festival was held at San Jose, and the round trip fare from San Francisco was $2.50, with an extra charge for admission; and at least 12,000 visitors were attracted. The greatly lower rates here, and the increased facilities for coming and returning will undoubtedly greatly increase the attendance this year. The Germans know how to manage a monster picnic like this is, to be successful, and while giving full enjoyment to all, manage to preserve good order, and most of all to avoid collisions and disturbances.

ON Saturday evening, April 9th—the anniversary of the surrender of Lee's army—Ellsworth Post, No. 20, Dept. of California, Grand Army of the Republic, was launched upon the sea of Fraternity from the village of Santa Rosa. Asst. Adj. Gen., W. A. Robinson, and Quar. Gen., O. B. Culver, assisted by Commander Walter H. Holmes, with Comrades Tharp, Stone, Downer, Cutting, Robinson, Wilder, Sayers, C. E. Wilson, and Symmes, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2, and Commander Sargent, with Commander Kinsley, of Lincoln Post, No. 1, of this city, gave their services to the occasion, and the Post was organized in due form. Twenty applications for new membership were read, and one by transfer from Lincoln Post, No. 1. After the mustering in services were performed, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the visiting brothers vacated the offices accordingly: Wyman Murphy, P. C.; John Miller, S. V. C.; W. O. Howe, J. V. C.; S. W. Metcalf, Q. M.; M. V. Vanderhoff, Adj.; Dr. M. M. Shearer, Sur.; S. Wells, Chap.; J. N. Boswell, Officer of the Day; Geo. Pflying, Officer of the Guard. After remarks from the new officers, the visiting Comrades were invited to the Grand hotel, where a fine collation awaited them. Here the party was regaled by speeches of congratulation and rejoicing, interspersed with music from the quartette of Geo. H. Thomas Post. Serenades were next in order, and the entire party joined in doing honor to some of the prominent citizens of the town. On Sunday, the S. F. Comrades were entertained by ex-Sheriff Adams, of this city, at his elegant country seat; by J. B. Armstrong, editor of the Santa Rosa *Republican;* Mr. Byington, an old San Franciscan; and by Mr. Supper, proprietor of the Occidental hotel; and the party gratitude was expressed through the vocal efforts of the quartette, who performed most excellent services, and this feature of the trip proved a source of much pleasure in every direction. The Santa Rosa residents seemed much pleased by the visit, and when the city Comrades left the station they were fairly loaded down with the choicest flowers of the place.—COM.

THE importance and necessity of a new hall for the Odd Fellows of this city is becoming more and more noticeable, with every recurrence of the annual gathering of our Representatives in Grand Lodge sessions. We have no Lodge-room of suitable capacity and convenience in which our Grand Lodge can meet, nor have we as much room as will accommodate all the O. F. Lodges now in active operation in this city. Bro. J. M. Chapman, in conversation upon the subject, has suggested the desirability of immediate steps being taken in this direction; that the Lodges, not only of our city, but those of interior towns and cities, may have what he thinks would be an excellent opportunity for investment of their surplus funds in a permanent and paying institution. We think he is right, and believe there are many Lodges and members that would hail with joy the building of a magnificent Temple of Odd Fellowship in San Francisco.—*New Age.*

Knights of Honor.

The second annual session of the Grand Lodge K. of H. was held in this city, April 13th, at Shiels' building, David McClure, Grand Dictator, in the chair. The following Grand officers were present: David McClure, Grand Dictator; E. F. Aiken, Grand Vice-Dictator; Adrian Spear, Grand Assistant Dictator; W. H. Mahony, Grand Reporter; R. H. Warfield, Grand Treasurer; L. R. Webster, Grand Chaplain; J. S. Alexander, Grand Guardian; J. H. Harney, Grand Trustee.

The Grand Dictator appointed Charles H Richards, of Tahoe Lodge, No. 1,876, J. A. Calhoun, of Charter Oak, No. 1,755, and A. Ryhiner, of Germania, No. 1,718, as a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following representatives and alternates as elected to this session:

California, No. 1,580, Sacramento—Grove L. Johnson.
Stockton, No. 1,596, Stockton—J. W. Hart, R.
Marysville, No. 1,656, Marysville—J. G. Shepard, R.; Philip Hortop, A.
Victory, No. 1,675, Chico—C. C. Mason, R.
Progress, No. 1,679, Yuba City, R. W. McGrew, R.
Butte, No. 1,687, Oroville—G. H. Cordy, R.
Colusa, No. 1,688, Colusa—J. H. Pope, R.
Ivy, No. 1,716, S. F.—J. F. Prescott, R.; E. W. Hewitt, A.
Germania, No. 1,718, S. F.—A. Ryhiner, R.; C. L. Ilsen, A.
Friendship, No. 1,731, S. F.—R. G. Sawyer, R.; G. T. Emerson, A.
Garden City, No. 1,745, Alameda—R. Wheeler, R.
Charter Oak, No. 1,755, S. F.—J. A. Calhoun, A.; M. Eyre, Jr., R.
Eureka, No. 1,756, S. F.—D. G. White, R.
Yerba Buena, No. 1,788, S. F.—A. A. Egleston, R.; John Henderson, Jr., A.; F. G. Thomas, P. D.
San Jose, No 1,808, San Jose—Not represented.
Norman, No. 1,841, S. F.—Paul Tromlitz, R.; A. Pinkus, A.
Saxon, No. 1,848, S. F.—W. H. Holmes, R.
Tahoe, No. 1,876, West Berkeley—C. H. Richards, R.; S. A. Penwell, A.
Ivanhoe, No. 1,889, S. F.—N. B. Hoyt, R
Union, No. 1,895, S. F.—D. A. Baum, R.; Frank J. Ballinger, A.
Napa, No. 1,897, Napa—A. D. Stockford, R.
San Francisco, No. 1,922, S. F.—R. A. Lindsay, R.; H. Wolfsohn, A.
Petaluma, No. 1,923, Petaluma—G. E. Millet, P. D.
Tancred, No. 1,927, S. F.—J. S. Bugbee, P. D.
Yosemite, No. 1,930, S. F.—Emil Magner, R.
Alpha, No. 1,954, Grass Valley—Frank G. Beatty, R.
Lincoln, No. 1,971, West Oakland—N. Steinhardt, R.
Occidental, No. 1,990, S. F.—G. Winehill, R.
Cedar, No. 1,992, Modesto—J. S. Alexander, R.
Alta, No. 2,013, Vallejo—J. G. Smith, R.
Clinton, No. 2,019, Brooklyn—W. H. H. Hamilton, R.; L. J. Rector, A.
Santa Cruz, No. 2,046, Santa Cruz—Benj. Wright, Jr., R.
Security, No. 2,055, Watsonville—Jerome Porter, R.; J. L. Halstead, A.
Golden State, No. 2,058, Oakland—W. H. H. Hussey, R.
Unity, No. 2,088, Sacramento—Not represented.
Healdsburg, No. 2,093, Healdsburg—T. J. Riley, R.
Mission, No. 2,106, S. F.—G. W. Lamont, R.
Keystone, No. 2,107, S. F.—C. E. Travers, R.; E. J. Fraser, A.
Fidelity, No. 2,108, S. F.—C. E. Wilson, A.
Oriental, No. 2,163, S. F.—J. H. Harney, R.; C. C. Gilmore, A.
Eagle, No. 2,204, S. F.—J. K. Phillips, R.; J. Israel, A.
Santa Rosa, No. 2,208, Santa Rosa—Not represented.
America, No. 2,229, S. F.—Dr. Samuel American, R.
Franklin, No. 2,268, S. F.—J. L. Franklin, R.; M. F. Cummings, A.
Mispah, No. 2,277, North San Juan—Edward V. Joye, R.
Confidence, No 2,282, S. F.—H. J. Lask, A.; W. T. Hamilton, R.
Far West, No. 2,324, S. F.—L. D. Allen, A.; J. Martins, R.
Anchor, No. 2,366, S. F.—Dr. C. S. Haley, R.; F. H. Dennis, A.
West Lodi, No. ——, Hill's Ferry—H. Klohn, R.

Upon presentation and acceptance of the report of the Committee on Credentials, the Grand Lodge Degree was conferred upon 36 Representatives and Past Dictators.

The Grand Dictator then presented his report, from which the following is taken:

"On the 1st of January, 1880, there were 37 Lodges in this State, with a membership of 1,109. On March 24, 1880, the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge, there were 40 Lodges, with a membership of 2,000. There are now 49 Lodges, with a membership of about 3,500, a net gain of 9 Lodges and about 1,500 members. The membership in this jurisdiction has paid during the last year to the families of deceased brothers, $31,000."

From the report of the Grand Reporter, we take the following: There are now in existence in good standing in this State 49 Lodges. Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, ten lodges have been instituted, one of which, Beacon Lodge, of Oakland, shortly after its institution consolidated with Golden State Lodge No. 2,068, of the same place, making a net increase of nine Lodges since the last session. The increase of membership in the Order in this State during the year 1880, has been all that could have reasonably been expected.

The number of members in the Order in this State on January 1st, 1880, was	1,135
There were initiated during the year	2,050
Admitted by card	29
Reinstated	6
Total	3,220
From which is to be deducted:	
Withdrawn	43
Suspended	76
Expelled	1
Died	17
Total	137
Leaving a total membership on January 1st, 1881, of	3,083
Increase during the year	1,948

Since the 1st of January, 1881, the increase in membership, as I have been informed by the various Reporters, by postal card, in response to communications sent by me to each subordinate Lodge in the State, has been 335. From these sources I have estimated the total membership April 1, 1881, to be 3,417, with 136 applications on file. With few exceptions, the financial condition of the various Lodges in this jurisdiction was, at the close of the last term, very satisfactory.

The total amount which they had on hand to the credit of the General Fund on June 30th, 1880, was	$ 6,447 07
Received during term ending December 31st, 1880	14,405 68
Total	$20,852 75
Expended for relief and general expenses during same term	$14,538 29
Leaving a balance on hand December 31st, 1880, of	$6,314 46

Amounts received and paid by the various Lodges into the W. and O. B. Fund during the year of 1880:

From this it appears that the amount on hand January 1st, 1880, was	$ 1,275 09
Received during term ending June 3d, 1880	11,333 22
Received during term ending December 31st, 1880	21,328 65
Total amount on hand and received	$33,963 96
Paid Supreme Treasurer 1st term	$10,347 20
Paid Supreme Treasurer 2d term	$21,165 74
Total amount paid Supreme Treasurer	31,512 94
Leaving a balance on hand December 31st, 1880, of	2,424 02
Since the last session of this Lodge I have received from subordinate Lodges for dues to Grand Lodge	2,809 00
For supplies sold to Lodges	544 75
Total	$3,353 75
In addition to the above sums I have received for full sets of supplies furnished to the Grand Dictator and to District Deputies the sum of	500 00
And for blanks sold to them	1 80
The amount received by me for supplies sold from time to time for cash is	141 10

The supplies purchased by me from the Supreme Lodge, and the amounts paid for the same by orders drawn upon the Grand Treasurer, together with a statement of dues to Supreme Lodge, are as follows:

Amount of supplies purchased	$895 90
Amount due for dues	687 40
Total	$1,583 30
Paid Supreme Lodge on supply account	$763 60
Paid Supreme Lodge on dues account	687 49
Total	$1,451 09
Balance due Supreme Lodge	$132 21

The liabilities of this Lodge on April 1st, 1881, consisted of—

Amount due Representatives on mileage account, orders Nos. 6 to 28 inclusive	$192 95
Amount due the Supreme Lodge	132 30
Amounts due Subordinate Lodges	68 25

A summary statement of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, gathered from these exhibits shows—

Amount received for dues from Subordinate Lodges, as shown by exhibit F	$2,809 00
Amount received for supplies, as per same exhibit	544 75
Amount received from Grand Dictator and his Deputies	501 80
Amount received from cash sales of supplies	141 10
Amount borrowed from Union Lodge	200 00
Total receipts	$4,196 65
Amount paid to Grand Treasurer	$4,196 65
Amounts disbursed by orders, as per vouchers, on Grand Treasurer, as per exhibit G	$4,030 41
Leaving balance in hands of Grand Treasurer of	166 24
The assets of the Grand Lodge consist of supplies as shown by exhibit H, valued at	481 23
Cash in hands of Grand Treasurer, April 1st, 1881	166 24
Amounts due from Subordinate Lodges as shown in exhibit F	74 00
Total assets	$721 47

The liabilities as herinabove stated are—

Due Representatives	$192 95
Due Supreme Lodge	132 30
Due Subordinate Lodges	68 25
Total liabilities	$393 50
Excess of assets over liabilities	327 97

The Grand Treasurer also presented his report of the year's transactions. The report of the Supreme Representatives, George M. Dixon and Alexander P. Murgotten, was presented and read, and referred to the Committee on Distribution. The State Medical Examiner, Dr. C. G. Kenyon, presented his annual report, which was, after reading, referred to the Committee on Distribution. The Committee on Credentials, appointed at the morning session, were appointed to act as a Committee on Credentials and Mileage during the session. The Grand Dictator appointed A. Pinkus as Grand Guide during the remainder of the session. The Grand Dictator filled the vacancies in committees as follows: Appeals and Grievances—J. H. Barry, D. A. Blum. Laws and Supervision—C. E. Travers, W. H. Hussey. State of the Order—Frank G. Beatty, (Chairman), A. A. Egleston. Finance and Return—W. H. H. Hamilton. The Finance Committee presented their report, which was accepted and adopted under suspension of the rules.

On motion, Committee on Laws and Supervision was increased from three to five for the session, for the purpose of revision, and the Grand Dictator appointed Knights Porter and Riley.

A number of amendments to the constitution and laws of the Order were offered, and were referred to the Committee on Laws and Supervision.

A number of resolutions were offered and referred to different committees.

A resolution was presented by C. S. Haley, asking for a division of the city of San Francisco into geographical districts, and was refer-

red to a special committee, consisting of C. S. Haley, Emil Magner and H. J. Lask.

Knights Warfield, Webster and Holmes were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial on the late Supreme Treasurer, R. A. Osmer.

A resolution was referred to the State of the Order, asking the Supreme Lodge to revise, modify and simplify the secret work of the Order.

Also, resolution requesting the Supreme Lodge, in the interest of economy, to hold biennial sessions instead of annual.

Also, a resolution requesting the representatives to the Supreme Lodge to advocate the passage of a law changing the collection of the W. and O. B. Fund so that it shall pass from the Subordinate Lodge through the Grand Treasurer to the Supreme Treasurer, instead of direct from the subordinate to the Supreme Lodge. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

At the opening of the Lodge on the second day, after the routine business was transacted the special order, election of officers, came up, and the following were elected :

Grand Dictator, Charles E. Travers of Keystone Lodge, No. 2,107, San Francisco. Grand Vice-Dictator, L. R. Webster of Alpha Lodge, No. 1,954, Grass Valley. Grand Assistant Dictator, William T. Hamilton of Confidence Lodge, No. 2,282, San Francisco. Grand Reporter, W. H. Mahony of Tancred Lodge, No. 1,927, San Francisco. Grand Treasurer, R. H. Warfield of Healdsburg Lodge, No. 2,093, Healdsburg. Grand Chaplain, G. W. Lamont of Mission Lodge, No. 2,106, San Francisco. Grand Guide, H. J. Lask of Confidence Lodge, No. 2,282, San Francisco. Grand Guard, N. Steinhart of Lincoln State Lodge, No. 1,971, West Oakland. Grand Trustee, long term, G. Winehill of Occidental Lodge, No. 1,990, San Francisco. Representative to the Supreme Lodge, W. C. Van Fleet of Unity Lodge, No. 2.088, Sacramento. Alternate Representative, R. L. Behre of Tancred Lodge, No. 1,927, San Francisco.

The resolution asking the Supreme Lodge to change the payment of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund so that it will pass through the Grand Lodge, was recommended by the Committee on the State of the Order, and was adopted.

The Committee on State of the Order reported against the reinstatement of the German ritual, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on State of the Order reported in favor of the Supreme Representative urging the simplifying of the ritual, and the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Yosemite Lodge, of San Francisco, for the use of Protection hall for holding its sessions.

The memorial sent out from members of the K. of H., of Kentucky, in regard to instructing Representatives to the Supreme Lodge to vote for a restriction of the powers of the Supreme Lodge was concurred in by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Laws and Supervision recommended the adoption of the report of the Supreme Representatives, which was concurred in. Also, that the representation of the Grand Lodge be changed to one Representative to 100 members, and for each additional 50 members one Representative. Adopted. Also, that the Subordinate Lodge Constitution, recommended by the Supreme Lodge, be adopted, instead of the one adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge. Adopted. Also, that the charter fee of members of new Lodges be not less than $5. Adopted.

The salary of the Grand Reporter was fixed at $1,000 for the current year.

The Committee on Finance and Returns report the estimated expense of the year will be about $3,300. Also, that the per capita tax for the year be $1, payable at 50 cents, semi-annually. Adopted.

It was ordered that 300 copies of the proceedings be printed, and two copies sent to each subordinate Lodge, and one to each Representative and Past Dictator.

The committee to whom the report of the Medical Examiner, Dr. C. G. Kenyon, was referred, under the report of the Committee on Distribution, reported in favor of its adoption, which was concurred in.

The committee appointed to prepare and submit a memorial to the late Supreme Treasurer, R. A. Osmer, presented a suitable one, which was adopted, and it was ordered that a page be set apart in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for that purpose.

The resolution asking the Supreme Representatives to advocate biennial sessions of that body, reported in favor of the adoption, and it was so done.

No action was taken in regard to the geographical division of the city, which leaves the matter in the hands of the Grand Dictator, as before.

The Grand Lodge on motion unanimously asked the Supreme Dictator to reappoint Dr. C. G. Kenyon as State medical examiner.

The Committee on Credentials and Mileage reported in favor of three cents per mile each way which was amended to five cents per mile, and adopted. Also, against any per diem for attendance on the session, which was adopted. The total mileage was about $300.

The place of holding the next annual session was fixed at San Francisco.

Past Grand Dictator, David McClure, installed the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Upon taking the chair, Grand Dictator-elect Travers made a few remarks outlining the purpose of the work for the ensuing year.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Grand Dictator:

Appeals and Grievances—R. L. Behre, of Tancred Lodge, No. 1,927; W. C. Van Fleet, of Unity Lodge, No. 2,088; George W. Lamont, of Mission Lodge, No. 2,106.

Laws and Supervision—Jerome Porter, of Security Lodge, No. 2,055; W. H. H. Hussey, of Golden State Lodge, No. 2,058; T. J. Riley, of Healdsburg Lodge, No. 2,093.

Credentials and Mileage—C. H. Richards, of Tahoe Lodge, No. 1,876; J. A. Calhoun, of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 1,755; A. Ryhiner, of Germania Lodge, No. 1,718.

Finance and Returns—John Henderson, Jr., of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 1,788; W. H. H. Hamilton, of Clinton Lodge, No. 2,019; J. S. Bugbee, of Tancred Lodge, No. 1,927.

State of the Order—Edward V. Joyce, of Mispah Lodge, No. 2,277; Benj. Knight, Jr., of Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 2,046.

The Grand Dictator then announced that he would make his appointments for District Deputy Grand Dictators at some future time, as he desired to select the members best fitted for the duties before making the appointments.

Past Grand Dictator David McClure was called upon and made a short address.

The Grand Lodge, at the hour of 5 P. M., adjourned, to meet in this city on the second Wednesday of April, 1882.

The Grand Dictator and Grand Reporter were empowered by the Grand Lodge to examine and approve the minutes of the session.

Everything during the session passed off pleasantly and in perfect harmony, and much business was done in the short session.

The Reception at Woodward's Gardens.

Woodward's Gardens were thronged at the reception given to the Grand Lodge, by the subordinate Lodges of this city. Elaborate preparations had been made for the affair. The Gardens were lighted with Japanese lanterns, and besides were handsomely decorated. The pavilion was not commodious enough, even with its roomy galleries, to accommodate one-half of the guests present, and the music-room adjoining, and the Gardens themselves, were thronged with people.

At the entrance of the pavilion was the sign "Welcome," formed of numerous gas jets. Inside of the pavilion, from the center of the ceiling, was suspended streamers to the pillars of the balcony circle in the shape of a semi-circle, and from different points of the ceiling were hung *papier-mache* baskets. The pillars and the front railing of the balcony circle were draped with banners and the flags of all nations. The floor was covered with blue and brown-striped canvas. At 8 o'clock the following programme was excellently rendered before an audience of over 10,000 persons: Overture, Second Regiment band; song, "The Knights of Honor," quartet—Messrs. J. S. Swan, J. Booth, C. Parent and S. Booth; welcome address, C. E. Travers, V. D.; response. Hon. David McClure, G. D. of California; song, "Song of the Whippoorwill," Mrs. Blake Alverson; poem, "Who shall Provide" (original), M. M. Stern; music, Second Regiment band; cornet solo, Prof. I. C. Coggin; song, quartet, J. S. Swan, J. Booth, C. Parent, S. Booth; finale march, Second Regiment band, Oscar Herold accompanist. The floor was then cleared of the benches and chairs, and dancing was indulged in by the large number present until daybreak in the morning. The affair was one of the most successful of the kind that has ever been given in this city, and great credit is due to the following committees who had the reception in hand. General committee—J. H. Barry. Ivy, No. 1,716; H. Freidlander, Germania, No. 1,718; E. P. Cressey, Friendship, No. 1,731; P. R. Downer, Charter Oak, No. 1,755; N. B. Rowley, Eureka, No. 1,756, F. G. Thomas, Yerba Buena, No. 1,788; J. D. Sullivan, Norman, No. 1,841; J. Whitaker, Saxon, No. 1,848; A. W. Prevost, Union, No. 1,895; M. M. Stern, San Francisco, No. 1,922; R. L. Behre, Tancred, No. 1,927; Emil Magner, Yosemite, No. 1,930; G. Winehill, Occidental, No. 1,990; J. Mason, Mission, No. 2,106; O. Greenbaum, Keystone, No. 5,107; C. E. Wilson, Fidelity, No. 2,108; J. Israel, Eagle, No. 2,204; W. H. Edwards, American, No. 2,229; J. G. Severance, Franklin, No. 2,268; Harry J. Lask, Confidence, No. 2,282; L. D. Allen, Far West, No. 2,324; C. G. Ewing, Anchor, No. 2,366. Reception Committee—A. Berenz, E. F. Knorp, D. E. Barger, W. T. Hunter, J. A. Magagnos, B. F. Jacobs, B. L. Lewis, W. L. Hodgkins, M. S. Hill, J. W. Lee, J. S. Graaf, M. Levingston, T. J. Day, H. F. Marsh, A. Badlam, F. J. Ballinger, G. A. Knight, J. Langhan, S. Galavotti, S. J. Hendy, J. M. Lenhart, E. C. Hughes, J. T. Hollings, S. Rosenfeld, T. F. O'Connor, W. L. Hallett, T. Thompson, M. Levinsohn, W. H. Penfield, A. W. Follansbee, I. H. Small, D. C. Fox, N. J. Schou, O. McElroy, J. C. Brennan, A. S. Adler, D. Irwin, T. Vice, J. L. McKee, G. Krohn, J. O. Jephson, J. Connor. Floor Director—Harry J. Lask. Chief Aid—J. T. Kavanagh. Floor Committee—E. P. Holensen, F. Vaughn, W. T. Gorham, E. P. Figel, W. S. Pierce, P. Trommlitz, J. F. Curtis, H. A. Steffens, J. Costa, P. S. Hunter, C. Nelson, E. H. Jackson, R. Faraday, F. Thibault, J. Harris, W. Kitchen, I. Abrahams, F. J. Krempel, E. J. Chandler, H. Glissman. Although all could not indulge in the dancing which followed the literary programme, there was sufficient enjoyment in the promenades of the gardens, and the affair terminated to the satisfaction of every one present.

Rustic Adornments and Furniture.

There was nothing shown at our Citrus Fair so indicative of individual genius as the rustic furniture made by Mr. Bronk on his mountain bee ranch, a few miles back of Pasadena. Mr. Bronk, who bears among his lowland neighbors the title of Judge, has lived as many lives in his 30 California years, as would have sufficed several generations of our English ancestors; has made and lost fortunes in mining enterprises; tried the Bench and the Bar, and finally risen above Fate and the vicissitudes of human associates, where only bees and grizzlies can keep him company. He carries a hugh frame strongly knit by three-score years of active mountaineering, where younger feet are loath to follow; and it is well worth a trip into these parts to go up into his eyrie, and sit an hour or so in the sylvan workshop where this beautiful furniture is made. We went there a year ago with a much-traveled friend, lately returned from foreign lands, and she, who had scaled Etna as well as Alps, took away a sketch in oils of this unsurpassed retreat. We crossed the Arroya, our wildling river, 16 times before we reached the bee ranch, and then dove into the Arroya again to find Mr. Bronk's shop and garden. And what a garden! A glen shut in by precipitous rocks, yet open enough for large trees on the margin, with glades of fern and great moss covered boulders, had been furnished in the quaintest fashion. There were rustic baskets hanging all around the trunks of the oaks; baskets on pedestals, Wardian cases full of delicate selaginellas and rosettes of mountain houseleeks; and fanciful seats of gnarled roots, which one thought were meant for grizzlies to rest in; and there was the constant music of the stream, and of the happy birds, seldom disturbed in these solitudes. A humming bird had built her nest on a swaying bough which hung low over the water, and we sat and watched her movements a long while, wondering that she should choose so exposed a place to cradle her two wee babies in.

There is something about Mr. Bronk's rustic settees, tables and jardinieres which perpetually suggests wildness and woodsyness; they are not fussy as such things usually are, but look as if "they growed."

The great failing with rustic furniture is its fragility. The pattern usually followed is in the French style of household furniture, not carrying out at all the idea of a simple natural seat, such as we often find inviting us to rest in old woods. Nothing could be simpler than the design of these. They are broad, low, and strongly supported, with little, or often no attempts at *parqueterie* in colored bark of twigs. But some of the pendants of his flower baskets are a perfect fringe of bright-colored and twisted branches, which make a pretty background for the drooping linarias and other vines.

What richness there is in manzanita thickets for an artistic eye to seize and appropriate! Even white birches cannot hold a candle to the manzanita. And if you want coils and arabesques to fill in the backs of your sofas, why there are such wild grapevines as grow only on these south-streams, thick as your wrist, and supple as a rubber band when full of sap. All of which our artist has seized and appropriated. To have one of his dainty *jardiniere* stands for a Christmas gift, filled with violets or lilies-of-the-valley, might satisfy the most fastidious taste. Without exaggeration there is a great deal of encouragement for the manufacture of just such wares as we have been describing: light, graceful and, if well braced, very durable. They are richer than bamboo; the chairs with red or bronze leather cushions are very handsome, and work baskets lined with cherry or old gold silk are as pretty decorative pieces as one could wish.

I see in my mind's eye a vestibule furnished with this kind of bric-a-brac: Say a superb pair of antlers for the hat rack, one or two richly cushioned manzanita arm chairs, a fine rustic table holding a turned polished plaque of redwood burl for visitors' cards, handsome bear skin or lion skin rugs partly covering the wood floor—is there not something beyond carpentery or cabinet making in this?

Mr. Bronk, though taking great delight in his work, has never suspected himself of being an artist, and will scarcely forgive my exposure of his hiding place. My excuse is my desire to set the boys and girls to work at this rustic adornment and furnishing in the thousand places where its fitting material is abundant. There are suggestions and patterns to be found in books upon home adornment.—*Jeanne C. Carr, Pasadena.*

CONVENIENT FOR TRAVELERS.—An invention has been made in Hartford for announcing the stations on railroad trains, which can be worked by steam from the engine or by electricity, and a company has been formed, with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture it, with W. H. Goodrich, of the Hartford *Courant*, as president.

THE WISEST MAN may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and to-morrow than he is to-day. Total freedom from change would imply total freedom from error; but this is the prerogative of Omniscience alone.

The Pacific Business College.

Readers have doubtless often noticed the handsome engraving of the Pacific Business College, which appears from time to time in our advertising columns, and would like to know more about the institution thus placed prominently before them. The Pacific Business College was the first established commercial school on this coast. Through its intrinsic merits it has gained a reputation for thoroughness and system second to no institution of the kind on the continent; and as a consequence, it enjoys a patronage not only from all parts of this coast, but from adjacent territories, Mexico and South America. The college is endorsed by the prominent business men of the country, by the leading journals, and by eminent educators generally.

The proprietors—Professors W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson—are so well and favorably known in educational circles throughout the coast, as being eminently fitted for the responsible positions they occupy, that they require no commendation from us. These gentlemen are ably supported in their work by a full corps of teachers thoroughly qualified for their respective duties.

The college is located at 320 Post street, opposite Union square, and occupies the entire upper story of the Red Men's building. The site is one of the most desirable in San Francisco, as it commands a splendid view of the city and its environs, and is convenient to the leading thoroughfares, while sufficiently removed from their bustle and excitement. Union square is one of the most attractive and picturesque breathing spots in the city.

Courses of Study.

These have been specially prepared to meet the requirements of business life; and no person of ordinary ability and application can complete a course of instruction in the Pacific Business College without becoming well qualified for the practical duties to which the studies pursued refer. The courses of study, and methods of imparting instruction are thorough and practical, and fully up with the demands of the age. The system pursued is peculiar to this college, and is well calculated to accomplish the desired results.

The commercial course is thorough and comprehensive. A system of actual business is employed, combining theory and practice in the most perfect manner, and is at once so simple and natural that it needs only an examination of its merits to convince the most skeptical of its superiority over all other systems. Bookkeeping by both double and single entry as applied to all kinds of business, penmanship, commercial calculations, business correspondence, business forms, wholesale and retail merchandising, commission and forwarding, etc., etc. Commercial law, political economy, business ethics and other subjects of interest receive that attention which their importance demands. The student buys, sells, ships, consigns, discounts, insures, draws checks, notes and drafts, etc., and goes through the entire routine of actual business. There is in active operation a banking house, with checks, drafts, notes, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, etc., fully illustrating the banking business. Students receive while attending this school the same practice in conducting business affairs that they would in a *bona fide* bank, office or counting house.

The telegraphic course is unsurpassed, and includes everything requisite to make students proficient operators.

The academic course is designed to give regular and systematic training in ordinary English and advanced mathematical branches, and to prepare those who need elementary education to enter upon the commercial course with a better foundation, and with more certainty of success. It furnishes thorough instruction in spelling, reading, arithmetic, penmanship, English grammar, letter writing, rhetoric, etc., also in algebra, geometry, mensuration, surveying, navigation, etc., including the differential and integral calculus. Students can make arrangements for studying the modern languages or other special branches; and they have the privilege of combining the studies of the different courses on very reasonable terms.

Individual Instruction.

In the business course the class system is entirely discarded. Students receive such individual instruction in the several departments as enables them to pursue their studies as rapidly as their ability will admit. No student, therefore, is kept back in his course by those of less ability and application. On the contrary, he is always advanced as rapidly as is compatible with thoroughness. Ladies are admitted into all the departments of the college, and have in every respect the same advantages as the other sex. The tendency of the age is to remove all obstacles that have hitherto prevented women from competing with men in the different professions and industries. One of these disabilities is found in the fact that girls have not been properly educated for the practical duties of life.

These are some of the leading points of the institution. There is much other information of importance which can be gained from the publications of the college, which can be had by addressing the proprietors at 320 Post street, San Francisco.

THE postage stamp is alway getting the upper corner on letters.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Hanscom and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard, San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Wolffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm. Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlit.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Laszinsky.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Weihe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Mettler.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Birkce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
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83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
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89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W. H. Johnston.
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105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
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108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & last Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 28th.

133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovis.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. H. Bahrs.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones, Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday A. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stumock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rc'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

A SPANISH BREAKFAST.—All the members of the family are present at this meal, the first of the day. The table is laid with a snowy cloth, with porous Andujar pitchers of classic shape, with a melon rolling here and there; knives, forks, plates put on without any regard to order or arrangement, large bunches of white and purple grapes, and a few bottles of red astringent wine; bread lies in spiral or long rolls all about the table, in the center of which stands some flowers. When all is ready, the mother and father and one or two daughters of the family come in and take their places; the family come in and take their places; the father quietly takes the melon before him and cuts it into slices, and passes the plate round from one to the other; all are wonderfully silent, respectful, self-controlled; the household seems so peaceful, so patriarchal in its simple primitiveness that the stranger seems out of place. The sons saunter in, cigar in mouth, but reverent toward their parents, and saluting them with the morning kiss of affection and peace, take their slice of melon. Then the soup, or *caldo*, is placed carefully on the table anywhere, and each takes a plateful; then comes *cocida*, meat stewed to rags from which the *caldo* is taken, with rice and slices of every sort of stewed vegetable of the luscious, aromatic, semi-pungent vegetables of the country. A little dish of sausage or of bacon follows; then bread and cheese, and then fruit again, and the men drink a little, but very little, wine, the women only water. A cup of coffee and a cigarette follow—the meal is over, and the family quietly disperse to pursue the occupations of the day.—*Selected.*

THE POPULATION CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.—Ten years ago the center of the population of the United States was about 48 miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Superintendent of the late census announces that the growth of the great West during the past decade carried the center of population about 50 miles west, while the large increase in the Southern States carried it a little southward. The result places the center of population within the limits of Cincinnati.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - May 1, 1881.

Read and Ponder.

Beyond question, that community or people is most happpy and prosperous where wealth is most evenly distributed amongst the people. It is not desirable that the few should be very rich and the many very poor. History has taught humanity this lesson in the text book of misery, desolation and blood. Not the least of the blessings which fraternal societies like the A. O. U. W. promise, may be found in their powerful agency in the distribution of wealth. By positive demonstration, fully three-fourths of all their benefactions go down to the plane of actual want, giving to each beneficiary more than the average citizen is worth over and above all just liabilities. From the nature of the case this immense transfer of funds into the hands of the needy puts the money where it must soon again go out amongst the people to be gathered little by little, only to be placed down again where most needed, and so on, day after day, month after month and year after year. There is another pleasant feature about this business. A great portion of the money paid into beneficial societies represents what would otherwise be given as a tribute to sheer luxury, wastefulness, or, possibly, vice. If every man who is eligible belonged to the A. O. U. W., poverty would be almost an utter stranger in the land, and God knows how much of crime would thereby be averted.

Our Order is yet young, and within the folds of its legitimate offspring are nearly one million of the best men of our country. Its influence for good, directly and indirectly, is seen and felt in almost every neighborhood, hamlet, village and city in the land. How carefully and faithfully, then, should we watch over, guard and protect it! How small, in comparison, are our ordinary interests, and yet how apt are we to regard the latter first and the first last! Brother Workmen, consider these things, and when you weary of paying assessments, stop and ask yourselves if you had not better weary of paying for some other thing from which you reap little or no benefit either to body, mind or conscience. As we sow so shall we reap.

As an evidence of the favor and widespread influence and popularity of the WATCHMAN, we are in receipt of letters from several different towns in Illinois containing P. O. orders for subscriptions to our paper.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for the month of April.

A. O. U. W. and Economy.

Few of our readers have any proper conception of the amount of labor devolving upon the Grand Master and Grand Recorder of this jurisdiction. It is safe to say that no President of any Life Insurance Company in the country has so much to do as our G. M. W., and yet the insurance official gets a princely salary, while our Grand Master has only an allowance for incidental expenses. The Grand Recorder gets a salary about equal to that of a first-class clerk, with an additional allowance for an assistant. The Grand Receiver gets his expenses, not to exceed $300 a year. A little is also paid to committees, the whole falling below $5,000 a year, paid by a membership of 12,000, who have an aggregate assurance of $24,000,000. In other words, each member pays at the rate of about 42 cents yearly for official services in conducting the business of the organization, or 21 cents on each $1,000 assured. If any one thinks this is too much, let him investigate the cost for similar service in any ordinary business institution where a like amount of labor and responsibility is involved, and a comparison will astonish the investigator. How would a salary of $20,000 a year look for the Grand Master; and for the Grand Recorder, with the usual complement of clerks, $30,000 more; and for the Grand Receiver, $5,000, and for other officials $5,000 more—in all $60,000 instead of $5,000? And yet $60,000 falls far below the usual figures for salaries in a business the magnitude of ours. Herein we see the advantages of a fraternal organization, and not only in this regard, but in others as well. The A. O. U. W. was not organized to make money for anybody, and is conducted on the principle of the strictest economy compatible with efficient service. All moneys received are applied solely to the purposes for which they are raised. That paid into the beneficiary fund is sacredly applied to the last penny in the payment of death losses, and for that purpose alone. All that results from lapsing of beneficiary certificates goes in with the rest and aids tremendously in keeping down assessments, insomuch that the cost of carrying $2,000 assurance in the A. O. U. W. is only about one-third that charged by any first-class insurance concern.

For years our ears have been filled with prophecies that our system would not work; that gradually our assessments would so increase that the Order would fall beneath the ever accumulating burden; that those who should survive to see the end would lose all they had contributed. More than 12 years have passed away and the A. O. U. W still survives and never was so prosperous as this very day. Moreover, its popularity increases with a more than geometrical ratio according to its increasing age. And yet it may some time die. It is generally conceded that all things earthly will some time have an end. But what of that? Though it should perish to-morrow, the good it has accomplished would not perish with it. Nor would anyone lose anything. We all have our assurance at absolute cost. Every month our balance is struck, and the Order owes us nothing, for we have no reserve fund made from surplusages paid over and above the cost of our protection. You insure your house for a year and pay the required premium. At the end of the year your balance is struck and the insurance company cancels its obligation, and rightfully. You have enjoyed the protection you paid for, and have no right to complain. So if the A. O. U. W. should die, your account would be even. But it will not die until madness shall usurp the place of reason; till hope and love and charity shall give way to despair and hate and malevolence, or until the world shall need its beneficence no longer.

AND still the work goes on with 195 lodges in California, and five more in process of formation. On the first day of April there were 11,550, M. W. in good standing, and 13,373 beneficiary certificates written.

SIXTEEN deaths to be paid for in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction in April, distributed as follows: Ohio, 6; Kentucky, 6; Kansas, 3; and Texas, 1.

SUPREME RECORDER SACKETT places the membership of the A. O. U. W. in February at 94,377.

THE brethren of Woodland, Yolo county, will have a celebration on May 7th.

Get a Home.

Californians may be justly proud of their country. It is emphatically a land of wheat and fruit, and wine and oil, and milk and honey, and gold and silver. The climate challenges comparison with any other on the face of the earth. Nothing that man can desire wherewithal to eat, or drink, or wear, or shelter himself—nothing to gratify his five senses but can be obtained here more easily than anywhere else under the sun. The mountains are full of precious metals and clothed with peerless forests. The streams teem with fish, and the generous earth yields here tribute to the husbandman with such alacrity as almost to invite indolence. Nowhere else on the continent can an earthly paradise be so easily built up nor so easily maintained. It is a country where every man should have not only a home, but a little Eden of his own, and yet it is said of California, and with too much of truth, that it is a country without homes. We are still nomads to a degree. We follow the sound of the pick and the shovel and quartz crusher. We gamble away our gettings in games and stocks. We live at the rate of sixty miles an hour and wind up our career by dashing madly into eternity. Whereas, in so healthful and delightful a country, we ought to add at least a score of years to our allotted three score and ten. We subtract where we ought to add. The human machine can endure only a given amount of strain and then comes collapse. Every excess, whether of physical or mental effort, is scored against us and counts in the final reckoning. It should be the aim of every lover of his country and his race to correct, so far as he may, these evils that are too patent to need any proof of their existence. The WATCHMAN will but partially fulfill its mission if it does nothing in this direction, even though successful in all else. We would have every true Workman build for himself a home, be it ever so humble in its beginning. Industry and frugality and good judgment will make of it the most lovely spot of earth. The man without a home is like a sojourner without a country. Home, health and friends make a trinity that might appropriately be set up as the god of happiness. In our glorious heritage we have 12,000 Workmen. Half of them might say with the poor Nazarene, "the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath no where to lay his head." In becoming Workmen they have performed a duty they owe to those dependent upon them. For them they have provided a benefaction more than equal to the average wealth of man. Next should come the home and that clear of all incumbrance, even if it be but a cabin with a climbing rose over it; after that, as ability may come, the pretty cottage or pretentious villa in a paradise of flowers and rarer shrubs may take the place of the primitive structure, but not with a possible mortgage or lien. The richest, happiest and best man in the wide world is he who has a pretty, comfortable home of his own, a family, good health, and owes no man a cent, even though his entire worldly possessions would not sell for a thousand dollars, and though he has never held so high an office as town constable or roadmaster. We sometimes feel constrained to doubt whether a man without a home can at best be but an indifferent citizen and a more indifferent patriot. He cannot feel that interest in other people's real prosperity that he feels in his own, and without such prosperity we could have no country worthy a name. He would scarcely care to risk his life in defence of the hearthstone of his landlord, but let that hearthstone be his own, and woe to the invader who should threaten it with desecration. The homes of the people are the strength of the State. Build them, beautify them, own them and be happy,

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THE record for March shows that we had 380 applications for membership, of which there were 63 rejections by the Lodge and physicians It seems to us that this record is the key-note to our future prosperity. That while our Order is increasing very fast, the precaution used in selecting members has made the rejections larger than ever before.

THEY have a live Lodge down at Anaheim, Los Angeles county. We learn that their meeting evenings are profitably spent after the regular business, by having a literary programme, consisting of declamations, songs, etc.

Important Decision.

The following is of special interest to many members of the A. O. U. W. whose beneficiary certificates are made payable "to my order" or "subject to will." We personally know that there are some members who have directed these words to be so placed, intending, at least for the present, that in case of their death, the money shall not be drawn from the Order; but there are others who are undecided on the subject, who should positively name one or more persons, and the decision alluded to may have the effect to induce brethren to have their certificates filled out. The case is as follows:

A person in an Eastern State, learning that his son, who was a member of an A. O. U. W. Lodge in California, had died, wrote to the Grand officers, requesting that the $2,000 be sent to him (the father) "as he was the proper heir," and that "he would see that the other heirs (the brothers and sisters of deceased) received a proper share," etc.

The deceased brother's beneficiary certificate is made payable "subject to my will."

G. M. Workman Barnes, on this claim, rendered a decision the pith of which is the following: That when beneficiary certificates are delivered, it is with the words to each one "that the $2,000 are payable at death, in the manner in which you have decided," and if the party during his life gives no direction, the certificate cannot be paid. That the law of the Order requires each one, when applying for a beneficiary certificate, to name the person or persons to whom the money shall be paid at his death, and that the declination of a member to do so, and making the same payable "to my order," or "subject to my will," is to be taken as positive proof that he does not wish said amount to be paid to his relatives, or any other person, or he would have named them. That the laws of the Order require that the payment of the certificate can only be made to the person named therein, or "in the manner directed" by the brother himself, and that if it is made "subject to will" or "to my order," that the production of a duly authenticated "will" or "order" is essential and necessary before said certificate is of any money value at the decease of the brother, and that no claim of administrator, heirs, etc., will be entertained, without the production of such "will" or "order."

That when a certificate is made payable as above, to "will" or "order," and a reasonable time has been afforded for the production of such, and none having been brought forward, said certificate shall be null and void, and no assessment shall be levied for same.

The claim therefore of any heir or heirs to any amount on a beneficiary certificate which reads "subject to my will," or "subject to my order," is not to be recognized, or admitted, except when accompanied by a "will" or "order."

OUR sanctum was graced with a visit from J. F. McMullin, P. G. M. W. of Wisconsin. Bro. McMullin's stay in this city was unavoidably short, but we managed to introduce him to Grand Master Barnes and Grand Recorder Pratt. He is elected one of the representatives to the Supreme Lodge, and from a long conversation with him, we are convinced that nothing visionary will emanate from him, as he impressed us as being a man of sound, practical sense. He speaks well of the Workmen of his jurisdiction, and says that the Lodges are composed of first-class men in every respect. He has been on a visit to Oregon and Washington Territory, and says that in the Puget Sound country the Order is growing rapidly, no less than eight Lodges being recently organized. In those Lodges that he visited up there he found the material of which they were composed of the right sort. He stated that the country offers excellent inducements for young men of the right sort who desire to better their condition. If they are industrious and capable, they will, in time, amass fortunes. Bro. McMullin had a taste of the "glorious climate of California." He said he would never forget the scene presented as the steamship, *State of California*, slowly made its way through the Golden Gate. The sun was just rising, kissing the waters of the bay with its effulgent light, while on either side were the green hills, with San Francisco in the distance. "It was truly grand," he said. We were sorry he could not stay and visit some of our San Francisco Lodges, as he would there find Workmen whom he would delight to honor.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Every Lodge should have one or more copies of the constitution and laws of the Supreme Lodge. They can be had at this office. Price, 5 cents each.

Any Lodge failing to get the list of death notices on the first of each month will confer a favor by notifying this office immediately. They will always be sent whether any assessment is required or not.

We are constantly obliged to return beneficiary certificates sent in for change in direction of payments, that the blank on the back of the paper made for that purpose may be properly filled. Section 16 of Article XIII, Grand Lodge Constitution, should be consulted.

Some of our Lodges are constantly casting about for something new with which to make their meetings interesting. The following is suggested as worthy of a trial: Take up the constitutions and laws of the Order and discuss them. It would have the effect to make them more thoroughly understood.

The amended and revised constitutions are now going through the press of A. L. Bancroft & Co. They will be ready for delivery in the course of a week or ten days. Orders should be sent in at once, and will be filled as soon as possible and in the order in which they are received.

Some of our Lodges are a little slow in remitting on their assessment calls. Of course this is for want of a close attention to duty in most instances, for the funds are always on hand ready to meet a call on the first of each month, and there is nothing to do but make a remittance report and send the funds along accordingly. Brethren, remember that the promptitude with which you remit determines the promptitude with which we can pay death losses.

No further contributions have been received to the Upchurch Fund since last report. We desire to remit the balance on hand before the session of the Supreme Lodge, and ask such Lodges as have contributed nothing (there are some 20 of them who were organized before the call was made) to take action at once, if they desire to do so at all. We want about $90 more to make an even $1,000. Twenty Lodges at $4.50 each, will bring up the amount, or 10 at $9 each will do it. If Lodges will not liquidate the balance, let's try individual contributions. It should never be said that California ever undertook any good work and failed in accomplishing all and more than was expected of her!

The rapid progress of the Order since the meeting of the Grand Lodge is very gratifying. From north and south, east and west, does cheering news come of the onward march of the A. O. U. W. From present appearances it seems that this will be the most prosperous year the Order has yet experienced in California. It must be very gratifying to the old sentinel—Grand Recorder Pratt—to see his beloved Order so full of vim and activity. Then our new Grand Master, Bro. Barnes, will undoubtedly feel proud that during his administration the Order is forging so steadily forward. In city and country he is doing yeoman service for the cause, scarcely a night passing but what he is encouraging the brothers by his presence. Let the people take heed, for here is something that merits their attention.

Dr. A. S. Adler, Medical Examiner of Friendship Lodge 179, has resigned, having received the appointment of Acting Assistant surgeon at the United States army station, Fort Point.

Memorial, 174, will give its first anniversary ball on June 10th. From the known character of their membership we may expect a recherche affair.

The Lodges of San Francisco have almost unanimously agreed to let the General Relief Committee take charge of the annual picnic.

From Grand Master Workman.

The Select Knights.

Office G. M. W. of Cal., A. O. U. W.
San Francisco, Cal., April 22d.

Editors Watchman:—I had perused the editorial in the *Overseer* (Missouri), prior to the reception of your note, and without referring to the assertions of that journal which, while claiming to be an organ of the Order, totally ignores and disregards the opinion of the Supreme Master Workman on the subject of the "Select Knights," I will give you, in brief, the reasons why we have deemed it advisable to discountenance the organization in California.

1. The Supreme Lodge has exclusive control of all ritualistic work, regalia, etc., of the A. O. U. W., and any "degrees" conferred under said title, except those promulgated by the Supreme Lodge, are clandestine, illegal and spurious.

2. The Supreme and Grand Lodges are the only authorities that can issue charters to bodies of men to work under the name of A. O. U. W., and any body of men claiming to meet and do "work" under the title of A. O. U. W., without a legal charter from said Supreme or Grand Lodges, is "a spurious and illegal body."

3. The title "A. O. U. W." is an original and peculiar title, adopted by this fraternal society, which has been acknowledged and legalized by the various courts, States, etc., in acts of incorporation, etc., as belonging exclusively to this Order; therefore the assumption of this title, or initials, by any other organization, would be and is not only a grave offence against all fraternal law, but against the common law of the land, and renders the offenders liable to prosecution. (See laws relating to trade-marks.)

4. The association called "Select Knights" has, without the authority or permission of the Supreme Lodge, attached the title of A. O. U. W. to its name, has advertised and pretends to confer "advanced" or higher "degrees of the A. O. U. W.," has a ritual and regalia not authorized and prescribed by said Supreme Lodge, and the Supreme Master Workman has declared its use of the title, its so-called degrees, ritual and regalia, totally unauthorized by the Supreme Lodge. It is therefore a "spurious" body, in the fullest sense of the term.

5. Section 665 of the Digest forbids under severe penalties the organizing, countenancing, or visiting, by M. W. of this Order, any "spurious Lodges," which plainly infers that no illegal or unauthorized associations of any character under the title of the A. O. U. W. are to be encouraged.

6. The Grand officers of California, last year, unanimously expressed their opinion as above, and although several bodies of so-called "Knights" were in process of formation, when the attention of the membership was called to the facts of the case and the opinions of the State authorities, as well as that of the S. M. W., they immediately acquiesced, and to-day, within this jurisdiction, cannot be found an intelligent M. W. who would join said "Select Knights" under its present assumed illegal title.

In my judgment, the failure of the Supreme authorities to promptly bring to account the originators of this scheme, and the lethargy evinced in regard to it, and the joining of it by men who have gone in without even looking at the question of legality, largely accounts for the degree of boldness with which the *Overseer* speaks, and the assumption "that this is a free country, and men can call themselves what they please," and "what is the Supreme Lodge going to do about it," etc. It is an old saying, but not a true one, "that men can do as they *please*." It is only true "when they *please* to *do right*." I have every confidence that time will satisfactorily settle this, as it has similar matters in days gone by. The Supreme Lodge is amply able "to do" whatever is necessary.

We have taken our position in this State on the subject, and no "degrees" will be conferred here except those authorized by the Supreme Lodge, nor will any misleading of the public on the subject be permitted. Should the Supreme Lodge adopt the degrees and promulgate them, then the "Select Knights" may come in welcome. Until then, they will not find even the "glorious climate" of California, congenial.

Long ago I expressed my views upon this matter, to the S. M. W., which accorded with his own. I should have had nothing further to say at present but for your request on the subject, and believing it an important one, I have no hesitancy in giving you the opinions we hold here in regard to it. Fraternally yours,

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

Thomas Wilburn Cunningham.

Bro. Thomas Wilburn Cunningham, acting P. M. W. of Hercules, No. 53, was borne to his grave on Sunday, April 23, 1881, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Order of Chosen Friends. King Solomon's Lodge, No. 260, F. and A. M., performed the burial service, the other societies acting as escorts. There was a large concourse of our citizens in attendance; less than one-third could gain admission in Hamilton hall, corner Steiner and Geary, where the body lay in state. The elegant casket and pedestals were profusely covered with wreaths, crosses, floral emblems and beautifully wrought pillars of flowers, over which lay the lamb-skin or apron of a Master Mason. The Worshipful Master, Thomas H Wands, assisted by the brethren and the Masonic choir, performed the burial service in a dignified and imposing manner. The procession was formed by his brethren of I. O. O. F., numbering 30; K. of H. with 30; O. C. F. with 60; A. O. U. W. with 70, and F. and A. M. with 60, all in their appropriate regalia. The first named societies opened ranks and the brother Masons marched through, followed by the hearse and a large number of carriages and citizens. This was repeated at the Odd Fellows' cemetery, where hundreds had gathered to witness the last ceremony before depositing the body of our lamented brother in the vault. The procession of societies named marched in front of the hearse, followed by the carriages containing the family of deceased, and citizens in carriages, the procession reaching over one mile in length. The heart-stricken widow, surrounded by her little family of four children, two of whom are twins (two and a half years old), presented a sad sight. Of the causes that led to this unfortunate affair, we will not discuss them; suffice to say our departed brother was drawn into this quarrel in trying to assist the distressed and protect those who needed his protection. He was young, in the prime of life, a devoted husband and father, beloved and respected by a large circle of acquaintances throughout the State, and a leading member in the fraternal and beneficiary societies of which he was a member. Bro. Cunningham has left his family in comfortable circumstance in a pecuniary sense; the beneficiary societies alone will pay to his family $12,000. And this forcibly illustrates the necessity of making provision for the exigencies of life. There were many notable and touching incidents at the funeral: the innocent babes clinging to the mother, who was dressed in heavy mourning, and whose overwhelming grief found vent in deep, loud and subdued sobs and sighs. As the brethren of the mystic tie marched around the casket depositing the sprig of acacia, while around them stood hundreds of his brethren also, only wearing different regalias, it was an impressive scene. But more than all was the undying love of the true wife evinced. As the casket was borne away a single beautiful rosebud fell to the ground, which was immediately picked up by the heart-broken widow and in agonizing accents of grief clasped to her bosom. Stout hearts gave way in tears and the silent farewell was said to our noble, generous brother, Thomas Wilburn Cunningham.

Bay View, 159, South San Francisco, assisted by "The Originals of '81," gave a literary and musical entertainment at Myrtle hall, on the evening of the 29th inst. It was a very creditable and enjoyable affair. An extended notice will be given in our next.

We had the pleasure of meeting our young brother, John P. Zipf, of Manzanita Lodge, No. 154, at Forest Hill. Bro. Zipf is now Recorder of his Lodge, and reports a gradual increase in membership.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Order in this State up to April 1st: Total M. W. in State, 11,550; ditto in city, 3,552; gain in city in March, 125; in State, 317; rejections, 63.

The ladies of Silver Star, No. 2, D. of H., will give one of their pleasant re-unions at Temescal on May 20th.

The Relief Committee is active and successful in procuring employment for brothers of our Order.

A. A. Egleston has been appointed D. D. G. M. W. for District No. 4, this city.

A Sad and Fatal Accident.

One of those heartrending afflictions which appeal so strongly to the feelings and in which words fail to picture the sympathy felt, occurred at Salinas on Friday, April 22d, by which Bro. H. S. Ball, P. M. W., of Sausal Lodge, No. 47, and Mayor of Salinas, lost his wife and two sweet little children. Bro. Ball had left home about 8 o'clock for the purpose of attending his Lodge, and on his return he found his house in flames. Every effort was made to rescue the loved ones, but without avail. Two streams of water were thrown upon the portion of the building where they were supposed to be, and in about 10 minutes the flames were sufficiently under subjection to allow entrance into the room, where the remains of Mrs. Ball and her two little daughters—Henrietta and Nelly—were discovered and brought out.

A dispatch from Salinas City, dated April 24th, says: Never in the history of Monterey county has there been witnessed such an outpouring of sympathy as was to-day observed at the funeral of the lamented Mrs. Ball and her two children. The remains, inclosed in handsome caskets, were taken to the United Presbyterian Church early on Saturday morning, where they laid until taken from thence to their final resting place to-day. All Saturday the church was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, eager to render what assistance they could in paying the last sad tribute to the unfortunate dead. Enormous quantities of flowers were contributed, and the decorations of the church were magnificent, showing the esteem in which the family was held. Although it was announced that the funeral would not take place until 11 A. M., as early as 9 o'clock the people commenced visiting the church, and by 10 o'clock the building was filled to its utmost capacity, hundreds being unable to gain admittance. The streets leading to the church were closely packed with vehicles of all descriptions. The cemetery is located a mile and a quarter from town, and when the head of the procession reached the city of the dead the latter portion had not left the church. Two hearses were used in bearing the coffins, and these were followed by 223 carriages containing sympathizing friends. It was by far the largest procession ever witnessed in the county. Flags were displayed at half-mast, buildings covered with the insignia of mourning, and during the services at the church all the bells in town were tolled. Thus closed one of the most heartrending and gloomy scenes it has ever been the lot of the inhabitants of this city to witness. Mr. Ball is driven almost to distraction with grief, which kind hearts and willing hands are trying to assuage.

No man should consider his duty ended when he has joined the Order. It is not reasonable to expect great results and $2,000 upon his death, and do nothing for it. Members should always remember that the reason the beneficiary money to be paid is carried so cheaply is that the work is done at the lowest rate compatible with safety. Hence when members do not do something that will bring strength to the Order, they are forgetful of the fundamental principles on which every beneficial organization is founded.

A new idea is about to assume shape in regard to fraternal societies. We notice in the *Banner of Chosen Friends* that an organization is in the process of formation which proposes to pay sick benefits from a supreme head on the assessment plan. From $10 to $25 per week will be paid, and the society is to be run in connection with all beneficiary organizations paying death losses.

A plan is in favor in a Lodge in Maryland having for its object an increase in the membership of the Lodge. It is that each member who proposes a candidate shall be credited with the sum of $3 on assessments. It is stated that this action has proved successful, and other Lodges have imitated it.

Shasta county has two Lodges of the A. O. U. W.—one at Shasta and the other at Redding.

Iowa reports 105 new beneficiary certificates issued during March.

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The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: One of the great difficulties which the sportsman has to contend against is the rusting of his barrels, even when protected by the best browning. The alkaline matter existing in snow and in rain, under certain conditions of the atmosphere, works through the best coatings, and reaches the iron. Varnish, as ordinarily laid on, is objectionable, as it gives a gun a "Brummagem" look. The best plan is the following: Heat the barrels to the temperature of boiling water (not any hotter, or you may injure them), and rub them with the best copal varnish, giving them a plentiful coating. Let them remain hot for half an hour, and then wipe them clean with a soft rag. In this way you can get enough of the varnish into the pores of the metal to act as a preservative, and, at the same time, no one would suspect that the barrels had ever been touched with varnish. We have applied boiled oil, beeswax, paraffine, and some other substances, in the same way, and obtained good results; but on the whole, we find nothing better than good copal varnish.

The same journal, in speaking of the rust and corrosion of iron in general, says: Iron is easily corroded by even the weak acids. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid all act on it quickly and powerfully. Air and moisture also quickly corrode it. It is a curious fact that carbonate of soda protects iron very perfectly from rust. We have seen a piece of iron that had been kept in a solution of soda for 20 years, and yet was quite bright.

There are several methods of protecting iron from rust. Painting, varnishing, tinning, zincing, etc., have all been tried with good effect. Painting and varnishing need no remarks. Where bright work is to be temporarily protected, however, a paint of white lead and tallow may be used. This will not dry, and may be easily and quickly removed with a little turpentine.

SUCH IS THE POWER OF HEALTH that, without its co-operation, every other comfort is torpid and lifeless as the power of vegetation without the sun. And yet this bliss is commonly thrown away in thoughtless negligence or in foolish experiments on our own strength; we let it perish without remembering its value, or waste it to show how much we have to spare; it is sometimes given up to the management of levity and chance, and sometimes sold for the applause of jollity and looseness.

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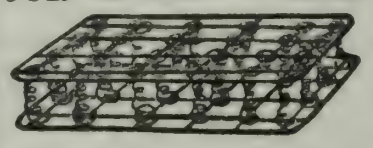


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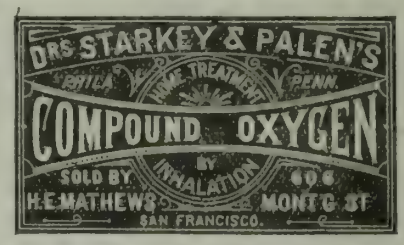
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Industrial Secrets.

A century ago, what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon an oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick-set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His Majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his workpeople, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king or king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen. What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen its like—was produced for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives revealed it.

Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory, it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron, dip it into a bath of boiling tin, remove it enveloped with a silvery metal to a place of cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for more than half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

ANGRY wife (time, 2 A. M.): "Is that you, Charles?" Jolly husband: "Zash me!" Angry wife; "Here have I been standing at the head of the stairs these two hours. Oh, Charles, how can you?" Jolly husband (bracing up): "Shtandin' on you head on t' shtairs! Jenny, I'm shprized! How can I? By Jove, I can't! Two hours, too! 'Stronary woman!"



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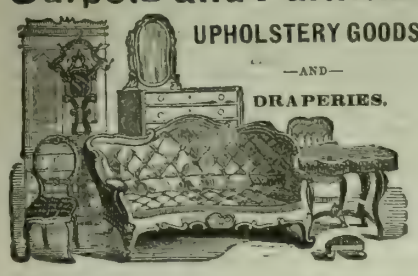
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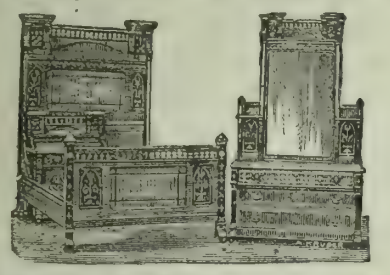
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The advantages of thorough personal cleanliness are only appreciated by a few, for most people are ignorant of what thorough personal cleanliness means, and consider ablutions which are confined to the face, neck, and hands all that is necessary. If one were to say to the average man or woman, "You are not clean," it is very certain the average man or woman would be horrified and feel insulted. It is a fact, nevertheless, that largely from ignorance, and partly from prejudice, we go through life "dirty," rarely, if ever, cognizant of the physical pleasure to be derived from perfect cleanliness.

Now, it may be asked here, not inopportunely, "What is perfect cleanliness?" Briefly, let us describe it as that condition which enables the body to breathe with regularity and ease through the pores of the skin. Whenever the body cannot so breathe, we are not clean, and some internal disorder, more or less severe, is the inevitable result. A great many people are sick simply because they are dirty. Cleanliness, as it is generally understood, means that the surface of the skin is free from dirt. This, however, is not real cleanliness. To be really clean, not only the surface of the skin, but its pores must be free from dirt, furthermore the blood itself should be free from impurities.

It may be said with truth that dirt on the surface of the skin is not nearly so deleterious as dirt in the pores. This statement is proved by the fact that workmen engaged in labor where proper perspiration is induced are rarely unhealthy, simply because, though dirty in the ordinary sense of the term, the pores of the skin are kept constantly washed and clean.

Of this fact most of us are ignorant. Our ancestors in olden times were not so ignorant, and knowing full well that hot and cold water washed the skin, but not its pores, in order to keep themselves perfectly clean, used the hot air bath.

Interesting remains of the hot air bath exist in Assyria, Egypt and Morocco, and in the district of Lebanon, where the habits of the people have always been the same within the memory of man. We have abundant evidences that this kind of bath flourished centuries ago, throughout Europe, particularly in France and England. The North American Indians have a rude form of hot air bath, so also had the ancient Mexicans.

We are indebted to the Turks for the preservation of the bath as it was in vogue in ancient times, hence the name, Turkish bath. The Turks adopted it from their conquered enemies, the Greeks, and made no modification in its practice. During the middle ages, when a bigoted and rabid ecclesiasticism ruled Europe, and when "dirt" became a religious duty, this bath disappeared from use, and public attention was not again drawn to it till about fifty years ago, when David Urquhart, an enthusiastic and scholarly Englishman, who had resided many years in Constantinople as a member of the English embassy, became convinced of the immense benefit its adoption might be to his own countrymen, and wrote a book upon the subject. Twenty years later, Dr. Richard Barter, a hydropathic physician, located at St. Anne's, in Ireland, took up Urquhart's ideas, went to work and constructed the first Turkish bath in Great Britain. From that time the movement spread all over Europe, and more lately all over this country.—*Food and Health.*

DANGER OF LIGHTNING FROM TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.—The Cantonal government of Zurich, having been applied to by a telephone company for permission to fix the supports of insulators on the tops of certain public buildings, applied to Prof. Kleiner for an opinion. The following is a summary of the chief points in his report:

1. The danger of lightning in houses over which telephone wires are stretched is not increased, but lessened, if the total conductivity of a wire is approximately equal to that of a lightning conductor. This condition is not always fulfilled under existing arrangements. It may be insured by very simple arrangements, such as the introduction of a special wire for the conduction of lightning wherever the number of wires of two millimeters in thickness running in the same direction is less than 60. This should be insisted upon in all cases. Single connections running along the houses should be stronger than at present—at least as strong as telegraph wires.

2. As the properties of a telephonic plexus for attracting and conducting lightning extend over far wider tracts than those of a lightning rod, a strict regulation of their make and condition is necessary.

The use of telephones should be suspended during thunderstorms.—*Neue Zurich Zeitung.*

COLOR AND HEAT.—The following experiment was performed by Franklin to ascertain the absorption of light and heat by various colors. He took a number of little square pieces of cloth of various colors—black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow and white, and laid them down on the snow on a bright, sunshiny morning. In a short time the black, bieng most warmed by the snow, was sunk so low as to be almost below the stroke of the sun's rays; the dark blue almost as low; the lighter blue not so low as the dark; the other colors less as they were lighter, and the quite white remained on the surface of the snow. We thus learn that black cloths are not so fit to wear in a hot sunny climate as white ones.

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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Notes from Walnut Creek.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—A Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., was organized here April 5th. It was instituted and officers installed by Bros. D. S. Hirshberg, D. D. G. M., of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, and Bro. S. F. Morrill, P. M. W., of Temple Lodge, No. 11, of Temescal. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Thomas Johnson, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. H. S. Shuey, W. S. of H.; Mrs. G. W. Yoakum, S. of H.; Mrs. M. Kirsch, S. of C.; Miss May Lawless, Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Treasurer; Mrs. Nellie Moore, Usher; F. L. Foster, I. W.; M. Kirsch, O. W. We instituted with 37 charter members, and this promises to be a very prosperous Lodge. Name, Bay Leaf, No. 7. Our meeting nights will be the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

We had made arrangements to have a picnic and ball on April 6th, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the picnic had to be postponed. Notwithstanding this, it cleared off about noon, and quite a number gathered. We then met in the hall, and Bro. Hirshberg made a very able address. Bro. W. S. Urmy, Recorder of our Lodge, also made some very appropriate remarks in favor of the Order. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and Oscar T. Shuck and J. H. Barry, of Myrtle, 42, were to have been present, but owing to the state of the weather did not come. The ball was well attended, nearly 100 couple present. Our Lodge still prospers. We took in six new members last month, all number one men.—J. M. WILSON, D. D. G. M. W.

Del Norte, 183.

This Lodge, located at Crescent City, writes Bro. Woodbury, started Nov. 11th with 28 members. We now have 34, with prospects of many more, all good material, and expect before the year is out to have at least 60 members, which, considering the size of the place, is a good number.

Empire, 112.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., visited this Lodge recently, located at Modesto, Stanislaus county, and gave a lecture in Rogers' hall explaining the object and the aims of the Order of United Workmen. To say, says the Modesto *Herald*, that Mr. Barnes is a genius would only name a simple fraction of his abilities. He is an orator, a splendid singer, a fine musician and a splendid fellow generally. The hall was not crowded, which can only be accounted for in the fact that the people had never heard him. Should he ever visit Modesto again, that hall will not be able to hold the people. After about half an hour occupied in explaining the objects of the Order, he seated himself at the piano and entertained the audience by singing several songs, one or two of which were of a humorous character. After the exercises at the hall, the members of the Order in Modesto tendered him an excellent supper at the French restaurant, and his genius for entertaining was again called into requisition. He also visited the Lodge at Turlock, and gave the members there instructions in the workings of the Order.

Gilroy, 26.

The third anniversary of the organization of Gilroy Lodge, No. 26, was celebrated at Music hall, Gilroy, on Monday, April 11th. At 8 o'clock the members with their families and invited guests began to arrive, and in a short time a party 200 strong were present. An excellent quadrille band filled the orchestra and an expert player sat at the piano. Card tables were placed around the room, and quartettes engaged in favorite games. The ladies did noble work. With a generosity for which they are noted, they prepared a bountiful feast. The supper tables were arranged with good taste. The spring crop of Gilroy's flower gardens was well represented in handsome bouquets. A few hours passed in dancing and social conversation, when supper was announced, and a most tempting spread made of well cooked meats, salads, confectionery, etc. All heartily enjoyed the entertainment, and all retired more favorably impressed than ever with the grand fraternal institution which has brought to many families here as elsewhere, a sense of security and protection.

Humboldt.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The members of Bay City, 111, congratulate their Trinity neighbors on the organization of a second Lodge of the Order in that county. Weaverville, as usual, took the lead, and now Trinity Center has a healthy, vigorous Lodge of Workmen. As yet Humboldt county has only one Lodge, but two others will be instituted soon. F W. Bell, D.D.G.M.W., has received the charter, etc., for a new Lodge at Trinidad, 25 miles up the coast from Eureka, and, assisted by a deputation of members of Bay City will institute the Lodge on the 30th inst. Trinidad and neighborhood contains the material with which to inaugurate and maintain a creditable Lodge of Workmen, and I believe it will be done. Prominent citizens of Ferndale, a thriving town 20 miles south of us, desire to have a Lodge of the Order there, and I am inclined to believe they will accomplish it soon. It is possible that Arcata will apply for a charter before many months. As the workings and intent of our Order became more generally known, a greater interest in it is evident, and Bay City is having a steady, healthy growth. Members are consulting as to the propriety of celebrating our second anniversary in June, but no direct action has yet been taken in the matter. When there is you shall know it.—D. E. G.

Los Gatos, 76.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Los Gatos is not the least of the cities of California, for out of her has grown a Lodge of the A. O. U. W., which you and the readers of the WATCHMAN will hear more of in the future. Although we are away down in the foothills, we are not ashamed of our work. We have received quite an addition to our membership since your humble correspondent had the honor of being admitted as a member of this Lodge of the A. O. U. W. I here wish to state that we have had with us a good brother of Burns Lodge, No. 68, who was kind enough to present to our Lodge a copy of the WATCHMAN for the period of six months. The Workmen of our Lodge were also agreeably surprised at a recent meeting to find, gracing the walls of the Lodge-room, two nice large pictures, which had been placed there by our good brother, Samuel Leydeson, which cost about $12. Yours in C. H. and P., L. L. MAJORS.

Pasadena, 151.

We recently learned that this Lodge is active, with progressive work in prospect. A picnic was to be given April 30th, at Oak Grove. No doubt the Workmen of beautiful Pasadena and vicinity had an enjoyable season with their numerous friends, and one of profit to all concerned. We hope some brother will favor the WATCHMAN a report.

Redding, 72.

This Lodge will give a grand picnic May 2d. Extensive preparations have been made and a good time full of healthful fun and amusement is assured There will be Calithumpian fancy-dress maskers, and also boys and girls in fancy-dress costumes, and a prize will be given to the best sustained character. A May Queen and King will be selected, and they request the boys and girls to do their best to win the various prizes.

Stockton, 23.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—This Lodge is making solid, material progress. It was my privilege to visit this Lodge last Friday evening and witness its workings. The roll call evinced every officer in his place, each one of them being the embodiment of health and corresponding good nature. The Master Workman degree was conferred with a systematic ease which manifested careful study and commendable familiarity with the ritual. The Lodge is careful in the selection of its material, hence while its growth is slow, it is healthy. Its membership is as genial, affable and social as any I have met in California. Stockton, 23, will long grace our Order in the Golden State. Suggestion—Grand officers should be cautious and not cast unmerited reflections on Lodges such as this; it can do no good, and may do much harm. Yours in C., H. & P., J. A. MILLER, M. D.

Temple, 11.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., visited Temple Lodge, No. 11, Temescal, on the evening of April 11th. The unwritten work was exemplified by him, and a live address was given to the brethren. Three candidates received the M. W. degree. There were delegations present on this evening from Berkeley, 10; Hearts of Oak, 61; and University, 88, completely filling the cosy hall of No. 11. The Lodge-room has recently been altered, refitted and decorated, and is bright and cheerful. Brief remarks were also made by A. Fleming, D. D. G. M. W., and Bros. Dupree, Graber, Morgan, Hans, Schultze, Conger, Craibe, and others, after which a generous collation prepared by the fair hands of some of the officers and members of Silver Star, Degree of Honor Lodge, was enjoyed. The evening was well and profitably used.

Trinity Center, 194.

A new Lodge of the A. O. U. W. was instituted at Trinity Center, Trinity county, April 2d, by C. W. Craig, D. D. G. M. W. The editor of the Trinity *Journal* writes as follows of the proceedings: In company with Dr. J. C. Montague, medical examiner of Weaver Lodge, No. 161, A. O. U. W., we left Weaverville on Friday afternoon on horseback. We reached Trinity Center in time for a good dinner at Williams & Shuford's hotel. Soon thereafter we were comfortably installed in the school house, and applicants for membership in the new A. O. U. W. Lodge were sent in for examination, this being much the same as is required for life insurance. With a reasonable intermission for supper these were continued until about 8 o'clock in the evening. Meantime Comet Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F. had met, hurried through with their business and kindly tendered the use of their neatly furnished and comfortable hall to the would-be Workmen. An adjournment was therefore taken to Odd Fellows' Hall, 18 charter members chosen, and afterwards instructed by the District Deputy in the Junior Workman and Master Workman Degrees, after which an election of officers was held. The hour of midnight having arrived, the fact that a chicken supper had been prepared at the hotel was announced and a recess was declared for the purpose of investigating the matter. It is, perhaps, useless to say that the supper was not only investigated, but annihilated, and a unanimous verdict rendered that it was a splendid supper, and reflected credit on all engaged in its preparation. Returning to the hall the meeting was again called to order, and the newly elected officers regularly installed in their respective positions. After installation, Trinity Center Lodge, No. 194, A. O. U. W., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, was declared regularly instituted and in working order. After a few pertinent remarks relative to the merits and workings of the Order by the deputy, the Lodge adjourned until 2 P. M., it being then nearly 3 A. M. During the forenoon of the following day, three more examinations were made by Dr. Montague, and, while these were going on at the schoolhouse, the officers and members of the new Lodge were being lectured at Odd Fellows' hall on the work of the A. O. U. W. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the new Lodge was called to order and opened in the usual form by its own officers. Applications for membership, accompanied by favorable recommendations from the medical examiner were received and three applicants were duly elected. The applicants were then regularly admitted to membership through the usual initiatory ceremonies, and were declared to rank as charter members. In order to permit this work to go on, the Good Templars postponed their regular meeting from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., at which hour the Workman's Lodge again adjourned. Learning that the officers would like further instructions in the secret work during the evening, the Council of Champion of Honor, who meet in Odd Fellows' hall on that evening, most generously decided to hold no meeting, but permit the new organization to occupy the Lodge room. Accordingly the deputy met there with the officers and several members of the new Lodge and gave them a good drilling in the "work" of the A. O. U. W., running until after 10 P. M., and putting some of the brothers to sleep in their chairs. Following is a complete list of the charter officers and members of Trinity Center Lodge, No. 194, A. O. U. W.: Samuel Hubbell, P. M. W.; Augustus Rumfelt, M. W.; John Larsen, F.; Fred. Zarli, O.; John W. Shuford, Recorder; John H. Carter, Financier; Geo. R. Dack, Receiver; John Coyle, G.; Richard Frasier, I. W.; Alex. Sandford, O. W.; Henry L. Gates, Samuel Borden, Chas. E. Joy, A. C. Galland, Amos Bradley, George Rostetter, Louis Johnson, Jens Johansen, Erick Peterson, M. Heimbucher and Dennis F. Deasy, numbering 21 in all. Bros. John Larsen, Fred. Zarli and John H. Carter were chosen Trustees. The new Lodge starts with a good membership and under favorable auspices. The Order is one which commends itself to all who would in health make sure provisions for the near and dear ones who survive them, and thus attracts the best elements of citizenship in every locality. So it will be that Trinity Center Lodge will increase in strength and usefulness until its membership includes about all the worthy people of that locality, who have the required qualifications.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Oak Leaf, 35.

Among the prominent and pleasant features of our Order are the social and intellectual entertainments given from time to time in the Lodge room, after the regular business is attended to. Our brethren of Oak Leaf are not excelled by any Lodge in this jurisdiction, from the fact that they manage to have interesting and profitable exercises of this kind on each Lodge meeting. As showing their mode of conducting these adjuncts, their last four meetings have been utilized as follows: 1st. A debate on this question: "Will the S. P. R. R. be a benefit to the State of California?" 2d. "What is, is right." 3d. Original essay, read before the Lodge; also an original poem, by Bro. Dunton, P. M. W., whose modesty is a barrier to publication in the WATCHMAN. 4th. Varieties, chiefly music, of which this Lodge has an abundant talent among their membership. The programme for this evening we give more fully: First, instrumental music, piano and harmonies on the organ, Bro. G. F. Page. Zither, instrumental, Bro. G. A. Trost and guitar, "Shells of Ocean," Bro. Babcock and flute accompaniment Bro. Page. Solo and guitar, Bro. N. H. Babcock. Solo and piano accompaniment, Bro. W. E. Frost. The music was artistic and very acceptable to the listeners. L. J. Rector. D. D. G. M. W., of District No. 2, Alameda, being present, made a few congratulatory and advisory remarks that were well received; followed by Bro. Dunton, P. M. W., in his interesting manner, not forgetting to throw hits at those brethren whom he loved the best. As an antidote to the bombs that had been thrown, P. M. W. Robinson was called, and in his quiet but incisive manner, turned the bombs into boomerangs. These intellectual tilts are quite common among the brethren of this Lodge. As a proper closing to a very pleasant evening, Dr. J. A. Miller, P. M. W., made one of his interesting and acceptable speeches, in which he paid the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN a high compliment, saying: "I regard it as the best fraternal family paper published." The young but efficient M. W., J. J. Jones, appoints leaders, who select subjects and choose assistants for the next meeting. Workmen can always spend a pleasant evening in Oak Leaf, and we commend their course of procedure as worthy of imitation by other Lodges.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Fidelty, 136.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., paid Fidelity an official visit on Wednesday evening, April 21st. The J. W. degree was conferred on one, and a pleasant recess had. Bro. Barnes, in his usual entertaining manner, made a short speech that was acceptable and instructive, followed by Bro. Loud in a few congratulatory remarks. This Lodge, less than two years old, has now 287 members, and will soon pass the 300 mark. At their last meeting Bro. Sanderson resigned his position as Foreman. An election was held and Bro. F. J. Symms was elected Foreman and Bro. J. R. Sayers Overseer. They were duly installed by Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M. W. This Lodge has provided itself with a full set of by-laws, which, for style and usefulness, are better than any we have seen. They contain constitution, officers and P. M. W., rules, etc., together with the names, occupation and place of business of each member of the Lodge. For the use of the members a number have been bound in leather. In order that those who may join the Lodge hereafter can have their names inserted stubbs have been left in the front part. Other Lodges might profitably adopt the same plan.

Harmony, 9.

The semi-annual literary and social entertainment given by Harmony, No. 9, at Ixora hall, on Wednesday evening, April 20th, proved a complete success. The following programme was given to a good audience: Opening address, S. S. Johnson, Foreman, which was very appropriate and well received; cornet solo and encore, Prof. Coggin, of the Ixora Hall band, Mrs. M. E. Joost accompanist on the piano; song and encore, "The Golden Days," Miss E. S. Coon, daughter of Bro. Coon, Recorder of Yerba Buena; recitation, the "Baron's Last Banquet," Mr. W. D. Duane—an acceptable effort; piano solo, C. S. Hoffman, P. M. W.—a fine specimen of high art music; Highland fling and encore (in costume), Miss Jane Carbrae; Chinese impersonation, J. Gorf—a very clever effort; selections (comic) and double encore, Mr. Howard McGill; solo and double encore, Bro. James Booth; recitation, Bro. H. F. Morris—a very pleasing and artistic effort; female impersonations, Mr. Bamford—a very pleasing effort; Hebrew specialties, with three encores, Mr. John Stokes; closing with a piano solo by Bro. H. F. Morris. This literary entertainment was worthy of the occasion, with so many recalls that it was 10 o'clock at the close. The evening's entertainment was closed with dancing a short list of dances. The Ixora Hall band, of 11 pieces, discoursed the late and popular music in a manner that drew from the dancers many compliments. It was a very enjoyable evening, the best feeling prevailed, and not a jar or discord the whole evening. The several committees were very attentive to their guests, and made them feel that this was a family gathering of Workmen. That their efforts to please have been so successful we publish the several committees: Committee of Arrangements—S. S. Johnson, Frederick Blight, Matt. Lindsay, Chas. W. Kramer, Z. T. Whitten, D. Cohan, M. J. Sullivan. Reception Committee—James McCann, W. P. Carman, W. Thackeray, John R. Fischbeck, Dr. L. J. Henry. Floor Manager—Thos. H. Wilton. Floor Committee—Capt. W. M. Redmond, A. O. Colton, John H. Schick, J. B. Neiderost.

Hercules, 53.

Our brethren of Hercules held a large and interesting meeting on Friday evening, April 15th. The business of the Lodge was quickly dispatched and closed, after which the audience turned themselves into a "free and easy." The "Hercules minstrel club" appeared in costume, numbering eight, and in very pleasing and acceptable manner carried out the following programme: Bro. Rhind, organist, and Bro. Phillips accompanying, piano and violin overture. Opening chorus, "Across the River," followed by "Little Footsteps," by Bro. Bergeman, all joining in the chorus, which was heartily applauded; song, "Susan Jane," and full chorus; fresh conundrums; solo and chorus; scientific questions; song and chorus; some knotty questions; song, Bro. Vining, and full chorus; some weighty questions; closing with "Auld Lang Syne," the audience by request joining in full chorus. This, their first effort, was so entertaining and so well received by their brethren they will give a similar one once a month with additional attractions. The Hercules minstrel club as now constituted is made up as follows: Brothers Vining, M. W., leader; Hastings, Rec., tamborine; Nichols, bones; Bergeman, balladist; Powell, triangle; Parasault, balladist; Rhind, pianist; Phillips violinist.

Noe Valley.

The entertainment given by this young subordinate on Tuesday evening, April 26th, proved a complete success; in fact, it excelled any one held before. A stage had been erected, extending across the hall, with curtains, paraphernalia, etc. At an early hour the large audience assembled, consisting of delegations of ladies and their escorts, wives, and a sprinkling of young people. The programme was then opened by humorous reading by Bro. Watson; instrumental quartette, known as the Diana Club band, consisting of the Messrs. Westenhaver and Messrs. Edwards; reading, Bro. Lawton, P. M. W.; Stages of Intemperance, a local drama, by J. D. Thompson, M. W. There was a good moral in this play, and quite ably brought out by the actors on this occasion. It was played in three acts, interspersed with song and ludicrous scenes of daily life. Its lesson was forcibly illustrated in total abstinence as the only safe course. Accordeon solo, Bro. Jos. Neiderhaust; song, the Misses Madsen. These sweet little singers of seven and nine years were very well received. Piano duet, Miss Sarah Welbon and Miss Lora Jordan. A good performance and a hearty en-

core. Recitation, D. V. Thompson, Recorder. Song, the Misses Axford, daughters of Wm. Axford, Receiver; accompanist, Mrs. Dr. McDermott. These young ladies acquitted themselves with great credit, and were rewarded with an enthusiastic encore. Piano solo, Mrs. McDermott. This lady is at home on the piano, her performances on all occasions being very good indeed. At the conclusion of the programme noted, the hall was cleared and dancing held the audience until 12 o'clock. The good feeling manifested upon these occasions is quite apparent, the whole audience resolving itself into one happy family. While the young folks were indulging in the light fantastic, the elderly people looking on with evident pleasure, the Master Workman was busily engaged, and with success, explaining the objects of the Order and seeking recruits. The Lodge is very careful as to the material admitted, as we understand there has been more rejections, according to its size, than in any other Lodge. Success to Noe Valley, its officers and members.

Olympic, 127.

Since our last report we note a continued progress in No. 127. Without being in any manner startling (and this Lodge is not given to surprises, except when a brother offers a resolution that it visit some of the South Sea Islands on a fraternal visit, or some other place) a good record is being made. The brethren of Triumph, 180, recently made a fraternal visit. Addresses were made by Bros. Waterman, senior P. M. W.; Lichau, M. W.; excellent remarks by Bro. Lochner, G., replete with many bright and original thoughts; also, by the sitting P. M. W., Bro. McKay, and others. On the part of Olympic, Bros. Dixon, P. M. W., Morgan, P. M. W., and Cummins, represented the Lodge worthily and well. A plan is now underway which we hope will increase the interest in the meetings. The Lodge aims at excellence in all things, and we have no doubt but that they will succeed in this.

Spartan, 36.

This old pioneer is moving along with unusual prosperity. On April 21st there were two applications, and four received the M. W. degree, swelling their membership to 128 M. W. This was quite an interesting meeting, and several of the brethren, who are leading men in our city, indulged in an earnest debate. A resolution was offered and carried that a fund of $20 be set apart to be used in keeping delinquent members in good standing.

Silver Spray Visitation to Golden Gate, No 8.

Quite a large delegation of the members of Silver Spray, D. of H., paid a visit to Golden Gate, No. 8. This being the meeting night of No. 8, the members of Silver Spray timed their call for an early closing. It seemed that this was a heralded visit, as preparations had been made to receive them. After a welcome from the M. W., Bro. Voorhees, each guest was presented with a beautiful card on which was tastefully printed:

GOLDEN GATE, No. 8.

A. O. U. W.

Welcome.

SILVER SPRAY LODGE, No. 3, D. OF H.

Thursday Evening, April 21, 1881.

A short time was spent in listening to some instrumental music by Harry J. Lask, P. M. W., and short speeches by Sister McCloud, Sister Holliday and Bro. Macdonald. Bro. Morris, of Myrtle, being present, was called and read some comic selections. An adjournment was then made to Laurel hall and dancing indulged in a short time. The only complaint we heard came from one bachelor Workman, who said there were not enough ladies present. We learned that this was to be a surprise party, but as some gave the project away, it was a surprise to the Silver Sprays to see so many brethren in Golden Gate. These friendly calls are productive of fraternity and good feeling among Workmen and will be continued.

Triumph, 180.

Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W. of District, No. 2, paid Triumph an official visit on the 19th inst. He received a very cordial welcome from this Lodge, and in his pleasant and agreeable manner helped to spend a very profitable evening. There were six applications for the degrees. The J. W. degree was conferred on three, in a manner that reflected great credit on *each* officer. The work was given almost letter perfect without the use of the Ritual by any officer. A short recess was spent in a style peculiar to Workmen. Under head of "Good of the Order" E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, took occasion to congratulate this Lodge at its extraordinary success since its formation under the most trying and prolonged opposition from a number of Lodges in this city. George T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W., followed in extended remarks in which he said "I have not seen better work done in any Lodge of Workmen. You have the unwritten work letter perfect, and your charges are given in a manner calculated to impress the candidate at once with the beauty and usefulness of the Order." Bro. Coon made some felicitous remarks, followed by Bro. McKay, acting P. M. W., in remarks that were appropriate to the occasion and well received. Triumph Lodge, No. 180, is a fixed fact as one of the leading Lodges of this city.

Valley, 30.

At a meeting held on April 21st by Valley, No. 30, there were eight applications for the degrees, and one admitted by card, the J. W. degree was conferred on twelve, and the M. W. on eleven. It is almost needless to say that the work was done in that dignified and correct manner for which this Lodge justly has the reputation. Under the able management of Geo. A. Case, M. W. and his able assistants this Lodge with a membership of 790 attends to the personal wants of each member with strictness and fidelity. On this evening the Lodge-room was well filled, a number of visitors being present. The increase in membership for the month of April will be about 50, which will pass the 800 mark, with a commencement on the last 200 to make the 1,000 members.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—The testimonial concert tendered to Prof. H. C. Seib, organist of Fidelity, was held at B'nai B'rith hall, on Thursday evening, April 21st. The weather proved unfavorable, yet a fair and select audience was in attendance. The following programme was given: Part First.—Duett for violin and piano, fantasie on themes from "Lucrezia Borgia" (Donizetti), Messrs. Chas. Goffrie and H. C. Seib; song, "Amalia" (Millard), with hearty encore, Mrs. Blake Alverson; aria, "Non piu Andrai" (Mozart), Prof. Seib; song, "Deep in my Heart" (Centemeri), with a hearty encore, Mrs J. M. Pierce; theme with variations (DeLorenz), Herr Ernst Schlott. Part Second.—Duett for violin and piano, "Le Tremolo" (DeBeriot) Messrs Chas. Goffrie and H. C. Seib; vocal duett, "Come to the Woods" (Alavy), with hearty encore, Mrs. J. M. Pierce and Mrs. Blake Alverson; song, "Ave Maria," with violin obligato (Gounod) and complimentary encore, Mrs. J. M. Pierce; reminiscences from "Martha" (Flotow), H. C. Seib. This was a very pleasing concert, consisting of varied selections of high-art music, that was listened to with rapt attention and satisfaction.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS as a science is growing in favor as one of the best and surest medical agencies in the treatment of almost all diseases, especially those of a chronic nature, or diminution of the vital forces. Bro. W. J. Horne, has made this science a life long study, and by patient and persevering industry has succeeded in making what is known as the *Electro-Magnetic Medical Belt*, that is receiving the highest testimonials as one of the greatest curative agents in the disease of the human system. He has lately succeeded to the firm of Horne & West, 702 Market street, and is now the proprietor and manufacturer of this celebrated Electro-Magnetic Belt. The first number of his *Electro-Magnetic Journal*, of 28 pages, has just been issued, giving the history, influence, and remedial agency of electricity in diseases, together with the manner of using and appliances therefor. This journal will be sent to any one wishing to make this a study, or avail themselves of the knowledge of enjoying perfect health. In this connection we cannot but regard our esteemed brother in his researches and inventions as one of the benefactors of this age.

BRO. BYRON JACKSON, whose agricultural machine works and foundry are located on Sixth and Bluxome streets, has admitted as a partner I. J. Truman, and the firm will hereafter be known as Jackson & Truman. Mr. Truman has been in the hardware and agricultural implement business for the past 21 years in this State. The capital of the new firm will be ample for the enlargement of the business, and which they expect to increase. They start under favorable auspices, and will, no doubt, meet with success.

J. MEREDITH DAVIES, P. M. W., our esteemed brother from Iowa, has just returned from a flying trip to the East, bringing with him his wife and family. We welcome him to his new home, hoping he will find it as pleasant to remain here as it is for Workmen to have him. Having charge as general agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, being 3,000 miles under one management, any one desirous of traveling by rail, would do well to call on J. Meredith Davies, general agent Pacific coast, Lick House, San Francisco.

IXORA HALL.—This new hall is growing in popularity under the present lessees. It has the reputation of having the best floor for dancing in this city. The ventilation is very good. It is easy of access, centrally located and under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. No questionable parties or entertainments are allowed here, it being the desire of the proprietors to furnish a place only for the respectable portion of our community. Connected with this hall is the Ixora Hall band, which has facilities for furnishing the choicest music for balls or private parties.

THE house of J. W. Burnham & Co., 618 Market street, and 16 and 18 Post street, has dissolved, Bro. J. W. Burnham succeeding to the business. His long experience and extensive stock of goods is a guarantee that purchasers can be satisfied. Goods will be sold at extremely low rates for 30 days for cash.

GEO. T. SHAW, D. D. G. M. W., and one of the firm of Turner, Kennedy & Shaw, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, corner of Fourth and Channel streets, is always glad to receive his friends, either officially or to sell all varieties of lumber for house building or fencing.

Bro. M. LEVINGSTON, 208 Kearny, who is Med. Ex. of Memorial, has been appointed Med. Ex. of Friendship, No. 179.



Human Nature.

To the casual reader there may be nothing beyond a humorous aspect to the above cut, but to those of a philosophical turn of mind there is ground for reflection and study. A description of the picture is hardly necessary. A chimney sweep has prevailed upon a bootblack to polish his boots and give to his pedal extremities a shade similar in appearance to his face. That it is not a savory job is apparent from the distance at which he holds his face from his customer's foot and the way in which he percolates the abundant saliva through his clenched teeth. It is evidently not a labor of love. The sweeper of chimneys seems to be elated at the thought that there is some one menial enough to minister to him—the celestial angle of his nasal organ, the curl of the lip, half scornful, half patronizing, the backward tip of the head—in fact, the whole pose of the figure shows that the man has, for a few brief moments at least, a fellow being at his feet.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We always take pleasure in noting the progress of home manufactures. The Mission Iron Foundry, Bro. Wm. Axford proprietor, is a notable one in this respect. Formerly all those fine castings that go into furniture and pianos were made in the East. Since the establishment of this foundry they have been completely driven from the coast. Bro. Axford furnishes Sacramento with castings equal to 100 sets per week. He also supplies all the manufacturers in this city. He confines himself to intricate and fine castings, and his work in this line has received well-merited commendation. The natural increase of his business has compelled him to increase the capacity of his works, and he has recently erected a large addition to his premises. The foundry is located on the northwest corner of 25th and Noe streets, and merits the encouragement of all who desire to see California stand on an equal with other manufacturing States.

GRAND EXCURSION TO MONTEREY.—The grand excursions to Monterey via S. P. R. R. (broad gauge) last year, that were so attractive and popular, will be resumed this season. The first one will be on Sunday, May 8th, leaving Fourth and Townsend at 8 A. M., Valencia and Twenty-sixth, 8:10. Tickets for the round trip can be procured at office, No. 2 New Montgomery, under Palace hotel, for $3; children half price. These excursions will be under the management and personal supervision of Bros. McCord and Gyselaar, whose long experience in this line warrants them in the future, as they have been in the past, the chief attractions of the season. Lodges can make arrangements and have special cars. All will be provided with a good seat.

NEWPORT SWIMMING BATHS.—These celebrated baths have been renovated, new buildings erected and all appliances for safety at hand. Bro. J. P. Wonderlich, the proprietor, with his past experience and accommodation will make this one of the chief resorts for pleasure seekers and invalids. We are assured that these baths will have that strict decorum and improved regulations which will make it a pleasure for the best classes of our citizens to enjoy them.

THE house of Ray & Smith, 513 Montgomery street, general commission agents and brokers, are just taking a leading position in their line of business. Bro. T. W. Ray is the efficient Recorder of Triumph Lodge, and is always at his post.

THE San Francisco *Traders' Directory*, a tri-weekly, is published by Goldstein & Cook. It is now over one year old and growing in favor with the business men of this city. Bro. Goldstein is to be congratulated on his success in this enterprise.

TO THE READERS OF THE PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.—I have now a full stock of Builders Materials, Carpenter's Tools, Brushes, Fine Cutlery, Parlor Rifles, Air Guns, etc at my wholesale and retail Hardware Store, 28 New Montgomery Street, under the Palace Hotel, which are offered at lowest prices in this market. It is no trouble to show my goods, as they are all new and selected especially for the trade. FRANK P. LATSON, proprietor, formerly with the late H. Rosekrans.

News from Illinois.

The Lodge increase in Illinois the last term was 20 Lodges, there being 174 Lodges represented in the Grand Lodge session. Nineteen hundred new beneficiary certificates have been issued. The net gain during the year has been 1,757 members.

The report of Grand Master Workman Morris stated that he had approved warrants for $90,000 on the beneficiary fund of the Order, $730 refunding of representation tax, and $7,540.40 from the general fund. This latter includes the warrants paid for the last session of the Grand Lodge. A total of $98 275.40.

Some of the proposed changes in the Grand and Subordinate Lodge Constitutions were very important, and received the careful attention of the body. The vote of the Lodge upon the subject of temperance was quite emphatic. An amendment forbidding the holding of Lodges in places where liquors are kept or drank passed by an almost unanimous vote.

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, spoke in eulogistic terms of the objects of the organization. In the course of his remarks he warned the Order to beware of those who might seek to enter the body for the purpose of promoting their own political ends. "Keep politics out of your oganization," he said, "as you bar out a pestilence."

Roderick Rose, Mayor of the city of Davenport, Iowa, and Supreme Master of the A. O. U. W., of the United States, and R. S. Towle, P. G. W., of Iowa, were received and introduced to the members of the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Workman Morris and McLean.

Past Grand Master Workman William G. Morris, E. M. Sanford and Alexander McLean, were duly elected Representatives to the Supreme Lodge of the Order, which meets in Detroit in June, 1881.

The committee on legislation reported in favor of the appointment annually of a Grand Medical Examiner for the State, which report was adopted. Subsequently the appointment, which had been referred to the Grand Master Workman, Grand Recorder and Trustees, was given to Dr. Million, of Springfield.

The financial committee presented the report of their examination of the books of the officers of the Grand Lodge, from which it was shown that the Order had received from its membership during the past year the sum of $110,534.46, which had been disbursed as follows: In payment of death losses, $92,000; paid as a contribution to the Supreme Lodge for yellow fever losses, $2,772.75, and for the general expenses of the Order in the State, $8,749.75. The committee reported that there had been returned to all the Lodges the balance due them from representation tax paid.

The committee's estimates of expenses for the coming year is as follows:

Expenses of next Grand Lodge	$5,500
Salaries	1,900
Representation tax Supreme Lodge	730
Total	$8,830

It estimated the revenue for the same period as follows:

Per capita tax	$8,170
From beneficial certificates	1,000
Total	$9,170

It recommended the fixing of the per capita tax at $1, payable 50 cents semi-annually, and compliment the retiring Grand Recorder, H. H. Palmer.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Quincy, Ill.

A LIFE insurance policy for £1,000 ($5,000) issued in December, 1795, was recently paid in England. To give the heirs that amount of money cost the insured, taking interest and compound interest into account, £7,950, or $39,750, the aggregate premium payments being £1,483 or $7,415, or $2,415 in excess of the policy. Compare this to the cost of a beneficiary certificate in the A. O. U. W. If we take the average annual cost at say $20, for that length of time, we find that it would cost $1,700 to secure $2,000 to the family.

THOSE who desire to get acquainted with ancient Irish literature will find in the *Philo-Celt* a good medium. It is a monthly magazine, price $1 a year, published at Boston, Mass.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

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A Gigantic Artificial Moon.

The colossal representation of the moon, which has been on exhibition at Steinway hall, in this city, during the past week, does not appear to have attracted anything like the attention it deserves. On a half globe, 16 ft. in diameter, the mountains, plains and other characteristics of the lunar surface visible from the earth are shown in relief, with shadings and colorings faithfully representing the moon as seen through a powerful telescope. It is by far the largest, most elaborate and expensive portrait of the moon ever made; and, seeing that it was constructed for and under the immediate direction of one of the most eminent of living selenographers, Dr. Schmidt, now director of the observatory at Athens, Greece, we may safely accept it as a faithful portrait. It certainly gives at a glance a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the physiography of the moon than could be got by much study with any other means short of a telescope of great power. When gradually lighted from one side by a powerful lime light, the varying phases of the moon, from new to full, are shown with impressive vividness.

The shadows of the mountain ranges, the black depths of the crater pits, the changing light upon the broad plains, and other lunar phenomena pass rapidly before the eye, enabling one to obtain in a few hours, indeed in a few moments, a more comprehensive knowledge of the lunar surface than can ever be had of the earth's surface until some enthusiastic geographer constructs in relief a terrestrial globe on a scale of corresponding magnitude.

The "moon" has been purchased and brought to this country for exhibition by Mr. E. Riverston, and it is to be hoped that it will ultimately find a permanent abiding place in some of our public institutions. Meanwhile students of astronomy and all persons taking an interest in science will find the exhibition well worthy of attention.—*Scientific American.*

IN business, in home life, in social intercourse, in politics, there is a success worth striving for, which is the attainment of the immediate object in view; but there is something much higher, far more valuable, far nobler. It is the purity of character, the elevation of the purpose, the fidelity to principle, and perseverance of effort which are of themselves the real success of life, and shine through all the clouds of temporary failures.

SOME men are always trying to begin at the top, unmindful of the fact that it is all folly to shingle the house until after the cellar has been dug.

Business Guide.

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ARE THEY NOT ARTISTS?—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, after alluding to the grand paintings, superior sculptures, etc., results of the genius of our highest artists, asks: "Are there not others, also, whom we may call artists? When," continues the writer, "I stand among a lot of common stone masons and see one man walk around among the stones, picking one out here and there, dressing one here and there, just as though he were playing, and then suddenly begin to set them up as fast as he can handle them and the mortar, making a handsome wall, I call him an artist. If we look at a man hewing a log straight and smooth, alike in thickness the whole length, and not leaving a mark of the juggling axe, he too seems to me is entitled to the above name. Or a man, who cannot even write his name, bracing himself aside of a huge tree, and sending his axe into it with the precision of a rifle shot, making every stroke tell, and never missing the mark, and when cut in one side changes hands on the axe and cut the other, and throw the tree just where he wishes it to fall—he, too, is not devoid of artistic skill. And many a common blacksmith, who will forge out a piece of iron or steel as round as if it had passed through the turner's hands, or as square as if ran through the planing machine—I count him among the artists. Yet none of these men are ever classed with those of the higher arts."

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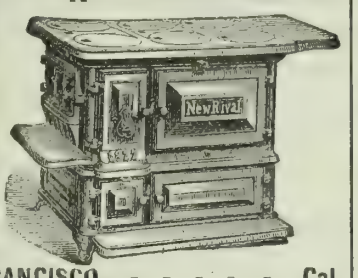
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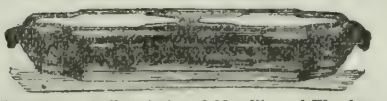
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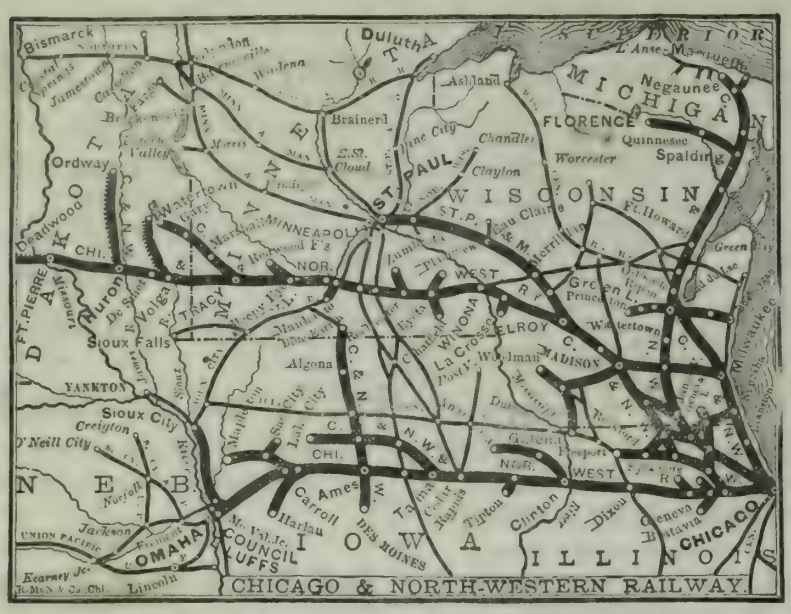
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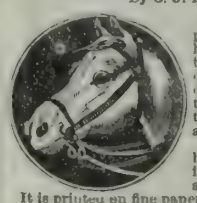
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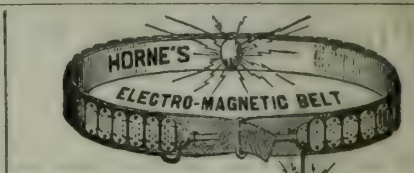
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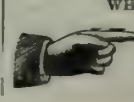
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SUMMER TOURISTS' EDITION--EIGHT PAGES EXTRA.

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Mount Shasta.

The engraving on this page shows Mt. Shasta from a point of view different from that held by most who look upon it.

The noblest mountain in the United States over all hangs the eternal winter. Standing close to the mountain's base, the human eye and mind fails to grasp the immensity of the mountain. But as one from a distance looks back upon it, he discovers how magnificent is the hight. For days will the mountain fold the mist about its crest like a veil, and remain hidden from mortal sight, and then suddenly, as if in deference to a rising or setting sun, will roll back the vapors, and the watcher in the valley below will behold gems of topaz and of ruby made of sunbeams set in the diadem of white, and toward the trying to comprehend how and why the mighty mass was upreared. It is a glory in itself. It seizes the clouds with icy arms and compresses them until their contents are dropped upon the thirsty fields below; from its base the Sacramento starts on its way to the ocean; despite its frowns, it is a merciful agent to mankind, and on the minds of those who see it in all its power and splendor, a picture is painted which will last as long as the gift to admire anything magnificent is left.



MT. SHASTA—SUMMIT 14,440 FEET ABOVE THE SEA, AS SEEN FROM THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE ROAD.

is Shasta. It is said that Whitney is higher, but Whitney has for its base the Sierra Nevadas, and the peaks around it dwarf its own tremendous hight. But Shasta rises from the plain a single mountain, and while all the year around the lambs gambol at its base, its crown is the eternal snow. In the hot summer days, as the farmers at Shasta's base gather their crops, they can see where the wild wind heaps the snow drifts about his crest. The mountain is one of winter's stations, and from his forts of snow upon its top he never withdraws his garrison. There are the bastions of ice, the frosty towers; there his old bugler, the wind, is daily sounding the advance and the retreat of the storm. The mountain holds all latitudes and all seasons at the same time in its grasp. Flowers bloom at its base, further up the forest trees wave their ample arms; further still the brown of autumn is upon the mountain slopes, and sentinel mountain from a hundred miles around men will turn their eyes in admiration. Thus it frowns and smiles alternately through the years; it hails the incoming and outgoing centuries, changeless amid the mutations of ages; forever austere, forever cold and pure. Of all American mountains it has the most sovereign look; it leans on no other hight; it associates with no other mountain; it builds its own pedestal in the valley and never doffs its icy crown. The savage, in the long ago, with awe and trembling, strained his eyes to the hight, and his clouded imagination pictured it as the throne of a deity, whence issued the snow, the frost and the wild wind from their brewing place on the mountain's top. The white man with equal awe strains his eyes upward to where the sunlight paints with purple and gold the mimic glaciers of the butte, and is not much wiser than was the untutored savage in

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BRO. J. DAVIS, M. W. of Magnolia, No. 41, resigned on Monday evening, May 9th. The Foreman, Bro. Wm. E. Cody, will fill the position the balance of the term. Magnolia is in a very prosperous condition, having work on each night. Their roll list shows 168 Workmen, and a prominent feature in this Lodge is that its membership is largely made up of young men. Bro. John Tyler was elected Foreman. The J. W. degree was conferred on three in a very impressive and dignified manner. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Bros. Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., G. Goldsmith and M. Warwashuer, to make preparations to celebrate their third anniversary, which will take place in July. We may expect a worthy celebration in keeping with this Lodge. Under head "Good of the Order," interesting speeches were made by visitors and members, and general jollification had over the new officers and their prospective celebration.

The Difference.

We had an item in our last issue, stating that a Lodge in Maryland paid a premium to those who proposed candidates. We do not think that plan would work well in California, at least it would not in the Lodge to which the writer belongs. The members generally out here take a pride in the Order, and do what they can to further its principles. They feel that in the prosperity of the Order and in the good that will accrue to those who are dependent upon them will be a sufficient recompense for any trouble they may be put to in behalf of its principles. A little of the same feelings in the jurisdiction of Maryland would no doubt prove of benefit, and the intelligent efforts of the *Protector*, in behalf of that State to be set apart as a separate jurisdiction, would result in immediate action. If the members there are so luke-warm that they have to be bought in order to stir themselves to action, it would be better that they remain under the present condition of affairs for awhile, or until they have become more thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order and the benefits it confers. *Verbum sap.*

BRO. F. W. WOLFF, of Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose, has gone East to look after his business interests. As a sample of our California Workmen, we can recommend him to the regard and care of our brethren in the Eastern States.

Home Miscellany.

Our State.

Our State, the grandest of them all
On which kind heaven with outstretch'd hands
Has made her richest blessings fall
And crown'd her queen of other lands.

Unequaled in her springs of health,
Her towering mountains, bleak and cold;
Her fruitful vales, her grain and wealth,
Her rivers rich, in sands of gold.

Her sons, whose active, fertile brains,
Have wonders wrought in art and trade;
Like speed of wind across the plains,
Run palace cars on railroads laid.

Her daughters, too, we'll not forget—
Perennial flowers, all blooming fair—
With eyes of blue and eyes of jet,
With blushing cheeks and silken hair.

Heaven bless our golden sunset land,
The fairest spot beneath the sun,
Where men of thought and purpose grand
A State have built—a victory won.

A victory for the laboring poor,
A home for stalwart men who toil;
Where health and plenty ever more
Will bless the men who till the soil.

—*H. Winchester in Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Dr. Jex's Predicament.

It was the funniest thing that I ever saw in my life. Cruikshank would have gloried in it. I wish I had him here to illustrate that scene with the spirited vigor that only his dancing pencil gives.

It was in Kentucky that it happened—that pleasant land of blue-grass, and tobacco, and fine stock, and white-teethed girls. Mabel, my sister, had married Dick Hucklestone, and they had begun life in great contentment and a little three-roomed house scarcely big enough to hold the bridal presents. But they were happy, hearty, healthy. They had two cows, ice-cream every day, a charming baby and Uncle Brimmer. Who shall say their cup was not full? Indeed, they thought it full before Uncle Brimmer added himself thereto—a very ponderous rose leaf. He was one of our old family servants, who fondly believed that Miss Mabel and her young husband would never be able to get on without him. He walked all the way from Mississippi to Kentucky, with his things tied up in a meal sack, and presented himself before Mabel, announced affably that he had come to "stay on."

"But I haven't any place for you, Uncle Brimmer," said Mabel, divided between the hospitality and embarrassment.

"Lor', honey, you kin jes' tuck me aroun' anywhar. I don't take up no room."

Mabel looked thoughtfully upon the big, brown-gray whiskered old negro, whose proportions were those of a Hercules, and shook her head. "You are not a Tom Thumb, Uncle Brimmer."

"No, ma'am," said he submissively, "but I've got his sperit. Couldn't I sleep in de kitchen, honey?" he went on, with insinuating sweetness.

"No, indeed," cried our young housekeeper; "I put my foot down on anybody sleeping in the kitchen."

Aunt Patsey, the cook, stood by balancing a pan of flour on her head, one fat hand on her hip. I suspected her of a personal interest in the matter, and indeed, she afterwards acknowledged that she thought Uncle Brimmer's coming would prove a "blessin' to her feet." Those feet of hers had been saved many steps, through the service of her ten-year-old daughter Nanky Palmira Kate—called Nanky Pal for short. But of late, Nanky's services had been called into requisition as a nurse, and Aunt Patsey, who was fat and scant o' breath, thought she had too much to do; and so she viewed with evident delight the stalwart proportions of our good-natured giant from the South.

"Dar's de lof', Miss Mable," she suggested.

"It's too small, and is cluttered up with things already."

"Oh, sho, chile, dar ain't nothin' in dat lof' 'cep' de taters, an' de apples, an' some strings o' terbacker, an' some ods an' ends o' de children's and Lucy Crittenden's pups. Lor' dar ain't nothin' ter speak of in de lof'."

"He can't get in at the window," said Mabel, shifting her ground.

"Lemme try," said Uncle Brimmer.

The kitchen was a small log cabin some distance from the house—"in good hollerin' reach," to quote Aunt Patsey. Above was a low room or loft, crowded with the miscellaneous articles enumerated. The only way of getting into it was from the outside. A ladder against the side of the cabin admitting one, through a little window, no larger, I am sure, than that of a railway coach, into this storehouse of treasures. Nanky Pal, who was as slim as a snake, was usually selected to fetch and carry through the small aperture. But Uncle Brimmer?

"I'm pretty sho I kin do it," he said, squinting up one eye, as he took off his coat and prepared to try.

We stood in the doorway as he cautiously went up to the ladder; and, after an exciting moment he pushed himself through the window, and turning, smiled triumphantly.

This settled the matter. A cot bed was procured for Uncle Brimmer, and he soon became the mainstay of the family. Cheerfully avoiding all the work possible; indifferently as an ostrich eating all he could find in cupboards or highways; grimly playing hobgoblin for baby; gaily twangling his banjo on moonlight nights—memory recalls thee with a smile, Uncle Brimmer! I can close my eyes now, and recall him, big, shapeless, indistinct in the semi-darkness, as he sat under the mulberry-tree, singing:

"Wish I wuss in Tennessee
A-settin' in my cheer,
Jug of whisky by my side,
An' arms aroun' my dear!

This was his favorite. Who shall doubt that it expressed to him all the poetry, romance, passion, of life?

After a time Uncle Brimmer fell ill, and we sent for a doctor.

Dr. Trattles Jex was the medical man of our county. He lived in Middleburn, seven miles away, and he came over trotting on a great bay horse, with a pair of saddle-bags hanging like Gilpin's bottles, one on each side. He looked as diminutive as a monkey perched on the tall horse's back; and indeed, he was "a wee bit pawky body," as was said of Tommy Moore. But bless me! he was as pompous and self-important as though he had found the place to stand on, and could move the world with his little lever. A red handkerchief carefully pinned across his chest showed that he had lungs and a mother. His boots were polished to the last degree. His pink and beardless face betrayed his youth; and his voice—ah, his voice! What a treasure it would have been could we have let it out to masqueraders! Whether it was just changing from that of youth to that of a man, or whether, like reading and writing, "it came by nature," I can't tell. One instant it was deep and bass, and the next squeaking and soprano. No even tenor about that voice.

He held out his hand, with "good morning, Mrs. Hucklestone. I hope the baby has not had an atttck?"

I popped into the dining-room to giggle, but little well-bred Mabel did not even smile.

"Oh, no," she cried, "it is Uncle Brimmer."

The doctor offered to see him at once. Mabel got up to lead the way. Up to this moment I warrant it had not struck her as anything out of the way that she must invite Dr. Jex to climb a ladder and crawl through a window to get at his patient. But as she looked at him speechless, spotless, gloved, scented and curled, then at the ladder leaning against the wall in a disreputable, rickety sort of way, a sense of incongruity seemed borne in on her soul. To add to her distresses and my hilarity, we saw that Uncle Brimmer had hung out some mysterious under-rigging that he wore. Long, red and ragged, it "flaunted in the breeze" as picturesquely as an American flag on a Fourth of July.

"I am afraid doctor, it will be a little awkward," faltered Mabel; "Uncle Brimmer is up there," and she waved her lily hand.

"An' you'll have to climb de ladder," put in Nanky Pal, with a disrespectful chuckle.

I thought the little doctor gasped; but he recovered himself gallantly, and said:

"As a boy I have climbed trees, and think I can ascend a ladder as a man," and he smiled heroically.

We watched him. He was encumbered by the saddle-bags, but he managed very well, and had nearly reached the top, when suddenly Uncle Brimmer's head and shoulders protruded, giving him the look of a snail half out of his shell.

"Here's my pulse, doctor," he cried, blandly, extending his bare arm. "Tain't no place for you up here. An' here's my tongue," then out went his tongue for Dr. Jex's inspection.

The doctor settled himself on a rung of the ladder, quite willing to be met half way. Professional inquiries began, when

"A deep sound struck like a rising knell."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mabel; "what is that?"

Nanky Pal sprang up, with distended eyes, almost letting the baby fall.

Again.

"Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Sakes alive! Miss Mabel," cried Nanky, "ole Mr. Simmon's bull's done broke loose!" She was right. A moment more, and in rushed the splendid, angry beast, bellowing, pawing the ground, shaking his evil lowered head as if the devil were contradicting him. Dr. Jex turned a scared face. My lord bull caught sight of the fluttering red rags, and charged the side of the house. And I give my word, the next instant the ladder was knocked from under the doctor's feet, and he was clinging frantically round the neck of Uncle Brimmer.

Fearful moment.

"Pull him in Uncle Brimmer—pull him in," shrieked Mabel, dancing about.

"I can't honey—I can't," gasped the choking giant; "I'm stuck."

"Hold me up," cried the doctor, "send for help."

Uncle Brimmer seized him by the arm-pits. The saddle-bags went clattering down, and about the head of Master Bull a cloud of quinine, calomel, Dover's and divers other powders and pills, broke in blinding confusion.

"Aunt Patsey, go for Mr. Hucklestone at once," called Mabel.

Aunt Patsey looked cautiously out from the kitchen door. "Yer don't ketch me in de yard wid ole Simmon's bull," she said, with charming independence.

"Then I shall send Nanky Pal."

"If Nanky Pal goes outen dat house I'll break every bone in her body."

Then Mabel began to beg: "Aunt Patsey, let her go, please. I'll give you a whole bagful of quilt pieces, and my ruby rep polanaise that you begged me for yesterday."

Aunt Patsey's head came out a little further. "An' what else?"

"And a ruffled pillow-sham," said Mabel, almost in tears, "and some white sugar, and I'll make you a bat—and that's all. Now."

"I reckon dat's about as much as de chile is wuth," said the philosophic mother. "Let her go."

"Fly! fly!" cried Mabel.

"I ain't skeered," said Nanky. "I ain't dat sort. Mammy ain't, nuther. She was jes' waitin' ter see how much you'd give."

Nanky's bare legs scudded swiftly across the yard. The bull took no notice of her. He was still stamping and bellowing under that window. Uncle Brimmer and the Doctor clung together, and only a convulsive kick now and then testified to the little man's agony.

"Suppose Uncle Brimmer should let go?" I suggested, in a hollow whisper.

"Oh, hush!" cried Mabel. "The doctor's blood would be on our heads."

"Or the bull's horns."

It was not far to the tobacco field, and in an incredibly short time brother John came riding in, followed by half a dozen stout negroes. With some delightful play that gave one quite an idea of a Spanish bull fight, his lordship was captured, and our little doctor was assisted to the house.

Gone was the glory of Dr. Trattles Jex. His coat was torn, his knees grimy, his hands scratched, and he looked—yes—as if he had been crying.

"Can you ever forgive us?" said Mabel piteously. She hovered about him like a little mother. She made him drink two glasses of wine; she mended his coat; she asked him if he would not like to kiss the baby. And finally a wan smile shone in the countenance of Dr. Jex. For me, I felt my face purpling, and leaving him to Mabel, I fled with brother John to the smoke house, where we—roared.

Uncle Brimmer got well, and went in to see the doctor. He returned with a new cravat, a cane, and several small articles of attire, from which we inferred that in those trying moments when he supported the suspended doctor, that little gentleman had offered many inducements for him to hold fast. When questioned, he responded chiefly with a cavernous and mysterious smile, only saying:

"Master Dr. Jex is a gentleman; starch in or starch out, he's de gentleman straight."

And brother John, who is somewhat acquainted with slang, said, with a great laugh, "Well, old man, you had a bully chance to judge, so you must be right."—*Sherwood Bonner.*

Husbands and Wives.—A good husband makes a good wife. Some men can neither do without wives, nor with them; they are wretched alone in what is called single blessedness, and they make their homes miserable when they get married; they are like Tompkin's dog, which could not bear to be loose, and howled when he was tied up. Happy bachelors are likely to be happy husbands, and a happy husband is the happiest of men. A well-matched couple carry a joyful life between them, as the two spies carried the cluster of Eschol. They are a brace of birds of paradise. They multiply their joys by sharing them, and lessen their troubles by dividing them. This is fine arithmetic. The wagon of care rolls lightly along as they pull together, and when it drags a little heavily, or there is a hitch anywhere, they love each other all the more, and so lighten the labor.—*John Ploughman.*

Beauty and style are not the surest passports to respectability—some of the noblest specimens of womanhood the world has ever seen have presented the plainest and most unprepossessing appearance. A woman's worth is to be estimated by her real goodness of heart, and the purity and sweetness of her character, and such a woman, with a kindly disposition and a well-balanced mind and temper, is lovely and attractive. Be her face ever so plain and her form ever so homely, she makes the best of wives and the truest of mothers. She has a higher purpose in life than the beautiful, yet vain and supercilious woman, who has no higher ambition than to flaunt her finery in the streets, or to gratify her inordinate vanity by attracting flattery and praise from a society whose compliments are as hollow as they are insincere.

There is one way of attaining what we may term, if not utter, at least mortal happiness. It is this—a sincere and unrelaxing activity for the happiness of others. In that one maxim is concentrated whatever is noble in morality, sublime in religion, or answerable in truth. In that pursuit we have all scope for whatever is excellent in our hearts, and none for the petty passions to which our nature is heir. Thus engaged, whatever be our errors, there will be nobility, not weakness, in our remorse; whatever our failures, virtue, not selfishness, in our regrets; and in success vanity itself will become holy and triumph eternal.

A good woman knows the power she has of shaping the lives of her children, and she endeavors to use that power wisely and well. She teaches her boys and girls that they must be brave in doing their duty, truthful in speech and action, honest and honorable, kind, cheerful and unselfish. By her own example she enforces and illustrates what she teaches.

The Parts of Time.

I know what a weary time you young mothers have watching and running after those troublesome babies from morning till night. And how it aggravates you for some sympathizing older mother to say with a long drawn sigh and countenance:

"Ah, you are having your good times now and you don't know it!"

If these are good times, you think, as you snatch Fred out of the ash pan, and have just set down for an instant and then run across the room just in time to rescue another toddler from the bucket of water he has managed to upset all over himself, you just wonder what the evil times will be.

Dear young mother, looking back over the past 20 years I will just tell you that you are seeing your hard times now. These weary days and sleepless nights are not the "good times" you will have when the dear children are older and more helpful, and begin to pay you back for all the toil and trouble you have bestowed upon them. Well trained children are a pride and a comfort when they begin to grow companionable; when you can sit down and talk over plans with your daughter, and when your boy comes in to "tell over to mother" his projects for the future. Time will come when you sigh to feel that the sweet years of childhood are slipping by. You almost cry out:

"Old man with the hour-glass, halt! halt! I pray,
Don't you see you are taking my children away,
My beautiful babies so bonny and bright!
Where have you carried them far out of sight?
Oh, dimpled their cheeks were and sunny their hair,
But I can't find them, I've searched everywhere."

You will look up by-and-by almost in surprise, and ask:

"Tell me, oh youth, so straight and tall,
So glad with eager thought,
Have you seen of late a bouncing boy
Brimful of merry sport?
Somehow I loved this bouncing boy
Because he was my own;
I had him here a year ago—
And don't know where he's flown."

"My boy," who so lately was taxing arm and brain just like your little toddlekin, voted for Garfield last year. It won't be long neither until yours votes for somebody. Keep them near your heart in all your ups and downs of life and you shall not lose your reward. There is a loyalty about a good boy's love for his mother that pays her a hundred fold. And I speak from experience, dear married sister. If any one claims my warmest sympathy it is the tired young mother with her little ones still about her feet. They are comforts, but they are a heavy tax also on her life power. But the parts of time run swift and the living mother will "see good days and rejoice in them all" further on.—*Aunt Olive in Farm and Fireside.*

A Full Cup.—When the saintly Payson was dying, he exclaimed, "I long to hand a full cup of happiness to every human being." This was the language of a heart thoroughly purged of all selfish affection and filled with the spirit of that love, which led our adorable Jesus to give his life for human redemption. If every Christian would go out daily among men, filled with such longing for human happiness, what marvelous changes would soon be wrought in human society! The selfish element would be eliminated from the dealings of the Christian business man. Not justice merely, but benevolence, would enter into his every-day trade. The same spirit would rule his home and church life. He would become an incarnation of good will toward all, and would so preach the Gospel by his deeds that man would see his good works, and glorify his Heavenly Father. The spirit of Payson is worthy of every man's imitation. Happy he who can truthfully say, "I long to hand a cup of happiness to every human being."—*Zion's Herald.*

The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the industrious when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their bread, and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an intolerable load of *ennui*, when he sallies forth to distribute it amongst all his acquaintance.

Refined homes are the end of civilization. All the work of the world—railway-constructing, navigating, digging, manufacturing, inventing, teaching, writing and fighting—is done first of all, to secure each family in the possession of its own hearth, and, secondly, to surround as many hearths as possible with grace and culture and beauty. The work of all races for five thousand years is represented in the difference between a wigwam and a lady's parlor. It has no better result to show.

The sweetest and most signal revenge to inflict upon enemies, who seek to belittle our labors or underestimate our abilities, is to do everything well, to lead irreproachable lives, to earn popular confidence and respect, to eschew all but laudable undertakings, to succeed in every act and labor. Success is the most effectual reproach to envy, malice and unfriendliness.

Heart-work is better than head-work; and it is a better temper to be fervent in charity than in disputes.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty letters.
My 8, 6, 9 is to hire.
My 4, 18, 7, 3 is to trade.
My 15, 13, 14 is a beast's lair.
My 1, 5, 13 is a sensation we often experience in presence of the grand and sublime.
My 1, 17, 20 is a pointed tool.
My 12, 6, 2, 19 is to instruct.
My 10, 11, 9 is an article worn upon the head.
My 16 is found in Switzerland
My whole is the name of one of Shakespear's plays.

JENNIE.

Letter Changes.

1. Change the initial of to ponder deeply and obtain a weight; change again, and form a Spanish nobleman.
2. Change the central of to permit and form a small piece of land.
3. Change the final of angry and form the human race; change again and I am a rug; again, and I am one of the twelve months of the year; again, and I am a chart.

O. G.

Problem.

A woman bought a quantity of eggs for twenty-five cents per dozen. Had she received another egg for the price she paid for what she bought, the price per dozen would have been reduced one cent. How many did she buy?

CEPHA.

Hidden Towns and Cities.

1. Dids't e'er see a sable elephant?
2. As he pronounced the fearful ban, Gordon trembled.
3. The Dove returned to the ark.
4. Is this for sale, Martha?

DICK N. S.

Transpositions.

1. Transpose terror and form a traveling fee.
2. Transpose a month of the year and form a tropical fruit.
3. Transpose manner of walking and form a subterranean passage.
4. Transpose a measured step and form a garment.
5. Transpose a South American animal and form a fruit.
6. Transpose a native constable of India and form enclosed.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Chesapeake.

CONCEALED FISHES.—1. Chub. 2. Perch. 3. Oyster. 4. Salmon. 5. Sturgeon.

LETTER CHANGES.—1. Bride, pride. 2. Pedal, penal. 3. Fire, firm, firs. 4. Tower, rowel.

WORD-SQUARE.—
A D E N
D U P E
E P H A
N E A R

CURTAILMENNTS.—1. Daisy, dais. 2. Oft, of. 3. View, vie. 4. Wine, win. 5. Lawn, law.

The Play and How They Played It.

I always had a great admiration for authors and actors, especially the former, and am very fond of scribbling myself. One of my first literary efforts took the form of a play, to be acted out by the young people of our valley. Our valley is rather small, and contains only a few young people. We decided to meet together, and have some one read the parts aloud to us while we acted.

The eventful evening of the rehearsal came at last, and we all met, anticipating a good time. First came dressing. The queen was the principal character among the girls, and as we had no silken robes in which to wrap her, we took the next best thing; in this case a colored tablecloth. Next, we darkened her eyebrows, crowned her with a gold (paper) crown, and she was ready. The maids, fairies, etc., did not dress up much, as this was only a rehearsal.

All being now complete, we marched out into the parlor, where the boys were waiting for us. The king's upper lip was ornamented with an immense moustache, and he wore a crown similar to the queen's. The rest of the boys were guards, and they had ornamented (?) their faces with streaks of black.

The acting now began, amidst much laughter. It proceeded well enough until the scene in which the queen had to faint into the arms of her maids. The queen fainted, but the maids, instead of bearing her sorrowfully away, dropped her on the floor and held their sides with laughter. Every one joined in, and laughed until the tears ran down their faces, and so the play was given up, and we spent the rest of the evening talking, laughing and singing. My cherished play was a failure, but *I* think that it was more the fault of the actors than of the authoress.—*A Girl, in Rural Press.*

A CHILD'S dress made of flint glass and trimmed with lace made of the same material will soon be exhibited in a show window in Pittsburg. It is now at one of the trimming establishments, and is nearly completed. The dress glistens like the finest satin, and is marvelously beautiful. The fabric from which it is being fashioned was spun and woven at the glass factory of Messrs. Atterbury & Co., Pittsburg.

"MABEL, why, you dear little girl," exclaimed her grandpa, seeing his little grand-daughter with her head tied up, "have you got the headache?" "No," she answered, sweetly, "I'se dot a spit turl."

"IN what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the boy.

Humorous.

Chips.

A YOUNG lady resembles ammunition, because powder is needed before the ball.

WHY does not 1881 resemble a pair of lovers on a sofa? Because there is 1 at each end.

IF you have a desire to see a national and patriotic kiss, just watch E Pluri-bus unum.

A MAN out West was offered a plate of macaroni, but declined it, declaring that they "couldn't play off any biled pipe stems on him."

WHEN the telegraph companies are compelled to run their wires under ground, the worms will learn to read by sound so as to know when fishing is good.

"How like its father," said the nurse on the christening of a baby whose father was over 70. "Very like," said a satirical lady, "bald and not a tooth in its head."

ONE of the members for Wicklow assured his audience in the Lower House recently that "as long as Ireland was silent under her wrongs England was deaf to her cries."

TEACHER in American high school: Are *pro* and *con* synonymous or opposite terms?" Scholar: "Opposite." Teacher: "Give an example." Scholar: "Progress and Congress."

AN aged negro the other day was showing the scars of the wounds inflicted by the lash when he was a slave. "What a picture!" exclaimed a looker-on. "Yes," responded the colored brother, "dat's the work ob de old masters."

HE was too solemn a preacher; he didn't suit in Nevada. The chairman of the farewell committee expressed it well. Said he: "Now you can git, pard; we ain't agin religion out here, and it riles us to see a fellow spilin' it. Git."

A STRANGER passing a graveyard, and seeing a hearse standing near by, asked who was dead. The sexton informed him. "What complaint?" asked the inquisitive one. Said the old man: "There is no complaint, everybody is satisfied."

THEY had been at the masquerade, where she had recognized him at once. "Was it the loud beating of my heart, my darling, that told you I was near?" Murmured he. "Oh, no," she replied, "I recognized your crooked legs."

A LADY complaining to Sidney Smith that she could not sleep, he said: "I have published two volumes of sermons; take them up to bed with you. I recommended them once to Blanco White, and before he got to the third page he was fast asleep."

Household Hints.

JULIET CORSON'S WAY WITH POTATOES.—Lives there a cook with a soul so dead as not to be willing to expend all the powers of fire, water and salt to produce mealy potatoes? If so, the writing of her epitaph would be a cheerful task. And if cold ones are left they can rehabilitate themselves in favor by appearing chopped, moistened with white sauce or cream, and either fried in butter or baked quickly, with a covering of bread crumbs. Steam fried, that is sliced raw, put into a covered pan over the fire, with butter and seasoning, and kept covered until tender, with only enough stirring to prevent burning, they are capital. To fry them Lyonnaise style they are cooked in their jackets to keep them whole, sliced about a quarter of an inch thick, browned in butter, with a little sliced onion, sprinkled with chopped parsley, pepper and salt, and served hot. Larded, they have bits of fat ham, or bacon inserted in them, and are baked tender. Note well that the more expeditiously a baked potato is cooked and eaten the better it will be.

STEAK PUDDING.—Make a crust with fine flour, well-chopped suet and warm water, adding a pinch of salt. Place it round a basin, cut up into this some steak in thick short pieces, flavoring each layer with pepper and salt, and, if you like, some small cut onions; add also a little mace. A few pieces of kidney can be put in; on the top two small strips of bacon can be added and a couple of spoonfuls of sauce or catsup. Close this up with a piece of the same crust that is round the dish and place the basin in a steamer. The pudding must not be boiled, but steamed during a sufficient time, according to size, say one or two hours. When turned out on the dish open the top a little and put in a small piece of butter, when a fine gravy will pour over the dish.

FLOATING ISLAND —Make a boiled custard of the yelks of six eggs, a large quart of milk, sugar to sweeten and a pinch of salt. The yelks must be well beaten and strained before adding to the milk. Flavor the custard and while boiling hot pour into a dish and spread the whipped whites smoothly over the top. Cover tightly to cook the whites. When cold, sift powdered sugar over the top, and you may, if you wish, strew over grated cocoa-nut, or bits of jelly or jam.

PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of suet, chopped fine; one lb. of English currants; one lb. of raisins; one and a half lbs. of flour; cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful each. One large tablespoonful salt. Mix all well together, then add two cups sugar, one cup molasses, seven eggs and a half pint sweet milk. To be made over night, then put in a cloth and boil four hours. To be eaten with sweet sauce.

Health Column.

Sneezing.

"God bless you!" is the common expression of Europeans when you sneeze in their presence; sneezing having been considered in ancient times the result of a demoniac possession, to avert the evil influence they invoke a blessing. But the true philosophy of a sneeze is set forth in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April under the heading "What is a Cold?" The whole of it is worth reading, but we have only room to transcribe what relates to sneezing.

"Sneezing in catarrh is a method nature adopts to stimulate the prostrate nervous center, and thus enable it to reassert its proper control over the blood supply to the part; indeed, it will be found that the effects of being exposed to a draught of cold air are often completely destroyed by a succession of sneezes. Of course, nature does not always immediately succeed in these efforts; but, when she does not, the shock from which the nervous center suffers gradually passes away, and the blood-vessels again come under the control of the little nerves which regulate their caliber, and so the catarrh disappears in a few hours, or at most in a few days. It sometiomes happens that the shock from the cold air acting upon the nervous center is of such severity that the consequent inflammation is intense enough to check the secretion of mucus altogether, and in consequence the mucous membrane is dry as well as inflamed, and the suffering very much intensified."

FEAR ON DISEASE.—It is said that while the plague was raging in Buenos Ayres the grave-diggers bore charmed lives. Of the 300 men so employed, not one died of the disease. It has often been noticed that during the prevalence of pestilential diseases physicians, undertakers, nurses and grave-diggers, whose business compelled constant liability to infection, have usually escaped in a far greater ratio than their numbers would warrant. The "charm" of this immunity from the prevailing scourge is very simple. They are not scared. They are positive to the disease, and repel its attacks. Fear is a great ally of death. Whoever is afraid of disease is in a negative condition, and really invites its approach. And thus it is the world over. The brave die but once, while cowards die many times. Much unnecessary alarm exists in every community in regard to many diseases. We are, it is true, all liable to sickness and death. But if we are all sober, cleanly and brave of heart, we need have no fear of disease of body or mind.

TOBACCO DISEASE.—A writer in Boyce's *Anvil* testifies as follows respecting tobacco as a cause of disease: "For eleven years my right hand was sorely afflicted with a most loathsome disease. Its first appearance was shortly after my *debut* as a telegraph operator, and consisted of four or five very small, watery pimples. They increased in number, however, till they could hardly be counted, and each day became more and more troublesome. Instead of a thin, watery fluid, they now began to exude a thick, offensive matter, and the physicians called it an aggravated case of salt rheum. My hand and wrist became one mass of sores and scabs. I spent some $300 doctoring with physicians and patent medicines, yet nothing seemed to give much relief; but in three months after tobacco was stopped, the disease began to disappear, and to-day there is not a particle of it to be seen about me."

IN searching for a vegetable remedy, Dr. L. D. Buckley suggests, in the New York *Medical Journal*, the gelsemium, the yellow (false) jessamine, the beautiful climbing evergreen which produces the large, very fragrant yellow flowers, from the relief it affords as a nervous sedative to the skin, might be useful. He has experimented with it very successfully, and after prescribing it for two or three years, mainly on adults suffering from eczema, he feels prepared to advise it as a means for the relief of itching in certain cases. He has used the tincture of the drug only, giving it in 10-drop doses to begin with, and, when no relief was obtained, repeating the remedy in 12 or 15-drop doses at intervals of half an hour, until results were obtained or until a dram or so had been taken in two hours.

A NEW PORK PARASITE.—A Berlin microscopist has recently discovered a new parasite in pork, which is described as "a small leech-like worm" which has not been heretofore known. The worms are found crawling about among the muscular fibers, sometimes moving very actively. A German microscopical journal of recent date contains a full description of the worms with illustrations. Nothwithstanding, pork and beans still holds it place as a standard article of diet among the masses, and ham and sausage are in as great demand as ever. It is evident that the pork-loving world have become reconciled to a "diet of worms." We prefer to *eschew* the scavenger; let those who will, *chew* him.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLIMENT TO THE PHYSICIAN. I dare not place any gift, however beautiful, or any success, however brilliant, above the talent or the skill which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow creature.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Worth Knowing.

SALTING MEAT.—Salted meat is far less nourishing than fresh, and far less wholesome. We will endeavor to explain why. The preservation of meat by means of salt has been practiced from time immemorial, and is one of the simplest methods for this purpose. It depends for its efficiency upon the dessication or drying of the tissues, as the salt used for this purpose enters slowly into solution, deriving the moisture it requires for this purpose from the fluids of the flesh. Hence it is that when dry salt is strewed upon fresh lean meat, it gradually disappears in the form of a liquid brine. As the flesh loses its natural juice, the fibers contract and the meat lessens in bulk. The action of the salt, if a large quantity is applied, penetrates deeply, and as much as one-third of the natural juice of the meat is often forced out of it. The preservation of meat by means of salt, therefore, may be explained to depend upon the separation of water, upon the exclusion of air, and upon the saturation with salt of the juices remaining in the meat. But meat, though preserved in this manner against putrefaction, suffers a notable loss of its normal nutritive properties, inasmuch as the brine which gradually forms about it, contains probably one-third or one-half of the nutritive substances (albumen, kreatin, phosphoric acid, potash, etc.,) of the flesh, which are extracted along with the juices. These are the very substances which are more completely extracted by digestion with water, as in making beef tea or broth; and in proportion as these constituents are extracted, they diminish the nutritive properties of the meat. The change in the constitution of the meat by salting has been shown by Leibig to be greater than that produced by cooking, and the loss of nutritive value considerably greater; for in cooking, the nutritive albumen, etc., is simply coagulated in the fibers and retained, while in salting, the extracted substances enter the brine and are lost. Not only does salting greatly diminish the nutritive value of meat, but those who are compelled to subsist upon it almost exclusively for any length of time, are generally afflicted with scurvy, a fact which proves its unwholesomeness, and which doubtless stands in close relation with the loss of the nutritive elements, as vegetable substances which are capable of supplying what the meat has lost, are found to be the best preventative of, and the best remedy against, the disease.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

LIQUID WOOD.—We are informed, says the *Northwestern Lumberman*, that sawdust can be converted into "liquid wood" and afterward into a flexible and almost indestructible mass, which, when incorporated with animal matter, rolled and dried, can be used for the most delicate impressions, as well as for the formation of solid and durable articles. To accomplish this, the method pursued is to immerse the dust of any kind of wood in diluted sulphuric acid sufficiently strong to affect the fibers for some days, the finer parts being passed through a sieve, well stirred, and allowed to settle. The liquid is drained from the sediment and the latter mixed with a proportionate quantity of animal matter, similar to that used for glue; the mass is then rolled, packed in molds and allowed to dry.

CEMENT FOR RUBBER.—Powdered shellac is softened in ten times its weight of strong water of ammonia, whereby a transparent mass is obtained, which becomes fluid after keeping some little time without the use of hot water. In three or four weeks the mixture is perfectly liquid, and when applied it will be found to soften the rubber. As soon as the ammonia evaporates the rubber hardens again—it is said quite firmly—and thus becomes impervious both to gases and to liquids. For cementing sheet rubber, or rubber material in any shape, to metal, glass and other smooth surfaces, the cement is highly recommended.

PARAFFIN as a preservative of wood has lately been highly recommended, especially with the view of preserving it against the destructive influences of dampness, acids and alkalies. For this purpose, it is suggested to immerse the well-dried wood in a solution of the paraffin in petroleum ether (benzine) or carbon disulphide. The wood absorbs a large quantity of the material, and the evaporation of the solvent leaves the paraffin behind in the pores of the wood. In employing this recipe, care should be taken to guard against the possibility of the ignition or explosion of the materials. A good preventive of combustion would be a thorough coating with a silicate paint.

CHEAP PAINT.—Three hundred parts washed and sieved white sand, 40 parts of precipitated chalk, 50 parts of resin, and four parts of linseed oil are mixed and boiled in an iron kettle, and then one part of oxide of copper and one part of sulphuric acid are added. This mass is applied with an ordinary paint brush while warm. If too thick, it is diluted with linseed oil. This paint dries rapidly and gets very hard, but protects woodwork excellently.

PETROLEUM is an excellent preservative of exposed wood work and tools. It penetrates the pores and repays its cost many times over. It is good for all farm buildings, gates, tools and rustic work, besides having the merit of cheapness.

Fraternal.

I. O. O. F.

THE 29th annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of California commenced in this city at Dashaway hall on Tuesday, May 10th. The following Grand officers were present: Ezra Pearson, G. M.; D. Louderback, D. G. M.; Leon D. Freer, G. W.; W. B. Lyon, G. S.; H. B. Brooks, G. T.; W. W. Morrow, G. Rep.; Rev. A. F. Hitchcock, G. Chap.; F. W. Bell, G. Mar.; E. J. Clark, G. Con.; Geo. D. Murray, G. Guar.; E. Dunker., G. Herald. Trustees—Lewis Soher, J. A. McClelland, John Hanson.

The Committee on Credentials presented their report and 167 representatives were introduced and 17 visiting Past Grands, and the degree of Grand Lodge was conferred on them by Leon D. Freer, Grand Warden.

A congratulatory telegram containing fraternal greetings was sent to the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The following are the Standing Committees: Credentials—H. Hoeber, W. Pierce, E. Glover. Finance—A. W. Scott, R. K. Weston, Fred. Fillmore, H. Mitchell, C. L. Neale. Correspondence—J. H. Applegate, I. S. Halsey, A. R. Lord. Appeals—F. P. Dann, G. L. Johnson, W. W. Kellogg, C. H. Randall, E. W. Blaney. Petitions—J. A. Lotz, S. Isaacs, W. A. Spalding, C. L. Durbin, J. W. Smith. Laws of Subordinates—C. C. Terrill, Geo. T. Shaw, J. H. Peters, J. B. Leaman, W. E. Lutz. State of the Order—H. T. Dorrance, D. M. Burns, J. Ellsworth, C. B. Stone, Ed. M. Martin. Legislation—A. Block, J. E. Benton, D. W. Welty, W. W. Cross, C. W. Dannals. Mileage—J. Glasson, A. Mautner, L. Van Dorin, F. N. Spencer, R. S. Green. Printing—W. B. Lyon, F. R. Morton, F. W. Potter.

W. F. Slater, P. G. M. of Ohio, was introduced, and welcomed to a seat by Grand Master Pearson.

The reports of the Grand officers were then read, from which the following concerning the status of the Order is taken: There are 271 Lodges; members, January 1, 1881, 21,468; increase for the year, 122; brothers relieved, 2,565; number of sick week benefits paid, 15,543. Total paid for relief and charity, $172,898.24. Paid for expenses, $150,409.31. Total receipts, $456,812.07. Average receipt per member, $21.28. Assets, $1,821,742.60. Average assets per member, $89.43. Average age of members, 41 years. Died during the year, 276.

Grand Master Pearson has made a good working officer, having traveled thousands of miles at great sacrifice of time and labor. Visitations have been made to many isolated localities, the brethren encouraged and the Order benefited. An increase of 122 has been made, notwithstanding a loss from various causes of 1,805 during the term.

The report of the Grand Treasurer showed the total receipts for the general fund to amount to $13,563.83, and disbursements amounting to $10,690.67, leaving a balance on hand of $2,873.16. The Odd Fellows' College and Home Fund amounts to $1,940.21.

During the past year one subordinate Lodge, one Degree Lodge and three Rebekah Degree Lodges were instituted. One Rebekah Degree Lodge was resuscitated and two Rebekah Degree Lodges surrendered their charters.

The report of the Grand Representatives concerning the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge held at Toronto, Canada, last fall, shows that the Grand Sire, John B. Harmon, of California, reported that in 1879 there were 50 Grand Lodges, 7,067 subordinate Lodges, 39 Grand Encampments, 1,342 subordinate Encampments, 34,834 initiations, 440,783 Lodge members, 79,511 Encampment members, and that the total revenue was $4,391,215.35, and the amount paid out for relief was $1,714,805.02. Since 1830 this branch of the Order has paid out for relief of members $29,206,835.56, and has received $77,984,169.72.

A petition was presented from the General Relief Committee, of San Francisco, representing that the Lodges of this city have been put to great expense by reason of taking charge of sick and destitute brothers from a distance, who are not in good standing, and ask that the Grand Lodge take such steps as would ensure the raising of a permanent fund by a per capita tax upon the membership of the State, not to exceed one cent per capita, said fund to be under the control of the General Relief Committee, of San Francisco, and said Committee to report at each session of the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master, the disposition of said funds. The Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred this petition, subsequently reported adversely on it.

The Committee on Petitions reported in favor of granting charters to the following: Unity Degree Lodge, No. 8, at Eureka, Humboldt county; Novarro Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 61, at Snelling, Merced county; Paradise Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 62, at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county; Excelsior Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 63, at Sutter Creek, Amadôr county. Also recommending that duplicate charters be granted to Placer Lodge, No. 38, Sutter Lodge, No. 100, and Madison Lodge, No. 287, their charters having been destroyed by fire; and recommending that the action of the Grand Master in resuscitating the Millville Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3, be approved and a duplicate charter issued.

The Committee on State of the Order, to which was referred certain parts of the Grand Master's report, recommended the confirmation of his appointments and the approval of the commissions issued. With respect to the Grand Master's visitations, they say: "We most heartily commend the good judgment of the Grand Master, manifested in his visitations during the past year. It will be noticed that his visitations in a great degree have extended to Lodges remote from centers of population, difficult of access, small in number, and struggling for existence. From many reports we learn that his visits have resulted in great good to many such Lodges. We commend his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of this important part of his duties."

The following appeal cases were decided: Wm. C. Pentner vs. Cosumnes Lodge, No. 63, dismissed; George H. Vaugh vs. Fresno Lodge, No. 186, sustained; Henry Letroadec vs. Franco-American Lodge, No. 207, sustained.

Representative Polack introduced a resolution, which was tabled, to the effect that it is expedient that an endowment feature be established in this jurisdiction.

A report from the Committee on Appeals, approving of the decision of the Grand Master in Newfield vs. Garcia Lodge, was laid on the table.

W. S. Johnson, G. Rep. of Rhode Island, was introduced and welcomed to a seat by the Grand Master.

The appeal of C. Heinz vs. Germania Lodge was sustained after a thorough discussion.

The action of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, in refunding the initiatory fee and dismissing a person without card or certificate whom they had initiated without knowledge that he had formerly been a member of the Order and had been suspended for non-payment of dues, was sustained. The individual was, however, granted a dismissal card.

Representative Ellsworth, of the Committee on State of the Order, presented the following report, which was laid on the table: Your Committee on State of the Order beg leave to report on the questions submitted by Centennial Lodge, No. 247, found on page 7 of the first day's proceedings, as follows: As to the first part of the first question, "Has the Noble Grand a right to appoint an initiatory member as Right Supporter?" we answer, yes. As to the remaining portion of the first question, we answer that the Right Supporter being an initiatory member, while occupying the Noble Grand's chair temporarily, has the right to decide points of order, to entertain motions, to put questions and declare the result. To the second question we answer that the Noble Grand has the right to vacate his chair for the purpose of addressing the Lodge, and that it is lawful for him to take part in debate, whether requested by the Lodge or not, provided he vacates the chair, unless prohibited by the by-laws or rules of order of his Lodge.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the report of the Sacramento Relief Committee, having in charge the Richmond Fund, recommended that the usual appropriation of $350 be made by the Grand Lodge for the support of M. L. Richmond. The Finance Committee submitted a report, showing the financial condition of the R. W. Grand Lodge at present. The resources amount to $9,998.16, the liabilities to $9,968.38, and the receipts and disbursements respectively $15,710.45 and $15,014.67.

The O. F. Literary and Social Club exemplified the floor work of the three degrees on Thursday evening, May 12th.

The resolution in reference to Sacramento Lodge paying benefits to one of its members who is in the Insane Asylum, was indefinitely postponed.

The following telegram was received from the Grand Lodge of Ohio: "The representatives of the 45,000 Odd Fellows now in Ohio, in Grand Lodge assembled, accept the fraternal greeting of our brethren on the Golden Shore, and extend the hand of fellowship to be in Cincinnati, the Queen city of the West, at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in September next."

Grand Representative Morrow introduced as a visitor Mortimer Lynn, Past Grand of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, of Boston.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Davis Louderback, Grand Master; Leon D. Freer, Deputy Grand Master; D. M. Burns, Grand Warden; W. B. Lyon, Grand Secretary; H. B. Brooks, Grand Treasurer; Grove L. Johnson, Grand Representative; John Hanson, Dr. L. Soher, J. A. McClelland, Grand Trustees; C. O. Barton, N. Booth, C. A. Sumner, P. Sander, M. M. Estee, A. B. Walker, D. W. Welty, Trustees of Odd Fellows' College and Home.

After discussion on the mileage and per diem question and many propositions submitted, the old system was retained, and all changes were voted down. The question of an endowment feature in the Order was referred to a special committee, to report at the next session. The committee consists of Representatives Terrill, Rogers, Case, Lloyd and Welty.

Representatives to future sessions are required to bring their own regalia.

It was deemed inexpedient to allow Lodges to incorporate.

Duplicate charters were granted to Placer Lodge, No 38; Sutter, 100, and Madison Lodge, No. 287.

An amendment was adopted to the Constitution of Subordinates, which allows said Lodges to use the benefits due to insane brethren in such manner as the Lodge may deem for the benefit and advantage of such insane brethren.

The Committee on Honored Dead presented a report to the effect that 50 members of the Grand Lodge had died during the past year, two of whom—A. J. Lucas, Past Grand Representative, and C. C. Hayden, Past Grand Master—stood forth pre-eminent. They recommended that the names of the honored dead, given in the Grand Master's report, be inscribed upon the memorial page of the journal. The report was adopted.

It was ordered that a new Digest of the laws of the Order be prepared.

The following appeals were dismissed: Jacob Trausne vs. Mountain View Lodge, No. 244; Duncan McBride vs. Redwood Lodge, No. 281; S. C. Nathan vs. California Lodge, No. 1.

In the case of T. B. Robinson vs. Templar Lodge, No. 17, the Lodge was directed to open the case, as per the instructions of the Sovereign Lodge.

The appeals of J. C. Holland and A. J. Davis were dismissed, and that of A. C. Waitt, Jr., vs. Oakland Lodge, No. 118, was sustained.

Appeal of Rebecca Gerbes vs. California Lodge, No. 1, was dismissed, and an appeal taken to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Tomales Lodge was changed from District No. 11 and placed in No. 25.

Central, No. 229, and Monroe, No. 289, were changed from District No. 35 and placed in a new district to be known as No. 88.

All of the decisions of the Grand Master during the recess were approved.

The charges for the three degrees hereafter will be $25, the Lodges to apportion the same as they may determine.

The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $11,316.96; expenditures, $9,660. The per capita tax is fixed at 35 cents.

An amendment to the Rules of Order was made, so that "the previous question can be called for by two members."

The appeal of C. Heinz vs. Germania Lodge, 188, was sustained, and an appeal taken to the S. G. L.

All propositions to levy a general tax for the benefit of the San Francisco Relief Committee were lost.

The Committee on Credentials reports over 500 present at the session, and that the G. L. degree had been conferred on 277.

Welcome Lodge, of Igo, Shasta county, was authorized to apply to the Lodges of the State for assistance.

A committee was authorized to memorialize the Lodges and solicit subscriptions for the "Porter Monument Fund."

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the city Lodges for use of Regalia, and to the O. F. Literary and Social Club for its exemplification of the work, and the formation of similar clubs, at other points was recommended.

Rebekah Lodges are not permitted to use the funeral ceremony of the subordinate Lodge.

An initiatory member, when occupying the N. G.'s chair, by virtue of his office as R. S., can decide points of order, etc.

It was ordered that a uniform code of by-laws for subordinates be prepared.

An elegant P. G. M.'s jewel was presented to Ezra Pearson, P. G. M., on behalf of the Grand Lodge, by W. W. Cross, and received in a brief but pertinent speech by the recipient.

A surprise to Grand Secretary Lyon, in the shape of a splendid P. G. R.'s jewel and regalia, was presented in an able manner by C. H. Randall, G. R., to which the Grand Secretary made a fitting response.

A historical cane, the wood from Mount Vernon, cut in 1846, and mounted in gold by General J. Winchester at that time, was presented, on behalf of David Meeker (to whom it had descended), to the Grand Lodge by W. F. Norcross of the *New Age*. The cane was once the property of Alexander V. Fraser, who was originally commissioned to establish the Order on the Pacific coast.

The G. M. appointed the following officers, who were also installed: Rev. A. F. Hitchcock, G. Chaplain; C. H. Clough, G. Marshal; Daniel Burns, G. Conductor; J. M. Benson, G. Guardian.

Masonic.

IN England there are nearly 2,000 Lodges upon the Grand Lodge roll.

AT one of Her Majesty's recent levees a Mason wore Masonic jewels, and he was severely rebuked therefor by the Grand Lodge of England.

THE noted Anthony Comstock, of Suppression of Vice fame, has been rejected by a Masonic Lodge to which he recently applied for membership.

THE first mention of a Chapter of R. A. M. in our country is at Philadelphia in 1758, then, as everywhere, a part of the Lodge work—"the Master's Part," as it was technically called. The next body of which we have mention is St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, organized at Boston in 1769, in which the officers were designated as in a Craft Lodge, except that the first officer is styled "Royal Arch Master." Its sessions were suspended from 1773 to 1789, owing to the Revolutionary war, and it is a curious fact that when its meetings were resumed, the record shows that its first three officers were called as now, H. P., K., and S. The degrees of Mark Master, which had also existed in England and America as a separate Lodge, was introduced into St. Andrew's Lodge, and in 1794 it seems to have assumed the status of an independent Chapter, and took the name of St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter.—*N. Y. Era.*

THE 12th anniversary of Golden Gate Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, was celebrated at B'nai B'rith building, in Covenant hall, on Tuesday evening, May 10th, by a grand ball. The hall was finely dressed for the occasion with the usual drapery and evergreens, and over the stage, Golden Gate Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., 12th anniversary. The hall was well filled, as also the galleries, by a select and fashionable company. The grand march at 9 o'clock presented quite an animated appearance. An order of dances, numbering 15, with an intermission for supper, brought the happy hours to a close late in the evening.

Officers of 1881.—Georgia Washburn, Mary S. Munns, Helen A. Shaeffer, Annie E. Noble, Jennie McCormick, Elsie Hobe, Adell Ewell, J. W. Porter, Sarah Samuels, Jennie McLeod, Emily R. Eastman, Mary E. Pendleton, Carrie M. Edwards, Henry Savage.

The committees having this pleasant reunion in charge were very industrious and attentive, and made this, their twelfth anniversary, a complete and gratifying success. We herewith give them:

Executive Committee.—Mrs. G. Washburn, Mrs. Louis F. Holtz, Mrs. George Douglass, Mrs. A. L. Mann, Mrs. J. W. Shaeffer, Mrs. M. E. Pendleton, Mrs. Sol. Kohlman, W. H. Porter, Geo. J. Hobe, A. L. Starbird, Asa R. Wells, Jas. L. Homer, David Edwards, Luther J. Ewell.

Floor Manager.—Louis F. Holtz.

Floor Committee.—F. W. G. Moebus, Sol. Kohlman, William Jones, John Kelley, A. L. Mann, Henry Blythe, H. C. Roth, D. W. Richards.

Reception Committee.—Mrs. D. C. Anderson, Mrs. Chas. Elliott, Mrs. Chas. Smith, Mrs. M. S. Munns, Mrs. Emily R. Eastman, Mrs. David Edwards, Mrs. Jennie McLeod, Mrs. Henry Fisher, Miss Jennie McCormick, Miss Elsie Hobe, Miss Sarah Samuels, Miss Jessie Boyd, John F. Snow, Jerome Spaulding, D. C. Anderson, John W. Shaeffer, Thomas Griffiths, I. N. Higgins, Henry Savage, Jer. Browning, Louis Enricht, Geo. H. Little, Fred. Miller, Frank M. Stone.

Knights of Pythias.

CONNECTICUT reports a net gain of 63 members during last year.

VIRGINIA shows a net gain over 1879 of upwards of 250 members.

NEW YORK has increased its membership since January 1, 1881, by 200.

IOWA has 36 Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 1,763 members—a gain of 253 since last year.

INDIANA did not lose a single Lodge from its roster during 1880, and every Lodge closed the year 1880 in that jurisdiction with a net gain.

THE Grand Jurisdiction of North Carolina is prosperous, the membership having largely increased, and the finances being in good shape.

NEW JERSEY reports a decided increase in membership, and both the Grand and subordinate Lodges have never been in better condition than at present.

THERE are 14 subordinate Lodges, with a total membership of 854 in the Grand jurisdiction of Minnesota. A gain of 140 members is reported in the jurisdiction for the year 1880

THE following is a statement of the membership of the Endowment Rank to March 31st: first class, 11,638; second class, 15,764; third class, 122; both classes, 8,988. The following benefits were paid during the month of March: First class, 8, ($8,000); second class, 13, ($26,000); total amount paid in first and second classes to date, $649,517.

UNITY LODGE, No. 61, was instituted at the Mission on Friday evening, May 6th, by Grand Chancellor John Harney, assisted by Past Chancellors F. B. May, D. Aaron, N. L. Chace, C. C. Gilmore, A. L. Heiman, Frank Mitchell, F. A. McGuire and several Grand Lodge officers. The following were elected officers of the new Lodge: F. W. Harris, P. C.; George Powell, C. C.; T. A. E. Brady, V. C.; Charles Houghton, Prelate; Charles Justi, M. of E.; A. Morrison, M. of F.; George D'Arcy, K. of R. and S.; J. H. Seipp, M. at A.; C. W. Kiernan, G.; F. W. Norman, O. G.; Attendants, Harry Levy, B. F. Weis, C. A. Anderfuren and C. W. Decker.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 16, gave a grand reception on Tuesday evening, April 26th. The hall was crowded to repletion. The ladies were especially remembered by each one being the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The programme is as follows, each performer being well received, and securing enthusiastic encores: Opening remarks, "A Knightly Welcome," C. W. Nevin, C. C.; vocal quartette, male voices, Arion Quartette; recitation, Fred B. Laton; violin solo, "Il Pirate," T. J. Duffy; vocal solo, "Heart! Whence Thy Joy and sorrow?" Miss Lena Hoffman; vocal quartette, male voices, Arion Quartette; piano duet, "Il Trovatore," Miss Lena and C. S. Hoffman; remarks. "Good of the Order," John H. Harney, G. C.; vocal duet, "When Stars are in the Quiet Skies," Mrs. J. H. Crocker and Chas. E. Baker; recitation, "The Whiskers," A. Hoffman; song, "Something Sweet to Think Of," Will H. Voorhees; Chinese impersonations, J. Gorf; vocal duet, "Master and Pupil," Miss Lena and A. Hoffman.

ONE of the most successful and enjoyable picnics that has yet been given this season took place on Monday, May 9th, at Belmont, under the auspices of the various Lodges of the

Knights of Pythias, of San Francisco, and Alameda counties. Three special trains were chartered and left the railroad depot, corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, at 8:20, 8:55 and 10:30 A. M., all crowded to their utmost capacity with the Knights and their families and friends. The uniformed Knights started from the Knights of Pythias Hall, on Market street, above Fifth, and paraded through the streets, headed by the Second Regiment band, until they reached the depot, where they embarked on the first train. John H. Harney, the orator of the day, made a masterly oration and was followed by George W. Peckham, in an original poem, at the conclusion of which both gentlemen were presented with an elegant basket of flowers by Miss Florence May Marden, daughter of Capt. R. A. Marden, of San Quentin. At 12:30 the games for prizes were commenced. Great credit is due to the different committees for the enjoyment of the large number who were present, the greater part remaining until the last train, which arrived in this city at 8:15 P. M.

Knights of Honor.

THE *Knights of Honor Guardian* has discovered by some unknown means that there is a movement being made among the members of the Supreme Lodge to obtain, on the part of several individuals, the salaried offices of that body, and that "these individuals are now playing into each other's hands to obtain their own selfish ends."

A WRITER in the K. of H. *Advocate* writes strongly in favor of brakemen and switchmen on railroads paying an increased rate for admission to the Order. He says that insurance companies class these occupations as "extra hazardous," and they are practically shut out from joining them, owing to the high premiums. It seems that only about 25% of the brakemen of freight trains die a natural death, the average life being about 10 years.

THE consolidation of Franklin Lodge, K. of H., with Occidental Lodge, K. of H., by the surrender of the charter of Franklin, was the occasion for a grand banquet at the Palace restaurant, opposite the Baldwin. There were three tables extending the length of the dining-room set off in fine style, and well filled with cold meats, salads, ornamental cakes, and served with hot coffee and chocolate. This room is paneled all around with mirrors, with a fine fountain playing in the front; and with its fine appointments and equipage, is one of the grandest dining-rooms in this city. The guests, numbering over 100, arrived at 10½ o'clock, and took possession of the attractive table. After dispatching the good things, Past Dictator, G. Winehill, passed the cigars. The feast of reason was opened by a short but eloquent address by the Grand Dictator, Chas. E. Travers, followed by Bros. Mahoney, of the K. of H. *Reporter*, Behre, Martin, Franklin, and others, in short, fraternal speeches. It was a very pleasant reunion, the best feeling prevailing from the time this reunion was first conceived until the close of the banquet.

THE following questions and answers are taken from the K. of H. *Reporter:*

Ques. Should Lodge jurisdictions be determined by air lines, or usually traveled routes? *Ans.* We do not understand what is meant by this question. Law I, Sec. 3, reads: "No candidate shall be received in any Lodge of the K. of H. but the one in the place where he resides, without the consent of said Lodge," etc. The word "place" in this law has always been construed to mean the city, town or municipal district into which the counties of a State may be subdivided. Now, if there is a Lodge in the place where a candidate resides, the consent of that Lodge must be obtained before he can be admitted to a Lodge located in another place. If there is no Lodge in the place where a candidate resides, there is nothing in the laws forbidding his admission into any Lodge of the Order to which he may choose to apply. Air lines and traveled routes have nothing to do with the case. The law is so plain and simple that an explanation of it seems hardly necessary, yet questions similar to the above are sent in every month.

Ques. A member enters our Lodge room in a state of intoxication, and swears that he don't care for the Dictator. Can the Lodge suspend or expel him without a trial? *Ans.* No. The Dictator himself, or at the request of any member, must bring such a case before the Lodge and have it immediately referred to a committee, who must investigate and report charges if there are just grounds therefor, when a trial follows in the manner prescribed in Art. XI, sections 2 and following of subordinate constitution. See Art. X, Sec. 3, and Art. XI, Sec. II, Sub. Const.

Ques. Must an application for reinstatement be sent to the State Medical Examiner? The case is this: A member suspended at one meeting applies for reinstatement at the next; we think that the examination of local examiner sufficient. *Ans.* The present Supreme Dictator has, by a recent ruling, decided that the certificate of the Lodge examiner is sufficient in such cases. See also note after Sec. 174, Matthias' Digest.

TENNESSEE had 130 Lodges and 6,369 members December 31st, 1880. During the year 1,259 were initiated and 78 admitted by card; 270 were suspended and 113 reinstated; 128 withdrew, 11 were expelled, and 67 died. In Memphis, with a membership of over 1,000, there were nine deaths, against 27 in the previous year.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests as a reason why the Supreme Lodge ought to put the fee for the degrees back to $10, the following: It costs $100 for charter, and in case of a new Lodge, where there are only 10 or 12 petitioners, each has to pay at least $10; whereas, if they waited till the Lodge was organized they might then be admitted for $5. A Deputy writes that it is difficult in small towns to get charter members on this account. There is a remedy for this in the Lodge's hands. It may make the fee for the degrees $10 after it is organized, though we think it would be better for the Order to put it back to $10 in all cases as the minimum fee.—*Reporter.*

American Legion of Honor.

COUNCILS of the A. L. of H. have been formed in 33 States and in Ontario, Canada.

THE following was sent to Darius Wilson, Supreme Commander, by Columbia Council of this city. It explains itself: At a regular meeting of Columbia Council, No. 335, held March 26th, it was on motion ordered, "That this Council protest, over the signatures of its Commander and Secretary, and under its seal, to the Supreme Commander of our Order against the creation of a Grand Council, A. L. of H., in this State." In accordance with said order, we, the undersigned, the Commander and Secretary of Columbia Council, No. 335, A. L. of H., of San Francisco, California, in behalf of said Columbia Council, hereby most respectfully and earnestly protest to you, Supreme Commander, against the creation of a Grand Council in this State. And we do very confidently hope you will be pleased to interpose the authority in you vested by law (in its spirit if not in its letter) to save the Order in this State from the many disadvantages we must necessarily labor under pecuniarily in meeting the great expense, incidental and accidental, attending the organization and maintenance of such Grand Council; to save the Supreme General Fund from a serious diminution of revenue, and from a corresponding increase in the demand upon it for the payment of mileage and per diem of representatives. All of which is, Supreme Commander, respectfully and earnestly submitted in behalf of Columbia Council, No. 335, by

Yours very fraternally,
ED. W. HEWITT, Commander.
W. R. WATSON, Secretary.

THE following is the financial statement of Chas. K. Darling, Supreme Treasurer, dated Boston, April 1st:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$13,145 47
Received from Supreme Secretary	7,024 89
Total receipts	$20,170 36
Paid 48 orders, amounting to	4,833 68
Balance on hand	$15,336 68

BENEFIT FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$11,523 80
Received on Assessment No. 6	36
Received on Assessment No. 7	1 80
Received on Assessment No. 8	18 12
Received on Assessment No. 9	25,742 79
Received on Assessment No. 10	1,412 20
Total received and on hand	$38,699 07

Paid order No 36....$5,000
" " " 37.... 5,000
" " " 38.... 5,000
" " " 39.... 1,000
" " " 40.... 2,000
" " " 41.... 3,000
" " " 42.... 2,000
" " " 43.... 5,000
" " " 44.... 5,000

Amounting to $33,000 00

Balance on hand $ 5,699 07

Order of Chosen Friends.

FROM the preparations being made for the picnic, given in honor of the anniversary of the Order, a good time will no doubt result.

ON Tuesday, May 17th, a Grand Council will be organized. Laurel Hall, Shiels' building, has been tendered, free of charge, to the Grand body.

THE call for assessment No. 6 to the Supreme Treasury and for Councils to collect No. 7 bears date May 8, and will fall due June 7, or the next regular meeting thereafter. The call covers four two thousand dollar losses.

AN entertainment and ball will be given at Union Hall on the 18th instant by Chrystal Council, No. 4, O. C. F., in honor of the arrival of Rev. Thomas G. Beharrell, Supreme Councilor of the Order in the United States. On this occasion the honored guest will address the public and likewise the New Grand Council of the Pacific coast.

SOME who are loyal and brave say that they would not buy badges for a Council from the Supreme Council; that the Supreme Council has no right to sell them. Perhaps not, but if not, we would be pleased to publish the reason, so that every Council may know. However, this does not apply to but few, if any, outside of Indianapolis, and here we will say, California has been the most prompt in this line of any State.—*Banner.*

FROM the Executive Committee doings in the *Banner* we take the following: It having been understood that some of the Councils had admitted to social membership persons who had not undergone a medical examination, it was decided that all applicants for membership in the Order must be examined by the Medical Examiner, except where the party is debarred from beneficiary membership by the Supreme Medical Examiner's circular, or by a decision of the Supreme Council, and that all members who have been admitted without a medical examination must have the same made within 30 days or be suspended from the Order.

I. O. G. T.

ON Tuesday evening, the 24th of May, Castroville Lodge of Good Templars will celebrate the fourth anniversary of its organization by a musical and literary entertainment at Union Church. The programme will embrace a lecture by Dr. M. D. Merrick, State Lecturer of the Good Templars, and vocal and instrumental music by local talent.

THE 21st regular session of the Sutter and Yuba District Lodge, I. O. G. T., was held at Franklin school-house, Sutter county, recently. The Marysville *Appeal* says: There are 13 Lodges in this jurisdiction, seven in Yuba, and six in Sutter county, with a total membership of 600. Three of these Lodges, viz., Wheatland, Mountain Guard and Harmony were organized this year. The Lodges represented, have an aggregate membership of 360, and were entitled to 32 delegates, of whom 28 were present at the meeting. The Wheatland delegation, consisting of five members, was represented by Mrs. Murdy, who was the only delegate present entitled to vote for absentees. She deserves honor for her zeal. The Brownsville delegation also deserves high praise for its exertions in attending the meeting, for delegates must pay their own expenses wherever they go, whether to Grand or District Lodge. It is a pleasant commentary that Good Templars' conventions are the best attended of any held. H. S. Graves, the D. D. G. W. C. T., should be mentioned in this connection as a Good Templar who is ever ready to aid with his purse the cause of temperance. He is a trustee of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, and as an officer, both of the Grand Lodge and the District Lodge, he is called upon to spend a large amount of money annually, which he does cheerfully. Wm. Crowhurst, one of the four Grand Lecturers of the Order, who lecture night after night to crowded houses in different parts of the State, was present during the session and contributed by his knowledge and eloquence to make this the most successful District Lodge meeting ever held hereabout. The Lodge opened at 10:30 A. M, H. S. Graves presiding; all of the officers were at their stations excepting two. The usual order of business for the morning session was transacted and the Lodge adjourned to partake of a bountiful repast. The spread was excellent and reflected much credit upon the ladies of June Lodge, No. 321. Each delegate made a report of the condition of his Lodge, and these reports, together with those read by District Secretary C. Covilland, showed that the temperance sentiment is far from being on the wane in this part of the State. Marysville Lodge contains many good workers, but it is far behind the other Lodges; it has nearly 70 members, but this is small for so large a place as Marysville. It was decided that Marysville should be stirred up, and that Mr. Crowhurst was the man to do it. He will inaugurate a temperance revival here some time during the summer. E. K. Hill made an eloquent address, and his well-timed suggestions did much to aid the work of the meeting. By a unanimous vote it was decided that the next session be held at Brownsville Friday, September 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer, was then called upon by a rising vote and addressed the meeting, taking up the remainder of the session. He dwelt upon the duties of delegates to District Lodges, and suggested that they come prepared to fully represent the manner in which their Lodges are working, the influence they are having on the community, and the result of their work generally. He advised the delegations to organize, and divide their labors. After an able exposition of the aims and instruments of District Lodges the lecturer proceeded to speak of the temperance work generally. One of the primary teachings of the churches and most benevolent societies is temperance, at least if their rituals are worthy of credence. All societies of whatever kind should and will aid us in this work. The private work of the Order was next exemplified, after which the session was brought to a close a half past five o'clock P. M. Delegates and visitors were again invited to partake of a sumptuous feast of ice cream and other delicacies. Thus ended the most harmonious, pleasant and instructive District Lodge meeting ever held in that jurisdiction.

OFTENTIMES the dress proclaims the man. A stylish cut, and perfect, of the best material, can be found at the tailoring parlors of B. Friedlander, 431 and 605 Montgomery street. Bro. D. J. Levy, the celebrated cutter, presides over the cutting and fitting of all garments at these mammoth stores. Samples, with price and rules for self-measurement, sent to any address, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

BRO. A. A. CROSETT, formerly of the firm of Carmany & Crosett, has opened a new store at 110 Kearny. He exhibits a fine line of men's furnishing goods of latest styles and newest patterns. Call and examine his goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

An Elevating Visitor.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.:—Enclosed please find $2 postal order for another year's subscription to your ever welcome paper, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. Far away from any Lodge, it is the only dear and elevating visitor I have at present to strengthen my faith in our noble Order. God speed your noble work.

Fraternally yours, HENRY MELDER.
Spokane Falls, W. T., April 30, 1881.

A NEW DIPLOMA FOR WORKMEN.—Bro. C. H. M. Curry, M. W. of Yerba Buena, No. 14, with the assistance of our local artist, Bro. W. Vallance Gray, has produced the most complete, chaste and artistic diploma for Workmen that has yet been issued. The picture is original in design and faithful in detail in representing the benevolent and protective features of our Order. Grouped around the main body are correct delineations of the Lodge room, home circle, shield, sun-burst and other appropriate pictures with the words interspersed: "Purity, Education, Elevation of Mankind, Charity, Hope, Fraternity, Fidelity, Love, Protection, A. O. U. W.," our [monogram and other devices in close and studied detail. Our California artist, Bro. W. Vallance [Gray, as a matter of pride and work of love has given hard study and effort for a long time to produce a picture worthy of this great organization. The enterprising publisher, Bro. C. H. M. Curry; artist and designer, Bro. W. Vallance Gray; printers, A. L. Bancroft & Co., are deserving the highest praise in bringing out this new diploma. It will be not only a State pride but a souvenir for Workmen that this jurisdiction may be proud of. These new diplomas will be ready for delivery in June.

J. MEREDITH DAVIES, P. M. W. and General Agent of the Chicago & North Western railway, can be seen at the Lick house. We are pleased to learn that several of the brother Workmen of Santa Rosa and Vallejo have placed themselves under his charge in receiving their tickets for a visit East. Bro. Davies has concluded to make California his future home, and to extend his acquaintance among this great organization. If any of our Lodges desire a ready talker and eloquent speaker at their celebrations, they would do well to give him a call, as he is always ready to respond to their invitations.

BRO. P. ABRAHAMSON, P. M. W., and for several terms Receiver of Unity Lodge, No. 27, is one of our leading dealers in stoves, copper, tin and hardware. The columns of the WATCHMAN have been graced with his advertisement from the commencement, and to his large and extensive business in city and county, we believe, it has been a valuable assistance. He keeps a full line of stoves, and is always provided with the "New Rival," that has a reputation second to none as a family stove. Any one wishing anything in his line would do well to call on our genial and stalwart brother, No. 939 Market street.

IN this age of advancement there is no more marked improvement than in the sewing machine. The latest improved and the best sewing machine at a moderate price is the New Eldridge, at No. 26 New Montgomery street, under the Palace Hotel. The New Eldridge uses a double-thread lock-stitch and shuttle, simple in construction and easy running. The cabinet finish are models of taste and fine workmanship. Bro. Bodley is the agent, and always takes pleasure in showing the excellence of this marvel of a sewing machine. Any person desiring of purchasing would do well to call and see him.

THE third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Press Association will be held in this city, commencing at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 7th, at Washington hall, No. 35 Eddy street, which has been kindly tendered by the grand and subordinate camps of the P. O. S. of A. All bona fide editors and publishers of the coast are eligible to membership, and a cordial invitation is given to such to be present at above date.

Our organization is made up largely from the active and leading business men of this city. Any one reviewing our advertisers can take in the character of our brethren. In this connection we refer to one of the leading clothing houses in this city, Bro. E. Shrier, proprietor, corner Bush and Montgomery.

THE mammoth establishment of Bro. G. Baum, 871 Market street, is one of the largest in the city. It is well worth a visit to any one wishing to purchase furniture, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, etc. A full stock of all varieties always on hand, and in full stock.

FOR a regular line of choice meats see the stalls of Bro. John Coughlin at the Grand Arcade on Sixth street, between Folsom and Howard. Goods are delivered free to any part of the city.

SMOKERS can always find the finest brands of imported, domestic and Key West cigars, by calling at Bro. J. B. Sutton's stand, southeast corner Pine and Kearny.

THE *Golden Year* is the title of a new paper devoted to the A. O. U. W., and general literature. The first number is a credit to the publishers. It is published in Philadelphia.

A Summer Camping Trip in California.

[Written by HORACE J. SMITH.]

Six months of dry weather tempts Californians to make extended camping tours; a mode of travel which has the charm of novelty, exhilaration and healthfulness. The private carriage gives so much of delight and freedom, that it is a wonder that all travelers with money, even those with a little money, do not journey in that way, for thus are combined all the elements which go to make one light-hearted and healthy.

A journey by stage robs travel of its finest pleasures; as one cannot select their company, nor their times of going, nor stop at will. On the railroad the scene is but a swift and vanishing dream, that grows unreal while looking at it; and the details are so evanescent and transitory, and so illusive, that they are recalled only with painful effort. The panorama, to the tourist by wagon, moves slowly, so that its features have time to be fixed and permanently photographed on the mental retina.

The Route.

Our trip was up the coast from Santa Barbara to the Yosemite, thence to San Francisco, and back again to our starting point. The route adopted carried us over seven mountain ranges and their complementary valleys, including, of course the great San Josquin; and led us up into the Sierra Nevada. We started as soon as danger from rain was over—this year about the first of sixth month—when the fresh green of nature and the profusion of flowers was an ever new delight. The road for the first day lay along the narrow strip bounded by the ocean on the south and the foothills of the Santa Ynez (Saint Agnes) range on the north, thus combining a charming variety of contrasted views. What gives its peculiar character to the Coast Range scenery is the delicate and beautiful curving of their masses by the aqueous erosion of the soft material of which they are composed, and which is made conspicuous by the general absence of forest and shrubbery vegetation, except in the canyons. This scenery is rarely more than picturesque, but always novel to those coming from the East; while the peculiar atmosphere invests it with an indescribable charm.

The First Night.

We camped the first night where a canyon debouches on the ocean; a lively stream rippled along beside us, and the Pacific gently laved the sands a few rods away. Grand, gnarled old sycamores, and older live oaks, waved around our heads, as we gathered around the blazing camp fire; and when we laid down for the first time to sleep upon mother earth, the flicker of the fire light on our tent, the murmur of the creek, the plashing of the ocean and the sweet music of the wind in the trees formed a combination delicious in its weird novelty. The new camper enjoys the sensation of doing so queer a thing as tenting, and wonders how easy the bed is, and, whilst wondering, falls fast asleep. But soon the sun shines through the slim canvas, and he or she who had lain down last night, thoroughly but healthfully tired, rises as thoroughly rested this morning. A hasty toilet serves all purposes, and each one of the party falls to their prearranged duties. One folds up the blankets, another takes down the tents, while the men feed the horses, and the cook gets the breakfast; which latter consists of oatmeal, eggs, slapjacks, bacon, and perhaps game. All this is served upon a table that folds up, and slips under the bottom of the wagon, and tin plates and mugs replace the china of home. At the close of the meal, lunch is prepared, tents, bedding and baggage put aboard the wagons, and by eight o'clock we are on the road. The first five miles are made on a walk, during which a morning hymn is sung. Story telling, reading, comments on the scenery, stopping for flowers and specimens of rocks, hurried getting out of guns to shoot the game that so temptingly crosses our path, the exchange of places by some of those in the wagon with the horsebackers, speed on the hours; when some one breaks out, "Oh, I'm *so* hungry." This calls forth a unanimous shout at the idea of wanting anything to eat so soon in the day; but when the lunch is brought out, every one falls to with a will, and each day an earnest protest is made that more lunch must be put up. After lunch the two or three on the back seat, having no care of the team, fall into a quiet mood, which results in their finding themselves in "Sleepy Hollow" for an hour or two. As the time for reaching our appointed camp draws nigh, the restless ones begin to interrogate the passers-by (if there happen to be any), "How far to ——?" and the conflicting and delusive answers cause a good deal of merriment.

Arrived at last at camp—we only undertake to make 25 or 30 miles per day—all turn to and unpack, and as soon as the best place for the tents is selected, they are pitched. Then some one goes out to forage for milk and other comestibles. Our cook skirmishes around for kindling, while one of the men cuts the heavy wood. Soon the dinner of stew and potatoes is ready, and served with *hunger-sauce*, everything is appetizing; so that we eat until each turns in surprise at the gormandizing capacity of the others. Sometimes the camp ground proves untenable. At Nipoma two snakes glided by us, each over five feet long. On the San Luis mountains the driver killed a rattlesnake just after getting into camp, and at Merced, the children amused themselves by drowning tarantulas out of their nests. When a dozen had been captured at our very tent door, we concluded that it was time to move. It was found covenient several times to take an empty house in the little towns we passed through, as when in such places, we had amusing experiences of children peeking around to see the elephant or other curiosities that travelling shows bring with them. The evening was usually enlivened with a roaring fire, when campers in our vicinity would perhaps come over and join us in merry-making.

Notes Along the Coast.

But to resume our trip. At Gaviota, 40 miles from Santa Barbara, the Santa Ynez and the ocean had drawn so closely together as to forbid a further passage between them; but a mountain stream here conveniently pierces the range, and the road, traversing the pass thus made, is crowded between the precipitous rocks on either side. The narrow defile, the lofty cliffs, and the rushing torrent, which every winter carries immense boulders down its bed and tears the road and leaves it rugged, constitute a scene almost sublime. Gaining the summit of the range, one looks down on a charming pocket or little valley devoted to the plow, whose waving crops formed a most pleasing contrast to the pastoral strip along the sea. A little gorge enters this valley, and over its summit falls a stream a distance of 120 ft, making a picturesque miniature Yosemite, and we lingered lovingly in the dark ravine of Nojaqui almost all of one Lord's day. Crossing a few more spurs we dropped into the main valley of the Santa Ynez, whose mesa is crowned with one of the old Mission churches.

After leaving the valley and Mission of Santa Ynez (Saint Agnes), we passed through a well-wooded pastoral country, where the conditions are unfavorable to tillage, as in so many portions of the the State, and "walk-away crops" necessarily go hand in hand with sparse populations.

Such numerous and extensive interspaces of mountains or unirrigable land, which must be devoted to pastoral life, must always give a special character to the rest of the population of the State. Long intervening distance between communities, combined with long, dry seasons and cheap horses, invite to excursions by wagon and horseback, and thus it is that nature imbues Californians with nomadic traits. She has other seductive conditions by which to instill nomadism into the citizens of the Pacific slope; by placing bonanzas in secluded nooks, on the tops of the ranges, even above the snow line, she tempts the young and energetic to lonely and adventurous wandering all over her mountains. Again, by having in a most niggardly way denied the boon of timber trees to southern California, she has made its citizens largely dependent upon Oregon for their lumber.

The housing of the people is influenced by the climatic conditions, for, where it is never cold nor hot, the house is not the essential thing that it is where great extremes prevail; and the *home* is in the open air rather than indoors. Thus nature is a foe to the domesticity that pertains to a winter fireside and a rainy region, and roaming habits replace permanence.

We found, after rising out of the Santa Yuez valley, some arable lands interspersed among the pastoral valleys; and passing on we crossed the Santa Maria mountains. In the valley of the latter saintess, the river was dry, and the sandy, rocky bed seemed at least a mile wide; but the tedium of the trip across it was relieved by the weird look of the bluffs by which it was surrounded.

Arrived at San Luis Obispo, we found a country seat nestled among the mountains, but connected by a narrow-gauge railroad with an ocean port, at which there is a whale fishery. Monsters have been caught there, and one 84 ft. long was stranded on the shore.

From the town of San (Saint) Luis the Bishop (Obispo) we came to El Paso de Robles (the Pass of the Oaks), where are hot and cold springs and baths of sulphur and other mineral waters, and where many miracles of healing are said to have been performed by the early Padres. Such springs abound throughout the State, and the medicinal virtues of each have earnest advocates. Perhaps the *vis medicatrix* of nature, when aided by rest, fresh air and good company, is the most powerful agent.

Coming down from the high uplands of the San Luis Obispo region, we reached the Salinas plains, which open out into Monterey bay. Across this plain, as also through the mountain passes and in certain localities, strong winds blow daily; and these sometimes increase to a storm of sand and even pebbles fearful to encounter. The wind was so cold and fierce as we crossed these Salinas plains, that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in June we were glad to espy a house in the distance, under the lea of which we were fain to drive up for shelter while we got out our blankets. Again, as we approached the Livermore pass, the wind was so furious that the face of the driver was actually cut and bled from being struck by the sharp sand flying in the air, while the rest of the company were glad to shelter themselves in the bottom of the wagon. But the effects of these winds is to make the interior valleys habitable which would otherwise prove too sultry for human endurance; the prevailing direction being from the west, carrying the fresh cool ocean atmosphere landward.

The Turn Eastward.

Leaving these sad windy plains, we rose up over the San Juan mountains, and on the crest looked back to bid the sea good-bye and then down into the charming Santa Clara valley, one of the finest in the State. This valley opens out into the San Francisco bay and lies between the Coast and Contra Costa ranges. It is thickly settled and thoroughly cultivated, and is the residence of very many wealthy people.

Proceeding up the Santa Clara as far as Gilroy, we turned squarely to the east, and crossed the Contra Costa mountains by the Pacheco pass, which some of our party were disappointed to find was not a narrow defile, such as the Greeks defended at Thermopylæ, but only an extensive depression in the range. The road to the top was one of easy grade, and on the summit we obtained an extended view of the San Joaquin valley and of the Sierra Nevada, which hems it in on the east. As agriculture is a greater source of wealth to California now than gold mining, some account of wheat culture is here in order. We rode for many days through continuous wheat fields, all unfenced, unmanured and unirrigated, which had been put in in the most economical manner that such a wholesale process can suggest. One day we camped next Mr. Funk, at Grayson, and watched his Leviathan harvester at work. Twenty horses in two lines were hitched one-half each side of the ponderous pole which extended behind, to propel the colossal machine. The end of the pole in the rear was supported on a castor wheel, and a man on a high seat on the pole guided the huge engine by a tiller. In front was a cutting-bar snipping off only the heads of the grain and making a swath 16 to 20 ft. wide. The hight of the cut was regulated by a man on the platform in front attending a large lever, and the heads fell on to an endless apron which carried them to an elevator, which in turn lifted them to a mammoth thresher, mounted on the platform of the machine. Another man attended the thresher, which ran out its debris on the cut stubble, and delivered its threshed grain into a fan, also carried on the platform. This fan also had an attendant, who swiftly supplied it with empty sacks, sewed up the full ones, and then dumped these overboard into the ocean of a grain field through which they were traveling. Thus 40 acres were cut, threshed, cleaned and sacked per day by only four men and 20 horses! Wagons following in the wake of the saurian monster, gathering up the precious freight and hauled it to the riverside for embarkation. Mr. Funk said he was only a one-horse ranchero, and yet he drove his machine two and a half miles through his grain in one straight stretch without turning. The harvester was attended by a kitchen on wheels, 30 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, walled and roofed with canvas, so that the men had no need to return for their meals to the ranch house.

Of fruit we saw a great deal in Alameda county, where we were, though entire strangers, most kindly received by Judge Russell, of Haywards, as we were indeed all along our route. He has a 30-acre currant ranch, and this fruit (as also the cherries of this region) is perhaps the largest and finest in the world.

We had been warned in leaving Santa Barbara that there were numerous lions in our path; but it had been especially impressed upon us that we should have a terrible time in crossing the San Josquio, as it overflows its banks when the snow melts in the Sierras, and makes a swamp of the plain through which it runs, extending many miles on either side. As we neared the river we had reports of the wide extent of country submerged, and found our safety was to follow the stage. Putting our baggage on the seats of our wagon and three of our ladies in the stage, we followed it as our pilot through the lake. For 14 miles we traveled through the water, which was sometimes only fetlock deep, and sometimes up to wagon bed; and in some of the sloughs there was a dangerously swift current. The driver even had to have the road indicated by poles part of the way; and we had the comforting assurance during a portion of the day, that if we deviated only a foot from the hidden causeway over which we were supposed to be driving, we should mire down in eight feet of water. Once on this causeway the mules fell down and it was an arduous task to get them up again. We had a 40 mile drive that day, and with a heavy load, soft roads and tired animals, it was an exacting work to keep the horses steady.

But all difficulties were soon surmounted and we reached our desired haven—Merced—and entered on the new task of going up into the mountains in search of the Happy valley.

Ascending to the Valley.

At Merced, our party of nine, including two drivers and a cook, was enlarged by the arrival of our friends from the East, who with their driver just doubled our numbers. Our train consisted of a four-horse baggage wagon, three two-horse wagons, and four saddle horses—a caravan of quite imposing proportion. The drive up steep hills, five and ten miles long, the narrow shelf or ledge which constitutes the road which winds so closely into and around spurs as to keep one of our nervous gentlemen in constant agony looking out for "the man coming around the turn just ahead," and the still more dangerous drive down the steep grades, has often been so vividly described as to enable the reader to realize the situation. But who shall portray the Yosemite? Who can wield a pen or brush so as to convey in its fullness the sublimity of hight and massiveness of this great natural wonder?



Top of Half Dome. Cathedral Peak. Vernal Fall. Mt. Broderick, or Cap of Liberty.

SCENE IN THE YOSEMITE—THE CANYON OF THE MERCED AND THE VERNAL FALL.

The Yosemite empties west out of Sierra Nevada into the San Joaquin valley, and is coursed by the Merced river. A rapid descent on the Coulterville trail of about 3,000 ft., lets one down to the floor of the valley, which is a nearly level area about six miles in length and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, sunk almost a mile in perpendicular depth below the general level of the adjacent region. It may be likened to a gigantic trough, hollowed in the mountains, nearly at right angles to their regular trend. This trough is quite irregular, having several angles and recesses, let back, as it were, into its sides, and at its upper end it turns sharply and soon divides into three branches, through either of which we may (going up a series of gigantic steps, as it were) ascend to the general level of the Sierra. The great hight of the almost vertical walls of the valley, especially as compared with the width of it, and the very small amount of debris at the base of these gigantic cliffs, give the trough a U shape, rather than the V shape of other California valleys.

The Features of the Scenes.

Having entered the valley at its western or lower end by either of the three wagon roads, one is soon face to face with the gigantic El Capitan, a rock standing out from the north side of the valley, so imposing in its stupendous bulk as to seem as if hewn from the mountains, squarely cut and lofty, on purpose to constitute the type of eternal massiveness. On the other side of the valley we have the Bridal Veil fall, unquestionably one of the most beautiful objects in the Yosemite. This fall, though divided into two cascades, one of 630 ft. and the other of 300 ft., has the effect of a continuous leap of 900 ft. vertical hight, its base being concealed by the trees which surrounded it. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sun shines on it and a shifting rainbow is seen, now rising, now falling, now swaying to the right and now to left, now irridescent, now evanescent, as the leaping water shifts and sways about under the influence of the passing wind. Proceeding up the valley, we find on the same (south) side, a prominent and massive pile of granite, sculptured by nature so as to suggest its name of "Cathedral Rock." Just beyond are isolated columns of granite, at least 500 ft. high, standing out from, but connected at the base with, the walls of the valley; and these graceful pinnacles, graved by the winds and æons, well deserved to be called "The Spires." In fact the whole side of the valley along this part of it is fantastically but exquisitely carved out into forms of gigantic proportions, which, anywhere else, except in the Yosemite, would be considered objects of the greatest interest.

On the north side again, beyond El Capitan, is a triple group of rocks, rising in steps one behind the other, and known as the "Three Brothers," and from the summit of the highest, "Eagle Peak," there is a superb view of the valley and its surroundings. As you step on the crest and your eye glances over the vast field of wonder, before and beneath you, an overwhelming feeling of awe and bewilderment pervades the mind, for you look down perpendicularly almost 4,000 ft., and look up again to see mountain peaks quite 5,000 ft. above you. Just below is a large stream surging on to make the mightiest leap recorded; it shoots down at lightning speed 2,600 ft. and you realize, at least in some degree, the immense hight of the Yosemite falls. This cascade, if not the most stupendous feature of the Yosemite, is at least the most attractive of the valley. All the accessories of this fall are of a character worthy of and commensurated with its immense vertical hight, so that everything is added which can augment the impression which the descent of so large a mass of water from such a hight could not fail, by itself, to produce. This fall though only 30 ft. wide at the start, widens, out, so great is the mass of descending water, probably to 300 ft.; and like Bridal Veil, gains in its headlong descent; a vibrating motion peculiar to themselves, with an effect indescribably grand.

Beyond the Yosemite falls are the Royal Arches, under which we camped on a sandy meadow amidst pine trees, which, though large, were dwarfed by the surroundings. East of this again is the "Washington Column," a rounded columnar rock; and surmounting this and the Arches is the "North Dome," the latter made up of concentric plates of granite. Here is where the valley forks, the left-hand branch containing the beautiful pool called "Mirror Lake," above which rises the "Half Dome," whose face next the lake is absolutely vertical for 1,500 ft. The right-hand fork, or Illilouette, is but rarely visited, as it is rough and difficult to climb; but the central canyon carries the main stream or Merced river, which descends 2,000 ft. in two miles, making, besides innumerable cascades, two grand falls. The lower is the Vernal fall, a perpendicular sheet, with a descent estimated at 475 ft., which is seen to great advantage from the base. Here, however, the visitor is on a narrow, steeply-sloping mountain ledge just over the raging torrent. The rocks are always wet with spray and consequently very slippery. Some of our ladies coming upon the fall unprepared were blinded by the water, and terrified by their apparent danger.

A remarkable parapet of granite, just breast high, at the top of the cliff over which the water flows, looks as if made on purpose to afford the visitor a secure position from which to enjoy the scene. Above the Vernal falls is a succession of cascades and rapids of great beauty, and beyond these again is the grand Nevada falls, environed by majestic scenery. The "Cap of Liberty," on the north side of the river, is a stupendous mass of rock, rising 2,000 ft. above its base, all the more imposing because isolated and nearly perpendicular on all sides.

This short sketch of the salient and most striking points in the walls of the Yosemite, every portion of which is sublime, necessarily omits others, which, though of great beauty, cannot be even so much as mentioned for want of space.

One word as to the supposed cause creating this unique valley; the most natural explanation is that suggested by Prof. Whitney, viz: That the bottom sunk down to an unknown depth, and the vast mass of detritus which must have fallen from the walls, has gone to fill up the abyss opened by the subsidence. The atmosphere of the valley is exhilarating, tonic and delicious; the memory of the scene, a joy forever. The Yosemite is a Government park, given to the State of California in trust, "on condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort and recreation;" but I regret to say that this commonwealth has ill fulfilled the trust she accepted, by neglecting to provide money to keep the roads, etc., in decent traveling condition.

The Sequoias.

On our return we stopped in the Mariposa group of big trees, which, though about 16 miles from the Yosemite, is included in the Congressional grant to California. Though these trees extend 120 miles north and south along the Sierras, they are mostly gathered in eight or nine distinct groups or groves. They are the largest and most interesting tree in America, and certainly the grandest and most impressive productions of the vegetable kingdom.

The genus, named in honor of Sequoia, an Indian chief of the Cherokees, who invented an alphabet and written language for his tribe before the whites had heard anything of it, will always keep his memory green.

There are several fossil species of the *Sequoia*, one being found in Greenland, but the *S. gigantea* is exclusively limited to the Sierras, on which it extends vertically 2,000 ft., while its twin brother, the redwood, *S. sempervirens*, is strictly a seaboard tree, and confined to the Coast Ranges of California and Oregon. The tallest specimen of the big tree is 325 ft. high, and the one of the greatest diameter was 27 ft. through; and the age of the oldest one whose rings have been counted was 1,300 years. The cones are about two and a half inches in length and about two inches in diameter. The seeds are much sought for, are widely distributed and readily vegetate, so that millions of plants, it is said, are now growing. Though so large a tree, yet it must yield the palm to the *Eucalyptus amygdalena* of Australia, of which one specimen reaches the enormous elevation of 480 ft., thus overtopping the tallest *Sequoia* by 155 ft.

The following itinerary of the route to Yosemite will prove of interest to those proposing to make the trip, and I give the distance from point to point.

From Santa Barbara to Gaviota	40 miles
To Ballards	18 "
" Central City	24 "
" San Luis Obispo	30 "
" Pasa Lobles	30 "
" Pleito Ranch	32 "
" Low's Mountain	30 "
" Soledad	43 "
" Natividad	25 "
" Gilroy	28 "
" Bell's Station	20 "
Cross Contra Costa Mts. via Pacheco Pass.	
" Los Banos	30 "
Cross San Joaquin river at Dickensen's Ferry.	
" Merced	40 "
" Snellings	16 "
" Coulterville about	30 "
" Brown's Ranch "	25 "
" Big Meadows "	25 "
" Black's Hotel "	8 "

A Return in 1881.

Our last year's trip as outlined above was so satisfactory that we start again by May 15th, with 3 wagons, 14 people, 2 (combined) cooks and drivers, 6 saddle horses, to camp, to the Yosemite, to spend two months in the valley. Can't you come in and camp with us? I propose to hold two weekly camps fires, Wednesday and Sunday, for visitors. If you know any "saw-bones" looking for a job, send him in to spend his summer in the valley. His presence will create a crop of patients.

THE HUMAN EAR.—Imagine two harps in a room, with the same number of strings, and each string perfectly attuned to a corresponding string in the other. Touch a string in one and the corresponding string in the other will give out the same sound. Try another string and the corresponding tone will be sounded. So with all the strings. So with any combination of the strings. It would not matter how you played the one harp, the other would respond. No doubt the response would be weaker. That is what one would expect; but the response, as regards pitch and quality, would be almost perfect. Now substitute for one harp a human ear, and the conditions would, according to theory, be the same, except that the responsive mechanism of the ear is much smaller than that of the responsive harp. In the ear there are minute cords, rods, or something, in such a state of tension as to be tuned to tones of various pitch; sound a tone, its corresponding rod or chord in the ear will respond, perhaps feebly, but still with energy sufficient to excite the nerve filament connected with it; the result is a nervous current to the brain, and a sensation of a tone of a particular pitch.

SIX companies of the San Francisco militia are to be mustered out on account of lack of funds.

Fishing in Lake Tahoe.

Almost every one who lives at, or visits Lake Tahoe wants, not only to go a-fishing, but to *catch* a fish. Many and various are the results of these adventures. Every time a boat ride was planned, the tackle was made ready and stowed away, but many trips were taken before we stopped to row slow enough for the trolling line. We had received the necessary instructions from fishermen who really had caught fish, how to put the poor little minnow on the hook for bait, and how to keep moving the arm that held the line, so as to know when a finny victim was impaled.

The day came at last when we had rounded Observatory point, and floated out into the calm blue bay, where the water was from 40 to 60 ft. deep. How patient we tried to be, yet how very anxious we really were, can only be known by those who have waited for fish to bite. After a time the much desired pull came to the line. One came to my heart, also. With what a will I did pull it in; I could see the spots so plain, long enough before it could have been in sight. Just imagine, if you can, the chagrin, when my trout proved to be a pine limb covered with slimy moss from the bottom. I shall never forget the shouts of laughter that came from that delighted man at the oars, but as the laugh has not always been on one side it is all right.

My next venture brought up a most curious specimen of stone, 15 inches long, 9 inches wide and ½ inch thick; it must have been standing on the edge, for deep water gastropods were on each side. There was a tiny hole, through which the hook fastened. As such a specimen was entirely new I was more pleased than as though it had been the much-wished-for fish. The very next time trying brought a live trout with actual spots to the surface, when, in some unaccountable way, it became disengaged and went out of sight. Then came a fine silver trout that weighed about 6 lbs.; it did some real pulling. When I knew it was a big one, I did not dare run the risk of taking it in myself, but gave the honor and responsibility to "Vade Mecum," and was very glad to see spots on a live fish in the boat. Fishermen have a line round on the outside the boat to which live fish are fastened, to be put in a car or pond at home; so the nice fish had a toggle put in its mouth, with a string that came through the lower jaw—cruel thing—by which it was to be tied to the rope, outside the boat, when it was already "Vade Mecum" lifted it over the side, the moment it touched the water it gave a sudden jerk, away, it went, toggle, string and trout. We have never seen it since. If anyone catches it, it is my fish; I can prove it by the stick in its mouth. It was now my turn to laugh, but I didn't. I've heard of "buck ague" and I *know* that little boat trembled with a strong man's excitement, as I never felt it shake in a gale. To say disappointed, is near as I can reach the feeling, but it doesn't express it. I think *that* worse than drawing up a *pine limb*.

Perseverance surely wins, for our next casting out brought a trout weighing 8 lbs., and was 2 ft. 4 inches in length. We ate it, and it was good. I have heard of trout weighing much more, but these are the largest I have known.

The nicest fish I have eaten is a white fish. The largest one caught weighed half a pound, and was truly delicious. The suckers are quite a different fish from any I ever saw in Eastern waters, and in such vast numbers, at times in summer. I like them as well as trout; flesh firm and sweet, and no trouble with small bones if you know how to dress them, but they do not bite a hook. I saw a party of tourists fishing, and gave the usual salute, "what luck?" The reply was: "lots of fish but they won't bite; have been here trying a long time." We rowed nearer, and there were suckers by barrels full. We have had only two, two-pounders; these were speared, but have seen wagon loads at two points visited.

All little fish are called minnows by the fishermen. One kind, three inches long when grown, have red sides—so have suckers—and taste much like fresh sardines. It takes 17 to satisfy a hungry person. We salted a kit of trout; they were the best salt fish we have ever used.

Gracie asked: "Why is it that fishermen catch so many fish, and the visitors none?" I don't know why one has to try so long; but I know we tried many times before we caught a fish. I have seen many baskets and strings of fine trout caught by fortunate visitors, also some who caught none.

We have traveled quite a little, and think that Lake Tahoe is the one charming spot of earth. Climate in summer most delightful—no excessive heat, and occasional thunder storms that have been very enjoyable. The scenery is indescribably beautiful; of snow-covered mountains, shady vales, forests and streams. Water pure and of kind and quantity to suit—lake, spring, hot and mineral waters; pleasant homes for visitors all round the lake; steamers, sail-boats and row-boats are to be had, and competent men to go with them. At some of the resorts the row-boats are free to all visitors, and a great attraction. Every bay or beach is full of interest, especially Emerald and Carnelian bays. Some of the Carnelian stones are very pretty. Gorgeous snow plants, three varieties of lilies, and many curious plants; each little plat of ground seeming to have its own flora.—*M. E. O. W., Castle Keep.*

Life.

"Oh! such is human life at best—
The cradle, the bridal, the green earth's breast."

This is an author's definition of that great mystery, human life. With the dawn of the mind's maturity comes the great question, "What is life?" This mighty problem constantly presents itself to every reflecting mind.

The years of human life are usually divided into childhood, manhood and old age. Childhood has been called, doubtless correctly, the happiest period in life. 'Tis then that the heart is fresh and glad, the countenance radiant with smiles, and every feeling is of confidence in and love toward others. 'Tis then that joy's opening buds and the flowers of affection make glad the soul. Yet this must change. Childhood, with all its beauty, must give place to manhood, with its realities, trials and disappointments.

As our joys grow less and less, and black-robed Sorrow, borne upon the wings of each passing year, comes and takes from us some bright hope which we had fondly believed would end in glad fruition, we are forced, in grief, to ask, "What is life?" It is well if, as old age, with its trembling limbs, dimmed eyes, wounded affections and buried hopes, comes, ere the narrow bed within the green earth's breast is reached, the mighty problem has been correctly solved.

Many are the replies which have been made to this momentous question. Life has been most aptly compared to a shining cup, in which, nearly equally mixed, are found ingredients both bitter and sweet; some as bitter as wormwood, others as delicious as nectar; and daily, even hourly do we see the truthfulness of this comparison. In each life is mingled joy and woe. Into each life come some moments which seem as bright as the plumage of some tropical bird, where every tint of beauty blends. Then come others of Egyptian darkness, when Hope has flown and Joy unfurled her wings and left the sorrowing spirit alone—moments in which only with the eye of faith can the fainting soul catch even a glimpse of a loving Father's hand.

"Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge."

Life is likened to an arch, which, as we stand upon the base and gaze upward and attempt to look over, all seems a constant scene of beauty; but which, like the fabled fortune at the end of the rainbow, ever recedes. It has been most appropriately compared to a dream, ever changing and fleeting—"as sad as earth, as sweet as heaven." Life has also been compared to a mighty river, ever bearing us on its bosom to an unknown land.

These are but few of the replies which have been made to the mighty question, "What is life?" While all are beautiful and in some lights true, there is still another and deeper answer which is the only true reply that would come, though we should meditate upon it until our eyes grew dim and our hair hoary from age. It is the only true reply that would come though we should think of it till from the quivering heart strings death should snatch the thread of thought.

Life! O mystery of mysteries! what are thou? Listen! Methinks I hear the glad tones of myriads who have reached the glittering shore, as they send their answer to the utmost ends of the earth—*life is duty; life means duty.* Ah! there is the true reply. At every step in life some duty is ever waiting to engage our attention. Then how useless as well as sinful it is for us to sit idly dreaming, allowing our precious moments to pass unmarked by duties done. Yet, how many of us disdain the duties daily presented to us, ever hoping for the coming of some great duty, which shall at once distinguish us and satisfy our restless consciences, forgetting the most important fact that little duties which we are pleased to call trifles, make up the sum of life, and when some gilded monument of our own building totters and falls to the ground, sit grieving o'er the wreck, neglecting to gather up the fragments, and build again as the hand of duty, not of pleasure, directs. How often we forget that in the discharge of duty is found the sweetest pleasure earth affords. While fame will vanish with the changing mood of a fickle populace and wealth often brings with it increased care, the consciousness of duty bravely, lovingly done is ever a source of peace; and though bowed beneath a weight of sorrow and pain, we at last shall feel that our Father's hand rules the angry storm.—*Julia M. Goodlet, San Bernardino.*

PROGRESSIVE INSTINCT(?)—A singular circumstance is reported from a hot, dry valley in New South Wales. Last year the drouth there was of long duration, and the denizens of the apiaries suffered much from it. This year the bees have made provision against a similar emergency. They have filled a large number of the external cells in every hive with pure water instead of honey. It is thought that the instinct of the creatures leads them to anticipate a hot summer.

A FRENCH chemist has discovered a way to produce thunder storms. A long hair on the coat collar, of a different color from what it should be, will produce thunder storms, though the Frenchman has probably got a different method.

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[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - May 15, 1881.

"Bread Cast upon the Waters Returned after Many Days."—Bro. Jas. E. McGuire, (now deceased), of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, was taken sick some 12 months ago and received from his Lodge sick benefits during all his last sickness. He being in moderate circumstances, the generous brethren of Yerba Buena paid him additional sums of money, paying traveling expenses to different portions of the State and sending him East, where he died. Relying entirely on the donations of his Lodge for his care and support, he was well provided for and given a good burial; in addition the Lodge presented the lady who nursed him in his last sickness, the sum of $100 as a gift. In return the Grand Lodge of the State of California has paid to Yerba Buena Lodge the sum of $2,000 in answer to the beneficiary certificate given to their late brother. As the balance sheet now stands the brethren have $1,500, as a net profit and an enviable name for their noble, generous and workmanlike conduct to one of their brethren. At their meeting on the 13th inst., the amount of $2,000 was placed to the credit of the sick fund.

Bro. Kaufman Green, M. W., Higuera Lodge, No. 194, (the new Lodge lately formed at San Luis Obispo) paid a fraternal visit to Yerba Buena Lodge on May 13th. He reports 34 M. W. and 5 J. W., and several applicants. Our Order is in great favor in this part of our jurisdiction. Our enthusiastic Bro. believes he will report 100 members at the next Grand Lodge.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the first anniversary party of Memorial Lodge, No. 174, to be given at Covenant hall, B'nai B'rith building, on Friday evening, June 10th, 1881. The committee in charge are Bros. C. S. Hoffman, P. M. W.; H. Schaffner, Rec.; C. W. Nevin, P. M. W.; C. E. Gerlach, Fin., and Linkendey, O. W. The tickets are printed in fine style and "positively not transferable."

As a matter of history in this great organization, the widow of Bro. Thomas W. Cunningham received the $2,000 pledged in her beneficiary certificate just two weeks from the day he was buried.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. J. C. Horr of Washington Lodge, No. 9, Washington Territory. He reports our Order in a very flourishing condition, new Lodges being formed in all the principal towns and cities.

The Relief Call.

So far as we are aware our Lodges are responding to the Relief Call issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge with an alacrity and absence of grumbling that strengthens our faith in the brotherhood, if that were possible. We expect that, as usual, California will set an example to older jurisdictions that they would do themselves no discredit to imitate. The true Workman does not stop to consider whether a law is the best that could be devised to meet the case in hand. He knows that the wisdom or folly of a law can best be determined by its faithful execution, and then is ready to take action in regard to it, if action be needed, with a full understanding of what he is about. It is idle to presume that any law is or can be absolutely perfect in the sense that it will work only good and no shade of evil in any individual case. If the grand result is very good we should be satisfied. If otherwise, then such remedies should be applied as experience and good sense would seem to be required.

As the Relief Law is new in its practical workings to the Order, going into operation now for the first time, a few words of explanation may be of assistance to some of our Lodges. If a Lodge does its work by assessment, the following is the course to pursue under the Call:

First—Levy an assessment of 25 cts. on each M. W. in good standing, who was such on the 1st day of May inst.

Second—Pay out of this assessment as soon as collected 10 cts. for each M. W. as above.

Third—Levy a like assessment of 25 cts. for June, July and August—four in all. These will put into the treasury of the Lodge one dollar for each M. W., less 10 cts. remitted out on the Call.

Fourth—Levy an assessment Oct. 1st (see Call) for 10 cts., and the Lodge will have in the Relief Fund the amount contemplated by law.

Fifth—On each candidate received into the Order after this date, assess not less than 25 cts. per month, till he shall have paid into the Relief Fund $1. This should in no case be neglected, for receipts from this source henceforth will probably be amply sufficient to keep the Fund full without any further additions or assessments for the purpose, unless some terrible calamity should befall the Order.

By reference to the law it will be seen that Lodges may levy assessments of greater amount than 25 cts. per month. In such case there would of course be fewer assessments. Or, a Lodge may make up its Relief Fund by drawing the same from its General Fund. But whatever way it may be done, there should be in the Treasury one dollar for each M. W., so that on any future Call the Fund will be ready to draw upon without waiting in any instance to collect from the members. One of the best points about the A. O. U. W. system is, that by it death losses can be more promptly paid than by any other. Those for whom the aid of the Relief Law is invoked should be no exception to the rule.

The Relief Law contemplates that moneys paid for the assistance of any jurisdiction shall be in the nature of a loan, to be returned to the contributing jurisdictions. As a rule, we believe little will ever be returned. Indiana has need of 24 assessments this year. She will probably have at least her full quota (20) next year, and the next and the next. If so, under the law, she will return nothing at all. Indeed, she may need further assistance instead. In our humble opinion, the law would have been better if no provision had been made for returning any moneys paid to an overburdened jurisdiction. Jurisdictions should be put upon the same basis under the operation of the Relief Law that individual subordinate Lodges are under the operation of the Beneficiary Law. With a just maximum death rate for each jurisdiction, time would make all things even, just as it does between subordinate Lodges. And yet we have no desire to find fault with the law as it is, especially as practical experience has not proven its quality. Besides, we know that this particular feature of the law is the one that especially commends it to the support of a great portion of the brotherhood, and without which it could not have been enacted by the Supreme Lodge.

The *National Bulletin* is authority for the statement that Oregon and Washington Territory will not be set apart as a separate jurisdiction until after the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, in June.

Work for the Supreme Lodge.

We have before alluded to the important work that will come before the Supreme Lodge at its coming session, and the wisdom of that body will be put to the test in determining the numerous weighty matters that will engage its attention.

We regard the Supreme Lodge as an indispensable factor of our organization. We need a supreme legislative body, and a court of last resort. Without such qualities vested in some body like the Supreme Lodge, a great national organization would be impossible, to say nothing of a universal brotherhood embracing the civilized world, for which we have dreamed and hoped and labored. So whatever may strengthen and popularize the Supreme Lodge, we believe, will strengthen and popularize the Order, and we would have the members of that body fully imbued with this idea, and govern all their actions accordingly.

The A. O. U. W. being a fraternal society, its whole strength and hope for existence resting upon its altar, it follows as a corollary that whatever relates to this feature of the Order should occupy the first place in the deliberations of the Supreme body. And right here we will presume to make some suggestions: Early in the session let a committee on ritual and secret work be constituted, charged with the duty of reporting for consideration a Supreme Lodge Degree, a Grand Lodge Degree, a critical revision of the Subordinate Lodge Ritual, and of the unwritten work, and a revised ritual with secret work for the Degree of Honor. Some good work was begun in this direction at the last session, but more remains yet to do, and if this be not done at the coming session the whole Order will have a right to complain. At the time of creating the beforementioned committee, another should be made to revise our Burial Service and give us Dedication Ceremonial, to the end that a Workman's efforts should result in a structure above reproach, and not a botched job. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and in so important a work as ours the smallest detail should be reckoned of great importance.

There are three other matters which we think should receive the early attention of the Supreme Lodge. Our system of representation in the Supreme Lodge should be changed, so as to accord more nearly with the principles of justice. Then a provision should be enacted, making any change in the constitution of the Supreme Lodge contingent upon the endorsement of two-thirds of the Grand Lodges. Last, but not least, in importance of the three, is the matter of making provision for extending the Order into foreign countries. The light of our altars should not be hid away under a bushel. If our Order is good for us, it would be good for other peoples. Let it be no longer denied, then. The Supreme Lodge should be allowed to charter other bodies in foreign countries with concurrent powers within their specified jurisdictions, except that the right to control the secret work, written and unwritten, should be reserved, and it should be stipulated that the Beneficiary Departments of all should be totally separate and distinct, the one from the other. The reason for this is so palpable that explanation seems unnecessary. With such an amendment to our Supreme Lodge constitution, not many years would elapse till the A. O. U. W. would be known in every land where the light of civilization illuminates the human mind and warms the human soul.

Other grave matters will claim the attention of the Supreme Lodge, but we believe they will be wisely disposed of, as they are of a practical business character, and such as business men know how to deal with; but the more important fraternal matters above first presented we fear, from such evidence as the past has given us, are in danger of neglect.

The *Golden Year* is in favor of popularizing the Order by having the place of meeting open to all the members in good standing; having the Grand Lodge Degree one of honor only; the Grand Lodge sessions in the M. W. degree, and have the room open to the membership.

We have been informed by the M. W. of Point of Timber Lodge, No. 92, that the Lodge is progressing steadily. Initiations are being frequently made, and on the 14th inst. two candidates received the M. W. degree.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Stereotyping our Constitutions has made some delay necessary in issuing the revised Constitution. I hope to have them ready for delivery in a few days, however.

There seems a general increase in our Lodges all over the State, so that though but few new ones are being organized the aggregate gain is about the same as for a year past.

The Grand Master has more calls for visiting and speaking to the gatherings of the Order than he is able to answer to, but his efforts are untiring and will no doubt be appreciated by the brotherhood.

If your Lodge lose a member from any cause, make it a rule to fill his place as quickly as possible with a good man. This plan adopted and strictly adhered to will always insure a prosperous Lodge, and if generally done a low death-rate will be the certain result.

Some of our Lodge officers complain that a remittance report should be required with each remittance of funds, but, in the absence of such report, it is impossible for this office to keep correct accounts, and besides we have no voucher for the correctness of our cash entries, and the Finance Committee, very properly I think, insist that such vouchers should be on file to check from. Brethren, in a business of the magnitude of ours, it is of the first importance that our financial matters be as carefully and accurately conducted as those of a bank.

Frequently by-laws, etc., are sent to the Committee on Laws and Supervision, bearing no official evidence of their source, or whether properly or otherwise acted upon by the Lodges from which they purport to come; and the committee desire me to call the attention of the Lodges to this important matter. In all cases the passage of by-laws by a Lodge should be certified to under seal, and such certificate attached to the paper when sent out to the committee.

From Grand Master Workman.

Relief Call.

Office G. M. W., A. O. U. W. of Cal.,
525 Montgomery St., S. F., May 6th.

To the Subordinate Lodges of California—Dear Brothers: Our sister jurisdiction of Indiana has been called upon to pay more than 20 assessments during the year; in fact, 25 assessments have been necessary in that State, and under the Relief Law of the Supreme Lodge said jurisdiction has applied to the Supreme Relief Board to pay a deficit of $8,000.

The Supreme officers have notified the G. M. Ws. of all jurisdictions to request the Lodges of said jurisdictions to forward their pro rata, which will be ten cents for each Master Workman degree member in good standing, on May 1, 1881.

In compliance with above request, and in conformity with the relief law of the Order, I therefore request that you will forward to the Grand Recorder of this State on or before the first day of June, an amount equivalent to ten cents for each Master Workman degree member of your Lodge, for the purpose of paying California's pro rata of Relief Call No. 1, of the Supreme Lodge.

You are hereby authorized to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member, and collect it the same as beneficiary assessments, or you may set apart the amount from your general fund as you deem proper.

Ten cents of this assessment is to be sent to the Grand Recorder, and the other 15 cents is to be retained in your treasuries as a special relief fund. For the law upon this subject, see Article XIV, Supplement to G. L. Constitution,

The same penalties attach to the failure to pay this assessment at the proper time, as do to the failure to pay beneficiary assessments.

I deem it only necessary to call your attention formally to the matter, feeling assured that you will forward the amount immediately to the Grand Recorder. Fraternally yours,

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

Bay Leaf, No. 7, the new Degree of Honor Lodge recently instituted at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, will be visited by Sister Babcock, W. S. of H. of Silver Star, No. 2, and other members of that Lodge on Tuesday, May 17th. Let the brethren turn out and extend a royal welcome.

The Beginning and the End.

In conversation with a respected brother from the Eastern States recently, he informed us that secret societies having for their object the payment to the heirs of deceased members a stipulated sum of money were being organized at the rate of one a day. This is what we would call spreading good seed with a vengeance. The successful manner in which the A. O. U. W. and some other leading and good societies have been carried on, would seem to make ambitious men covet the desire to send their names down to posterity as the originators of other similar movements. It would seem also to the unprejudiced observer that a pecuniary object is also a prime factor in movements of this kind. They would like to place themselves at the head of such institutions, in order that they might thereby be enabled to gain a livelihood in an easier way than by other means. Now this might be all right if nobody was to suffer. But unfortunately there always has been, and there always will be people who will permit themselves to be led beyond the bounds of prudence in matters where they think they or theirs will be benefited.

It is no criterion to judge by, that because one or a few societies are successful, a multitude may be. The originators may think so. In fact the organizers of all enterprises patterned after the original model have a sublime confidence in the perfection of their work. But experience has proven that all these roseate dreams of superior excellence did not stand the test of practice.

Our readers will remember the savings banks of some few years ago which paid a high rate of interest. People were taken with this. They thought they could realize this higher interest, and at the same time the principal would be entirely safe. Of course things went on swimmingly for awhile, but a day of reckoning came, and these baubles that lured honest but unthinking people to deposit their funds with them, suddenly collapsed. They had departed from those strict business principles which govern all such concerns, and the result was their utter failure, bringing sorrow and ruin to many a worthy family. Their glittering prospectuses proved a delusion and a snare.

Now fraternal societies founded on a business basis that depart from well established rules are bound to come to an inglorious end. The seductive means employed for the purpose of bringing in recruits, will not stand by them when the hour of trial comes. It has not done so in previous cases, and surely will not in future ones.

The average man cannot possibly hold membership in half a dozen societies, and do his duty to each and all of them. He must certainly deprive his family of many home enjoyments. He must absent himself from the fireside on many occasions. If anything should happen him financially, the question of his membership in so many of these Orders presents itself to him, and he is forced to drop some of them. Thus he has not only lost the money he has heretofore paid, but he has also deprived his family of many things which they actually needed for their creature comforts.

When a new Order of the kind under consideration is started, the first thing that the organizers do upon going into new territory is to inquire who are the leading men in the already well-established societies. Then they go among these and commence their proselyting. They think, and with good reason, that because these men appreciate the benefits which fraternal beneficial Orders confer, their initial work will be performed so much easier. Thus the field is circumscribed. Men listen to their glowing pictures of what a grand thing this new institution is, and without thinking much of what the future will bring forth, become a member. If these new candidates for public favor would only go into the outside world for their material, there would not perhaps be so much cause for complaint, but instead of that they go among those who are already members of other Orders and by specious facts and figures seek to swell their ranks.

Now we would like to impress upon the members of the A. O. U. W. the necessity of caution in this matter. Some of them can only safely hold membership in one society; others may do so in two or three. Let them not jeopardize their interests in these by becoming members of half a dozen or more. For surely the time will come when the question will arise, which must be dropped. The beginning may seem bright and unclouded, but the end will be dark, dreary and desolating.

Occupation.—A. H. Briggs, M. D., State Medical Examiner of New York, has issued instructions to Medical Examiners of subordinate Lodges in that jurisdiction. He calls attention to the large number of deaths from chronic and hereditary diseases, and gives some excellent advice and instructions to the examiners. Upon the question of occupation, he says: The Ancient Order of United Workmen has always been liberal in the admission of candidates to membership, regardless of the occupation in which the applicant is engaged to gain his daily bread. Common sailors, railroad men, such as locomotive engineers and firemen, brakemen employed on freight trains, and switchmen, as well as others employed in what are classed as extra hazardous occupations, have been admitted on equal terms with all. This, in my opinion is right, for we could not carry out the grand ideas of the founders of our noble Order if we excluded this class of persons from membership. And I believe that the records will show that our death rate has not been materially increased by the presence of this class of members. But it will be proper in the examination of a candidate, to take his occupation as well as his habits into consideration, and let it weigh in the scale against him in making your decision, should there be the least doubt in regard to his physical soundness. Persons engaged in the production, use or manufacture of highly explosive or combustible substances, manufacturers of white lead, and polishers of cutlery, as well as painters who have had painter's colic more than once, should be rejected.

There is still room in the A. O. U. W. for a great many more of the best sons of California. There is no limit to the carrying capacity of the staunch ship that has successfully battled the storms of over 12 years. With every sail set, bearing aloft the flag of Protection, the Order appeals to every good and true man to be a passenger. Those who have thought that the system was not a correct one—that we would be engulfed by some mighty storm that would ruthlessly destroy every vestige of the stately craft, can see now that they were at fault. Experience—that school we must all pass through to learn wisdom—has proven that the organization which had such an humble beginning was just what the times demanded. Then let the good, the wise and the healthful join hands with the already vast array of men who have banded together to protect their families from want, privation and care. The cause is just, the aim noble, and careless, indeed, must be the man who will neglect the opportunity.

Well, my friend, that is a fine family you have—splendid boys and girls. I suppose you take great pride in them? It would give you pain if at any future time they should be left to their own resources, or to the care of an unfeeling or unsympathetic world. By the way, do you belong to the Ancient Order of United Workmen? What, No! And you say you are proud of your family. Love them with a heartfelt devotion, and seek in every way to minister to their wants. Now suppose you should suddenly be called away by death, in what condition would your family be left? Comparatively unprotected, I must say. Well, if you are not the strangest man I ever saw—in fact a very bundle of absurdities. Stop this foolishness immediately. Prove to your family that you love them—that you will protect them to the best of your ability by joining an Order that insures to them a $2,000 legacy for a merely nominal sum. You will feel happier and be a better and truer man in every respect, and it will prove a sweet solace to your last moments on earth.

Kansas has applied to be set apart as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. This result has been attained by the wise and energetic action of the Grand officers.

Thanks to J. M. McNair, Grand Recorder of Pennsylvania, for a copy of the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge of that State.

Monterey Lodge, No. 98, will celebrate its second anniversary by a ball, on Monday, May 23d.

The next session of the Supreme Lodge will be held on the first Tuesday in June, in Detroit.

Relief Call No. 1.

In our issue of April 15th we stated that Indiana had had her allotted 20 assessments and that under the Relief Law she had applied for relief. In that issue we gave the Relief Law in full. The following is the official call from the Supreme Lodge Relief Board:

Office of Supreme Master Workman, A. O. U. W., Davenport, Iowa, April 15.

To the Ancient Order United Workmen:

Whereas, at a meeting of the Supreme Lodge Relief Board held at Cincinnati, O., on March 29, 1881, to consider the application of the separate Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana, for relief under the provisions of Art. IX. of the Beneficiary Laws of the Order, it was made to appear to the satisfaction of said Board, that the said jurisdiction had sustained such loss by death among its membership, as to require upwards of twenty (20) assessments (the maximum number fixed for said jurisdiction) during their past fiscal year, viz: from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881—now therefore, the undersigned Relief Board do hereby certify to the correctness of the following statement of facts as ascertained by a personal examination of the records in the office of the Grand Recorder of Indiana, viz:

That during the fiscal year ending January 1, 1881, there had been twenty-five (25) assessments levied and collected, from which the following losses were paid:

No. 34, Bro. Fred Koch, of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 2, Terre Haute, Ind., who died Nov. 22, 1879; aged 29 years. Cause of death, hemorrhage of the lungs. He became a member of the Order July 22, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1,449.

No. 35, Bro. Chas. Boenicke, of Friendship Lodge, No. 66, of Terre Haute, Ind., who died on the 20th day of December, 1879; aged, 47 years. Cause of death, pneumonia. He became a member of the Order October 30, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,745.

No 36, Bro. Killian Reidy, of Humboldt Lodge, No. 49, Evansville, Ind., who died January 6, 1880; aged 32 years. Cause of death, nephritis and hepatitis (both acute). He became a member of the Order, June 28, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,213.

No. 37, Bro. Thos. N. Pattison, of Crescent Lodge, No. 72, of Indianapolis, Ind., who died the third day of February, 1880; aged 44 years. Cause of death, typhoid fever. He became a member of the Order March 13, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,169.

No. 38, Bro. Henry Hyer, of Lone Star Lodge, No. 56, Evansville, who died January 29, 1880; age 35 years; cause of death, typhoid pneumonia. He became a member of the Order, Sept. 10, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,609.

No. 39, Bro. Albert A. Henshaw, of Saline City Lodge, No. 46, Saline City, who died February 1, 1880; age 27 years; cause of death, lung fever. He became a member of the Order May 4, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,120.

No. 40, Bro. Andrew S. Martin, of Francis Lodge, No. 60, Terre Haute, who died February 5, 1880; aged 47 years; cause of death, tubercular consumption. He became a member of the Order, Nov. 5, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,798.

No. 41, Bro. Frank P. Parvin, of Haddon Lodge, No. 71, Carlisle, who died February 19, 1880; age 34 years; cause of death, phthisis pulmonalis. He became a member of the Order January 21, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,001.

No. 42, Bro. Zelman E. Reed, of Brazil Lodge, No. 5, Brazil, who died February 21, 1880; age 26 years; cause of death, fracture of the skull. He became a member of the Order August 4, 1873. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,654.

No. 43, Bro. Adam Dingledine, of Hope Lodge, No. 23, New Albany, who died March 10, 1880; aged 49 years; cause of death, traumatic septicaemia. He became a member of the Order March 27, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 911.

No. 44, Bro. William M. Wiles, of Confidence Lodge, No. 47, Indianapolis, who died March 19, 1880; age 45 years; cause of death, organic disease of the stomach. He became a member of the Order July 26, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,492.

No. 45, Bro. Martin Grace, of Wabash Lodge, No. 1, Terre Haute, who died April 11, 1880; aged 55 years; cause of death, congestion. He became a member of the Order August 16, 1873. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1, 472.

No. 46, Bro. Nathanial Field, Jr., of Anchor Lodge, No. 39, Jeffersonville, who died April 9, 1880; aged 41 years; cause of death, inflammation of the stomach. He became a member of the Order March 17, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3 264.

No. 47, Bro. Wm. H. Hilbert, of Francis Lodge, No. 60, Terre Haute, who died April 19, 1880; age 38 years; cause of death, railroad accident. He became a member of the Order June 17, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,372.

No. 48, Bro. Nelson Gifford, of College City Lodge, No. 9, Greencastle, who died April 30, 1880; age 50 years; cause of death, suicide. He became a member of the Order November 22, 1873. No. of beneficiary certificate, 8.

No. 49, Bro. Charles E. Hofacker, of Union Lodge, No. 6, Indianapolis, who died April 30, 1880; aged 50 years; cause of death, suicide by hanging. He became a member of the Order February 27, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1,936.

No. 50, Bro. William M. Hensel, of Friendship Lodge, No. 66, Terre Haute, who died May 5, 1880; aged 41 years; cause of death, malignant disease of the bowels with tuberculosis of the lungs. He became a member of the Order December 13, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1,784.

No. 51, Bro. Jacob Miller, of Friendship Lodge, No. 66, Terra Haute, who died April 18, 1880; aged, 29 years; cause of death, killed by circular saw in Pittsburg, Pa. He became a member of the Order October 30, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,783.

No. 52, Bro. Gabril Kaiser, of Union Lodge, No. 6, Indianapolis, who died May 16th; aged 44 years; cause of death, pistol shot through the heart. He became a member of the Order December 19, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1,802.

No. 53, Bro. Samuel R. Sears, of Francis Lodge, No. 60, Terre Haute, who died June 3, 1880; aged 32 years; cause of death, phlegmonous erysipelas. He became a member of the Order Oct. 22, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,701.

No. 54, Bro. William Q. Insley, of Prairie City Lodge, No. 3, Terre Haute, who died June 21, 1880; age, 43 years; cause of death, phthisis pulmonalis. He became a member of the Order June 25, 1877. Number of beneficiary certificate, 1,414.

No. 55, Bro. William Frank Gibson, of Harrison Lodge, No. 50, Terre Haute, who died July 5, 1880; age, 32 years; cause of death, drowning in Minnesota. He became a member of the Order July 6, 1878; No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,258.

No. 56, Bro. John K. Durkan, of Vigo Lodge, No. 27, Terre Haute, who died July 26, 1880; age, 38 years; cause of death, congestion of the stomach. He became a member of the Order May 29, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 1,298.

No. 57, Bro. Louis Schweitzer, of Fulton Lodge, No. 30, Shelbyville, who died August 22, 1880; age, 49 years; cause of death, drowning. He became a member of the Order Nov. 6, 1878. No. of beneficiary certificate, 2,804.

No. 58, Bro. William H. Colescott, Fulton Lodge, No. 30, Shelbyville, who died Sept. 24, 1880; age, 51 years; cause of death, apoplexy of the heart. He became a member of the Order March 30, 1877. No. of beneficiary certificate, 886.

No. 59, Bro. Henry C. Jerauld, of Patoka Lodge, No. 75, Patoka, who died November 9, 1880; age, 38 years; cause of death, diabetes. He became a member of the Order March 26, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,222.

No. 60, Bro. Joseph M. Craig, of Unity Lodge, No. 77, Petersburg, who died November 12, 1880; age 31 years; cause of death, quick consumption. He became a member of the Order August 9, 1879. No. of beneficiary certificate, 3,536.

After the settlement of the foregoing, there still remained the following death-losses unpaid, requiring the sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000) to provide for which this call is issued:

No. 1, Bro. Michael Ragan, of Coledge City Lodge, No. 9, Greencastle, Ind., who died on the 22d day of November, 1880, of typhoid fever; aged 38 years. Joined the Order March 9, 1876.

No. 2, Bro. Louis Hay, of Terre Haute Lodge, Ind., who died on the 8th day of December, 1880, of catarrh of the stomach; aged 32 years. Joined the Order February 22, 1873.

No. 3, Bro. Byron B. Eaton, of Eagle Lodge, No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind., who died on the 4th day of May, 1880, of catarrh of the stomach; aged 36 years. Joined the Order April 10, 1877.

(Note.—Payment of this death-loss was delayed awaiting the action of the Grand Lodge of Indiana—and was by that body ordered paid.)

No. 4, Bro. Thomas Sneath, of Rockville Lodge, No. 21, Rockville, Ind., who died on the 26th day of December, 1880, of dropsy; aged 40 years. Joined the Order February 8, 1877.

In pursuance of Section 6, Article IX "Beneficiary Laws, applicable to the whole Order providing relief to over-burdened jurisdictions," adopted by the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., at its session held in Boston, Mass., March 1880, the Supreme Lodge Relief Board do hereby call upon the various Grand Master Workmen and upon the Master Workmen, presiding over the various Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, for their proportion of the Relief Fund, viz.: One-tenth, or ten cents for each Master Workman Degree member.

The Relief Law contemplates that when the Relief Board makes a call, the respective authorities shall at once proceed to raise the Relief Fund of one dollar ($1.00) for each Master Workman Degree member, by making assessments of 25 cents upon each Master Workman per month for four consecutive months, in the same manner as in ordinary assessments.

Subordinate Lodges may, however, at their discretion, raise the Relief Fund by appropriations from their General Fund, or by assessments greater than 25 cents, provided such assessments shall not exceed three dollars ($3) in any one year.

The first assessment under the Relief Law is hereby directed to be made on the first day of May, 1881, and from the proceeds thereof the amount called for by the Relief Board, viz.: 10 cents, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Recorder, not later than the first day of June, 1881.

Subordinate Lodges will forward calls upon

the Relief Fund through the same channel and in the same manner as beneficiary moneys are forwarded.

The Grand Recorder of each Grand jurisdiction will make report to the Supreme Recorder, not later than the 20th of each month in which a relief call is made, giving the name, number, location, and the amount paid by each subordinate Lodge, in the jurisdiction, and will forward with said report, by draft or post office money order, payable to the order of the Supreme Receiver, the amount due as shown by the report.

He shall also report all subordinate Lodges that have failed to forward their proportion of the Relief Fund as per the call made.

The deficiency of 10 cents, caused by the call now made on the Relief Fund, shall be replaced (unless otherwise provided for) by an assessment made on the first day of October, 1881. Each subordinate Lodge in the Order is required to have on hand or in process of collection a Relief Fund equal to one dollar ($1) for each Master Workman Degree member, to be kept by it as a separate Fund, apart from all other Funds, to the end that when a call is made by the Relief Board, the amount called for can be forwarded at once, without the delay of collecting it.

The Relief Board earnestly requests a careful study of the provisions of the Relief Law, and the above regulations adopted by the Relief Board, to the end that all the requirements thereof may be fully complied with. Respectfully submitted in C. H. & P.,

RODERICK ROSE, S. M. W., Chairman.
M. W. SACKETT, S. Rdr., Secretary.
S. S. DAVIS, S. Rec.
WM. M. BENNETT, Chm'n F. Com.
H. N. BERRY, Chm'n Com. L. and S.
Supreme Lodge Relief Board.

Smoking in General, and in Lodges of A. O. U. W. in Particular.

EDITORS WATCHMAN: — Your smoker is essentially a very selfish person. The nuisance created by the indulgence of any other habit may be avoided by those that dislike it, but from the fumes and fogs of the smoker there is no escape while you breathe. You can retire from the company of the drunkard, you can avoid the spittle of the tobacco-chewer; you need not open your nostrils to the snuff-taker, and you can shut your ears to the blackguard; but you can't escape the smoker's smoke. Whether you like it or not, so long as you breathe, you must take it in also.

Forty years ago it was considered an outrage for any man to smoke in the presence of ladies. No man claiming the least gentility would violate that rule of courtesy. In the south, the land of chivalry, where woman was treated with the reverence due a queen, and idolized as a pet, no gentleman would smoke in the presence of ladies, even with their permission. This generation has gotten bravely over all such notions of courtesy. Chivalric considerations for the comfort and feelings of others have a very faint existence, and your genteel smoker, with the perfection of *sang froid* and indifference, in any crowd, coolly proceeds to scratch his lucifer across his leg, and first treating bystanders to the fumes of brimstone, supplements the same by puffing in the faces of men and women alike his filthy smoke from his filthy mouth and nose. In cars, in churches—everywhere we have to take it in.

Thus smoking appears to brutalize its votaries more than any other habit, and we see men who appear to be gentlemen in everything else, who would not wilfully disoblige or annoy their neighbors, yet in the indulgence of this habit they seem to lose all sense of the proprieties, and become perfectly oblivious to their surroundings. They would smoke even in the presence of Deity, if that were possible. For their own selfish gratification, they taint every breath of God's pure air.

Who are the brutal among the nations? The Indian is a smoker; he treats his women worse than his dogs. The Dutchman smokes his pipe, and harnesses his wife to the plow alongside of his cow. The Turk smokes continually and says woman has no soul. These are the examples to show its brutalizing tendencies.

Now, there are men and women who can't stand smoke; who hate it; who have a constitutional antipathy to the fumes of tobacco which no amount of usage can overcome; who are made sick by it, and they can't help it. This is their misfortuce, no doubt. The writer of this has been a victim of tobacco smoke all his days; he has been kept out of company by it, and cannot go where his fellow men congregate of evenings without a headache, sick stomach and a sleepless night afterward. No amount of practice can make him used to it; custom cannot make it any the less annoying and intolerable.

Now the question is, Has such a man as much right to join the A. O. U. W. as a man that smokes? If he has (and I think he has), then has he not a right to be protected while his duty to the Order keeps him in the Lodge-room?

Let those who have taken upon themselves the grand obligations of fellowship that bind the Order, answer if justice, truth and fellowship would not seem to suggest that no man should, while in the Lodge-room, persist in the indulgence of a habit which he knows is a torture to the brother sitting next to him.

The thing is a simple proposition. Outside of a Lodge-room, at all other places, if a man does not like smoke, he has the option to retire; but in the Lodge-room he has no option—he must endure.

The smoker says to him, in effect: "I know my smoke is offensive to you, but you ought not to be so delicate. This is a free country, and I can smoke if I choose."

Will any honorable smoker deny that such sentiments are the expression of the purest selfishness, totally adverse to every tenet of true fellowship? You give such a man simply a choice to stand your smoke or quit the Order. Is that any matter to treat with levity? Is it not a matter of grave moment that you will deprive your fellow man of all his enjoyment in Lodge meetings, because you will not do without your smoke for the period of two hours, during Lodge hours? Is it right?—is it reasonable?—is it according to the spirit of the Ancient Order of United Workmen? I think not. COM.

A Labor Bureau.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As the permanency of our Order is an established fact, our membership being already numerically great, and the circle of our influence constantly enlarging, bidding fair to become foremost in the land, the amount of good it is accomplishing is highly gratifying to all classes of people. But is it not capable of enlarging its sphere of usefulness in other directions and in ways as yet untried? Kindred societies have their "Homes" for the indigent and the orphan, the benefits of which are of incalculable value, and worthy of the benevolent Orders who found and maintain them. But it is not the establishing of these institutions that I would now recommend or enjoin upon the brotherhood. I am one of many in the beloved circle who are of the opinion that the establishment of a "Labor Bureau" in San Francisco, in the interests of the Order of United Workmen, would be of more practical utility to the employer as well as to applicants for employment, than any other one feature that could be added to so perfect an organization for good.

What amount of good would it not accomplish, and at so trifling an expense to each member of the Order. In this jurisdiction there are at present not less than 12,000 active Workmen, with every reasonable prospect of rapid increase in membership in the future as in the past. There is not a member of the Order, it seems to me, but must feel interested in the establishment of such a bureau, and look with favor upon the project, for none knows how soon great practical benefits he may derive therefrom. Then let a *per capita* tax be levied for its maintenance, the expense of which would fall lightly upon each member. Let it be exclusively a "Workman's Bureau," that the employer and those seeking employment may be brought together, conducive to the interests of all parties, and no tax or assessment will be paid with greater alacrity and with more beneficial results.

In the interests of the good of the Order, I should like to hear expressions of opinion from others on the subject, and hope the next session of the Grand Lodge may take action favorable to the project. C. H. K.

Alta, Cal., April 26, 1881.

To the A. O. U. W. of the United States.

Bro. A. M. Walker, a member of Waverley Lodge, No. 57, of Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa, left his office on the morning of April 9th; went to Pittsburg, and remained until April 10th, went to Oakdale, and left there on the 13th, by Panhandle road, for Pittsburg. Since then we are able to find no trace of him whatever. We have reasons to fear that personal harm or mental trouble has overtaken him.

Capt. A. M. Walker was about 40 years of age, 6 ft. tall, light complexion, sandy mustache, chin whiskers, quite bald on back part of head, had a military bearing; had a plain gold ring on little finger of left hand, and for a watch charm wore a plain gold cross, on a twisted gold chain. He had been poisoned in his eyes, which were inflamed, and when he left wore a brown silk handkerchief over right eye. He wore a black soft felt hat, a light brown suit, had an overcoat and gum coat; no baggage. Was a member of Masonic and Odd Fellows Fraternities, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Please make diligent inquiry in your place, and if possible secure publication of the above description in your local papers, which is important, if widely published.

S. D. CULBERTSON,
JAS. G. SLOAN,
LOUIS W. MCDONAL,
Committee.

Waverley Lodge, No. 57, A. O. U. W., Monongahela City, Pa.

THE A. O. U. W. has been established in West Virginia ten years, and they have not yet attained the dignity of a Grand Lodge. The brethren of Maryland desire to have West Virginia join hands with them. Perhaps this would prove satisfactory to both jurisdictions and result in the speedy formation of a separate jurisdiction.

California Jaunts and Resorts.

Many of our readers may remember Black's charming story of the "Adventures of a Phaeton," in which the author takes his hero and heroine through the length and breadth of England, and describes in a very pleasant way the scenery they saw on the road. The dimensions of the State of California preclude the possibility of a trip which will include the whole scope of the State, unless more than one summer should be consumed. But, as there is no finer country in the world for summer excursions and camping out than this, a jaunt over a portion of it will suffice for most persons. One can, moreover, choose the kind of scenery he prefers, and, to a great extent, the climate also. The moist, cool atmosphere of the coast, the warmer and drier air of the mountains, or the heat of the valley, present a variety difficult to find elsewhere in the same area.

In summer we do not need, in our excursions, to count on rainy days. It never rains here during what is known as the "dry season." One can sleep in the open air or in tents for six or seven months in the year without inconvenience.

Tourists are somewhat apt to think that after they have seen Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, the Geysers, the Big Trees and a few more of the "sights" of the State they have seen it all. But there are many beautiful spots in California which lie off the route of travel, which are worthy of a visit. The number of "Springs," and other health resorts, has increased greatly of late; and there are now numerous camping grounds, where those who prefer camping out to hotel life will find all the necessary conveniences.

Going south from San Francisco on the peninsula there is a pleasant road from San Mateo over the hills, by Crystal springs, to Spanishtown and Purissima creek, noted for the finest trout in the State, as they are perfectly pure, the creek falling over the cliffs into the ocean. Further on is San Gregorio creek, with its lagoon famous for fishing. There is a hotel here. Then we come to Pescadero, a coast town much frequented in summer and noted for its "pebble beach." The Pescadero and Butano creeks near by afford fine sport for the angler. Beyond that is Scott's valley, and then Santa Cruz, the well-known watering place. Between Purissima and Santa Cruz there are numerous creeks other than those mentioned, with plenty of fine hunting and fishing. Camping grounds will be found all along at many points.

Another trip, starting from the city, is to go by the railroad by way of San Mateo, Redwood City, Menlo Park, etc., to Santa Clara and San Jose, the beautiful towns in the Santa Clara valley. From the first, one may branch off to the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains, where he will find Blackberry farm, Congress springs, and Los Gatos. From San Jose one may go to the famous Almaden quicksilver mines, and in the opposite direction, a beautiful ride is out to Alum rock, on Penitencia creek, and from there up to the summit of Mt. Hamilton, where the Lick observatory is being built. From San Jose, the S. P. R. R. carries its passengers down the valley past Gilroy (from where one may go to the Gilroy hot springs), through the San Juan pass into the Pajaro valley, and across to the noted watering-place of Monterey, where the railroad company has erected a magnificent hotel. There is the beautiful Bay of Monterey with its splendid beach running around from Monterey to Santa Cruz. At various points on the line of the beach are hotels, camping grounds, and various accommodations for tourists and campers. Aptos and Soquel are the most prominent points.

Back of Santa Cruz the range of mountains of that name offers a splendid opportunity for camping, fishing and hunting, and there are numerous public resorts and springs, such as Magnetic springs, Wrights' and others. The climate in the vicinity in summer is beautiful, and the mountains usually filled with campers.

Following on down the coast, we strike back through the Salinas valley to Soledad, and from here may visit the Paraiso springs, seven miles distant. Then continuing on down the valley again we meet the plateau on which is Paso Robles springs, a noted health resort. Then further on we arrive at San Luis Obispo, an old Spanish town surrounded by grain fields and sheep and cattle ranges. Between there and Santa Barbara these ranges prevail. Santa Barbara is on the coast and is usually reached by steamer and not by the route we have mentioned, which is the way one would have to go by wagon.

To see the coast and its towns below Monterey, the best way to do is to take one of the Pacific Coast Steamship's Co.'s steamers and go as far as San Diego and back. In this way Santa Barbara may be visited conveniently. You can also stop at Los Angeles, and by lying over a trip, visit Santa Monica, the orange groves of Los Angeles, and vineyards of Anaheim.

Back from the coast is the charming city of Los Angeles, with its lovely environment. Beyond is San Gabriel valley, with the the famous Sierra Madre Villa, popular far and near. By rail eastward one reaches the valley of the Santa Ana, and sees Riverside, a horticultural jewel, with the Glenwood cottages in the midst of orange groves. Beyond is the beautiful San Bernardino valley with the lovely Crafton retreat at its head, the Arrowhead springs, with their medicinal waters and enchanting traditions, and Waterman's hot springs, which have wide fame but are not now open except for transient visitation.

Returning to the coast one may take the steamer and see San Diego with its magnificent harbor and splendid climate. Returning, as the steamer comes up it passes through the Santa Barbara channel, between the islands and mainland, and coasting along up, finally enters the historic portal of California—the widely-famed Golden Gate.

Starting again from San Francisco, as a center, going north along the coast, we visit Saucelito and San Rafael, and back of them Mt. Tamalpias, and borne by the North Pacific coast narrow-gauge road we pass through a beautiful country, up along the shores of Tomales bay, passing on the way Paper-mill creek, Taylorville, and many beautiful camping spots; then on through the redwood timber to Duncan's Mills and the Russian river, famous for its beautiful scenery.

Then again, by a route ending at the same place one may go by the S. F. & N. P. R. R., to Donahue, Petaluma, Santa Rosa (where you leave for Mark West springs), to Healdsburg, on the Russian river. From here Litton springs, Skaggs' springs, the world-famous Geysers, etc., may be visited.

A beautiful trip is up through the fine vineyards of the Napa valley, where are hosts of summer resorts. In this county many pleasant summering places are established in the neighborhood of Napa City, St. Helena, Calistoga, Kellogg and other places. Among the well-known resorts are the Napa Soda springs, Litton springs, Nook farm, Sulphur springs at Calistoga, Etna springs near Pope valley, Sulphur Springs ranch near Knoxville, and Petrified Forest.

Entering Lake county from the west, the Highland springs, reached via the Blue lakes by stage from the railroad station at Cloverdale. Entering the county from the south, by stage from Calistoga, the traveler passes Mt. St. Helena, and can take a magnificent view from the summit by tarrying at the Mt. Toll House, and take a short horse-back ride. Anderson springs, Harbin springs, Glenbrook, Adams' springs, Seigler springs, Howard springs, Soda Bay, on Clear lake, Sulphur banks and Borax lake, Mound cottage, Bartlett springs are among the notable attractions of Lake county. Lake county seems admirably and wonderfully adapted for a universal tourists' field, and is some day destined to attain a world-wide reputation.

Shasta county from the well watered bottom lands of the upper Sacramento valley up to the refreshing Strawberry valley at the base of Mt. Shasta, some 70 miles or more, is a pathway full of joy to the hardy tourists who delight in rugged walks of nature. The United States fish hatching establishment on McCloud river and Soda springs, clear fishing brooks and rivers, good fishing, etc., are here met with.

In Contra Costa county, the view from the summit of Mt. Diablo, in a clear day, is grand and wonderful in the number of cities and towns embraced in the vast extent of populated territory brought within the scope of the tourist's vision. At Byron, in this county, are hot sulphur springs which are lately becoming quite noted. The Piedmont springs in Alameda county, back of Oakland; the bay baths at Alameda; the sulphur springs in Colusa county, the White Sulphur springs near Vallejo, in Solano county; Webber lake, Donner lake and hosts of other attractions might be mentioned.

The whole range of the Sierras, which extends the length of the State, abounds in magnificent scenery. It would take more than a page of our space simply to mention the points of interest. At different points in the range and the foothills hydraulic and quartz mining are carried on extensively, and those who have never seen the former should visit at least one gravel mine while in California.

It is of course impossible, in a brief article to enumerate all the pleasure and health resorts of California or all the thousand and one places where people go to amuse themselves in the summer months. We shall in future issues of this journal take occasion to mention other than those spoken of here. Every little canyon and glen, every mountain valley, every nook has its picturesque points, known to a chosen few. Here and there are places more widely famed. The vineyard regions of one section, the orange orchards of another, the wheat fields of another, possess charms to allure people of different temperaments. Others again prefer the solitudes of the hills, where the unbroken forests reign supreme, where they can retire for a time from the busier scenes of life.

A GOOD PLACE TO BE INSURED.—Mr. Burdette, in a lecture at Hartford, said: "This is Hartford—you can get insured here in any way and for anything you wish—mutual, endowment, tontine, accident, intentional, nomadic, differential, protoplastic, Baptist, Old School, Presbyterian, Congregational, Bob Ingersoll, Renaissance, Gothic, Byzantine, greenback, composite, Corinthian, Scotch cheviot, gossamer, seamless, new Wheeler & Wilson, barbed wire, liver pad, and hard finish. It is the central and distributing point for the entire insurance business of America. No insurance company is genuine unless 'Hartford' is blown on the bottle."

The Philosophy of Camping Out.

An extended experience in living out o' doors, in a variety of climate, tempts me to jot down a few thoughts on this subject for the benefit of those who may be about to undertake it for the first time. I trust that I shall be forgiven if a naturalist's habit of classification, compel me to arrange the tribe of campers under these subdivisions.

1. The campers who go out for a prolonged picnic, who are "bound to have a rollicking good time," and whose route may be traced from San Francisco bay to Yosemite or Mt. Shasta by debris of bottles and tin cans.

2. The health-seeking camper, whose necessities confine him within certain limits, who needs shelter by night, a good bed, regular supplies of nourishing food, and some cheerful human society.

3. The camper *per se*, who takes to the wilderness, the glens and forests as naturally as a duck to water; one in whose company the flavors of all sweet and natural things are enjoyed without a taint of coarseness or earthiness.

These varieties shade off into each other by imperceptible gradations. I have known even a stalwart politician to become speechless for half an hour after the majesty of white-robed Shasta had descended upon him.

But the born camper is as rare among townsmen as the Phœnix among birds. Mr. Emerson knew *one:*

"Many haps fall in the field,
Seldom seen by wishful eyes,
But all her shows did nature yield
To please and win this pilgrim wise.
He saw the partridge drum in the woods;
He heard the woodcock's evening hymn;
He found the tawny thrush's broods,
And the sly hawk did wait for him."

Three still living men and two women deserve a place with Henry Thoreau in Nature's Pantheon. Helen Hunt Jackson is known to fame; the other is stealing the secrets of the Sierra plants, year by year, in her modest home in one of our northern counties.

The elect of nature need no guide books, or advice; they never lose their way. "God could not be unkind to me if he should try," said Thoreau. Let us sit down with the other classes, and have a good square talk about camping, its benefits, its discomforts, and about some of the most desirable camping grounds.

Civilization, *i. e.*, making civil, is too often taken to mean a multiplication of the conveniences of life, instead of that refining of the spiritual being, and enlargement of human sympathy which makes it more and more possible to have a true society upon the earth. Therefore, there is always a tendency to overload one's life with its outward *impedimentia*, to the damage of the higher life. A constant recurrence to nature is the best corrective of this tendency.

Novalis, one of the sweetest and purest of philosophers, said "What is Nature? An index or plan of our spirit." And again, "Nature is an Æolian harp, a musical instrument, whose tones are keys to higher strings in us."

Going into the wilderness is a necessity for some, and going much and often into the open country, taking in the largest draughts of pure air and pure sunshine, is an incalculable benefit to all. Much as I enjoy the stillness and repose of a New England Sabbath, I never can find it in my heart to deny the hard-working man who has no other day to spend with his family, the privilege of taking them to the nearest spot where they can sit under the trees. I do not see how life in cities can be other than degenerative in its tendency without the freest and most open communication with the country, and the amplest provision of parks and gardens. But even these are insufficient. So great is the pressure of time upon our modern life that at least once a year we must get where we can hear only the heart throbs of the Great Mother as we lie in her bosom. We should cut quite loose from postoffices and newspapers,—from friends nearly always,—that our rest may be as still and deep as that of a mountain lake. Thoreau spoke of "inhabiting his body with inexpressible satisfaction;" and one of the greatest, but not *the* greatest benefit of camping out, is that the simple act of living becomes not only sweet but sufficient, as it is to a child.

Camping parties are almost always too large, and to carelessly selected. A foreign body is as fatal to the repose of a camp as a thorn is to that of the flesh. I have often known the comfort of a happily chosen company to be marred by the introduction of a friend of somebody's friend, an Eastern visitor perhaps, of whose peculiarities nothing was known before hand. No one ought to be hurt by the refusal of a camping party to admit a stranger to its intimacy, and unless you are sure of each and every one of a proposed company, keep out of it, as you would avoid an unhappy marriage.

If there is a place where delicacy, tact and good breeding are indispensable it is a camp in the woods. The temperamental discords which make half the wear and tear of ordinary living, are often intensified by the removal of ordinary restraints. I have been afraid to accept very tempting invitations lest my manners should not prove equal to the situation.

Given, eight or ten congenial persons, disposed to spend a month together in some of the delightful retreats in which California abounds, what is indispensible as to outfit? Such a party should have a preliminary meeting and agree to a nicety upon what *is* indispensible to them. No outsider can determine such a question. Most ladies will say first of all, *a tent.* Yes, by all means, but not for sleeping in. One or two small tents fitted up as dressing-rooms, are very essential. During a three-months walk in 1873, in which my youngest son and myself accompanied Dr. Kellogg, Mr. Muir and the artist Keith, to the sources of the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, I never slept under a covering or upon a softer couch than evergreen boughs, but I carried in my pack two wide curtains of bright chintz, which could be buttoned together and drawn up at the top with a strong cord. When after a days journey on foot, we made camp, it was the work of a moment to cut a pole with my hatchet, fasten my tent at the top by the strings, draw it out at the bottom to a convenient distance, peg it down through some loops made for the purpose, and my dressing-room was complete. Meanwhile water was boiling for our tea, and a tin cup full of hot, followed by a dash of cold water, and a vigorous application of a rough towel made tired muscles and feet as good as new.

One must, of course, have blankets and plenty of them, and warm, padded dressing-gowns are comfortable for open-air sleeping; pillows and mattrasses are unnecessary. Some burlap ticks may be taken along, to be filled with sweet hay, or dried fern; an extra bundle of hay at the head makes the best pillow. These beds should always be hung across a log and sunned during the day, and the bed-room floor ought also to be exposed to full sunshine. It is a great pity to lose the "sweet influences of the Pleiades" at night; and I believe much of the benefit of camping out is lost by crowding into a closed tent.

The question of food is a much more difficult one than that of dress or shelter. How to live in wild nature as completely and *neatly* as the birds and squirrels is the problem with the camp housekeeper. I camped one summer in the Green mountains, and two weeks after leaving our lovely reteat, took some city friends to see "The Bowl," as artists have since named it. They could not be made to believe that six persons had lived there for weeks. There was not an egg-shell, a bone or rag, not even a scrap of paper, to mark our occupancy. We had thrown our hemlock beds into the stream, that they might not mar the beauty of the knoll where our glorious evening entertainments were enjoyed. Our kitchen was an upturned pine stump, so it was easy to hide the hearth when its fires were extinguished.

In an æsthetic camp the kitchen and dining-room should be at a considerable distance from the "residing," and if practicable right on the bank of a stream. The invalid's camp should not be so divided, for the sounds of the frying pan, and the glow of the coals are just the stimulants for a lagging appetite.

I have always manufactured my own meat biscuits, in preparing for life in the wilds. Equal parts of the best mutton and the best beef I can find in the market are thoroughly steamed until ready to fall to pieces. This is chopped fine, fat and lean together, mixed with sifted graham flour; beaten eggs are added to hold the mass well together, with salt to suit the taste. This is made into thin wafers or biscuits, and baked slowly, or rather dried until hard, then packed in round tin cans. The biscuits are soaked when soup is wanted; they are nibbled on a long march; they are always available.

Three standard camp dishes are baked beans, miner's fashion; pot roasts, ditto; and pot pies, whenever the gentlemen of the party bring in rabbits or quails. In case venison steaks, birds or fish can be obtained, the expert camp cook will not spoil them by frying, but will string or spit them over the coals.

Light bread making is seldom attempted in camp, unless there chances to be a lady in the party who came the "plains across" to California. It is better to take a supply of hard bread and crackers, and depend for the rest upon graham biscuits and johnny cakes baked in the fire glow.

The Boss coffee pot is a very necessary part of camp equipage. I think it is well for each member of a camping party to have their own tea and coffee, in addition to the general store. There are times when camp hunger can hardly be appeased, and it is a trial to wait for the regular meal.

Bacon must never be overlooked in a camp out-fit, and yet there are places where one would prefer not to be reminded of the pig, through his own urgent necessities. The excellent canned meats which are now so cheap, diminish the consumption of bacon and salt pork, but the latter are always needed for cooking fish and game. In the Eastern cities dried potato can be obtained, and when cooked could not be distinguished from the mashed potato of our tables. This is the only vegetable which can well be taken to the remoter camps. Dried fruits are better than canned, and we have them in such abundance and variety that the camp dessert may always be delicate and wholesome. A short-cake baked in the frying pan before the fire, split open, buttered and sugared, then lined with raspberry jam is a very comforting dish for the camp. Never attempt to provide a great variety for one meal. One or two simple dishes, well cooked, gives greater satisfaction, if not too often repeated.

A can of oysters cooked nicely in their own juice, with plenty of butter, then served between slices of toast, has made a delightful surprise after a hard day's tramp in the woods, and a most satisfactory supper, without more substantial additions.

I have hardly left room to speak of the camping places. They crowd each other in my mind. From the upper Sacramento, so pure and musical, to the pine-crowned summits of Bernardino, one can hardly go amiss, if led by the spirit into the wilderness. I often think that California was made for the elect to go camping in, and that all the vignerons and citronens and "common carriers" of these their wares are interlopers and invaders.

Nature is rich here, full of help and healing, if we respect the conditions under which she can work. The health-seeker finds in these southern counties not only climate, but

"Secrets of dominion set
Unstinted for his choice,
Such mysteries unuttered yet
Awaiting a voice,"

that he unconsciously falls into the great patience of nature, and is healed. For the young, the robust, the fresh recruits to the increasing army of campers, we say, "Go to the nearest lovely solitude this year; go farther next year, and so expand the circle of your knowledge, north, south, east, till in your fiftieth camp you begin, as I do, to live these blessed experiences over again in memory."—*Jeanne C. Carr.*



A SCENE IN THE TROPICS.

In the Tropics.

The engraving on this page gives a glimpse of a tropical scene—a piece of moist low land covered with the luxuriant vegetation which flourishes beneath a torrid sky. Such spots are common the world around, if the traveler keeps within the "lines." They entrance the beholder, and win his praise until in the sultry air he feels his strength and purpose weakening, and then he longs again for the invigoration of the temperate zone. Tropical scenes make fine pictures and rich material for poets, but for life with noble purposes and notable accomplishments they are not adapted.

A New Chinese Alphabet.—Bishop Eligio Cosi, at Chang-Tong, in China, has invented an alphabet of 33 letters, by which, it is said, all the sounds of the Chinese language can be represented. The characters used by the Chinese number 30,000.

Our Scenery as One of Our Resources.

It is hard to bring magnificent scenes to measurement by the industrial standard. At first thought it would seem to be a profanation of nature, as estimating the painter's masterpieces by the square-yard is an insult to art. And yet this is something of an industrial age, and the suggestion that there is business in a thing, means more to many people than a hint of the presence of the loftiest sentiment or the deepest emotion. It is sometimes of advantage to a writer that there is such a vein in men's minds, for those of us who are denied the power to picture beauty or frame tributes to sublimity find our pencils moving very freely to the jingle of the coin. Therefore, with due respect to the poetry which others can voice in praise of California scenery, we would mention its value as one of the material resources of our State, which may be made to contribute far more than it does to the prosperity of our people.

It is conceded by those who have traveled that California has varied scenery of sea coast and plain, and hill and mountain, which no similar area on the globe can surpass. It is also true that these gems are arrayed in a setting of genial climates as peerless as themselves. In the vernacular of the showman, the State has peculiar "attractions," and people come from the uttermost parts of the world to see them. The result is that California has achieved an enviable position in art and literature; other results are that all visitors bring money which ministers to the success of our various productive enterprises, and many of them, won by the beauties of earth and air which they sought from afar, make the State their future abode, and bring their capital and their energy to aid in the development of our resources. In any way in which it may be viewed, California scenery is of inestimable value to her name and fame, and as an agency in industrial development, should not be overlooked.

We all know that Switzerland, Bavaria, Savoy, portions of Austria and France and other countries, derive a large part of their revenues from the expenditures of tourists. France, it is urged by some, could never have paid the enormous war indemnity to Prussia but for the steady tide of tourists pouring into her gates and dispensing their wealth upon all classes of producers. California can surpass all these European countries in embodiments of the sublime and the beautiful. The Alps, with all their glaciers and wonderful hights, have no such vertical walls or magic waterfalls as Yosemite. They have no El Capitan that would require 30 Palace Hotel buildings, one above the other, to form the corner wall. They have no South Dome, upon whose vertical edge one can sit and his limbs will hang over a precipice of 5,000 ft. And these are but items in the great list of wonders in the valley. Beyond the confines northward and southward to the ends of the State there are other scenes which entrance the beholder and dwell in his speech to the end of his life.

It is eminently fitting that the State should have a care for the perpetuation of its natural inheritance, and should prepare for continual benefits from its unceasing and increasing charm for tourists. That our scenery is each year yielding us returns can be seen by the report of the Yosemite Valley Commissioners, and what is learned from the record of the valley is to a certain extent applicable to all our greater scenes. J. M. Hutchings, the able guardian of the valley, and whose voice and pen first introduced its grandeur to the world, in his report last December, shows that 25,518 persons had visited the valley during 16 years. These persons spend during their stay in the State, and irrespective of railroad fares, etc., an average of $600 each, which being distributed among the smaller industries of the State has produced much comfort to many of our people. It may be fairly expected that the opening of new railroads from the East to this coast and the increased travel which will result, will make our valley resource still more valuable.

It is wise therefore that the State of California into whose charge the valley has been given, should take measures to fit the region for the fullest enjoyment of tourists. There will be $25,000 expended for the improvement of the valley, the purchase of trails, etc. This sum judiciously expended as we expect it will be, will add greatly to the attractiveness of the valley.

The Cat as a Pest Distributor.—The domestic cat is again charged with spreading disease, this time by the physicians of a district in Sullivan county, this State, where small-pox is epidemic. In several cases the proof is pretty strong that house cats carried the pest, and owners of cats have been warned to keep them from roaming about.—*Exchange.*

We are all sculptors and painters; our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.

Decisions of Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W.

We will continue to print from time to time some of the decisions in appeal cases, which were rendered by Bro. Taylor during his term as Grand Master of this State:

Case of Edward Reynolds, Deceased.

On the 21st of July last I received a communication from Oakland Lodge, No. 2, asking my decision on the following facts: On June 25th, Brother Edward Reynolds of said Lodge, who resided at Jackson, Amador county, was suspended from the Beneficiary Fund, for not having paid Grand Godge assessments Nos. 7 and 8. On the 7th of July, he forwarded to Brother W. P. Richmond, who was the Financier of said Lodge at the date of his suspension, a postal money order for the amount of his assessments. The latter was received by the Recorder of the Lodge, July 8th, who opened it, and finding the money order, took it to the meeting of the Lodge on the night of July 9th, expecting to meet Brother Richmond, the late Financier, and procure his indorsement of the order and then turn it over to the then Financier. Brother Richmond, having retired from office of Financier, was not present, and nothing was done in the matter at that meeting.

The Recorder reported a list of suspended members to the Grand Recorder, but having the money order of Brother Reynolds in his possession, omitted to report his Beneficiary Certificate suspended. Subsequently the Recorder met Brother Richmond, late Financier, and procured his indorsement of the order, drew the money upon it, and at the next meeting of the Lodge, July 16th, paid it over to the Financier. Between July 9th and July 16th, Brother Reynolds died, and upon these facts the Lodge asked the question: If Brother Reynolds should be declared reinstated on the 16th of July, although he was then dead? To this query I answered, No. A brother who is dead can not be reinstated as of a date subsequent to that of his death.

In view of all of the facts and circumstances of this case, I am, however, of the opinion that Brother Edward Reynolds during his life-time complied with the requirements of our law in regard to the payment of delinquent Grand Lodge assessments, and should have been declared reinstated on the evening of July 9th. That he was not then reinstated was through no fault on his part.

Upon the principle of true fraternity, and that equity will consider as done that which ought to have been done, I directed the Lodge to enter upon its records the reinstatement of Brother Reynolds as of the date of July 9, 1880, and subsequently directed the Grand Recorder to pay the Beneficiary Certificate.

In August last the following question was asked by our Grand Recorder, Brother H. G. Pratt:

In case a Brother is suspended for non-payment of Grand Lodge assessments, can he under Section 10 of Article XIII, of Grand Lodge constitution, be reinstated upon payment of the assessments for non-payment of which he was suspended, or must he also pay in addition any other Grand Lodge assessment which may have been levied in the meantime?

I answered that in my opinion, under said article and section, he must pay all *pending* assessments before he could be legally reinstated.

Subsequently I addressed a communication to S. M. W., Roderick Rose, embodying the query in a hypothetical case, and in due time received his decision in language as follows:

"In the case presented, the brother's beneficiary certificate was suspended for being in arrears on two Grand Lodge assessments; he was not in arrears on the third assesment, and consequently could not be suspended on it. Now, since he could not have been suspended on the third assessment, I think reinstatement could not legally be withheld from him, and that he ought to have been reinstated on payment and receipt of the two assessments, and notified that another assessment was claimed of him which had been levied since giving him notice, and that it must be paid within the prescribed time, and if the brother failed to pay it, in due time he could have been suspended a second time. While the brother's certificate was suspended, still he belonged to our great family, and I am disposed to construe the law charitably toward him."

While I cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of our S. M. W., I must confess that, like one convinced against his will, I am still of the opinion that the provisions of our constitution do not warrant the conclusion arrived at.

Case of a Member Convicted of Felony.

During the month of July last, a Lodge reported to me the fact that one of its members had been convicted of a felony, involving moral turpitude, for which he was then serving a term in the State prison. At a meeting of the Lodge, it was decided by nearly a unanimous vote that he ought to be expelled, one brother only declining to vote. It was then ordered that he be expelled. The M. W. very correctly ruled that the brother could not be expelled without trial, and notwithstanding all present save one had voted to expel, none were willing to prefer charges, and the Recorder of the Lodge was instructed to communicate the facts to me. Previous to his arrest and conviction the brother had borne an excellent reputation in the community and occupied a position of honor and trust; in consequence, much sympathy existed in the Lodge for the family of the unfortunate brother, who were, by his act, left without a protector and in reduced circumstances; and, at a subsequent meeting of the Lodge, the matter having been freely discussed among the brethren, no one was yet willing to prefer charges, and several of the brethren signified their intention to pay the dues and assessments of the convicted brother, and thereby maintain his good standing in the Lodge.

These facts being presented to me, while I could but admire the spirit which prompted the brethren to the performance of deeds of charity, it was very apparant that their zeal to assist the family of the unfortunate brother had caused them to forget that they were equally bound to protect the fraternity, and the attention of the Lodge was thereupon called to the humiliating position of a fraternity one of whose members in good standing was confined in a penitentiary. I am now able to report that in due time better councils prevailed, charges were duly preferred, the brothertried and expelled.

What we Owe the Press.

The members of beneficial Orders do not attach that importance to their press that other do. They do not seem to be aware that it is chiefly to the press that they owe the success they have achieved, and 99 members in every 100 manifest their indifference, if not contempt, for the papers of their Order by not subscribing for them. Truly it is a hard task to work—as the faithful journalist must work—for such people. Were the publishers of all our A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor and other society papers to quit their labors in behalf of our system of self-insurance, with none to take their places, it would be discovered very quickly to what extent success and prosperity were dependent upon them. We apprehend that until some such untoward event occurs, they are doomed to hope in vain for that recognition and remuneration they so well deserve. The *Bulletin* would gladly say "farewell, vain world, and a long farewell to all of your fraternal societies of whatever kind," but it knows that its labors are not yet finished. And yet it is grovelling to even a callous nature to do all this work for nothing, and then be accused of mercenary motives by creatures who never lifted a hand, nor given a nickle to the cause.—*National Bulletin.*

Railroad System of Mexico.—The St. Louis *Republican* publishes, on what it claims to be good authority, some important facts in regard to railroad construction in Mexico. It appears that the Mexican government has granted very liberal subsidies to a narrow-gauge railroad to be built, which will be a continuation of the Denver and Rio Grande road, to the city of Mexico, and from thence westward to the Pacific ocean, at or near Manzanillo. The work is to be commenced immediately at the city of Mexico, and to be pushed with all reasonable dispatch both north and west. The road, when completed, will be about 2,000 miles long, and will be known as the Mexican Central. The *Republican* also has information from a high official of the Denver and Rio Grande company that that road will be completed to Laredo within two years. The line is now finished to Santa Cruz, N. M., and being vigorously pushed southward. An incompleted road from Corpus Christi, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande to Laredo has been purchased by the Denver and Rio Grande company, and a 40-mile gap in it will be finished as speedily as the grading and track laying can be accomplished. When this work is done it will afford connection between Laredo and Galveston, New Orleans, other Gulf ports, and be a great aid in the transportation of supplies of iron, etc., to the contractors on the Mexican line proper.

Earache.—A remedy for this dreadful torture is recommended by a correspondent of the London *Lancet*, as follows: "In the course of practice you will often be called upon to attend a case of earache. This means, pathologically speaking, acute inflammation of the membrana tympani. Now, in such a case you may quickly subdue the inflammation, relieve the patient from the excruciating pain he is suffering, and save him, perhaps, from subsequent confirmed deafness. The treatment from which such a very desirable result may be obtained is similar to that which you will find so beneficial in analogous cases of eye disease; viz.: leeches behind the ear, hydrarg c. creta and belladonna powders, with warm fomentations."

The *Voice*, the official organ of the Music Teachers' National Association, edited by Edgar S. Werner, Albany, N. Y., is a monthly devoted to voice culture—musical and elocutionary—with special attention to stuttering, stammering and other defects of speech. Its contributors include leading specialists of the voice in America and in Europe. $1.00 per year; single copy, 10 cents.

The habit of entertaining disparaging or prejudiced views is so general, and so easily contracted, that it should be a constant prayer with all of us that we may be kept from forming it, and our most determined efforts should be directed to this end.

Let youth, the morning of your days, be cheered with the light and joy of religion, and though life may be somewhat a cloudy day, its progress will be pleasant, and its close delightful as a summer evening.—*Cushing.*

Aims, Objects and Regulations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is a general organization for the mutual benefit of its members and their families. It embraces in its membership of every vocation, profession and occupation—employers and employees—workers of all classes, whether their labor be mental or physical. It has no connection with any religious sect, political party, or organization for affecting the prices of labor or commodities, but is designed to promote fraternity, mental and social improvement, and mutual assistance.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

The most distinctive feature of the Order is what is designated as the Beneficiary Fund—a carefully-devised, well-guarded, economical and beneficial system, by means of which the sum of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is secured to each member's family, or such person or persons as he may choose to designate. During the several years since the Order has been established this sum has been promptly paid in full in each case of death, to the persons entitled to receive it, within a few weeks, and without any litigation or troublesome formalities. A careful examination of the working of the system will satisfy any intelligent person that such will continue to be the case.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Each person who becomes a member of the Order pays to the Receiver of his Lodge one dollar for the Beneficiary Fund. Every Lodge has on hand, at the beginning of the month, ready for a call, one dollar of Beneficiary Fund for each member. When a death occurs, if there is a sufficient amount of the Fund in the Supreme Lodge to meet the required payment of $2,000, no call is made upon the Subordinate Lodges, but if there is not a sufficient surplus from the last assessment, then the Lodges are notified at the first of the month to forward their portion of the Fund on hand ($1 for each member), and an assessment is made to replace the amount forwarded. By this means the Beneficiary Fund of the Lodge is again replenished, ready for a call at the first of the next month, if it should be made. Assessments are only made on the members at the first meeting night in each month, and a written and printed notice is sent to each member, bearing date of such meeting night. Twenty days time is given from that date to meet the payment. Thus the payments are made at such intervals, and are called for in such manner that they may be easily provided for and met without inconvenience even by persons of small income.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

In the first year of the working of the Supreme Lodge (1873-4), the number of assessments made upon the members of the Lodges directly under its jurisdiction, was 20; second year, 14; third year, 15; fourth year, 15; fifth year, 14; sixth year, 16. The average cost to each member, therefore, has been $15.66 per year; or, leaving out the first year, the average has been $14.80, being a little more than four cents per day as the cost of a completely-secured guarantee of $2,000, to be paid on the death of a member. Can any man who is in circumstances to avail himself of this system be justifiable in neglecting to give to his family the security which it affords? Does not prudence and affection dictate that he should secure for them the protection thus offered? A number of States, having over 2,000 members in each, collect and disburse the Beneficiary Fund separately through their Grand Lodges, instead of through the Supreme Lodge. In these, the cost per year has been, in some cases less and in others greater than that given above, but the average has been about the same.

California was set apart as a separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction in July, 1878, and at the end of July, 1879, had levied and collected ten assessments for deaths occurring in the State, and for the months of August and September three more, making a total for 14 months of 13 assessments, or an average of a little less than 93 cents a month for each member.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The A. O. U. W. Beneficial system is simple, easily understood, economical in its workings, and in all its details comes under the direct observation and care of the members who meet weekly in their Lodges, where the business is transacted, and where they enjoy the advantages of social and fraternal intercourse, and of mental improvement. These Lodges are governed by officers regularly elected by the members—the financial affairs are under the proper guards and restrictions, and a careful system of checks prevents fraud or betrayal of trust.

PROTECTION AT NET COST.

All money paid on assessments for the Beneficiary Fund goes to the payment of death benefits without reduction even for expenses, these being provided for out of a General Fund raised in each Lodge. This fund is made up from initiation fees (usually about $10 for each member, with sometimes an advanced rate, according to age), and weekly dues of not less than 25 cents per month. The advantage which each member derives from the social, fraternal and educational features of the Order, and the good which is accomplished by it in these respects, afford a more than ample return for the sum he pays into the General Fund, which meets all the expenses of the Order, leaving the entire Beneficiary Fund intact for the beneficent purpose for which it is intended. There are no commissions, fees or salaries to be paid out of it, but the entire amount paid in goes to the widows, orphans and other heirs of deceased brethren. Thus the Beneficiary system may be fairly said to be carried on absolutely without any working expenses, and, at the same time, to be more closely under the observation of those interested in it, and more carefully guarded than any other method adopted for similar purposes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A medical examination is required under such rules as are generally adopted by life insurance companies The character of the applicant must also be investigated, and the Lodge pass upon his application by ballot. Persons between the ages of 21 and 50 only are admitted.

BENEFITS OF SICK OR DISABLED MEMBERS.

The payment of weekly sick benefits to members is a matter left to the control of each Subordinate Lodge. Some provide in their By-Laws for such benefits—others do not. If sick benefits are to be paid, the initiation fees and weekly dues are fixed at an amount sufficient to cover the expense—each Lodge having the power to fix the fees and dues at such sums (not below $10 for initiation and degrees, and $2 for Beneficiary Fund and certificate, and 25 cents per month for dues) as may be determined upon.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. is a secret Order, having two degrees, with appropriate initiation ceremonies. These are simple, but impressive. The teachings are calculated to strengthen the character and elevate the moral principles of the members.

The Order is composed of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges and a Supreme Lodge. Subordinate Lodges in States or Territories where no Grand Lodge has been established, are under the immediate jurisdiction of and report to the Supreme Lodge, until a Grand Lodge is established.

When a Grand Lodge has over 2,000 members under its jurisdiction, it can be set apart as a separate Beneficiary district if desired. In this case the members are assessed for the deaths which occur within such district or jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge collects the assessments and pays the death benefits under the laws and regulations adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, California and Wisconsin, have been thus set apart as to the Beneficiary Fund. In all other respects they remain integral parts of the Order.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. was started in Pennsylvania in 1868, but was not sufficiently established to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873, from which time up to the 1st of January, 1879, the Grand Lodge of that State alone has paid over $400,000 of Beneficiary Fund.

The Supreme Lodge, up to March, 1879, had paid out $438,056.90 on deaths of members of Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction. The amount p id by the Order during the year 1879, was $639,979.90, making an aggregate of over

ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS

Already paid to the widows or heirs of deceased members of the Order.

The membership reported on the first of March, 1879, was 62,993, with Grand Lodges established in the State of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Georgia, Kansas, Ontario (Canada), Oregon and Washington Territories, Mass a chusetts, and Subordinate Lodges in a number of other States. In all these States the Order is steadily and rapidly growing. With the increase already since the above date, it is safe to say that before the close of the year 1881 it will number over 100,000 members.

The Order was founded by a few earnest, honest men, for fraternal and beneficent purposes. Its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and it has been faithfully conducted as its founders designed it to be—not to subserve the selfish interest of a few, but for the mutual benefit of all. Thoughtful and prudent men join it because they can thus provide, without present embarrassment, for the contingencies arising from the uncertainties of life, and at the same time aid each other in mutual improvement and the elevation of humanity.

FORMATION OF NEW LODGES.

Any ten or more persons having the prescribed qualifications and complying with the requirements of the Order, may become organized and receive a charter for a Subordinate Lodge. If residing in a State, District or Territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, application should be made to the Supreme Recorder or a Deputy S. M. W. for information as to the course to be pursued. If residing in a State in which a Grand Lodge has been established, the application should be made to the Grand Recorder of such Grand Lodge. In the formation of a new Lodge the proper officer has power to grant a dispensation to reduce the fees of charter members to $5 for the degrees, but the other fees remain the same as for old members, and this privilege may be extended for a period of 30 days. The cost of supplies, and institution fee of Deputy to a Lodge is $100, to be paid at time of institution. Fifty dollars go to the Grand Lodge. At the minimum fee for degrees it takes just what 20 members pay into the Lodge to meet the cost of institution. There is in addition the cost of a medical examination for each member.

THE ORDER IN CALIFORNIA.

The Order was introduced into this State by Horace G. Pratt, Deputy S. M. W., who organized California Lodge, No. 1, in West Oakland, Aug. 21, 1875. He also organized Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Oakland; Nos. 4, 8 and 9 in San Francisco; No. 5 in Alameda; No. 10 in Berkeley, and finally the Grand Lodge of California on Nov. 13, 1877. There were then but 355 members in the Jurisdiction. On Jan. 1, 1879, the membership had swollen to 4,263, which was increased to 6,286 on Aug. 1, 1879. These figures include only M. W. degree members in good standing at the dates given. The pecuniary interest involved in the Order in California alone, is over $22,000,000, and this at a yearly cost to the membership of less than the taxes on so much value of property if it had been given them free. The widows and orphans are our beneficiaries. We snatch them from the jaws of poverty and make them more comfortable and independent pecuniarily, than the average citizen of this or any other country. Is it any wonder then that the success of the Order is without parallel in the history of fraternal organizations.

Further information cheerfully given by applying to H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, S. F., Cal.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
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EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Hanscom and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R Wœlffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm. Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. J. A. Vanderlit.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Laszinsky.	San Rafael, Marin Co.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. J. Davis.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Wooderons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Weihe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunkett.	Oakland, Broadway Hall	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W.B.Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A.L Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.Cox,Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday [*1] W.H.Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday Alvin Fay.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson. Wednesday
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	F. W. Bell. Monday
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	E. P. Grant. Thursday
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Todd Martin. Monday
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	O. A. Hearn. Monday
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	W. J. Park. Thursday
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	E. Gilmour. Wednesday
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	A. S. Martin. Thursday
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	H. B. Turman. Tuesday
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Jas. Keegan. Tuesday
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	A. McFarland. Tuesday
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	C. G. Swift. 1st & 4th Sat.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	E. K. Vandine. Friday
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	F. D. Soward. Monday
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	D. F. Jones. Tuesday
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	J. Guirovich. Thursday
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T.Ruthrauff Tuesday
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	R. H. Orton. Saturday
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	J. A. Fisher. Wednesday
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	B. B. Hughes. Saturday
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. Johnson. Wednesday
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	J. Steinmetz. Monday
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	W. D. Fletcher.

*1]—Meets next Saturdays before or on the 8th and 23th.

133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. F. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Hight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm.W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. H. Bahrs.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. David Hart.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Hrnry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday A. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T.German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs.F.A.Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. J. R. Stumock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W.F.Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Bro. Joseph Giusti's Oyster, Chop, and Chowder House, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'vr.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

New Patents.—Dewey & Co.s' Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacfic coast inventors, for the week ending April 19, 1881:

240,354, whip, J. W. Allen, Canyon City, Or.; 240,303, press, L. A. Coming, San Jose, Cal.; 9,679, hanging doors, C. N. Earl, Los Angeles, Cal., (re-issue); 240,242, bellows, J. Fletcher, S. F.; 240,261, destroying phylloxera, E. H, Lindemann, S. F.; 240 329, hoisting machine brake, E. O'Neill, S. F.; 240,330, lifting jack, A. H. Parks, Bloomfield, Cal.

April 26, 1881: 240,572, padlock, P. H. Baker, S. F.; 240,655, cleaning sewers, P. Burke, Virginia City, Nev.; 240,697, producing artificial cold, J. F. Gesner, San Rafael, Cal.; 240,723, spreader, W. F. Jeans, Woodland, Cal.; 240,752, guide for penmen, E. Nunan, S. F.; 240,756, valve motion, E. O'Neill, S. F.; 240,558, plow, E. Squires, Beaverton, Or.; 240,567, gate, J. & A. Wright, Rhonerville, Cal.

Preparing Floor for Dancing.—If planed well, paper the floor with sand paper, then wax it with beeswax and turpentine. To prepare it, melt in an iron pot two or three pounds of common yellow wax; when melted, take the pot of the fire and allow the wax to cool a little, then add one pint of turpentine for each pound of wax, well mix and wash the boards with the mixture, using a large paint brush; the wax must now be well worked in the boards by friction. The surplus wax may be wiped off with a stiff cloth; beeswax and turpentine, with friction, is the best plan extant; in fact, at the present day is still in vogue in many of the chateaux in the south of France.

A gentleman who had lost his dog on the street the other day was very much astonished at being vigorously "histed" by the burly butcher, in front of whose shop he had been whistling and snapping his fingers for about 10 minutes. The steak stretcher explained that he was tired of having his sausages made fun of.

Prophecy.

What is Going to Happen in 1880-87.

The following extraordinary prophecy originally appeared in the tri-weekly *Gleaner*, published in Kingston, Jamaica, in September, 1879. It was written by Professor C. A. Grimmer, and is published by request:

The Planets.

It is pretty well understood that the perihelia of the four great planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and Saturn—will be coincident in 1880. Astrology to-day is ridiculed by many so-called scientists. After 1880 astrology will be taught by many who reject it now. Bacon says "the world opposes what it does not understand." In the case of astrology this is pre-eminently so. I have no desire to discuss the verity or falsity of astrology; I simply state the effects which the approaching perihelion will produce according to astrological deduction. The effects which this conjunction will produce are momentous. From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death. No place on earth will be entirely free from the plague. The Pacific coast will not suffer anything in comparison with any other portion of the globe. The coincidence of these planets in perihelion will always produce epidemic and destructive diseases. Three of these planets are malifics, and Jupiter, although a benefic, produces evil through association; or, technically, by conjunction with the others. Disease will appear, the nature of which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians. Every drop of water on the earth, in the earth, and above the earth will be more or less poisonous. The atmosphere will be foul with noisome odors, and there will be few constitutions able to resist the coming scourge; therefore, prepare, ye that are constitutionally weak, intemperate, or gluttonous, for "man's last home, the grave." From the far east the pestilential storm will sweep, and its last struggle will end in the far west. In 542 and 1665 three of the planets, two of which were malifics (Mars and Saturn) were in perihelion, and Jupiter, though a benefic, brought evil through association. Now 542 and 1665 were the worst plague eras of which the world has any record. From 542 to 546 it has been estimated that from 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 victims suffered death by the plague ("Gibbon's History," vol. 3, chap. 14; also "Cousin's History of Rome," vol. 2, page 178).

Mars and Saturn.

In 1780, Mars and Saturn were in perihelion, and in the sign Virgo, and 52,000 out of 75,000 inhabitants died in the city of Marseilles in less than five weeks. In 544, 10,000 died each day in Constantinople. Alexandria (Egypt) lost in 542, 50,000, and in 543, 80,000 by the plague. But as bad as were those times, they will only approximate the horrors of seven years many of us are doomed never to witness. All the weak and intemperate are sure to die. There is no escape from the inexorable plague fiend. Fortunate, indeed, are those whose blood is pure, and free from taint and weakness, for they alone will survive the wreck of the human family. The intemperate and weak will join hands and go down to their graves in tens of thousands. Ancient races will be blotted from the face of the earth. Asia will be nearly depopulated, and the islands that border Asia will suffer frightfully from the scourge. The countries that join the northwestern portion of Asia will suffer the ravages of the plague. Russia will be the first European nation that will suffer. Unless correct sanitary measures are taken before 1880, the plague will be found devastating cities on the Atlantic coast of America. America will lose 15,000,000 of her inhabitants if the sewers of her cities are as imperfect in 1880 as they are to-day.

What to Expect.

The perihelia will bring other inflictions upon the inhabitants of the earth, over which mankind can exert no restraining influence. There will come storms and tidal waves that will swamp whole cities; earthquakes that will swallow mountains and towns, and tornadoes that will sweep hundreds of villages from the face of the earth; mountains will tremble, totter and fall into sulphurous chasms; the geography of the earth will be changed by volcanic action; mountains will toss their rocky heads up through the choicest valleys; valleys will appear where mountains stood; skillful mariners will be lost in the ocean, owing to the extraordinary variations of the compass; navigators will grow pale with alarm at the capricious deflections of the needle; volcanoes that have been dormant for centuries will awaken to belch forth their lava with more violence than when in their pristine vigor; rainfalls will deluge valleys and mountain streams will enlarge their beds and become mighty torrents; fires will start spontaneously and devastate whole forests; great fires will occur in many cities, and some will be totally destroyed; there will be remarkable displays of electricity frightful to witness; wild beasts will leave their natural haunts and crowd into populous cities, timid and harmless; suffocating fumes of sulphur will escape from the earth, to the great dread of many; an unprecedented number of ships will be shattered in fragments by running on mighty rocks and small islands that are not down on the navigator's charts; islands will appear and disappear without any apparent cause; the navigator's charts will prove almost a detriment instead of an aid, owing to the sudden changes of ocean currents, temperature and surroundings; the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and even the fish of the sea, will be diseased; billions of fish will die and be cast upon the seashore, to fester in the sun and impregnate the atmosphere with their foul emanations. No fish nor animal food should be eaten from 1880 to 1885, for the flesh of nearly all the animal kingdom and the finny tribes that inhabit the rivers, streams, lakes and ocean, will be diseased, and therefore those who partake of the flesh shall poison their blood and be taken away shortly after.

Famine and Farmers.

The poison that enters the system by eating diseased meats is just as deadly as to be inoculated with the plague. Farmers will be so stricken with fear that they will cease to till their farms, and gaunt famine will step in to make human misery more wretched; fanaticism will spring up in many places, and bloodshed will result therefrom; murderers and robbers will ply their hellish work with impunity, for there will be little or no law; everybody will be absorbed with the trying task of keeping alive; people will be buried in deep trenches, uncoffined; the judge will be stricken from the bench, the pleader at the bar, and the merchant and the customer will be seized with the fatal malady while trading; death will come slow and lingering in some cases, but in most it will be swift and terrible. In seaboard towns thousands will be buried in the bays and harbors, the law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Countries Deserted.

In many countries vast districts will be deserted, and even in Europe some portions will appear so near that condition as to appall the traveler. One may walk whole days over hundreds of farms without seeing a living thing. On all the large tracts of land that were once so animated with animal life, not a vestige will be seen. The houses on the deserted farms will show signs of disarrangement and negligence that plainly tell of the hurried departure of the owners to the populous cities. Let a traveler pursue his way till he comes to the small villages, many of which will not contain a single living thing. Let him look into the houses; let him pass through the doors that stand ajar and witness the sickening spectacle of whole families dead. Let him still wander, if he yet have courage, through the country stricken with the black death, and in the fields, on the hill-sides and in the dark canyons of the mountains, and he will see every phase of this terrible malady, till the culminating point of death is reached—the end of all attacked with this incurable disease.

The country people will flee to the crowded cities for aid, but unless they are rich the physician will give them little if any attention. The poor will die by tens of thousands, without a ministering hand to soothe their dying agonies The doctors will be in universal demand, and extortionate in charge for their services. Bear in mind, no medicine or doctor can give you any more aid than you can yourself. The disease cannot be cured; but unless your system is too weak or impure, copious draughts of warm water and a vegetable diet will prevent the disease poisoning the blood in the process of digestion. Animal food will poison those who continue the use of it. Fine cotton or sponge dipped in the spirits of camphor and kept in the nostrils and frequently changed will prevent the blood from being poisoned through the organs of respiration. Many people will think that the total destruction of animal life will occur during this era of plague. After the black death there will be two years of fire, which will rage with fury in all parts of the world from 1885 to 1887. The fires will be the means of annihilating every germ of disease. In fact, every city in which the plague appears should be burned to the ground. This will destroy the scourge. Nothing but fire can do it.

Those who Live Throughout it.

Those who pass through those terrible years of woe will have great capacity for the enjoyment of the earth. The earth will yield twice as much as formerly. All the animal kingdom will be more prolific and life more prolonged. The average duration of life is said to be 33 years now; after the year 1887 it will be just twice as long, or 66 years. The reason of this remarkable prolongation of life is owing to the healthy electricity or magnetism that will surround this globe. From 1880 to 1887 the electricity of the earth will be deadly, owing to the malific influence of Saturn and Uranus upon our atmosphere. During the black death, the most wonderful celestial phenomena will be seen. For weeks the sun will appear as red as blood, and terrible convulsions will appear in that great body. The sun will discharge oceans of flaming hydrogen gases, that will roll in tumultuous billows hundreds of thousands of miles from its center. The moon's action upon the tides will be spasmodic and irregular. Tremendous showers of meteors will fall to the earth, and remain in an incandescent state for hours. Dense black clouds will veil the sun for days, and the moon will not shed as bright or as steady a light as before those dreadful days. The whole heavens and earth will tremble at the awfully continuous reports of thunder—being frequently for hours; blinding flashes of lightning will illume the black sky; people will scream with horror at the fantastic shapes the lightning will assume; thousands will go insane with the fear of the celestial phenomena; all modes of egress from the cities will be stopped, on the prairies, in the mountains and valleys, and their occupants will die in them of disease and starvation; steamships and sailing crafts will rot on the oceans with their dead human freight, drifting where the winds and waves may drive them.

Good Time After 1887.

Stout will be the hearts that will not dispair in those dreadful times. Fanatics will arise and cry out that the hand of God is against mankind, and religious frenzy will be rampant in all the large cities; so-called prophets will incite their followers to deeds of blood and rapine, but they will not hold sway long; insanity from religious causes will predominate in those times; the mortality in cities where sewerage is defective will be appalling; everything that is ate or drank should be boiled well before being used; no cooked food or water should be partaken of if allowed to be exposed to the air for even a quarter of an hour; food must be eaten as soon after being cooked as possible; every kind of animal food should be eliminated from the table; even fish and game should not be used; milk, butter, eggs, fat and oils (excepting vegetable oils) should be prohibited; vegetables, grains and fruits that are produced in each country should be used. The electric condition of everything on earth will be changed; therefore the products of the soil in our immediate vicinity are the best to keep the human system in a positive state. When the human organism is in a positive condition, it is practically impossible to contract disease. All persons in a negative state to their surroundings will be the first to fall victims to the scourge. The flesh-eater and the alcoholic imbiber will go hand in hand together to the grave, for the blood will become impure and inflamed, and therefore will be in a negative state, and necessarily unable to combat disease. Bear in mind, no part of the world will be exempt from the ravages of the plague. The frigid zones of the Esquimaux will be invaded by the demon of death, and desolation will be as apparent there in that frozen land as in the sun-scorched sands of Africa. It will penetrate alike the jungles of India, and the civilized homes of America. The Mongolian race will suffer most, for it is without doubt the most ancient. Races are like empires—they have their rise, decline and fall.

Poor China.

China will be depopulated, or nearly so, and when the plague breaks out in 1881 in their country, hordes of Asiatics will crowd their ships and flee their country, to spread the loathsome horror over every land they turn to. Every island in the Pacific will be swarming with Mongolians, and they will at last reach the Pacific States, and then America must suffer a destruction of life without a parallel in the annals of her history. I say that the inhabitants of the plague-stricken districts will reach there unless more vigilance is used with preventive measures to keep them back. I am not actuated by any feeling of prejudice against any particular race, but the voice of the hosts of heaven should be harkened unto, and, if by a mathematical scheme we can deduce certain facts portentous to the Caucasian race, they should be given and followed. In mortality the East India country will be next in order of magnitude to China, Africa next, Europe next and America next. The Atlantic State will suffer more than the Pacific, South America more than North America, and California will be the last and least sufferer of this most malignant plague era this world has ever known. The plague is not only what the perihelia brings us, but it will be accompanied by war, discord, civil strife, floods, inundations; and in seven-tenths of the world, drouth; and, unless extraordinary provision is made to quell great uprisings, anarchy, with all its horrors, will reign from 1880 to 1888.

The Star of Bethlehem.

In 1887 the "Star of Bethlehem" will be once more seen in "Cassiopeia's Chair," and it will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. The star only makes its appearance every 315 years. It will appear and illumine the heavens, and exceed in brilliancy even Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and therefore, nearer to the earth and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the "Star of Bethlehem" in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen even at noonday, shining with a quick, flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens till 2202, or 315 years after 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1575. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star that shone so brightly 4 B. C., and was the star that illumined the heavens at the nativity of Christ. It has reappeared every 315 years since, and every educated astrologer is certain that it will reappear in August, 1887. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipses, together with the baleful influence that follows the positions that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause a universal war and portentous floods and fearful shipwrecks. North America will be involved in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the Atlantic States, unless a Napoleon rises to quell it. There will be a war of classes; the rich will array themselves against the poor, and *vice versa*, everywhere.

TO SEE those we love a source of happiness to others, is a pure joy.

Railside Horticulture.

The Central and Southern Pacific railways have done a good thing for the State by their system of tree planting beside their tracks. We have been pleased also to see here and there a switch-tender so imbued with the love of the beautiful that he has embowered his little cabin with a fine growth of vines and surrounded it with miniature flower beds. There is also a disposition in some towns to beautify the surroundings of the railway stations. The Dwight-way station, in Berkeley, is enclosed in a pretty little park, arranged under the auspices of the Berkeley Neighborhood Improvement Society. There is room for much more good work of this kind all over the State, for many stations are unsightly places; as inhospitable and bare as neglect can make them. This is exceedingly unfortunate, for many reasons, and should be changed. First impressions are very strong with many persons and if one is met at the station, when descending from the car steps, with a view of desolation and unthrift, it may take many miles of flower gardens afterward to win a good opinion of the town. If the stations were made over into little oases of shrubs and trees the effect would be quite different. Each village and town should have a pride in a work of this kind. It would be comparatively easy if the people would interest themselves in it. We are of the opinion that the railway company would furnish most of the trees and shrubs, and then all that the people need do is to see that they are kept in condition fit for growth. There is no telling how wide reaching the influence of such improvements might be. It is quite possible that the picnic character of the surroundings would impel the station loafers to indulge in an occasional clean shirt, and the agent might tread the platform with polished boots. Even such great changes as these are quite within the possibilities.

Railside and station horticulture is not at all a new idea. It is practiced quite generally in the older States and abroad. The New York *Tribune* recently noted facts in this connection, stating that there are some pleasing examples of railway gardening in Maine. In Pennsylvania many of the station areas are brightened by the smiling beauty of flowers and the graces of foliage. In Europe, where there are more people with less to do, and where the shorter lines of roadways of all sorts can be kept on that account, in garden trim, it is common to see at every little country station, however lonely and retired, beds of bright flowers edging the walls and shining in the windows. All stations are inclosed there; the gates being opened from the gatekeeper's lodge for every passing vehicle. Here, each planted area has necessarily its own fence, all around being entirely open. The cuttings near Paris are planted all over the slopes with American locusts.

As we have hinted before, California has already some good examples of what we would make prominent. There are also some beautiful spots along the dreary overland route through Nevada. We would have a thousand times as much of it. Which town in California will have the prettiest station? It is time now to plan and next fall to plant.

The Easiest Way in Housekeeping.

A little book just published, entitled "The Easiest Way in Housekeeping," by Helen Campbell, late Superintendent of the Raleigh, N. C., Cooking school, is calculated to be of much benefit to housekeepers. Our wife, who is something of an expert in cook books, endorses it, and we cannot pay the book a higher tribute than to say so. Mrs. Campbell's own success in her cooking schools is good evidence that she has taken hold of this matter at the right end and in the right manner. Her little manual will make its way into hundreds of families, where the more elaborate and expensive books can hardly penetrate, or, if they do, are found to be calculated for the multifarious facilities of city markets, and the higher range of luxury in living.

It can be used to advantage by mothers for the pleasant and useful training of their daughters in the science of housekeeping and healthkeeping; or in classes formed for instruction (for which purpose there are tables of topics for lessons and examination; or at home, in bed-room and parlor and kitchen, as a compact, trustworthy, and readily available guide. The essentials are in all cases treated first and most carefully, but the delicacies and graces and adornments of house and table find their full place, while sick-room cookery has a chapter to itself. The many recipes for breakfast and tea dishes, and relishful modes of utilizing fragments, etc., are another most valuable feature for our wasteful American kitchens to heed.

The "Household Hints," the proportioned "Weights and Measures," the "Time Tables" for cooking meats, fish, and vegetables, the "List of Utensils," "Hints to Teachers," "Tables of Lessons," "Questions for Examination," "List of Authorities," and Index of Topics are all admirable and useful. The title of the book would seem to indicate some "royal road," but the good sense and clearness of its ideas show Mrs. Campbell's theory to be that "The Easiest Way" is the *best* way, and she certainly points it out.

A Farmer's Wife in Olden Time.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* takes a sketch of a farmer's wife from a book written 250 years ago. The correspondent says: "I tell you, my over-worked sisters, it kind of comforted me just to see that the 'gude man's' wife in those days, even if she had maids under her, couldn't have had a much easier time than we. Just see now what was required of her, and may it give us courage and patience faithfully to fulfill our daily round of duties as farmer's wives."

The following is the old sketch: "I do not find the place of a housewife to be of less care than the office of her husband, understood always that she is acquitted of field matters, inasmuch as she is tied to those of the house and base court, the horse excepted, as he is tied to the business of the field. Likewise, she is to look into the things necessary about kine, calves, hogs, pigs, pigeons, geese, ducks, peacocks, hens and other sorts of beasts, as well for the feeding of them as for the milking of them; the making of butter and cheese, and the keeping of lard, to dress the laboring men their victuals withal; yea, farther, she has the charge of the oven and cellar; the handling of hemp and also the making of webs; of looking to the clipping of sheep, of keeping their fleeces; of the combing and spinning of wool to make cloth to clothe the family; of ordering the kitchen garden, and keeping the fruits, herbs, roots and seeds, and, moreover, of watching and attending to the bees. It is true that the buying and selling of cattle belongeth to her husband, as also the hiring and paying of servants: but the surplus to be employed and laid out in small matters, linen, clothes for the household and furniture—that of a certainty belongeth to her.

"She must be such an one as must be subservient unto God and to her husband; given to store up, to lay up, and to lock up; faithful, peaceable, not loving to stir from home; mild to such as are under her when there is need; sharp and severe when occasion requires; not contentious or full of words, toying or tattling, nor drowsy headed. Let her always have her eye on the maids; first at work, last from it, first up and last in bed; not suffering the least trifle to be purloined; not grumbling at any time for any service done to the lord of the farm, knowing that the value of a crumb of bread denied unto him may lose the quantity of a whole loaf afterward.

"Let her not trouble her brain with the reports and speeches of others, but acquaint her husband with them in good sort and manner. Let her not suffer her daughters to gad abroad on the Sabbath, except they be in such company as is faithful; compelling her sons to be foremost at work, show them the example of their father, that this may be a double spur unto the men-servants; not suffering unchaste words, oath or blasphemy to be uttered in her house, and causing tale-bearers to be silent, not troubling themselves with other folk's matters.

"Let her keep close up her stubble and the lopping of trees for the oven; not suffering the stalks of beans, peas, thistles, the refuse of pressed articles and other unprofitable herbs to be lost, but burning them in winter for their ashes, which will afford provision for her lye tub. Let her give good account of the eggs and young ones, as well of birds as of other beasts; let her be skillful in natural physics for the benefit of her own folk and others when they fall out to be ill, and so in like manner in things good for kine, swine or fowls; for to have a physician alway, unless the case be urgent, is not for the profit of the house. Let her keep all of them of her house in friendly good-will, not suffering them to bear malice one with another; let her form her bread so as that no one be suffered to use it otherwise than in temperate sort, and reserve the dross of the grapes she presseth for the servants' drink, that so the wine may serve for her husband."

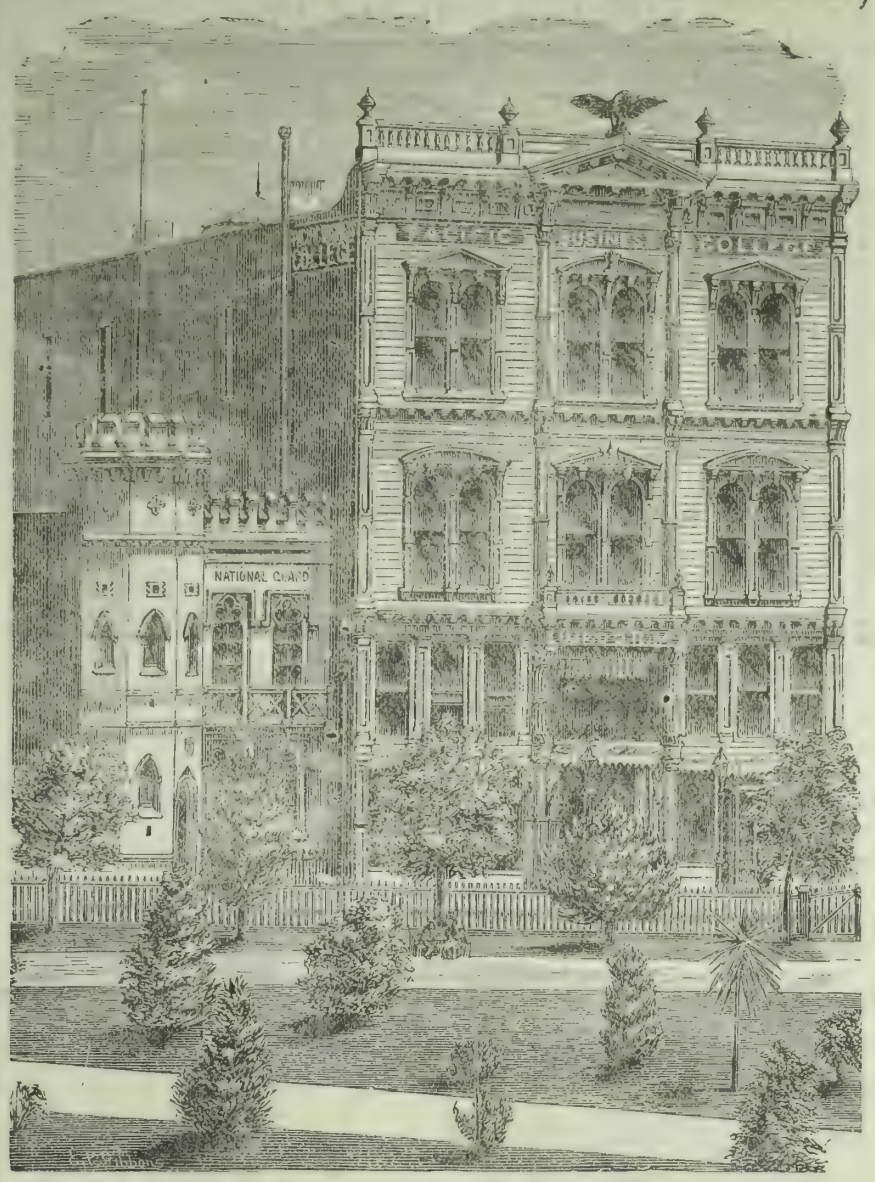
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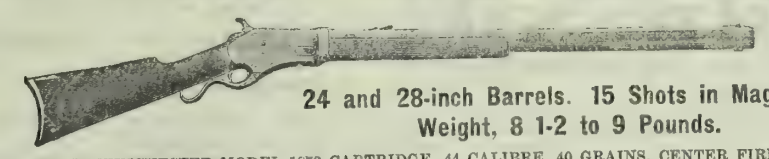
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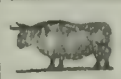
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Dreaming.

It was in the spring of 1849, with rifle in hand, I joined our company at Council Bluffs, with a parting blessing from my father and a farewell kiss from my affectionate mother and sister. We bade adieu to loved ones and crossed the Missouri river and plunged into the "wilds of America," then unknown and untraversed by the white man, little dreaming the hero I was to be. Day after day passed, and nothing occurred to mar our journey; everything gave signs that we were leaving civilization and the smoke and din of Council Bluffs far behind. On either side were the Indian trails worn knee deep in the soil that had been trodden for years and years by thousands of the red warriors. We were now nearing Fort Laramie. The plains were dotted over with deer and antelope, while in the distance could be seen the buffalo by the thousands.

It was on the morning of the 4th of July, 10 young hearts, with high hopes, went forth to kill our first buffalo. Mounted upon our noble steeds, we struck off north to the sand hills, while our train rolled westward. After an hour's hard ride we came upon the monsters of the desert, and the chase commenced. Being mounted upon a heavy mule, I was soon left behind far in the distance. With the recklessness of a mad man, I spurred on my mule. The sweat was rushing from every pore; his nostrils were extended; he was covered with foam, while he trembled in every limb.

I had come to a deep sink hole. Though the water was stagnant he drank as if it had been the purest mountain stream. I mounted and trudged on until I found that I was lost; yes, lost in a desert of sand hills. The sun was sinking low in the western horizon. I was now in a luxuriant growth of mountain grass.

I had alighted to let my mule graze, when up jumped a little buffalo calf. I fired, and he fell at my feet. I was preparing to dress it when I heard a sound like distant thunder. I turned only to behold a herd of buffalo, a thousand or more, bearing down upon me. They had been drawn hither by the scent of the warm blood. I sprung to my mule, but too late. He was struck mid-side by a huge monster. My gun and hat were thrown fully 20 feet from me. The mule and buffalo fell in a ravine at least four feet deep. My mule was killed instantly. To save myself, with the bound of an antelope, I sprung upon the buffalo's back, clutching my hands in his long shaggy mane. With the speed of lightning we flew from the herd; my hat and gun were left far behind.

It soon became dark. Over hill and through vale we sped on. The night hawk was frightened from his roost. Not a sound was to be heard except the howling of the wolves that were following upon our trail. I tried to compose myself and realize my situation. There I was, seated upon a buffalo, flying I knew not where, perhaps hundreds of miles from my companions, for I knew that we must be going at the rate of ten miles an hour. My limbs were swollen. I endeavored to extricate myself from the animal. All, all was in vain; my hands were as tight as if they had been riveted. Still on we went; the gray streaks of morning were just visible when I saw lights ahead, flashes as of lightning and loud reports as of several rifles, and the noble beast who had carried me hundreds of miles staggered and fell.

My captors proved to be a band of the Pawnee Indians on a scouting party, intent upon robbing the emigrants. They bathed my swollen limbs and cared for me as a brother. In a few days I was able to mount a pony, and they were on the march. One morning, just before day, I was aroused from my slumber; my hands were tied behind my back. I saw they were preparing to attack a train of emigrants. I was left with two Indians in charge of the ponies. Soon a stray ball pierced my side. For a time all was blank. When I came to myself I was in the care of emigrants on the route for California. With good medical aid and tender care I was soon restored to good health. In due time we arrived in the golden mines. The very first day I turned over a large flat stone, and a sight that met my eyes! There lay the precious metal for which I had risked my life. I raised my eyes to heaven and thanked the Giver of all good gifts for the preservation of my life and the prospect of a speedy return to my loved ones. The next day I was on the road home, and just six weeks from the time I left, again I stood in the door with well-filled pockets of the shining ore gathered 3,000 miles from my native State.

Just then I awoke, and lo and behold, I was in the beautiful village of Vacaville or "Cowtown."—*Jim Stoaks.*

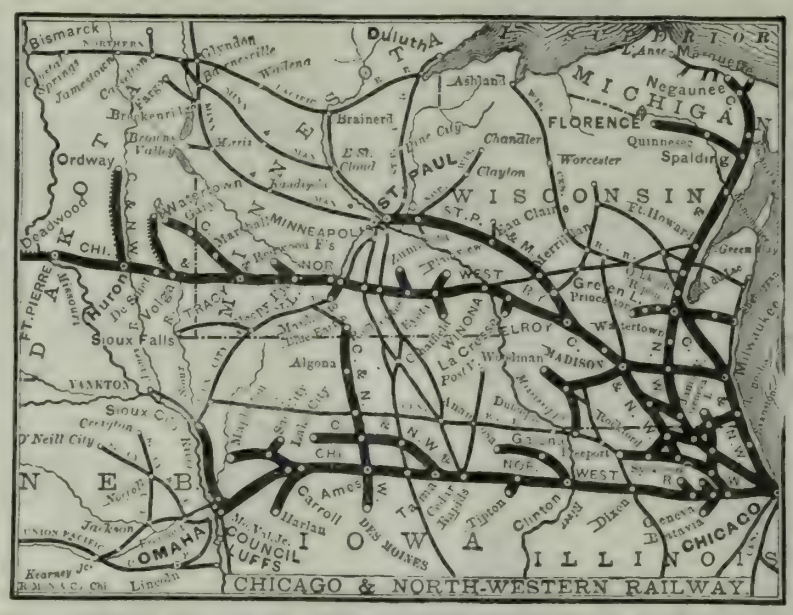
SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.—Improvements are said to have been made in submarine photographic apparatus, by means of which views have been taken near Glasgow, at a depth of ten fathoms underneath the water. One of these views, taken in the bay of that city, shows distinctly a sandy bottom, with a large number of boulders covered with seaweed, and an old anchor; also, in the shade, three mooring cables, belonging to small yachts.

A COUNTRYMAN from New Hampshire, who had never heard of a bicycle, came to Boston, and when he beheld a youth whirling along upon one of those airy vehicles, he broke out into soliloquy thus: "Golly, ain't that queer? Who'd ever 'spect to see a man ridin' a hoop-skirt."

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Official Recommendations.

From Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Jordan's Annual Address, 1880.]

During the past year I have received large assistance in my work from the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and *Workman* [consolidated with the WATCHMAN.—EDS.], and common courtesy would require that in this communication I should recognize the aid thus received by favorably commending these journals to the consideration of our brotherhood. The value of assistance in communicating information to the membership and introducing our cause to the people of the State, it would be difficult to compute. On all occasions when I have desired the use of their columns for official communication they have been tendered me without cost, either to myself or this Grand Lodge, and I would suggest that as a recognition of these services you authorize the Grand Master and Grand Recorder, in future, to publish such of their official communications as they may desire in the columns of these periodicals, paying therefor a reasonable compensation. This should be done without creating any official organ or assuming any responsibility for other matter than that appearing over the signature of the Grand officers.

[From Grand Master Workman Clay W. Taylor's Annual Address, 1881.]

IT is meet and proper that the untiring and never-ceasing efforts of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN should not be overlooked or forgotten. Its proprietors have spared no time or expense in their devotion to the welfare of our fraternity, and the WATCHMAN is to-day one of the best fraternal journals in the land advocating the interests of the A. O. U. W. Its leading articles are copied in every journal connected with our Order, and for its faithful devotion to our interests, it merits, and should receive, our cordial support.

[From Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Barnes, 1881.]

WITH a full knowledge of the ability and enterprise of the conductors of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, with a realization of its value and usefulness, not only to our Order at large, but to individual members, I unhesitatingly recommend it to the practical and unanimous patronage of our Order in California.

Ourselves.

Those connected with the publication of the WATCHMAN feel proud of the many kind words and the cordial support which the members of the A. O. U. W. have extended to it. It has always been the endeavor to so conduct it as to merit the confidence and respect of the brotherhood. That we have succeeded in our efforts is evident by the freely expressed words of praise and the financial support tendered by the brethren.

It is our highest aim to make the WATCHMAN worthy of the great Order of which it is the representative. Its course shall ever be onward and upward, and we hesitate not to guarantee a due return to all who will assist in extending its usefulness. It is necessary that a live journal should be issued in the Order's interests. Ours is an Order that should be prominently brought before the public, its history chronicled, and the many items of events occurring in the Lodges set forth. To more fully do this we invite correspondence from all brothers as to matters happening in their Lodges, and of subjects of benefit to the Order.

In the organization of new Lodges, we will furnish Deputies with back copies containing the "Aims and Objects of the Order." They can thus be saved considerable trouble in explaining to new members what the Order is organized for. Then the paper well be likely to be distributed among their friends, other persons will be attracted to the Order, and the result will be an increased membership in the Lodge.

We also occasionally send sample copies to brothers whom we think would like to read the paper, and would also like to know what the Order is doing. To all such, if they do not feel at liberty of subscribing, we would be pleased to have them give the paper to other brothers, or outsiders who would likely become members of the Order.

Where we have no authorized agent, and any brother would like to act as such, we will give liberal inducements for his time and trouble. All communications should be addressed to the WATCHMAN Publishing Co., 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

BROTHER WORKMEN, enquire who takes the WATCHMAN in your Lodge, and then try and get others to subscribe.

WORKMEN receiving sample copies are invited to examine the WATCHMAN, and subscribe for it.

Horned Toads.

We give on this page an engraving of a native Californian, who can be met with in the middle and southern part of the State. We have at our office several living specimens, which appear to be thriving well.

In the volume on zoology in Lieut. Wheeler's "Surveys West of the 100th Meridian," it is stated that they found the *Phrynosoma*, or "horned toad," very numerous. There are 11 distinct species of this interesting little reptile, according to Prof. Cope. The one shown in the engraving is the form found in California and Arizona—*Phrynosoma cornuta*.

In its general aspect it somewhat resembles a frog, and is called a horned toad, though really a nearer kindred to the lizard tribe. In fact, it is a true lizard, and is in no respect a batrachian. The genus, which is North American, is characterized by a more or less oval body, flattened and covered with tuberculated scales, the head having sharp spines or knobs.

In confinement the reptile is sluggish, but it is said to be active in pursuit of insect prey in a wild state. It passes the winter in a state of lethargy in holes dug by gophers and other rodents, coming out in April generally. Those specimens which we have burrow under the soft earth in their box, covering themselves entirely up. They are very abundant on the Fresno plains. Those interested in the natural history of the reptile can find detailed descriptions in Stanbury's "Expedition to Great Salt Lake," and Vol. II. of the "Mexican Boundary Survey."



THE CALIFORNIA HORNED TOAD.

DEATH OF MRS. LINDLEY.—The many friends of Dr. Walter Lindley, of Los Angeles, will hear with regret of the death of his wife, who died in that city on Friday, May 6th. The lady has endured a very distressing illness for the past eight months. She was the daughter of Rev. W. W. Puett, a pioneer member of the Indiana M. E. Conference, and had just reached her 26th year. Formerly, she was a student of the Minneapolis Female Seminary, and a member of the Beethoven Society of that institution. Mrs. Lindley was an amiable and exemplary wife and mother, a good neighbor, and an ornament to society wherever she resided. She thoughtfully laid judicious plans for the care of her little children soon to be motherless in the world, and requested her former pastor, Rev. M. M. Bovard, to conduct her funeral services. During her six years residence in Los Angeles she became greatly beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends, who were attracted to her by the beauty and sweetness of her character, and her fine social qualities. This was specially noticeable by the attentions she received during her long illness, in which she daily received flowers and other tokens of affection from her neighbors. The deceased leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn that loss which cannot be restored. A few moments before her death she received a letter from her aged father, containing a father's blessing on his child, and then passed into the open vision of the spirit world where there are no more graves, neither shall there be any more death. Rest, weary and loving heart. Rest in peace and joy and everlasting glory.

DR. F. M. BIBER, physician of Camptonville Lodge, No. 122, paid a visit to Harmony Lodge, No. 9, on May 7th. He reports his Lodge in a very flourishing condition. Our esteemed brother was quite anxious to return, as he received notice that there were several applicants waiting to be examined for admission. We are pleased to learn that our friend is fortunate enough to hold large interests in the celebrated Forest Queen gold mine.

A. O. U. W. PICNIC.—From what we can learn from the individual members of the Relief Committee, the annual A. O. U. W. picnic will be held at Fairfax some time in June. Favorable rates and conveniences have been offered by the N. P. C. R. R., and we think the arrangements that will be made will be quite satisfactory.

List of Watering Places and Summer Resorts.

L. A. Sage, proprietor Pacific Congress Springs, Saratoga, Cal.
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Duncan's Mills, W. B. Wood proprietor.
Blackburn & Bro., proprietors Paso Robbles Hot Springs.
Swanton House, Pescadero, Cal.
W. P. Rhoades, proprietor Sierra Madra Villa, San Gabriel.
Geyser Hotel, Geyser Hot Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.
Clark Foss, Calistoga, Napa Co. Cal.
A. J. Haight, proprietor Glenwood Magnetic Springs, Glenwood, Santa Cruz.
A. K. Gregg, Soda Bay Hotel, Uncle Sam, Cal.
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H. S. Rochholz, Litton Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.
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Highland Springs, Highland, Cal.
Mound Cottage, Lakeport, Cal.
Howard Springs, Lower Lake, Cal.
Gordan Springs, Cobb Valley, Cal.
White Sulphur Springs, Vallejo, Cal.
Rice's Mills, care of Adams Springs, via Glenbrook, Cal.
Anderson Springs, Lake county, Cal.

THE proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kansas are at hand, forwarded by E. M. Forde, Grand Recorder. It is a neat specimen of the printer's art, of 134 pages, the matter being well arranged.

A RECEPTION will be tendered to Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., by Colusa Lodge, No. 66, at Colusa Theater, Tuesday evening, May 17th. The WATCHMAN acknowledges the receipt of an invitation.

IN Memorial, 174, we met Bro. J. T. Rogers, Grand Overseer. He reports great interest in his section, Ukiah; hardly a night but there is some work to do.

Workmen Guarantee Fund Association.

INCORPORATED JANUARY 22d, 1880.

W. H. JORDAN, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
Past Grand Master A. O. U. W. of California.

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ENDORSED and Recommended by Past Grand Master Clay W. Taylor, in the following letter;

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN, A. O. U. W. OF CALIFORNIA,
SHASTA, CALIFORNIA, October 2d, 1880.

To the Officers and Members of the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association:

It affords me pleasure to say that the aims and objects of the "Workmen Guarantee Fund Association" meet with my most hearty approval and endorsement. As an auxiliary to the A. O. U. W of California, it is calculated to do great good, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the members of our noble fraternity. Yours, fraternally,
CLAY W. TAYLOR, G. M. W. of California.

ENDORSED and Recommended by H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, also, one of the Directors of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by Jordan, Brewer and Taylor, the Supreme Representatives of California to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, who are Officers and Members of the Association.

ENDORSED and Recommended by 128 Past Master Workmen who are Members of the Association and Representing 91 Lodges throughout the State.

ENDORSED by the Membership of nearly 900 of the most Influential and prominent members of the A. O. U. W. in Cal.

The principal object of this Association is to afford an additional protection of $1,000 to the families of deceased members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at the lowest possible cost. To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman Degree member of the A. O. U. W., in good and regular standing in his Lodge. The admission fee includes the first assessment of one dollar, as provided by the Constitution, and which assessment is placed to the credit of the Guarantee Fund and cannot be diverted for any other purpose than the payment of death losses. This fund is kept guarded, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Five dollars (which includes admission fee and dues for one year) must accompany the application, and if forwarded by Express or Post Office order, all expenses for such transmission must be paid by the applicant.

No Director of this Association receives any remunerafion for services rendered. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received. There are no Lodge dues to pay or Lodge meetings to attend; there is no re-medical examination to be made only in exceptional cases, when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, it is necessary.

The Directors are men of well known business integrity, and are among the most prominent members of the Order, each being a Past Master Workmen. The average costs of this additional protection, including assessments, will be about $8.00 per year, or less than 20 cents a week.

The sum for which this $1,000 can be secured, and the assurance that every obligation will be promptly and faithfully discharged, is the inducement offered to every member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing to apply at once for admission.

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TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

We have now ready the revised edition of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, adopted February, 1881, and are prepared to furnish all Lodges with the same, with their By-Laws and other matter added thereto, at low rates.
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The Future Life.

Years ago, in the days of Bishop Butler, very much stress was laid upon the analogies in nature, illustrating and supporting the idea of a future life, and the treatises then written were models of intellectual power and patient research. A great impression was produced, not only upon uneducated, but educated minds. Since that period science has progressed with giant strides, and at every step has so largely added to the list of striking analogies or incidental proofs, that the illustrations of early date seem few in number and dwarfed in proportion and force. The idea of an unseen immaterial existence involves also the idea of unseen activities and correspondences in the rayless realm. The most stolid of such cannot fail to be impressed with the beautiful analogies which recent scientific discovery affords.

Do we not every day converse with unseen friends a long distance away? Do we not recognize their familiar voices in homes separated from us by rivers, woods and mountains? These voices come out of the darkness, guided by a frail wire which science provides as a pathway. Even the curtain of night is drawn about us, the voices are heard, and we have not the shadow of a doubt of their integrity and identity. And further, have we not analogies of sight which startle us by their significance? Is it not true that when abroad we are open to the view of unseen observers long distances from us, and our every act and movement known? The excellence of optical instruments is such that we have seen the motion of lips of persons in conversation while sitting on a house balcony three miles distant, the observed, of course, wholly unconscious of being seen by anyone.

If our friends in this life, dead to us (hidden as they are by the shroud of space), can be seen, and we can hear their voices, their shouts of laughter, the words of the hymns they sing, the cries of the little ones in the mother's arms, is it very absurd to anticipate a time when those dead to us by the dissolution of the body may, by some unknown telephony, send to us voices from a realm close at hand, but hidden from mortal vision? We have no proofs to offer that this realm of the departed of this home of the soul is c ose at hand, but it is certainly more reasonable to adopt this hypothesis than the popular one of a material world or place somewhere afar off in the depths of space. One view seems possible, the other absurd.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A. O. U. W. Medical Examiners Directory.

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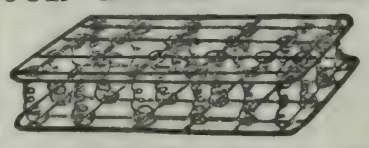


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The Isthmus Canal Project in 1521.—Anyone who thinks the idea of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific a new one is mistaken. As long ago as 1521, a Portuguese navigator, Antonia Galvao, proposed to Charles the Fifth to make an interoceanic communication by the Panama route, and in 1780 Nelson proposed a canal through Nicaragua. Von Humboldt took it up in 1804. The first work actually done was in 1841 by Henry de Puydt, who moved a colony to Honduras to dig a canal. This colony went the way of so many that had preceded it. A few years later Garilla and Courtinez were sent out by Guizot to study the matter, and pronounced the undertaking an impossibility. About the same year Louis Napoleon was solicited by the Nicaraguan government to lend his name to the undertaking, and did actually make an appeal to the public in a pamphlet entitled "Le Canal de Nicaragua." Thus it is that that the isthmus has received a pretty fair pavement of good intentions.

Changes in the Relative Elevation of Land and Sea.—The impression that the northeastern coast of the American continent is slowly rising, and Prof. Shaler's estimate of the rate of emergence in progress as being over a foot, and perhaps as much as three ft. in a century, has been recently denied by Mr. Henry Mitchel, who states, in the Coast Survey Report for 1877, that the salt marshes are still, as they were in the time of the early explorers, at ordinary high-water level, and that the rocks upon our coast, long notorious as dangerous to navigation, have not risen since they were first discovered. In his statements ancient maps and documents are cited, and the conditions of the various rocks are considered in detail. He claims that no tilth in either direction has taken place in the Gulf of Maine. But eastward of longitude 64° 13', and especially in Newfoundland, great changes present themselves in the comparison of charts, the depths appearing to be at some points less and at other points greater now than formerly.

Growth of Trees.—As the result of observations, and from the testimony of reliable men, the following is about the average growth in 12 years of the leading desirable varieties of hard wood when planted in belts or groves and cultivated: White maple, 1 foot in diameter and 30 ft. high; ash, leaf maple or box elder, 1 foot in diameter and 20 ft. high; white willow, 1½ ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high; yellow willow, 1½ ft, in diameter and 35 ft. high; Lombardy poplar, 10 inches in diameter and 40 ft. high; blue and white ash, 10 inches in diameter and 25 ft. high; black walnut and butternut, 10 inches in diameter and 20 ft. high.

The luck of the wife-beaters seems to have turned. A Jersey man tried to kick his wife, fell, and doubly fractured his own leg.

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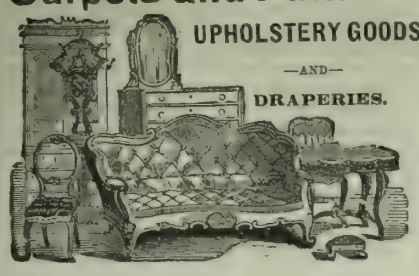
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The Mechanics' Institute Exhibition.

The Board of Managers of the sixteenth industrial exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, which will open on Tuesday, August 2d, have issued the following rules and regulations, which we publish for the benefit of people at a distance who intend to exhibit:

The pavilion will be open for the reception of goods on Monday, July 22d. The exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, August 2d, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Applications for space should be made as soon as possible, and not later than July 25th, stating character of exhibit, amount and kind of space required—wall, table or floor. Blanks will be furnished for this purpose. All articles must be in place not later than August 6th.

Space allotted and not taken possession of by August 6th, may be assigned to others. The hight of exhibits, on the main floor, must not exceed six feet for opaque objects, nor ten feet for glass or signs. On the partitions, outside walls, and other parts of the building, where light nor view will be obstructed, all the hight desired can be taken.

If glass cases are to be used, state their size, hight and particulars of the exhibit. This is important on account of light.

In Machinery Hall no rule can be given.

The shaft is two and fifteen-sixteenth inches in diameter, has sufficient 30-inch pulleys for all requirements, and makes about 110 revolutions per minute.

The Art Galleries are lighted by sky-lights, with an unobstructed wall space from ceiling to floor.

All persons presenting articles for exhibition must have them registered by the Receiving Clerk, who will give a receipt for the same, which receipt must be presented when the articles are withdrawn at the close of the exhibition.

Articles intended for sale may be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the exhibition, except by written permission of the managers.

No charge of any kind will be made to exhibitors for space. Steam and water will also be furnished free in reasonable quantities.

Every facility possible will be given to exhibit working machinery to the best advantage.

The name of every article must be attached by the exhibitor to it.

Perishable articles will be received or may be removed at any time during the exhibition, with the consent of the managers.

The most effectual means will be taken, through the agency of the police and otherwise, to guard and protect the property on exhibition; and it will be the purpose of the managers that all articles shall be returned to the owners without loss or injury. Still, all articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners.

Space will be awarded as early as practicable (after the application has been received), consistent with the proper arrangement of the goods.

All articles arriving too early will be stored free of cost to the exhibitor, and the manager will have them duly placed in proper position for exhibition. No freight charges will be paid by the managers.

The Board reserves the right to exclude from the exhibition all things they deem objectionable, as nostrums, articles of an explosive, inflammable, dangerous or offensive character.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The *Egyptian Gazette* says: "At the last meeting of the Egyptian Institute, on the 4th inst., a letter was read from Brugsch Pasha describing the recent discovery at Sakkara of some inscriptions in two ruined pyramids. It is well known that the means for identifying the royal personages for whom pyramids were built are extremely scanty, but the hieroglyphics in question preserve the names of Papy, of the sixth dynasty, and of his son Merenra. They include also the private name of Merenra, which it seems was Horemsaf, but there is a slight doubt as to the correctness of this reading. The ruins have little of the pyramidal shape left, having been opened and destroyed at a remote period. Although they figure on the maps, both of Perring and Lepsius, neither of those explorers seem to have thought them worth examining. Funeral inscriptions of the time of the pyramid builders have not previously been found, and these, which are so far unique, are of the highest interest in the history of the religion. A mummy, believed to be that of the younger king, was taken out, and, we hear, was safely brought to Boolak, the only mummy of a king of the pyramid period yet discovered, with the single exception of that of Mycerinus, which is in the British Museum. We hope shortly to be able to offer some further details of this remarkable archæological event."

OUR MOON AND ONE OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES. One of the most interesting chapters in Laplace's "Mecanique Celeste" is the one which describes tendencies to synchronism, among Jupiter's satellites, similar to those which are well known to watchmakers, in timekeepers which are suspended near each other. Some recent investigations in photodynamics have led to the discovery of the following additional harmonies, which serve to connect Callisto, Jupiter's outer satellite, with the earth as well as with Jupiter. They are due to the fact that Callisto represents the center of gravity of earth and Jupiter when they are in conjunction.

PATRICK came to the Morgue to claim a lost relative. "Has he any peculiarity by which he can be recognized?" asked the guardian. "Yes; he is dumb."

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Board, with Room, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week or month.

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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Chico, 58.

The picnic held at Chico under the auspices of 58, at Bidwell's grove, on April 30th, was, as usual, a notable affair. The Marysville *Appeal* gives the following account of the proceedings: At 20 minutes past 8 o'clock Saturday, April 30th, three well filled passenger coaches left Marysville for Chico, with about 150 members of the United Order of Workmen, their families and friends, to join with Chico Lodge, No. 58, in their annual picnic. At Wheatland there were not enough tickets sold to order a car, so that no representatation from that place was present. The morning was cool and pleasant and everything bore promise of a pleasant day. At Lomo station the train was side-tracked to let the south-bound Oregon Express pass, and the train hands amused themselves by driving out six or seven urchins, who had taken passage on the trucks of the cars. At Live Oak, a car was nearly filled, and the train next stopped at Biggs, having rushed through Gridley at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and leaving a long line of dust behind. At Biggs were added two crowded cars, and at Nelson station there were twenty passengers, which completed the complement of the six coaches engaged. Chico was reached ten minutes after ten o'clock with about 300 passengers on the train, and after a few minutes stop at the depot, continued to Gen. Bidwell's beautiful picnic grounds, about one-half mile above. At the entrance to the ground the Chico Cornet band was stationed, and played a lively welcoming air as the train stopped. Upon passing into the grounds a banner suspended over the gateway, attracted the attention of all. It bore the following letters and sentence: "A. O. U. W., Welcome to All." The grove was found to be in the best possible condition, and it certainly is one of the finest to be found in northern California. Until 12 o'clock carriages and vehicles continued to pour in from Chico and the surrounding country, and it was carefully estimated by competent judges that between 12 and 2 o'clock there were at least 3,000 people on the grounds. The literary exercises of the day began at 10:30, and lasted more than one hour. The exercises opened with the "Heliotrope Schottische," by the Chico band. President of the day, J. F. Watkins, delivered the opening address, heartily welcoming all visitors, and closed by introducing the Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Atkinson, who offered a short appropriate prayer. A serenade "I'll Never be Unkind," was given by the band. Grand Master W. H. Barnes, when introduced as the orator of the day, was heartily applauded, and was eagerly listened to for half an hour. He alluded to the principles of the Order, and paid a high tribute to Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He briefly related the history of the United Order of Workmen from the time of its commencement in Pennsylvania to the present; appealed to wives, daughters and sisters to have their husbands and brothers join the Workmen, comparing the A. O. U. W. with insurance companies, showing the benefits and saving of money by joining the United Workmen. The orator closed with a poem relating to the merits of the Order, and picturing it to yet be one of the grandest Orders known. "Spit Fire Galop" was played by the band. Dr. Davis, a member of Chico Lodge, No. 58, in a good speech on behalf of the Lodge, presented to General Bidwell a beautiful barometer, appropriately engraved, for his liberality in granting the Lodge the free use of his grove for the past three years for annual picnics. The General was taken completely by surprise, but made a very fitting reply, thanking the Lodge for their kind remembrance of him, and assured them that in the future the grove should always be at the service of the A. O. U. W. The band then played the "Novelty Quick-step." President Watkins read a telegram from P. G. M., Clay W. Taylor, from Shasta, stating that it was impossible for him to be present and wishing all a pleasant time. The President then announced the close of the literary exercises, and declared that the grounds were open to all. The next hour and a half was spent in eating. Every person upon the ground was provided for, and there was an abundance of food left. Dancing commenced at 2 P. M., and was kept up until the train started on its return trip. The large dancing platform was continually crowded. The music was furnished by the Cressy band and was excellent, the merry dancers being loth to cease when the hour to take the cars for home arrived. At 2:30 P. M. the prizes offered for the different games were competed for under the management of an efficient committee. There were seven races, and for each one there were a large number of contestants. The races created much merriment and the many handsome prizes were proudly borne away by the winners. Swings were erected in different parts of the grove and were occupied by the ladies and children nearly the entire day. Two picked nines engaged in a game of baseball, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. At 5:20 P. M. the cars left the grounds and after passing the passenger train at Nelson's station, nothing further of note happened until 7:20, when all arrived safely at home. One or two of the "boys" were left in Chico. Altogether the excursion and picnic was a complete success, and the committee are deserving of praise for their energy and enterprise. Every one who attended declared the picnic a grand success, and the Workmen in the future may always count on a ready assent of the people to attend their May-day excursions.

Reading, 72.

EDITORS WATCHMAN: — Reading was made merry on May 2nd by a picnic and festival given under the auspices of Reading Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W. We had a big eat, good music, numerous games, etc., to delight, amuse and edify our guests, which were numerous. The towns of Anderson, Millville and Shasta were fully represented. I noted our P. G. M. W., Clay W. Taylor, present among the many. From the expressed countenances of the multitude we deemed the social feature of our picnic and festival a marked success, and when our committee handed in their final report, accompanied by a number of twenties in excess of prizes awarded and all other expenditures, we all felt our picnic and festival had been a success beyond our most sanguine expectations—socially, financially and otherwise. We have a fine Lodge, whose marked impression is drawing more of the choice material to its fold. Yours fraternally, D. A. SLOAN, Recorder, 72, Reading, May 9, 1881.

A correspondent of the Shasta *Courier* writes that he left that town on Monday morning, May 2d, with the intention of attending the A. O. U. W. picnic given by No. 72, and upon arriving at Reading found the Hook and Ladder Co. ready to march, which they did at 10:30 A. M., taking their truck with them, to the residence of Hon. C. C. Bush, where it was handsomely and tastefully decorated with the most beautiful flowers that could be obtained. President of the day, R. G. Dunn, assisted by the sober and sedate Capt. C. E. Berry, again directed the procession to march and it proceeded to the residence of R. G. Dunn, where Miss Jessie Dunn, a six-year-old beauty, richly and tastefully dressed, was placed in her seat as the acknowledged Fire Queen of the day. The arrangements of the H. & L. Co. now being completed, they proceeded to the school-house, where the larger procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets of the town to the picnic ground. The Reading brass band headed the procession, and furnished good music here and in fact all through the day, and added much to the interest of the occasion by enlivening the hearts of the people with their soul-inspiring music. Following the band came the H. & L. Co. under Capt. C. C. Bush's command, girls from 5 to 13 years of age in fancy costumes followed, and then boys from 5 to 13 years of age in fancy costumes. Girls from 15 to 100 years old in costume, followed by the members of the A. O. U. W. in regalia, after which came large numbers of visitors from the neighboring towns. Reaching the picnic ground, the committee of seven, consisting of F. Michaelson, E. Sweeney, Aaron Bell, J. M. B. Jones, R. Pipley, T. Mullen and ——— proceeded to select a May Queen, all unanimously choosing Miss Maria Swain, a young lady of 12 or 13 years, whose election gave satisfaction to all, and who filled the position worthily and well. Following this, the same committee proceeded to select four maids of honor, choosing Edith Farrell, Nettie Derby, Blanche Berry and May Camp. Then E. G. Anderson, in a brief, but nicely arranged speech, proceeded to crown Miss Swain as May Queen. Fennie Chappell, in behalf of the queen, responded in a very happy, graceful and pleasing manner. The Glee Club consisting of Mrs. C. C. Bush, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss W. Gilbert, Dr. Miller, and J. M. Gleaves and J. N. Cooper in a fine manner, sang an appropriate piece. After this the judges proceeded to award the prizes to the girls between 3 and 14 years of age for the best sustained characters, when Miss Annie Richards carried off the prize for enacting the part of the milkmaid to perfection. In the matter of girls from 14 to 100 years, Miss Libbie Eaton acted as Gipsy Queen, and won the prize. About 30 small boys from 5 to 14 years of age competed for the prize offered for those who best enacted their parts; Syl Berry got away with the laurels by enacting the part of a Highlander so perfectly, that it was hard for some to believe that he was not a veritable Scotchman. The heavy work of the day is next in order, and that it might be as light as possible, everybody was invited to partake of a lunch, wherein was everything to tempt and tickle the palate of man, furnished to such an extent that everybody and their friends retired from the scene feeling refreshed in the inner man. Capt. C. P. Berry now called the Calithumpians to prepare for their part of the exercises, and soon they made their appearance under the direction of Capt. George Redner. After roll call by the King they proceeded to dance around a living May Pole (Willie Groves on stilts) when the oration was given by the Hon. Bottomly Snorter, Senator from Jackass Flat, which oration enlightened and delighted the people very much. Fred Michaelson, Aaron Bell and Ed. Sweeney having been chosen to inspect the guard and award the prize for the best sustained character, John Craddock, in behalf of the committee, presented it to Master Eddie Swasey, who enacted the part of Printer's Devil to such perfection that he was styled "a little devil" by many present. Considerable merriment was created by the rope-pulling contest, when Miss Libbie Eaton and Miss Meda Johnson, assisted by 11 boys from 6 to 14 years of age, succeeded in pulling Miss Winnie Gilbert and Miss Katie Kelly, assisted by a like number of boys on the first trial, while on the second trial the victory was given the other party. A base-ball contest then ensued between the Reading Riversides and the Anderson Knicks. About 5 P. M. the H. & L. Co. returned to town with their truck, and Judge Bush made one of his happy, pleasant speeches that Dr. Conklin responded to in his usual bland and entertaining way. The festivities were brought to a close by a dance in the evening at Fireman's hall. From the above report it will be seen that a royal good time was had.

Rocklin, 196.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., assisted by E. J. Gregory, G. O., and George D. Kellogg, D. D. G. M., instituted Rocklin Lodge, No. 196, at Rocklin, on Monday evening, May 2d, with 48 charter members, and installed the following charter officers: W. F. Schultze, P. M. W.; John Sweeney, M. W.; A. H. Curtis, F.; G. W. Rowland, O.; A. R. Frame, Recorder; J. Levison, Fin.; M. Lavanson, Receiver; J. Davis, G.; G. Ramsey, L. W.; J. Glindkamp, O. W. Large delegations were present from Lincoln, Placer, Covenant and Mountain Lodges, and the new Lodge started into life under most favorable auspices. After the ceremonies were concluded, the hall was visited by the lady members of the families of the brethren. A banquet was served in a neighboring hall, and an hour or two spent in music and converse. The new Lodge has an excellent membership.

Petaluma, 29.

A few weeks ago this Lodge celebrated its anniversary, and from the report in the *Argus* we take the following: Petaluma theater was filled with the friends of the Petaluma Lodge of the A. O. U. W. to celebrate their third anniversary. The Committee of Arrangements had made all necessary preparations, and a most enjoyable time was had by all. After an overture by the Apollo Orchestra, W. B. Haskell stepped to the front of the stage and made a well-timed and appropriate speech as an introduction to the programme of the evening. After the close of his remarks Prof. C. Hinrichs gave a piano solo, which was received with rapturous applause. Mrs. Elliott Jewell favored the audience with a vocal solo, which was of a very fine order, an encore being called for. Next on the programme was an instrumental duet by Prof. Urmy and Mrs. Hanes, which was finely rendered. The vocal solo of J. J. Buckius was such as to call forth an encore. After the musical part of the programme the speaker of the evening, W. H. Barnes, was introduced, and proceeded in his usual happy manner to address the assembage. Mr. Barnes ability as a speaker is too well known on this coast to need comment, and as for a description of his speech, we have not room to give it. Suffice it to say, the speaker gave a history of the A. O. U. W., from its infancy to the present time, giving many good reasons why it should be upheld in our midst. He spoke in high terms of the growth of the Order in California during the past few years, and from statistics given, we should judge that the Ancient Order of United Workmen will ere long hold a position that will rank second only to Masonry and Odd Fellowship. After the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Barnes favored the audience with a few songs, which were vociferously applauded, and nothing short of an encore would satisfy the assemblage. After the exercises the hall was cleared and dancing indulged in by all so inclined. A supper was served at the American hotel, which most all present attended. Taken as a whole, the members of Petaluma Lodge are to be congratulated on the success of this, their first, celebration.

Yosemite, 171.

The business manager of the WATCHMAN, Bro. A. T. Dewey, reports the Lodge as very pleasantly located, the members being composed of the live men of the vicinity. Fresno is situated in the midst of what will, in time, be one of the best parts of the State, and with its growth and prosperity the Lodge will be a partaker. This Lodge had a grand celebration on Thursday evening, April 28th. The brethren turned out in full force and there were delegations from Wahtoga, Hanford and other Lodges. The Fresno *Republican* says that at Metropolitan hall, a full house listened to music by the band, a choir, and G. M. W. Barnes, of San Francisco. A recitation by Miss Amanda Donahoe, was given in excellent style, and the address by the Grand Master, Bro. Barnes, was such an address as only he can deliver. Pathetic, humorous, grave, witty, eloquent and jovial, he so blended the different streams of thought as to hold the attention of every person from the rostrum to the sidewalk. At the close of the oration the members of the Order, with their ladies, found their way to a rich and bountiful collation spread in Fanning's new building. One hundred and fifty people here made merry over as fine a spread as any person could desire. The food had all been cooked by the ladies of the Order, and served by the brethren. Toasts were responded to by Bros. Barnes, Kelley, Dixon and Tupper, the former responding to "Our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweet-hearts." When the last course had been served, Bro. Barnes sat down to the organ and sang for half an hour, as only Barnes knows how. At 11:30 the happy throng dispersed with wishes for many returns of Yosemite Lodge.

Ivy Visits Keystone.

On Tuesday, May 2d, the ladies of Ivy, No. 4, D. of H., surprised the brethren of Keystone, 64, by a visit. They were received in a speech of welcome by J. C. Plunket, M. W. of 64. There were present Wm. Winnie, M. W. of Pacific, 7; J. J. Jones, of Oak Leaf, 35.; Mrs. N. G. Babcock, W. S. of H. of Silver Star, 2, and Mrs. F. A. Morrill, Sister Sec'y of the same Lodge; also Mrs. D. Markel, W. S. of H. of Ivy, 4, and others. Addresses were made and a very pleasant time had. After the flow of intellectual thoughts, refreshments were announced, and the entire party adjourned to enjoy the things prepared for them. It was the expression that the visit will result in good to Keystone. There is unusual interest being manifested in the Degree of Honor. We think this is right, and feel that the Order will be materially strengthened by the full development of the principle which lies in this degree. It was certainly a pleasant sight on this occasion to see the brothers and sisters mingle together, and listen to the really choice remarks made by them. Perhaps at the coming session of the Supreme Lodge this degree will receive the attention it merits.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Aurora, 8.

On Tuesday evening, May 10th, Aurora Lodge, No. 8, D. of H., was instituted by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., at Charity Hall, Shiels' building, with the following list of officers: Mrs. Geo. W. Dixon, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn, W. S. of H.; Mrs. Edw. Holland, S. of H.; Mrs. F. W. Rossbach, S. of C.; Mrs. C. S. Laumeister, S. Sec'y; Mrs. A. H. Cummins, S. Treas.; Mrs. E. L. Doud, S. Usher; Mr. E. P. Fish, I. W.; Mr. S. F. Freeman, O. W. The name selected by this Lodge is to be typical of its future usefulness. It is the desire of its members to gather in social and fraternal embrace those who are qualified to join. It is the wish of the brothers and sisters that the name they have selected—Aurora—shall be emblematical of their meetings, and as the dawn of the coming day is heralded by the light which Aurora sheds, so will this Lodge illumine the way of the A. O. U. W. by bringing together in social converse those who enlist under its banners. The Lodge starts out with fair prospects of success. Our Grand Master, in splendid voice and manner, gave the secret work, and after the Lodge was instituted some timely hints on the relation which the A. O. U. W. bears to woman were given with good effect. Bro. Cummins, as usual, entertained the Lodge with excellent sayings. Refreshments were distributed to the assembled sisters and brothers, acquaintances were made, and everything passed off in harmony and good feeling. A committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the next meeting. The Lodge will meet on the first Tuesday of the month. As soon as the newly elected lady officers get accustomed to their chairs, good work will no doubt result. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn, W. S. of H., as presiding officer, handles the mallet vigorously, and gave evidence of future usefulness in her new position.

Bay View, 159, South S. F.

Bay View Lodge, No. 159, assisted by the "Originals of '81" (a new literary club) gave a very fine musical and literary entertainment on Friday evening, April 29th, in Myrtle Hall, South S. F. On this evening the Lodge was opened early and the business dispatched quickly. The doors were thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock, and the hall was soon filled (nothing but standing room left) with a fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen, and young people. The programme was commenced by an overture on the piano, by Mr. Geo. S. Burnett, followed by B. F. Ellis, P. M. W., in a short and appropriate address; solo and encore, "Genevieve," Mr. Geo. S. Burnett; duo pianoforte, "Fra Diavolo," the Misses Pipers, a very creditable performance and received a hearty applause; solo and encore, Prof. Rhodes; song, Mr. A. D. Cooley, Miss Kelley, accompanist; recitation, "The Perplexed House Keeper," Miss Kittie Varney, a little girl of 10 years in costume, whose quaint and entertaining manner gave her an enthusiastic re-call; song, "By the Sad Sea Waves," Miss Nora Stevens, a very fine effort that was appreciated by her hearers; duo pianoforte, "Dames de Seville," Miss Alma Kelley and Miss C. C. Ellis, an artistic performance that was heartily encored; quartette, "Give Me My Own Native Isle," Messrs. Geo. W. Lawless, Chas. Morel, Chas. Parrish and A. Illidge, at the conclusion they were heartily encored and answered quite satisfactorily; recitation, Miss Minora Ellis, who was listened to with rapt attention, as she, with her subject, played on the feelings of her audience; song, "The Warrior Bold," Wm. Pollard; instrumental duett, Mr. C. W. Welby, P. M. W., dulcimer, Miss Ella Riel, piano, a very pleasing and entertaining performance that was heartily encored; song, "Some Day You'll Come to Me Again," Prof. Rhodes, the Professor was very entertaining, and answered a very enthusiastic encore; concluded by an instrumental duett, by Prof. Rhodes, piano, and C. W. Welby, P. M. W., dulcimer. This entertainment proved so successful and enjoyable that the brethren resolved to continue them quite often in the future.

Hercules, 53.

We note a large attendance at their meeting on the 13th inst. The M. W. degree was conferred on three, after which a large amount of business was attended to in detail, among which was to provide for the Call of the Relief Fund; passing resolutions of respect to the late Brother, Thomas W. Cunningham, and that they be published in the WATCHMAN. Notice was given that the next meeting would be their social or entertainment, and no work done on that night.

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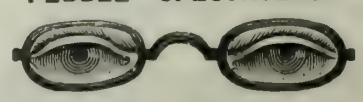
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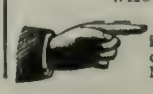


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"In the transmitter the image was focused on a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of potassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot to appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise." This is not quite intelligent to the average reader, because the facts of the case call for scientific terms, and cannot be expressed in popular phraseology. But the important fact is that the pictures are sent; that photographs are admirably reproduced at a distance; and that, if the promise of the invention is fulfilled, a New York paper will soon be reprinted in Chicago on the very day, and perhaps the very hour, of issue. So much that is incredible has been made a fact during the last half century that he must be a bold man who ventures to place a boundary to the possible achievements of scientific ingenuity in this wonderful age.—*N. Y. American Queen.*

INCREASE OF RISK FROM LIGHTNING.—The progress of civilization brings with it ever growing dangers. Herr Von Bezold inferred already in 1869, from observations taken in Bavaria, that there was an increase from year to year in the number of buildings struck by lightning. There seemed to be also an increase in the number of thunderstorms, and this was assigned as the cause. A little later, observations (by others) in Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein also showed an increase in the number of houses struck, but no comparison was made with the number of thunderstorms. Herr Holtz has lately made a fuller inquiry on the basis of data from all parts of Germany, and from Austria and Switzerland. In his brochure on the subject he publishes two tables, one to show the increase or decrease of thunderstorms since 1854, since 1862, and since 1870 in the different regions; the other the increase or decrease of lightning risk estimated from comparison of the number of lightning strokes on houses with the entire number of houses. It appears, then, that, while any increase in the number of thunderstorms is extremely small, and there is in some cases even a decrease, the lightning risk shows a very large increase, and in no case a decrease. Thus the increase of risks from lightning must be regarded as not due, unless in very slight measure, to meteorological influences. This appears more distinctly in that the increase of lightning risk is proportionally greater as the compared years are further apart; but it is not so with the increase of thunderstorms (which, *e. g.*, is less since 1854 than 1862). To explain the increased risk by telluric changes, Herr Holtz supposes the clearance of forest land has to do with it, perhaps, also, the increase of railways, both of these bringing thunderstorms more to towns and villages. Another probable cause is the increased use of metal in house construction.

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Ladies' Suits from $4.00 up. Also, a Full Line of Ulsters Morning Wrappers, Corsets and Ladies Underwear, Dress Trimmings, Etc. Special attention to Orders at Lowest Rates.

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All kinds of Second-Hand Sewing Machines, guaranteed to be in perfect order, sold Cheap for Cash and on Installments. All kinds rented and repaired at
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Also, the Best
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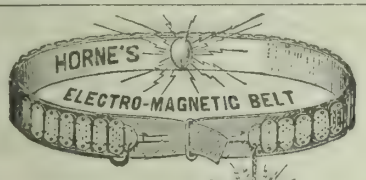
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Received 1st Premium State Fair!
Electro-Magnetic Belts, new Style.....$10
Electro-Magn. Belts, Extra Appliance.. 15
Electro-Magn. Belts, 9 Improvements. 20
Guaranteed one year! Best in the world!
WILL POSITIVELY CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE
Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia,
Kidney Disease, Impotency, Rupture,
Liver Disease, Nervousness, Dyspepsia,
Spinal Disease, Ague, Piles and other diseases
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Manufacturers of Feeders and Elevators, with recently invented Spreader Horse Forks for Heading or Hay. Folding Derricks. Hoadley Straw-Burner and Automatic Cut-off Governor for Portable Engine. Separator Shoes and Repairs. WINDMILLS for Stockmen and Gardeners. Buy and sell second-hand Threshers and Engines. Machine Castings a specialty.




$1. FOR WATCHES CLEANED. Glasses 10 cents. Stem Winding Watches, $5 and upwards. Clocks, $1 and upwards. American Clock Depot, Watch and Jewelry Factory, 37 Sixth St., S. F. T. D. HALL.
☞A. O. U. W. emblems.

A GARDEN IN CHILE.—Mrs. Brassey, in one of her books, tells about a garden which she visited in Chile. It surrounded the house and was improved to the greatest extent. Every little knoll or point from which anything could be seen had a fantastic little summer-house upon it. Seats were everywhere, some built around the trunks of trees half-way up to their tops, and reached by a little stairway running around the trunk, while each seat had a little roof which was thatched and looked like a wigwam; others over the trees, the traveler says, though she does not say exactly how these are arranged; and still others under the trees. Every sort of an odd or pretty grotto, or fountain, with statues in nooks and corners, and ferneries everywhere, made this garden a wonder to the visitor. Plants from all parts of the world were grown there, and the work of a hundred men was required to keep it in order. This place belongs to a lady, who owns extensive coal mines, and spends a great part of her large income on the garden.

THE Utes declare that they will cause no trouble unless an attempt is made to remove them from their homes.

COOKING CLASSES.—A New York correspondent writes: It is fast getting to be the fashion for ladies to learn to cook, and before long the kitchen will have ceased to be the unknown country which satire has represented it to be the divinities of the drawing-room. Miss Juliet Carson's cooking classes are well attended by the belles of Fifth avenue and Murray hill. Philadelphia has a cooking club, combining in its membership ladies of the most select circles, who pride themselves on being able to dish up a savory dinner for 22 persons at a cost less than 20 cents a head. Austrian ladies actually make it a practice to go into the kitchens of princes or wealthy bankers, where there is a *chef* of renown, to learn from personal observations the mystery of his skill. The time may come when a man may get almost as good a dinner at home, at not much more than twice the cost, as he can now at his club. Then we shall probably hear of fewer divorces. The Greeks were wise in putting the seat of the affections in the stomach.

METAL sheathing was first applied to ships in 1553.

Insurance.

THE
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON,
All Policies in this Company are Governed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law.
The only Company on this Coast Governed by this Law.
This Company was incorporated A. D., 1835, and has accumulated Assets of
$15,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAS PAID OVER
$150,000 on this Coast
for Policies that had Lapsed from a Few Days to nearly Five Years.
In the above cases the full amount of the Insurance was paid less the overdue premium. Had these policies been in any other company doing business on this Coast, they would have been forfeited.
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The Finest Work Executed and Prices Moderate.
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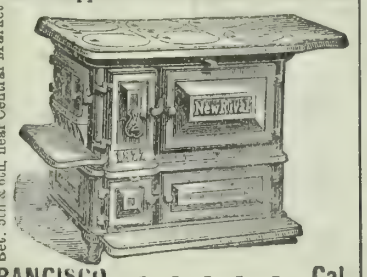
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FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
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New Style Photographs!!!
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Opposite Lick House. Take Elevator.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN STOVES,
Manufacturer Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
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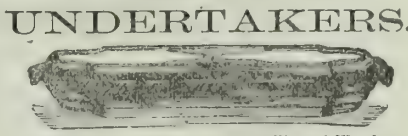
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Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. Sole Agents for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Caskets.

Send for our **LOW-PRICED** List (mailed free on application) and see the number of
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And other RARE PLANTS we mail for $1.
Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in Glass) are the largest in America.
Peter Henderson & Co,
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Feed, Meal, Bran & Middlings.
ALL KINDS OF FEED GROUND TO ORDER.
Having New and Improved Machinery for making all kinds of Meals for family use, I am prepared to supply the trade with the best in the market.
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Wedding Cakes, Ice Cream, Oysters, Jellies, Etc., Etc.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER,
Families Supplied.

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Bread, Pies, Cakes, Fancy Biscuits, Etc.,
MADE FRESH DAILY.
PARTIES and BALLS Supplied in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE, Sumner Street, near Kearny. Oysters a specialty. Choice meats. Private Rooms. Moderate Prices. R. J. TECHAU, Proprietor.

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By R. W. JACKSON, 614 Market St.
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Dress and Cloak Maker,
109½ Ellis Street,
Between Powell and Mason, San Francisco.

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And Other Societies.
The Halls in the new building, 32 O'Farrell St., have been elegantly furnished and are ready for occupancy.
E. PETTERSEN, Agent.
314 Bush Street San Francisco

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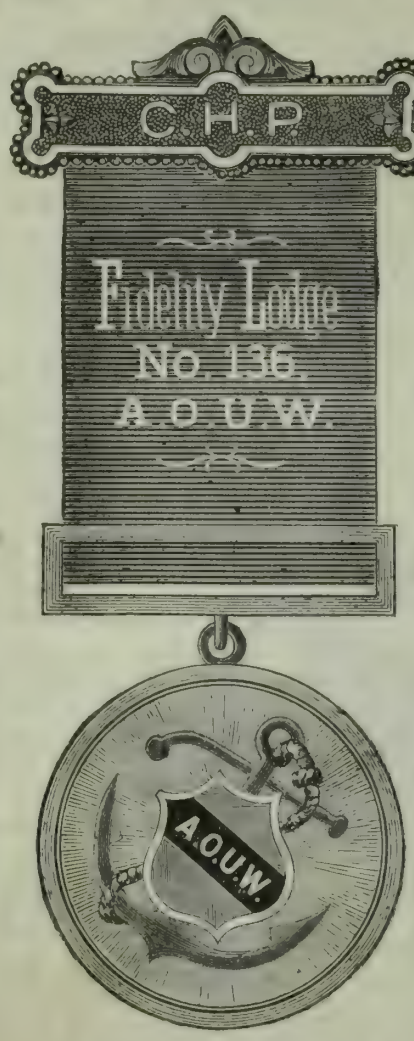
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Regalia of Every Description.



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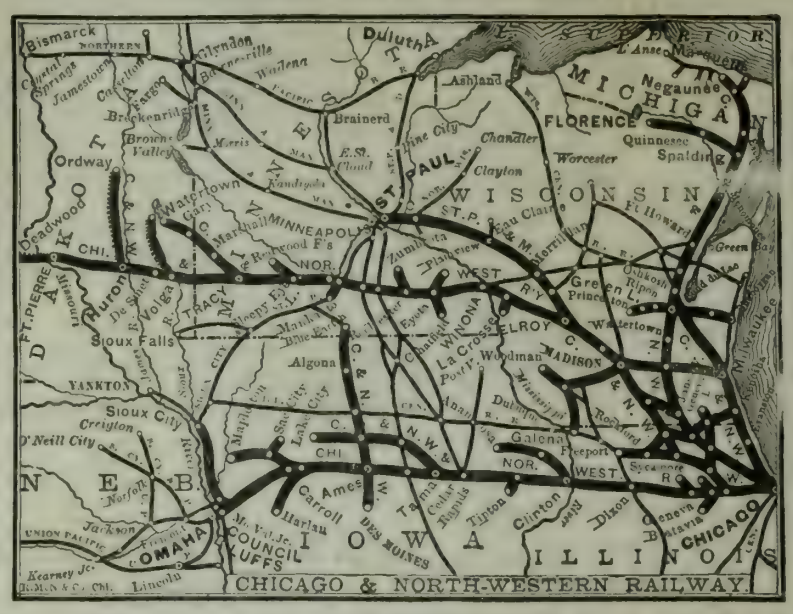
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The CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

3,000 Miles Under One Management.

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The Only Line Running the World Renowned Pullman Palatial Hotel Sleeping Cars Between Council Bluffs and Chicago.

Being the Shortest Line it makes the Established Rate which is always as low as the lowest.

For further information, Rates, TIME TABLES, call on, or send to

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TINWARE, CROCKERY,

And House Furnishing Goods. Importer of the Celebrated Franklin, Highland King and Bon Ton Ranges. Plumbing, Gas Fitting and General Jobbing Promptly attended to.

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ESTABLISHED, JANUARY, 1858.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, HOUSE BROKER,

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW NUMBER 8 STRAIGHT NEEDLE SEWING MACHINE.

WITH

Rotary Hook,

Straight Needle,

Independent Take-up,

Automatic Under Tension

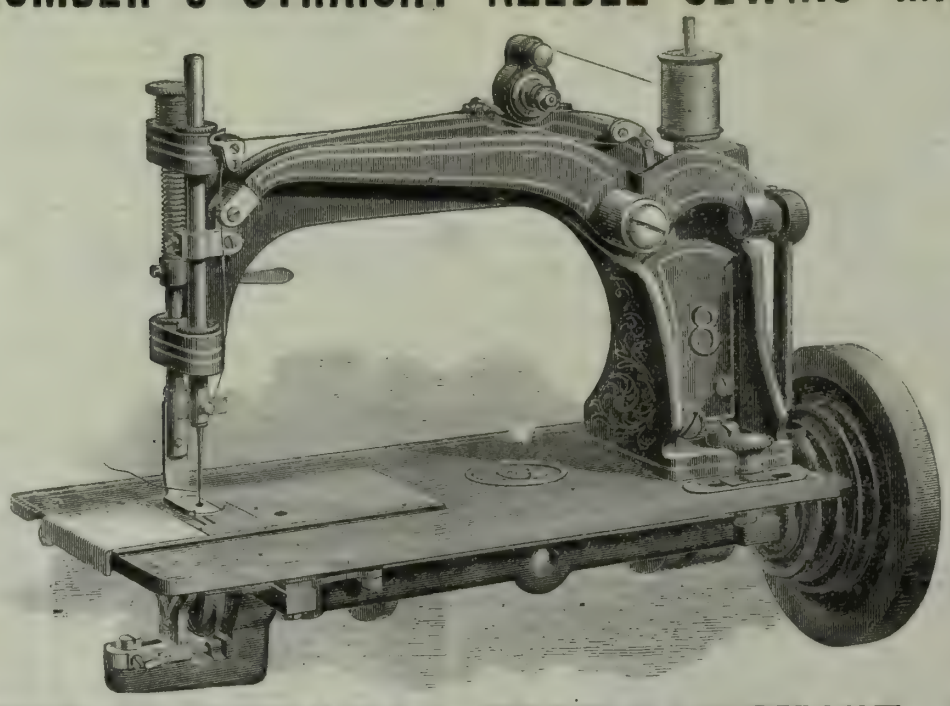
And Improved Feed.

DECLARED BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES

"THE BEST

Sewing Apparatus

IN THE WORLD."



It is superior to all others in

Point of Speed

Durability,

Precision,

And Ease of Operation;

Regularity,

Strength,

And Beauty of Stitch;

Range of Work,

Facility of Management,

Perfection of Construction,

And Elegance of Finish.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE, de 1878.

CHAMPS-DE-MARS, PARIS, 8TH NOV., 1878.

Commissariat General, Etats Unis d'Amerique:—I have examined the official list of awards at the Universal Exposition, as published by the French Authorities, and find that only one Grand prize was awarded for Sewing Machines; that was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Company of New York.

The Grand Gold Medal and Diploma were delivered to me at the Palais de l'Industrie, October 21, and by me at once given to the representative of that Company at the Exposition.

(Signed,) R. C. McCORMICK, Com. General.

"Of all the Machines we tested, the Wheeler & Wilson New Machine was the most completely successful, failing in nothing that was given it." FRED. A. PAGET.

(One of the Centennial Judges of Sewing Machines. From his report to the English Government.

THE WHEELER & WILSON No. 8 SEWING MACHINE stands to-day as the embodiment and refinement of over a quarter of a century's persistent and persevering improvements, and as a specimen of American ingenuity and skill in the adaptation of means to ends is unrivalled.

Don't buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the No. 8. Send for descriptive price list. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

WHEELER & WILSON MF'G CO.,

No. 20 Geary Street, San Francisco.

No. 88 Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.

Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

A Notable Mountain in Colorado.

In the Geographical and Geological Survey of Colorado, by Prof. Hayden, are descriptions and engravings of many noteworthy scenes. The most wonderful region described is that from Elk mountain to Middle park. The Professor writes: The trip down the Eagle river was made principally for the discovery of some way of access to the mountain of the Holy Cross. The party were obliged to descend the river about two miles, and then climb the steep mountain side over a network of fallen timber. The obstructions to travel were very great; they often labored for a day or two to find some path to approach the mountain peak, and were obliged to cut their way through the fallen timber, and finally succeeded in getting within about five miles of the base of the peak.

The main mass of the peak, like the whole of the Sawatch range, is composed of granite gneiss. The summit of the Holy Cross is covered with fragments of banded gneiss. The amphitheaters on all sides have been gradually excavated, and the more or less vertical sides show the intermediate steps very clearly.

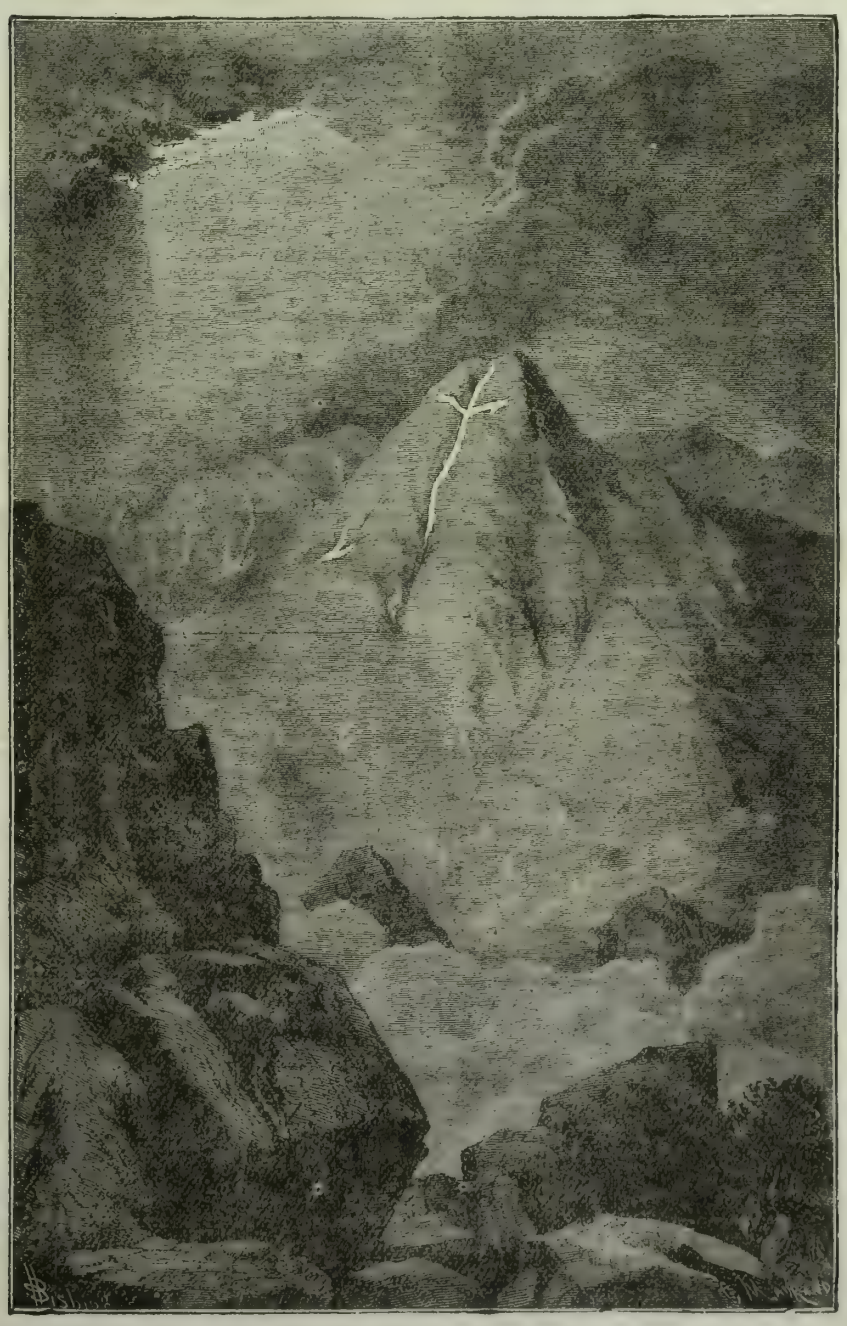
The characteristic feature of the mountain of the Holy Cross, as shown in the engraving, is the vertical face, nearly 3,000 ft. on the side, with a cross of snow, which may be seen at a distance of 50 or 80 miles, from other mountain peaks. This is formed by a vertical fissure about 1,500 ft. high, with a sort of horizontal steps, produced by the breaking down of the side of the mountain, on which the snow is lodged and remains more or less all the year.

Late in the summer the cross is very much diminished in size by the melting of the snow which has accumulated in the fissures. A beautiful green lake lies at the base of the peak, almost up to the timber line, which forms a reservoir for the waters from the melting snows of the high peaks. From this, one of the main branches of the Roches Moutonnes creek flows down the mountain side, forming several charming cascades on its way. The worn out rocks or "sheep-backs," in the valley of the creek, display most remarkable examples of the curious workings on the surface of the gneiss produced by the separation of the different constituents of the rocks. Many of the rocks look as if they were covered with a confused mass of hieroglyphics. These peculiar workings in the structure of gneiss are not uncommon, but they are shown on such a scale in this locality as to attract attention.

As indicated in our last, the Relief Committee has appointed Tuesday, June 21st, and Fairfax as the place for the annual picnic. The preliminaries have been fully arranged, and we have no doubt it will be quite satisfactory. The tickets, including passage for the round trip and admission, have been placed at 50 cents, children 25 cents. The several committees are now busily engaged in making the programme for the day's sport, and, no doubt, this picnic will excel all others yet held and be the event of the season.

GOLD HILL LODGE, No. 2, Nevada, has 132 M. W., with a number of applications pending.

EVERY Workman has an interest of $2,000 in this organization. What would be said of the partners of a large mercantile concern who would entrust all their affairs to their clerks? and these having no further interest than perhaps the drawing of their salaries, must necessarily allow things to go as the waves of fortune may direct. They would be stated as lacking in business enterprise, and that it would serve them right if they should fail. Now, Workmen having this interest in our organization, should see to it that they do something for the conservation of its principles. This can be done legitimately by stating to their neighbors what the Order is organized for and its aims and objects. They will thus be doing humbly their share for the perpetuation of the Order's principles, and at the same time rendering more sure their pecuniary interest in the organization. Let those Workmen who do nothing but pay their assessments (and sometimes they not even do that, but get others to do it for them) be up and to work, for their true interests in the Order require it of them.



THE MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS.

A BENEFICIARY certificate in the A. O. U. W. will always prove a solace to the holder. When the day's work is finished, and one retires to his home, there to enjoy the meeting with his wife and little ones, it will be pleasant to think that you have done your duty to them to the best of your ability. One glance around the fireside, one thought of the reverses which occur in the world, should cause every head of a family to come within the folds of this successful beneficiary organization. A little sacrifice of self-indulgence on the part of most men would insure to their families this desirable result. It will bring peace and happiness to you and you will carry through life the proud consciousness of having done your duty.

THE Supreme Recorder's summary for the month of March shows the total membership of the Order to be 96,640. The largest jurisdictions are: New York, 15,173; Pennsylvania, 12,400; California, 11,500.

Lodge Ethics.

There are always a few brothers in every Lodge who do the most of the talking. No matter what subject comes up, they are ready to give their opinion on it. If it was not for them many of our Lodge meetings would prove very uninteresting affairs. They carry the Lodge on their shoulders, and put vim and energy into the proceedings. Then there are some who would rather listen to the good things said than take any active part in the proceedings. There must be listeners as well as talkers, and it is said that a good listener is a very refreshing individual. Both these classses occupy a useful place in the Lodge-room, the one as a counterpoise to the other. If they should both break out in a sudden flow of words, the outcome would be startling and not altogether desirable.

But there is another class—new members—who are not altogether sure of their powers, or of their ability to state precisely what they think. It is here that the Master Workman can be of much service. He should, in a kindly way, ask the brother if he has any opinion to offer on the subject under discussion. Then let the brother state what he thinks as tersely as possible. He need not make a long rambling speech, but his remarks should be to the point. If a dozen words will convey his meaning, it will be sufficient, and he may rest assured that the thinkers in the Lodge will respect and honor him. In the course of time, if the subject is important, and he becomes more sure of himself and better acquainted with his surroundings, he can speak longer. He should always try to keep within the bounds of the subject under discussion. It is not right nor proper for any member to inflict upon his brothers a wordy harangue that has no pith or system about it. Besides it may prove ruinous to whatever aspirations he may have for advancement in the Order. They will reason that if a man can talk so vapidly, he surely will be an incompetent officer, or will be given to ways that would prove detrimental to the Lodge.

Often a brother is heard speaking in a Lodge—perhaps he may be a stranger—and he can compress so much solid wisdom in a five-minutes' speech that it is a pure delight to listen to him. There is no flying away from the matter he is discussing. On the contrary, he keeps within bounds, and when he has said all he intended he stops, and the Lodge secretly votes him a good speaker.

There is an absolute equality in the Lodge-room. One brother has as much right to be heard as another. But in the exercise of this right he should not try the patience of his fellow members. Brothers who are good thinkers, but seldom allow their thoughts to outflow, should try and overcome their want of confidence, and when the Master calls upon them for their opinion, let them give it to the best of their ability. Often they will say something of more importance than seems to themselves. Practice, combined with energy and a disposition to succeed, are the mainsprings that will make such members useful in their Lodge and to the Order. Show your light.

TWO assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for May. The deaths were in the following States: Ohio, 2; Kentucky, 4; Mississippi, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Texas, 1; Maryland, 1. This makes a total of ten deaths to be paid for.

Home Miscellany.

Who Sets the Fashions?

Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know,
For the little people beneath the snow?
And are they working a weary while,
To dress themselves in the latest style?

There's Mrs. Primrose, who used to be
The very picture of modesty.
Plain were her dresses, but now she goes
With crimps and fringes and furbelows.

And even Miss Buttercup puts on airs
Because the color in vogue she wears;
And as for Dandelion, dear me!
A vainer creature you ne'er will see.

When Mrs. Poppy—that dreadful flirt—
Was younger, she wore but one plain skirt;
But now I notice, with great surprise,
She's several patterns of largest size.

The Fuchsia sisters—those lovely belles—
Improve their styles as the mode compels;
And though everybody is loud in their praise,
They ne'er depart from their modest ways.

And the Pansy family must have found
Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe underground,
For in velvets and satins of every shade
Throughout the seasop they're all arrayed.

Pinks and daisies and all the flowers
Change their fashions as we change ours;
And those who knew them in olden days
Are mystified by their modern ways.

Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know,
For the little people beneath the snow?
And are they busy a weary while
Dressing themselves in the latest style?

—*Josephine Pollard.*

Cheerful Economics.

Was Tom Dorchester ever known to do anything with calculation? When his letter came home announcing his hasty marriage, and stating that he should bring his bride to show them "by the last of this week," they laughed and cried together, just as they had always laughed and cried over rash, generous, noble Tom.

They had scarcely possessed themselves of the fact of the letter when Hope came across the garden path, humming a little tune, let herself in at the porch door and stood before them, her white hood on and her crochet work in one hand.

"Why, what's the meaning of all these wet smiles?" she asked in surprise, as their damp eyes looked up at her and waved a welcome.

They gave her Tom's letter. Nobody's voice was steady enough to read it aloud.

"Just like Tom!" she laughed as she folded it.

"But what can we do in this short time?" burst out Charity, unburdening her perplexities. "Our guest-room is perfectly disreputable. We were intending, you know, Hope, to paper and refit it when mother's illness—"

"Yes, I know," Hope rejoined gently, with a glance at the invalid in her easy chair.

"And what sort of impression will it make on a city girl and a stranger during her bridal trip?" continued Charity in a tragic tone.

"Oh! don't despair so soon," remonstrated Hope with a mysterious air.

"We know your arts at decoration, dear child, said Faith, "and with flowers and vines you could make the room a bower, no doubt; but it is too late in the season for them, and even the autumn leaves are gone."

Hope still looked knowing.

"At any rate, let us go up-stairs and survey it all over," she persisted, leading the way.

It was a long, low chamber across the whole front of the house, and had a pleasant outlook from sunny windows. In some places the wall paper was stained and defaced undeniably; the shades were faded; there was none but the indespensable furniture; it looked like a room shut up and forgotten.

"I see very small encouragement there," said Charity, with a shiver.

"And you know, Hope," added Faith, "that mother's long sickness has drained our purse so low we cannot possibly afford the outlay of new furnishings, even if there is time."

"For all that," declared Hope stoutly, merely give me the authority to do just what I like in this room and to command your help where I need it, and I promise you sha'n't be ashamed of the place when your dainty bride comes into it."

Hope cajoled them all; they promised. How busy they all were after that through the short, dark days, the last of the year! Already the room was clean as it could be. The carpet, Hope decided, would do, because there were some bright rugs in other parts of the house which would conceal it a good deal. She borrowed a little stove that had an open grate. "Because," she said, "nothing has in it such expressiveness of welcome as a blaze." She took down the shades, extemporized curtains of the Turkey red left over from the last tableaux in which she had figured, and arranged over them lambrequins of the gray Clematis down which she had gathered and hung in the attic since early fall. It only needed looping to form the right outline, tying together, and filling in dexterously.

The stained top of the dark old-fashioned bureau was covered with red Canton flannel, and the fringe which finished it put on with brass-headed nails, had been the result of a rummage through a friend's bag of odds and ends. The stiff chairs covered with black haircloth were whisked out of sight. Great-grandmother's straight-backed rocking chair and a couch outlawed this dozen years came down from the attic. The rocking chair had a new red cushion and curtain bows of red ribbon; the couch was decked out in a lavish display of gay, though cheap chintz, and stuffed and pillowed till it made you sleepy to look at it. A low sewing-chair, whose cane seat had broken away so that it was discarded as useless, next engaged Hope's energies. Deftly inserting a piece of cane from another broken seat, she threaded both seat and back in and out with red alpaca braid. The ends were fastened securely underneath, and the intersecting braids formed a sort of diamond-shape block. "Now for a dressing-table!" said Hope. The village carpenter made, at her order, a large, rounded pine shelf, fastened in place on the wall at the hight a dressing-table should be by a strong, rude bracket of the same wood. Hope covered the shelf with common blue cambric, a curtain of the same falling from the edge; then she covered this in turn with coarse white muslin, puffed and frilled according to her fancy.

In one corner she arranged a rustic bracket. The carpenter fitted the three-cornered shelf to its place, and upon that she glued sheets of green-gray lichen. She cut from stout brown paper the shape of the bracket lambrequin she wished, then, using the same glue, covered it also with lichens, and when thoroughly dry, tacked it in place along the edge of her bracket-shelf. A great vase of red alderberries stood on this gray bracket, like fire on an altar, and for the three-legged, old-fashioned light-stand she made a basket of wood moss. For this she first bent pliable wire into the shape desired, then wound her mosses on, tying them with thread, and selecting those which grow in thin masses, easily scaled off from the bosk they have chosen.

"But what about the stains on the wall?" asked Faith meekly, subdued with admiration of Hope's exploits. "You shall see," said Hope, as, filling her moss basket with Mitchella vines and winter ferns, she set it in place and brought in a bunch of laurel. With swift fingers she shaped from stiff brown paper the letters of a motto, "Room in Heart and Home," and Faith and Charity helped her cover these letters with small laurel leaves, sewed on with black thread. How cheerful this motto looked when tacked up, and how well it disguised the stained chimney piece! A bough of bitter-sweet, skillfully disposed, covered another defect, and pressed leaves, mixed with the Maiden hair ferns gathered last June, were quite sufficient for all the stains that remained, as they wandered, with a graceful lack of apparent design, about the discolored wall paper.

On the chimney-piece was a rather unhappy-looking shelf, but its failings were smothered with chintz as the faults of the couch had been, and brass candlesticks, with tall tapers ready to light were ranged there. Hope insisted on presenting one or two simple water-color pictures done by herself—a scarlet vine on an old wall and a stalk of chandelier lilies. * * *

When the shy, pretty little bride was ushered into this room, and looked from the dancing light of the fire to the deep green letters of welcome, from the softly-burning tapers to the quaint pieces of old china which Hope had found stored away and insisted on putting into use or on arranging for ornament, she cried: "O, Tom! I never saw anything so pretty as this, and I never was made so welcome in all my life!"

Scrap Books.

My friends, when you kindle a fire with your daily paper, do you ever think what an amount of thought and labor are destroyed forever? Our papers are an epitome of the running history and biography of the age. What a pity so much really valuable matter must be wasted!

Thinking in this way several years since, I fell into the habit of cutting slips and saving them. Before the papers were consigned to the waste pile, I would look them over and save any note or scrap which I thought might be of value, consigning them, for the time being, to an unused drawer.

Sometimes there comes a day, there does in everybody's life, when one feels not sick, but unfit for work, when to keep quiet is a necessity. Then is the time to sort and arrange one's cuttings. I have obtained in this way several biographies of noted men and women, one large volume of interesting facts in history, a book of scientific notes, a cook book, and a valuable reference book on agriculture. Just think how much has been said within a short time about Carlyle and George Eliot! How many facts and incidents have been floating around which will never be published in the lives of these characters! I would not give up my Abraham Lincoln scrap-book for all the books that have been published about him.

For instance, what a pleasant fact to preserve: That one of the highest monuments in London is Lincoln tower, erected by equal contributions from citizens of Great Britain and America at a cost of $35,000, as a "memorial of Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, and a token of international brotherhood." I have hundreds of such incidents and notes which my boy will delight to read. Try the plan, mothers, and if your children are old enough let them aid you in this history building. It will so pleasantly help them to fix the facts in their memories. But since there is also so much in the daily papers which is only fit to be burned and the sooner the better, the pastime might prove unprofitable, except under the guidance of an older mind.—*Anonyma.*

A Glance at the Country.

"God made the country, but man made the town," has been frequently quoted by lovers of rural pleasures, and is not considered inappropriate even by persons who prefer city life. Indeed, the most enthusiastic admirers of the country are those whose lives are inevitably bound to the offices and stores of a metropolis, who fancy if they were emancipated from the thraldom of money-getting, life would be one long summer day among the green fields "away from the haunts of busy men." For few city people think of the country except as being clothed in the garb of spring or summer, while the bleakness and dreariness of winter are unthought of, though inseparable from farm life. They have a poetical idea of the word as a synonym for purity, peace, plenty and pleasure. Country folks, knowing nothing about the wickedness of the city, are moral and religious. Flowers, fruit, fresh eggs, butter and cream always abound. Then, one may always go riding or driving, for are there not plenty of horses on a ranch? Everything seems delightful to the uninitiated, and the idea is amusing to those of us who know the unromantic side, is not surprising.

When San Franciscans leave the city in summer it is to visit some pleasure resort or friends in the country. In the latter case, friends or relatives being apprized of the intended visit, make many little plans for the entertainment of their city guests. They meet them at the station with the best team the ranch affords. The best country fare is provided, for it is the season of early fruits and vegetables and spring chickens. Picnics, fishing and berrying excursions, rides and drives are the order of the day, while every lake, pond or waterfall within 10 miles is visited. After a week or two of such dissipation the visitors depart, charmed with everything pertaining to the country, from the lovely scenery to the pigs and chickens, fondly hoping in the beautiful golden "some time" to dwell amid such delightful surroundings.—*Norma.*

Respect the Laborer.

"She isn't anybody; she works for a living."

Such were the words spoken by a handsome, accomplished and well-dressed lady. The subject of her remark was a young girl, neatly but cheaply attired, who passed by the postoffice where the lady and her companion were standing. I was waiting to get our mail and could not help but hear what she said, and it was said in such a scornful tone: "She isn't anybody; she works for a living."

Now, I say all honor to the girl who can make her own living. It shows she can depend on herself and every time she wants a cent she doesn't have to go to "father" for it. And I say *shame* upon the man or woman who slights a person simply because he or she may have to "work for a living." What could they do for a living if they were poor? Would they steal, or would they sit down and starve? Those are the only courses I can think of.

No, I say again, as I said before, all honor to the girl who can earn her own living. People who think otherwise are narrow-minded and ignorant. Let the one who thinks it is a disgrace to work, and shuns the society of those who do, put herself in their place, for some time she may be poor; for we all know that "riches have wings." Then what good would your pride be to you? And then, perhaps, you might be glad to "work for a living."

To the girl who works out I say, never be ashamed to own it, for you know, "Toiling hands alone are builders." And if some of our stylish ladies were not so afraid of soiling their white hands in dish-water, but would go into the kitchen and do their own work, instead of sitting in the parlor thrumming on the piano or lying on the sofa reading a trashy novel, we would hear of less failures in business.—*May Stranow, Rio Vista.*

A Hudson citizen said to the young man who visited his daughter that he couldn't afford to have so much wood burned in the parlor stove evenings; the young man must come less often or quit earlier, or furnish his own wood. Next day two cords of nice hard wood were purchased by the young man and piled in the citizen's yard, with a big sign over the pile reading, "for use nights only." That young man means business.

She was a Boston girl. She was visiting her Whitehall country cousins. While walking out, several butterflies passed her. "Oh, dear me, what charming little birds. They are perfectly exquisite." "They are not birds, my dear," replied her country cousin, "they are butterflies." "Oh, you don't say so. Then these are the deah little creatures that fly from flower to flower and gather the sweet yellow butter that we use? They are too lovely for anything."

It is funny, but a soft-palmed woman can pass a hot plate to her neighbor at the table with a smile as sweet as distilled honey, while a man, with a hand as horny as a crocodile's back, will drop it to the floor and howl around like a Sioux Indian at a scalp dance.

When you hear a mother calling to her son to "come here and shut the shutter," and hear him respond: "It is shut, mother, and I can't shut it any shutter," do you ever pause to analyze the delicate beauties of our language?

Home Discipline.

What a mistake good people make when they maintain, within the home circle, the rigid rule and decorum which becomes irksome, even during a committee meeting; when parents and children assemble at the table in solemn silence and finish the meal within the prescribed minutes, and the late arrival at the breakfast table is scowled at, reprimanded and remarked upon by mother and father, aunt and uncle, until the more punctual juniors come to regard him as the black sheep.

O, horrid home! where the little boys are never seen without their school books, or the little girl without a towel to hem; where Ma no more dares to buy a rattle for the baby, without mentioning the expenditure to Pa, than anybody dares to throw open the parlor window, or tuck up the curtain, or even at the table to have more of this dish or less of that.

The small boy who hates fat is not accommodated, as Jack Sprat's wife was, by anybody; the tall girl who naturally likes pudding has her triangular wedge and no more; while the eldest son, outgrowing his liking for that dish, is reproved for leaving a piece on his plate.

Order and good housekeeping are charming, but the good order of a person and the regular supply of rations necessary in a workhouse are not suitable for a home. Home is no home unless, as far as reason will allow, the tastes and wishes of the youngest child are consulted; unless there is freedom of word and action, speech and love, and good will without measure.

When I was a child, home was the place where the wicked ceased from troubling, and the weary were at rest. Everything was always forgiven there. There was no awful rod behind the door; no domestic dungeon under the roof. I do not think I grew up a worse woman because I was not whipped or put to bed without my supper for dressing the bed-post in grandmother's best lace caps, or making paper dolls against orders in the front parlor—because life was not made a burden to me by forcing fat into my unwilling mouth and sugar candy was forbidden as though it was poison.

I could shed tears over the wretched, homeless children of the house where discipline, as strict as that of the army, is maintained, though their fare is costly and the dress perfect, and their future prospects as to an inheritance final. They are more to be pitied than the children of any poor man, who cluster about their parents' knee without any fear of chiding; who are encouraged to tell their troubles and kindly led away from follies. Who will not, in later days, remember "Pa" as the old gentleman who flogged them, but think of his kindness, and "Ma" as the old lady who kept the keys of the pantry and boxed their ears when a favor was asked. But they will always think of them with that respect and reverence due by a child to its parents.—*Mrs. E. L. Wright, Monterey.*

Home Thoughts.

After Sereno had read to us the full account of the assassination of the Czar the other evening Grandma said, with such a satisfied air, as she sat rocking and knitting, "How thankful we ought to be that *we* live in a land where such dreadful things never happen." But our little son, whose first lessons in history are still fresh in his mind, spoke up: "Why, Grandmamma, don't you remember how they shot poor Abraham Lincoln?" Yes, there it is; the old "mote and beam" way of looking at things! I well remember in my own young days, with what indescribable horror the accounts of the French revolution and Spanish inquisition filled me. But they seemed after all to have occurred in far off lands, in days long past. Little did I imagine that horrors of cruelty, more aggravating in their nature, were to be practised upon thousands of my own countrymen.

That my own near friends and loved ones were to be tortured to slow death by ways more cruel than more *barbarous* nations had ever conceived. That more than 13,000 of my fellow countrymen, in one prison pen, were to go down to death by ways to make the stoutest heart sicken at the relation to this day. But we are always like the garrulous old neighbor who used to come to my mother's kitchen for fragments. After freely commenting on all the sins and short-comings of everybody in the neighborhood, she invariably wound up with, "Well, it takes all kinds of people to make a world! I am glad I ain't one of them." It is so purely human to imagine that just we ourselves are not "one of them."

Can we, looking back no farther than the year '77 to the riotings and destruction of the "labor war," the scenes of bloodshed in various places in railroad wars, the violence suffered by the Indians, the menacing sand-lot harangues, when citizens with reason feared for their own safety—can we recollect these things and not realize that according to our light and privileges we are among the greatest of national sinners?

What we need is less bashfulness and more real patriotism, less self-confidence and greater individual responsibility in carrying out our nation's laws. The Radicalism, Nihilism, Socialism, Communism, or whatever name the spirit may take abroad, may have a meaning and a mission in the development of governments, with which we have little to do. What we want, is to fortify for ourselves with such a love of country and its laws as shall prove security for us at all times and in all emergencies.—*Anonyma.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

My first is in whip, but not in lash;
My second is in bread, but not in bash;
My third is in creep, but not in walk;
My fourth is in chat, but not in talk;
My fifth is in work, but not in play;
My sixth is in cheat, but not in pay;
My seventh is in hide, but not in seek;
My eighth is in month, but not in week;
My ninth is in mug, but not in ewer;
My tenth is in shirk, but not in doer;
My whole is prematurely sagacious. O. G.

Transpositions.

1. Transpose a number and form actual substances after deducting waste.
2. Transpose a luminary and form to pilfer.
3. Transpose to travel rapidly, and form a vase
4. Transpose to fatigue, and form a ceremony.
5. Transpose a cavity and form the point.
6. Transpose an excrescence and form novel.

JENNIE.

Syllable Puzzle.

1. To puzzle and a passage
2. A nickname and to permit.
3. A vegetable, masculines, a consonant and a personal pronoun.
4. A bolt, a large body of water, degraded, not far away and an affirmation.
5. A personal pronoun and a large cord.
6. To squeeze, a pronoun and an indentation.

ALBION.

Word Square.

1. Frank.
2. To remove the skin.
3. A large lake
4. To require urgently. DICK N. S.

Hidden Towns and Cities.

1. It is a cold day.
2. Conway never retrogrades.
3. The bat has flown.
4. Put shellac on; I always do.
5. My house is for sale, Mr. Black. DICK N. S.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"As You Like It."
LETTER CHANGES.—1. Con, ton, don. 2. Let, lot. 3. Mad, man, mat, May, map.
PROBLEM.—Two dozen.
HIDDEN TOWNS AND CITIES.—1. Lee. 2. Bangor. 3. Dover. 4. Salem.
TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Fear, fare. 2. May, yam. 3. Mien mine. 4. Pace, cape. 5. Ape, pea. 6. Peon, open.

Boys Wanted.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain and power,
Fit to cope with anything,
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones
Who all troubles magnify;
Not the watchword of "I can't,"
But the nobler one, "I'll try!"

Do whate'er you have to do
With a true and earnest zeal;
Bend your sinews to the task,
"Put your shoulders to the wheel."

Though your duty may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill;
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will.

In the workshop, on the farm,
At the desk, where'ere you be,
From your future efforts, boys,
Comes a nation's destiny.

The Queen Turkey.

When a little girl I became interested in a plain hen turkey with brownish feathers and subdued looks. She had stolen her nest, as we say, when a hen takes a notion to be private about her affairs. To my great delight, she came off with twelve young turkeys, every one of which she raised. She received considerable help from the inmates of the farm house in supporting her large family, all of which proved to be male turkeys.

Like a good judicious mother, she was equal to the occasion, and never allowed her sons undue liberties. Unlike some human mothers, who are always apologizing for lack of authority by saying "Boys will be boys," she kept an eye on her brood, and trained them properly. Again, like a human parent, she could not always remain at home, and when her family were fully grown, and trustworthy, as she believed, she hied away to her former nest to deposit to its safe keeping other eggs.

She slipped away so quietly, for some time she was not missed. At last the news seemed to be telegraphed from one to another that "the queen mother was gone," when there arose such an outcry, each young aspirant strutting and gobbling furiously, as though disputing for the ascendancy in authority. Presently I saw her crossing the garden, with dignity in her step and decision in her eye. Fearlessly, she walked in among them, cuffing and pecking them right and left, till each one smoothed out his rumpled feathers and assumed a meek and obedient demeanor. Cautiously, and seemingly unobserved, again she withdrew to her retreat, when the clamor of insubordination again arose.

This time she was truly indignant, and hastening to the spot, with unusual severity, and unsparing authority, she dealt them blows, accompanied with a kind of scolding noise, which soon quelled the insurrection. The angry red-faced gobblers much larger than herself, retired to contemplate and cool off; while she deliberately and in full view returned to her chosen nest to remain undisturbed, and always after retained her right as queen.

Humorous.

Chips.

A DISAGREEABLE old chap says that in the boarding houses those who have the loudest dinner bells have the weakest meals.

Some people's bad habits resemble the periodical headache of the Frenchman who declared that it came on regularly once a month, and lasted about six weeks.

SCENE in a college—Professor: "Who will see Mr. B. before next Monday?" Lady student (hesitating and blushing): "I shall see him Sunday night, probably."

WON'T some chemist invent a face powder that does not contain lead and tastes good? Our young men are all dying of lead poisoning, and kissing is going out of fashion.

A WOMAN in Maine, attempting to talk through the telephone for the first time, exclaimed: "How do you do?" and then dropped into a chair, protesting that she "couldn't say another word; she felt as if she had been talking to a ghost!"

WHY should a red cow give white milk? was the subject for discussion in a suburban agricultural club. After an hour's debate the secretary of the meeting was instructed to milk the cow, and bring in a decision according to the merits of the milk. It was blue.

A PEDAGOGUE told one of his scholars, a son of the Emerald Isle, to spell hostility. "H-o-r-s-e, horse," commenced Pat. "Not horse-tility," said the teacher; "but hoss-tility." "Sure," said Pat, "an' didn't ye tell me, only the other day, not to say hoss? Faith! it's wan thing wid ye one day, and anither the nixt."

"How many regular boarders have you, madam?" asked a census taker of a landlady. "Well, really I can't say as any of them is too regular. They stay out." "I mean, madam, how many steady boarders have you?" "Well, really, out of 19 there's not more'n two that I'd call steady."

THE other day Speaker Sharpe, of the New York Assembly, ordered "the gentleman in the gallery" to "take off his hat during prayer." The members laughed, and the Speaker discovered that he had been addressing his command to a young woman in a Derby hat.

Household Hints.

Omelet Souffle.

1. From five eggs reserve the whites of three. Beat the remaining whites and yolks together, and mix with them a gill of cream. Into a frying pan put a piece of butter the size of a walnut. When it is brown pour in the beaten eggs and let them cook as fast as they can without burning. When nearly done spread the reserved whites beaten to a stiff froth over, and put the frying pan into a hot oven for a moment until the whites are just stiffened. Pour upon a platter and serve.

2. Beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar; add a little lemon or vanilla; then beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth. Put the yolks in a deep bowl, turn the whites on them, and with a spoon, giving it a rotary motion, cut the two, mixing them carefully together. Turn this on a tin or earthen baking dish with sides two or three inches high and slightly buttered. Smooth over the top, sprinkle over sugar, and put into a moderate oven. If it must be turned or moved in the oven, do it as gently as possible. When risen well and of a fine yellow color it is done. Serve immediately or it will fall.

3. Beat the whites of three eggs, add a tablespoonful of marmalade cut fine, or little pieces of fresh peaches; mix with powdered sugar. Bake on a buttered dish in a quick oven.

STEWED LIVER.—Brown two pieces of bacon in a saucepan, add a finely cut onion, pepper, corns and mace; simmer for a quarter of an hour; add liver cut in slices, washed and dried; simmer again for 20 minutes or half an hour till done. Make bread dumplings with it. Take bread-crumbs, with a little flour mixed with an egg and a very little baking powder, first flavoring with nutmeg, a handful of finely chopped parsely, a little chopped lemon and some suet; amalgamate with water or milk as you like. Now brown the dumplings in butter or lard, and then just let them steam through for ten minutes with the gravy. When served, this makes an inexpensive tasty dish.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Mrs. H. M. Conant, of Santa Cruz, sends us the following: Prepare a dough the same as for soda biscuit, except stir a very thick batter instead of making a stiff dough; spread one inch thick on a well buttered tin; when baked, remove the brown crust on the top with a very sharp knife, butter and pile up the berries with sugar and a little cream, have ready a meringue of the white of eggs beaten to a stiff froth with pulverized sugar, at the rate of an even tablespoon to each egg, spread over the berries and set in the oven to brown.

TOMATO SOUP.—Put two-thirds of a two-pound can of tomatoes on the stove and let it boil. Put one tea-spoonful soda into the tomatoes; after it is done foaming put the tomatoes into two quarts of boiling milk, season with salt, pepper and a liberal lump of good butter.

Health Column.

The Organ of Voice.

The larynx is the organ of voice, and is placed at the upper part of the air passage. It is situated between the trachea below and the base of the tongue above, and forms that visible projection in the middle part of the neck known as *Adam's-apple*. Its form is that of a triangular box—narrow below and broad above. It is composed of nine different cartilages, bound together by ligaments and moved by numerous muscles. Below the larynx stretches the windpipe, passing down into the lungs and subdividing like the branches of a tree into the right and left bronchi.

The laryngoscope enables us to look down into the larynx and watch its many movements. The image we see in the mirror differs materially from anything else we meet with in our anatomical studies. The epiglottis occupies the highest part of the laryngeal image. Its free border may be watched, alternately rising and falling during the examination. It presents a scroll-like form, and in the middle we see the under surface turned up like a lip. The vocal cords are the next most prominent objects in the image. They stretch from the front to the back of the larynx and are to be seen as two smooth, white bands, standing out in remarkable contrast to the surrounding red structures, alternately approaching and receding from each other as the patient breathes. These two moving bands once seen will never be forgotten. Right here permit the remark that Laryngology has done many wonderful things in detecting and remedying the defects and diseases of the human voice. Light has been thrown into dark places; slight changes have been readily diagnosed; tumors, ulcerations and abrasions are seen at a glance, and thus every appliance of science is brought to the aid of the most beautiful and fascinating specialty in the whole domain of medicine and surgery. As the statue of Memnon is said to have grown vocal when touched by the first beams of the morning sun, even so has the voice of the dumb broken forth into songs of thanksgiving when set free by the skillful hand of our God-given art!

As the skin covers the body on the outside, so the mucous membrane lines it in the inside, and under certain circumstances they become readily transformed into each other. "This is only a single instance of the marvelous handiwork of Nature, and one may well stand in awe and in wonder when he contemplates the Divine wisdom which has fashioned such an exquisitely fitting garment, woven without seam, adapted by a hundred variations to every office it has to fulfill, covering the body outside and lining it inside, winding at every turn through the intricate labyrinth and inclosing within its folds the strange machinery of life." We not only trace the finger of God upon the stone tables of the earth, the letters and the law of its everlasting form, but we see it in every line and movement of this wonderful human frame of ours!—*Sanitary News.*

CURE FOR COLD-FEET SLEEPLESSNESS.—The British *Medical Journal* says this is the plan to adopt with cold feet: They should be dipped in cold water for a brief period; often just immerse them, and no more, is sufficient; and then they should be rubbed with a pair of flesh-gloves, or a rough Turkish towel, till they glow, immediately before getting into bed. After this a hot-water bottle will be successful enough in maintaining the temperature of the feet, though without this preliminary it is impotent to do so. Disagreeable as the plan at first sight may appear, it is efficient; and those who have once fairly tried it continue it, and find that they have put an end to their bad nights and cold feet. Pills, potions, lozenges, "night-caps," all narcotics, fail to enable the sufferer to sleep successfully. Get rid of cold feet, and then sleep will come of itself.

KEROSENE AND SALT FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says: In 1862, on a plantation in South Alabama, where there was great difficulty in securing good medical advice, I saw a whole plantation of blacks, as well as the white members of a large family, successfully treated for diphtheria with kerosene and salt, used thus: Every patient was given a lump of rock salt about the size of a boy's marble, and instructed to keep it in his or her mouth, swallowing the salty saliva. At the same time the throat was rubbed with kerosene oil, and a flannel saturated with kerosene kept around the neck until the symptoms were abated or entirely gone. If necessary, mild cathartics were given. Not a case was lost, and there were fully 150 in all on the plantation."

TREATMENT OF FETID PERSPIRATION OF THE FEET.—A correspondent of the New York *Medical Record* writes: "As a recipe for fetid perspiration of the feet seems to be in order, and as I do not remember seeing mentioned one that never failed in my hands, I herewith send it: A 1% watery solution of permanganate of potassa. Bathe the feet in it night and morning, oftener if necessary, even to every hour, letting the feet dry after each bath without wiping. A stronger solution may at times be necessary; generally a weaker one will answer. The stronger the solution the greater the discoloration of the feet, but, as it is temporary, patients prefer it to the fetid moisture."

Worth Knowing.

COMPRESSED MOTHER-OF-PEARL.—M. Duvochel has invented a compressed kind of nacre or pearl made of the pulverized shell of the halotis, solidified with gelatine. Thus prepared it will serve for inlaying or mounting in cabinet work, cartonnage, tableture, and other industries, and the manufacture of fans, buttons, etc. This product can be figured, stamped, molded by pressure, poured out in the liquid state, and, in fact, takes every kind of form desired. It can be dyed in any color, polished and varnished by the processes used for tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, and other analogous substances. To render the shells thin and friable, they are submitted to a strong heat, which separates them into thin scales; these are then pressed in the cylinders of a flattening roller, and afterwards pounded in a mortar. It is then sifted to get rid of the dust, and the powder is treated with gelatine, and shaped into any form required.

SECURING GLASS IN SKYLIGHTS AND ROOFS.—A recent English patent shows what seems to us a very convenient and reliable way of fastening sheets of glass in skylight frames of either wood or iron. In the case of a wooden rafter a piece of sheet lead is cut three and one-half times the width of the rafter, laid across the rafter, projecting equally on either side, and nailed at intervals. The lead is then doubled back over the heads of the nails to the center of the rafter on either side and turned up at a right angle. The glass is then laid and the lead turned down over the face of the glass so that when finished the lead covers the glass the same width of the rafter. If T iron is used for a rafter the lead is doubled under the edge of the T instead of nailed, as in the case of wood, and in all other respects handled just the same as with wood.

WOOL EXTRACTING.—For separating woo from cotton from mixed goods (wool extracting), M. Paul Poulin, of Paris, has patented the employment of the two following solutions in which the goods are immersed: First, chloride of calcium at 20° Be., 4 volumes; water, 3 volumes. The chloride of calcium at 20° Be. is itself prepared by dissolving in a mixture of 1 volume of muriatic acid at 22° Be., and 2 volumes of water, enough chalk to saturate it; or, second, solution of 1 lb. of salt and 1 lb. muriatic acid in ½ gal. of water. The solution is kept boiling by means of steam for 30 or 40 minutes; then cooled and poured on the goods under pressure. The rags are washed and dried, the residue is pure wool.

TO DISTINGUISH AMBER.—Some of the ways of distinguisning amber from copal are thus given in *La Nature:* "Copal is yellow, of a more or less deep tint, but uniform throughout, and has yellow points like sulphur on its surface. Amber in a fragment of 12 centimeters in length will show a variation in shade. Amber when rubbed will yield a strong aromatic odor; its imitations will not. Amber may be bent after being smeared with tallow and heated; the imitations will not bend. Amber may be cut, sawed, rasped or polished, but cannot be cemented or soldered like copal. The density of amber is 1.09 to 1.11; that of copal is 1.04."

DYEING BLACK.—Four ounces copperas and one ounce logwood extract to each pound of goods; dissolve the copperas in water sufficient to cover the goods; wet them in clean water before putting them in copperas water, to prevent spotting; boil them in the copperas water about 20 minutes; take them out, rinse in clear water first, then wash in soap-suds till it seems soft as before it was put in the copperas water; then put into the logwood dye and let it boil about 20 minutes; take out and let it dry; wash before it dries, or after, as is most convenient; it will neither crock, fade, nor grow rusty.

TO RESTORE BLACK MERINO.—Soak the goods in strong soft-soap suds two hours, then, having dissolved one ounce of extract logwood (which is the amount required for one dress) in a bowl of warm water, add sufficient warm—not hot—water to cover the goods, which are to be taken from the suds without wringing. Allow the goods to stand in the logwood water over night; in the morning rinse in several waters without wringing; in the last water add one pint of sweet milk, which stiffens the goods a little; iron while quite damp. It will not crock, and looks like new.

REMOVING STAINS FROM MARBLE.—To remove stains from statuary marble, take equal parts of fresh oil of vitrol and lemon juice; shake up these substances very thoroughly in a bottle; wet the spots with the mixture, and in a few minutes afterward rub with a soft linen cloth, and the spots will be found to have entirely disappeared.

VARNISH ON METAL SURFACES.—To make alcoholic lacquers or varnishes adhere more completely to polished metal surfaces, one part boracic acid should be added to 200 parts of varnish. This composition will adhere so firmly and become so completely glazed as to be removed only with difficulty. Be careful not to add too much of the boracic acid, as it injures the gloss in that case.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

New York has an active membership of about 70,000.

There are 275 R. A. Chapters and 16,078 Royal Arch Masons in the State of New York.

The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, recently instituted a Lodge at Perlermer, in that country.

After the Revolutionary war, Royal Arch Chapters sprung up in various parts of this country, so that about the close of the century a movement was made to organize Grand Chapters in several jurisdictions. The Grand Chapter of Connecticut was organized in 1796; that of Pennsylvania in the same year; and that of Massachusetts in 1798.

The first meeting of delegates out of which arose the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, was held at Boston, October 24, 1797. This convention adjourned to meet at Hartford in January, 1798, and there organized the Grand Chapter of the Northern States of America. On the 9th of January, 1799, an adjourned meeting was held which resolved to change its name to that of "General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America," but on January 9, 1806, the present style was adopted, viz.: "The General Grand Chapter of R. A. M. for the U. S. of America." The sessions were first made septennial, and New York was fixed as the place of the first convocation, September, 1812. But it failed to meet at the appointed time, and a convocation was held in New York city, June 6, 1816, at which important measures were taken for the regularity and permanence of the organization.—*N. Y. Era.*

The *Corner Stone* gives these reasons why the Grand Lodge of the State of New York should not celebrate its 100th anniversary in June next:

1. A provincial Grand Lodge was formed in the province of New York prior to the year 1739, and existed continuously until the occupation of the city of New York by the British army in the year 1786.

2. Six Lodges on the roll of this Grand Lodge emanated directly from said provincial Grand Lodge.

3. The provincial Grand Lodge of 1781 did not meet under said warrant until December 5, 1782.

4. The last mentioned Grand Lodge did not affiliate with the Masons of the province of New York.

5. The Masons forming said Grand Lodge were invaders and were not residents of the province of New York.

6. The said Masons abandoned the Grand Lodge and retired with the British army upon the evacuation of the city of New York during the year 1783.

7. The Masons of the province of New York took possession of their former properties, and established an independent Grand Lodge under the Grand Mastership of Robert R. Livingston, June, 1784.

8. We know of no Lodge in existence which derives its authority from the (Ancient's) Provincial Grand Lodge of 1781-3.

9. We know of no Lodge in existence that has not derived its existence directly through the original Provincial Grand Lodge of 1787, or the Independent Grand Lodge of 1784.

I. O. O. F.

A Lodge in Illinois paid sick benefits to a member for 25 consecutive years.

Arizona has four Lodges, located at Prescott, Phœnix, Tucson and Pinal City.

Wm. Garrett, of Burlington, Iowa, has filled the office of Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction for 29 years.

Ex-Grand Secretary, John G. Driscol, of Rhode Island, was in office continuously for 28 years. August of 1881 would have completed his 28th year of service. Grand Secretary Nason, of Illinois, is just one year ahead of Bro. Driscol, and is the oldest Grand Secretary in office in this country.

One of the most affecting features of the celebration of Odd Fellows' day on the 26th, was at the banquet in the evening at Infantry Hall. After the sentiments had been responded to, Sidney Dean, P. G. M., arose, and with some well chosen remarks, linked the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons by placing the right hand of Dr. Lester Hill, G. M. of I. O. O. F., and Hon. Edward L. Freeman, the G. M. of F. and A. M., together. They had a cordial grasp, as Mr. Dean said: "I thus link Odd Fellowship with Masonry in the hands of fraternal love." The incident was very impressive, and called forth a storm of pronounced applause.—*Providence Transcript.*

Clark Churchill writes as follows from Prescott, Arizona, to the *New Age:* The extent of our territorial limits is beyond all comprehension of persons residing abroad. Tucson is nearly 300 miles from Prescott, Tombstone some 80 miles farther away by the usual route, Pinal about 200 miles from Prescott and 60 to 80 from Tucson, while Phœnix is upwards of 100 miles from Prescott, 60 from Pinal, 80 from Tucson and 100 from Tombstone. These subordinates are assessed 10% of gross receipts by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, for which, in return, we have no representation strictly in that body. Our representation is through a resident D. D. G. Sire, who never visits the Sovereign Grand Lodge, nor any other jurisdiction, officially. If we obtain any instruction, it must be gratuitously furnished by some worthy brother who volunteers to go abroad for instruction, or who happens to come among us with it already imparted to him. It seems the ordinary rule is, that petitions may be received from 10 or more subordinates in any Territory, having seven Past Grands, for the institution of a Grand Lodge; but that it is in the power of the Sovereign Grand Lodge to entertain and grant an application for a Grand charter "to any less number of Lodges who may regularly petition therefor and accompany the petition with reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory for such grant by two-thirds of the members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at any regular session." [Vide White's Digest, 1874, Section 753.] Now, it seems to many thoughtful members here that the best interests of the Order would be largely promoted by the organization of a Grand jurisdiction in this Territory. The expense of such a movement would be easily defrayed by the amount we now pay as dues to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and the benefits would be very great. It would give a new interest and an irresistible impulse in the right direction. An annual council of the representatives of the several subordinates would tend to brighten all up alike in the work; and to this add the inspiring effect of a report in person by a Grand representative fresh from the Sovereign Grand Lodge—and we would have results not to be attained by any other means. The Order in the Territory would gain new vigor, strength and respectability in every sense by such a movement. The fact that our isolation from adjacent Grand jurisdictions renders this movement almost essential to the well being of the Order here. I offer these suggestions for the consideration of such of the Grand representatives as it may reach; and ask them to consider our case seriously and carefully.

Tal. P. Shaffner, G. R., writes as follows of the Patriarchal Degrees, in the *Guide*, Albany, N. Y.: It is unknown at what time the Patriarchal degrees were introduced into Odd Fellowship. I know they did exist there prior to 1819, and were called the "Gold" and "Purple" degrees, and those colors were placed upon the charters of Lodges. In 1821 the price charged for the Golden Rule degree was seventy-five cents, which was used for Grand Lodge expenses; and in March, 1825, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of the United States "that Grand Lodges be informed that there is a color on their charters for a degree that they have not received, and that it will be forwarded as soon as possible"—that color was purple. The degree secret work was known to Wildey and Scotchburn, but up to that time the lectures had not been received from England. In April, 1825, Past Grand McKormick received the Patriarchal degree in Manchester, and was authorized to confer it upon Wildey and Welch, and subsequently the price fixed for that degree was one dollar. According to my historic notes, the Golden Rule was first introduced into the United States, then the Royal Purple, and then the Patriarchal.

In 1826, Uncle John Roach and his son, John J. Roach, entered into active work in the Grand Lodge of the United States. They had conducted a large book business in London, and were members and Past Grands of the Order there. They connected with their book business a printing establishment, and all the printing for the Order was done by them at that time. In April, 1825, the constitution of the Grand Lodge was amended so as to read: "That a State Grand Charter, together with the Golden Rule and Royal Purple, or fifth degrees, be charged at $20," and the Patriarchal degree having been received from England since the adoption of the constitution, it was resolved "that $2.50 be charged for the same." It will be remembered that the Covenant and Remembrance degrees were not numerically considered with the White, Blue and Scarlet degrees, but were styled "intermediate." They were introduced into England by Grand Sire Wildey, in 1826. They were written by Entwisle, and adopted by the Order in 1820, and by special grants given to Lodges.

From what I have said, it will be seen that the subsequently reorganized encampment degrees were introduced into this country in irregular order. They were mere side or collateral degrees until 1828, when they became adopted as an independent system of the Order. In 1827, Grand Sire Wildey was appointed to revise those degrees. The ritual was principally arranged by John Roach and his son, and it was printed by them in 1828, under the title of "Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lectures, Charges and regulations of the Degrees for the Encampment of Patriarchs, in the United States." Accompanying these degrees were opening and closing ceremonies.

Following the Lodge system as a model, an initiation was composed and placed to precede the degrees, and, in order to give rank to color, the purple was placed as the highest degree, and the other three in the order as we now have them. Before this system was organized the degrees were conferred in regular order.

Henry E. Jackson, who brought over the degrees of the Lodge in 1819, and conferred them on Wildey and others, told me in 1842 that the ritual of the Golden Rule was almost entirely composed in this country. John J. Roach, whom I knew well as far back as 1837, informed me that he got up that degree, and his father arranged the opening and closing ceremonies, some of which are in use at the present time, having passed, untouched, through all the subsequent revisions.

With the above "revised and enlarged" ritual of the Patriarchal branch of the Order, an Encampment of Patriarchs was instituted in Baltimore on the 14th of June, 1827, when were installed John Boyd, Grand Patriarch; Thos. Wildey, High Priest; Tho. Scotchburn, Senior Warden; Richard Marley, Scribe, and J. Roach, Junior Warden.

This new departure, was sometimes called the "Encampment Lodge" and its by-laws styled it "Encampment No. 1" and it was so called until the 24th of August, 1832, when it assumed the title of "Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F." It was subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

At the May session in 1828, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of the United States, that it "most strenuously recommends the establishment of patriarchal encampments throughout the different States, as they will prove of considerable use and benefit to the Independent Order."

In the manner above described the patriarchal branch of the Order was brought into the organic system.

Knights of Pythias.

A number of the Knights residing in the District of Columbia are forming a mounted division, to be clad in the full armor of the Knighthood, as recognized by the Order.

The retiring Grand Chancellor of Minnesota in his report to the Grand Lodge, expresses himself as follows upon the subject of the endowment rank, and funeral and sick benefits: "In my opinion we are making too much of the insurance feature of our Order, and especially of the sick and funeral benefits. These of themselves, without doubt, have drawn thousands upon thousands to our ranks, while the inestimable principles taught in our ritual have elicited the candid thoughts of as many hundreds. Sordid motives are transient; they do not move men to heroic deeds, but devotion to heroic principles has led many to endure calmly the greatest torments of the body and mind possible for human fiends to inflict. The Order of Knights of Pythias is a young, healthy, vigorous society. It has had a wonderful growth since its foundation some 18 years ago, and now it ranks as one of the three most powerful secret organizations on this continent. This is well, and I refer to it with feelings of pride; but I fear that all societies whose principal feature is pecuniary aid or relief, though very popular now, may sometime come to grief. Brethren, I ask you to consider these things in the light of wisdom and experience, and perhaps you will deem it wise to take some steps towards the reduction of the current expenses of subordinate Lodges to a minimum, and so far as you are permitted to do so by the Constitution and Laws of the Supreme Lodge to abolish all benefits, and, on the broad foundation of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, inculcate an ardent love for our sacred principles and make our beloved society a great instrument of good in the world, by making men wiser, better, and consequently happier. We have opportunity, by the instrumentality of our organization, with its ritual and other teachings, to be of service to our fellows; and if we neglect to avail ourselves of that opportunity, or if we make the Order an instrument of gain in any way, it is more our own loss really and to our own harm, than it is the loss and to the harm of those whom we sought to benefit. As we sow, so shall we surely reap."

Knights of Honor.

Anchor Lodge, No. 2,366, is progressing lively. On May 6th, 17 new applications were received, and on May 20th, 22 candidates took the three degrees.

The Virginia State Medical Examiner has decided, and the decision is endorsed by the Grand Lodge, that after a member has been received into the Order, "the benefit must be paid, no matter what the cause of death." This decision grew out of an attempt to nullify benefits in cases of deaths superinduced by intemperance. Examiner Harrison pertinently says, "If the investigating committee have discharged their duty faithfully, we will have less drunkenness in our Order."

The following appointments for Deputy Grand and Deputy District Grand Dictators have been made by Chas. E. Travers, Grand Dictator, for the ensuing year: District No. 1.—D. G. White, of No. 1756: Lyy, 1716; Eureka, 1756; Yerba Buena, 1788. No. 2.—A. Ryhiner, of 1718: Germania, 1718. No. 3.—R. G. Sawyer, of 1731: Friendship, 1731; Tancred, 1927; Fidelity, 2108. No. 4.—J. A. Magagnos, of 1755: Charter Oak, 1755; Saxon, 1848; Mission, 2106. No. 5.—P. Trommlitz, of 1841: Norman, 1841; San Francisco, 1922; Eagle, 2204. No. 6.—C. C. Gilmore, of 2163: Union, 1895; Oriental, 2163; America, 2229. No. 7.—E. Magner, of 1930: Yosemite, 1930; Keystone, 2107; Confidence, 2282. No. 8.—M. F. Cummings, of 1990: Occidental, 1990; Far West, 2324; Anchor, 2366. A. A. Egleston, of 1788, Deputy at Large.

The editor of the K. of H. *Reporter* recently paid a visit to the Supreme Reporter, and he tells, as follows, what he saw: The Supreme Reporter watches every department of the work connected with his office with a jealous eye, and we were surprised to see what order he is bringing out of the chaos which was thrust upon him by the Supreme Lodge at its last session by the enactment of General Law XXII. The work of his office, by the provisions of this law, is more than doubled, and beside is beset with many difficulties and perplexities.

We found employed in the office eight men besides the Supreme Reporter himself. The work under Law XXII alone is divided into three departments, as follows: Examining and perfecting the petitions and medical examiners' blanks; making the register of members of subordinate Lodges; issuing benefit certificates to members. The petitions and medical examiners' blanks are carefully looked over in the first department, and if correct are passed to the second department, where the registering clerks make a record of each member, as provided by the law. These registers, when complete, are passed to the third department, where the benefit certificate clerks issue the benefit certificates to the members.

The labor of examining one by one the petitions and medical examiners' blanks of the one hundred thousand members of our Order is by no means light, and beside it is beset with any number of perplexities, hindrances and difficulties. In the first place, many Reporters of subordinate Lodges pay no heed whatever to the requirements of General Law XXII, and send in their blanks in a very imperfect state. In some instances the beneficiaries are not named. In others the numbers on the roll-book are omitted, or the blanks at the top of the petitions not filled out. In some the date when the third degree was conferred is not recorded. In many cases no medical examinations have been made at all. In some instances Reporters have written to the Supreme Reporter that, "we have seen no petitions—we have never had any in our Lodge; but we can give you the number and names of our members, if that will answer your purpose. "In several instances, the Supreme Reporter says, to his inquiry of subordinate Lodge Reporters as to why the medical blanks of some of their members were not filled out, he has received the reply that those whose blanks were not filled out were charter members, and were subject to no medical examination, because the deputy who organized the Lodge told them that for charter members no medical examination was required. Thus the incomplete manner in which these blanks are sent in requires them to be returned once, twice and even three times before the information to make a perfect register is obtained. Therefore, the work of obtaining correct records is an almost interminable one. Since the 1st of last October the Supreme Reporter has had three men employed examining and returning these blanks to procure the required information, and yet the rolls of many Lodges are incomplete.

The labor of making the registers, even after the blanks are complete, is also beset with many annoyances. The signatures of members, in very many cases, are entirely illegible, and when the clerks turn to the blanks filled out by the subordinate Lodge Reporter they are often perplexed to find it spelled two different ways by him. General carelessness seems to characterize many Reporters. They send in blanks rolled together in a most unbusiness like manner, and so crumpled up that great trouble is experienced in again putting them in proper shape for filing.

The work of re-issuing the benefit certificates is one of much larger proportions than at first would appear to the casual observer. A most expert penman can only fill out about 200 per day of 10 hours. Then the labor of checking to avoid clerical errors, putting up in packages, addressing and sending out by express, requires time. Then, in addition, a notice and circular of instructions must be sent by mail to each Lodge to which benefit certificates are sent.

This work of reissuing the benefit certificates by the Supreme Lodge is a great one, and attended with no small expense to the Order; but it needs only a few hours' observation in the office of the Supreme Reporter to convince the most skeptical that it was most imperatively demanded. As will be seen from our observations above, men were coming into the Order without any medical examination whatever, while others were admitted when a proper medical examination would have excluded them. A general looseness to an alarming extent prevailed in many localities, and eventually must have brought disaster upon the Order. It was a timely step when the Supreme Lodge adopted Law XXII, and compelled strict examinations and a full record of each applicant, thereby correcting an evil which, sooner or later, would have swallowed us up.

The calling in of petitions and medical blanks have discovered a vast number of errors. In many instances members are rated much too low, and there are many instances where members have been compelled to advance as much as $20 each to make their accounts with the W. & O. B. Fund correct. The Supreme Reporter informed us that the amounts thus covered into the Supreme treasury will amount to at least $3,500.

Our attention was called to what seems to be unmitigated abuses. Reporters of subordinate Lodges send in packages by mail, paying only part postage. Sometimes this short postage amounts to 30 or 40 cents. This, during the year, amounts to a large sum, and is an injustice

to the Lodges who act honestly and pay their postage in full, as they thus not only pay their own but must then bear a portion of the short postage account. Many other abuses of a like character exist, which want of space will not permit us to mention.

Many amusing incidents are brought out in the correspondence with the office, as well as in the filling out of the blanks. To the demand of the Supreme Reporter for the number of each member on the roll-book of a certain Lodge, the reply came: "All the members are No. 1, except one, and he is No. 13." One man said his occupation was "a meat-shop;" another, "a railroad;" another, "a blacksmith shop;" another, "a hack-line." Some insist on attaching their wills to the petition, and one man starts off with: "In the name of God, amen;" then follows his bequest. Some want their benefit paid to "my lawful children." One says: "My benefit to be paid to my wife as long as she remains my widow; if she marries, then to my children."

Any one visiting the office of the Supreme Reporter and observing the amount of books, papers and documents of the greatest possible importance to the Order, which are unprotected from loss by fire, cannot but wonder why the Supreme Lodge has not ere this taken steps to provide fire-proof vaults for the safe-keeping of these books and papers. There are thousands of pounds of papers and books, which, if destroyed, would be an irreparable loss. This is a matter not lightly to be considered. There are the petitions and medical examinations of all the members, the registers, and no end of other valuable papers, which are only piled away on shelves, and would be devoured in a moment if they should ever come in contact with fire. Can our Order afford to allow them to remain so?

We would suggest that representatives and members of the Supreme Lodge, who can, should, on their way to the place of the next meeting, go via Wooster and stop at the Supreme Reporter's office, if only from one train to the next. They can thus see the office, how it is run, and learn its needs. They should look into this matter of providing for the preservation of its papers and records against fire.

American Legion of Honor.

THREE new Councils in process of formation—one in this city, one in San Rafael and one in Sunol.

THE progress of the Order is reported as quite satisfactory. There is a constant accession to the membership, and new Lodges are being rapidly formed in various portions of the State.

THE Supreme Commander, Darius Wilson, has issued a circular, forbidding Councils to issue communications, except those required by law, without first submitting them to him for his approval.

A CERTAIN Council in this city refused to receive the members of three recently instituted Councils, but upon further consideration reconsidered their action and admitted the brothers into full fellowship.

DEPUTIES C. S. Haley and L. O. Rodgers are doing good work in this city. D. S. Van Slyke, in the southern, and A. Noble and J. F. Pinkham, in the northern portion of the State, are organizing Councils.

GOLDEN WEST COUNCIL was instituted April 22d with 31 charter members; Golden Star, April 25th, with 74, and Excelsior April 30th with 32. They are all located in this city. Drs. Haley and Rodgers were the instituting officers.

PROTECTION COUNCIL was instituted in this city, May 24th, by Dr. Haley, D. S. C., with 27 charter members. About a dozen applications have since been received. The following officers were installed: Abraham Blackman, Com.; E. B. Eaton, V. C.; J. J. Coffee, O.; Lawrence Phillip, Chap.; A. Nathan. G.; Isaac L. Lang, Sec.; Barnard Levi, Col.; Levi Rephele, Treas.; Chas. Hess, W.; Sol. Jacobs, S.; A. E. Regensberger, Med. Ex.

A COUNCIL was instituted by D. S. Van Slyke, in San Luis Obispo, May 9th, with 27 charter members, and the following officers installed: G. B. Staniford, C.; P. A. Forrester, V. C.; C. J. Russell, P. C.; C. H. Woods, Sec'y; A. R. Booth, T.; J. J. Simmler, Collector; Isaac Goldtree, Chaplain; Chas. Haase, W.; J. K. Tuley, Orator; J. A. Goodrich, G.; L. Heyd, Sen.; L. Constine, Nathan King and J. J. Sheifferley, Trustees; Dr. J. H. Seaton, Examiner. The Council will meet once a week in Odd Fellows' Hall.

A NEW Council was instituted at Mendocino City, May 16th, by A. Noble, with 15 charter members, and installed the following officers: S. J. Challant, C.; W. A. Colburn, V. C.; G. C. Smith, Sec'y; E. W. Potter, Col.; G. Suetzer, Treas.; M. E. Moshier, P. C.; J. S. Gray, Chaplain; J. B. Hahdahn, W.; R. G. Coombs, O.; P. Hanson, G.; L. F. Burdet, S.; M. E. Moshier, Med. Ex.; S. Coombs, R. G. Coombs, W. A. Colburn, Trustees.

ONE of the largest Councils in the State was that organized at Shasta, by J. F. Pinkham, May 8th. It starts with 72 charter members. The following officers were installed: Samuel Isaacs, C.; Mrs. Julia Bell, V. C.; Geo. H. Opperman, Sec.; C. H. Darling, Col.; E. Lewin, Treas.; Dr. John M. Briceland, Med. Ex.; Hon. Aaron Bell, P. C.; Jas. E. Isaacks, Orator; Mrs. N. G. Darling, Chap.; W. A. Scott, G.; Kirk Spalding, W.; Chas. Behrens, Sen.

Order of Chosen Friends.

THE future sessions of the Grand Council will be held on the 3d Tuesday in April of each year.

THE last few weeks have been busy ones with this Order. The chief attraction was the visit of Rev. Thomas G. Beharrell, Supreme Councillor, who came to this State for the purpose of instituting a Grand Council. This was done May 17th, when the following officers were elected: C. L. Wiggin, P. G. C., America Council, No. 7, S. F. Chas. W. Bryant, G. C., Columbia Council, No. 11, S. F. Jas. M. Baird, G. A. C., Pacific Council, No. 8, S. F. T. M. Cook, G. V. C., Fidelity Council, No. 17, Redwood City. S. Danielewicz, G. R., Phœnix Council, No. 18, S. F. J. W. Shaeffer, G. T., Bohemian Council, No. 23, S. F. Mrs. Louisa A. Balch, G. Prelate, Samaritan Council, No. 13, S. F. Geo. L. Morgan, G. Marshal, Protection Council, No. 21, Oakland. D. E. Hamblin, G. Warden, Pioneer Council, No. 1, Yuba City. Robt. Hodgkinson, G. Guard, Vallejo Council, No. 22, Vallejo. I. A. Winship, G. Sentry, Meridian Council, No. 12, Meridian. Representative to the Supreme Council for the long term, Wm. Patterson, of Golden Shore Council, No. 5, S. F. Alternate, J. A. Calhoun, of Home Council, No. 14, S. F. Representative for short term, S. Danielewicz, of Phœnix Council, No. 18, S. F. Alternate, Mrs. Louisa A. Balch, of Samaritan Council, No. 13, S. F. Trustees—Philip A. Roach, Pacific, No. 8; Wm. Whidden, Alameda, No. 27; H. Froomberg, Crystal, No. 4.

The bonds of the Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer were fixed at $3,000 each and those of the Trustees at $1,000 each.

The following are the committees as appointed by the Grand Councillor:

On Credentials—S. H. Ross, E. Robinett, F. J. Hatton, J. L. Lang, H. M. Balch.

State of the Order—J. Perrault, E. J. Squires, J. D. Martin, Geo. B. Ferguson, C. P. Low.

Laws and Supervision—L. O. Plaisance, Wm. Whidden, W. F. Bellars, B. F. Josselyn, T. F. Hatton.

Finance—L. J. Henry, Oscar T. Shuck, D. Seisbrettal, Robt. Hodgkinson.

Appeals and Greivances—L. F. Dunand, Philip A. Roach, M. S. Meyer, J. A. Calhoun, D. E. Hamblin.

Miscellaneous Matters—L. Getz, H. Froomberg, I. A. Winship, H. Reibenstein, Otis Clark.

Mileage and Per Diem—F. J. Hatton, H. Bannett, D. Lasky, W. R. Watson.

PHŒNIX COUNCIL gave a reception to the Supreme Councillor, Rev. Thomas G. Beharrell, on Monday evening, May 16th. The hall was beautifully decorated by the ladies of the Council with flowers and evergreens. A large number of the members of the Order were present. A feature of the meeting was the initiation of 62 candidates which was well conducted by the officers. After the initiation the honored visitor spoke for upwards of an hour, explaining the origin, objects and status of the Order. Then came a brief literary entertainment, which was followed by an adjournment to the banquet-hall, there to enjoy the good things spread. Chief Councillor Sternberg presided and announced the following toasts: "The Supreme Council," by Thos. G. Beharrell, Supreme Councillor. "Phœnix Council, No. 18," by J. W. Kinsley, Vice Councillor. "The Prospective Grand Council," by Chas. W. Bryant, Past Chief Councillor. "Our Guests," by James M. Baird, Past Chief Councillor. "Fraternity, Aid and Protection," by Bro. I. N. Choynski. "Our Sisters," by Martin S. Meyer, Past Chief Councillor. Dancing then engaged the attention of a number, and at three o'clock was brought to a close a very successful reception. The following are the names of the committee who labored so industriously for the enjoyment of those present: Sisters Boukofsky, Pfeifer, Danielewicz, and Bros. Sternberg, Levy, McNeil and Steadman.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

THERE are 14 Camps in California.

THIS Order has a membership of about 90,000 distributed through 13 States.

The Order has a benefit system, by which $1,500 is paid to the heirs of deceased members.

The Order is divided into three degrees, as follows: 1. Subordinate Camp, or Red degree. 2. Council, or White degree. 3. Commandery, or Blue degree. When once a member of the Order, it is optitional with the brethren whether they advance in the degrees or not.

The officers of this State are as follows, all residing in this city: P. J. Merwin, State Commander; C. L. Weller, State President; A. K. Hollis, State Secretary. Dr. E. L. Willard, Assistant State Secretary.

THE following is taken from the *Catholic Telegraph*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. It has reference to the title of this Order:

That sounds like a very harmless title for even a secret society, but the sequel will show that danger lurks beneath it. We have for some time past made quite a specialty of secret societies, and the study into the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" has been highly instructive and interesting reading to us. The Patriotic Sons are not one whit behind their worthy brethren of the O. A. U. in their determined and bitter hostility to the one true and holy church of God. The Order is a branch of the old Knownothingism, supposed to be extinct. It is alleged to be founded on "pure American principles," and for the propagation of free education. "The Order has for its objects the inculcation of pure American principles, the opposition of foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, the cultivation of fraternal love, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the propagation of free education."

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

No person shall be entitled to membership in the order except he be of good moral character, sixteen years of age, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the creator and preserver of the universe, born on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, in favor of free education, opposed to any union of church and state, and to the interference of any foreign power, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of this government.

Catholics will readily see and understand what is meant by "foreign interference" when we quote the following from the report issued by the head of the order at Cincinnati, dated September 1, 1880:

"It seems that everything is not as lovely as it might be in Catholic circles here. Some time ago Bishop Elder, in a letter to his different pastors, took strong grounds against Sunday picnics, and also against the various military organizatioms connected with the church; but not long after the various companies of Catholic Knights held a national convention here, winding up in a Sunday parade and picnic. The result is now a lively little warfare being carried on between the Archbishop and the would-be defenders of the 'true faith.' And now Americanism has proved stronger than Catholicism, and quite a number threaten to leave the church—a state of things evidently satisfactory to the Patriotic Sons of America, as is proved by the next report, expressing great sorrow that the anticipation of a general apostacy has not been fulfilled:

"In our last we spoke of the row in Catholic circles between the Archbishop and the Knights, but ignorance, hypocricy (*sic.*) and superstition have proven stronger than Americanism, and the valiant (?) Knights having taken back all the naughty things they said, and repented of the deeds done in the flesh, are once more back again within the folds of the 'holy mother church.' Can a man be a good American and humiliate himself in this manner before a foreign prince? We think not."

It is evident that the Patriotic Sons of America are imbued with the most virulent animus against the Catholic Church. It will be interesting to our readers to learn that the National President of the Order is Mr. John S. Reeder, of Hamilton, Ohio, and that the National Chaplain is the Rev. George M. Maxwell, of Wyoming, same county.

The following is the State Camp of Ohio: State Prest., H. B. Hendly, 262 West Fifth street, Cincinnati; State M. F. and C., ——— Farrel, Zanesville; State Secretary, Geo. M. Morris, 224 West Second street, Cincinnati; State Commander, J. A. Ginner, 228 Hopkins street, Cincinnati.

There are more than 261 Lodges, most of them in Pennsylvania, but several are scattered through California, Maine, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York and our own State. There are several Lodges in Cincinnati, but we have at present only tidings of the following: No. 7—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings in Murdock Hall, 195 West Fifth street, Cincinnati; Geo. W. Malley President; E. W. Hendley, R. S., 262 West Fifth street, and nine other camps.

This Order is possessed of an official organ, now in the fifteenth year of its publication. Its circulation is confined to initiated members, and it cannot be purchased at any news stand or of any book agent. This delectable sheet is known as the *Camp News*. The editor, who resides at Philadelphia, evidently thinks his readers cannot have two much of a good thing, as is evident from his note, viz.: [The following excellent lines were written for our August issue, and now published by request.—ED.] On a beautiful and highly Christian poem, of which the following is the first stanza:

THE JESUIT.

BY ELIZA A. PITTSINGER

In Rome a tyrant, and in Spain a thing
That wears a mask, and bears a poisonous sting;
In India a strangler, in France a knave,
In Ireland a bigot and a slave.
In our Republic a designing tool
And traitor, warring with the Public School;
And whether in Greece, in Hindostan, or Spain,
His record bears the progeny of Cain.

The other five stanzas are, if anything, more abominable than the first.

After this little exposition of the tenets of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, we hope the Patriotic Sons of the Catholic Church, in America will watch the localities infested by the said Order in the interest of their Church, their children and their homes. Altar and fireside are both threatened.

Order of the American Union.

FROM the prospectus of this new Order, organized by some of the leading men of this city, we take the following:

The "Order of the American Union" is a fraternal, benevolent society, united by the pledge of honor, modeled somewhat after the Federal Government, having its capital at San Francisco, California, the place of its birth, and controlled by a National Assembly, composed of representatives from the various States.

Its main purpose is to provide for the families of deceased members.

This it does by the maintenance of a benefit fund—made up by assessments levied upon all the members, who are divided into three classes: The first class securing to their dependents $1,000; the second class, $3,000; the third class, $5,000.

Members pay the following rates when assessments are called for, one payment being made in advance upon initiation, which sum remains the amount of each assessment levied upon him thereafter:

RATES FOR BENEFIT FUND

Between Ages of	1st Class—$1,000.	2d Class—$3,000.	3d Class—$5,000.
21 to 25	$ .30	$ .90	$1.50
25 to 30	.40	1.20	2.00
30 to 35	.50	1.50	2.50
35 to 40	.60	1.80	3.00
40 to 45	.70	2.10	3.50
45 to 48	.75	2 25	3.75
48 to 50	.85	2 55	4.25
50 to 52	.95	2.85	4.75
52 to 54	1.05	3.15	5.25
54 to 55	1.10	3.30	5.50
55 to 56	1.15	3.45	5.75
56 to 57	1.25	3.75	6.25
57 to 58	1.35	4.00	6 70
58 to 59	1.45	4.30	7.20
59 to 60	1.55	4.65	7.75
60 to 61	1.75	5.25	8.75
61 to 62	2.00	6.00	10.00

This Order does not permit any National, State or Local Assembly to pay sick benefits out of either its benefit or general fund, and the benefit fund is under the sole control of the National Assembly.

It does not permit any Local Assembly to be organized in either of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida or Texas, without the consent is first obtained of a majority of all the Local Assemblies of the United States.

Candidates must pass a rigid medical examination.

They are qualified to become Assembymen in the Order, if they are sound in body and mind, of good moral character and prudent habits, are citizens of the United States of America, and believe in God.

There are no degrees in this Order, but new members are introduced and obligated with brief ceremonies.

No Assembly can be organized with less than 50 members, nor, in cities of 10,000 or more, with less than 100 members.

Assemblies are not permitted to charge over $5 admission fee, including the medical examination; nor to charge more than 25 cents per month dues; nor to pay any salaries or compensation to officers, except that they may remit the dues of the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper. The National Assembly remits all assessments against such officers, provided they joined the Union under 50 years of age.

Assemblies may meet semi-monthly or monthly.

Citizens of the United States, who so prefer, may become Yeomen of the Order of the American Union, without joining any Local Assembly, by passing the prescribed medical examination, and taking the written obligation before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and transmitting the same to the Secretary of the N. A. at San Francisco. Such citizens must be recommended by three Assemblymen in good standing. They must pay all assessments and $2 per annum dues directly to the N. A. at San Francisco, and must keep two assessments paid in advance, so that there will always be at least one assessment to their credit. Such citizens are not permitted to participate in Assembly meetings, and are not eligible to office in the Order.

Suspension of an Assembly by the N. A. does not work a forfeiture of individual rights.

STANDARD SOAP CO.—The Standard Soap Company, as one of our local manufactories, may be justly termed one of the leading industries of the Pacific coast, and in variety and quality not excelled by any manufactory in the United States. Almost every variety of soap that is used in manufacturing, bleaching, medicated, family toilet and fancy brands, may be obtained at the wholesale house, 204 Sacramento street. The Standard Soap Palace, 637 Market, under the Palace Hotel, is one of the attractions and marvels in this city, as it is a Palace of Soap of the choicest varieties and sweetest odor. Their manufactory, situated at Berkeley, on the bay, close to the Overland R. R. line, gives them advantages that enables them to successfully compete with the Eastern brands. The genial manager, Bro. J. J. Aplegate, with his coadjutors, are deserving of the highest praise for bringing this purifying art to such perfection and excellency. We recommend the Standard soap for family use or the toilet.

THE wholesale house of Taber, Harker & Co., 108 and 110 California street, dealers in groceries, is favorably known as one of the best and most reliable houses in this city. Bro. Wm. Adams is always on hand to fill all orders in this line.

BRO. HODGE'S cloak and suit rooms, No. 10 Fifth street, is the place for the ladies to get a ready-made suit, or to order in the latest style and at lowest rates.

THE sewing machine agency, No. 141 Fourth street, is filling a want in this city. All kinds of sewing machines are bought and sold.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, San Jose.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R Wœlffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. James McCann.	San Francisco. 915 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Cook.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Southier.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Braizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Leszinsky.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Bekka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. Wm. E. Cody.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Lemmo.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Wehe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Devereux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewitt.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket.	Oakland, S W Cor. B'dy & 8th.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Daggett.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday Alvin Fay.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siepkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Wilhams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S. B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. H. Bahrs.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. G. L White.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday A. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	1st Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McKar.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

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DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'r.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
C. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
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Safety on Railways.

There is a certain ratio between the number of passengers carried and the number of accidents to life and limb, on every railroad. But it is found by experience that the danger in traveling does not increase with the number of passengers or frequency of trains, so much as on the amount of freight. The relative safety of most of the chief English lines is well known. For instance, the Lancashire and Yorkshire company pay as compensation for damages £1,200 for every million passengers carried. Others a decreasing amount, until the Metropolitan is reached, and this pays only about £6 for every million passengers carried; yet on the latter the trains are more frequent and greater in number.

This English experience points to a reform there as here. That goods traffic and passenger traffic should be kept separate and distinct; and that freight traffic should be as far as possible carried on at night, when the mail trains are fairly out of the way. This is the conclusion of the *Engineering Times*, which has paid considerable attention to the question.

Each year, however, we find that our railway business increases, yet the number of deaths by accident does not seem to increase in proportion, showing that the increase is not in a constant ratio. It is astonishing how few accidents there are on our crowded roads, where it is considered that the safeguards are as much fewer than in Europe. The crossings are not guarded here and the trains do not slow up. The local road doing the largest business in this vicinity is that running through Oakland and Alameda. There are some millions of passengers carried each year, yet very few persons are hurt when the amount of traffic is considered. There is no freight traffic on this part of the road, and, if the Eng ish experience applies here, that may be a reason. However, it is a fact that notwithstanding the constantly running trains from 5 A. M. to 12 midnight through the streets of two populous cities the accidents each year number much fewer than one would be disposed to estimate.

Artesian Water in Oakland.

The operation of boring an artesian well is a very simple one, requiring no very complicated apparatus or expensive machinery. Yet skill is required in handling the rods and tubes, the drills and augers, and in using the proper appliances at the proper time. Sinking a shaft is an easy thing to do, but it takes a miner to do it well. So with the artesian well, any one can do it, but the man with experience can do it best.

In previous numbers of the *Press* we have given the *modus operandi* of artesian well-boring, with illustrations of the various devices used. And we have also given engravings showing the location of the wells in San Francisco, and diagrams showing the position of the water-bearing strata, from the Sierra across the Sacramento valley, under the bay, and in this city. In the present case, therefore, we shall confine our remarks to the question of artesian wells in our sister city of Oakland, where there are many.

Oakland being a large city as to area, its population being spread over a very wide tract, and all the homes having more or less ground around them, requiring more or less water, the question of water supply has been a serious one. It is pretty well conceded that the city should supply itself with water. It is the opinion of 99 citizens out of 100 that if the city had provided its own water and gas, economically, at an early day, the population would now be from 50,000 to 60,000 instead of 38,000. More cheap homes would have been built, and more manufacturing enterprises established. The citizens now want cheap water, cheap gas, cheap fuel and good wagon roads, the narrow gauge railroad tunneled through to Contra Costa county to bring in cheap produce, when Oakland will rapidly expand. The narrow gauge railroad will be a good promoter in this direction.

Now, Oaklanders cannot have all these advantages at once, but they will soon have the new railroad and they now have cheap artesian water. This is a fixed fact. The artesian water of Oakland is generally of superior quality. On the block in which the writer lives is an artesian well 84 ft. deep, and the water rises from the bottom stratum of this to within two or three feet of the surface. This water is pure, clear and sparkling, and is, moreover, very cold and palatable. This is the case with all the artesian water. There is no smell of frog-pond about it. In the filters in Oakland houses there are now bodies of loathsome worms, leeches, bugs, etc., horrible to the sight, to say nothing of the taste.

People who have modest homes and medium-sized families are generally required to pay as much, or more, in Oakland for water than for either the items of bread or of milk. In fact, nearly all of the citizens of that town feel as if they were robbed every time they have to pay this extraordinary monthly water rent.

In one way, however, the Oakland people can get ahead of the water company, and that is by getting artesian water, a less costly operation generally than in San Francisco. To learn the capacity and cost and location of a number of these wells, we interviewed Mr. W. G. Spence of 604 14th street, who during the past few years has bored the following wells, and who gives us particulars from memory. We give the approximate capacity, but in a number of instances it is doubtless understated.

No. 1 is a well of 12-inch bore, corner of Kirkham and 5th street. It has a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour, is 180 ft. deep and was made on a contract for which the railroad paid $1000.

No. 2 is on the northwest corner of Kirkham and 5th street. It has a 10-inch bore, is 185 ft. deep and furnishes 6000 gallons per hour. It cost $600.

No. 3 is a 12-inch bore, corner Pine and Taylor, 130 ft. deep; furnishes 8,000 gallons per hour; cost $550.

No. 4 is a 7-inch bore, and is on the corner of Wood and Taylor Sts. It gives 2,000 gallons per hour; is 128 ft. deep; cost $200.

No. 5 is on the corner of 11th and West 5th; is a 7-inch bore, 260 ft. deep; cost $650, and yields 3,000 gallons an hour.

No. 6 is on the corner of Castro and 10th. It is a 7-inch bore, 330 ft. deep; cost $700, and gives 3,500 gallons an hour.

No. 7, on the corner of 7th and West, is a 7-inch bore, 400 ft. deep, costing $800; yields 3,000 gallons an hour.

No. 8 is a 12-inch bore, corner of Adeline and 5th street, 185 ft. deep, yielding 10,000 gallons an hour, and costing $800.

No. 9 is on 2d, near Clay. It is 12 inches in diameter, 285 ft. deep, yields 10,000 gallons an hour, and cost $900.

No. 10, on First St., near Jefferson, is a 12-inch bore, 240 ft. deep; capacity, 10,000 gallons per hour; cost $800

No. 11 is on the corner of 20th and Market. It is a 7-inch bore, 160 ft. deep; capacity 7,000 gallons, cost $370.

No. 12 is on Telegraph Avenue and Durant St., is 11-inch bore, 70 ft. deep; yields 3,000 gallons, and cost $265.

No. 13 is on 10th and Clay Sts.; is a 7-inch well, 90 ft. deep; yields 2,500 gallons an hour, and cost $120.

These statements of the different wells of varied depths at several parts of the city will show the yield and cost. This list embraces the largest wells in Oakland proper, but only about a twentieth of the number. In many socalled surface wells, generally four or six inches in diameter, good water is obtained in from 40 to 60 ft. Some of these have a capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons per hour. The water usually rises to within 7 to 14 ft. of the surface. The water is usually cold, but in some deep wells is moderately warm.

In Oakland they usually, in digging wells, find a sand stratum from 40 to 50 ft., then clay stratum from 20 to 100 ft., then the water is usually struck on gravel or coarse sand. Sometimes a cement or concrete of gravel and clay is found—a blue deposit, somewhat moist, like the dark mud of the bay, compressed to the consistency of cheese, and underneath this, a stratum of clam or oyster shell debris; under this shell debris, there is always a seam of water, and then always clay.

The water stratum seems to exist on undulating strata of sand or gravel, at the highest points seeming to exist in sand, at the lowest in gravel. It is seldom that any considerable obstructions are met with in boring, although redwood logs have been encountered in several instances at the depth of about 84 ft.

We recommend the city council of Oakland to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the best and most feasible plan for the city government to supply the citizens with water for domestic use, and for protection from fires. Had Oakland provided and furnished both water and gas for its citizens for a trifle over cost during the first five years, its population would now be 60,000. It would be more of an inducement to new settlers than many imagine who have not thought of the subject. The subject of good water in our cities is of more than local importance, as people all over the State look to the centers of population as points most suitable for the education of their children. Of course they prefer, other things being equal, to find a place where water, the great necessary of life, is abundant and pure. We shall be pleased from time to time to receive further information from Mr. Spence, and other practical well-borers, concerning the progress of well-boring in Oakland, and in other parts of the State, as we propose to give continued attention to this all-important-subject.—*Scientific Press.*

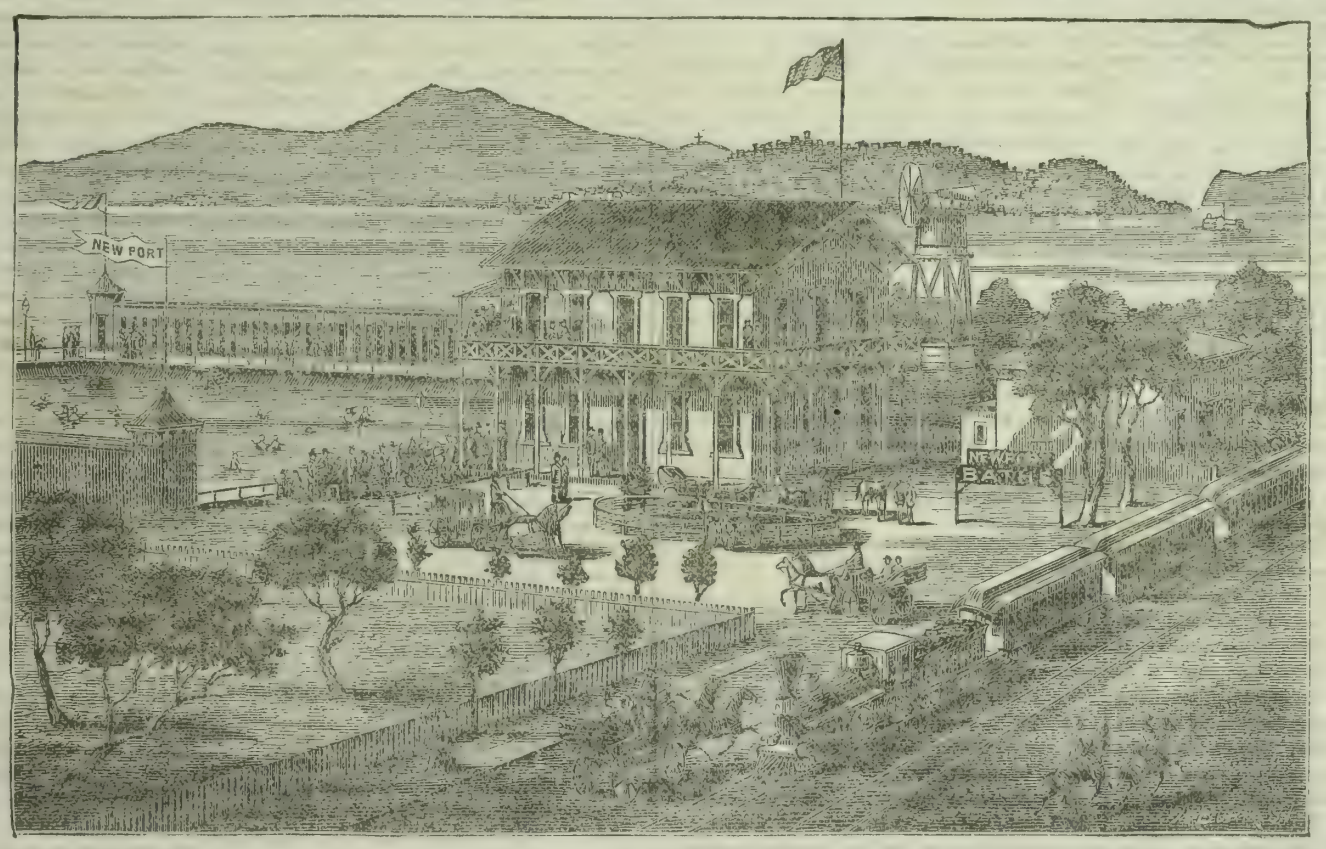
To Prevent Corrosion in Steel Pens.—According to the *Moniteur des Produits Chimiques*, this can be done by placing them for half an hour in a solution of sulphate of copper, and then letting them dry slowly. Of course the process simply gives the steel a thin coating of copper, which is not likely to be affected by any of the inks in ordinary use.

The Newport Baths.

The engraving on this page gives an excellent illustration of one of the most popular bathing establishments on the coast. The mild air on the Alameda side of the bay renders this most exhilerating and healthy enjoyment a pure delight. When to this is added new bathing suits, cleanliness and every appliance that can make one enjoy the pleasure of a dip in the waters of the bay, it is no wonder that the Newport baths have attained such a wide popularity.

Alameda, with its beautiful climate, secluded nooks, pleasant walks and drives, has become a favorite place of resort for San Franciscans. The sea bathing on the beach has attracted thousands of people to the town. On Saturdays and Sundays particularly the bluffs above the beach are lined with people. The warmth of the water at Alameda and the absence of wind and cold fog make it the only available sea bathing place near the metropolis. The Newport baths have a large enclosure where the water is kept and warmed by the heat of the sun, while at the same time it is changed twice a day by the incoming tide. By this means there is always plenty of water for swimming and no inconvenience is occasioned by low tide.

Our best people go to these baths and express themselves with pleasure both as to the management and accommodations. This year they have been entirely renovated, new buildings added, which are covered on one side with glass.



NEWPORT SWIMMING BATHS, ALAMEDA.

Road Materials.—"Whinstone is the most durable of all materials, and wherever it is well and judiciously applied the roads are comparatively good and cheap. A road made of small broken stone to the depth of 10 inches will be smooth and durable. Ordinary-sized wheels touch the road for about an inch of their circumference, and every piece of stone put into the road which exceeds an inch in any of its dimensions is mischievous. The stones should be broken so that none shall exceed six ounces in weight. Every road is to be made of broken stone, without mixture of earth, clay, chalk, or any other material that will imbibe water and be affected with frost. Nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of binding; broken stone will combine, by its own angles, into a smooth, solid surface that cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury."—*J. L. M'Adam, on Roads.*

Lead shot is now manufactured in low towers, provided with an ascending stream of air, drawn up by a fan, worked by water power, by which means the same cooling effect is produced as by letting the melted lead fall from a great altitude.

In the East Indies fish are suspended in fresh water, which is artificially converted into ice, and thus packed in ice blocks, three feet square and nine inches thick, they may be carried a long distance into the interior without injury.

The gravestone in a Woonsocket cemetery bears, besides the ordinary inscription, the words, "This stone is not paid for," cut in by the irate maker.

Lumber and Wages.

About all the lumber mills on the coast streams from this port up to Mendocino City have had to raise the wages of laborers, on account of the scarcity of men. Two years ago they paid from $30 to $40. Last year they paid $35 to $45. This year they pay $40 to $50. These men are also boarded. This rate of wages is for hands in the woods, choppers, "jackscrews," chain tenders, sawyers and swampers. The common roustabouts, such as the swampers and sawyers, get the $40, and the choppers, "jackscrews" and chain tenders, $45 and $50. The common mill hands have also been raised to $35 and board.

Of course the more skilled get larger wages. Foremen in mills get about $100, according to their experience, etc. Engineers get $75; the head sawyer about $70; ox teamsters about $70. They formerly paid 2½ cts. apiece for sawing ties, 2½ cts. for hewing them, 2½ cts. for splitting, and 2½ cts. for swamping and felling, making about 10 cts. Now they pay 6½ cts. for the sawing and splitting, and 3½ cts. for the hewing. Then there is the swamping and felling. At Caspar they now offer 25 cts. apiece for ties at the landing. Last year they could only get 22 and 23 cts.

The reason of the increase of wages is the scarcity of men. There is a class of men who stay on the coast right along and who do the kind of work referred to. During the past two or three years, while times have been dull, the lumber trade has been dull and many of the mills have either shut down or run on short time. Many of the men have sought other employment or gone away, and the desirable labor is therefore scarce now that the lumber business is reviving and the mills are starting up. The demand for lumber is now increasing and the mills are starting up again.

Beginning at Rockport, south of Mendocino, the mill is running and cutting about 30,000 ft. a day. The Ten Mile River mill is also running and cutting about 30,000 ft. a day. The Noyo mill, we believe, is not running. The Caspar mill, which can cut about 60,000 ft., is cutting about 40,000 ft. a day. The Mendocino mill at Big River, which has a capacity of 60,000 ft. a day, is cutting about 40,000 ft. At Little river, the mill is, we believe, closed down. The Albion is sawing about 30,000 ft. a day. There are two mills at Salmon creek, one of them now being built by L. E. White. The other is sawing about 30,000 ft. a day. At Navarro river they are doing about the same. The mill at Greenwood creek, Cuffey's Cove, run by A. D. Moore, is sawing between 30,000 and 35,000 ft. a day. The Gualala mill is cutting from 40,000 to 50,000 ft. now. The Duncan mill, which ships by railroad, is, we understand, cutting about 35,000 ft.

The six mills at Humboldt bay, one at Trinidad and two at Crescent City, are not we understand affected by the advance in wages. The demand for lumber is now greater than for some three years. The available acreage of Humboldt county redwood lands is figured at 510,000 acres. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands along the coast yet, which are untouched. Now that business is picking up again, a revival of the lumbering interests of the coast has occurred.

A Cheap Varnish.—The preparation called Olmstead's varnish, made by melting equal parts of resin and lard together, so as to make a soft plastic mass, easily spread on metallic surfaces without lumps, is unsurpassed for preventing rust and oxidation. It is best when applied to warm metal surfaces, when this is practicable. It is very cheap, and should be used frequently, at least every three months, where injury from rust is derived. It is most excellent to apply to Russia iron surfaces.

A cable-laying ship possibly represents the highest development of marine engineering, for a hitch in the machinery may mean the failure of the expedition. An instance of the perfection which has been reached has been furnished by the cable-ship, *Kangaroo*, which ran recently from New Zealand to St. Vincent without once stopping the engines. The distance of 9,500 miles, supposing about 16 miles to be run every hour, represents continuous work for 25 days—a fairly sufficient testimonial to the excellence of the machinery.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - June 1, 1881.

Please Excuse Us.

We are sometimes importuned by good brothers to make retort in kind to certain disparaging statements made to the hurt of the A. O. U. W. by some so-called fraternal papers ostensibly devoted to the interests of some other organization. We have no stomach for this sort of business. The A. O. U. W. is a great Order. Its altars are set up all over our great and glorious country. It has an honorable record. It is the parent of all the two score or more of its kind. It can afford to be dignified, magnanimous and charitable, and to deal kindly with its offspring even though they depart from the faith in which they were reared. Time proves all things. The birth and growth and prosperity of the A. O. U. W. is a marvel. Step by step it has advanced toward perfection in plan and detail of structure till now it is without a blot or blemish—a grand and glorious success. It may learn from its offspring—no doubt will—but it cannot afford to quarrel with them. The A. O. U. W. believes in a republican form of government. Its offspring without an exception have espoused the cause of despotism. We believe in this we are right and they are wrong. We believe republican government to be a type of the highest state of civilization, whether in nation or fraternal society. Barbarism is its antipodes. Despotism occupies the middle ground. We prefer to stand at the forefront in the line of human progress. True, it is the post of greatest danger and of greatest difficulty, but it is the post of highest honor. It is better to make an effort and suffer defeat than to do nothing at all or sneak away from danger. But we remember it has been said that the most difficult undertakings are often the most successful. It has been so with the A. O. U. W. up to the present time. Our record is a record of difficulties but it is a record of triumphs, and our name is the synonym of all that is good and grand and glorious. No, good brothers; we cannot afford to go down to the mire and throw mud at the children, even if they do behave badly.

Owing to the pressure of business engagements, Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W., has resigned his position as President of the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association. This resignation does not affect his trust in the association, as he states that it has his fullest confidence, and that his many engagements would not allow him to devote that attention to its affairs which it demands.

Graded Assessments.

We presume the subject of graded assessments will, as usual, come up again before the Supreme Lodge, and that body will be asked to change our system for some other conceived to be more just. We trust the Supreme Lodge will do no such thing. Let well enough alone. When experience shall have proven the plan of "level" assessments unjust, it will be time enough to cast about for a better one, but so far, experience indicates that our system is more just than any other. If our young men cost the Order as much as the older ones, they should pay as much. Covering a period of five and a half years, the average death rate in this jurisdiction is 1 in 115. Of those who joined at 21, the rate is 1 in 122; of those who joined at 49, the rate is 1 in 105. In the first-class the rate is but a trifle below the average, while in the other it is but a trifle above—not enough in either case to prove anything, except that on the score of justice, there is nothing to complain of on either side—not enough, at any rate, to warrant a departure from the tried and beaten path.

We are well aware that our facts do not agree with the commonly accepted theory in this matter, but we long ago learned better than to quarrel with facts. Given a thousand theories against one fact and the fact wins every time. The truth is, all our conclusions as to death-hazard according to age when applied to assurance have been based on false premises. We have taken, say, 1,000 lives of persons in general, and compiled a table of average duration of life from age to age. Then we have applied this to ascertain how much each should pay for assurance accordingly, on the presumption that he who insures his life will remain in the association till he dies. First, we blundered in basing our table on mankind in general, instead of lives selected with reference to perfect normal health. Second, we made a more serious blunder in presuming that all who insured their lives would remain with us till they died, when the facts are, that not more than one in five do so remain. Here are two unrecognized factors that have knocked our theories into smithereens. Statistics have shown us that the average expectancy of life of the assured at the time of coming into the society is about 35 years, and the average expectancy of our liability to each of the assured is about seven years—a little less in both cases, and statistics, so far as we have them, also show that for this period of about seven years, the hazard on the life of a man of 21 is almost exactly the same as on that of a man of 49—*both having passed a like examination as to physical health and morals* on coming in.

It is greatly to be regretted that other Grand Recorders have not made the same character of statistics that our's has done, so that we should have the identical facts we are seeking, instead of other facts which at best will serve only as a basis of a theory. It is only to find how many members have been admitted of each age, from 21 to 49, and then how many of these same persons have died *in the order*. We would then have the death-rate in 29 classes, and could compare them just the same as if they were so many distinct societies that received members, of only each particular age. Now, until this shall be done, and until statistics so made shall give a different showing than that which has been already made, any change in our assessment plan would be a change for the worse. Again, we say most emphatically, let well enough alone.

Chico Lodge has presented one of its charter members, Dr. G. W. Davis, who is about to depart for the East, a handsome gold badge. It is well designed, very unique, and is intended for a watch-chain charm. On one side is inscribed "C. H. P," under which is an opened Bible, while upon the other is this inscription: "Presented to Dr. G. W. Davis, P. M. W., by Chico Lodge, No. 58, A. O. U. W., May, 1881." The presentation speech was made by J. F. Watkins, to which Dr. Davis responded in an appropriate speech. The presentation was altogether unexpected by Dr. Davis, and the scene was the most touching that has taken place in the history of the Lodge.

The Pacific States Watchman gives to its readers another of its 24-page numbers, with the current issue. The subscribers of this well-conducted journal get much more than they were promised, which is not usually the case.—*Call.*

To be or Not to Be.

The Degree of Honor is not a success. It was promulgated by the Supreme Lodge at its first session in 1873, and to-day there are not more than 100 Lodges of the Degree in existence—indeed there may not be a dozen so far as we know, for official reports of Grand Lodges give us no light on the subject. The Supreme Lodge projected the Degree into the Order, and then left it to take care of itself. True the ritual and secret work have been twice revised, after a sort, an installation service adopted but never promulgated, a form of charter ditto, but never issued. We have the bare Degree, such as it is, but no general laws for its government. It's like a child whose parents have driven it from house and home and left it to shirk for itself. Action in behalf of the poor outcast has been urged upon the Supreme Lodge at every session since its institution, but to no purpose. We believe the Supreme Lodge has made a mistake in this regard. It has left undone the things it ought to have done, for it either should have made something of the Degree more than it now is, or abolished it altogether. We believe the Degree can be made of vast benefit to the Order, but to do this it must have laws of general application governing it, and then in connection therewith should be a beneficiary department substantially the same as that for subordinate Lodges, only the amount payable on the death of a member might be, say, one thousand dollars, instead of two thousand, and membership should be of two classes—beneficial and non-beneficial. The Supreme Lodge is the proper body to regulate all this business, so as to secure uniformity in the work and laws of the Degree. We understand our representatives will bear with them to the Supreme Lodge a carefully prepared scheme for perfecting the Degree of Honor, at least so far as laws and regulations for its government are concerned, and trust that it will receive that attention which the importance of the subject demands. Should this scheme or something similar be adopted, Degree Lodges would spring up with a rapidity without parallel in the history of fraternal organizations. We believe it safe to assert that in California at least fifty Degree Lodges would be organized in a year, with an aggregate membership of not less than 3,000. Let us add this element of strength to the A. O. U. W., and not drive our members and their families elsewhere to find what they ought to find in their old home.

The Relief Law in Practice.

At the present time of writing nearly all of our Lodges have responded to the relief call, and the balance will no doubt send in their remittances before the Watchman reaches its readers. The payment has been cheerfully made, and with but few exceptions from the general funds of the respective Lodges.

We have heard but one complaint in regard to the law, and that is that a fund of $1 for each M. W. should be created to remain idle, with little probability of any call upon it oftener than once a year. This being a special fund that cannot be used for any purpose only for that contemplated by the law, it is argued, and with great force, we must admit, that much difficulty and complication of accounts will result in keeping it intact, and of such exact amount as to fill the requirements of the law at all times. The almost unanimous desire is that this requirement of the law be repealed, and Lodges allowed to meet such calls as may be necessary for relief by appropriations from their general funds, or by assessments, as are now provided, for creating the fund. If the feeling in other jurisdictions is the same as here, no doubt the Supreme Lodge will amend the law accordingly, and that is all the changes that would perhaps be desirable at the present time. Nevertheless, we adhere strongly to the opinion that time will show one other change to be not only desirable but necessary, and that is, to abrogate the provision for returning the whole or any part of relief contributions to the jurisdictions whence they came. But let us wait and see how the law will work in this regard as now constituted. We have learned that experience is worth a thousand times more than any theory, however seductive in appearance. We dote on facts—real, hard, established facts. There is no logic, nor argument, nor eloquence like the logic or argument or eloquence of facts, and for them we can afford to wait, and then, whatever change, if any, may be necessary or desirable, we can make understandingly.

California Representatives to the Supreme Lodge.

The brethren of Detroit, Michigan, are making arrangements to give the representatives to the Supreme Lodge a good reception. The California delegation is P. G. Masters, M. T. Brewer, Wm. H. Jordan and Clay W. Taylor. M. W. Fish is Foreman of the Supreme Lodge. Bro. Brewer is widely known in this State as a fruit commission merchant, his house being one of the leading in Sacramento. It has been among the first to ship fruit overland, and to it the people of the East are greatly due the pleasure of testing California fruit. His connection with the A. O. U. W. dates from almost the beginning. He attended the last Supreme Lodge session held at Boston, and those representatives who will again be present at Detroit will no doubt be glad to see him. Bro. Jordan is one of the leading business men of Oakland, the sister city of San Francisco. He has been prominently connected with its material progress. In fact, he has grown up with the town, and several of its important industrial establishments are connected with his name. He was the first active Grand Master in this State. When the Order was new and doubts as to its permanency existed, it was his earnest and enthusiastic action that greatly facilitated its future and present popularity and success. So well did he fill his position that he was elected for two terms. Our last representative is Clay W. Taylor. Bro. Taylor is one of the most popular men in northern California. He has for several years held the position of District Attorney for Shasta county. So well is he liked in his district that he has been elected to the office of District Attorney of the popular votes by the members of both political parties. He is Deputy Grand Master of the F. and A. M. Clear headed, strong of heart and earnest of purpose, he will prove a most valuable member of the Supreme Lodge. When his clarion voice rings out the truths of the Order, the representations will bear witness to his worth. This will be his first appearance in the Supreme body. M. W. Fish is Foreman of the Supreme Lodge, and will necessarily be in attendance. It will be his third appearance in that body. His present position bears evidence of the manner in which he is held by his brother Supreme officers. He is one of the officers of the medical department of the California State University, a member of the City Council of Oakland, which town boasts of 40,000 inhabitants. As a physician he ranks with the best, as a Workman he has always proved honest and true, and as a man he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community. We bespeak for these officers a kind reception, and can assure our brethren Eastward that they will find them true and loyal Workmen. The last session was attended by the above representatives with the exception of Clay W. Taylor. Michigan Grand Lodge has appropriated $500 toward paying the expenses. It is expected that the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Detroit will deliver addresses. The city is described by those who have been there as being one of the loveliest in the country, the people hospitable and generous, and the coming session will no doubt be one of the most interesting and pleasant in the history of the Order. The time of year at which it will be held is more agreeable than heretofore, June being a less stormier month than March.

Bro. Sam Black, of Red Bluff, paid Yerba Buena a fraternal visit on May 27th. He reports a membership of 60 and moving along in a prosperous condition. Our genial Brother, under head "good of the Order," made a short complimentary speech, followed by Bro. J. M. Davies, P. M. W., who made a grand speech, that was listened to with wrapt attention. In the course of his remarks he paid a high compliment to the Pacific States Watchman, saying he recognized it as the best fraternal paper now published; also, that Brethren would do well to stand by this great Workman organization, that guaranteed security and perpetuity, rather than run after those new, untried fraternal societies, that promise so much, and that at some time will end in a bubble.

Harmony, No. 9, has the honor of making the first payment under the Relief Law to the Grand Recorder in this jurisdiction. On May 21st the M. W. degree was given to 7.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

THE revised edition of the Constitution is out and ready for delivery.

THE increase in membership in this jurisdiction over and above all losses, for the month of April was 290.

Parties desiring unbound sheets of the Constitution to bind with By-Laws, can be accommodated by applying to A. L. Bancroft & Co. The charge will be four cents a book.

IT is sufficient for the law that transfers of memberships into or out of a Lodge be reported monthly on the monthly report blank, but a better way is to report such events when they occur, and then repeat on the monthly report. Frequently transfers are made and not reported either by the Lodge the member joins or that he left, and so our books are out of joint of course.

Grand Recorder's Statement for April.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for April the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 186, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co	$ 54.00
187, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	291.66
188, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr	25.00
189, Contingent, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	34.00
189, Contingent, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	1.35
189, Contingent, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	4.60
189, Contingent, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	3.10
190, Supplies, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	55.60
190, Expense, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son	20.00
191, Expense, Wm. C. Flint	8.00
192, Expense, David Farquharson	50.00
194, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co	300.00
198, Expense, Geo. Spaulding & Co	3.25
199, Expense, Taylor & Nevin	7.50
202, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	93.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$ 951.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Apr. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,593.00	
Received during Apr., Benef. Fund	13,012.00	
Total		$14,605.00
Paid Anna Vogt, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 193	2,000.00	
Paid Margaret Becker, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 195	2,000.00	
Paid Rosalia Wagner, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 196	2,000.00	
Paid Sarah L. Parsons, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 197	2,000.00	
Paid A. A. Dickie, (Guardian), Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 200	2,000.00	
Paid Maugene E. Stevens, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 201	2,000.00	
Paid Catherine McElroy, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 203	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, May 1, 1881		605.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$13,012.00
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Apr. 1, 1881.	1,593.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	784.05
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Apr. 1, 1881.	418.11
Total	$15,807.16
Paid out of Benef. Fund	14,000.00
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	951.06
Total disbursements	$14,951.06
Balance on hand May 1, 1881	$ 856.10
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	13,012.00
Bal. on hand Apr. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	1,593.00
Total Benef. Fund	$14,605.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund	14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund May 1, 1881	$ 605.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	784.05
Bal. on hand Apr. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	418.11
Total Gen'l Fund	$1,202.16
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	951.06
Bal. Gen'l Fund May 1, 1881	$251.10

PRESENTATION.—The anniversary committee of Valley, No. 30, having a surplus of $47, purchased an ivory gold-mounted gavel and presented the same to Valley Lodge. Inscribed on the gavel was the following: "Presented to Valley Lodge, No. 30, A. O. U. W., by the Anniversary Committee of 1881." Connected therewith was a black marble stand resting on a highly ornamented mat. Bro. Lyon, P. M. W., in a highly interesting and humorous manner made the presentation speech. Bro. Case, M. W., received the souvenir, and in his felicitous manner responded. A short recess was had to inspect the beautiful gavel that in coming years shall mold the destinies of this large Lodge of Workmen. A motion was made and carried that Valley, No. 30, visit Oak Leaf, 35, on May 31st.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. A. J. Brown, Recorder of Chico Lodge, No. 58, in Harmony No. 9, on the 21st inst. Our genial brother from Chico reports 116 members, and in a very prosperous condition. At every meeting they work in some of the degrees.

Formation of the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

The meeting for the organization of a Grand Lodge for the State of Nevada, was held May 18th. The representatives met at Reno, the meeting being held in the Lodge-hall of Reno Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. All the Lodges were represented with the exception of Hope, No. 11, of Austin. The following is a list of the Lodges and representatives who were present:

Alpha, No. 1.—E. N. Robinson, C. L. Broy.
Gold Hill, No. 2.—S. W. Chubbuck, A. C. Cowan, D. Thorburn.
Storey, No. 3.—J. K. Brown, J. V. McCurdy, H. W. Zartman.
Ormsby, No. 4.—J. C. Calhoun, F. M. Sterling, T. S. M. Smart.
Nevada, No. 5.—A. Dawson, W. D. Wagar, Jas. T. Davis.
River, No. 6.—J. L. Campbell, J. D. Gignoux, J. R. Shaw.
Security, No. 7.—W. Sutherland, P. J. Dunn.
Lucille, No. 8—P. R. Savage, H. W. Bonham, C. B. Brierly.
St. James, No. 9—Thos. C. Hanson, A. P. Woodward, R. W. Wood.
Victory, No. 10—F. W. Dunn.

Deputy Supreme Master Workman Kinsley presided and appointed the following committees and also the following temporary officers:

On Grand Lodge Constitution—Bros. Chubbuck, Sterling, Dunn, Wagar and Shaw.
On Supreme Lodge Constitution—Bros. McCurdy, Wood, Cowan, Savage and Broy.
On General Laws—Bros. Zartman, Dawson, Smart, Woodward and Sutherland.
On Finance Committee—Bros. Thornburn, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell and Dunn.
On Credentials—Bros. Robinson, Gignoux and Bonham.
Officers—F. M. Stirling; P. M. W.; Chas. Lykins, For.; I. C. C. Whitmore, Rdr.; S. Ogg, W.

The Committee on Credentials made their report and found the above named brothers entitled to sit in Grand session as representatives. The Grand Lodge then began its deliberations.

Committees report on General Laws, and also report of Committee on Constitutions of Subordinates and laws of general application read and adopted. The session adjourned to 7:30 P. M., to meet at that hour at the Masonic hall. A vote of thanks was tendered to Reno Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. for the use of their hall.

At the evening session, held at Masonic Hall, J. W. Kinsley, D. S. M. W., presiding, the only business presented was the reading of a report on Constitution for subordinates, and the adoption of the same. Adjourned, to meet in the same place on Thursday, May 19th.

On the second day the meeting re-assembled at Masonic Hall, Bro. Kinsley presiding, and Bro. Chubbuck acting as temporary Recorder. The Grand Lodge degree was then conferred upon the above representatives.

The next business presented was that of election of officers, and the following named were elected:

E. N. Robinson, Grand Past Master Workman, of Alpha, No. 1.
J. V. McCurdy, Grand Master Workman, of Storey, No. 3.
A. C. Cowan, Grand Foreman, of Gold Hill, No. 2.
F. W. Dunn, Grand Overseer, of Victory, No. 10.
P. J. Dunne, Grand Guide, of Security, No. 7.
H. W. Bonham, Grand Watchman, of Lucille, No. 8.
D. Thorburn, Grand Recorder, of Gold Hill, No. 2.
W. D. Wagar, Grand Receiver, of Nevada, No. 5.

Grand Trustees: C. L. Broy, of Alpha, No. 1, three years; J. E. Gignoux, of River, No. 6, two years; A. Dawson, of Nevada, No. 5, one year.

At 11 A. M. recess was declared, preparatory for installation.

A recess was taken for fifteen minutes, after which the Grand Officers were installed.

The following were elected Supreme Representatives: E. N. Robinson, J. K. Brown and R. W. Woods.

The Lodge convened at two o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to discuss the amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution, after which the constitution was adopted as a whole.

A resolution that the next meeting of the Grand Lodge be held in Winnemucca, commencing on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1882, was adopted.

The amendments to the constitutions of subordinate Lodges were, after various amendments, adopted as a whole.

The report of the Committee on Finance was adopted as read.

A resolution fixing bonds of Grand officers was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Supreme Representatives to endeavor to have Utah and Idaho added to the jurisdiction of Nevada was passed.

A resolution that the Grand Lodge be incorporated was adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Masonic Lodge, through Chas. Knust, for the use of their hall.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Chair:

Finance—Shaw, Conn, Brierly.
Laws and Supervision—Chubbuck, Williams, Williamson.
Appeals and Grievance—Brown, Sutherland, Fletcher.
Amendments—Dawson, Wood, Calhoun, Savage, Zartman.

The following were appointed District Deputies:

Eureka—C. L. Broy.
Lander—Dunn.
Humboldt—Woodford.
Washoe—J. T. Davis.

All business being transacted, the Grand Lodge adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS received from different Lodges in this State is to the effect that the visits of Grand Master Barnes have put new life and energy into the subordinates. Those who are conversant with the large amount of labor he is performing, express surprise that he is able to meet all demands. As the head of the Order in this State, he can be likened to the general of a victorious army. But there the simile ends. For while one is leading his men on to bloody warfare, the other is marshaling his hosts under the banner of fraternity, for the purpose of insuring to the wives and little ones of the departed a protection from the stings of poverty. It is truly a grand cause, and calls for grand efforts. Our worthy Grand Master is imbued with the principles of the Order, and proposes to give his best efforts during his term for the propagation of the principles o the A. O. U. W. Pæans of praise and silent prayers of thankfulness will ascend from the hearts of many when they consider that without his cheering words they would have been left to the mercies of the world. It must be his recompense, and when his term is finished it will be with the proud satisfaction of duties well and worthily performed.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF HERCULES LODGE, No. 53, San Francisco.

WHEREAS, In the course of events, this Lodge finds the chair of its P. M. W. vacant, not by the natural and usual causes, but by the sudden and startling call of a brother to pass beyond the sphere of this life, leaving behind those who loved, mourn and sorrow. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of P. M. W. Bro. Thomas Wilburn Cunningham this Lodge has lost one of its most active and fraternal members, society a good citizen, the parents a worthy son, and the family a kind and considerate husband and father.

Resolved, That in remembrance of our departed brother, the charter of this Lodge and the vacant chair be draped in mourning for the remainder of his term.

Resolved, That this Lodge extends to the aged parents, the weeding wife and the fatherless children, in this the hour of their great sorrow, its fullest sympathy; and bid them look with hope and confidence to a happy reunion across the river, where all is peace, and quiet must forever reign, assured that their loss is his gain.

Fraternally submitted in C. H. & P.,
L. M. MANZER,
P. E. HILTON,
JAS. W. BLAKE. } Com.

In Memoriam.

On Friday, May 6th, at her home in this city, Mrs. Lou. C., wife of Dr. Walter Lindley, P. M. W. of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55, breathed her last, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. L.'s spotless life and warm-hearted nature had endeared her to a large circle of friends and her loss is deeply deplored in this community. She took an active interest in the social and literary work of No. 55 from its organization, and her bright, genial presence made her a general favorite at all our entertainments. One of these at Turnverein Hall, last November, being the last public entertainment she attended.

Over the home which her life so blest,
The dark'ning shadow of death is cast;
She is gone from earth to a blissful rest,
All the trials and cares of life are past.

We shall hope to meet on the golden shore
When the "boatman pale" for us shall come,
And the voyage of life is haply o'er,
She will welcome us to that peaceful home.

R. D. W.

THE Relief Committee are in need of funds. The heavy drafts made on them by brethren from all parts of the Pacific Coast and the Eastern States, who are in distress or out of employment, has depleted the Relief fund. As there will be a small profit on each ticket sold for the picnic, it is to be hoped that Workmen will buy as many tickets as their circumstances will permit.

THE new Workmen Diploma, a notice of which appeared in our last issue, is meeting with much favor. The publisher, Bro. C. H. M. Curry, is receiving orders far beyond his expectation. It is pronounced one of the finest works of art that has yet been issued in this State.

A. J. PEDLAR writes us that the recent visit of Grand Master Barnes to Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, Fresno, has done much to encourage the membership and that they expect much good to come in consequence. The Lodge is thrifty and steadily progressing.

Supreme Lodge Regulations.

OFFICE SUPREME RECORDER, A. O. U. W.
Meadville, Pa., May 12, 1881.

To the Officers, Committees and Representatives, Supreme Lodge, Session 1881.—BRETHREN: You are hereby officially notified that the *ninth* annual session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., will convene in the city of Detroit, State of Michigan, on the 7th day of June, 1881.

The session will be held in A. O. U. W. hall, Walker block, corner of Fort and Griswold streets, and will be called to order at 10 A. M. on the above date.

Arrangements for hotel accommodations have been made at the Michigan Exchange hotel, Jefferson avenue, at $2 per day.

The Committee of Laws and Supervision, and the Committee of Finance will meet at the above hotel on June 4, 1881.

By direction of the Supreme Master Workman I make the following request: It is desirable in the interest of economy, to make the sessions of the Supreme Lodge as short as possible, and at the same time carefully legislate upon all matters of importance that may be presented. Those who have attended previous meetings of the Supreme Lodge are well aware of the great amount of valuable time consumed in the presentation and reference of the various propositions submitted by the different Grand Lodges and their representatives. These propositions, prior to action by the Supreme Lodge, are required to be submitted to different committees for report, and as the great majority are propositions to amend, construe or enact laws, they are referrred to the Standing Committee on Laws and Supervisions. The duties of this committee are therefore made very arduous during the session, and, in many instances, matters submitted do not receive that consideration their importance demands, and many times the sessions are unnecessarily prolonged, waiting their report. This committee is required by law to meet three days prior to the session of the Supreme Ludge, to consider matters submitted to them.

In view of the foregoing, each representative to the Supreme Lodge is earnestly requested to comply with the following:

If you have any matters to submit to the Supreme Lodge for its action,

1st, By order of your Grand Lodge;
2d, As to the construction of any law or regulation;
3d, Propositions to alter or amend any law or regulation;
4th, Propositions to enact new laws or regulations;
5th, Questions for decision by the S. M. W.;
6th, Any appeal or grievance to be submitted.

You will please forward the same to the Supreme Recorder on or before the 30th day of May—*making two copies*—one to be presented to the Supreme Lodge, the other to be referred to the proper officer or committee.

Yours, in C. H. and P.,
M. W. SACKETT,
Supreme Recorder.

DEATH OF REV. E. B. TUTTLE.—The Rev. Edmund B. Tuttle, a brother of one of our California pioneers, Capt. Joseph Tuttle, a member of Spartan Lodge, No. 36, died in New York recently. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1815, and when a young man went to New York, where he was employed on several newspapers as a reporter—the *Herald* for a long time, he being a protege of James Gordon Bennett. Subsequently, having qualified himself, he was admitted to orders in the Episcopal Church. He came to Chicago several years before the war and engaged in missionary work among the Swedes, becoming, in a little while, Rector of St. Angarius' Church. In June, 1862, he was appointed hospital chaplain in the army and assigned to duty at Camp Douglass, where he remained until it was broken up in 1865. He was very kind to the prisoners, and those still living doubtless remember him very well, because he endeared himself to all by his Christain conduct. He established St. Mark's Church, was its Rector, but gave up the parish in order to return to the army, he being appointed Post Chaplain in 1867, and ordered on duty out West. He remained there some time, writing several books—Indian tales for children. A long leave of absence was granted him, and he went abroad and lived for quite a time on the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel. Returning to New York, he became associated with James Greene Wilson in writing a history of Illinois and the Northwest, and this was his employment when he died. Mr. Tuttle was an excellent writer and a Christian gentleman. He had many friends in Chicago.

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AMMONIA FOR PREVENTING PETROLEUM FIRES. M. Schlumberger has communicated a note to the *Societe Francaise d' Hygiene* on the "Automatic Extinction of Petroleum Fires." Many accidents are caused, he says, chiefly by the igniting of the substance through imprudence. The druggist, for instance, in going into the cellar where the oil is kept does not always take proper precaution, and the result is that a disastrous explosion often takes place. He proposes a method of extinction in this and similar cases which he recommends shall be made compulsory under police regulations. His plan is to place on each barrel of petroleum a large bottle of liquid ammonia, so that, at the least explosion or on contact with the flames, the glass will be broken and the vapor of the liberated ammonia will form an automatic mode of extinction. The author states that he speaks from practical experience, and that he has frequently been indebted to ammonia for safety while conducting distillations of a dangerous character. He suggests that the plan should be extended to mining operations, and that easily broken vessels filled with ammonia should be stored wherever there may be a risk of accident from fire-damp explosions. Carbonic oxide cannot burn in an ammoniacal atmosphere.

A CURIOUS INSTANCE of the deodorizing of illuminating gas was cited by Prof. Rensen in a recent lecture on "Coal Gas." In Dresden a quantity of gas escaped from a pipe outside of a dwelling and passed through the earth into the house, with its odor entirely gone. It was breathed unconsciously, and several deaths occurred in consequence.

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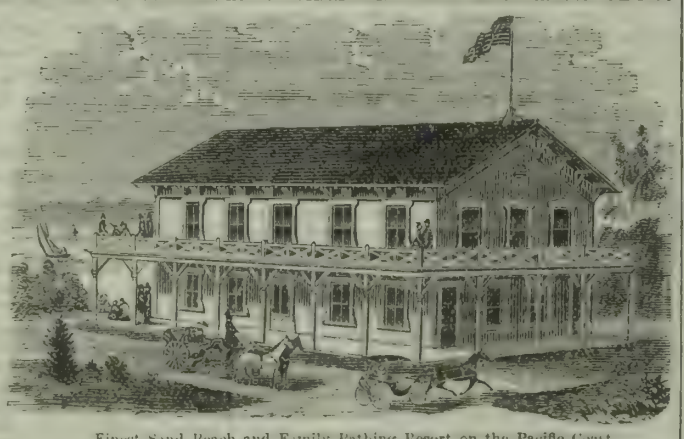
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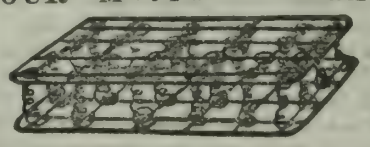


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The Bamboo.

Now that different varieties of the bamboo are growing well in California soil and interest in the plant is general, items of the great usefulness of the plant abroad are valuable. We have had many such before, but testimony from a well-known Californian who has just returned from Asiatic travel is pertinent. Hon. Irving M. Scott, of this city, has been delivering lectures before the Mechanics' Institute on his observations abroad, and in one of these lectures is the following concerning the bamboo: One of the features of Japan is the use they make of bamboo. I do not know of anything that would be more valuable to California, or any climate where it would grow, than this one article of bamboo. If I can recall the uses to which I saw it put I will give them to you. If you see a Japanese ship or a small boat—a schooner or a yacht, as we would call them—you will see that the masts are of bamboo; the yards are of bamboo; the sails are of bamboo; the ropes are of bamboo, and the poles with which she scuds along or comes up to the wharf are of bamboo. The captain's slippers are made of bamboo, and the carpet in the captain's room is made of bamboo. His drinking cup may be of bamboo, and many of the ornaments are large stalks of bamboo, carved. They use it for scaffolding to build their houses. They make their partitions in all their modern houses with a net-work of bamboo, on which they fix their plaster, in place of laths, as we do. They use it for clothing, for pipe stems. They pipe their hot and cold water in bamboo pipes; they make strings, toys and fans of bamboo, and bamboo makes the handsomest grove that we saw in our travels—slender and straight, and its foliage was as feathery as it is possible to conceive. Inside of the castle at Kioto, the finest grove said to exist in the world, we saw.

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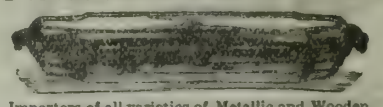
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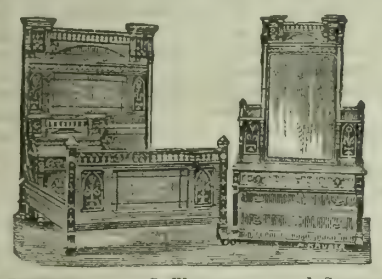
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Photosphonic Discoveries.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, April 21, Prof. A. Graham Bell read an important paper describing at great length the recent investigations made by Mr. Tainter and himself in the field so brilliantly opened by them a year ago. After referring to their earlier observations on the production of sound by radiant energy, Prof. Bell said that at his suggestion and during his absence in Europe, Mr. Tainter had pursued the investigation of the sonorousness of matter under the influence of radiant energy, employing a vast number of substances inclosed in test tubes in a simple empirical search for loud effects. He was thus led gradually to the discovery that cotton-wool, worsted, silk, and fibrous materials generally, produced much louder sounds than hard rigid bodies like crystals or diaphragms, such as had hitherto been used.

Mr. Tainter next collected silks and worsteds of different colors, and speedily found that the darkest shades produced the best effects. Black worsted especially gave an extremely loud sound. As white cotton wool had proved itself equal, if not superior, to any other white fibrous material before tried, he was anxious to obtain colored specimens for comparison. Not having any at hand, however, he tried the effect of darkening some cotton wool with lampblack. Such a marked re-enforcement resulted that he was induced to try lampblack alone. About a teaspoonful of lampblack was placed in a test tube and exposed to an intermittent beam of sunlight The sound produced was much louder than any heard before. Upon smoking a piece of plate glass and holding it in the intermittent beam, with the lampblack surface toward the sun, the sound produced was loud enough to be heard, with attention, in any part of the room. With the lampblack surface turned from the sun the sound was much feebler.

EARACHE—CHLOROFORM VAPOR.—Dr. Morgan states, in the *National Medical Review*, that he has often promptly relieved the distressing earache of children by filling the bowl of a common new clay pipe with cotton wool, upon which he dropped a few drops of chloroform, and inserted the stem carefully into the external canal, and adjusting his lips over the bowl, he blew through the pipe, forcing the chloroform vapor upon the membrana tympani.

THE OCEAN LEVEL.—M. H. Trautschild, of Moscow, lately sent in a paper to the Geological Society of France, maintaining that the level of the ocean was not invariable, in which he expressed the following conclusions: 1. The level of the sea has fallen, as parts of the earth's crust have risen from the bottom above its surface. 2. The surface of nearly all the continents has once been at the bottom of the sea, and has risen from the waters, partly in consequence of upheavals, partly in consequence of the retreat of the ocean. 3. When the continents have been formed, a part of the waters of the sea is carried away from them, and held on the land as lakes, rivers, eternal snows and as a constituent of organic matter—thus the quantity of water in the ocean has been constantly diminished, and its level has fallen. 4. As the earth cools, ice accumulates near the poles and on the mountains, water is soaked down more deeply into the crust of the earth, and mineral hydrates are formed everywhere. It follows that the level of the sea has been gradually falling ever since water has existed as a liquid upon the earth.

THE DISCOVERY OF URANUS.—One hundred years ago, the 13th of March, 1781, in the garden of a small house in Bath, England, an amateur astronomer was, by the means of a 20-ft. reflecting telescope, hard at work on his catalogue of stars in the constellation Gemini. His attention was attracted to one he had never seen before and not registered. Quickly applying a high magnifying power to the mysterious visitor from parts unknown, it presented a sensible disk, and proof was soon found that it changed its place among the fixed stars. The astronomer was Herschel; the unknown star was Uranus. Plain Mr. Herschel of Bath, the musician-astronomer, became famous, and honors clustered around him during his peaceful life, till in his 84th year he joined the majority.

A NOVEL METHOD OF RAPID LIGHTING.—At the Royal Palace in Berlin, 40,000 wax candles are instantaneously lighted by a single match. The wicks are previously connected by a thread spun from gun cotton, on lighting one end of which all the candles are lighted simultaneously, and thus the whole of the 700 apartments are lighted at once.

ON HIS FOURTH HUNDRED.—Mr. Edison took out his 301st patent on the 12th of March.

Provisions.

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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Ashler, 165.

This young and enterprising Lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Alameda, on Tuesday evenings. The Lodge is now a little over one year old and has a membership of 60, representing largely the leading men of the town of Alameda. A prominent feature of this Lodge are its periodical literary entertainments, which have become one of the chief attractions of this thriving city. The meeting on Tuesday evening, May 24th, was one of more than ordinary interest. First, after usual business, was an arrangement to have a floral celebration, to be held on the 31st of May, combined with literary exercises. Second, a large delegation from Alameda, No. 5, including C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, who were received with honors. Under head Good of the Order, Bros. Wm. Sanderson, and C. H. Haile, G. Rec., made short speeches. A significant remark was made by Bro. Haile: Since I have been Grand Receiver I have paid over $250,000 under beneficiary certificates. The last one was paid nine days after notice to the Grand Recorder; promptness and certainty being distinguishing features of our Order. Bro. Turner, of Harmony, No. 9, was called and made some very interesting remarks, followed by J. A. Forbes, Overseer of Alameda, No. 5. The M. W. of Ashler, Bro. Wheaton, who is a very efficient officer, then made a few remarks welcoming the visiting brethren and announced that, following their custom, the brethren might consider themselves free from restraint. Bro. Wheaton, as Master of Ceremonies, with the assistance of two of the brethren of Ashler, proceeded to unroll and hold to view about 50 feet of canvass, on which was painted caricatures and local hits on the occupation of a number of the brethren, and ludicrous and prominent scenes in every day life. As each picture was brought out, Bro. Wheaton, in his inimitable and interesting manner, explained and commented thereon, much to the gratification and amusement of his audience. There seems to be a vein of good humor, cordiality and interest among the brethren, and pride in their Lodge, that stamps Ashler as one of the live and thrifty subordinates of Workmen.

Colusa, 66.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—One of the memorable events in the history of all Lodges occurred at Colusa on the 17th ult., being nothing less than a fraternal visit from G. M. W. Barnes. Preparations on a large scale had been made by the Lodge for a grand reception, and when the Lodge was called to order over 60 Workmen were present. Nos. 114, 115, 117 and 170 were well represented, besides other brothers from San Francisco. Bro. Barnes presided, and after exemplying the work of the J. W. degree, conferred the M. W. degree on one candidate. After the Lodge was closed, all present repaired to the Colusa Theater, where an assemblage of about 400 were in waiting. Bro. Barnes was introduced and delivered an address on the Order, setting forth its many good points in his usually forcible manner. After this, songs, recitations, etc., were rendered by some of our home talent, when Bro. Barnes was called out, and after asking his audience to forget for a while that the Grand Master was present, proceeded to amuse the audience in his inimitable way for a short time. Those wishing to dance were then invited to Spect's hall, and some 75 couples accepted the invitation and engaged in a social hop till 2 o'clock. Altogether the whole affair was a grand success, and will, as a brother from 170 remarked, prove a benefit to every Lodge in this district. Colusa Lodge expects to increase its membership one-third within the next three months, for the people of this community begin to realize the advantages of "this system of protection for those near and dear to them," and are asking admission at our gates.—Fraternally, in C. H. and P., A. M. P.

El Monte, 188.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—El Monte Lodge No. 188, gave its first banquet Saturday evening the 14th, inst. The committee on invitation were pretty liberal, and Bro. Dodson's hall was filled to overflowing, with an audience creditable to the village, who listened to the exercises of the evening with much eagerness. Bro. Geo. W. Dobyns, our Master Workman, presided, and introduced Bro. J. M. Dunsmoor, who, after delivering an address of welcome, reviewed the Order from its beginning to the present day, which was received with much enthusiasm. Bro. C. Soward closed the exercises with a few witty remarks, and invited the assemblage into the banquet-room, where the tables fairly groaned with goodies which the *Sister Workmen* (who are heart and soul in the work) had prepared. After supper all joined in "tripping the light fantastic" till 12 o'clock when the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and all returned to their firesides with the feeling that the A. O. U. W. would not break the Lord's day by feasting and dancing, even in El Monte. The result of our banquet is already seen, as several applications are now in, and more in the hands of the brothers to be presented at our next meetings. Yours, in C., H. & P., W. T. GERMAN, Recorder.

El Dorado, 118.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge was instituted July 29, 1879, with 21 members. We now number 50, and have taken in 11 members during the last month. All of them are among our best citizens, two being physicians, three lawyers and one Superior Judge—Gen. E. Williams. He has no superior as a lawyer or judge in the State. We have lost one member by drawing out and joining a Lodge in San Joaquin county, that being the only member we have lost from any cause. I believe that we are working up to average with Lodges in the interior. All of the officers try to do their duty and the members render them all the assistance possible. We expect a large increase this summer.—I remain yours in C. H. P., SENECA DAVIS, D. D. G. M. W.

Yolo, 22.

The *Yolo Mail* of May 14th says: Saturday was a splendid day for the Workmen. A cool breeze tempered the heat of a tropical sun, making the day balmy and pleasant, and a large gathering assembled at Coil's Grove, insuring the success of the affair financially, and causing the picnic to be one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. The picnic was the more enjoyable because no excursion trains were run, and the assemblage represented Woodland and Yolo county people almost entirely. The festivities of the day were inaugurated early in the morning by a grand street parade of the members of the Society, headed by the Ellis band. The procession formed at the Odd Fellows' Hall, under the commaad of Grand Marshal James Viers, of Woodland, and Deputy Marshal A. M. Ayers, of Cacheville, and the body paraded up and down Main street several times, making a very presentable appearance in their appropriate and beautiful regalia. About ten o'clock the company disbanded, the majority of the members taking private conveyances for the picnic grounds. At the grove a large crowd had collected early in the day and the scene was a very animated one. Dancing, and various games and sports were in progress, and pleasant groups of people were scattered over the grounds, engaged in merry chat and divers amusements. When the main body of the Workmen arrived, at noon, the usual anniversary exercises of the Lodge were had, Mr. J. K. Smith, President of the day, called the meeting to order, and introduced the orator, Grand Master Workman, Wm. H. Barnes. He spoke at some length, considering subjects of general interest to the organization. After prayer and singing, the meeting adjourned, and the dinner hour was announced. Dinner was served at the refreshment stands and by different groups of pleasure seekers throughout the grounds, and the vigorous exercises of the morning did much to insure the success of this part of the picnic. The afternoon passed very pleasantly, everybody seeming to have a good time. During the entire day the platform was filled with dancers, who raced with time until dusk had almost come. Towards evening the crowd commenced leaving for home, and for an hour or two the roads leading from the grove were thronged with teams of all descriptions. In one sentence, the picnic was a quiet, social occasion, and gave pleasure to all who attended.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Bernal, 19.

The meeting of Bernal, No. 19, on May 2nd, was quite entertaining. One application was received. After the usual routine of business, the Entertainment Committee, G. Powell, P. M. W., Chairman, callled on and introduced the following programme: Remarks, A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W.; reading, Bro. Houghton, P. M. W.; instrumental music, Bro. Frank Stewart, who often favors his brethren with his versatile musical genius. On other occasions he has played on six instruments at one time. On this evening he played on two, accompanied by song; reading by Bro. R. T. Delano and Bro. Sanchez, P. M. W. It was an enjoyable and well spent evening, in keeping with the reputation of this Lodge.

Burns, 68,

The monthly literary exercises of this Lodge are very attractive and profitable. The last one was carried on by the following, the Lodge room being well filled: Song, Bro. Desmond; Shakesperian reading, by Bro. T. Maher; solo, by special request, Bro. Geo. Brenner, of Valley No. 30; reading, Bro. N. S. Wirt. A local parody on the members of the Lodge by the Recorder, Bro. Pohlman, proved a good hit and afforded much amusement; reading, by Bro. Fusier; recitation, by the Foreman, Bro. Chas. Wilson; song, Bro. Thompson, closing with a solo by the Financier, Bro. Fairweather. At their last meeting a proposition was entertained to admit ladies and the young folks at their next social, as also to have them take part in the literary exercises. This Lodge is steadily increasing in membership, and their Lodge meetings are always pleasant and interesting.

The entertainment given by the brethren of Burns was one of the real enjoyable evenings of the last month. The business of the Lodge was hurriedly passed and the programme was opened by well-timed and appropriate remarks by Brother Doherty, M. W., followed by a piano solo by Miss Fairwether, (daughter of Brother Fairwether, Financier), an effort that was well applauded; duet, Messrs. Brahmer and Fairwether; recitation, and encore, H. N. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W.; recitation—tragic, Brother T. C. Maher, one of those masterly efforts that is seldom heard and was most enthusiastically recalled; solo and double encore, Brother Gus Pohlman, who in his inimitable and unique manner called down the house time and time again. Mr. Jester, in impersonations and ventriloquism, proved the attraction of the evening. Solo and encore, Miss Linda Hoag; comic recitation, Dr. Wilson, which created no little amusement; song, basso, Brother Bremner, well rendered and heartily applauded; trio, the Scotch drinking song, Messrs. Bremner and Bremner and Linklater, Mrs. Linklater presiding at the piano. A very artistic and pleasing performance that was well received and was a fitting close to one of the most interesting Lodge socials of the season.

Friendship, 179.

This young subordinate has had a series of misfortunes in various ways since her organization, business calling her Master Workman away from the city in each term. Her presiding officers have been very efficient and active, and her present Master Workman, Bro. G. L. White, is equal to any they have had heretofore. They are moving steadily along, having work on each evening. Their membership is now 61, and several applications. On Wednesday evening, May 11th, the M. W. degree was conferred on two. The same evening they elected Dr. Jas. G. Jewell medical examiner. The name they have—Friendship—is really significant of the cordiality and fraternity existing among the members. In this respect they are not excelled by any Lodge in this jurisdiction. It is always a pleasure for visitors to call on the brethren of Friendship.

Franklin, 44.

May 8th, Franklin, No. 44, passed a very pleasant evening. The M. W. degree was conferred on one, and a petition for one was read. Under head Good of the Order, Bro. B. F. Bean, an artistic violinist, amused his audience by harmonies and imitations of other musical instruments and animals, Bro. Chas. Hoffman accompanying on the organ in part of his exercises. Speeches were made by several brethren, and a real cordial and profitable meeting had. It seems to be a settled policy in all our city Lodges to utilize their local talent by having literary exercises at the close of their Lodge work. In these exercises Franklin, No. 44, need not be in the rear, as she has the local talent among her membership to give a first-class entertainment at short notice. From what we heard from individual members of this Lodge, we may expect a large accession to her membership in the near future.

Golden Gate, 8.

Golden Gate, No. 8, under the present administration is moving to the front with her old-time prosperity. At their meeting on the 19th inst. several applications were received and the J. W. degree conferred on seven candidates, in a manner that was very creditable. There was a large attendance, and a vein of cordiality and good feeling noticeable throughout the evening.

Hercules, 53.

Hercules gave an exceedingly interesting entertainment on Friday, May 20th. The programme was started by Bro. Manzer in an interesting opening speech, after which he introduced Miss Ruly Manzer, who gave a fine solo on the piano. Then came Master Meyer and sister on violin and piano, followed by Miss Normie Northey in song and piano solo. Bro. Carroll gave a solo on the guitar. The song by Mrs. A. C. Diggins was heartily applauded and encore demanded and given. A solo on the organ was given by Bro. Rhind, after which the entire Lodge joined in singing the ode. The entertainment was in keeping with the reputation of the Lodge, the performers all done well, and everything passed off pleasantly. The following was the entertainment committee: Bros. Manzer, Carroll Sr., and Dodge. No. 53 is one of our "outside" Lodges, but it ranks with the leading subordinates of the city in vim and activity.

Myrtle, 42.

On Saturday evening, May 7th, the brethren of Myrtle were paid a visit by Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W. The business of the Lodge was attended to, amongst which was the drawing of a draft on the General Fund, of 25 cents per capita, to pay the Supreme Lodge assessment fund. Under head "Good of the Order," Bro. Shaw made a few pertinent remarks that were well received, followed by Bro. Barry, P. M. W., in one of his humorous and felicitous speeches; reading, Bro. Shuck, P. M. W.; recitation, Bro. Morris, Financier; solo, Bro. Bogart, Organist. Bro. Thomas, of Unity, 27, was called upon and made a few well-timed remarks. Myrtle manages to have these literary exercises at each Lodge meeting, and they are always acceptable to members and visitors.

Magnolia, 41.

This Lodge will give an anniversary party, Thursday, July 14, 1881, at B'nai B'rith building. The following Committee of Arrangements have been appointed: Bros. J. Hoesch, Chairman; J. Davis, P. M. W.; M. Warshauer, Jacob Gans, A. N. Levy, Wm. E. Cody. From what we hear, and knowing the Committee appointed, we predict a very enjoyable party.

Valley, 30.

On Wednesday evening, May 4th, Valley, No. 30, held one of its grand meetings. Laurel hall was completely filled with Valley's own membership, including a number of visitors. The business of the Lodge, which looks after the interests of 800 members, was attended to with strictest care. Among some items was the donation of $50 to a distressed brother. One brother from Sacramento joined by card. A number of petitions were read for the degrees. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., being present, by invitation acted as M. W. and Foreman, and with the assistance of the officers, conferred the J. W. degree on 14 candidates with that correct and dignified manner that was alike impressive and praiseworthy. A very pleasant and sociable recess was had, after which the M. W. degree was conferred upon 11 candidates by the same officers. Under the management of her officers and leading members, who watch and work for this Lodge, it is now, as it always has been, the pride of her members, as well as every brother Workman. Sojourning brothers can always spend a pleasant evening by calling at Valley, No. 30.

Following the very interesting meetings, the one of May 18th was equally so. Five petitions were received; five received the J. W. degree and 14 the M. W. degree. There was a large attendance. A part of the evening the large hall was comfortably filled.

Washington, 60.

The quiet and steady manner in which this Lodge has advanced in membership is a noticeable feature of its history. On each night they have one or more candidates for the degrees. The membership has now reached 193, among whom are a number of our solid merchants and leading business men of San Francisco. A prominent trait in this Lodge is that there are no suspensions for non-payment of assessments. On Thursday evening, May 12th, the degree of M. W. was conferred on one. The work was correct and given in a manner that reflected honor on the officers. As a rule there is generally a very good attendance, and a fraternal feeling and cordiality exhibited among the members. Under the guidance of their organist, Bro. Geo. A. Knight, the musical part of the exercises are unexceptionably good. It is safe to predict that in this term they will pass the 200 mark.

Yerba Buena, 14.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., paid this old pioneer a fraternal visit on Friday evening, May 6th. In the course of his practical remarks he said: "My work is one of labor and of love in making visits throughout this Grand jurisdiction. We have issued over 1,000 certificates since the first of February. I have traveled extensively in the past month and it affords me pleasure to say that the extraordinary interest and favor with which this Order is received is quite satisfactory and gratifying. In my addresses the public halls could not hold those who wished to hear the principles of our Order discussed. At Chico I had the pleasure of addressing 4,000 at Gen. Bidwell's grove. History will record the survival of the fittest in the beneficial societies of our land. From my knowledge of the status and *personnel* of our membership in this State I believe our Order will live on side by side with the older and honored fraternal societies when we shall have had our certificates paid and our places taken by the coming generation." Under the present administration of this Lodge, assisted by the brethren, there is an unusual degree of prosperity. The degrees are conferred on one or more on each meeting with hardly an exception. This Lodge pays weekly sick benefits and are painstaking and watchful in looking after the interests of their members. Each Lodge in our jurisdiction has some peculiarity that is noticeable to the careful observer; one of these we believe is this—that for stalwart men and those of large stature Yerba Buena excels any Lodge in this city. It is rumored that a fine windfall is in store for this Lodge as soon as the necessary steps can be taken in preparing the papers. We hope to be able to say more about this in the future.

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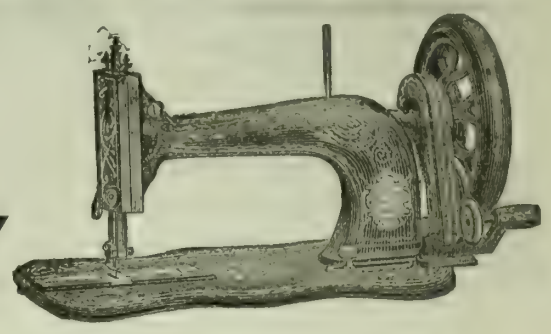
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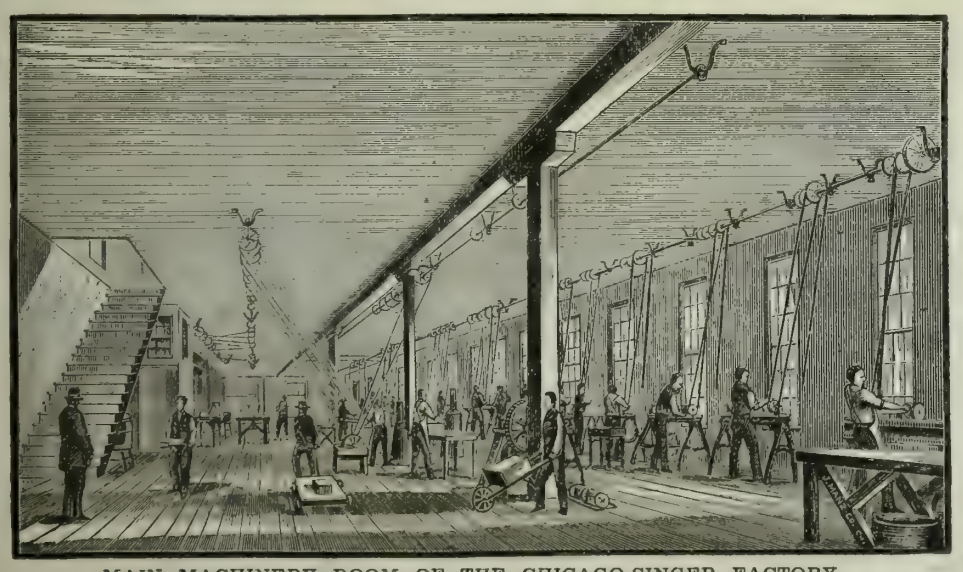
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THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET PURE FRESH, NICE COFFEE AND SPICES.
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No. 12 Fourth Street, San Francisco.

H. BEHRENDT & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of
TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELING BAGS.
No. 107 Sansome Street, San Francisco
Factory—Crook Street, between Townsend and Brannan.

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No. 3 Boardman Street, between Bryant and Brannan, and Sixth and Seventh Streets, S. F.
PURE COUNTRY MILK.

15 Cents per Pound.
Goodwin's New England Club Sausages.
SUGAR CURED.
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To and from San Francisco for Fifty cents, by the OAKLAND TRANSFER CO.
Oakland Office, 1014 Broadway, near 11th; Mason's Stone cor. 6th Avenue and 12th St., East Oakland, and 16 Post St., S. F.
Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, etc., transferred to and from Oakland, Brooklyn, and all parts of the city.
OSCAR FITCH, Propr'.

Velocities of Wood-Cutting Tools, &c.

Circular-saw teeth, 6,000 to 9,000 ft. per minute; band-saw teeth, hand feed, 3,000 ft. per minute; band-saw teeth, power feed, 4,000 ft. per minute; gang saws, 20-inch stroke, 120 strokes per minute; scroll or jig saws, 800 to 1,500 strokes per minute; planing and moulding cutters, 5,000 ft. per minute; shaping and carving cutters, 6,000 revolutions per minute; Daniel's planer cutters, 8,000 ft. per minute; machine augurs, 1½-inch diameter, 900 revolutions; ⅝-inch diameter, 1,200 revolutions; ½-inch diameter, 1,800 revolutions; rod and dowel machines, 1-inch and under, 3,000 revolutions; 2-inches and over, 2,000 revolutions; mortising machines, heavy work, 350 strokes per minute; mortising machines, light work, 700 strokes per minute; tenoning cutters, 2,500 revolutions per minute; emery wheels, 6-inch diameter, 3,200 revolutions; 12-inch diameter, 1,600; other sizes in proportion; main shaft for wood-shops, 350 revolutions per minute.

It is quite a common error to give too great a speed to saw teeth. They should not scrape, but cut out the kerf, and all should work evenly. With a moderate speed, the cutting edges and throats being in good order, the greatest useful effect will be obtained from a given amount of power, and the teeth will be most readily kept in order.

JAS. H. MILLER, Tucson, A. T., wishes to hear the whereabouts of Alphonso Miller and sister, who were in Marysville, Cal., in 1866.

DISINFECTION OF SHIPS.—San Francisco is, like most seaport towns, particularly liable to small-pox epidemics. It is, in fact, in a worse condition in this respect than most cities, since it is here that the Chinese immigrants first touch our shores. Our quarantine laws, though good in themselves, are not always administered so much to the satisfaction of the citizens as to the passengers on the steamers. The steamers are disinfected, or supposed to be, as soon as the passengers leave, for they must be ready for the return trip in a few days. In this connection it will be a matter of interest to know the system of disinfection for ships adopted by the medical experts of the Australian government, which we take from the *Scientific American*. It is as follows: Sulphur to the extent of 12 grains per cubic meter of the space to be disinfected was first burned in an earthenware vessel or basin, placed in the center of a mass of sand to prevent all risk of fire; every article of clothing, all the linen, etc., were hung across the cabin, the latter being then hermetically closed for three hours, and afterward exposed to the strongest possible drafts of air for 12 hours; finally, the walls, floor, ceiling, etc., were washed with one kilogramme of lime, or one-half kilogramme of chloride of zinc, to every hundred liters of water.

DONALD: "What's this?" Waiter: "Broth, sir." Donald: "Hoo ay! Yis! A pea's here and a barley's there, and the wan whustlin to the ither 'Where are yo-o-o?'"

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Watch cleaning, 75c. Main Spring put in, 75c. Watch Glass put in, 10c Watch Key, 5c. Spectacles from 25c. upwards. Pins put in Brooches, 10c. Stone furnished, and Setting in any article, 25c. Rings made larger, 25c. Any article mended from 10c. to 15c. All work warranted. A large stock of Jewelry, Spectacles, etc., kept constantly on hand

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Also, the Best
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Which he is now prepared to Make up the Latest Styles at the Lowest Market Prices.
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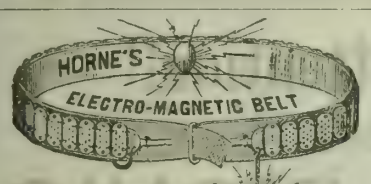
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Guaranteed one year! Best in the world!
WILL POSITIVELY CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE
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The varied and far-reaching applications possible to a new and valuable invention are rarely seen at the outset, but develop from time to time, as the employment of the device becomes more general and wide-spread. The growing application of the link-belt is no exception to the this rule. This invention, which has long proved very useful in many ways, has recently found an entirely new application—to the propulsion of stern-wheel steamboats. In the past there has been no transmitting agent that would stand the exposure incident to driving the paddle-wheel of a stern-wheel steamer except the cumbrous beam, which must be duplicated, and, of course, with two engines occupying a large amount of space and weight of material by reason of the peculiar duty to be performed and slow motion required.

During the past year an enterprising firm in Chicago has substituted the link-belt for the beam, which device allows the engine to be placed nearer to the center of the boat, requires but one engine, and that of small size, by reason of the increased speed which can be employed. By this device a comparatively small engine may be employed, as simple as an ordinary sewing machine, and yet of sufficient power to drive the largest of the class of steamers alluded to.

Another important advantage gained by use of the belt is the facility with which the floats of the paddle wheel may be adjusted to the varying draft of the boat; for the wheel is so mounted that it may be readily raised or lowered bodily, even when in motion, without any derangement of the machinery. The vast number of uses to which this improved elevating and conveying device may be put, and its great capacity as a labor-saver in mechanical industry, is securing for it a most favorable reception among progressive mechanics everywhere.

ASHES AS EMERY.—A manufacturer whose business requires the use of large amounts of emery, has been trying an experiment with the ashes of anthracite coal, and he affirms that he has obtained good results from the use of ashes as a substitute for the finer grade of emery. He takes ashes and saturates them with water, the liquid being poured off after standing an hour or two, then being poured off again, and so until he obtains several grades, down to a substitute for emery flour. When dried, the deposit cuts readily and leaves a satisfactory surface.

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The only Company on this Coast Governed by this Law.
This Company was incorporated A. D., 1835, and has accumulated Assets of
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THIS COMPANY HAS PAID OVER
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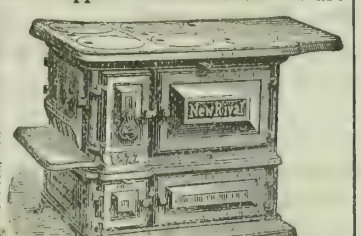
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BUSINESS SUITS..$25 to $35
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None But the Best Trimmings Used.
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Suits to Order from $20 and upwards, Pants to Order from $5 and upwards.

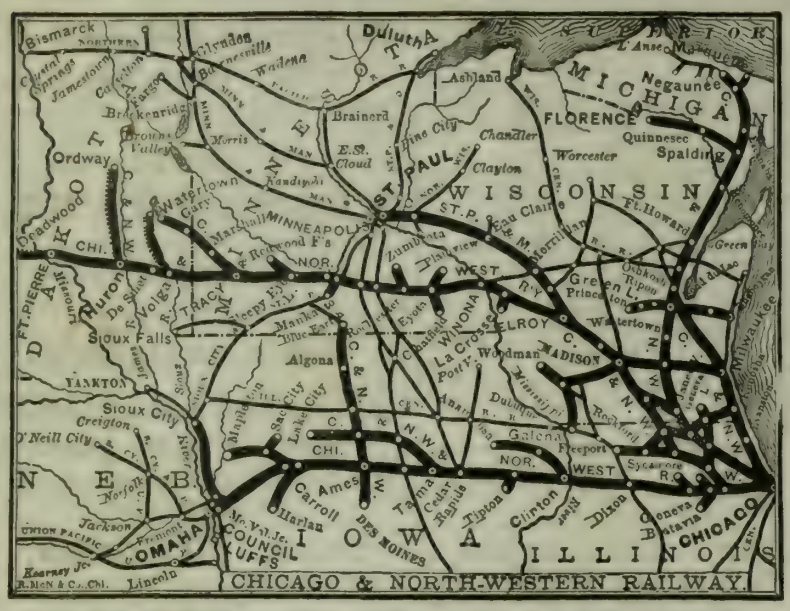


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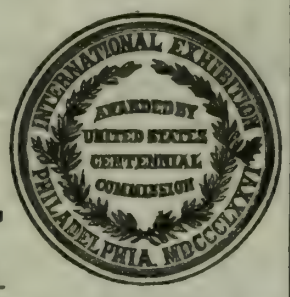
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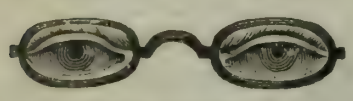
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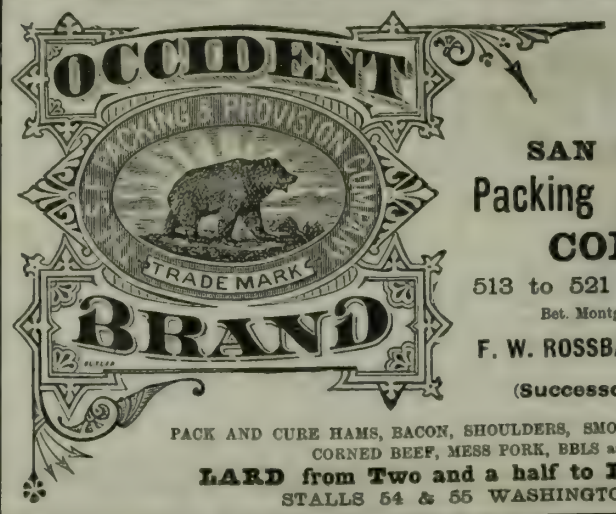
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A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 12. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 15, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

Amusements for the Young.

A favorite amusement with the young, and often relished by "children of a larger growth," is the construction and parading after nightfall of jack-o'-lanterns. The golden pumpkin is taken from the store within the granary or chosen from frost-bitten vines, and having been subjected to the process of "scooping," is made ready for the chisel of the embryo sculptor. With cunning hand our young artist applies his unerring jack-knife to the glistening rind. At first he traces with delicate touch the outline of features, which he possibly intends to be majestic, Jove-like in their effect upon the beholder. The form of the features having been determined on, the chiseling knife cuts deeper until only a paper-like thickness of the inner rind remains. The fragment of a tallow candle is then inserted through a hole in the top of the disemboweled pumpkin, and the lantern is ready for exhibition. When the candle is lighted and carried into a group of children, as shown in the engraving, it is a source of infinite amusement to the larger ones, though occasionally, as in the scene before us, the "wee small childre" appear startled, and if we did not know the origin we think few of us could withstand such a genii-like glance as flashes from the outre features of the average "jack-o' lantern."

This pleasant pastime is particularly appropriate to the country. There amusements of different sorts are not of such frequent occurrence as in the populous centers. The people must therefore have recourse to such changes from the regular routine of every-day life as will make their surroundings more comfortable. By taking the children into their pleasures, giving them all the healthful enjoyment possible, it will cause them to look back with fond memory to their early scenes and treasure in their minds sweet recollections of their childhood days. It will also perhaps lay the foundation for that lightness of spirit essential to meet the many trials and vicissitudes of fortune they may encounter. By all means let light and gladness be the lot of youth: they will have enough of sorrow and care in old age.



AN OLD-TIME SPORT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

AMONG the propositions that will be presented to the Supreme Lodge are the following: To abolish the square and compass as emblems or tools, and substitute the shield or anchor; to condense the Degree of Honor; an unwritten work for said Degree; to prohibit the issuing of beneficiary certificates, "subject to will," or "payable to order;" to provide for the payment of such certificates where parties have died and left no "order" or "will;" to change some features of the installation ceremony; to substitute a badge for the sashes now worn by ladies of the D. of H.; to change the Relief Law so as to avoid the keeping of a separate fund for that purpose.

DO NOT fail to go to our annual picnic; it will be the grandest gathering of the season.

PRESENTATION IN MAGNOLIA.—Under head Good of the Order, Bro. Goldsmith, in a humorous and solemn manner, presented to the M. W., Wm. E. Cody, and to the Foreman, Bro. Tyler, a pair of gavels. The size was somewhat out of proportion to those generally used in the Lodge-room, the handles being about four feet long. They were accepted on condition that the donor would have them silver-mounted. A motion was made and carried authorizing a committee to purchase a new pair of gavels, more appropriate for the uses of the Lodge.

FAIRFAX is situated about eight miles from San Rafael, amidst the most romantic scenery in the State. There are no better grounds than those at Fairfax park.

The Revised Bible.

The new version of the Bible is the principal topic of conversation in many circles. The great preponderance of opinion in this country seems to be that it will finally be accepted by the people. It is interesting to note the manner in which both American and English revisers proceeded in their work. The English and American committees worked separately, each making a list of changes which they thought advisable. Then these were compared and it was found that about sixty per cent. of the proposed changes agreed. Dr. Philip Schaff, of New York, one of the revisers, thus relates what became of the rest: "Of the suggestions proposed by the American committee, and not by the English advisers, more than half were adopted after a consideration of our arguments in their support. The change which we suggested and which the English committee refused to sanction, related chiefly to archaic expressions which we desired to replace by modern forms. The English committee, however, upon the ground that it was essential to the success of the work to make as few changes as possible, in order that the new Bible might read as nearly as possible like the old. We agreed with them, but nevertheless thought that, especially in this country, modern forms of speech, understood by every one, were desirable. As we are in some sense responsible to the American people for the accuracy and value of our work, we insisted as a matter of right to ourselves that our suggestions should be incorporated in the American edition of the Testament issued from the Oxford presses. The appendix will not be a long one, perhaps not more than a dozen pages, and Americans can choose for themselves between the two texts."

Of course in a work of this kind which has been woven, so to speak, into the very hearts of the people, there must necessarily arise antagonisms to the changes made. But the eminent learning and ability of the revisers is a guarantee that the work was well done. It was also necessary to make the revision on account of the many errors in the King James version.

Home Miscellany.

Home.

Paint me no picture, artist,
Of landscapes, birds or flowers;
Paint me no twilight scenes of lore,
Nor grand nor massive towers.

Paint me no Alpine scenery,
Neither blue Italian skies,
But paint me, instead, I pray thee,
The blue of my father's eyes.

Paint me no saintly Madonnas,
Paint me no womanly grace;
But paint me, oh! paint me, artist,
The lines of my mother's face.

And paint, nay in New England,
Beneath the low drooping trees,
In the shade of the murmuring forests
In the sound of the mountain breeze,

A low brick house, and humble,
And there right beside its door,
The sweet, old-fashioned white roses,
And the woodbine climbing o'er.

The dooryard smooth and grassy,
The apple trees all in blow,
And the dear, quaint, wide old garden,
With its seed beds in a row.

And paint it true, good artist,
Ah, paint ye it strictly true,
Put on the trees no brighter green,
On the flowers no deeper hue.

Sing me no songs, oh masters,
That ye find in time-worn books,
But sing me the songs everlasting,
Of the glad and joyous brooks.

And ripple them over the meadows,
Follow them under the hill,
Blend them with sighs of the pine tree
And the wild, wildwood birds trill.

And soften them, good master,
With the patter of the rain,
As it fell in days of childhood,
So soft on my window pane.

Then from the dim old forest,
Catch an echo deep and long,
To weave with thine other fancies,
Oh master, into my song.

And when the sun is sinking,
Way beyond the purple hills,
And the mystic cloud of twilight,
My heart and memory fills,

I'll sing them o'er, good master,
While the stars their vigils keep
Till I fall 'way into dreamland,
And murmur them on in my sleep.

—*Woman's Journal.*

A Reconciliation Party.

"I should like to do it, Tom," said the genial plump old gentleman; "your return from India gives an excellent opportunity."

"Humph," rejoined the bronzed young soldier, who was lazily smoking on an easy lounge; "you'll find it a tough job, I expect."

"Perhaps, but—ah—it would please me greatly to see a reconciliation between your aunts—the only living relatives I have, except yourself. See?"

"I *hear*, sir, which is much the same, I suppose."

"You were such a boy when you went away, you can hardly remember them, I should say."

"Oh, yes I can, though. By Jove, I should think so! Aunt Maria Pringle on her way to chapel with a big Bible, and Aunt Jane *en route* for All Saints' with a large gold cross on her prayer-book, and the two passing each other without a nod was too impressive to be forgotten."

"My dear boy," expostulated the kindly old father, "isn't it just a little—ah—uncharitable only to remember—ah—the sore point."

"They gave me nothing else to remember them by, sir," replied the young man; "but don't let me damp your ardor. I shall be only too glad to help on anything that pleases you."

"That's kind of you, Tom; and as you have offered to help me, perhaps you wouldn't mind—ah—leaving the little—ah—invitations for me, and adding a friendly word of your own?"

Tom acquiesced, and watched his father's shiny bald head reddening with the warmth of his feelings as he indited the two notes which were to bid the belligerent sisters to the Christmas dinner; and as he watched the simple-hearted old gentleman he wondered how two such women as Mrs. Pringle and Mrs. Mace could be his sisters.

"There, Tom; no distance between the two houses, you see," said Mr. Blossom, handing his son the notes.

"Old cats," soliloquised the young man as he buttoned his great coat. "They live near enough to have an opportunity of showing how they hate each other daily, I suppose."

It is remarkable the influence a returned relative has when sick-leave is the result of a slight wound, and his face is a handsome one. Tom Blossom got an acceptance out of the aunts before he left them, and his father's whole evening was spent in continually rubbing his hands to express his satisfaction, and in adding suggestions as to good dishes for the Christmas dinner.

The seldom-used drawing-room was brilliant with fire and candle-light. Mr. Blossom stood on the hearth rug, ready, with beaming smile and hearty greeting, for the coming guests.

"Mr. and Mrs. Pringle," announced old Mead, the butler.

Aunt Maria was very tall and angular, and her high cap made her more imposing—she quite eclipsed her husband, a nervous little sandy-haired fellow.

"A merry Christmas," cried the beaming host.

"The same to you, John," replied Mrs. Pringle; and the husband wriggled about in the endeavor to show that he was as merry as anybody else.

"Mr. and Mrs. Mace."

Aunt Jane was a bantling little woman, with a sharp voice, and spectacles worn over very sharp eyes. She promptly responded to her brother's and nephew's greetings, as did her husband, and then came a pause, during which little Mr. Pringle's hands got damp all over, and tall, good-natured Mr. Mace twiddled with the bow of his necktie. Tom felt the awful moment had come.

Mr. Blossom coughed, and then, with a bow, possessed himself of one of Jane's and one of Maria's hands, and standing as a link between the two, he said:

"You have both done me a great kindness. This season is so full of peaceful, affectionate associations!"

"My dear brother, I know my *duty*," solemnly murmured Aunt Maria.

"I hope we both do!" sharply corrected Aunt Jane.

"O, I *know* you do; you are both most excellent Christians; and all I ask of you is that you will shake each other's hands in friendship before we sit down to our Christmas dinner."

"I never wished it otherwise," said Aunt Maria, in a mournful tone, as she grudgingly offered her hand.

"Nor I, I'm sure," added Aunt Jane, and the cold hands met; and feeling relieved from the burden of a family feud, little Mr. Pringle rushed at Mr. Mace and shook and squeezed his fingers frantically.

"Dinner's on the table, sir."

Who needs describe a Christmas dinner? May every one who reads this enjoy such a turkey, such beef, such plum pudding as Mr. Blossom's table boasted; and may every one, as he did, carefully avoid all the small and unnecessary fripperies which are sent to the table in these days, and which, if eaten, entirely spoil the glorious harmony that follows indulgence in our time-honored Christmas fare.

"Where did you attend service this morning, brother?" inquired Aunt Maria, with interest.

"O, just round the corner; quiet little church, you know."

"Ah, you should have heard Mr. Gowny. Such passion, such fervor."

"Takes an hour, though, to show it in," remarked Mr. Mace, stupidly-good-humored himself, and unaware that he was treading on anybody's toes.

"Hush, my dear Henry!" expostulated his wife, putting her handkerchief to her mouth as if much distressed, and then apologetically continued:

"Henry is spoilt, you know; our rector is so very clever, and says so much in only twenty minutes."

"Superficial," remarked Aunt Maria, violently cutting away at the wing of a turkey on her plate. "I hope, Tom, you have not forgotten Mr. Gowny; pray come there on Sunday—he appeals so to the feelings."

"Nothing appeals to my feelings like brevity, Aunt Maria," replied Tom very thoughtlessly.

"Then we shall see you," said Aunt Jane, briskly; "and to lunch after church I hope."

"Champagne, ma'm?" inquired Mead, wiser in his generation than his betters, and just saving Mrs. Pringle from going off.

"Don't be afraid of it, Maria; I know it's safe and sound," cried the hospital host; "and Jane, my dear, *your* glass is empty! Look after her, Tom."

"All right, father. Let me keep this pudding alight, though," and as the flames arose and made the sprig of holly crackle, he thought how much nicer it would have been if he and his father had been alone, for his aunts' faces reminded him of snap-dragons.

How comfortable the husbands were! They really liked each other, and for one evening their Christian wives allowed them to show it. They had got as far back as the time when they played football together, when Aunt Maria made a move for the drawing-room, followed by Aunt Jane. Having stood attention, with their table napkins in their hands while the two elderly women filed out, they returned to hot punch and early reminiscences, which would have made them happy for hours, but a look of anxiety on the cheery face of their host checked them. Hark! Yes, a sound of female voices in angry discussion was unmistakably heard.

"You go," said Mr. Pringle, nervously appealing to Mr. Mace.

"No, no, you go," responded that gentleman with a concerned face.

"I'll go," announced Mr. Blossom, and his hand firmly undid the door, and the others followed him, old Mead bringing up the rear.

"I was prepared for peace, but you have broken it."

"By no means; it is your uncharitable spirit."

"Sisters!" cried Mr. Blossom, and his voice was full of dignified reproof, "is this your religion?"

"It is impossible that you can understand our position, brother," said Mrs. Mace, her face crimson with mingled feelings; "you have meant well, but really, Mr. Mace, you had better send for a cab."

Mr. Mace was slowly moving to obey when the host's voice again claimed attention.

"Hold! You may think I have made a mistake in asking you here, but I don't think I did; and having good will towards you all, I do not mean that we shall part without, at any rate, an effort on my part to promote your happiness."

Aunt Maria leaned back in her chair and looked sullenly at the fire; and Jane remained standing, tapping her foot angrily on the hearth-rug. Mr. Pringle tied knots in his pocket handkerchief, and wished he had half his worthy host's courage; and Mr. Mace leaned against the door-post, looking helplessly from Tom (who regarded nothing but his boots), to old Mead, whose eyes rested admirably on his master.

"Maria and Jane, whatever bitterness of feeling there is between you now, remember, and you both remember, a time when you shared every grief and every joy, when your lives were full of pure, unselfish pleasure they have long ceased to know. What has wrought the change? Religion? Heaven forbid!" and the honest old face grew earnest and powerful in its look of appeal. "It is the fighting under first one man's banner, then another, that has soured you; and you, in your party quarrels, have deserted the ranks where our mother enrolled us as children. By the memory of our childhood and the day of rejoicing we now celebrate, I entreat you to return to the natural affection of our early years; and if you cannot agree in all things, remember that the true watchword of religion is—Love!"

"Hear, Hear!" cried Mr. Mace enthusiastically.

"'E can preach and practice, too," muttered the butler.

And the aunts? There was a silence, and then—O, good sight!—Maria rose from her chair and was met on rising by Jane, and wholesome healing tears washed away the cold barriers of years as they embraced each other in the spirit of their girlhood's days.

"More punch, sir?" inquired Mead, briskly, finding it necessary to account for his presence at the drawing-room door.

"Certainly; lots more, and small glasses for the ladies. Come, Mace, Pringle, Tom! Wake up; we don't part to-night till 12 o'clock, and then we'll drink to our next merry meeting."

And when the cheerful party ended, and the old butler had speeded the parting guests, he congratulated his master.

"It's done, sir; an' it's *well* done! I never expected it. Family quarrels is bad, sir! but bless you, them *religious* ones is wuss!"

Your Children's Friends.

I know that children's company is apt to make some trouble to a home mother, but it is a kind of trouble that pays. It makes children so much happier to have their little friends made welcome at their own home. It raises mother in their estimation to have other little folks think she is "nice." Children are sharp little critics; form their opinions, and speak of them to others, quite as decidedly as their elders do.

A little girl who had displeased her mother was "punished" by having her little playmate sent home with sharp and angry words, which were entirely unmerited. The heart of the little visitor was greatly shocked at the rude blow to her spirit and never, even to the grown up years, could look at that woman except with aversion. She was an excellent woman in the main, but she had her "cross spells," like some others we may know. Everybody appears at their worst when such spells are on.

It is an excellent thing to know with whom your children play, and how they deport themselves. If they are made welcome at your home, you have the very best opportunity of gaining this information. It need not be very irksome if you keep the number within bounds. In summer our little visitors like to sit out with their playthings on the shady porches, or in the door-yard. In cold weather they can have the warm dining-room. If disposed to run over the house, it is sufficient to say decidedly, "Don't run up stairs, please, just play in the dining-room," and I have never known a child to disregard the request.

It is worth a great deal to make children happy. They remember little treats longer than we suppose. A lady once said that one of the pleasantest recollections of her childhood was of sitting on a grassy bank, and of a fair hand reaching from a window and placing a handful of large, delicious strawberries in her lap.

I often set out a plate of sandwiches, cookies, apples, or whatever is handiest in the pantry and then let the little girls arrange them to suit themselves on this little sprigged tea-set. A little coffee and sugar and milk in their small dishes make their happiness complete.

Be a lady to your boys' friends and leave a good impression upon them, if you wish to retain the respect of your own dear boy. It hurts boy's feelings and mortifies them intensely to have mother speak snappishly to them before companions, making them feel that they are not wanted. Such boys are apt to wander away, with most resentful feelings, to seek such company as the mother would dread to have for their associates. But whom should she blame the most?—*Olive, in Rural New Yorker.*

An old man who had been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said: "Wal, no, not for damages, I've had enough of them; but I'll just sue 'em for repairs."

"I have important business—I must go hens," he remarked. "Nay, not so," said his friend; "'tis but a ruse-ter leave me."

Abe Lincoln and the Baby.

A writer in the *Inter-Ocean* tells how Abraham Lincoln's engagement with Mary Owens was broken off by a baby, in this way:

"My cousin, Nancy Green, had a great strapping baby that she was in the habit of lugging about with her wherever she went. Possibly Lincoln didn't have a passion for babies; at any rate, he was not in love with this one. Well, at the time I mention, Lincoln had grown very fond of Mary Owens, and she seemed to take quite a fancy to him. They were together a good deal, and finally, as was understood, became engaged. One day Mary and Nancy Green were going a mile or so to a neighbor's, and Lincoln went with them. As usual, Nancy took the baby and trudged along with it, although it was a heavy weight for her. Perhaps she expected that Lincoln would offer to shoulder the boy himself for part of the distance, and so relieve her, but if she had such expectations they were not realized, for he put his hands in his pockets and leisurely sauntered by the side of Mary Owens, without a glance toward the baby. Pretty soon Mary became cold, and answered Lincoln with short and curt sentences. Then she refused to talk with him at all, and by the time the end of the journey was reached she fairly withered him with her glances. Lincoln did not know, or seemed not to know, what the matter was, and at last asked an explanation. 'What's up, Mary?' said he, 'you seem to be in bad humor.' 'Oh, no,' she replied, mockingly. 'I'm ez purring and good-natured az a kitten. What is there to ruffle a body, my gracious!' "It's something I've done, I suppose,' said Lincoln. 'No,' replied Mary, tartly, 'it's nothing you've done. It's what ye hain't done, and that's what's the matter.' 'Well, what is it,' replied Lincoln. 'You don't know of course,' responded Mary, disdainfully. 'No, I'll be hanged if I do,' said Lincoln. 'Well, I'll tell you,' said Mary. 'You've walked yer for more'n a mile with us—a great, strong feller like you—and let that woman carry a baby what weighs nigh unto 40 pounds, and never so much as lifted yer finger to help her. That's what ails *me*.' 'Why, she never asked me,' said Lincoln. 'Oh, she didn't! And you hadn't politeness enough to offer to help her, but must wait to be asked.' 'Why, I never thought of it,' returned Lincoln.' 'I always supposed she would be afraid to let a fellow like me touch the baby, for fear he might break it or something. I'd carry a bushel of them for you, Mary.' 'Yes, *now*,' said Mary, bitterly. '*Any* time,' said Lincoln 'If I *asked* you?' responded Mary. 'Well, I reckon you could ask me if you wanted them carried,' retorted Lincoln. 'I just tell you what it is, Abe Lincoln,' cried Mary, getting excited, 'any man as is fit to be a husband would have offered to a-carried that child when he could see its mother near about tired to death.' 'And I didn't offer?' said Lincoln. 'No, you didn't,' responded Mary. 'And so I ain't fit to be a husband?' said Lincoln 'That's just the fact, you hain't,' said Mary, Lincoln turned about with a laugh, and didn't appear to think much more about the matter. He treated Mary very nicely, and much as if nothing had been said, but her words no doubt made a serious impression, for from that time their intimacy began to wane, and after a while there was a general understanding that the engagement was canceled."

A Warning to Girls.

A short time since a young girl named Ida Forster, a resident of this city, committed suicide at Piedmont springs, near Oakland. She was in the company of a married man, one Dodge, and the evidence before the coroner's jury was to the effect that she was in love with him and destroyed herself in a fit of jealousy. It appears that though having a wife and child, this Dodge had sought the company of Miss Forster so persistently, and his protestations of love were so unremitting, that he succeeded in weaving around her a web from which she could not escape. The girl, whom relatives and friends agree was both beautiful and good, is dead.

The scoundrel who enticed her to the brink of the precipice and then hurled her over, is alive, and, unless given his dessert by some relative of the victim, will live to destroy the reputation if not the lives of other girls. There are too many such reptiles as this Dodge in this city. The community can spare them, and it cares not how soon nor by what means they are forced under the ground. The death of Miss Forster should teach girls, who have not already learned the fact, the folly and danger of heeding protestations of love from a married man. His advances are not honorable; they cannot be honorable. The knowledge that he has promised to love another woman is reason for assuming that he utters what he knows to be false, and the fact that he cannot honorably court and legally marry the girl, should teach her that he seeks only her destruction.

There is no justifiable grounds upon which a pure, honest girl may heed the love-making of a married man. He has no legal or moral right to so address her, and she who listens to such addresses is doing a dishonorable thing which it is not the man's fault if he does not make the first step in a path that will lead her to disgrace and ruin. Girls, make it a rule of your life to hold the married man who tells you he loves you, a scoundrel, and shun him as you would the sin that destroys both soul and body —*Golden Era.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 1, 13, 3, is the lair of the wild beast.
My 5, 2, signifies to proceed.
My 4, 6, 8, is a fastening.
My 7, 16, 13, is to strive earnestly against opposition.
My 14, 12, 9, 11, is to close.
My 10, 8, 3, is an enclosure for certain animals.
My 14, 15, 2, 17, is a room for manufacturing or other business.
My whole was the exclamation of a dying naval commander to his men. AUNT HANNAH.

Initial Changes.

1. Change the initial of a plant and obtain a pale, sickly color.
2. Change the initial of a coin and obtain to listen.
3. Change the initial of to summon and obtain a public walk.
4. Change the initial of to bound and obtain a state of catalepsy.
5. Change the initial of to chirp and obtain a slight taste.
6. Change the initial of to degrade and obtain a part of a chain. CEPHA.

Decapitations.

Entire, I am to eject; behead me and I am to leave out; again, and I am an article of clothing; again, and I am a personal pronoun. O. G.

Word Square.

1. A black pigeon from Barbary.
2. Superficial contents.
3. To tear asunder.
4. Requested. DICK N. S.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate a liquid measure and leave a cavity.
2. Syncopate a thin plank and leave a poetical writer.
3. Syncopate a piece of money and leave to consider carefully.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Precocious.

TRANSPOSITIONS.—1; Ten, net; 2. Orb, rob; 3. Run, urn; 4. Tire, rite; 5. Pit, tip; 6. Wen, new.

SYLLABLE PUZZLES.—1. Con-way; 2 Bart-let (t); 3. Tremendous (tree-men-d-us); 4. Barcelonia (bar-sea-low-nigh-aye); 5. Europe (you-rope); 6. President (press-i-dent).

WORD SQUARE.—

O P E N
P A R E
E R I E
N E E D

HIDDEN TOWNS AND CITIES.—1. Saco; 2. Wayne; 3. Bath; 4. Laconia; 5. Salem.

Dare to do Right.

Four boys were in the road shooting at a mark with bows and arrows. It was a very interesting sport, they thought, as they let their arrows fly at the white spot on the brown bark of the old elm tree by the road, hitting it only once in a great while, and then through chance rather than skill.

"I'm tired of shooting at that tree," said Charley Evans, "and I propose we have something else for a mark."

All the boys agreed, and a piece of board was set up against a stone for a target.

Whiz-whiz! went the arrows, and one or two nearly hit the mark, but not quite.

"I know I can do better next time," said Harry Grant, as he ran after his arrow, which was sticking in the ground close by the board. "I'll try, anyway!"

And try he did. He adjusted the arrow very carefully on the string of his bow, and took a deliberate aim.

Whiz! went the arrow again; and a shout from the boys told that something had been hit. And sure enough there had; for a hen started to run across the road between the young archers and the target just as Harry's arrow left the bowstring, and the arrow had struck her squarely on the head and knocked her over, where she lay kicking and making a rattling noise in her throat, while blood dropped out of her mouth on the grass.

"I say, Harry," cried Charlie, "here's a go! You've shot Mr. Jones's black hen, that he thought so much of!"

"Is she dead?" asked Harry, who was rather taken aback by his sudden luck in archery.

"If she ain't now she will be, pretty soon," answered Charlie. "There! she's dead now!" he added, as, with one more kick and a convulsive movement of her wings, the hen ceased all motion and lay perfectly still.

"What'll you do?" asked Johnnie Adams.

"I suppose I'll have to pay Mr. Jones for it," answered Harry.

"Why, he won't know anything about it," said Johnnie, "will he?"

"Yes, of course, if I tell him about it," replied Harry.

"You ain't goose enough to tell of it, are you? Of course *we* never shall, and if we *all* keep dark he'd never know what become of the old biddy. That's the best way. We can throw her into the creek," and Johnny gave the dead hen a toss with his foot.

"Do you think that would be the *right* way Johnny?" Harry asked, looking at Johnny with his frank, honest eyes full of brave resolution to do right.

"Why ain't it," said Johnny, with flushing face. "If you don't tell him, how will he ever know you did it?"

"*I* should know that I did it," answered Harry, "and if I did not tell Mr. Jones I should feel just as if I had lied. It would be *acting* a lie if I were to pretend to know nothing about it—wouldn't it, Charlie?" and Harry turned to his friend who had remained silent.

"I guess you're about right," answered Charlie.

"I *know* I am," said Harry. Father always told me when I had done wrong to confess it. I am sure I did not mean to hit the hen, and I shouldn't have fired if I had thought of such a thing. But it is done, and the only thing I can do is to take poor Biddy up to Mr. Jones and *tell* him all about it."

"What'll he say," asked Johnny. "You know he thought a heap of that black hen, because she was of a better breed than his others. He brought her all the way from the city last fall. He'll be madder than sixty!"

"Perhaps he will," said Harry, as he picked up the unlucky hen and started toward Mr. Jones' house, "but mad or not, I will do what is right!"

Mr. Jones was weeding in the garden when Harry came up the path. He looked up, very much astonished to see the feathered pet he had been so choice of swinging in Harry's hand as he held her by the legs.

"What's all this?" said the old gentleman, getting up from the half-weeded bed, and coming to the path.

Harry began at the beginning, and told the whole story. He kept back nothing, for he was a boy of noble principles, and to conceal anything that ought to be told was almost as bad as to keep back the whole.

"I didn't like to come up here very well, with the hen, but I thought I ought to, sir," Harry said, as he concluded his recital of the circumstances which brought the poor black hen to an untimely death.

"You did right, my boy, just right," said Mr. Jones, in his hearty, honest way. "If you had kept the matter to yourself, I don't know but I should have punished you pretty severely if I had ever found it out, for I thought a great deal of that hen, a great deal, my boy; but since you are honest enough to tell the truth, and that without any one's telling you to do so, I shan't say anything about the affair. It was nothing but a hen after all, and you wasn't to blame, though you would have been if you hadn't told me. Don't say a word," he said, as Harry spoke of paying him, "I shan't take a cent. It is worth the price of the hen to know that there is one really honest boy in the neighborhood."

Harry went back feeling very greatly relieved. He had dreaded the meeting very much, for he knew Mr. Jones was sometimes cross and irritable, and he feared he would be very angry at the loss of the hen. But he had done just as right told him to do, and the load was gone.

I hope every one of the boys or girls who happen to read this story will do just as Harry did. If they do anything unintentionally that ought to be confessed, why, confess it, and in the end they will feel all the better for it.

Household Hints.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—One cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, ½ cup of sour milk, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoonful of saleratus, 1½ cup of flour, lemon to taste. If you wish cream cake, make two loaves, split open twice, and spread between the layers the following cream: One-half pint of milk, ¼ cup of sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup of flour; boil the milk, beat together egg, sugar and flour, and add enough cold milk to stir; stir the mixture into the milk and let it boil till done; then add ½ tablespoonful of extract of lemon; spread when cold.

RENOVATING OIL CLOTH.—Oil cloth washed in hot water or in soapsuds, or with a brush, will look dingy when dry, and soon crack and peel off; but when always washed in luke-warm water with a piece of soft old flannel, and wiped perfectly dry each time, will last longer and retain its young looks down to old age; it greatly improves its appearance to use half milk and half water. Skim milk, if not sour, is just as good as new milk. This makes oil cloth look as if varnished. Neither soap, hot water or brush should ever be used on it.

TO CLEAN MATTING.—In cleaning matting wash twice during the summer with salt and water—a pint of salt to half a pailful of warm, soft water; dry quickly with a clean soft cloth. Treated in this way the matting will not grow yellow. Or, if preferred, apply a thin coat of varnish to the matting. That will make it more durable and grea ly improve its appearance. If varnished, it will not need washing. Now and then wipe with a wet cloth and dry quickly, Use white varnish on white matting. Be sure and have the varnish thin or the matting will crack.

INDIAN BREAD.—Four cups of corn meal, 2 cups of graham (or white flour), 2 cups of sweet milk, 2 cups of sour milk, 1½ cup of molasses, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus. Steam 2 hours and then bake slowly 1 hour. If made thinner, by leaving out part of the meal, and a pint of berries added (dried or canned ones will do) it makes a delicious plain pudding. Eat with cream and sugar.

GINGER DROPS.—One cup of molasses, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of cold water, ½ cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, 1 teaspoonful of ginger (cinnamon is very nice in place of ginger). Stir rather hard and bake in a quick oven. Drop on buttered tins.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups molasses, 1 cup butter or lard, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, 1 tablespoonful ginger, flour to knead. Roll and cut in squares with a knife

Health Column.

Cancer.

Many persons undergo a good deal of mental suffering from the want of knowledge of one important fact in relation to this dreadful disease. It is this: When cancer commences, its march is steadily onward toward death, unless arrested; therefore any sore or tumor, however suspicious in appearance, which gets better, or which can be arrested by simple remedies, so that it improves or heals, is not cancer.

I do not say that such sores may not eventually become cancerous, where a tendency to the disease exists, and their liability to do so would probably be a little greater, as disease usually attacks the weaker points; but I do say that a sore that shows marked improvement from its worst condition should cause but little uneasiness or worry. It seems very difficult to determine with anything like certainty whether cancer is, or is not, an hereditary disease. Physicians are divided in opinion, just as they are in regard to the nature of the disease.

I have seen very many cases, and in all stages of development; and I am inclined to believe that the tendency to cancer is inherited—not that the disease exists as a blood poison, but that certain particles or nuclei exist by inheritance, which are liable under certain conditions to develop into cancer. I believe, moreover, that the prospect of eradicating the disease depends on its location, and upon the promptness with which the proper remedies are employed. If deep-seated, they had better be left to themselves, and efforts made to keep up the general health. If superficial, it is possible to destroy them effectually, in many cases, because they exist at first as local affections, the blood remaining for some time uncontaminated.

There resides in New York to-day, a physician, who twenty years ago lost the entire under lip by cancer. He says he arrested the disease by applying tannin to the sore every day and, on the day following, standing in front of a looking-glass, he could see small black spots in the sore; these were the upper extremities of the roots of the tumor, and, seizing them with a small pair of forceps, he would draw them out. He extracted very many in this way; in fact, all that existed. Many of these he had preserved between plates of glass and showed them to me. They were from one to two inches long, and resembled the rootlets of a plant. In *Hall's Journal of Health* for December, 1877, I gave the history of a case of undoubted cancer that was cured by electricity. The patient was a most intimate friend, and my anxiety was great, for not a symptom was wanting on which to rest a doubt as to the true nature of the disease; it had extended rapidly to the ulcerative period, and seemed to me an almost hopeless case. My associate physician took a different view of the case, and it proved to be the correct one.

His theory was that cancer was at first a local affection, an independent and foreign body, and that the system does not become contaminated until ulceration has extended far enough for the matter to be absorbed into the system; that strong currents of electricity passed through the tumor would kill it, and that in a few days it would shrivel up and become detached from its seat, leaving the wound in a healthy condition. Such proved to be the case. In five weeks from the first application of electricity no sign was to be seen that any sore had ever existed, and the patient has been in the enjoyment of his usual good health ever since.—*Cor. Hall's Journal of Health.*

ALCOHOLISM A PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF CRIME AND EPILEPSY.—In a recent number of the journal with the awkward title *Brain*, Dr. Clarke has published some tables of statistics, which lead him to the conclusion that "alcoholism of parents is a predisposing cause of crime and epilepsy in their children." Forty-four per cent. of the epileptic criminals were the children of drunken parents. The proportion of epileptic and insane relatives is found to be very much greater with criminals than with ordinary epileptics. The convictions for bastardy are three times as numerous among epileptics as among non-epileptics. The statistics show that the amount of crime, as indicated by the number of convictions, is greater among epileptics than among ordinary criminals.

PITTING OF SMALLPOX.—Dr. Swimmer advises a mask to be formed of very pliable linen cloth, leaving apertures for the eyes, nose and mouth. The inside of this is to be smeared with one of the following liniments. 1. Carbolic acid, 4 to 10; olive oil, 40; and prepared chalk, 60 parts. 2. Carbolic acid, 5; olive and pure starch, of each 40 parts. 3. Thymol, 2; linseed oil, 40; and chalk in powder, 60 parts. The mask should be renewed every 12 hours. Compresses impregnated with one of these mixtures may also be placed on the hands, and on any parts of the face with which the mask does not come into exact contact.—*Gazette des Hopitaux.*

NITRATE OF SILVER FOR WORMS.—Dr. Greensword *(Medical Summary)* was accidentally led to regard nitrate of silver as a remedy for worms. Further use of this drug has convinced him that it is one of the most potent agents we have for the destruction and expulsion of worms. He He gives a teaspoonful three times a day of a solution of five grains of nitrate of silver in six ounces of rain water.

Worth Knowing.

CAUSES OF EXPLOSION.—At a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Club of the American Institute, Mr. Allen questioned whether the laboratory experiments frequently mentioned to account for boiler explosions were fair equivalents to the conditions of actual practice. From the very nature of the settings, there can be no electrical reason for explosions. It is interesting to note that some years since Mr. Barnet Le Van made some experiments at Philadelphia, which would settle the question in regard to the effects of low water. A boiler was blown off under heavy pressure and the plates made red-hot, water was then sprayed into the boiler upon the plates; the pressure fell instantly and the boiler leaked. This should end the hot-plate and low water theories, especially as we find, in most instances, bad enough workmanship to account for all the explosions which happen.

LACK OF AIR.—Some workmen think themselves "tired," when they are only poisoned. They labor in factories, breathe air without oxygen, and in an atmosphere of death. They are, too often, allowed to smoke, and thus add fuel to the flame that is consuming them. They knock off work "tired" and listless, when they are merely weakened by foul air and made dull and heavy by an atmosphere charged with disease. They keep the windows shut and close the door on health, while they lift the gratings of the tomb by breathing and re-breathing the poison from their own lungs, and the floating particles of matter about them. Open the windows—let in the sunshine and the breeze, stop smoking, and you will soon find that it is the poison of confinement, and not labor, that wearies and tires.—*Montreal Herald and Star.*

COPYING DRAWINGS.—By a method patented by M. Joltrain of Paris, it is claimed that copies of drawings having nearly black strokes on a white ground can be made by the following sensitising mixture: Gum, 25 grammes; chloride of sodium, 3 grammes; perchloride of iron at 55° B., 10 cubic centimeters; sulphate of peroxide of iron, 5 grammes; tartaric acid, 4 grammes; water to fill up to 100 cubic centimeters. The developing bath may be a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, red or yellow, acid or alkaline. The printing is done in the ordinary way, and the developing in a bath of red or yellow prussiate of potash. After washing the proof is put into an acidulated bath, which darkens the lines to an indigo tint, and is then again washed and dried.

PAPYROTILE—THE LATEST DECORATIVE NOVELTY.—Under this name the London *Building and Engineering Times* describes the latest novelty in products for decorative treatment of interiors. Papyrotile is neither paper or tile, but a tough, pliant fabric, in substance like leather, though artificially composed of prepared materials which result in a non-conductor of heat and sound. These quasi-tiles may be advantageously employed for wall or ceiling decorations simply by the aid of glue or other cement, and are readily cleaned by the ordinary dust brush. The decoration is applied in one or more colors to straight or curved lines, either flat or in high relief.

ASHES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EMERY.—We copied a paragraph on this subject a week or two since. And now comes a correspondent in the *Iron Age* who writes as follows: "A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers that some one has discovered in anthracite coal ashes a substitute for emery. As it may save many from going to the trouble of washing ashes to try this last discovery, I thought I would write you to say that as the ashes in question contain only finely divided silex, which can be bought crushed, graded and bottled to any degree of fineness for one cent per pound, $20 per ton, it does not look as though it was worth the trouble and bother of extracting it from refuse of any kind."

A PULVERULENT LUBRICATING MATERIAL for axles, shafts, etc., is prepared by Herr Drechsler, of Dresden, thus: The finest graphite powder is worked up thoroughly with egg-white, or yellow, or both, to a firm dough, which, in a metallic vessel, is kept in a vessel of boiling water till the egg-white and yellow are fully coagulated. The mass is then dried at 90° C., so thoroughly that it can be bruised or stamped to powder. This powder is applied to a slowly-revolving axle or shaft till axle and bush take the peculiar dark shine of graphite.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.—One of the most interesting and promising industrial discoveries made during the past year was that of Prof. Bayer of an artificial coloring substance as a substitute for vegetable indigo. This new product is gradually coming into use in England, and, according to the *Textile Manufacturer*, bids fair to soon become a formidable rival to the vegetable product.

LUBRICATING GEARS.—Where a mill is driven by mortise gearing it has been recommended to use a mixture of pulverized chalk and linseed oil for lubricating purposes. It is said that this mixture is much better for wooden cogs than oil, tallow or flour. The chalk for this mixture should first be pulverized and then sifted with a fine sieve.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

PETALUMA is to have a new Masonic hall.

AT Watsonville, St. John's day (June 24th) will be celebrated by Pajaro Lodge, No. 110. A ball will be given at the rink in the evening.

ON the 1st of March, 1876, there was instituted Vesper Chapter, No. 20, Order of the Eastern Star, at Masonic hall, Red Bluff. The membership was, in 1880, over 90.

SACRAMENTO has living within her border one Grand Master (Samuel Crawford Denison) and four Past Grand Masters (Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, Wm. A. Davies, N. Greene Curtis and James L. English.

VESPER LODGE, No. 84, F. and A. M., was instituted at Red Bluff on the 5th of May, 1855, under dispensation, and a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of California on the 8th of May, 1856. The membership now reaches 75. J. Granville Doll was the first Worshipful Master. During 1859-60 money was raised and a building erected in Tehama, the lower story to be used as a school building and the upper by the Free Masons. It was completed early in 1861, and on May 30th Moline Lodge, No. 150, F. and A. M., was instituted, and received a charter the following year. Henry W. Brown was the first W. M. The membership was 25 in 1880.

MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, and several other ladies, representing the Grand Chapter, recently organized a Chapter of Eastern Star of Masonry in Stockton. The points to be visited on the present trip are Wheatland, Meridian, Gridley, Red Bluff, Millville, Shasta, Reading, Weaverville, Etna and Yreka. Nevada City, Grass Valley, North San Juan and Dutch Flat. Since her election as Grand Matron of California, she has been active in visiting various quarters of the State, and has instituted several new Chapters. The Order was never so prosperous in this State as now, and much of this prosperity is due to the never-flagging industry and energy of the present Grand Matron.

I. O. O. F.

TEHAMA COUNTY forms No. 28 district, and comprises Red Bluff Lodge, No. 76, and Tehama Lodge, No. 183.

RED BLUFF LODGE, No. 76, I. O. O. F., received a charter in May, 1858, and has run successfully since. Helena Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 37, of the I. O. O. F., was instituted at Red Bluff, August 4, 1877.

IT is proposed to erect a monument to mark the last resting place of Nathan Porter, G. G The Grand Lodge endorsed the monument, and through the Secretary has issued a circular to the Lodges soliciting voluntary contributions to the extent of $2,000.

I. O. O. F.—Two Irishmen upon going into an interior town noticed these mystic letters upon the cap-stone of a building. Says one to the other: "An' phat's that mane, Pat?" "Shure and you're stupid if you don't know, Teddy! Why that's the hoight of the building shure, 100 fate, do ye's mind?"

AT the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., held at Eureka, Nevada, June 8th, the special Committee on Constitution for subordinate Lodges presented a new Constitution for their government; which was read and adopted. Among other important laws was one defining that weekly benefits shall not exceed one-half the amount of annual dues; members are prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to neglect their business or family, under the penalty of expulsion; a member holding a membership of twenty-five years in a Lodge, may apply to another for membership before taking a withdrawal card; terms of subordinate Lodges are reduced from one year to six months.

FORMERLY Victoria ruled over the whole of Australia, but distance, difficulties in traveling, and increase of members, have led to the granting of charters for Grand Lodges to South Australia and New South Wales. The Grand Master at the first triennial session of the Grand Lodge of Australasia reported a total membership of 8,000, and steady prosperity throughout Australia. New Zealand sends encouraging news; and so great is the progress in Queensland that probably a charter for a separate jurisdiction will soon be granted to that tropical country. Considering the depression that has paralyzed trade in these colonies, it is clear that the merits of the Order have attracted numbers of useful members within its fold. The total of Odd Fellows under the wing of the Grand Lodge of Victoria is 4,237, distributed as follows: Victoria, 3,642; Tasmania, 260; Queensland, 244. A Lodge of 91 members in New South Wales is claimed by Victoria, but it will most likely be transferred to its proper jurisdiction before the close of the quarter. An increase of 851 members was reported for the year 1880.—*Cor. New Age.*

D. S. CARTER, in the *Triple Link*, writes: "I believe dues should be just enough to faithfully meet the reasonable expenditures of the Lodge. Odd Fellows pay higher dues than any Order extant, I believe. Odd Fellowship is today the richest fraternal organization in the world. And well and faithfully does it fulfill all of its obligations. So far, all right; but I fear these facts may lead to mercenary motives on the outside, and perchance, on the inside, which are corrupting to every principle of the Order. I believe that each Lodge should make the weekly allowance for sick benefits as nigh as possible *nil*. The Lodge should be sole judge in each individual case as to whether or not to donate, and if so, how much. Odd Fellowship is not an insurance company. It is essentially a Fraternal Order. If every member is an Odd Fellow indeed, then can we look on the world-wide family and say, all are my friends—yes, my brothers; not one will do a wrong to me, nor permit others to if in their power to prevent. This is true Odd Fellowship, and it is grand and noble; because it inspires us to honor, friendship, love and truth."

THE Providence *Transcript* relates the following incident, which occurred during the passage of the Odd Fellows' procession through Courtland street, on Anniversary day. A new house is in process of erection on the corner of Courtland and Dawson streets, and one of the Odd Fellows in the line, thinking that he discovered an old friend at work in the building, felt that it would be the proper thing to run in, shake hands with him, and then rejoin the procession; so, darting across the street, he entered what looked to him to be the opening into the cellar, as he thonght that to be the easiest and quickest way to get to his friend. Placing his hands on the sides of the openiug, therefore, he dropped in; but instead of dropping into a cellar, he found that he had dropped into a cold air box, from which there was no means of egress except by the way he came in, and the opening was far above his reach. He was obliged, therefore, to yell lustily for assistance, and after awhile some of the workmen heard his cries and rescued him from his uncomfortable position. He also found that he was mistaken about seeing a friend in the building, and as the procession was a long distance ahead by the time he rejoined it, he had quite a laugh with his comrades over what he thought was a new style of initiation.

Knights of Honor.

NO CHANGE was made in the ritual.

THE German resolution, passed at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, was repealed.

THE next session of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS of the subordinate Lodges are to hold for one year, instead of six months, as formerly.

THE eighth annual session of the Supreme Lodge was held at Minneapolis, Minn., May 10th to 18th.

HON. W. B. HOKE was re-elected Supreme Dictator. Judge Breckinridge was also re-elected Supreme Treasurer.

THERE are now in the city of Philadelphia, 15 Lodges of Knights of Honor, with a total membership of over 1,000.

THE following benefits have been paid from the first organization: In the year ending May 1, 1875, 2 deaths, amount paid, $1,003 65, No. assessments, 2; 1876, 20 deaths, paid $40,000, assessments, 11; 1877, 72 deaths, paid $133,000, assessments, 10; 1878, 150 deaths, paid $300,000, assessments, 11; 1879, 463 deaths, paid $922,000, assessments, 19; 1880, 556 deaths, paid $1,101,000, assessments, 14; 1881, 678 deaths, paid $1,317,000, assessments, 13. Total number of deaths, 1,941; total paid, $3,824,003.65; total No. assessments, 80.

GEO. H. NELSON, a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 2366, died in the latter part of February, and up to the present writing his benefit certificate has not been paid. There are also several other cases of similar character, and considerable feeling is being manifested among the different Lodges in this State in consequence. The fault seems to lie with the Supreme Reporter, who is not as prompt as he might be in returning the benefit money to the heirs of the deceased members. The law says, under the duties of the Supreme Reporter, "He shall immediately upon proper notice of the death of a brother, draw an order upon the Supreme Treasurer for the amount due on said death, and forward the same to the subordinate Lodge of which the deceased was a member." In the case of brother Nelson we are assured by the members of the Lodge that all the forms necessary have been complied with.

ANCHOR Lodge, No. 2366, has attained a remarkable growth for an infant of but four months. She has already doffed her swaddling clothes, and takes the position of active youth. Her roll shows a membership of 110, and with the applications for degrees will make about 130 members by the close of June. We congratulate this youngster, and say go on and prosper. You bid fair to be the leading Lodge of this Order in the State of California.

TANCRED LODGE, No. 1927, gave a musical and literary entertainment at its hall in Shiels' building on Monday evening, June 6th. The hall was neatly and tastefully decorated with palms, etc. The following programme was given: Part first—Wedding March, Mendelssohn, (two pianos and eight hands), Messrs. F. Haesters, R. L. Yanke, F. Lust and H. Curtaz. Recitation, Z. U. Dodge. Vocal solo, Miss Emma Ellinghouse. Reading, Thomas D. Riordan. A vocal solo (in German) was then given by F. Urban, comedian of the German Theater Company. The gentleman has a splendid voice, which he uses with fine effect. J. A. Campbell gave a recitation entitled "My Pipe" in good style. The last piece of the first part of the programme was "La Favorite de Vienne"—Tershak—given on the flute and piano, by Messrs. S. Fleishman and F. Haesters, which was loudly applauded and was rendered very finely. Part second of the programme opened with "Athalia March," Mendelssohn, (two pianos and eight hands) by Messrs. F. Haesters, R. L. Yanke, F. Lutz and H. Curtaz. A fine performance of high art music. An essay entitled "One Hundred Years Hence" was given by Miss Alice Rhine. It was read by the young lady at the High School exercises, and was received with so much favor that she was requested to read the same at the Lodge entertainment. She pictures our new City Hall as a fish market, Chinatown removed, and generally revolutionizes the present appearance of the city. A vocal duet by Miss Emma Ellinghouse and F. Urban was sweetly given. Miss Ellinghouse has a fine voice, which she uses with signal effect and charms her listeners by the purity of its tones. Thomas C. Maher recited "Othello's Defense," and for an encore gave "The Vagabonds." This gentleman is to be congratulated for his splendid elocutionary powers and the life and spirit which he put into the compositions. A grand fantasie (Le Pardon de Ploermel) Meyerbeer, (two pianos, four hands) was given by Messrs. Haesters and Lust. The next gentleman on the programme not being present, Thos. C. Maher gave an imitation of Lawrence Barrett in Richard III. It was recited in perfect imitation of the accentuation of that eminent tragedien. The performance closed with "Tannhauser March," Wagner (two pianos, eight hands), by Messrs. Haesters, Yanke, Lust and Curtaz. This was one of the most successful Lodge entertainments of the season, reflecting great credit to the committee having charge.

American Legion of Honor.

THE Supreme Council A. L. of H. has removed its office from 5 Temple Place to 442 Washington street, Boston.

SECRETARIES are requested to read and comply with law 12, page 41, of the constitution and laws. Councils violating this law are liable to suspension.

DISTRESS CALL, No. 2, issued for the purpose of paying to the widow of H. G. Oliver, a charter member of Union Council, No. 168, a benefit of $5,000, now amounts to $610.56.

IN all Southern States, benefit certificates will hereafter be issued only on a special contract, duly signed, the substance of which is, that if a companion should die of yellow fever he will forfeit all right of the payment of the sum named in his benefit certificate.

THE Supreme Treasurer has turned over to the Trustees $12,000, which has been invested as follows: In registered U. S. 4 per cent. bonds, $2,000; in registered U. S. 3½ per cent. bonds, $10,000. There is still in the Supreme Treasury over $6,000.

FROM the 25th of August, 1879, to May 1, 1881, the Medical Examiner-in Chief rejected 2,156 applicants for membership in the A. L. of H. Nearly all of these applied for sixth degree membership, and were recommended as good risks by subordinate examiners.

AT the request of several medical examiners the Medical Examiner-in-Chief has decided to issue checks, good for 50 cents, which can be procured by medical examiners, deputies, or councils, in any desired quantity. The object of this is to furnish a convenient method of transmitting the exact amount with each application sent to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, and thereby obviate the necessity of keeping accounts. The checks are to be paid for in advance, but will be redeemed on demand. These checks are also received as cash by the Supreme Secretary and Treasurer.

SUPREME TREASURER Chas. K. Darling gives the following financial statement for the month ending April 30th:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand last report		$15,336.68
Received from Supreme Secretary		9,822.06
Total receipts		$25,158.74
Paid 75 orders, amounting to		8,171.12
Balance on hand		$16,987.62

BENEFIT FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$ 5,699.07
Received on Assessment No. 7	10
Received on Assessment No. 8	15.38
Received on Assessment No. 9	1,294.51
Received on Assessment No. 10	25,745.09
Received on Assessment No. 11	1,137.00
Total received and on hand	$33,861.15
Paid order No. 45	$ 5,000.00
Paid order No. 47	5,000.00
Paid order No. 48	3,000.00
Amounting to	$13,000.00
Balance on hand	$20,861.15
Orders No. 46	$5,000
Orders No. 49	5,000
Orders No. 50	2,000

Drawn, but not presented for payment.

Order of Chosen Friends.

THE office of the Grand Recorder, O. C. F., is located at 601 California street, room No. 1.

THE first meeting of the Executive Board was held in this city, May 20th, when the following business, taken from *Our Chosen Friend*, was transacted: The Grand Councillor and Grand Recorder were appointed a committee to procure a seal for the Grand Council. The Grand Trustee, Grand Assistant Councillor and Grand Recorder were appointed a committee to procure a suitable office for the Grand Recorder, with full power to furnish the same. It was resolved that the regular meetings of the Board be held in each month at two o'clock, the first one to take place on the last Saturday in June. An order for $350 was ordered drawn in favor of the Supreme Councillor for traveling expenses, and an order for $50 in favor of Supreme Councillor for charter fees. The Grand Councillor and Grand Recorder were instructed to liquidate all expenses incurred in connection with the reception of the Supreme Councillor, and during his stay in this city. The Grand Vice-Councillor and Grand Recorder were appointed a committee to procure the necessary stationary, printing and postage stamps for the Grand Recorder. The Grand Assistant Councillor, Grand Vice-Councillor and Grand Trustee were appointed a committee to receive in behalf of the Grand Council all the supplies in the hands of the late D. S. C., and receipt for the same. It was resolved that organizing Deputy Grand Councillors receive the same compensation for organizing Councils as Deputy Supreme Councillors receive.

THE picnic given by this Order at Shel Mound Park, passed off pleasantly. The poem for the occasion was written by Oscar T. Shuck, P. C. C., of Columbia Council, No. 11. The orator was James H. Barry, of Phœnix Council, No. 18. We make a few selections from his excellent address: The Chosen Friends cannot claim the honor of being the first in the field. It is simply an offering of kindred organizations. It is the youngest, but the brightest child of them all. Profiting by the experience of its parents, it has introduced new features into its platform, and upon that platform it can afford to stand or fall. We make no war upon sister societies. We recognize their virtues, and give them the credit which is their due. To such Orders as the Knights of Honor and United Workmen belong the honor of having inaugurated this grand co-operative system in behalf of humanity. In all the gentler, nobler attributes of human nature, woman has always proved herself the superior of man. She has been behind him in nothing—but rascality. Her soul is as pure as the morning dew of heaven; her philanthropy is as broad as the universe itself. Her self-imposed mission has ever been to comfort the sick, relieve the needy, and lift the fallen wretch from the depths of degradation and shame unto a life of usefulness to himself, to his family, and to society. How beautiful it is thus to contemplate her—to see her not as the piece of fuss and feathers, the flounced, flaunting, gossiping, simpering creature which she has betimes been portrayed; not as the slave of fashion, nor the "lady" queen of the parlor; not as an unsexed, short-haired, long-tongued clatterer for what is popularly called "woman's rights;" no, not as any of these things, but simply as

> "A perfect woman, nobly plann'd,
> To warm, to comfort, and command."

As such, Brothers, alone should we contemplate her, for of such is our Order composed, and "of such is the kingdom of heaven." In these Orders we have no suits to bring and none to defend. I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, their plan is the best ever devised for the protection of the widow and orphan. When members die, we do not look for any defect in their policy—the money is paid without trouble and without delay. We are all sentinels at the post of honor; every man stands guard; and we can lay our head upon the pillow of death with full confidence that our brothers and sisters will faithfully discharge the trust confided to them. In a kindred organization of which I am a member, it cost me $15 for assessments last year. Never was money paid in a better cause. It was a drop in the well for the relief of 78 stricken families; it went to protect the widows and feed and educate the orphans of 78 brothers in the cause. Tell me, is this not a grand reflection—that every dollar we pay is like manna dropped from heaven upon a desolated home. But we do still more than this. "Help one another" is a grand old maxim, which we have adopted as our own. If a brother be out of employment, we help him to procure it; if he be in distress, and is worthy, we relieve him; if he be unfortunate, if he be down, yea, as low as the gutter, we help to lift him up, and make him assume "the godlike attitude of a man."

I. O. G. T.

AT the annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., held at Topeka, Kansas, George B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, now the G. W. S. of California, was elected R. W. G. Templar, thus placing him at the head of the Order for the world.

RED BLUFF Lodge, No. 192, I. O. of G. T., was organized Oct. 12th, 1865, by Rev. A. C. McDougal, in the Presbyterian church. It began with 22 members, and within one year the membership was over 200, being then the banner Lodge of the State. The Chiefs wore the prize regalia for one year. This Lodge always holds quarterly reunions which are very pleasant affairs. The membership is now over 200.

THE various lecturers engaged by the Good Templars throughout the State are sending in reports every week of meetings held and new Lodges organized. Over 70 Lodges have already been instituted since last fall, and by August 1st, the close of the Grand Lodge year, an in-

crease of nearly 100 Lodges will be reported, in addition to a number of old ones which have been resuscitated.

THE two new Lodges lately organized, one at West Oakland and the other at Temescal, are both doing well, with every promise of future success. Temescal Lodge at its last meeting decided to hold its regular meeting on Tuesday evening. The use of the Methodist church having been offered, and as it makes a very nice Lodge-room, they have decided to hold their meetings there hereafter.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

THE National Camp will meet in Portland, Me., June 21st.

AT the meeting of the National Camp a new set of national officers will be chosen.

THE delegate from this coast is going to try and have the National Camp meet in this city in 1883.

A NEW Camp was organized in this city on Saturday evening, June 4th, at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy street.

I. A. HEALD, the well-known machinist and model maker, goes to Portland, Me., to attend the convention of the National Camp. He will also likely visit Washington, where he was leader of the American brass band, Springfield, Mass., and other places.

Order of the American Union.

THE yellow-fever district is excluded.

IT maintains a reserve fund as a protection against epidemics.

ONLY citizens of the U. S. and their lady relatives are admitted.

THE Order admits members at large who may not desire to affiliate with assemblies.

MEMBERS at large pay $5 entrance fee and $5 per annum dues, and the regular assessments of other members.

THE following are the officers of the National Assembly: John H. Crocker, ex-President; A. K. Stevens, President; Jos. H. Moore, Vice-President; Oscar T. Shuck, Sec'y; Chas. E. Baker, Treas.; Henry Coad, Chap.; E. R. Robinson, Sergeant-at-Arms; D. E. Goldsmith, Doorkeeper; Dr. Washington Ayer, Med. Ex.

THE National Assembly of this new California protective Order, which has been in session in this city for several weeks, having put the Order in successful operation and perfected the details incident thereto, will institute Washington Assembly, No. 1, at Red Men's hall, 320 Post St., next Thursday night, the 16th inst. The roll contains 150 names. The selection of names for Jefferson Assembly, No. 2, is well advanced, while steps have been taken for the institution of Hamilton Assembly, No. 3, about six weeks hence. A distinguishing feature of this Order is the admission of members at large, composed of such citizens and their lady relatives who may prefer not to affiliate with local Assemblies because of their inability or unwillingness to attend meetings. The Secretary of the National Assembly (Oscar T. Shuck, No. 22 Montgomery block) will give further information respecting this Order.

U. O. A. D.

THE seventeenth annual session of the Grand Grove convened in this city June 8th, at Druids' hall, Sutter street, Noble Grand Arch Cottingham, presiding.

The reports of the Grand officers showed that there has been scarcely any change in the numerical strength of the Order during the year. Two new Groves have been instituted, and one has surrendered its charter and consolidated with another. Official visitations have been made to nearly every Grove in the State, and the visits have been of value to all concerned. On the 6th of May, the Centennial anniversary was observed throughout this and foreign lands. The number of Groves in California is 29; number of members, 1,466. Lost during the year, 38. Total revenue of year, $26,051.24, a gain of $1,991.41. Assets of Groves, $72,561.05, a loss of $2,321.35. Relief paid for year, $11,682.55; increase, $132.30. Deaths during the year, 20.

The status of the Order in this country is as follows: Grand Groves, 16; Subordinates, 244; Chapters, 25; Druidic Circles, 15; members, 1,-234. Relief paid for year, $77,582.82. California stands second on the list; only one jurisdiction (Illinois, with 47 Groves) is larger.

An endowment feature was adopted last year to pay $500 at a death. The first assessment was levied December 12, 1880, and paid January 26, 1881. It aggregated $615.50. The last assessment was collected May 16, 1881, and brought in $534.75. Some amendments are suggested to the Endowment Law to add to its value; $2,500 has been paid, and $2,000 more is in process of settlement.

Charters were granted to Petaluma Grove, No. 38, and Olema Grove, No. 39.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a report to the effect that a brother thirteen weeks in arrears is indebted for three months' dues.

A committee was appointed to translate the Constitution into the German and Italian languages of subordinate Groves.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, in favor of rescinding the rule requiring propositions submitted to the Grand Grove to bear the seal of a subordinate Grove, was adopted.

The following officers were elected: Noble Grand Arch, E. Maginnis, of No. 16; Deputy Grand Arch, Philip Rohrbacher, of No. 9; Grand Secretary, Henry A. Chase, of No. 17; Grand Treasurer, Charles Weber, of No. 4; Grand Marshal, Henry Wulff, of No. 9; Grand Guide, L. Alexander, of No. 5; Trustees—George Peckham, of No. 16; L. G. Schord, of No. 19; F. Staud, of No. 3. Bonds of the Grand Secretary were fixed at $3,000, the Grand Treasurer $5,000, and the Trustees $2,000 each.

The "Endowment Fund Law," which was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, was finally adopted, many important amendments having been made.

The Board of Directors of the "Druidic Endownment Fund" were authorized to levy assessments in cases of F. M. Corcoran, of No. 6, Sacramento, and L. Laumeister, of No. 9, Stockton.

San Francisco was selected as the place for holding the next session.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

THE Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West is advancing rapidly all over the State. There is also an application for a charter from Virginia City signed by a number of the leading young men of that city.

OAKLAND PARLOR is progressing wonderfully. Their hall has been entirely renovated, the walls having been newly painted, the roof raised about four ft. and a new carpet laid down all over the halls. They have two or three initiations every meeting and also have reinstated a number of suspended members.

THE Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West convened in Oakland on Tuesday, June 7th.

The following Grand officers were present: Grand President, Frank J. Higgins; Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Treasurer, Joseph Becht; Grand Marshal; H. Clay Chipman; Grand Chaplain, F. G. Wisker; Grand Lecturer, A. L. Samson. The Grand President appointed Henry Trevor Deputy Grand President pro tem. in the absence of Frank D. Ryan. Grand Secretary H. Lunstedt presented the credentials of members, which were referred to a Committee on Credentials, consisting of H. Clay Chipman, of Sacramento Parlor, F. G. Wisker, of California Parlor, and J. J. Nagle, of Oakland Parlor, who reported the following delegates entitled to seats: California Parlor, No. 1—A. C. Lutgens, John H. Grady, H. Lunstedt, E. G. Du Pay. Oakland Parlor, No. 2—Joseph Becht, John J. Nagle, Henry Trevor. Sacramento Parlor No. 3—H. Clay Chipman, C. E. Parker, W. Shields, Ed. F. Cohn. Marysville No. 6—Geo. B. Baldwin, W. J. Andrews, J. C. Venter. Argonaut, No. 8 (Oroville)—A. F. Jones, M. J. Green, D. W. Walsey.

Grand Treasurer Becht presented his report, showing the receipts of the Grand Parlor to have been $276.75; disbursements, $139.95; balance, $136.55.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt, was received, showing the organization of three new Parlors—Marysville, Stockton and Oroville—and a gain of 131 members; the receipts of $1,591.90, and the disbursements, $1,500; benefits paid, $338; cash on hand, $1,659.

The Committee on Legislation recommended that the endowment plan be referred to next session, deeming the Order too young to assume so important a responsibility.

The following officers were elected: Grand President, H. Clay Chipman; Deputy Grand President, George B. Baldwin; Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Marshal, S. L. Terry; Grand Treasurer, Joseph Becht; Grand Inside Sentinel, J. J. Nagle; Grand Outside Sentinel, W. J. Andrews; Grand Lecturer, Major F. Jones.

Selections.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multiplication of new Orders, the old ones are as progressive as of yore.

A MAMMOTH reunion of the Temperance people of the city and State will be held at Woodward's Gardens on the 23d inst. All of the various temperance organizations and churches will be represented. Wm. H. Barnes has been invited to deliver the address, and there will also be appropriate musical and literary exercises from 1 to 2:30 o'clock P. M.

IT IS about time, says the K. of H. *Reporter*, that something were done toward improving the musical feature of our ceremonies. "Auld Lang Syne" and "Bonnie Doon" may be very fine airs, but one tires of hearing the same tune night after night, especially when it is murdered rather than sung. We all of us have heard of the man who could eat pork and beans with a relish for 40 consecutive days, three times a day, but when it became a regular diet he sickened of the delicacy. And so it is with many of our Lodges. They want a change. It is monotony that kills. Like the little girl who had been told about the joys of Heaven and asked if she was real good if they wouldn't let her go down into hell and have a good time once in a while, our brethren sigh for something that shall occasionally take the place of the now almost unbearable prescribed odes. There seems to be no good reason why a collection of really musical airs should not be authorized by the Supreme Lodge, from which selections might be made as each Lodge saw fit, the programme to be varied from time to time. There be men who can no more sing "Bonnie Doon," as it should be sung, than a steam calliope can discourse sweet music. They drag it out like an ox-team going up hill, and never come within hailing distance of the tune. We know of Lodges which are way up in their work, whose officers perform their work acceptably and give the lectures in a most impressive manner, whose members are full of zeal for the Order's welfare; but their singing (heaven save the mark!) is execrable. Saw filing is harmony in comparison with it. "Bonnie Doon" is too much for them, that is all. There are tunes they could sing, plenty of them, and good ones, too. Give them a chance. "Auld Lang Syne" is a grand old air, too good to be treated as it so often is. Keep it for state occasions, and give us something easier, something that has a snap to it, something that can't be converted into an instrument of torture by unskilful mouths. In short, why not reform this thing altogether? Why cling to the same words any more than to the same air? Perhaps it might be objected that the words are a part of the prescribed ritual. At all events, some latitude might be permitted in the opening and closing odes. What matter, so long as there be singing at the beginning and close of the Lodge sessions? Nobody would suffer, where many now do, and the cause of musical culture would be advanced and many an outraged ear be outraged no more. The Supreme Lodge would do well to consider the musical part of our ceremonies.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT.—It would hardly seem that the simple idea of preparing ready-mixed paint for general sale would create such a revolution in the use of paints as it has done. Before the Averill mixed paint came on the market, people had to buy lead, oil, color and dryers separate, and mix the paint themselves. As this required skill, few attempted it, but hired painters to do the work. Now, however, any small job of painting can be done by mixing a quantity to suit of Averill paint, which is ready mixed and prepared for use in any color. It is also purchased in large quantities by consumers who get a paint of uniform grade of excellence. This pioneer in mixed paints is composed of pure linseed oil, pure white lead, pure zinc and the best colors for tinting, which, by the patented process of manufacture, are united to produce a paint which is at once beautiful and durable. The "soluble glass" uniting the oil and pigments, the whole mass dries with a hard, rich, glossy appearance; and it will not chalk or peel off. The paint can be scrubbed or washed as occasion requires, when its freshness will be renewed. At the office of the general agent for the Pacific coast, O. S. Orrick, 403 Market street, we recently had occasion to note the great variety of colors and tints in which this paint is now mixed. Every possible shade is prepared, and it is put up in large or small packages, so one can procure the exact quantity required, without loss from waste.

"JULY 4TH, 1881."—Florence Social Club will give their third annual grand prize carnival at the Mechanics' Pavilion on Monday evening, July 4th, in commemoration of the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the United States of America's independence. There will be thirty-three prizes of a high order and excellence given to the best sustained characters, etc. The tableaux will be quite numerous—numbering twenty-three—representing events in the history of our country, Rome, England, local hits in our own city, and other scenes that will be instructive, grand and pleasing. The reputation of this club in the past and their experience will warrant the expectation that this celebration will be one of the grandest and best arranged events of the kind that has ever been given in this State. The Executive Committee and Committee on Awards are well known citizens, and the prescribed rules and regulations will be strictly enforced. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1 50; single floor tickets, $1; reserved seats, 75 cents; spectators, 50 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at T. W. Tucker & Co., 131 Kearny street.

B. FRIEDLANDER, merchant tailor, has changed his tailoring parlors, 491 and 605 Montgomery, to 761 Market. With a more commodious room to exhibit an extensive line of new and varied patterns of suitings, his numerous customers cannot fail to find just the patterns to please their fancy. Bro. D. J. Levy, the celebrated cutter and fitter, is at the head of this department, which is a sure guarantee that a perfect fit and stylish cut will be turned out on every suit that leaves this popular establishment. Samples and rules for self-measurement sent on request to any address, and satisfaction assured to all who patronize this well known house. This is a first-class and reliable place to procure business suits or the finest dress suitings.

WE have the pleasure of recording the notable fact that Bro. Capt. Geo. Hunt of Triumph, 180, and captain of the steamer *Harriet*, had the honor of bringing the first cargo of the new crop of wheat in this city this year. The cargo consisted of 1,500 sacks from Hill's Ferry, and was consigned to the house of Sol. Wangenheim & Co.

A Reply to Anti-Smoker.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In your issue dated May 15th, appears an article on smoking in general, and in Lodges of A. O. U. W. in particular, which I am in duty bound to reply to, on account of the love I bear for my dear old mother and sisters, and in fact, on account of every woman living in that beautiful country where I was born, called Holland.

I will call the writer brother, for, judging from the article, he is a member of our Order. He says: "Who are the brutal amongst the nations. The Indian is a smoker. He treats his women worse than his dog. The Dutchman smokes his pipe and harnesses his wife to the plow alongside of his cow."

Now, in regard to the Indian, I will give the brother the benefit of the doubt; but in regard to the Dutchman harnessing his wife to the plow, I take great pleasure in denying that through the same columns in which the brother made his assertions; and I will further state that the brother is not very well informed in regard to the Dutchman's habits; if he was he would never have made the assertion that they harness their wives to the plow.

Now, while I'll admit that the Dutchman smokes his pipe and that his wife assists him to make their home as happy and as comfortable as possible, and that she will go and help her husband (if he is too poor to hire his help) to do his daily labor, when and wherever she can; but to say that a Dutchman was ever known who harnessed his wife to the plow, I hereby deny it in toto. From the brother's article a person would think that the only place where women are treated like queens is in the South—the land of chivalry. Now I will state here for the benefit of the brother, that not only 40 years ago, but as long as Holland has been a nation, has its women always been treated like queens (if not better) by their husbands; and every person that is acquainted with the Hollanders and their habits will bear me out in the above assertion.

In reply to the smoking part of the article, I will say that I think the brother does an injustice to the Order at large, for this reason: If any person who is not a member of our Order should read the WATCHMAN, and the brother's article in particular, he would think that our Order compels its members to smoke while the Lodge is in session, while on the contrary, our Order and its laws try to prevent the brothers from smoking as much as possible; and I don't know of any Lodge in this or any other Order, where the members are permitted to smoke during the session of the Lodge. They may have a recess for the purpose of introducing visiting brothers, and then one may smoke; but that is no general law of the Order; and I do not think that there is one M. W. in this Order that will permit a brother to smoke in the Lodge-room if he knows that it is offensive to another. Respectfully Yours,

DUTCH SMOKER.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 145, A. O. U. W., San Bernardino, Cal., June 1, 1881.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Meridian Lodge, No. 145, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, John McFarlane, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our late brother, John McFarlane, has been removed from our midst by the hand of death, we feel it right and proper to pay a fitting tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel deeply and mourn the loss of our departed brother.

Resolved, That, in the death of Bro. McFarlane, this Lodge mourns the loss of a worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to his bereaved family its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of our deceased brother, and that the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and the local papers of this town be furnished with a copy for publication.

ISAAC C. GIRADE, N. D. VALENTINE, J. R. FOSTER, } Com.

DAMIANA BITTERS.—This great Mexican remedy to restore vitality and invigorate the human system, is growing in popularity as its virtues are known. A number of our leading physicians accord to it, as a restorative agent, their unqualified approval. The plant from which it is made is shipped here in large bales, and the growing demand for it makes a prominent feature of our imports. The Damiana Bitters are made and prepared under the immediate supervision of Bro. Wm. Hess, who is the sole proprietor at his laboratory, No. 12 New Montgomery street.

BRO. JOHN HORNER, 1300 Folsom, manufactures to order all kinds of men's boots and gaiters, as well as ladies', misses' and children's shoes. His prices are very moderate and goods of the best quality.

THE Workmen of Compton, Los Angeles county, have purchased a lot and erected a building in which to hold their meetings.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, San Jose.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sauderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. R. Williams. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Wœlffel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm. Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. James McCann.	San Francisco, 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsey.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Spadrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I H. Leszinsky.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradbury.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Thursday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. Wm. E. Cody.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. F. W. Day	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodbridge
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Wehr.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schonhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunkett.	Oakland, S W Cor. B'dy & 8th.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN J. O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Daggett.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Looby.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday Alvin Fay.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Parr.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONV'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H. Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. F. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S. Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G. Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. H. Bahrs.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Leponso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. G. L White	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gombs.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday A. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles. Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. Kaufman Green.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Hugh J. Doyle.
195—TRINITY. Augustus Rumfelt.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollist r. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month C. S. Laumeister

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING:	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

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FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rc'ver.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1880.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Tenn., P. S. M. W.,
RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, S. M. W.,
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
ALEX. McLEAN Macomb Ill. S. T.

Tubbs' Hotel.

This hotel has recently changed hands, and has been thoroughly renovated, having been repainted, frescoed and refurnished throughout. Mr. H. S. Greeley, the present proprietor (also of the Galindo hotel, of Oakland), is well known for his thorough knowledge of hotel keeping and for his courtesy and attention to his guests, and is meeting with deserved success at both his hotels.

Tubbs' hotel is within 50 minutes journey from San Francisco. Trains leave Clinton station both to and fro every hour, and the street cars to Oakland pass the hotel every half hour. The views of the surrounding country are very beautiful, especially that across Lake Merritt to the hills beyond. We should not omit to mention the stairway fire escapes from the upper floor, which preclude all danger to residents from fire.

There is a fine billiard-room, with new tables; good reading-rooms and sitting-rooms a very elegant ladies' drawing-room, with fine piano; a first-class table is kept; in short, every comfort of a home is to be found here, combined with the freedom of hotel life. The charges are very moderate, and we recommend alike visitors and city residents not to fail to visit this delightful resort. An illustration of the hotel appears from time to time in our columns.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

WORKMEN receiving sample copies are invited to examine the WATCHMAN, and subscribe for it.

A Cheerful Disposition.

What a truly glorious thing is a cheerful disposition! To those who are inclined toward the happy side of life, how pleasing to meet cheerful, happy people! If we can meet the various little troubles and annoyances that are continually confronting us with a smile, a laugh and a light heart, we are indeed to be envied and admired.

A cheerful disposition is one of the rarest gifts that Dame Nature has bestowed upon us. Should we not in observance of her great generosity, try to cultivate this gift, and while we are trying to become bright and good-natured, help others who probably have more to burden their minds? It is distressing to me to look at a sad-faced woman. I seem to feel that even if she has had trouble and has experienced hard times a brighter looking face would not come amiss. I speak of the face because on it the disposition is often plainly written.

When people wear such doleful looking faces they are sure to be cross and peevish. A cheerful countenance is very seldom out of place. No matter what our misfortunes are, if we can look on the bright side and feel that there is still something to be thankful for, it is indeed well for us. "Turn over the picture and look at the bright side." This simple saying implies a great deal when looked at from the right stand point. To see the bright side of everything is, we might say, to be perfectly happy. We cannot be cross and ill-natured, and happy at the same time, so is it not better for ourselves and every one around us, to be as cheerful and light hearted as possible?

I attended an evening party not long ago, and a short time before the hour of departure, a gentleman who sat near me spoke of a young lady who was present, and referred in glowing terms to her countenance and cheerful disposition. "Why," said he, "I havn't seen a look of anguish on her face the whole evening." I never could tell why he used the word "anguish," for that would be more properly applied to some one who was in great distress.

The term was entirely out of place, but the sentiment was all right. The young lady had a happy, contented look, which I am sure was very much more becoming than a scowl would have been.

It doesn't cost anything to be cheerful, and we feel better, can work with more energy, and I am sure we are more willing to oblige and please others than if we are inclined to be cross.

Sometimes it is hard to overcome our natural inclination to be snappish and disagreeable (I speak from experience), but it is best to smother it as soon as possible and give everything as kind a reception as we can.

We have to live and we cannot live alone, so let us, one and all, strive to make each other happy. If we are good-natured and possess cheerful dispositions we will always have friends. —*M. A. Goodcell, San Bernardino.*

James Russel Lowell's Tribute to the Modern Engineer.—At the late annual banquet of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Minister, in proposing prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers, said: "I feel that there are certain relations between engineers and that general civilization of which literature and art can also claim their share, which gives me, perhaps, some claim to propose the toast assigned to me. Naturally, in some respects I confess I am wanting in sympathy with some of the achievements of modern science; yet, with all the world, I must confess that you are the makers and the masters of the modern world, so far as it is visible, palpable, and serviceable to the rest of the world. * * I think there is no achievement of modern science which so touches the imagination as that narrow bridge for thought which engineering skill has stretched through the profound and silent stretches of the Atlantic between this continent and the other. Nothing touches the imagination more than the way in which the modern engineer has realized that dream of the ancient philosopher—that the earth was a sentient being. It has made mankind contemporaries in a sense in which they were never contemporaries before."

The Brain Worker.—So long, says a medical authority, as the brain worker is able to sleep well, eat well, and take a fair proportion of out-door exercise, it is not necessary to impose any special limits on the actual number of hours he devotes to his labors. But when what is generally known as worry steps into complicate matters, when cares connected with family arrangements, or with those numerous personal details which we can seldom escape, intervenes; or when the daily occupation of life is in itself a fertile source of anxiety, then we find one or the other of these three safeguards broken down. Probably the man of business or the successful lawyer fails to shake himself free from his anxieties at night, and slumber becomes fitful or disturbed. The nervous system, unsettled by the mental strain, brings about various defects in nutrition, and then we meet that depression which is the chief misery of the overworked.

The narrow-gauge cars of the South Pacific Coast Railroad commenced to run from the depot, corner of 14th and Webster Sts., Oakland, over the new bridge to the company's landing at the creek, making close connection with all Alameda local and Santa Cruz through trains, and with boats to and from San Francisco. The time from San Francisco to Oakland over the new route is 40 minutes.

Grounds for Health and Pleasure.

The engraving on this page is after a photograph of the croquet ground at Anderson springs, in Lake county, and a glance at it will show how easy it is to arrange such grounds where forest trees are growing on the property, and give a hint of how much pleasure can be gained from them. Where there are no trees growing it will take more time to arrange a grove, of course, but no time should be lost in preparation. Planting quickly growing trees, not on a geometrical circle, or ellipse, or square, but irregularly, and yet so as to enclose an open space, soon yield the desired result in a State where trees grow so rapidly as in California. It would be a great advantage for both city and country homes, where the space is available, if both croquet and play-grounds could be oftener arranged. It would afford much innocent pleasure to the younger members of the family, and the old folks could here find a retreat for rest and meditation. The making of a few rustic seats and benches, the suspension of a hammock and swing, the laying off of a croquet ground—all these need cost but little, and yet yield a heap of enjoyment and pleasure.



CROQUET GROUNDS AT ANDERSON SPRINGS, LAKE COUNTY.

The croquet grounds illustrated in the engraving are fortunately located, the forest trees environing the place with stately forms. These grounds resound with the music of a babbling trout brook just hid in the trees beyond the border, and are reached by a pleasant pathway leading across the crystal stream from the main hotel. Let those whose lives are cast in the city try and snatch a few days to commune with nature and her surroundings.

Cozy Corners.—A room without a cozy corner lacks the prime characteristic of a home. However much money may be spent in furniture and artistic decorations, in elaborate draperies and other embellishments, it will retain a cold and formal appearance not the least inviting to those who, wearied in mind and body, long for a cozy corner in which to rest. We have been in houses where the parlors were palatial, the dining-rooms stately, with meals to correspond, the bed-rooms elegantly upholstered, and the "sitting-room" giving a standing invitation not to sit down, and have felt a sensation of dignified dullness owing to the absence of cozy corners. There is a cordial greeting in the outspread arms of the easy-chair, a friendly salutation in the comfortable lounge, if it happens to set in just the right place, and an appeal to the domestic side of one's nature in the home-like arrangement of inanimate things which affect us far more than many of us realize.

Since the local option law went into effect in Massachusetts 46 towns have voted not to grant liquor licenses, and eight towns to license sales.

English Women in Politics.

The Rev. George Washburn, D. D., writing in the *Independent* of "The Influence of English Women in Politics," testifies as follows in relation to the beneficial effects of their influence:

We may accept it as a fact that women in England play an important part in politics. I think that all those who are personally acquainted with English society have been impressed with this fact. The wife of an English statesman takes it for granted that she is to be her husband's chief political ally. Young ladies devote themselves to the study of political questions and fit themselves to be the wives of statesmen. One of the most distinguished political leaders in England told me, not long ago, that his daughter was one of the most trusted advisors on questions of state. She had devoted her life to the study of these questions, and was certainly much better informed than many members of Parliament. I once asked the wife of a distinguished English ambassador if she was as much devoted to politics as most ladies in her position. She said: "Of course I am. It is part of my work."

So far as I can judge, the influence of English women on politics at the present time is not in any way corrupt or demoralizing. It is based on talent and carefully acquired knowledge, and is not used, as it once was, to favor corrupt legislation and money-getting. Of course, there are weak-minded women, as there are stupid men, whose social position leads them to meddle in politics, whose good sense does not equal their ambition and who sometimes make mischief; but, on the whole, their influence is a decided advantage to the state. Mr. Kinglake, in his last volume on the Crimean war, calls attention to the importance of this influence, and speaks of the intervention of Florence Nightingale and others as "a priceless reinforcement of brain-power" when the male brain in England was giving signs of weakness. He repudiates the idea that their most important work was nursing the sick. There is considerable truth in this statement.

An Industrial Problem.—One of the great industrial problems to be solved by the American people is how to adjust the relations of machinery and minutely divided labor, so as to secure on the one hand the best and cheapest productions, and on the other hand to counteract the tendency of specialization to narrow the scope and value of the workman's life. Our operatives are also citizens and sovereigns; and society cannot afford to spoil the citizen to save a fraction of a cent on a yard of cotton or a few dollars on the price of a ship or an engine.

The fashionable term now is "*En Ville*," instead of "present," as formerly.

Life.

The question of life is a very prolific theme. Each patriarch, as he nears the end of mortal existence, will be found to differ materially in what constitutes life in its true sense. It will be found that but few can use Paul's exultant expression, or assure themselves that the crown of victory awaits them beyond the mystic river. As the world is now constituted in its social and commercial, industrial and professional aspect, it surely is a fight from the youth's first folly to the flickering breath of the aged sire. We have to fight for existence, and for position in society. We have to fight against influences inherited from those who failed to obey the laws of nature. All the ills which surround humanity are transmitted from one generation to another, and the warfare with our own inharmonious nature creates pains and penalties which might have been avoided, if our progenitors had walked up to that high moral standard.

It certainly is encouraging when the young crave the "short and good articles which teaches the true way of life." Future generations would reach a very high excellence if all young men and women had the same hunger for such spiritual food. Where the mind is filled with good thoughts and ambitions the physical partakes of the same high and refining elements; all of which the ancients understood when they reminded us "to keep pure and clean the temple of the living God." If their God's spirit dwells within man, the necessity is plain of keeping clean from the pollutions of life, both mind and body. More especially should we keep a curb upon thought, word and deed; for the power of thoughts, even upon our physical, is of more importance than the thoughtful even can comprehend. Hence then should our thought be under the same rein as our minds, for the God of our own soul sees every one of them, refining or polluting in their nature. Thought should be silently aspiring for good; and to make these thoughts practical, they should be accompanied by doing good.

We may give a few sentences on the best mode of conducting life through its many mazes and temptations, but there is a certain point when we must leave the family of humanity to grapple with their own spiritual destiny, through the workings of conscience—the most infallible guide which life has ever known.

Practical life is all around us. Agriculture is the oldest and truest of the many occupations which civilization has brought upon us. Cities team with wealth and poverty; the busy and the idle. If the unemployed would turn their attention to the raising of grains, vegetables and fruits, how much better would they be in mind and purse. To a waif without money, friends or home, what is life? He has no hope but under the sod, while God has given him a fruitful domain—an Eden in climate and productiveness. Far better is a lot on the hillsides or virgin prairies, than the sand lot where broods of the hoodlum hatch venom to sting humanity. Homes might be created in rural districts by this same idle element, which would add to their own wealth and health, and to the worlds progression all that is great and good. For is not France's greatest fortune in her small rural farms occupied by industrious and happy families? Life is short, even at the longest. We have only one lease from mother nature, we should make the most of this short space, to leave the world better than we found it, and then we, too, may say with Paul, "I have fought the good fight."—*John Taylor, Mt. Pleasant, Cal.*

Queer Bread Materials.—Earth bread is made from a white earth in Upper Lusatia, formerly a part of Germany, but now under the rule of Prussia, and the poor of that region use this bread in times of scarcity. The earth is dug from a hill where saltpeter was once manufactured. When laid in the sun until heated it cracks, and globules like meal exude from it. These are mixed with a little flour and soon ferment, and are then baked. It is supposed that the saltpeter or soda in this earth gives it lightness. Something similar to it is found in Catalonia, and is also used for bread. It is affirmed that in cases of extreme need, many have lived on this bread for weeks without experiencing any injury. Soft stones were ground and made into bread in the late famine in India, to prolong, if possible, the lives of that stricken people. Fish-bread is still used in Iceland, Lapland, Crim-Tartary and other places far north. The fish is first dried, then beaten to a fine powder; and sometimes the inner bark of some of the trees of that region is mixed with it, and then wet and made into bread and cakes. Moss-bread is manufactured in Iceland from the reindeer moss or *lichen rangiferinus*, which, towards the month of September, becomes soft, tender and damp, with a taste like wheat bran. This moss contains a large quantity of starch, and the Icelanders gather it in the latter part of the summer season, thoroughly dry it, then grind it into meal; and bread, gruels and pottages are made with it. The want of better grains frequently compels the poor Icelander to bake a kind of bread from the seeds of the sand reed, *elymus arenarius*, which, on their shores, are merely eaten by the birds of passage.—*Millstone.*

The committee at Los Angeles who have examined the act of 1859, authorizing a division of the State of California, submitted their report Thursday, that said act is still valid, and that all that is needed to make it effective is the concurrence of Congress.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

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One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - June 15, 1881.

Extracts from Speech of Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., at Oak Leaf Anniversary.—It is a wonderful Order we represent, coming in six years ago and planting itself in Oakland, bringing comfort, contentment and happiness. This is why you are here to night to celebrate your third anniversary. Here in this jurisdiction are 12,000 stout hearts that represent $24,000,000 in security to woman, our equal and helpmate, and to the children. We mean to take care of the widows and orphans, and see that none shall go over "the hill to the poorhouse." This grand pendulum of Workmanship that is moving from east to west is bringing from field and city, office and workshop, rich and poor, is swinging into our grand army 10 Workmen every 24 hours. We have gone on, doing as we agreed, fulfilling our pledges, until we stand to day the admiration of the world. The oak has been the symbol of power and protection, and Oak Leaf will stand as one of the powerful pillars of the Order; and her companion, the fair ones of Ivy, No. 4, cling around them and assist the noble brothers of Oak Leaf. We must not forget that the press representing our Order has grown in proportions, until to-day we can point with pride to the Pacific States Watchman as one of the best, if not the very best, fraternal paper in the world As such, it should receive our hearty support and assistance.

A large concourse of people assembled at Hare's grove, near Decoto, at the A. O. U. W. picnic. They came from Alvarado, San Lorenzo, Mission San Jose, Haywards, Livermore, Newark and other points, enjoying themselves in the usual picnic style. A procession was formed which marched to the pavilion, where S. H. Henry, President, introduced Grand Master Barnes, who delivered an oration. The odes of the Order were sung by the assemblage, and national airs played by the band. A handsome jewel charm was presented to W. H. Haley by J. A. Plummer, on behalf of the donors.

The ladies of the Degree of Honor, A.O.U.W., San Jose, gave a social entertainment at Champion hall, Tuesday eve., May 31st, to the other Lodges of the Order in that city. The occasion was characterized by selectness of the company and its charming entertainment of musical, intellectual and gastronomical exercises.

We are assured by Bro. Nield, of the N. P. C. R. R., that ample accommodations will be provided for all that may come.

Our Mission.

The Watchman aims to be in its most comprehensive sense a fraternal paper. Primarily it is devoted to the interests of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the full faith and belief that in that Order is found a fraternal society without a peer in the field which it aims to occupy, but it is not blind to the fact that in many other societies the outgrowth of this there are many excellent features, some of which time may prove to be worthy of adoption; and yet we would not forget the admonition to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." We are content that each should have a full and fair opportunity to establish its right to public favor and confidence, unmolested by even what would seem to be just criticism. What if some are based on a fallacy? What if some promise more than they will by any possibility be able to perform, and so will be compelled to amend or change their systems? What if some should die the victims of unrealized expectations? Nobody will be the loser to any extent worth making any fuss about. A society that pays out for the benefit of its members all it receives, furnishes mutual protection at absolute cost, and hence nobody can be cheated by failure. Therefore we do not share in the alarm which some feel because of the multiplicity of fraternal Orders of the beneficial class. All will not live. It is a question of the survival of the fittest. Nor do we fear for the A. O. U. W. because of what might perhaps be fitly styled competition by similar organizations. We have known many instances where a Lodge of our Order was established in a town large enough for two or more, and we have known such Lodge to be fearful lest the establishment of another would be the ruin of the one already struggling for an existence, and yet despite the efforts of the parent Lodge, when the second came into the field the result was a godsend to the first. And this is the almost invariable result. So with rival organizations aiming at substantially the same object. Only a little while ago the A. O. U. W. stood alone in its peculiar field. Now its competitors are counted by scores, and still none outstrip the original, many are prospering, and we are glad to note the fact. We give them the benefit of a friendly grasp, and a fraternal greeting, as our columns continually attest. Nor do we shut out those venerable and grand societies from which in a measure even the A. O. U. W. owes its existence, though their field and ours are circumscribed by different lines. All find a welcome and a kindly embrace.

We want to do good in the world—to make men better and happier. We want to see the homes of our people builded and protected. We want to see poverty banished from the land—not by almsgiving—not by those who, by industry and economy have saved something, being compelled to divide with the idle and the profligate, but by stimulating honest endeavor, by sustaining those who strive as they should, and then by our mutual efforts to place a protective shield over the household of every one who is worthy. In such a cause may we not confidently expect the approbation of the Great Supreme Master.

What is the best way in which to show your family that their welfare and their happiness is your first thought? As the world goes, money will be one of the means by which this end can be reached. A beneficiary certificate presented to them, guaranteeing $2,000 upon your demise, will be a bridge by which they can safely cross over what may be the darkest period of their lives. Then, your association with other men who have done the same, the fraternal greetings extended in the Lodge-room, will make you a better man. Let the doubting look into this. The A. O. U. W. will be ready to receive you.

Silver Wreath Lodge, No. 2, Arizona, was instituted May 14th by L. M. Prince, D. S. M. It is located at Globe city, Gila county, and had 24 charter members.

Owing to the illness of his partner, Bro. M. T. Brewer could not attend the session of the Supreme Lodge, and Grand Recorder Pratt had to go in place.

Valley, No. 30, at their meeting on June 3d, authorized the trustees to send tickets to all widows and orphans of brethren who formerly belonged to Valley.

True Words.

Bro. Walter Ferral delivered an address before Mendocino Lodge, May 19th, from which we take the following: "He who joins this Order with the intention of simply paying a few paltry dollars and drawing $2,000 in return from its treasury, is not a true Master Workman. The duty consists in more than simply paying a few assessments. It consists in attending your Lodge meetings and using all your power and influence to make those meetings pleasant; to create a fraternal spirit among the members, and to prevent any discord arising calculated to breed confusion; to at all times render a willing and cheerful obedience to the laws of the Order and to those officers whose duty it is to execute them, and whether in or out of the Lodge room make your guiding rule in life be Charity, Hope and Protection."

In speaking of the duty which fathers owe to their families, he said: "I say in all sincerity it is your duty to prepare for death. You are as liable to be the next victim as is your neighbor. Experience has taught us that death is at our door by day and by night. Are you now ready? Think of this question seriously; supposing that ere to-morrow's sun kissed the bosom of our beautiful Pacific you should be summoned from earth, what would be the condition of those you have sworn to love and protect? Remember they cannot live upon the sympathies of friends. Do you desire that they shall see, when their heart strings are snapping asunder with grief—when their cheeks are burning with the tears of sorrow over their loss—the specter of poverty and want haunting them to increase their torture? Does this picture not look like a living reality to some whom I am now addressing? If you see your picture in the mirror, I adjure you by all that is sacred in Heaven and on earth to lose no time in preparation. Enroll yourselves as members of the A. O. U. W., and 12,000 true brothers on California soil will see that the wolf is kept from the door, and that those who are near and dear to you are protected from the chilling winds of a cold world. To the ladies we appeal for help. We have a right to ask for kind words and bright smiles at your hands. It is for your happiness that we are banded together, and the name of some true woman is on almost every beneficiary certificate that our Order must meet. If you are in favor of spreading a due deference to religion, if you are in favor of temperance, if you are in favor of morality, if you are in favor of trying to make humanity better, if you are in favor of those who are struggling to provide for you when your dress shall bespeak companionship with the narrow home that awaits us all—then throw upon this Order your brightest smiles, and as the twinkling stars in the blue canopy above us seem to stand as sentinels of God—so will the A. O. U. W. pledge its sacred honor to the purest of all earthly things—woman—that it will ever stand as the faithful guardian and sentinel, whose mission shall be to comfort and provide for the widow and orphan when death has robbed them of their natural protector. When time has run its course and all worldly things have become obliterated—then and not till then will the mission of the A. O. U. W. be ended."

A writer in the Pacific States Watchman expresses himself in a forcible manner on the subject of suicides, taking strong grounds against the payment of their death losses. These occurrences are becoming so painfully prevalent that the subject will force itself upon the attention of the Supreme Lodge at no distant day. It is undisputed that in the greater number of cases the cause of suicide, like murder, is directly traceable to intemperance. Let none but sober men be admitted, and let the excessive use of intoxicating liquors be cause for expulsion (where members have become so addicted after admission) and deaths from suicide will be of less frequent occurrence.—*Baltimore Protector.*

J. M. La Rue is Deputy for San Joaquin and Tuolumne counties, in place of J. R. Williams, declined. Bro. La Rue writes us that he went to Sonora May 18th for the purpose of instituting a new Lodge. The names of officers will be found elsewhere.

The annual re-union of the Workmen at Fairfax on the 21st will bring together our brethren from every portion of this jurisdiction, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

A Lecture to Wives.

The following address was delivered before a recent open meeting of Ashler Lodge, No. 165, Alameda, by Bro. R. Wheeler: You may say, "Why do you not lecture on this subject at home instead of before an audience of husbands and wives?" Any married man knows by experience such a venture is not safe in any home when the wife is possessed of that spirit which belongs to women. A man may try that on some poor, subdued creature, whose marital life has been all trials, and one who has never been the recipient of a kind or encouraging word from her mate. We want it understood that Workmen do not have such wives. They are all women of spirit, of self-reliance, and therefore, any and every Workman knows the danger of delivering a lecture to his wife at home. It is an action that he will not seek. Here in this Lodge-room such a lecture is safe, although the wives may be champing their lips and inwardly muttering the words of a hero of many a contest—"Let me upand at him!" Here they cannot retort, for this is the husbands' sacred precinct.

There are many different kinds of wives. There is the good, bad and indifferent, the selfish and the generous, the economical and the extravagant. But there is one kind of wife—I do not know in which category to place her. It is the wife who interferes with her husband attending to his Lodge duties. She who is willing that other loving wives shall be deprived of the companionship for the evening of an affectionate husband. But in the case of the death of her husband this wife is not averse to the taking of the $2,000 which this Order gives, and which probably would have never reached her hands had it not been for the liberality and good sense of those who see that their husbands are frequent attendants of the Lodge, that their dues are paid, and the duties they owe to the Order fulfilled. No human has a right to demand more than it will give. No wife has the right to demand that the husbands of others shall assume offices in a Lodge, shall go to the Lodge-room, and transact the business which secures the payment of the beneficiary certificate in case of death, unless willing that her husband shall also attend the Lodge deliberations and business. There is no right given her which allows the imposition of her selfishness. And again, the wife who does not compel the attendance to the Lodge, of her husband, at least once a month, if a mother, is, in a sense, neither a true wife nor an honest mother. No matter what may be her circumstances to-day, she cannot foretell the future, and is guilty of a great wrong to speculate upon it. Where is the law given her to jeopardize that which the careful husband is laying away for her and family in case of his death, and this she does when, in any manner, she seeks to prevent the attendance of her husband at a Lodge meeting. In the Lodge-room, the husband will never go astray. By the teachings of the Order he is taught to improve himself, and if he does not leave each meeting with holier feelings than he came, he has not listened to the instructions. But throwing this aside, who is going to look after the interest in the Order when he himself is neglectful of it, and every member of the Order has equally the same interest, viz.: that his family will receive the $2,000 in solid gold coin after his death. It is all very well to say there will be plenty of others there to transact the business, but suppose there is not, the Lodge cannot open without a quorum; at the next meeting it might be the same way, and so on it might go, until having failed several times to observe the laws laid down for the governing of subordinate Lodges, the charter is taken away, the money paid is lost, and only through the kindness of some other Lodge, the brothers thus left out in the cold are provided for. I do not say that this will happen, but it might if your wives do not attend more sacredly to the duties you owe yourselves and children. See that the husband attends Lodge regularly; ascertain if his dues and assessments are paid promptly. Never interfere with his purpose to attend a Lodge meeting, but on the contrary be pleased to see him go, for in it is the signification that he is providing for you and your little ones.

Three new Lodges were instituted in Iowa from March 24, 1881, to April 21, 1881, with an aggregate of 63 charter members. There were also 103 new beneficiary certificates written in April, and seven rejections for membership. This jurisdiction has a membership of nearly 10,000.

The Workmen throughout the city are taking great interest in our coming picnic. One feature we notice is that each *paterfamilias* is sure to count up for all the little ones, so that all may go and enjoy a real country picnic, and have what it really will be, a great family gathering.

S. F. Barstow, Deputy of Marin county, reports a new Lodge in process of formation at Olema.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

We have had printed a supply of blanks for term reports of Financiers and Receivers, which are subject to order. Ten cents per copy.

The Lodges would confer a great favor upon this office if the General Fund account could be closed at the end of this term. Do this much brothers, and you will receive our united thanks.

The Order in this jurisdiction is still making its rapid strides, with no indication of nearing the terminus. Let the best material be our motto, and grand success will crown our efforts.

We trust that the officers will be prompt in sending to this office the semi-annual reports. The D. D. G. Masters will aid us much by remitting the per capita tax of 30 cts. as soon as possible.

Bro. C. F. Hall, D. D., of Tulare, is working up a new Lodge in his district. Also, Bro. S. F. Barstow, D. D., of San Rafael, has a new Lodge under way. Several other deputies have been engaged in gathering material for new Lodges, and we expect to hear from them soon.

From our financial statement it can be seen that most all of the Lodges responded to the relief call promptly. We hope that the few remaining Lodges will send in their amounts, so that we will be able on the 20th of June to close up the account with the Supreme Lodge.

The Recorders of Lodges will please notice that we close our books on the last day of each month. The financial statement and bills are always made out from that date. Should the Lodges remit money on or about the first of the month, on the General Fund, before the bill reaches them, they will deduct the amount so paid from the bill when they receive it, and pay the balance.

At the installation of officers the semi-annual report should be handed to the installing officer for inspection, who should return the same to the Recorder of the Lodge for transmission by that officer to this office. The installing officer should forward the per capita tax, which for this term is 30 cents per *member*, and this includes all who have not been suspended from the Order, Junior Workmen with the rest.

Look well to the choice of officers for the coming term. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred good officers make a good Lodge. If you have a good Recorder and a good Financier keep them in office if they will consent to serve, even for a reasonable consideration. To change faithful and efficient clerical and financial officers is bad policy as a rule.

On the first of July next the new officers will be installed in their several places of trust. Before the change of such officers is made you will allow us again to entreat you to consider well the material you select. It is of the greatest importance that the best qualified brothers should thus be chosen; and as far as practicable have the old and faithful officers, such as the Recorders, Financiers and Receivers re-elected. New changes in any branch of business are the cause of no little confusion, hence the necessity of keeping old and experienced officers to transact the business of the Lodges.

Many of the officers consider remittance reports as a matter of *red tape* and that it has no particular merit otherwise. We would say to such that it is not a matter of superfluity or style simply, but an imperative demand by the Grand Lodge at its last session. The Finance Committee whose duty it is to audit our books and accounts refuses to *consider* any entry of cash, unless we can show a voucher for the same. Hence the necessity of the report accompanying the remittance of all funds, and all money sent to us, as no receipt will be given in any case unless we have a voucher for the same.

Let Workmen remember that for each ticket sold 15 cents will go into the General Relief fund to help some needy brother or family.

From Grand Master Workman.

Official.

Office G. M. W. of California,
San Francisco, June 11, 1881.

To whom it may concern:

Several complaints have reached this office that at picnics, balls, and other gatherings, under the name of the A. O. U. W., that the law of the Order has been violated in regard to the use of liquor, etc. Said law positively forbids the using, or causing to be used, at any public entertainment, etc., any intoxicating liquors, and it is the duty of the Grand Master Workman to see that the laws of the Order are complied with.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered that no public gathering shall be held in the name of the A. O. U. W. in this jurisdiction, except by dispensation of the Deputy of the district where said parties proposing to use the name of the Order are located. And said district deputies are hereby required to grant such dispensations only upon the written promise of the officers of the Lodge or Lodges, or committee of members managing such celebration, picnic, ball, etc., that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or caused to be used (see Sec. 672 of Digest).

The holding of picnics, etc., in the name of the Order in places where liquors are sold, is hereby positively prohibited, and a violation of this law by Lodges or committees of members, under the name of the Order, shall constitute an offense against the laws of this Fraternity, and render those violating it subject to charges.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

What are We? What are Our Aims?

The following address was delivered at an open meeting of Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, May 24th, by Bro. J. B. Metcalfe, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 126. The Lodge, as is its custom, also had music, recitations, etc:

The above questions are more frequently addressed to Workmen than any other, and as they are practical and pertinent, they should be practically answered. To the first proposition, "What are We?" emphatically we answer, "The Ancient Order of United Workmen" is one of the greatest moral structures of the nineteenth century; that in its conception exists the latent germs of a power, which if ably developed in consonance with the elevated aims of the Order, will, in its beneficence to humanity, be as potent an assistant as can be maintained without the pale of the rich blessings of the Christian Church.

To the second proposition, "What are our aims?" we as readily reply: They are the social comforts, mental and moral culture, and the practical well-being of our fellowmen. These are the obects of our resources, and the measure of the intent of our, as yet, undeveloped powers.

I use the term undeveloped powers because the "Ancient Order of United Workmen" is comparatively in its infancy, but infant though it be, we can freely arrogate to ourselves the honor of being a precocious young giant. We are to-day, when we compare the relative date of our organization, numerically stronger, at least in the United States, than the time-honored Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship. This, though, is but the least of reasons for being proud of the lusty life of this vigorous infant. When you appreciate the fervid enthusiam that pervades its frame, and how full of manly worth, prodigality of talent, wealth, culture and strength that are the bright elements of its composition. we are forced to wonder if this be not ripe manhood, the result of years and mature wisdom.

What, then, is the inspiring cause that has awakened into teeming life a power that we hold is so fruitful of beneficence and good? that brings men together in such fraternal accord and friendship? The teachings of the Order tells us the secret is, that its fundamental principle is as ancient as creation itself; that its very essence is coeval with the birth of man. Its principles are as ancient as creation itself, because, when the great God blew the breath of life in the nostrils of man, he created him a finite being, and left us dependent, one upon another, filled with weakness and imperfections. This is our common heritage, and we are forced to lean upon one another or perish; for it is only by the mutuality of assistance by the individual members of society that civilization and society exists. Even the arts and sciences are of kindred nature, and flourish best in each other's society.

The Christian church proposes to make plain the philosophy of man's spiritual life, we desire to solve the present pressing problem of man's earthly living, and, in recognizing the Divine decretal of man's dependence, we think the problem is best solved by the compact of brotherhood and the mutuality of aid.

It is from this part of mutual assistance that springs our power for good, and therein lies the secret of the strength of the Order.

What grander design can human thought conceive than concerted strength for the encouragement of useful pursuits, of mental and moral culture, and the helping of our fellow creature to lead a higher and a nobler life? The Order's injunction is to let not your hands be idle, but be a workman in a practical sense; for by industry you maintain individual credit, and thereby the credit of the Order. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," the Holy writ proclaims, for the wise king knew that happiness and contentment followed thrift and industry. You are met at the very threshold of the Order with the earnest instructions to lead a life of usefulness, to cultivate mental graces and social intercourse.

It is not infrequent that by these mediums that some dormant faculty of the human mind leaps to the front, that might have slept on until the oblivion of the tomb enshrouded it in eternal night.

By the encouragement of philanthropy, fraternity and social intercourse in the Lodge assemblies, is fostered a magical tie, for when we go forth into the outside world, and brother Workmen meet, the heart responds to a mysterious feeling of fraternal accord, that has been born of the pledge of faith and the compact of Brotherhood.

The "Ancient Order of United Workmen" is in no sense a religious Order, according to the general acceptance of the term; but it is the handmaid of every Christian creed, and by its very catholicity, shuns any sectarian limit. It asks simply that the ark of your covenant be freighted with plighted faiths unbroken between ourselves and our fellow men, and with friendships "passing the love of woman."

It searches not the conscience further than to ask an unquestioning faith in the Father of all and the Giver of every good gift, but leaps across the conflict of creeds and looks out abroad and beyond the great sea of life to where its troubled waters break ceaselessly upon the shores of eternity, and whether a man be priest, preacher or layman, they all can be equally, *good Workmen.*

It insists that you simply be a guard upon your own and each other's character, for the frailty of human nature is a legacy of man's first fall, and asks that you help your brother to enable him to help himself.

How little a man knows of his own strength until temptation faces him. How some glittering and fascinating power often leads him noiselessly to destruction. Unconsciously he may have some moral weakness in his character that, like a mere atom upon some Alpine mount that has been caught up in its icy splendor as it accumulates upon its rugged hight, enfeebles the great mass as the weight increases till at last it plunges headlong into some yawning abyss and lies with its glacial beauty all shattered. This is but too oft the story of the moral wreck of man.

Our Order is not a temperance society in the popular sense of the word, but it demands that each member be a sentinel upon his own habits in order that throughout all his life will still come back the cry that "All's well."

Vice is so stealthy and insidious that "we first endure, then embrace." Have you not seen some noble spirit laid low by its creeping gains upon a moral weakness? How men of sterling worth, and admired for their social traits, have drifted into the grim grip of alcoholic vice until the fiery liquid has besotted the bright intellect and bowed the manly form—aye, until he has become a "libel upon God's creatures," and would, in his moral decreptitude, "sell out Heaven for something warm to prop this inward sinking?"

And lastly, another and the great practical object of the Order, its beneficiary feature.

Although the Order has been not quite six years in the State of California, the great good that it has already accomplished can scarcely be credited by those who are not members. It was organized August 21, 1875, at West Oakland. Its membership throughout the United States on the 1st of April, 1881, amounted to 96,690. In California, on the 1st of May, 1881, there were Master Workmen in good standing, 11,840, and 193 working Lodges, and the amount collected up to that time for beneficiary claims, was $320,400, and of this sum, all, with the exception of $3,000 or $4,000, has been paid out to the representatives of deceased members.

It is but too frequent that the protecting arm of a family is struck down, when its sturdy aid is most needed, and a penniless household is left to mourn in penury and want; but when a Workman is summoned to lay down his work here, and passes to the life beyond, the greatest sorrow that can be known to a human heart is lifted from his breast by the knowledge that gaunt hunger will not press its bitter cup to the lips of his loved ones. The spirit will have scarcely taken its flight, ere the protecting hand of the Order seeks the sorrowing inmates of his home.

How sweet then the consolation, when disease and sickness has wasted the frame and withered the limb, when the manly cheek is blanched by frightful pestilence, to feel the assurance of brotherly protection. Or, when the mystic veil has been rent, and we pass beyond the cares of earth, to know that the fond ones we leave behind us shall not want, because the Brotherhood, in friendship strong, have pledged themselves to Charity and Protection.

Rum at A. O. U. W. Picnics.

Editors Watchman:—To the reader of average intelligence the title alone is, in itself, suggestive; to the thoughtful, serious and unprejudiced mind, it is alarmingly suggestive. Why? For the simple and plain reason that it is a fact beyond contradiction that rum (and I mean by the word rum anything and everything that will produce drunkenness) is permitted to be offered for sale at any and all of the picnics given in the name of, and under the direction of the A. O. U. W. It is also a well-known fact, equally indisputable, that the Constitutions and Laws of the Grand and subordinate Lodges prohibit the sale of rum or the use of it at any social or festive gathering of the members thereof. Why then is it allowed? Are our laws a dead letter or are they a living lie? Do we solemnly pledge ourselves to do certain things and to leave undone certain other things, and then do the things which we agree not to do, and leave undone the things which we agree to do. Do we, as citizens, believe in respecting and obeying the laws of the Government under which we live, transact business and enjoy the privileges connected therewith? I take it we do. Well, if as citizens of the republic, we quickly resent any insult to our laws, why, then, should we not, as members of the A. O. U. W., be as quick to resent and oppose a like insult to, or evasion of, the laws of the Order which we profess to uphold and love so dearly?

Or is it the real Simon-pure love in the one case and empty profession and maudlin hypocrisy in the other? How many decent and respectable men in the whole Order in this State are there who desire to take their wives and children to picnics given under the auspices of the Order when they know perfectly well beforehand that the "principal attraction" (?) there will be "rum and drunken men?" Is it an impossibility to have an enjoyable picnic without rum? "But," says a person, "you certainly do not mean to exclude beer?" Candidly, I do; for it is painfully true that beer will make men drunk. Have we not reached the period in the life of this organization when we can sternly refuse to allow our minority to control the Order?

True it is that our G. M. W. issues strong and stirring orders and sends forth the circulars on the subject of rum drinking and intemperate members. But how are these orders regarded or these instructions carried out? He no doubt would be astonished if he knew the want of effect. Sooner or later this organization will be compelled to look this important question squarely in the face, and we all know "a stitch in time saves nine." Let the salvation of the Order appear before it is too late. All of us know how disgusting it is to be annoyed by drunken men anywhere, more especially at a picnic; well, then, isn't it outrageously shameful for a brother member to sell or give away rum to his fellow-member in order to make him drunk "at a picnic?" If the "cause" is removed the "effect" will not be seen.

It may be suggested that it is an easy matter to point out defects and to talk about these inconsistencies, but how to bring about the remedy is quite another matter. My idea is that one of the most potent means to be used in order to bring on a change for the better, or the remedy, if you please, is agitation of the subject. Let it be discussed in the Grand Lodge and in all the subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction. Put the questions, "rum," or "no rum," at our picnics, etc., to vote in each Lodge, and have the names of all the voters published in the A. O. U. W. home journal. Let the outside masses see if we are a "rum organization" or otherwise. And as the home journal carries much valuable information into the families of the members of the Order, the information on this especial topic would, no doubt, be read with serious interest and subjected to severe comment by the ones who are intensely interested in the welfare of the Order, namely, our wives and children, friends and sweet-hearts. Where is there a true faithful woman that wishes to see her husband's name recorded in favor of "Rum at A. O. U. W. Picnics?" Would it make our children feel glad and rejoice that *their* father was in favor of it? Do you think any worthy and honest young lady would exult in the fact if *her* lover and intended husband should be found in the "Rum at A. O. U. W. Picnics" rank. But, if the Order ever intends doing anything on this subject, let us get at it and do it now. If not, let us be candid enough to say we see and know of this evil, but are either unwilling or powerless to conquer it. But do not let us give up the fight without at least a showing of opposition. Therefore, agitate, agitate, agitate. Candidly, Candor.

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SCENE at the college—Prep. (to servant at the door): "Miss—?" Servant: "She's engaged." Prep.: "I know it; I'm what she's engaged to." —*College Journal.*

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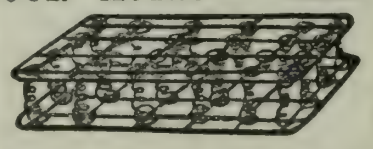


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THE ENERGY OF THE HEART.—We may form some conception of the enormous energy of the human heart when we reflect that a good climber can only ascend 9,000 ft. in nine hours, that is, can only raise his own weight 1,000 ft. in an hour, that is, of course, continuously for any length of time, while the work done by the heart is equivalent to raising its own weight (10 ozs.) 13,860 ft. high; and we may put this even more strikingly by pointing out that the most powerful engine ever made by man, the "Bavaria" locomotive of the Vienna and Trieste railway, can only raise itself through 2,700 ft. in an hour; that is, its energy is less than one-fifth of that of the human heart (Houghton). Of course, the actual amount of work done, both by engine and climber, is much greater than that done by the heart; but relative to weight, the energy of the heart far exceeds that of the other two.

CHANGES IN THE DIAMETER OF TRUNKS OF TREES.—According to the *Gardener's Chronicle*, MM. Kraus and Kaiser have been making some researches from which it appears that the trunks of trees undergo daily changes in diameter. From early morning till early afternoon there is a regular diminution till the minimum is reached, when the process is reversed and the maximum diameter attained at the time of twilight; then again comes a diminution, to be succeeded by an increase about dawn—an increase more marked than that in the evening. The variations in diameter coincide, therefore, with those of the tension, but they are shown to be inverse to the temperature, the maximum of the one corresponding roughly to the minimum of the other, and so on.

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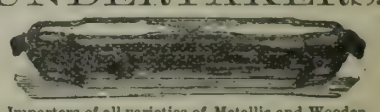
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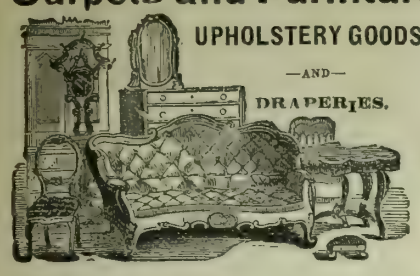
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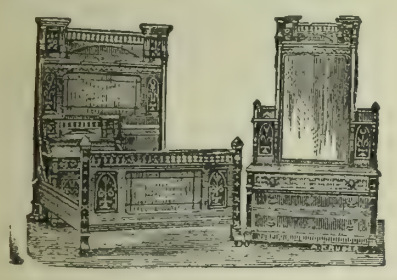
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The London *Court Journal* states that the letter to which the following article, from the Huddersfield *Journal*, refers, caused every bakery in London to be beseiged: "We last week published a letter from 'Chemist,' on the advisability of the more general consumption of 'wheat-meal' bread. The question is one of great importance, and demands serious consideration. Wheat-meal bread is made from grain which has been deprived of only the outer covering, that is to say, the flour contains the bran. The bread thus produced is not only much cheaper than the ordinary white bread, but it is much better. A shilling's worth contains three times more flesh-giving material, 70 times more heat-producing material, and three times more bone-forming material than is to be found in a shilling's worth of beefsteak. For the discoveries in this respect we are indebted to the late Baron Leibig, who has done more than anybody else to show the world the secret of economical and wholesale cooking. Of course, it is not proposed that the highly nutritious wheat-meal bread should be man's only food. In Spain, it is true, the peasant lives and flourishes on wheat-meal bread and garlic, but the British working man would be very loth to go without the roast beef of old England. There can be no reason, however, why wheat-meal bread should not be substituted for ordinary white bread. By its nutritive qualities men would need less quantities of other victuals, and thus an appreciable saving of money would be the result, while (in growing children especially) the bones, sinews and muscles would be strengthened, and thick coats of pure enamel would preserve the teeth from decay. The only obstacle in the way of the adoption of wheat-meal bread is prejudice."

THE TELEPHONE THROUGH WATER.—*L'Electricite* states that M. Dohrn has introduced the telephone in connection with his scientific explorations of the bed of the Bay of Naples. By its use the diver and the boatman overhead are able to communicate with each other quickly and intelligibly.

ENEMIES OF SPIDERS.—The well known naturalist, the Rev. H. E. McCook of Philadelphia, has been talking to the academy of that city on spiders, which he designated as the most benevolent of insects. Among the principal enemies of the spider he enumerated many of those hymenopterous or four-winged flies, the bees, wasps, etc., which produce flesh-eating grubs. Large numbers of spiders are used by these species as food. The nest of one of these forms was exhibited, built of clay in such a manner as to resemble the pipes of Pan. When opened these nests were found filled with spiders of different species. They were all paralyzed by the fly, but not killed, and in this state of suspended animation they remain until the hatching out of the grubs, which eagerly devour them one after the other. The unfortunate captives lie limp in the jaws of the grubs, showing no signs of sensation, and making no resistance whatever. Other flies, and among those, may be included the common black house-fly, prey upon spiders by destroying the cocoons, or by sucking the contents of their eggs when they happen to be uncovered or only slightly protected. The eggs are also devoured in large numbers by birds. Some species of birds assist in preventing the spread of spiders by making use of their webs, especially the thicker portion used in the construction of cocoons, to build their nests. A nest was exhibted, composed of this mineral in such quantity as to indicate the destruction of a great many webs. Those hymenopterous insects which deposit their eggs in the cocoons of the spiders are, however, their most destructive enemies. When the grubs are hatched they attack the eggs and young of their hosts, and consume them as food until sufficiently developed to obtain their nourishment.

HIGH UP.—The crown of the hat of the statue of William Penn, which is to surmount the tower of the new public building of Philadelphia, will be just 525 ft. above the pavement. This is ten ft. and one inch higher than the highest towers of the Cologne cathredral.

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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

An A. O. U. W. Floral Celebration.

Ashler Lodge, No. 165, Alameda, gave a floral reception on Tuesday evening, May 31st, in Odd Fellows' hall. This large and richly furnished hall was elaborately and tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, exotic plants and artificial pyramids and flowers to an extent and perfection seldom seen. At the entrance over and around the doorway, the decoration commenced, extending in a wreath all around the room close to the ceiling. In the center were immense hanging baskets, while on the platform were two monuments of flowers eight ft. high, standing in huge Japanese flower-pots four ft. high, between which were a large number of ornamental vases and flower-pots filled with the choicest flowers. Across the room, wrought out of bright-colored flowers, were the words, Ashler Lodge, No. 165, beneath which, on the canopy, were flowered letters, A. O. U. W.—Welcome! The hall was completely filled with invited guests, who on entering the hall were allowed to select a lappel bouquet. As a fitting adjunct a very choice musical and literary entertainment was given, the programme of which was posted on one side of a neat Japanese fan. Bro. Wheaton, M W., as Master of Ceremonies, welcomed the large, select and fashionable audience, and introduced the programme by a piano duett, by Miss N. Mayrisch and Bro. R. Chartrey—a pleasing performance; reading, "The Death of the Old Squire," Bro. A. F. Craven; ballad, "I'm Queen of a Fairy Band," Mrs. H. W. Arthur Nahl—a fine artistic effort that was heartily applauded; essay, "A Lecture to Wives," Bro. R. Wheeler—printed elsewhere; cornet solo, "The Serf Polka, with piano accompaniment, Master B. F. Daggett—a masterly effort that was applauded with a recall; reading, "How I Edited an Agricultural Paper" (Twain), Bro. E. T. Barnes; piano solo, "Hungarian Storm March," Miss Fanny Danforth, a fine performance that was applauded unto a re-call. Intermission of 10 minutes. Piano duett, overture, Mrs. F. Varden and Mrs. R. F. Clark, an effort that evinced high art cultivation, and that was listened to with pleasure; address, Wm. H. Barnes, the surroundings and occasion seemed to bring out our Grand Master's best efforts, and his interesting and instructive remarks were listened to with rapt attention; duett, "Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams," Mrs. J. Tretheway and Bro. J. W. Hand; piano solo, "Delta Kappa Ep Silon March," Bro. J. E. Baker; recitation, "The Knight and the Page," Bro. A. S. Cheminant, for an encore, Drake's address was given; ballad, "The Mariner," Bro. R. Frank Clark; Bro. Wheaton entertained the audience in his variations, and was encored. This floral tribute and literary exercises was the voluntary contribution of the members of Ashler and their families. The male performers were all members of the Lodge, and the ladies, with two exceptions, related thereto. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Bros. H. B. Wheaton, R. V. Clark, A. S. Cheminant, P. B. Barton and J. W. Hand, are deserving of praise for the able manner they carried out this floral celebration.

Fortuna, 13.

The first grand celebration by Fortuna Lodge No. 13, of Napa, was held Monday, May 30th, and consisted of a public picnic at the Terrace Springs pleasure grounds in the day time and a grand ball at the Opera House in the evening. The Lodge, formed, says the *Reporter*, in procession in front of their hall at about 10 o'clock, and headed by the Napa brass band and marshalled by T. N. Mount, marched down Main street to Second, up Second to Randolph, down Randolph to Third, out Third to Asylum Avenue, where they received the Orator of the Day, W. H. Barnes, G. M. W., of San Francisco, and thence out Cemetery Avenue to the grounds. Here the assemblage was called to order by the President of the Day, F. A. McDonald, and prayer offered by Chaplain E. B. Ware. This finished, the President, after giving the guests a cordial welcome in behalf of the Order, introduced the orator of the day, Grand Master Workman Barnes. We presume it is not necessary to assure our readers that the address was interesting; that it was an able effort, scholarly, appropriate, and brimful of sound arguments, and humor, and timely suggestions. Mr. Barnes has addressed Napa audiences before, and by his eloquence and pleasant manner of address has won the favor of all. After the oration an intermission was taken to allow the people an opportunity to eat their lunches, after which the dance commenced, and was kept up until half past five. During the day interesting games were indulged in, for which prizes were offered to successful competitors: The festivities wound up with a grand ball in the evening at the Opera House. Music was furnished by six pieces of the Napa band, and was of an exceptionably good order, consisting of a number of entirely new selections. Some 80 couple were in attendance, who chased the fleeting hours with merry feet until about three o'clock in the morning. Lunch, consisting of hot coffee, sandwiches, cakes and ice cream, was served underneath the stage by Mrs. Tobin, and was well patronized. Altogether the first celebration of the A. O. U W. of Napa county has proved a success, financially as well as socially.

Humboldt.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The members of Bay City, No. 111, will celebrate the second anniversary of the organization of that Lodge on the 21st of June. The manner of the observance of the occasion has not yet been fully decided upon. The organization of a Lodge of our Order at Trinidad will, for obvious reasons, be delayed until July or August; but District Deputy Bell confidently hopes to have a new Lodge in working condition at Ferndale before the end of June. Bros. Veasey, of your city, and Ross, of the steamer *Ferndale*, have been active in laying the real character of our Order before the people of that section.—Eureka, May 7th, G.

Lakeport, 34.

The third anniversary of this Lodge was celebrated in fine style on May 21st. The Lower Lake *Bulletin* says: The procession was formed at Smith's Grove, three-fourths of a mile west of Lakeport, at half-past ten A. M., under the direction of P. M. Daly, Master of the Lodge, and marched some 300 yards to where a fine rostrum and seats had been provided, headed by the Lakeport Cornet Band, under the leadership of Bro. Jas. Laycock and Prof. J. A. Epperson. On arriving, Bro. H. A. Oliver, P. M., in a few, brief and appropriate remarks, addressed the Brotherhood and the large public audience, who honored the occasion with their presence, on the purpose for which they were assembled, and the social and fraternal relations of the Order, after which he introduced Bro. G. W. Wilson, who proceeded to give, in a clear and logical speech, a history of the formation of the Lodge. At the close of his remarks, Bro. R. W. Crump, P. M., was introduced as the Orator of the Day. Bro. Crump, on taking the stand, proceeded to give a graphic sketch of its history, aims and purposes, and spoke of it as second to none, although not claiming an origin as ancient and as venerable with the centuries; yet, by its harmonious and fraternal spirit, as well as by its broad and liberal rules, it had gained for itself a reputation no less than any other organization, beneficiary or otherwise. After the close of the address and stirring music by the band, Bro. Oliver, after paying a well merited tribute to Col. H. Winchester, of Lower Lake—whom he denominated the Bard of Lake—for the excellence and beauty of a poem dedicated by him to Lakeport Lodge, No. 34, introduced Miss Lillie Martin, who read it in a manner which indicated a knowledge of correct delivery, only obtained by careful study. The reading of the poem completed the literary exercises of the day, when, on invitation of Past Master Oliver, all were called to a well and splendidly filled table of everything good in the line of eating, after which, a dancing floor having been previously prepared, the "fair ladies and brave men" indulged in that pleasant and social pastime to their hearts' content. Too much praise cannot be given to the different committees for the admirable manner in which everything was conducted. We take pride in saying that good order prevailed throughout the day.

Visalia, 79.

The Workmen of Visalia picnicked at Roger's grove Friday, May 20th. The *Delta* furnishes the following report. The music during the literary exercises was furnished by the Visalia Silver Cornet band. The principal feature of the programme was an able address by W. B. Cullom, on "The Ancient Order of United Workmen a Charitable Institution." It was replete with masterly rhetorical effects and sound logic. The idea was human progress, embracing intellectual and moral advancement. Great calamities have been the forerunners of progress. Out of Napoleon's excesses grew the tranquility of political Europe. The Koran paved the way for the Bible, and the Saracen for the Christian. Benevolence and charity are the underlying and fundamental natural qualities of the human conscience, and it is this spirit which benevolent organizations encourage and develop, raising men above common prejudices and personal differences to that higher level of pure humanity which makes man the prototype of his Maker. The amount paid the heirs of a deceased member is but a small part of the good accomplished by the A. O. U. W. It has a broader, a deeper and a more comprehensive mission. It cares for the sick, it lightens the burdens of poverty, it promulgates a safe code of morals, it is active in rescuing benighted wanderers from the ways of darkness and misery, it teaches charity, and paves the way to heaven. It modifies the rigors of political, social and religious differences, and binds all men in a bond of common humanity. The address concluded with words of welcome. After it came an essay on "Education," by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, itself an able and earnest plea and defense. Prof. Orr followed with the reading of Bryant's poem "God's Temples," which was read tastefully and with grace and feeling. Lunch was then served, and in that affair the Workmen displayed their usual earnestness. After lunch came dancing on a platform erected for the purpose, Myer's band and Prof. Henke furnishing the music. As the second annual May picnic of the local Lodge of the A. O. U. W., the affair throughout was pleasant, and will long be remembered by those who enjoyed it.

New Lodges.

Sonora Lodge, No. 197, was instituted at Sonora, Tuolumne county, May 18th, by J. M. La Rue, D. D. G. M. W., with the following list of officers: E. A. Matson, P. M. W.; Frank W. Street, M. W.; J. T. Murnan, F.; C. C. Ortega, O.; Wm. Hartwig, Rdr; Sol. Benas, Fin.; C. E. Street, Rvr; C. H. Burden, G.; J. L. Roberts, I. W.; D. Leeber, O. W.; Dr. E. A. Matson, Med. Ex. The Lodge started with 17 charter members.

Henry Lewis, Deputy of Stanislaus county, instituted Oak Grove Lodge, No. 198, at Oakdale, on May 27th, and installed the following officers: H. Hall, P. M. W.; C. B. Ryer, M. W.; A. Beith, F.; G. H. Rowland, O.; M. J. Perez, Rdr.; H. L. Howe, Fin.; R. Lovell, Rcr.; C. P. Adie, G.; U. McKee, I. W.; W. D. Logan, O. W. Thirty persons more applied for membership, and the prospects are very favorable for a good Lodge.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Anniversary Celebration of Oak Leaf, 35.

The third anniversary of Oak Leaf No. 35 was held in their large hall, corner Franklin and Twelfth streets, on June 6th. The decorations were not elaborate, but chaste and artistically arranged by the Sisters of Ivy No. 4, D. of H. The chairs of the principal officers, pedestals and chandeliers were wreathed with choice flowers and evergreens. On the wall, in flowers, was the word "WELCOME" over the M. W. chair, whilst in the rear were the words "IVY No. 4." At an early hour the large hall was filled (no standing-room left) with a fine audience of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. Bro. J. J. Jones, M. W., as Master of Ceremonies, commenced this choice musical and literary entertainment by presenting (on the part of the ladies of Ivy No. 4) a most exquisite lappel-bouquet to Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. The G. M. W. was taken quite by surprise, but managed to say, "I've regard for them." Piano solo—Bro. G. F. Page. This was followed by another departure: Bro. Hirschberg, P. M. W., in an eloquent and humorous speech (on the part of the ladies) presented a beautiful basket of flowers. "History of Oak Leaf Lodge," Bro. C. H. Dunton—a concise history that was listened to with much interest, and as Bro. Dunton pictured it in truth and fact, it seemed to us that each brother of Oak Leaf was proud of his membership, and felt it an honor and heritage to leave to his family. Piano solo, Miss Minnie Shilling; Duett, Bro. and Mrs. Ballantine—a very pleasing effort, that brought in the range of all music, changing from the gay to the operatic, and called for a hearty encore. Cornet solo, Bro. C. L. Crabtree, with piano accompaniment—a very artistic performance and well applauded. Solo—Sister Simonds. Recitation—Sister Dunton. A dramatic essay that was listened to with wrapt and almost breathless attention, and was cordially encored. Zither solo—Bro. G. Trost. An unique performance, that made a pleasing variety of artistic music. Solo (comic)—Mrs. W. H. Ballantine. This was the laughable part of the programme, and it filled it well, creating much amusement, applause and encore. Address—Wm. H. Barnes, G. W. M. An oration that was worthy of the occasion, and received with marked favor. Recitation—Prof. H. C. Eastman, a member of Mission, No. 56. A masterly effort, that showed the finished orator. Duett—Miss Anna Newcum and Mr. J. W. Newcum. Recitation—"Meriky's Conversion," Mr. M. O. Higgins; comic, and very interesting to the audience. Comic song, Mr. F. S. Sanford; very entertaining and pleasing. Recitation—"Whiskey Bill," Mr. D. K. Higgins, closing with an organ solo by Bro. G. F. Page. This was one of the many notable and appropriate celebrations that are being held by the different Lodges throughout our State. Any one who had the pleasure of seeing this audience, and the interest, pride and pleasure evinced in the countenances of the members, cannot doubt the perpetuity of our Order, and the continued prominence of this thrifty and commendable subordinate.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Friendship, 179.

On June 2d there was a goodly attendance in this young Lodge. A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed as an entertainment committee. This Lodge, following the practice of most of our city Lodges, and a large number of the country Lodges, has taken a step that will make its meetings attractive and instructive.

Harmony, 9.

On June 4, several petitions, and four candidates received the J. W. Degree. A committee of ten were appointed to sell tickets and solicit prizes for the annual picnic. A draft of $192 was drawn in favor of the benficiary fund. It is now an assured fact that the old pioneer will pass the 200 mark this term. After a minute and painstaking care of all matters appertaining to the Lodge and individual members thereof, who, as it appeared, were in some instances thousands of miles away and still under the care of this worthy Lodge of Workmen, under head Good of the Order, a number of brethren of the Relief Committee having called in a body to pay a fraternal visit, were prevailed upon to say a word. Bros. Reading, P. M. W.; Egleston, D. D. G. M. W.; Fick, of Hercules; Rossbach, M. W. of Olympic; Cattrel, Foreman of Triumph; Thompson, Recorder of Noe Valley; Henry, Med. Ex. of Harmony, and Decker, member of the Relief Committee, made short complimentary and fraternal speeches that were well received and well applauded. The M. W., Bro. McCann, was accorded a vote of thanks for the gift of a fine box for the working tools of the Lodge.

Hercules, 53.

The usual interesting meetings are held by Hercules, No. 53. On June 10th the M. W. degree was conferred on three candidates, and applications for the degrees received for three. The work in the secret work was correct, dignified and impressive, reflecting honor on all the officers of the Lodge. The Guide fills an important position in conducting the work of the Lodge, and on this evening Bro. J. H. Congdon acquitted himself with credit. There was a large number present, and from the conversation we judge Hercules will have a good representation at our coming picnic. The Entertainment Committee reported progress, and promised a good time on next Friday evening. Under head "Good of the Order," Bros. Basler, of Harmony, Kenney, of Valley, Manser and Bro. Haskel, of Golden Gate, made short but acceptable speeches.

Memorial Anniversary.

The first anniversary of Memorial, 174, was celebrated with great eclat at B'nai B'rith Hall on Friday evening, June 10, by a social and ball. This was an invitation party, and the managers having the selection had just large enough company to make it pleasant and enjoyable. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, while over and across the platform was suspended, in large golden letters, "1880—Memorial, 174—1881." "A. O. U. W." Counting in the beautiful and extremely well dressed ladies in attendance, our brethren of Memorial and their guests appeared to much better advantage than ever. There seemed to be a cordiality and satisfaction exhibited throughout the evening by dancers and guests. Blum's band of eight pieces discoursed sweet music to this happy and select company. At 9 o'clock the exercises commenced by the grand march, Bro. Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W., with Miss Hattie S. Perry having the honor of leading. A programme of 16 dances whiled away the happy hours until after 12 o'clock. This, their first anniversary, was a success, and in keeping with the history of their Lodge. The several committees are herewith given, in hopes that this WATCHMAN will be preserved to hand to those who may follow in their honored footsteps. Reception Committee—J. H. Gyselaar, M. W., J. O. Ralston, G. E. Gerlach, Receiv., O. W. Lilkendey, C. W. Nevin, P. M. W., H. Schaffner, Rec., S. H. Carkeet, H. Morton. Floor Manager—Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W. Aids—J. M. Hudson, J. H. Winter. Floor Committee—J. M. Rademaker, J. A. Manning, N. Swinerford, J. Blohm, J. Russel, C. H. Hanke.

Spartan, 36.

This term has been one of prosperity to this, one of the old pioneer Lodges. The increase has been over 25, swelling their membership to 140. On June 3rd their Lodge room was well filled with their own membership and visitors. The work of the evening aside of the usual routine of business was conferring the J. W. degree on two candidates in an unexceptionable manner. Bro. W. S. Hout, although one of the youngest M. W. in our jurisdiction, has earned for himself a very enviable name as one of the bright lights in our Order. A good deal of interest was taken in the meeting in regard to the coming picnic, a number of the brethren buying tickets when they knew their business would hardly admit of them attending. Under the head of Good of the Order, Bro. Danforth, P. M. W., and Bro. Prevost, Foreman (who will probably take the M. W's. chair in the coming term), paid a compliment to the WATCHMAN. Bro. Danforth took occasion to criticise the looseness and venality of some of our Medical Examiners, citing several cases that either showed gross negligence or ignorance and unprofessional conduct.

Triumph, 180.

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that we record this young Lodge, less than one year old, having a membership of 100. On June 7th five received the J. W. degree. The secret work, as well as the ritualistic, was given in a correct and impressive manner. As showing the character of the membership, the average age of these candidates is 33 years. The brethren of Triumph feel a pride in the unprecedented success of this Lodge, formed, as it was, under adverse circumstances. To commemorate, they propose to celebrate their first anniversary, which will occur the 21st of August. A live and experienced committee have been appointed, and from inklings of what they intend to do, we may expect one of the pleasantest reunions that has been held this year. It is always a pleasure to visit this Lodge and see the true, cordial spirit that exists among this model Lodge of Workmen.

WORKMEN, their wives and families and friends, can attend our picnic with the assurance that everything will be carried on with decency and order. Any questionable parties or disturbing elements that may arise will be summarily disposed of.

A TELEGRAM was received by Wm. H. Barnes informing him that Baxter, of Michigan, is elected S. M. W.; Fish, of California, S. F.; and Case, of New York, S. O.

WE call attention to the card of Behneman & Joost, dealers in groceries, etc., southwest corner of Taylor and O'Farrell streets. Our Brothers know how to please their patrons.

Grand Recorder's Statement for May.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for May the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

204, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	291.68
206, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr.	25.00
207, Contingent, Expense, H.G.Pratt, G.Rdr.	22.15
207, Contingent, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G.Rdr	15.85
207, Contingent, Supplies, H. G.Pratt, G.Rdr	1.35
208, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co.	$ 30.00
209, Supplies, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son.	9.00
209, Expense, Mrs. L. G. Richmond & Son.	50.00
210, Expense, David Farquharson.	50.00
211, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co.	28.00
214, Expense, M. W. Fish.	100.00
215, Supplies, Gus Pohlman.	7.00
216, Supplies, Pacific Press.	23.00
217, Expense, Wm. H. Jordan.	100.00
219, Expense, Supreme Lodge per capita tax	1068.40
222, Supplies Supreme Lodge.	14.88
223, Expense, A L. Cheminant.	8.30
224, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	100.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F.	$ 1944.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during May, Benef. Fund.	11,919.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., May 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	$ 605.00	
Total		$12,524.00
Paid Alice G. Cunningham, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 205	2,000.00	
Paid Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W., Benef. Fund, War. No. 212	2,000.00	
Paid M. A. Macleay, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 213.	2,000.00	
Paid Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., Ben. Fund, Warrant No. 218. In trust for minor son of late Bro. C. S DeWolf	1,000.00	
Paid Natalia Diamant, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 220.	2,000.00	
Paid Mrs. F. B. Stevens, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 221.	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund.		$11,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, June 1, 1881.		1524.00

RELIEF.

Received in May, Relief Fund.	976.75	
Paid Supreme Lodge Relief Fund, Warrant No. 226.	900.00	
Bal. Relief Fund on hand June 1, 1881		76 75

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund.	$11,919.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Apr. 1, 1881.	605.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund.	1,803.10	
Bal on hand Gen'l Fund, Apr. 1, 1881.	251.10	
Total am't rec'd on Relief Call.	976.75	
Total.		$15,554.95
Paid out of Benef. Fund.	11,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund.	1,944.61	
Paid out of Relief Fund.	900.00	
Total disbursements.		$13,844.61
Balance on hand June 1, 1881.		$1,710.34
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund.	11,9'9.00	
Bal. on hand May 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.	605.00	
Total Benef. Fund.		$12.524.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund.		11,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund June 1, 1881.		$1,524.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund.	1,803.10	
Bal. on hand May 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	251.10	
Total Gen'l Fund.		$2,054.20
Paid out of Gen'l Fund.		1,944.61
Bal. Gen'l Fund June 1, 1881.		$109.59
Total amt. received in Relief Fund.	$976.75	
Paid out of Relief Fund.	900.00	
Bal. Relief F. on hand, June 1, '81.		76.75

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1881.

241,270.—ROLLER SKATE—W. Akin, S. F.
241,284.—VEHICLE WHEEL—J. H. Bradshaw, San Leandro, Cal.
241,299.—SWITCH FOR CABLE-WAYS—H. Casebolt, S. F.
241,427.—FAUCET—W. M. Sack, Oakland, Cal.
241,466.—FIRE ARM—J. W. Wilson, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1881.

241,480.—FURNACE—J. Enright, San Jose, Cal.
241,485.—DOOR WICKET—L. P. Garcin & A. W. Baldwin, S. F.
241,678.—STAMP PROTECTOR—J. L. Lilienthal, S. F.
241,749.—DRAG SAW—J. W. Swales, S. F.
2,468.—LABEL—H. Vandre & Co., Oakland, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1881.

241,907.—LATHE ATTACHMENT—H. C. Barnes, Vallejo, Cal.
241,291.—NITRO-GLYCERINE COMPOUNDS—G. S. Dean, S. F.
242,094.—HARROW—T. J. Hubbell, Mayfield, Cal.
241,833.—RETORT FOR REDUCING ORES CONTAINING VOLATILE METALS—D. T. Tennison, San Jose, Cal.
241,874.—SUSPENDER—W. F. McFarlane, Ivanpah, Cal.
241,876.—BLACKING—Geo. E. Millar, Austin, Nevada.
242,018—TRACE BUCKLE—P. S. Miller, S. F.
9,723.—CABINET JEWELRY (re-issue)—W. A. L. Miller, S. F.
242,023.—SHIRT—D. Neustdater, S. F.
241,878.—SICKLE BAR FOR HARVESTERS—V. R. Ostrom, Modesto, Cal.
241,822.—KITCHEN IMPLEMENTS—J. W. Ross, Santa Clara, Cal.
242,057.—DOOR CHECK—J. J. Schlueter, S. F.
241,823.—BEER FAUCET—E. J. Rubottom, Felton, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

THE restaurant and saloon kept by Bro. John P. Gallagher, northeast corner Front and Market, is one of the popular resorts of this city. The banquet given at the Masonic Temple May 25th, provided by Bro. Gallagher, was a recherche affair.

BRO. HOWARD BLACK, the custom shirt maker, No. 39 Sutter street, up stairs, can suit the most fastidious in this line, both as to fit or quality of goods.

THE vegetable and fruit store of Bro. D. R. Avery, stall 18 and 19 Center market, is always filled with the choicest and all varieties of California and Oregon produce. Call and see.

BRO. Hodge's cloak and suit rooms, No. 10 Fifth street, continues one of the attractive places in this city for ladies to procure every kind of outfit for themselves and children. While he keeps in stock a full assortment of ladies' wrappers, corsets, dress trimmings, etc., he pays special attention to orders at lowest rates.

IN a hurried visit to the Mission foundry, corner Twenty-fifth and Noe, we found Bro. Wm. Axford, proprietor, busily engaged in making fine castings for the State Capitol. By his enterprise and skill combined he has established a reputation as an expert in making fine castings, and driven a large number of the Eastern importations out of the market. Anyone wishing fine and intricate work done in his line would do well to call on the veteran Receiver of Noe Valley.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

J. F. OSBORNE—San Francisco.
A. C. KNOX—Napa and Lake counties.
G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—Solano and Sacramento counties.
GEO. W. FAHRION—Plumas county.
GEO H. HOPKINS—Amador county.
A. LEONARD MEYER—Utah and Idaho Ter.
JOSEPH M. WOLFE—California.

Attend to This.

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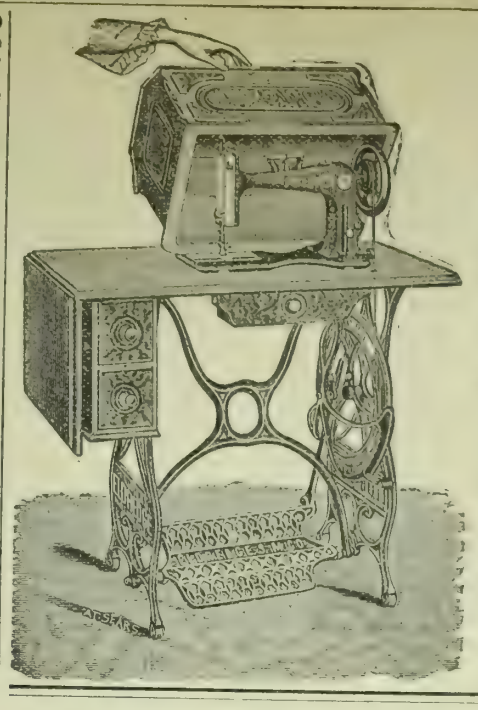
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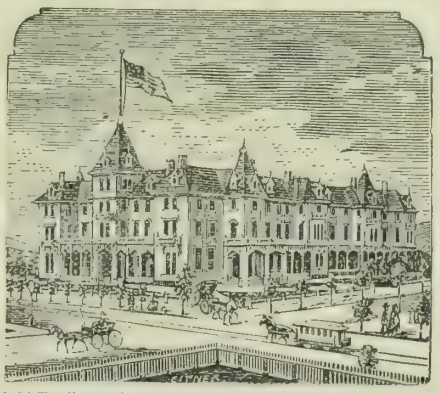
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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Painting on Brown Paper.

Painting on brown paper is now all the rage. Concerning the new craze the London *Queen* says: "Brown paper of the darkest shade and thickest texture, and gray paper of a coal granite tint are just now in demand as materials for painting upon for dados, panels, cornices, and book-covers and other things. They give a background on which the light and shade are at once relieved; and while gray paper is the softest, brown paper, partly by the contrast of the rough surface, gives the most relief. The best brown paper for the purpose, is the stout, continuous kind used by the paperhangers and upholsterers for backing, which can be had at all the carpet warehouses in any quantity. The colors are oil paints in tubes or water colors, well ground with Chinese white, used with fine bristles or red sable brushes.

Another method is to lay on the Chinese white, well ground to the consistence of thin cream, and when it is dry to paint over it with ordinary water colors. Red sable brushes are also the best for both the latter. Minute finish is out of character with the kind of work; the effects should be put in broadly, and the designs be distinct and of few large objects. In connection with this subject it may be appropriately mentioned that the "Angry Swans," two of the finest of Turner's drawings, which are on exhibition at the National gallery in London, are painted on common brown paper, which had been used as the wrapper of a parcel.

NEW SUBSTANCE IN THE ROOT OF THE COTTON PLANT.—Mr. W. C. Staeble, an American chemist, has discovered a curious new product in the bark of the root of the cotton plant *(Gossypium herbaceum)*. When the bark of this root is exhausted by alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.84, a dark, reddish-brown liquid is obtained, which when distilled to recover the spirit, leaves a resinous matter which amounts to 8% of the original weight of the bark. The new product thus obtained appears black and shining, but when pulverized takes the color of the cochineal. It dissolves in 14 parts of alcohol, 15 parts of chloroform, 23 parts of ether, and 122 parts of benzol. It dissolves also in caustic alkalies, and is precipitated from these solutions by acids. Hydrate of potash colors it green. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with a red brown color. Its other properties have not yet been examined.

THE LARGEST STEEL CASTING.—Messrs. W. Jessup & Sons, of Sheffield, lately made the largest crucible steel casting of which we have any record. It was a spur rim 28 ft. in diameter, machine molded, and was cast whole. The total weight of the casting was 10 tons. The rim is intended for the cotton mill of Mr. Smallpage, Burnley. The steel wheels are expected to pioneer a new branch of industry in the Sheffield trades.

THE Trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum have purchased 402 acres of land from W. H. Coombs for $12,000. This makes the Asylum property include about 900 acres.

Business Guide.

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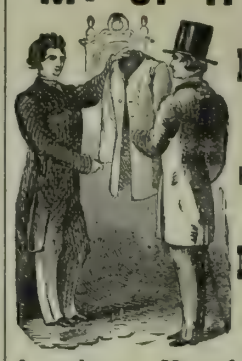
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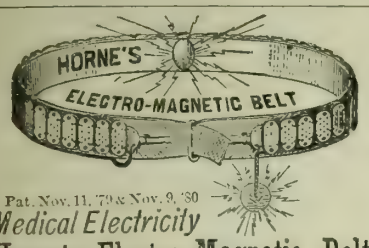
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TRICHINOSIS.—According to a recent report to the Sanitary Committee of Massachusetts, it appears that of 2,701 pigs examined during five months, no less than 154, or nearly 6%, contained trichinæ. The animals came from different and distant regions, but the majority were from the Western States. The same report affirms that rats are affected with trichinosis at Boston to a much larger extent than in Germany. Of 51 rats caught in a Boston slaughter-house, 30 presented trichinæ. On the other hand, 28 fowls fed in the establishment were found to be healthy. Forty rats taken in another large slaughter-house all contained trichinæ, but of 60 found in different stables only six were thus affected. In France little consideration has, until lately, been given to the danger of trichinæ in imported pork. At Lyons, however, inspection has been commenced, and has quickly borne fruit. An enormous consignment of lard, amounting, it is said, to 120 tons, was lately received at Lyons from New York. Of 50 specimens examined immediately after arrival, three were found to be infested with trichinæ. At Barcelona six cases of death from trichinosis have occurred in three months.

ACID PROOF CEMENT.—Finely powdered glass, mixed with soluble silicate of soda will be found to answer this purpose.

SELF-LUMINOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.—According to the *Photographic News*, self-luminous photographs are attracting much attention in Vienna. When these are examined by daylight they look like ordinary paper photographs, but in the dark they are beautifully phosphorescent in the high-lights, have a more or less feeble glow in the half-tones, and in the deep shadows possess no luminosity. The preparation of these self-luminous photographs is very simple. A silver print on albumen paper, or a collo-type is rendered transparent by brushing over it a mixture of equal volumes of castor oil and oil of turpentine. The superfluous oil is removed by means of cotton-wool or a linen rag, and the phosphorescent paint is then put on. The paper thus prepared is then dried, and afterward mounted with its reverse side on cardboard. As soon as it has been exposed to the daylight and the light penetrates the transparent or semi-transparent parts, the phosphorescence of the luminous paint underneath is excited, and in the dark the image is seen with all its gradations. Brilliant pictures and moonlight landscapes give especially good results.

As regards this matter of pensions to Government clerks it seems to us that after a man has been writing for thirty or forty years it's natural that he should be a pen-shunner.

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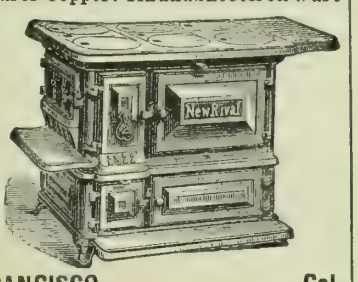
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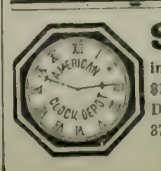
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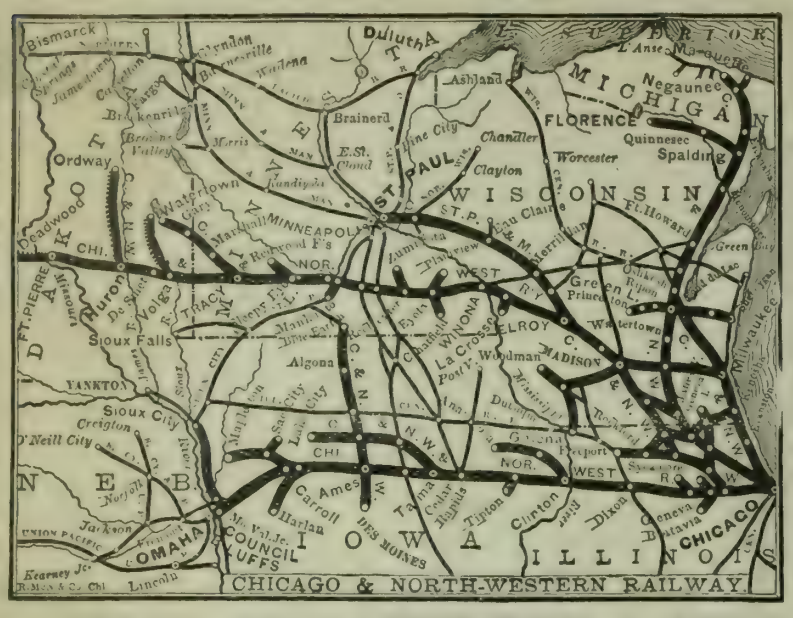
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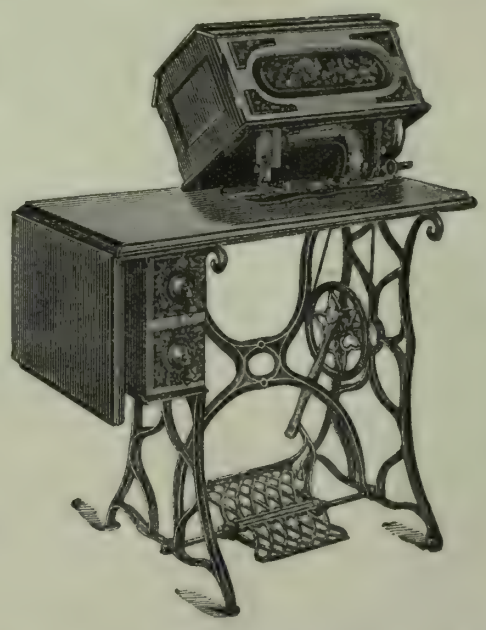
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.

Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

The Fourth of July.

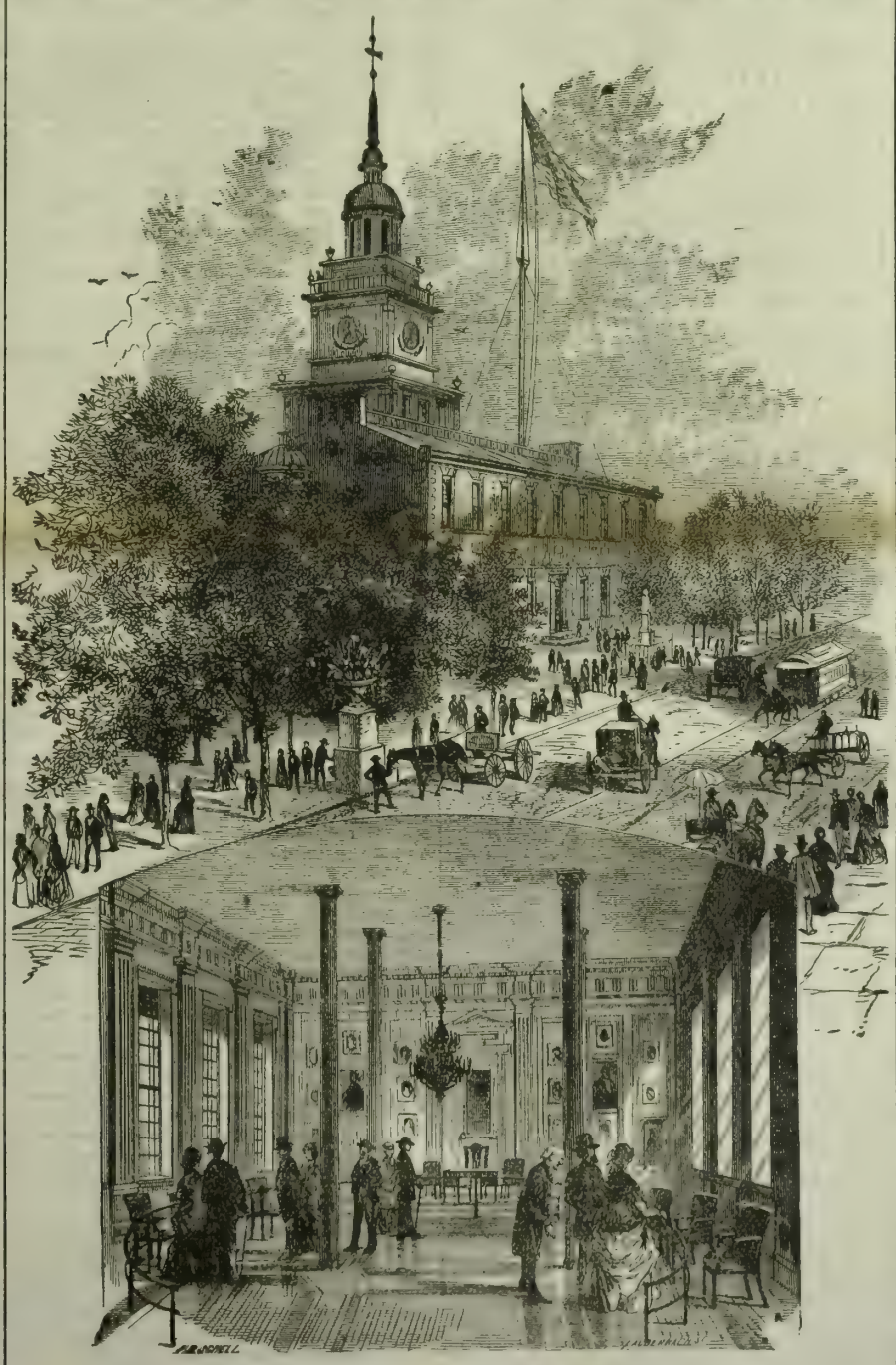
The years are carrying us farther and farther away from the old heroic times when brave men unflinchingly placed their names to a document which would have cost them their lives had the oppressors triumphed, but which, as the right prevailed, gave them undying honor. We would not lose sight of these early, noble deeds. We would not forget that the Fourth of July is not a mere opportunity for fun and fireworks, but that the prototype of the day we celebrate was indeed the birthday of the nation.

To aid the thought in the recollection of the incidents of the brave Declaration, we give an engraving of the exterior and interior of the historic building which has been often called the "Cradle of Liberty." It is old Independence hall, in Philadelphia. The hall is preserved with jealous care, so that coming generations may share with us the inspiration of entering its portals and recalling the old scenes. Interest centers on the building and its contents, and in connection with the engraving we give the following description from the pen of a recent visitor: The east hall has a goodly number of historic relics, most worthy of note among which is the famous old Liberty bell, which rang out melodies for the sons and daughters of the new land over a hundred years ago, but now shows the fingers of time in a huge fissure. Here is the old front door belonging to the Chew mansion, which was battered and splintered at the siege of Germantown. Dresses of "ye olden time" are abundant, showing that loving descendants of the men and women of those days have guarded them carefully. A piece of one of "Lady Washington's" dresses is a flowered cambric—quite like the gay chintz so much in vogue for lounge coverings. Here are portraits of all the signers of the Declaration, officers of the Continental army and members of the first Congress. The Georges are there, too. Is it prejudice, or do their faces look out from the canvas crafty, sensual and selfish? Jars and chairs and tables used by Gen. Washington, have a charm about them from the thought that they have been part and parcel of his plain household—a thought which redeems their excessive homeliness.

The original Declaration of Independence, with paper brown with age, ink faded and dim, had a mysterious awe about its immortal wording. Close by is the veritable inkstand into which those grand men dipped their quills, one after the other, as they traced those names which the tongue of history shall ever be proud to repeat. The inkstand is heavy and cumbrous, is made of solid silver, and bears the maker's name—Philip Syng, 1752. The first draft of the Constitution hangs in a frame, a conspicuous object of attention.

There are several portraits of Washington, taken at different ages. William Penn is here, in company with his second wife—a wholesome, plain, sensible sort of a lady. The face of Francis Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, is sparkling and refined. Marquis de Lafayette, the noble Frenchman, is gentle, courteous and soldiery. In this hall, in a case, are numerous articles of the toilet—dresses, stomachers, towels, stockings, high-heeled slippers, laces, over-dresses, ribbons, etc., all of great antiquity; also table articles, such as spoons, knives and forks, sugar bowls and similar things.

Here is the celebrated painting by Benjamin West, depicting Penn's treaty with the Indians. The subject is true to life. In the shade of the lofty woods, the Indians and whites have gathered to listen to their "pale brother," as he stands there, earnestly setting forth the conditions of the treaty. The old chiefs are gravely listening, while their eyes are turned calmly upon him, as he stands there, surrounded by his friends. The women of the tribe have drawn near to hear the "big talk," while the half-naked boys and girls, with their symmetrical limbs, are amusing themselves near. The figures are clear, bold and natural. Here, too, are many original letters of Benjamin Franklin, written in the troublous days of our country, when his heart was full of forebodings lest her leaders went not right. How his great soul would be troubled could he have a chance to observe them now! With a long look at the many treasures this room contains, I cross the hall to a room filled with old portraits of the prominent men of those days; look at some old, stiff and unenviting chairs and settees, and ascend to the two halls above. Both these rooms are fitted up in modern style, with rows of desks and a few easy chairs. It was formerly one room, known as the banqueting hall, where, on all state occasions, the festivals were held. Here Washington delivered his farewell address to the Continental Congress, whose deliberations took place in this hall. There is a splendid painting representing him in the act of making this last speech, which hangs over the very spot where he stood.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

The Fourth in this City.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in a manner worthy of the day in this city. Notwithstanding the absence of the First Regiment at Santa Cruz, it is expected that the military display will be very fine. The arrangements for decorating Kearny and Montgomery streets are being completed. There will be eight strings of flags, thirty to the string, on each block between Montgomery avenue and Market. In the center of the strings, evergreen wreaths will be placed, alternating with which will be streamers of red, white and blue. Standing at the head of Montgomery or Kearny and looking toward Market, the scene presented will be very striking and beautiful. Besides these public decorations many of the buildings on the line of these streets will display a wealth of flags and bunting.

The programme will, in many respects, be different from that heretofore arranged. The Committee on Games have reported that there will be the usual races, jumping and tug of war of the Olympic Club and others, for medals and money prizes. There will also be bicycle riding and drill for medals. The above games will take place at the Bay District tract. An excellent programme has been arranged for a day's sport on the water. Clubs and individuals have entered freely, and it is now an assured fact that every racing boat in this city will compete on the Fourth. The prizes to be given will be very liberal, something outside of the usual run on these occasions.

A tournament, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Fourth of July celebration and the Pacific Coast Archery Association, has been arranged to take place at the Bay District park. It will afford the public an opportunity to witness a contest between some of the finest archers in the United States, both at long and short-range shooting. Gold and silver medals will be offered as prizes, also various articles of use to bowmen. A horse programme has also been arranged, for which money prizes have been offered.

The literary exercises will take place at the Grand Opera House, Mission street. Geo. H. Knight will deliver the oration, and Thos. H. Maher will read the Declaration of Independence. Musical selections by the orchestra, singing and reading will constitute the programme.

Thus it will be seen that a programme has been arranged to suit all tastes, and the Executive Committee are deserving of great credit for the thorough manner in which they used the means at their disposal. Let us hope that no accident will occur that will endanger life or limb. Let citizens think of the day as celebrating the birthday of the freest and greatest Government on the globe, and let all resolve to so shape their actions as to pass the free heritage they now enjoy to generations yet unborn. Do this, and the Fourth of July will always hold a high place in the affections of the people.

OUR ELECTIONS.—Our city Lodges have held their elections and will soon be prepared to resume active work in making Workmen. One peculiar feature that is commendable, is that the Recorders, Financiers and Receivers have been re-elected as a rule, also rotation in the other offices. The Lodges have been well attended, and where a vote has been taken it has been quite large. Spartan polled 60, Harmony 90, Unity, 80, and others in about like ratio.

Home Miscellany.

The Hardest Time of All.

There are days of deepest sorrow
In the season of our life,
There are wild despairing moments,
There are hours of mental strife;
There are times of stormy anguish
When the tears refuse to fall,
But the waiting time, my brother,
Is the hardest time of all.

Youth and love are oft impatient,
Seeking things beyond their reach,
And the heart grows sick with hoping,
Ere it learns what life can teach;
For before the fruit be gathered
We must see the blossoms fall,
And the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

Loving once, and loving ever,
It is sad to watch for years,
For the light, whose fitful shining,
Makes a rainbow of our tears.
It is sad to count at morning,
All the hours till evening fall;
Oh, the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all!

For it wears the eager spirit,
As the salt waves wear the stone,
And hope's gorgeous garb grows threadbare
Till its brightest tints are gone;
Then, amid youth's shining tresses,
Silent snows begin to fall;
Ah, the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all!

Yet at last we learn the lesson
That God knoweth what is best.
And a silent resignation
Makes the spirit calm and blest,
For perchance a day is coming
For the changing of our fate,
When our hearts will thank him meekly
That he taught us how to wait.

—*Golden Censer.*

Marthy's Wooing.

The Romance of a Winter's Evening.

It was a wild February evening, with a fierce northeaster hurling a blinding sheet of snow against the windows, hiding and muffling the city noise and lights, and obliterating all signs of the highway in its drift and whirl. Feeling as far removed from the world as if we were keeping a lighthouse on a desolate island, the family were congregated in the wide, low-walled sitting-room, which was cheerful enough with lamp-light and fire, in spite of the imprisoned feeling which a snow-storm will give even those who live in thickly populated neighborhoods. One played on the piano the fitful, half sad, half merry strains of an old waltz. One worked with an air of absorption in bright-colored worsted, while all the others, with the exception of us children, were contentedly walled behind books and newspapers.

Having been kept in the house all day by the storm, we were beginning to find picture-books and dolls monotonous, and not being alive to the beauty of the passionate strains of Chopin, we retired to the kitchen, hoping to find "Marthy," our chief "help," in a story-telling mood. But one glance at her face assured us that the situation was hopeless.

Marthy—she would not allow anyone to pronounce her name Martha—was always doing things in the gospel. "When I marry, I shall marry in the gospil," she very frequently said, with an air of unconquerable determination. And she was still preparing for matrimony, as she had been for 30 years and more (she was past 50 now) with the most matter-of-course zeal and prudence. The stock of household linen which she was storing away from year to year, was something remarkable, and though a great deal of it had grown yellow with age, she was very fond of displaying it to her admiring friends, and was not in the slightest degree disturbed by any unfounded and ill-natured insinuations that she might never have any use for these household treasures.

Martha had not been without her opportunities, it is true. She was not beautiful to look upon, her features having the appearance of being unnaturally elongated, like a face in the bowl of a spoon, a queer candle-mold figure, and a skin both red and wrinkled, like that of a frost-bitten apple. But she was industrious as a bee, neat as wax, and, as her friends remarked, "she was spry as a cricket, 'n didn't 'pear no older than she did 20 years ago." Then, though she did work for a living, she was by no means obliged to do so. She possessed quite a fortune, well invested in bank and railroad stock, and was quite famous in her "meetin'" as a woman of means. In the first place, the railroads had seen fit to cross one corner of the snug little piece of land by the river, which her father left her when he died 25 years before.

Then they took a notion to build wharves on the remainder of the land as the little city increased in size, and Marthy shrewdly held on to her possessions until nearly all the commerce crept up in that direction. Then she got what prices she saw fit to demand for it; and found herself richer and of more consequence than she had ever dreamed of being, even in her extravagant youth, when she wildly aspired to marrying a presiding elder.

"But 'taint no sign that I should set and twiddle my thumbs coz I've got a little property," she said, and still kept house for Deacon Hobbs, who lived out in the country and was a widower with seven children.

Deacon Hobbs expressed himself of the opinion that they had better marry, they got along so well together, but Marthy felt obliged to differ with him on this point.

"I couldn't never feel justified in merrying out o' my own meetin'," she sighed. "If you was a deacon of the Methodist church, 'stead o' the Baptist, I might consider the matter."

Since she had lived at our house a period of sixteen years or so, the household on several occasions had fallen into quite a panic for fear of losing this neat, deft-handed servant. At one time it was a sturdy young farmer from the back country; at one time it was the stage-driver, who had taken shelter from a wild storm in her kitchen, and had fallen in love with her squash pies. And at another time it was a tin peddler, between whom and Marthy the rag trade had progressed with a tender smoothness which was amazing, considering the native sharpness of both.

But after a few weeks of most earnest and devoted courtship, each of these admirers, emulating the Arabs, folded his tent, that is, got into his wagon and silently stole away, haunting our back dooryard no more when the witching hour of twilight made shadows in the lilac and syringa bushes by the kitchen windows. But never, since my memory, had a lover appeared to woo our grey-haired maid, and I am sure that Marthy's friends considered her situation hopeless, as far as matrimony was concerned, in spite of her money and her thrift, for the unmarried men in the "meetin'" were all too young. Marthy scorned youthful swains, and for some unaccountable reason, the elder men all died before their wives, and a widower was a being unknown.

On this particular evening Marthy was all alone in the kitchen, the hired man being occupied with a sick horse in the stables, and Phebe, her assistant of whom she contemptuously spoke "as that hired girl," had become a victim of the toothache and gone home for a few days. Marthy did not approve of "hired girls."

"Oh, Marthy, do tell us a story," I exclaimed, determined at least not to give up this pleasure without first making an effort.

"Git out! I don't know no stories, 'n don't you see I'm busy on work much more important than story-telling?"

"Why, Marthy, you know heaps of them. Tell us how your house was all covered up with snow once, and you like to be smothered."

"Children shouldn't never contradict. I ain't agoin' to tell no stories, 'taint profitable."

Here the sound of heavy footsteps on the doorsteps arrested her speech, and a loud rap at the back door caused her to drop her work and hastily repair to the sitting-room.

"Mr. Jones, I wish you would be kind ernuff to go to the back door," she said to my father. "Somebody knocked, 'n I feel kinder skittish to night, I'm sure I kent tell why."

"It's some tramp who has lost his way in the storm, I suppose," said father, hastening to investigate.

The wind rushed in at the open door piercing cold, and hurling great clouds of hail and snow. Nothing was to be seen but darkness, through the blinding drift, but on being invited to walk in, the darkness took the shape of a little man very much tied up in mufflers, and wearing a rustic and rather shabby looking overcoat.

"Beg your pardin' for intrudin', sir, but you see I've got lost in the storm. It does storm considerable."

This we thought was stating the case mildly.

"It stormed when I left home," the stranger continued. "I live in Whitneyville, out back here, but my darter't lives over here to the city, 'n seein' as her husband was away, 'n I could as well as not, I thought I'd go 'n spend the Sabbath with her, 'n here I be dependent on cherity fur a night's lodging. My old mare was lame, you see, else I should ha driv her 'n reached my desperation afore now, but—"

"Yes I think you might have," said father, smiling. "But sit up to the fire and warm yourself, you must be very cold and very much exhausted too. I'll bring a glass of brandy and—"

"No sir, 'scuse me, but no sperit fur me, I'm dretful against drink though occashuns may sometimes be pressin'. I would like a cup er tea, though, seein' as I haint hed no supper nor nothin'."

Marthy, who had folded her work with a sigh, and with sad resignation to her duty in aiding the unfortunate, had procured meat and procured a very dry piece of dried apple-pie from the pantry, on hearing sentiments against "sperit" which her soul approved, hastily substituted a whole mince pie for the unfavorable piece of dried apple, and cut a loaf of fresh bread. But she did not favor tramps of any kind, and prepared the repast, even for this light of temperance, with the air of a martyr. Father went back into the sitting-room, and the little man, who had a bald head fringed by a row of light auburn curls streaked with gray, and very rosy cheeks, began to be conversational.

"Sorry to trouble you, I'm sure, marm," he said, rubbing his hands and speaking in a soft, drawling tone, which he evidently intended to be polite.

Martha regarded him with a look which said plain enough, "well, you certainly ought to be."

"My daughter, Mis' Jooly Stebbins, 'll be dretful put out by my not appearin' at her house to-night. With her husban' up river, 'n her little girl sick, she won't injoy the conserlations of the Sabbath ter-morrer very much, I'm afeard."

"Sakes alive! is Mis' Jooly Stebbins your daughter? Why, she b'longs to my meeting," exclaimed Marthy, with a countenance changing to sudden graciousness.

And seizing the teapot which she had placed upon the stove, filled with the cold tea which was left from supper, she instantly disposed of its contents by the way of the waste-bucket, and proceeded to make a fresh draught, using the fragrant hyson generously.

"Sho! glad to meet you, sister. The gospil is a sacred tie that binds us all together in love. When I meet a sister in the gospil I feel as if I had been acquainted with her always."

The acquaintance was surely progressing, and Marthy looked deeply touched.

"Which kind er preserves do you like best, damson or strawberry, Brother ———, I forgit the name?"

"Bro. Parker, marm; preserves is immaterial, yet I might say strawberry, if I was to be pressed. Lemme see—I've often heard Jooly speak of the friends she hes made sence she come to the city to live. There's one, Miss Marthy Hopkins, thet she seems to be dretful found of. They say she's a charitable lady, 'n imminently pious."

Martha blushed like a girl.

"I'm Marthy Hopkins myself, 'n I set great store of Jooly, too. As fur the rest, Brother Parker, we hain't none of us perfec'. The human heart is deceitful, 'n desperately wicked."

Bro. Parker expressed a great deal of delighted surprise.

"I feel ter home now," said he—"more ter home than es if I was in my own house in fact, for it's dretful lonesome there since Abby died. Lemme see your husban'——"

"I never hed no husban'," said Marthy, cheerfully, at the same time tying a spotless white apron, with a girlish trimming of pink, over the dark calico one which she always wore unless it were a holiday, and stealing anxious glaces in the looking glass.

Bro. Parker looked astonished. As if the wily little man wasn't acquainted with her whole history; as if he hadn't planned to spend the Sabbath with Jooly solely on her account. To be sure, he had not intended to make her acquaintance that evening, but the fates had been propitious and stranded him at her door.

"Don't you never feel kinder lonesome?" he inquired, with a deeply tender tone and glance, between two mouthfuls of cold chicken. "Women hain't fit to brave the sorrers of life alone."

Marthy cast down her eyes with a look of prim propriety.

Maidens should be mild and meek,
Swift to hear and slow to speak!

"Well, yes, I do sometimes," she confessed, falteringly, after a little pause. "But then, I hold it sinful to repine, 'n I'm too busy, generally speakin', to know whuther I'm lonesome or not."

"I dare say, but then et's nateral for a woman to cling."

Marthy looked a little grim, and Bro. Parker saw that he was not on the right track.

"Now, I should enjoy this excellent meal a good deal better ef I had somebody a settin' opposite me to the table. Contrary to Scriptures, bread eat in secrit hain't pleasant to me. S'posin' you set down here ef you don't like eatin' much of anything."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Marthy, with a blush and a nervous giggle.

Nevertheless she did as he requested, and Bro. Parker was so engaged in making eyes at her over the top of the urn, that he put mustard in his tea instead of upon the cold meat, and committed all sorts of eccentricities.

"Now, hain't this cosy?" he said, as the meal progressed, after the state of the church and the warmth and coldness and the "meetin's" had been duly discussed.

Martha smilingly admitted that it was.

"Just like a little bit of heaven aforehand," he continued. "Don't you think, seein's we are both of us alone in the world, 'n members of one family in the Gospil, we'd better jine hands and pull on together through life 'n allers set opposite one 'nother same's we are now?"

They were not opposite each other, for the brother had hitched his chair by degrees until it had quite reached Marthy's side, but that made no difference. One expects flights of the imagination in the speech of an ardent lover.

"Well, I don't know but what 'twould be for the best. The Gospil seems to pint that way."

And Marthy blushingly allowed one arm of the brother to remain around her waist, while the other aided in the employment of eating plum cake.

A few moments later, one of the family suddenly opening the door, beheld this astonishing scene in wide-mouthed horror and amazement.

But Marthy was equal to the occasion. Quickly extricating herself from the embrace of her joyous lover, she rose to her feet, and spoke with even more than her usual majesty:

"I spose I may as well give Mis' Jones warnin' now as any time. I allers said how I wasn't never goin' to marry out er the gospil, 'n so I hain't!"

"What a romance, said my father, when he heard the tale. "Well, the brother did reach his desperation, after all!"

There is a growing disposition on the part of many States to place women on the boards of management of all penal and reformatory institutions where girls or women are necessarily confined. Indiana has now tried this plan for nine years with most favorable results. It is befitting that women should have control of institutions where girls and women are confined, and this example will probably be followed by other States.

Speak Well of the Living.

"At midnight las' night," said the old man in a solemn voice, as he looked up and down the aisles, "at midnight las' night de speerit of brudder Charles Climax Goshport, a local member of dis club, passed from y'arth to de unknown. Only a week ago he sat in dis hall; to-night he am dressed fur de grave. What ackshun will de club take?"

"I 'spose, sah," said the Rev. Penstock, as he rose up, "dat it am in order to present a resolushun to de effect dat he was a man of de highest integrity, liberal-hearted, high-minded, an' dat his loss am a sad blow to de hull city."

"Yes, such a resolushun am in order. Brudder Penstock can you remember dat you ebber took Brudder Goshport by de han an' gin him a word of praise fur his hard work an' honest ways?"

"I—I—doan' remember that I ever did, sah."

"Am dar a person in dis hall who kin remember dat he ever put hisself out to favor Brudder Goshport?"

Not a man answered.

"Kin any one of you remember dat you took any pertickler interes' in how he got along?"

Not a voice was heard in reply.

"To be a little plainer," continued the President, "am dar' one single pusson in dis hall who eber felt five cents' worth of anxiety fur Brudder Goshport's worldly or spiritual welfare?"

The hall was so quiet that the sound of Elder Toots rubbing his back on the sharp edge of a window casing gave everybody a start.

"Not a man in dis hull club—not a man in dis hull city, so far as we know, eber put hisself out to do a favor for or speak a word in praise of our lamented brudder, an' yet we have the cheek to talk of a resolushun settin' forth his many vartues an' our heartfelt sorrow! No, sir! We doan' pass no sich bizness heah! I should be ashamed to look his widder in de face, if we did. It am de way ob de world to let men alone jist when a little help would give 'em a broad and easy road. We h'ar of dis or dat man havin' won de gratitude of de people, but we doan' h'ar of it until he am dead. When a man has gone from y'arth de papers an' de public suddenly diskiver how honest he was; what a big heart he had; how much good he wuz allus doin' an' what a loss to de world his death will prove. De time to praise a man is when he am livin' besides us. Praise hurts nobody, but many a good man has grown weary fur de want of appreciashun. Heah am 72 of us in dis hall to night, an' we have to own up dat not one of us neber went outen our way to prove to our brudder dat his gentle ways, his squar' dealin' an' his upright life war' any mo' 'preciated by us dan as if he had bin a hoss-thief! An' to pass a resolushun would be to brand ourselves hypocrites. Let no man dare offer one."—*Lime Kiln Club in Detroit Free Press.*

Feeding the Baby.—"How we feed the baby, to make her healthy and happy; with health hints," by C. E. Page, M. D., is a book of 144 pages, published by Fowler & Wells, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co. This treatise heralds a new departure in the alimentation of infants, and gives every evidence of conscientious and intelligent study on the part of an author of broad experience, familiar with all the details of the nursery. The central feature of the work represents the infancy of the author's own daughter, whose first months were happily made free from the common inconveniences, not to say horrors, popularly supposed to be unavoidably connected with this period of life. Our author makes plain how infantile diseases may, in great measure, be avoided, and infant life made as free and joyous as that of the most fortunate among the lower animals. We know this manual will be welcomed by many mothers in all parts of the land, as one of the most important questions with parents is *how* to feed the baby, to promote its health, its growth, and its happiness. The hope of the children must be found in an enlightened motherhood, and every effort in this direction should be welcomed. Physicians will know how to prize the work of a specialist in this particular branch of medicine.

Duties of Women.—For the sake of our readers who may not have had access to the dignified and able presentation of the "Duties of Women," by Frances Power Cobbe, a few thoughts are selected: "It is a vast responsibility which lies on us, my friends, to do whatever may be in our power to lift up the womanhood of the future, to reclaim it from the faults and save it from the shame and suffering of the past, and to help on our whole sex to lead diviner lives—lives more blessed for themselves, and assuredly also more blessed for men—than women have yet led in any age or country. He who labors to lift woman, labors in the most effectual way to lift man. The human race can only advance like the human body, by the joint motion of both its limbs."

Patchwork.—Patchwork has taken a new start of late, and is becoming more elaborate and more difficult, but at the same time, far more satisfactory. Some of the designs found in carved ceilings of the sixteenth century are being reproduced in patchwork for cushions and chair covers, loose embroidery sketches being laid upon it here and there.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 21 letters.
My 4, 16, 7, is a domestic animal.
My 5, 20, 18, 6, 10, is a relative.
My 2, 10, 20, is a kind of fowl.
My 12, 3, 6, 1, is a kind of cloth.
My 9, 11, 13, 21 is a girl's name.
My 1, 19, 15, is a game.
My 17, 8, 15, is a mat.
My 14, is like my 5 and 8.
It is for my whole that one of the Southern States is noted. CEPHA.

Our Flower Garden.

1. A period of time, and to perceive.
2. A color.
3. Stood up.
4. A space, and to commit sin.
5. A number, and part of the face.
6. To strive, an exclamation, and to permit.
7. A falsehood, and to want.
8. A quick movement, and an article of food.

JENNIE.

Amputations.

1. Behead and curtail a part of the body, and leave a part of the head.
2. Behead and curtail a kind of bird and leave to pinch.
3. Behead and curtail to vibrate and leave to gain.
4. Behead and curtail to seize and leave to tear.

DICK N. S.

Problem.

There are two numbers whose difference is nine, and whose sum multiplied by the greater gives a product of 266. What are the numbers?

Blanks.

[The blanks are to be filled out with the same words transposed.]

1. The burglar turned —— as he heard the loud —— of a bell.
2. How ——, with two seaman, went ashore to procure —— to eat.
4. I made an —— of the matter at the —— I saw you last. JENNIE.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"Don't give up the ship."

INITIAL CHANGES.—1. Mallow, sallow. 2. Mark, hark. 3. Call, mall. 4. Prance, trance. 5. Pip, sip. 6. Sink, link.

DECAPITATIONS.—Vomit, omit, mit, it

WORD SQUARE.—

B A R B
A R E A
R E N D
B A D E

SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Pint, pit. 2. Board, bard. 3. Coin, con.

Little Johnny's Anecdotes.

'Possoms has tobacco pouches on the stomach, and one time there was a 'possom which was a show. A feller came to see the show, and he had a bunch of fire-crackers, 'cause it was the Fourth of July. The feller took one off and put it in his mouth, and then he lit one of the others and held 'em out to the 'possom, and said: "Have a cigarette?" The 'possom it snatched 'em, and crammed 'em in its pouch, and wank its eyes, and said: "Now you can just whistle for your old cigarettes, for I am a regular saving bank, I am."

But bimeby they went off wild, and you never see such a busted bank like that 'possom.

My Uncle Ned had a 'possum which was a pet, and he had a little music box, too, but my sister's young man he plays the fiddle, and Sammy Doppy he can crow like roosters. One day the piano was moved out of the parlor, and Uncle Ned he wound up the music box and looked the other way, and the 'possum sneaked up and put the music box in the tobacco pouch of its belly, a playin' the "Sweet Bye-and-Bye" real nice. Then Uncle Ned he went into the kitchen and called Mary, the housemaid, and said: "Mary, you go into the parlor and tell your mistress when she gets done playin' the piano I would like to see her."

Bimeby Mary she comes a running back, white like a sheet, and said: "Oh, if you please, sir, that nasty cat of your'n has et the pianner."

A Monkey Trap.

An old, hard cocoanut is taken and a very small hole made in the shell. Furnished with this and a pocketful of boiled rice, the sportsman sallies into the forest and stops beneath a tree tenanted by monkeys. Within full sight of these inquisitive spectators, he eats a little rice and puts a quantity into the cocoanut with all the ostentation possible. The nut is then laid upon the ground and the hunter retires to a convenient ambush. The reader may be sure that no sooner is the man out of sight than the monkeys race helter skelter for the cocoanut. The first arrival peeps into it, and, seeing the plentiful store of rice inside, squeezes his hand in through the tiny hole and clutches a handful. Now, so paramount is greed over other feelings connected with monkey nature, that nothing will induce the creature to relinquish his hold. With his hand thus clasped he cannot possibly extract it; but the thought that if he lets go one of his brethren will obtain the feast is overpowering. The sportsman soon appears upon the scene; the unincumbered monkeys fly in all directions, but the unfortunate brute who will still not let the rice go, is thereby handicapped beyond hope with a cocoanut as large as himself—a state of affairs quite fatal to rapid locomotion, either terrestrial or arboreal. The sequel is that he falls an easy captive to the hunter, a victim to his own greed. Even when caught, he reads in the action of his captor a design to rob him of his rice, and he clutches it all the harder, and the very first thing he does when the nut is cracked and he is released, is to cram the contents into his mouth. Thoughts of escape come afterward.

Humorous.

Chips.

THE meanest man in the country lives in Missouri. He pleaded in a breach of promise suit that a contract made on Sunday night was not binding.

KEEP up with the procession of life, young man; close up to the band. If you ever fall to the rear, where the elephants are, you are apt to get trod on.

IN speaking of a newly wedded pair, a gentleman said of the husband, "The trouble with John is, he has no mind of his own." Oh, that will make no difference; Sarah will always be ready to give him a piece of hers!" responded a lady.

A FAMOUS surgeon advises one of his patients to undergo an operation. "Is it very severe?" asked the patient. "Not for the patient," says the doctor; "we put him to sleep; but it's very hard on the operator." "How so?" "We suffer terribly from anxiety. Just think, it only succeeds once in a hundred times."

"DID you serve in the war, uncle?" "No, sah; I was a cowardly niggah. I was a Kentucky niggah. And what did I want to 'list for?" "Were not the white men fighting for you?" "'Spose dey was. Dat was no sign why we should fight. Massa, did you ever see two dogs fightin' over a bone?" "Well, what's that to do with your fighting?" "A heap, massa. Did you ever see de bone fight?" The questioner left amid a general laugh.

A GENTLEMAN had five daughters, the first of whom married a man by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter her sisters with their husbands were there, and the old gentleman said to his guests, "I have taken pains to educate my daughters that they might act well their part in life and do honor to my family. I find that all my pains, care and expectations have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg."

Household Hints.

APPLE PUDDING.—Stew a half-dozen large apples into a nice, smooth sauce, and add, while warm, a half-tablespoon of fresh butter, and sugar enough to make thoroughly sweet. Heat a little butter in the frying-pan, and then pour in a cup of bread-crumbs, which must be stirred over the fire until they are pale brown. Then sprinkle these on the bottom and sides of a buttered mold; put three well-beaten eggs and half a teaspoon of lemon-juice into the apple-sauce, then pour it into the mould, strew some of the bread-crumbs over the top and bake fifteen minutes. Turn out on a hot dish and serve with wine-sauce.

MAYONNAISE SAUCE.—Good for lobster or any kind of cold boiled fish. The yolk of an egg, a light teaspoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of cayenne pepper, a saltspoonful of white pepper, a saltspoonful of pulverized sugar, a tablespoonful of cold water, rub smooth, and then with your left hand drop in, drop by drop, a half pint of sweet oil, rubbing steadily all the time with your right hand; when all the oil is rubbed in, and your dressing smooth and thick, add a light teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Must be kept on ice until it is ready to serve.

SAVORY RICE.—Chop an onion very fine, and fry it in butter till it is of a gold c lor; then stir in a teacupful of rice; let it cook in the butter for a few minutes, stirring all the time; then add one pint of good gravy and let it simmer slowly. When nearly cooked, put in a little grated nutmeg, Parmesan cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Mix it up well, and when thoroughly done let it stand a few minutes before the fire, and just before serving stir in a small piece more butter. Serve garnished with croquettes of any kind of meat, with stewed tomatoes, or with slices of fried bacon.

POTATO DUCHESSE.—Take half a dozen potatoes, boil them, pass them through a sieve, and work into them in a bowl one gill of cream and the yolks of three eggs; add pepper, salt and nutmeg to taste, and some parsley finely chopped. When they are well mixed and smooth, take them up by tablespoonfuls, roll each in a ball, flatten it, and flour it slightly; lay them all in a pan with plenty of butter melted, and cook them slowly; turn them over when one side is done, and serve hot as soon as both sides are colored.

RICE.—An authority on rice says: When the excellence of rice as a diet is fully understood its use will be more frequent and of daily occurrence in every household. At this season of the year especially, it may properly be classed as superior to any of the cereals which are in such general use for the morning and midday meals. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is cheaper than potatoes, oat-meal or grain-grits of any kind.

PEA SOUP WITH CELERY.—Boil split peas till they are in a thorough mash; melt a little finely chopped suet well in a pan, and frizzle in it a finely chopped onion; mix this with the peas, add more warm water to make soup, pepper, salt and powdered sage, and let it simmer well for 20 minutes.

Health Column.

Cure for Whooping Cough.

Vapors from Purifying Boxes in Gas Works.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "SUN:"—A friend sends me a slip cut from a recent edition of your journal, inquiring for a reliable remedy for whooping cough. I am enabled to give the desired information after actual experience in my own family, and through the equally favorable experience of more than a score of friends and neighbors who have tried it.

It is well known to most intelligent people that exposure of patients to the vapors arising from the purifying boxes in the gas works almost invariably relieves the terrible paroxysms, and, after repeated visits, cures have been frequently effected. This discovery was made by a physician of Paris, about 15 years ago.

The fact was published, and soon after visits began to be made to the Manhattan, New York, Brooklyn and other gas works, on the recommendation of our medical men. An epidemic of whooping cough raged in Newport in the winter of 1878. Over 200 patients, between the ages of two months and 75 years, visited the gas works. The treasurer of the company, Wm. A. Stedman, Esq., states that nearly all were benefited, and some were undoubtedly cured.

About that time the child of a distinguished chemist in Providence, R. I., was seriously ill with this terrible disease, and too weak to be taken to the gas works. The father procured a quantity of the liquid hydro-carbon deposited by condensation in the bottom of the purifying box, and vaporized it in a metal dish in the closed room of the little sufferer. Almost immediately it revived, the spasms were checked, and after a few days the child recovered and was as well as ever.

Microscopists have recently discovered that the cause of whooping cough (pertussis) is the rapid aggregation of bacteria under the root of the tongue. These must be destroyed before relief can be obtained. To this end such powerful medicine as quinine-bromide is given; but even that fails to reach the seat of the disease. Of course the ordinary expectorants are absolutely useless; change of air is rarely curative; hence the rapidly increasing percentage of deaths from this disease.

The New York Board of Health report for 1875 has a list of 489 deaths from whooping cough in that city. The deaths weekly in London, England, are from a minimum of 60 to a maximum of 220, over 6,000 annually.

Physicians generally inform the anxious parents that whooping cough must take its course, as a remedy is unknown, and they can only slightly relieve it; that the incubation and increase in violence will occupy six weeks, and from six weeks to six months will be required before it is entirely removed. The whoopings usually increase regularly in number from day to day to the fifth week, often equaling forty times in 24 hours. Very rarely is this disease preceded by any other, but so great is the strain upon the system that frequently it is followed by pneumonia, in which event death often ensues. A fatal termination is more generally the result of absolute physical exhaustion due to the great strain consequent upon the oft-recurring paroxysms.

A few years since my youngest child, never before ill, was stricken by this dreaded disease. The best medical talent was obtained, every known remedy tried, most watchful care constantly exercised, but without the slightest avail. The child actually coughed itself to death. With all the grief of this sad experience still fresh, in April, 1879, we were alarmed by a new incursion of the destroyer. Our children, five and seven years, were attacked, seemingly with the severity of the preceding case.

It was then I learned of this Providence chemist's discovery, and that simple but ingenious apparatus had been invented by which the hydro-carbon (by analysis found to be cresolene $C_6H_5CH_3O$), could be evaporated in a closed room. I immediately procured both. The apparatus is a metal stand six inches high, supporting a cap, holding half an ounce of cresolene. The heat is applied either by a petroleum night-lamp or gas, vaporizers being made to attach to an ordinary gas-burner.

Cresolene is a rose-pink liquid, with a boiling point of 397°. It is not unpleasant in odor, but, on the other hand, is extremely grateful to anyone with the least bronchial or catarrhal affection.

In three minutes after the lamp was lighted, the vapor of the cresolene was diffused in every part of a room 15 by 20 ft. In 10 minutes the children manifested evident relief, recovered from their dull exhaustion, and were playing on the bed, even laughing aloud in their evident freedom from the paroxysm.

I was not advised it could be continued in safety all night, or even day or night, and at the expiration of 15 minutes extinguished the lamp. The children had been whooping 20 times a day. One of them did not even cough for 12 hours, the other for 36.

Learning that the vaporization could be continued day and night with more rapid benefit, I applied it for five nights in their sleeping-room. The spasms ceased and they speedily recovered.

At that time an epidemic of whooping cough was raging in my vicinity. I advised my neighbors of this apparatus. Many of them were used, and with the best results.

I believe the vaporizers and cresolene are now to be obtained from druggists. I am confident it will be found equally efficient in all throat and lung diseases. Inhalation is the true mode of treatment. The apparatus is nearly perfect as an agent for deodorizing, disinfecting and perfuming not only the sick room but an entire house. It deserves an extended trial. RANGELEY.

Worth Knowing.

HOW SLEIGH BELLS ARE MADE.—It has no doubt been a mystery to many how the iron ball inside of sleigh bells got there, and it is said to to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mold is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This sand core with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mold of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mold. The hot metal burns the core so that it can be all shaken out, leaving the ball within the shell. Ball valves, swivel joints and many other articles are cast in the same manner.

BLEACHING IVORY.—An English paper gives the following as a recipe in Sheffield for bleaching ivory for cutlery handles. The mode of procedure is as follows: Place, say, 2 quarts of peroxide of hydrogen in a stone pot, adding 4 oz. liq. ammon. fort. 880°, immerse the handles, and put over a common shop stove for 24 to 30 hours; the handles are then taken out and gradually dried in the air, not too quickly, or they would split. The deep color of the ivory is removed and a beautiful pearly-white ivory results when polished. The ivory is previously treated with a solution of common soda, to get rid of greasy matter and open the pores.

IMITATION LEATHER.—The Japanese make a paper to imitate leather, in which the surface has every appearance of a finished skin, with extraordinary firmness and elasticity, and it can be subjected to washing without any injury from the water. These peculiarities are not so much due to the superior quality of the material as to the mode of manufacture, the surfaces remaining intact, even when the paper is very thick, while with us paper of this kind soon loses its firmness, and the grain is impaired. Japanese leather paper is made extensively at Flangawa, near Yeddo, the capital of the empire.

SYRUP THAT WILL NOT FERMENT.—O. Schlickum, in *Pharm. Zeit.*, strongly recommends an addition of 10% of alcohol to the water with which the ingredients are to be extracted. He has never seen syrup prepared in this way ferment. The best proportion of sugar to the liquid he finds to be as follows: Syrups made with a more or less alcoholic menstruum, three parts of sugar to every two parts, by weight, of liquid; syrups made with water alone, five parts of sugar to three parts, by weight, of liquid; fruit syrups, nine parts of sugar to five parts, by weight, of liquid.

TO POLISH BRASS.—Pulverize a sufficient quantity of sal-ammmoniac very finely and moisten it with soft water, rub the paste on the brass; which should be warmed meanwhile over some clear coals of wood; then rub dry with a soft leather, dusted with a mixture of bran and Spanish white. Another method is to wash the brass with a solution of one ounce of alum boiled in a pint of strong wood ash lye; when dry, polish with fine tripoli on a soft chamois leather.

REMOVAL OF FUSEL OIL AND CLARIFICATION OF LIQUORS.—A few years since the following process was patented in Germany, which is now again recommended as standing the test of practice, for the above purpose: Eight litres of the liquor, tincture elixir, etc., are agitated for a while with a mixture of 30 grams pure starch, 15 grams finely powdered albumen and 15 grams of powdered milk-sugar. After 24 hours the liquid will be found free from all fusel oil, of a brilliant transparency and greatly improved in taste.

STRATENA, the cement, whose wonderful powers are so frequently exhibited upon the streets, is probably only the old Armenian cement. This is so strong that it will hold jewels in place, and is used for this purpose by the Armenian jewelers, who merely flatten the settings of their precious stones and then stick them in place upon the metal with this cement. It is made by dissolving isinglass in alcohol along with gum ammoniac. When well made it is perfectly transparent.

BIRCH FOR CABINET WORK.—The small value of birch wood for fuel, and its lack of toughness and strength, except in the smaller twigs, have led to its general neglect in the arts. Our more enterprising builders of railway cars, however, have discovered that its light weight, close grain, and rich finish make it admirably suited for certain applications where fine finish and bright effects are desired. The contrasts presented when white birch and light colored ash are relieved by the red of the cherry birch, are said to be peculiar but very pleasing.

Fraternal.

Masonic.

VESPER LODGE, F. & A. M., Red Bluff, has decided to expend $20,000 in the erection of a building for Masonic uses.

THE anti-Masons are going to put up a $2,800 monument at Batavia, N. Y., to William Morgan, whose mysterious ending in 1826 caused such widespread excitement.

A LOCK of Washington's hair is carefully preserved in an urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. & A. M., and each Grand Master, at his installation, receives the urn in charge, and becomes its custodian during his term of office.

THE question of lowering the fees for degrees from $50 to $30 is being talked of in Masonic circles. It was first brought up in 1879, and at the session of 1880 received an adverse report from the committee. However, a handsome majority was secured at the latter session, but as it required a five-sixths vote to adopt an amendment at its first reading, it had to lie over. If it receives a two-thirds vote at the next session it becomes a law.

WE are pleased to learn that all necessary steps have been taken, and the Sir Knights are busily engaged in perfecting themselves, preparatory to commencing work under dispensation. Sir Knight Abraham Powell will be Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Wm. Carter, Generalissimo, and Sir Knight Rodgers H. Galt, Captain-General. It is probable that the first meeting under dispensation will be held about July 5th. There is a great deal of interest shown in the movement, and every indication that it will be successful. This city is particularly well located for this purpose, lying as it does about equal distance from the strong Chapters of Napa, Suisun, Martinez and Benicia, from all of whom it will receive support, in addition to the large membership of Naval Chapter of Vallejo. It is stated that upwards of 30 members of Naval Chapter have signified their intention of applying for the orders at the earliest practicable moment. We predict for Naval Commandery a prosperous future.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

I. O. O. F.

PAST GRAND SIRE Hon. John W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, has been a member of the Order for 47 years. He has been a member of the same Lodge for 44 years.

THE 28th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg, May 17th. The Order is flourishing, and several new Lodges were added the past year. The report shows: Receipts of the Grand Lodge, $23,590.25; working Lodges in Pennsylvania, 898; present membership, 76,476, an increase of 170; brothers relieved, 10,242; widowed families, 902; relief paid, $343,236 88; receipts of working Lodges, $686,938.94; assets of Lodges, $2,369,653.04. Robert E. Wright, of Philadelphia, was elected Grand Master; James B. Nicholson was continued as Grand Secretary.

THE Grand Lodge of Connecticut met at Birmingham, May 18th. The Order is steadily on the increase, this year showing greater gains than last. The report shows: The total receipts of the subordinate Lodges, $73,470.41, and total disbursements, $62,061.99, including $26,296.15 for relief, $23,836.93 for ordinary expenses and $8,948.81 for fitting up Lodges. The gain in funds is put down as $12,345.42. The total fund of subordinate Lodges is $184,878.42. The total membership May 1st was 7,501, making a total gain, since January, 1880, of 540. The average amount for each member paid out in benefits was $3.91. There are 16 Lodges of Rebekahs, with a membership of 1,494. E. J. Hill, of Norwalk, was elected Grand Master, and Fred. Botsford, of New Haven, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

NASHOONON, Wonolanset, Quocheco, Monadnock and Tahanto are encampments in New Hampshire. Tacusa, Ucal, Schamo Walhalla, Sinnissippi, Iris, Undine, Areli, Atalanta, Tonnaluka, Shawbenee, Big Thunder, Winnesheik, Waubonsie and Kishwaukee are Lodges in Illinois. Waupaukonica, Nimissilla, Sippo, Olentangy, Nachee, Wyanooska, Okonoxy, Hochhocking, Mancinnetta, Rushtaboo, Turkey Foot, Tymochtee, Bright Eyes and Owl Creek are Ohio names for Lodges. Pennichuck, Allamakee, Ocheydad, Minnewaupkon and Nishnabotany are names from Iowa. Boonslick, Gray Eagle, Loconic and Wingenund are Missouri specimen names. Wa-we-a-tonong, Wau-bunnung, Osau-waubun, Thornapple, Strict Account and Kilwinning are Michigan selections.

A POOR man by the name of Thomas Hennings, living in Fayette county, Iowa, lost his house and almost all his effects by fire recently, when a number of the Odd Fellows, taking compassion upon Mr. Hennings in his loss, "chipped in," and by the aid of a few citizens raised a purse of $35.50—the Odd Fellows contributing $21.50, citizens the balance. The money was presented to Mr. H. by Fred. Shelden, was gracefully accepted by him, but after a few hours' deliberation on his part, it was returned. Mr. Hennings' conscience would not allow him to accept anything from a secret society, his creed being, we presume, that secret societies were in league with the devil.—*Iowa Odd Fellow.*

FROM the report of the officers of the Odd Fellows' Library Association, it appears that the total receipts by the Treasurer, W. H. Watson, were $9,695.83, and the gross disbursements $7,941, leaving a balance to the credit of the general fund of $1,754.83. The Librarian, Geo. A Carnes, reports that there are now 37,809 volumes in the library, or an increase of 1,032 during the past year, 937 purchase and 95 by donation. During the year 87,194 volumes were loaned, as follows: Belles lettres, 2,591; biography and letters, 2,657; history, 2,750; periodicals, 2,483; poetry and drama, 2,176; romance, 67,107; science and art, 2,412; theology, 319; voyages and travels, 2,699. The circulation is less than in previous years, but the decrease is principally in books of romance.

S. W. SMALL, in *Guide*, Albany, N. Y.: The titles, regalia and jewels of subordinate officers are: Noble Grand, collar and apron back, trimmed with gold and silver; the jewel is an all-seeing eye; Vice-Grand, collar and apron same as Noble Grand; jewel, "the moon;" Secretary, collar and apron same; jewel, "single and cross pins;" Treasurer, collar and apron same; jewel, "cross keys;" Chaplain, collar and apron same; jewel, "Holy Bible." After serving a term as Noble Grand, the brother has to serve a term as Outside Guardian, then he takes his seat as Noble Father (Past Grand), and having performed the duties of that office, he becomes a Past Noble Father. The regalia of Noble Father is the same as other officers, the jewel being the "cross sword and sun;" that of Past Noble Father same as other, the jewel a "seven pointed star." Initiatory and first degree members wear white collars and aprons; second degree members, white collars and aprons trimmed with green, or a rosette of white and green; third degree members, collar of light blue, or rosette; fourth degree members, scarlet collars, aprons of dark blue, or rosette; fifth degree members, collar of orange and yellow, apron of scarlet, or rosette; sixth degree members, collar and apron of black, trimmed with gold. The general emblem is the "three links;" the motto, "friendship, love and truth." All Lodges furnish their officers only regalia, the members provide for themselves the necessary regalia, which may be purchased from the Trustees of the Lodge.

Knights of Pythias.

THE new Lodge instituted at San Rafael (Tamalpais, No. 60), March 19th, has increased its membership from 60 to 100.

JOHN H. HARNEY, Grand Chancellor, and Frank A. Merguire, Grand Master at Arms, will accompany the different Deputies next week during installation.

THE entertainment given at B. B. Hall, June 15th, for the benefit of the K. of P. library was well carried out. Quite a large assemblage was present. It is the intention to give these entertainments quarterly hereafter.

MYRTLE No. 16.—C. W. Nevin, P. C.; C. S. Hoffman, C. C.; A. E. Buckingham, V. C.; C. L. Campbell, P.; O. Leavitt, W. A.; G. Winehill, I. G.; R. Young, O. G.; F. C. Woodbury, Trustee; A. L. Heiman, Rep. to Hall Ass'n.

A GOLD badge will be given to the member of the Order who donates the largest number of books to the K. of P. library. We understand there is considerable competition for the prize. The time will close for the term ending June 30th.

THE Endowment Rank, June 1st, was as follows: First-class, 12,048; second-class, 16,370; third-class, 147. Benefits paid in May: First-class, $11,000; second-class, $28,000. Total amount paid in both classes, to date, $735,317.

ON Wednesday evening, June 22d, a new Lodge, K. of P., was instituted at Pythian Castle, and the officers installed by John Harney, G. C., assisted by other Grand officers. The Lodge is made up principally of young men, all being residents of this city. The charter list contained over 100 names, about 80 members being present on the night of organization. The following officers were installed: D. L. Levy, P. C.; H. Schaffner, C. C.; A. H. Ewell, V. C.; S. A. Carkeet, P.; J. C. Martin, K. of R., and S.; P. I. Senter, M. of E.; A. G. Palmer, M. of F.; J. G. Morgan, M. at A.; A. Byrne, I. G.; H. Schwind, O. G. The ceremonies of organizing and the installation of officers being concluded, a collation was spread by the Lodge for the Grand Lodge officers and visitors present.

Knights of Honor.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Dictator-elect of Anchor Lodge, delivered an address after the installation services of Anchor Lodge, July 1st.

A TESTIMONIAL was presented July 1st to Chas. G. Ewing, retiring Dictator of Anchor Lodge, in recognition of his valuable services to the Lodge. A handsome gold-headed cane, properly inscribed, was the souvenir of the Lodge's esteem.

FROM the circular of W. B. Hoke, Supreme Dictator, we take the following:

All commissions heretofore issued to Deputy Supreme Dictators will be considered in force, and said Deputies are requested to go to work organizing Lodges in their respective jurisdictions, as rapidly as possible.

All State Medical Examiners heretofore commissioned (except where the Grand Lodge has recommended some other), are still in office, without necessity of a second commission.

The change made in our laws, at last session, do not go into effect until July 1, 1881.

From and after the election, in December, 1881, officers of the Subordinate Lodges will hold their offices for one year. Officers elected in June, 1881, hold their offices for six months (unless re-elected).

The proceedings of session of Supreme Lodge just closed will be furnished each Lodge at the earliest day possible, and much sooner than heretofore.

I desire to call the attention of Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges to the delay in paying calls to Supreme Treasurer. Call 81 was made May 2d, and time expires for payment June 1st, but few Lodges have remitted their call. Assessment No. 80—about half paid. Assessment No. 79—a large amount remains unpaid. Now, what excuse can be offered for this neglect? I know where the fault is. It is not with the membership, but the Treasurer of the Lodge. My sympathy is with a Lodge when it is unable to pay; but when the Treasurer retains the money, instead of forwarding, then there is no excuse. If you feel an interest in the Order, then I request you to pay immediately on notice from Supreme Reporter. The money is due when you receive the notice. Because the law allows your Lodge 30 days, there is no good reason why you should wait until the time is out. An advance assessment is in your Treasury, and your duty is to send immediately on notice and not wait 30 days. Our law says *immediately*, and does not provide that you should hold an assessment until you have collected a second one previous to forwarding the first. I have instructed the Supreme Reporter to inforce the law, and suspend as soon as the 30 days expire. Now, if the Lodges desire to save trouble, require the Treasurer to produce his receipt at next meeting after call. The Supreme Treasurer reports to the Supreme Reporter three times a week amount of money received on each day, and Supreme Reporter draws orders for the benefit of widows and orphans as fast as the money is in the Treasurer's hands.

You must be prompt, or your good credit is endangered. Hereafter, when a Lodge is suspended on account of negligence of Treasurer, I will communicate direct with Dictator of the Lodge, and demand that charges be preferred. During past year several Lodges have been suspended because of *negligence* on the part of the Treasurer, and deaths have occurred in three or four days after suspension, and before reinstatement.

I regret the necessity of appearing in the light of a scold, but no Treasurer who is not in fault will complain, and we have many hundred good, reliable and prompt Treasurers. It is the class retaining the money to whom I desire to speak. The Order must be more prompt in paying benefits.

The law of 1880, forbidding organization of German Lodges has been repealed.

Supreme Lodge has sustained my construction of Law XXII—1880—and the Supreme Reporter will issue benefit certificates, payable as directed by the member.

REQUEST.—For convenience and expediting the work in this office, we must insist that all communications addressed to this office must contain the name and the special address of the writer, the name, number, and location of the Lodge plainly written in pen and ink, *not* pencil, and a plain impression of Lodge seal. Reporters and others corresponding with this office, desiring that attention be paid the same, must comply with the above request. Should they fail to do so, their letters will surely and certainly be consigned to the waste-paper basket. To be compelled to consult the Registers of Lodges to ascertain the name of Lodge, its location and special address of the Reporter, as we have to do in a large majority of cases, causes a great loss of time from the other work of the office, and must be remedied in some way, so we adopt the above plan. Postage stamps will not be received in payment of Benefit Certificate or Supplies.—J. C. Plummer, S. R.

American Legion of Honor.

THIS Order is meeting with great favor in this State, Councils being instituted quite regularly.

MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, who is and has been for many years Grand Secretary of the Order of Eastern Star, is, we learn from a reliable source, mentioned as a prominent candidate for the position of Grand Secretary of the new Grand Council.

THE new Council, instituted July 16th, at Santa Barbara, had a membership of 25, among whom was the Mayor. There was also seven lady members. The Lodge has a good field for future usefulness, and starts with bright prospects.

DARIUS WILSON, S. C., has issued an edict, the tenor of which is that the States of California, Georgia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Texas are entitled to have a Grand Council, which must be instituted on the 8th day of August, not sooner nor later. In accordance with this, a commission has been issued to form a Grand Council, and will be organized in this State on the day mentioned.

VISTA COUNCIL was instituted by A. Noble, D. S. C., at Manchester, Mendocino county, June 16th, and the following officers installed: S. C. Hunter, C.; G. L. Savage, V. C.; Thomas Filben, Sec.; Mrs. E. Savage, Col.; H. Gilmore, Treas.; Dr. E. F. Bacon, Med. Ex.; R. H. Cuthbertson, P. C.; D. F. Cain, W.; H. Vennigreholz, O.; E. P. Gilmore, G.; L. F. Spaulding, Sent.; S. C. Hunter, D. F. Cain, T. Filben, Trustees.

SANTA BARBARA Council was instituted at that place by D. S. Van Slyke, D. S. C., June 16th, and the following officers were installed: P. J. Barber, C.; I. K. Fisher, V. C.; Miss Dorcas Wheelock, Sec.; F. A. Moore, Col.; A. Ott, Treas.; Mrs. A. McG. Stuart, Med. Ex., R. F. Winchester, Alternate; H. Clifton, Orator; A. Rynerton, G.; S. Lightner, Sent.; A. C. Stratton, R. F. Winchester, I. K. Fisher, Trustees.

Order of the American Union.

THE Washington Assembly of this Order initiated ten candidates—ladies and gentlemen—on Monday night, the 27th ult.

THE National Assembly will close its first annual session in a few days. It has decided to appoint deputies for both this city and the country and those officers will enter upon their duties immediately.

JEFFERSON ASSEMBLY of this Order will be instituted at Red Men's hall on Monday night, July 11th. Hamilton Assembly, to be instituted shortly, will be composed entirely of gentlemen. Each Assembly decides for itself whether it will admit ladies or not.

THE first subordinate of this new Order is called Washington, and it seems to us a very appropriate name to give the first local Assembly; for as Washington will always hold first rank in the affections of the people of the American Union, let us hope that the Assembly which was named in his honor will always remain a bright and particular star in the fraternal Order of the American Union.

As announced in our last issue, the first local Assembly of this new California Order was instituted on Thursday, June 16th. The following officers were elected: J. L. Fields, Speaker; J. G. Maguire, Supt.; John Henderson, Clerk; J. F. Prescott, A.; A. H. Gage, T.; J. H. Barry, Senator; J. M. Lyons, S. at A.; J. J. McCarthy, Asst.; D. E. Goodsmith, D. K.; Mrs. H. A. Crocker, Chaplain; Dr. L J. Henry, Dr. W. E. Welden, Dr. Kate N. Post, Med. Examiners; E. H. Knight, H. Coad, F. H. Canavan, Trustees. Washington Assembly, the name of the new subordinate, will meet every Monday evening at 320 Post street.

Order of Chosen Friends.

THE *Banner of the Chosen Friends* states that there is one committeeman too many on the committees appointed at the recent Grand Lodge session; also that February is the only month in which a Grand Council can hold an annual meeting.

A RESOLUTION was passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Indianapolis, that a circular be issued to Councils notifying them that they can not use the old applications longer, and that they shall certify to the number of petitions on hand, over the seal of their Council, and the new petition will be furnished in exchange, free.

THE Supreme Recorder writes, under date of May 28th, that there are 158 Councils enrolled, with a membership of about 9,477, an increase since last report of 14 Councils and 989 members. The Order now extends into 21 States. California heads the list with 2,685, Michigan having 1,671 and Indiana 1,139.

THE new style assessment notices, adopted by the Executive Committee at its last session, goes out with the call for No. 7. This notice, which is a decided improvement on the old one, will be appreciated, we think, by the membership generally, and will greatly aid the officers in the discharge of their duties, as there are but few blanks to fill. This notice gives to each member the day the assessment is due, and also gives upon the back a full report of the condition of the Supreme Treasury. This report will be continued from time to time, as the notices are issued, giving all deaths and the amount received on each assessment. This plan is a good one, and it certainly will be of great value to the Order at large, for by the filing of these notices each member can have a record of the deaths he has paid on, and can have the privilege of satisfying himself as to their validity and correctness, and that, too, without extra expense either to himself or to the Order. Councils having old notices on hand would do well to preserve them, as an emergency might arise where they would be needed.

Selections.

THE Good Templars' Home for Orphans (non-sectarian) is situated at Vallejo, Cal. The number now in the home is 104; the number cared for since the opening is 1,000; the cost of the home and expense for support to date is nearly $200,000. Membership of the Order in the State, 14,400.

AFTER several delays the first subordinate Council of the Royal Arcanum was organized in this city Monday evening, June 13th, with the following list of officers: F. H. Lamb, Regent; Taliesin Evans, V. R.; J. M. Magagnos, P. R.; R. D. Bogart, Orator; J. F. Gawthorne, Sec'y; H. W. Gardner, Col.; E. H. Morgan, Treas.; S. B. Doane, Chaplain; W. H. Voorhees, G.; B. Bernard, W.; B. F. Farrar, S.; C. E. Blake, A. Badlam, J. M. Lenhart, Trustees; Dr. N. P.

Foster, Medical Examiner. The name of the new Council is Argonaut and was instituted by D. S. Regent Haines. It will meet every other week in Shiels' building. The Order has a membership of about 30,000 in the Eastern States.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.—This mutual aid and social society gave a grand installation ball at B'nai B'rith hall on Tuesday evening, June 28, 1881. As usual, the hall was in fine condition, a prominent feature being a large silk Canadian flag suspended across the front of the hall. The Hon. D. A. Macdonald installed the following officers for 1881-82: C. E. Hunt, Pres.; Jas. W. Harris, 1st Vice Pres.; W. J. McCormick, 2d Vice Pres.; Adam Gilliland, Rec. Sec'y; W. G. Buchanan, Fin. Sec'y.; R. S. Falconer, Treas.; J. W. Russell, Cor. Sec'y; A. H. Walker, Marshal; Trustees, Daniel McLeod and Edward Doyle; Dr. D. McMillan, Physician. There was a large company in attendance and a very enjoyable evening spent in social greeting and in spirited dancing of a programme of 12 dances, including several extras. Prof. Knell's string band discoursed good music to this happy company until a late hour. The committees were very attentive to their guests, and all seemed to be happy and at ease. A noticeable feature of the evening was, a large number of the ladies were tastefully and richly dressed. The several committees appointed to carry out this grand annual ball were: Executive Committee—Daniel McLeod, C. E. Hunt, M. J. Sullivan, A. Barker, S. Beatty, Jas. W. Harris, W. B. Blair. Reception Committee—W. H. Hutchinson, W. G. Buchanan, W. J. McCormick, R. S. Falconer, E. Doyle, John Elder, J. J. Morrison. Floor Manager—W. J. Gilliland. Floor Committee—Jas. McKay, A. Gilliland, James Miller, C. Annis, W. Samson, A. Houston.

A GRAND temperance reunion took place at Woodward's gardens, June 23d, and was attended by a large number of people. The societies represented were the Father Mathew Society of this city, the Women's Christian Temperance Association, the Sons of Temperance, the Champions of the Red Cross, and the I. O. G. T., under whose auspices the festival is being held. A committee of the Good Templars, consisting of C. Naylor, W. R. Joseph, A. Spencer, W. A. Piper and Bros. Klein, Carter, Kendall and Cragin were in charge of the proceedings. The Good Templars have 13 Lodges represented, with some 800 members in the city, and perhaps 14,000 in the State. Bro. Katzenstein of Sacramento, R. W. G. T., and the recognized head of the Order in the world, together with Judge Robert Thompson of this city, G. W. C. T., with other high officials, were present. A programme, as given below, followed by dancing, was arranged for the afternoon and successfully performed: Song, by Miss Fannie Colby; recitation, Miss Minnie Gately; the oration, by Wm. H. Barnes; vocal solo, Miss Annie Gordon; declamation "Alcohol," H. Webb; remarks by Judge Thompson and R. W. G. T. Katzenstein; song, Wm. Gansart; recitation, Miss Davis; remarks by B. C. Duffy of the Father Mathews; vocal duet, by the Misses Willis; short speeches by C. H. Haswell, P. W. G. T. of the Order; V. O. Clark, Esq., P. W. G. P. of S. of T.; R. H. McDonald and A. K. Stevens, followed by orchestral music. The programme in the evening was quite attractive, the speeches being made by F. E. R. Whitney and F. J. Culver of the Grand Lodge G. T. A social dance was held under the auspices of the Union Social Club. The re-union was quite a success.

A FEATURE OF THE COMING FOURTH.—The third annual prize carnival to be given by the Florence Social Club, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, on Monday evening, July 4th, promises to eclipse, in point of grandeur and magnificence, anything of a similar character ever witnessed in San Francisco, and it will undoubtedly be "the lone and bright star in the firmament of our city's amusements." Previous to the grand march, the management have prepared a series of acrobatic and daring aerial performances, tight-rope walking, etc., for the amusement of the spectators until the opening of the masquerade. The grand overture, by the Second Regiment Band, N. G. C., consisting of 30 pieces, will signalize the commencement of the grand march at 9:30 o'clock. This gorgeous procession will embrace a number of the most elegant and brilliant tableaux, a series of original and pre-eminently meritorious character representations, most select and captivating historical and dramatic scenes, and extremely ludicrous personations. The prizes, 33 in number, are of a high order of excellence, and are now on exhibition at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, 131 Kearny street, where pamphlets, with programme of the evening and list of prizes, can be obtained.

THE Baldwin hair-dressing saloon and bath-rooms, in the Baldwin Hotel, are the resort of the elite of our city. The baths have all the modern improvements, one of which is an invention of one of the proprietors—a warm floor. Lampe Bros., both members of Olympic, No. 127, are the proprietors, and, under their personal supervision and able corps of assistants, our brother Workmen will find this an unexceptional place for tonsorial indulgencies.

BRO. J. T. COCHRAN, one of the members of Oak Leaf, No. 35, and also one of our solid commission merchants, is largely interested in the exportation of hops and barley. Selling of hops is a specialty with this house, No. 126 Clay street.

Address of A. G. Booth, P. M. W., at the Re-union of S. F. Workmen, Fairfax.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: There is an old story—a myth probably—that Hercules once applied to become a member of one of the secret societies of antiquity. His application was referred to a council of wise and good men, who opposed his admission because he had been guilty of various crimes, and the demi-god was therefore rejected. They said to him: "You are forbidden to enter here, your heart is cruel, your hands are stained with crime. Go, repair the wrong you have done, repent of your evil doings and then come, with pure heart and clean hands, and the doors of our mysteries shall be opened to you."

We, as a society, within whose charmed circle none are admitted whose hearts are cruel or whose hands are stained with blood, celebrate our fourth anniversary to-day. A society whose mysteries are opened to those of pure heart and clean hands, while to those guilty of crimes, with hearts blackened and consciences seared with acts and deeds of cruelty—to such as these we say: Go, repair the wrongs committed, repent the evil deeds, and then apply with honesty of purpose and sincerity of heart, and our doors will be opened to receive you; we will then make you an honored member of our society, as the myth tells us Hercules subsequently became, in the Order where he was once rejected.

Every nation, from the remotest antiquity, has had its days of celebration, and every age has been characterized by popular festivals. History tells us of the Olympic games of the Greeks, of the festivals of the Romans, of the grand tournaments, games of strength and feats of endurance during the medieval ages. Our nation has its holiday—a day that fires the hearts of old and young alike with patriotic zeal. Organizations and societies have their days of celebration, anniversaries, picnics and re-unions. And wisely and justly, for they strengthen the bonds of friendship, they are the rainbows in human life, the oasis in our weary pilgrimage, where we may pause in our battle with the world, and rest our limbs and minds, tired and weary with the cares and labors of life, and unite our voices in one grand chorus of joy and praise untrammeled and unfettered by care or trouble.

Friends, the Ancient Order of United Workmen is not ancient! As an organization we can boast of no antiquity, we have no mouldy parchment scrolls, no dusty volumes of ancient legends, no history transmitted from the hoary past by sire to son from generation to generation. But what matters it, though its birth was of yesterday, if it is noble, good and pure.

Our Order was started in 1868 in Pennsylvania. It has now a membership of about 100.000. It has paid about $5,000,000 to the loved ones of our dead. Its certificates represent nearly $200,000,000 in a mutual organization where every member is a surety for every other. It was introduced upon this coast in 1875, has about 12,000 members in California, and has given nearly $350,000 to the friends of deceased brethren to lighten the burdens of life. An American organization we proclaim ourselves young, yet grounded as firm as the everlasting hills, and solid as the rock of adamant. We want not, we need not the aid of antiquity to support our claims for intrinsic worth or true merit. We stand free and alone, unencumbered by mystic legends. We scorn all borrowed plumage, we cast from us all legendary draperies, for

> "Loveliness needs not the aid of ornament,
> But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

Among the various organizations that by a system of assessments raises a fund to pay a benefit upon the death of a member, stands prominently the Ancient Order of United Workmen. These organizations are waging a destructive war, and creating especial havoc among the old and self-styled reliable life insurance companies. Already their power is waning. There can be but one end to the conflict; our organizations must prevail over the companies, whose officers too often have no sense of honor, or feelings of humanity, who often are *defrauders* instead of *defenders* of the rights of the heirs of their patrons. A life insurance company pays large salaries, great commissions, heavy bills for advertising, printing, licenses, etc. Who pays it! The insured pays it all, besides a margin for poor investments. Our plan is founded on sound, solid business principles. We levy an assessment of $1 upon every member of our Order, when a death in our ranks renders it necessary; this, when collected, creates the fund from which the benefit is paid. This system provides an insurance that is cheap, because, at cost, secure and safe, for the money is in the hands of the members till needed; easy, for the reason that the assessments are small.

Each brother has a common interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Order, for it is a mutual association, "All for one and one for all." He knows that when an assessment has been levied and collected, that it will be promptly paid, without deduction or discount, to the person or persons to whom it rightfully belongs, and that it will help to cheer the hearts loaded with sorrow and clouded with gloom.

Each brother has a voice in the management and control of its funds, in the selection of its officers and the making of its laws. The brothers themselves manage their affairs, and that, too, without the aid of a board of directors, a $40,000 president, high-salaried officers and four-story, marble-front edifices. I tell you, friends, that an organization, managed and conducted as ours, that secures to the loved ones in the hour of bereavement and death, a sum that they can rely upon—a certainty—and that, too, without let or hindrance, will be blessed and prospered, and will grow and flourish when life insurance companies shall have failed and passed from existence, leaving behind them the memory only of their unworthiness.

The tendency of the age is toward centralization of power and wealth. The material growth and the development of the vast resources of our country is marvelous, gigantic enterprises and mighty undertakings, wonderful in conception and stupendous in execution, involving millions of capital, are the characteristics of the present age. Men live for money. They push and drive, toil and labor without ceasing, turn night into day and hurry through the world in a mad, wild career after gold; the times and the circumstances tend to develop the greed and avarice of men.

Wealth dazzles the mind; the heart is encased in selfishness, and man becomes blind to the finer feelings of humanity, oblivious to the sufferings of others, forgetful of wife, children, home, or the claims of society—all, all, are sacrificed in the race for wealth. Men seem to live and act as though the sum total of life was

> "Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
> An empty pocket is the worst of crimes."

We need societies like ours, with their heaven-born principles of Friendship and Charity, to counteract this tendency of our age; these great principles and forces, the foundation and substrata of our societies must be developed and spread broadcast through our land with strong hands and willing minds, or our nation will become a land of money-getters; the accumulation of gold will be the main object of life, and all the noble attributes of manhood lost and traces of humanity destroyed.

Our Order teaches friendship and brotherly love. Its mottoes are Charity, Hope and Protection. The work that is being done, the practice of the precepts of our Order, make man better, nobler and purer. It instills into his mind the finer principles of humanity, the nobler sentiments of manhood. It dispels the clouds of error that surround him in his mad frenzy for gold, and teaches him the true lesson of social dependence.

Let our banner cry be, spread the principles of our Order, let advancement be our watchword. May our teachings permeate every part of our land, and every branch of our society. May our banner float on every hillside and in every vale, until our Order and its principles be universally recognized and acknowledged as the promoters of peace and happiness.

The way of the world is to expose the faults of others, to hold them up to ridicule, to make them the subjects of jest and satire; to set forth the imperfections of character and blemishes of reputation in an aggravated degree. Our charity, while it does not pass lightly over or excuse iniquity, yet it teaches us to be liberal in judging the acts of others, to lend a helping hand to the down-trodden and unfortunate. A kind act, a sympathetic tear, a word of encouragement fitly spoken may change the course of a man's life, and fill a heart loaded with despondency, with noble aspirations and high ambitions.

> "The pebble in the streamlet sent,
> Has turned the course of the mighty river;
> The dewdrop on the baby plant
> Hath worked the giant oak forever."

Our charity is not alone the inclination to do good, but it is the power and will so to do; not a fancy or theoretical one, but a thoroughly practical charity, one that has been tested, incorporated into the laws of our Order, and made its fundamental principle. The man that has no charity in his being, that lives for himself alone, that has no thought for the comforts of his wife and children when his name shall have been stricken from the "pay roll of earth's laborers," is certainly deficient in some of the qualities and attributes of a perfect manhood; but the man of a thoughtful and generous nature, will be careful to provide for those he loves, and the knowledge that they will not be left entirely dependent upon the cold charities of the world, but that kind brothers will care for them and gently guide them along the pathway of life, when he is dead and gone, will be a source of comfort and consolation to him. Many are the homes that have been made happy, many are the hearts that have been cheered through the agency of our Order, for death, that great leveler, spares neither rich nor poor, high nor low; and many are the widows and orphans throughout our land that invoke the blessings of God upon our Order and pray for the success and prosperity of that organization which aids and assists a brother while living, and opens its arms to receive and sustain those dependent upon him when he has gone to that "sleep that knows no waking."

Brothers, let us be true to the teachings of our noble Order! Its objects and its aims are pure and Godlike. Our methods are but human, but the principles which we inculcate are taught in the Book of God. Our workings may not be absolutely perfect, but our mission shall not have been in vain if truly and faithfully

* * * * * * * "We bear
To the Lord of the harvest our wheat with the tare.
What we lack in our work, may He find in our will,
And winnow in mercy our good from the ill."

The New Declaration.

That is a critical hour for any country or nation when the people become so absorbed in money-making or money-getting as to tire of keeping e'en liberty's feast, and to insist that they are persecuted if compelled to merely listen to their forefathers' declaration of rights. It is time for earnest action on the part of patriots when such conditions exist—time for mothers to re-consecrate their sons to liberty and to teach their daughters anew the significance of the words freedom and native land.

With the ocean's broad highway aflutter with the white wings of the fleets hurrying into this free haven with the thousands of earth's oppressed, it is time for action on the part of patriots. Schools must be organized, the press re-consecrated, a love of liberty and loyalty developed, or we cannot successfully solve the intricate problem awaiting solution. And if American men, with all their splendid powers, deliberately choose to ignore this royal opportunity and continue their wrangle for official honors and spoils, then, in the sacred name of liberty, I call upon the mothers and daughters "to speak to the people that they go forward."

Colonel T. W. Higginson, one of the knightly heroes of this present, thus voiced a text for us on Decoration day:

> Courage is first and last of what we need,
> To mold a nation for triumphal sway;
> All else is empty air,
> A promise vainly fair,
> Like the bright beauty of the ocean spray,
> Tossed up toward heaven, but never reaching there.
> Not in the past, but in the future, we
> Must seek the mastery
> Of fate and fortune, thought and word and deed.
> The past is on its starry track,
> We would not win it back.
> Gone, gone for aye, the little Puritan homes;
> Gone the beleaguered town, from out whose spires
> Flashed forth the warning fires,
> Telling the Cambridge rustics "Percy comes;"
> And gone those later days of grief and shame,
> When slavery changed our courthouse to a jail,
> And blood drops stained its threshold. Now we hail,
> After the long affray,
> A time of calmer order, wider aim.
> More mingled races, manhood's larger fame,
> A city's broader sweep, the Boston of to-day.
> Or, to change the last line,
> A country's broader sweep, the Union of to-day.

Yes, we hail this time of calmer order as the fitting hour of woman's era—the time for the warrior to stand with lance at rest, and reverently watch the teacher complete the work already well begun.

The holy mother hour in the national homestead, when the children shall forget the friction of the day, and ask for guidance and instruction from mother.

Would that in every hamlet, village, and neighborhood some representative woman would arrange that the grown-up boys should receive at least one hour's instruction from their mothers, so that the approaching national fete day should receive universal recognition. Let the hosts of foreigners crowding to our shores be met at the threshold with a welcome, and also an earnest lesson from the newer catechism of liberty. Oh, that the blindly selfish world might be taught one lesson of the unity of humanity. Made to comprehend that no one can obtain complete freedom, so long as there is one weary, oppressed, tempted, or wronged human being crouching neath our flag. Neither will the theory of a republican form of government ever be tested until every human being of mature age and sound judgment has a right to self-government and self-protection.

Truly, courage is what we need. The highest, loftiest courage known to the weak, the courage of devotion to an abstract idea, courage to face the ridicule of friends, to face the treacherous fire of prejudice, courage to speak truth to a world that is an unwilling and impatient listener.

Aye, courage to be often misjudged and misunderstood by the very people one would die for. Aye, the courage of a sensitive, loving soul to brave the loneliness of greatness. Aye, but would it not require greater courage for a truly royal soul, to be untrue to one's self, false to the truth, traitor to the world's peerless possibility—a noble character?

Hence if the recreant sons of a patriot ancestry protest against the old-fashioned declaration of independence of the forefathers, let the mothers give to the world a new declaration.—*Mrs. Harbert, in Inter-Ocean.*

THE SPRINGS IN LAKE COUNTY, and elsewhere generally, are well patronized this year. A pleasant party, as usual at this season, are enjoying themselves at Anderson Springs. A new log cabin, neatly and uniquely constructed and finished, by Mr. Partriquin, one of the proprietors, is an improvement added to the place during the year. The puffing geyser steam baths and the refreshing cold sulphur spring are still leading attractions.

WESTON'S Bakery, No. 9 Stockton street, is one of the popular resorts of families for meals. The variety of choice bread, pies, cakes, fancy biscuits, bon-bons, etc., always on hand (and made fresh daily), makes it one of the favorite places for supplies of this kind.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. C. R. Taylor.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. V. S. Northey.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. C. W. M. Smith.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Wolfpel.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Wm. Winnie.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. W. H. Voorhees.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday E. Magner.
9—HARMONY. James McCann.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Matt Lindsay.
10—BERKELEY. J. W. Bice.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. W. H. Eadon.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. H. F. Eber.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday O. H. Christie
13—FORTUNA. Wm. West.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Chas. H. M. Curry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. W. Lowry.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. O. Souther.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. T. H. Wentworth.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday T. P. Powers.
21—UNION. S. A. Wolfe.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Beaizley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. Geo. Lissenden.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. I. H. Leszinsky.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. F. Bradburt.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. P. S. Hollings.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday Jas. M. Baird.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. W. R. Veale.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. Geo. A. Case.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. R. H. Warfield.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. Chas. F. French.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Isador Abrahams.
33—UKIAH. H. A. Peabody.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday J. L. Wilson.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. J. Jones.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. Hout.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. J. B. Fuller.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. Wm. E. Cody.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. J. McIver.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. J. B. Finch.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. Quinton.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrel st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. John B. Moulton.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. H. Samuels.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday Walter St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. E. W. Day.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodekons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Leono.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward White.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Wm. Carlton.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. Wm. Powell.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. A. J. Vining.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. F. Baun.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday F. Daby.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. James Stanley.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. J. S. Metteer.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. A. F. Blood.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday A. J. Brown.
59—MT. VIEW. J. L. Ross.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. B. H. Schunhoff	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. C. F. Morgan.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday C. H. Richards
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Wm. F. Ladwig.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. C. Plunket.	Oakland, S W Cor. B'dy & 8th.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. M. Pearsall.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. W. K. Doherty.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. H. Bierce.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday W. L. Whipley.
70—MENDOCINO. Alfred Nelson, Jr.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday Aaron Bell.
72—READING. F. M. Swasey.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday David A. Sloan.
73—STS. JOHN O. Jephson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. A. L. Hatheway.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. J. W. Miller.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. J. O. Lovejoy.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Alfred Dagget.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. W. I. Orth.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. F. S. Wallace.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. A. Bowers.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. L. Wellendorf.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Alfred Dixon.
87—DURHAM. G. R. Hill.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Locby.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. J. A. Littlefield.	Martines, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. S. Urmy.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W.H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Ed. B. Silva.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. A. J Holloway.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. D. J. Houghton.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. M. Lobner.	Colfax, Placer Co.	John Butler
100—GUARDIAN. C. H. Kellogg.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday O. H. Lee.
102—BIGGS. Philip Grein.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. L. Meyer.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday Jos. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. M. P. Stone.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday H. J. Stewart.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER John Beatt.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday Alvin Fay.
107 BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. J. L. Siefkes.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. J. Clapp.
109—FOLSOM. J. H. Wallace.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Friday F. C. Durant.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Walter Pierce.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. Henry Lewis.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. G. W. Noble.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday Todd Martin.
114—BUTTE. W. C. Smith	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday O. A. Hearn.
115—WILLOWS. Gus. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday W. J. Park.
116—G. ISLAND. W. H. Brown.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday E. Gilmour.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. O. V. Morris.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE A. P. Brown.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barney	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday A. McFarland.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONVI'E. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEV'E. H. Strange.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. Sam Booth.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. Dr. A. C. Smith.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. L. T. Lewis.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. L. Mayon.
134—LAUREL. T. B. Sanders.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. E. B. Young.	San Francisco 318 Post st.	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. H. Mosebach.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday Geo. C. Graves.
138—JACKSON. Geo. Moore.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday B. H. Schaght.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. C. F. Williams.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. S B. Ferguson.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. G. W. Parker.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. Fred. S Clements.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. F. B. Noyes.
147—KNIGHT'S. A. Kness.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. W. M. Dameron.
148—CHARITY. N. M. Redmond.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. A. Foster.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. R. Williams.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. Geo. Muller.
152—CASTORIA. D. Sanguinetti	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Friday J. W. Eby.
154 MANZANITA. E. B. Howatt.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. James E. Bisset.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	Tuesday. A. P. Smiley.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. M. Post.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. E. G Haight.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. R. A. Murphy.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. W. Cannell.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. A. Safford.
167—LINDEN. Wm.W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. H. Bahrs.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. S. Haley.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. C. G. Healey.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Rohe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. M. Nathan
171—YOSEMITE. Lefonso Burks.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. E. M. Clifford.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura, Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. H. Gyselaar.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. W. J. Wallis.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackpole.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. G. L White.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gomes.
180—TRIUMPH. E Lichau.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. W. J. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. Jas. A. Davidson.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. C. McMaster.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. C. E. Florance.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. D. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday A. V. Thompson.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weinbaum.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. Kaufman Greer.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Hugh J. Doyle.
195—TRINITY. Augustus Rumfelt.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. E. McLeod.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackelford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W.F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 169.	B. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. J. Schanlanker.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Likins.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. John H. Harris.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

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G. E. NOTTAGE, O. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
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M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
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HUGH DOHERTY, Boston, Mass., S. G.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. W.
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THE new passenger station, in Chicago, of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, the finest and largest depot building owned by one company in the United States, was opened, and all trains running to and from it, June 1, 1881. The location is right in the heart of the business portion of the city, and is quite close to all of the leading hotels, and about equi-distant from all the depots of lines carrying passengers to Eastern points, thus making the "Northwestern" the most desirable line for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, the Alleghanies, Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston. Another new feature introduced June 2st, was the inauguration of the "Imperial Dining-car Line." The meals and service will be first-class in every particular, and will equal anything that can be procured in any strictly first-class hotel. The *menu* each day will include all the delicacies of the season, and will present that variety and excellence which will satisfy the most fastidious. The price of these meals has been placed at the very reasonable rate of 75 cents each. Those not desiring a full meal will be furnished with a lunch—tea, coffee or chocolate, with sandwiches—at very low rates. Thus the "Northwestern" leads all competitors in catering to the public. Its steel-rail track the most substantial—its equipment the best. Grateful for the very large patronage given by residents of the Pacific coast in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same. Any information will be gladly furnished by ticket agents of the Central Pacific railroad. A. Malpas, Overland ticket office, San Francisco; Jno. Talbott, Overland ticket office, Sacramento; and J. Meredith Davies, General Agent.

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BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

The Great South Dome, Yosemite Valley.

[Written by G. H. S.]

In 1874, Prof. Whitney wrote as follows: "The Half or South Dome is a crest of granite rising to the hight of 5,000 ft. above the valley, seeming perfectly inaccessible, and being the only one of all the prominent points about the Yosemite which never has been and perhaps never will be trodden by human foot."

A close examination of this elevation shows that the prophecy would appear to be warranted. The valley front is a smooth, nearly vertical flat wall, which gives the name Half Dome. The remainder approaches an oval dome shape, falling off rapidly from the top to 60°, 70°, 80°, and nearly vertical as it goes down toward the valley, and these sides are from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. high, except at the rear side, nearly opposite the flat front face. On this side it is approached to within about 2,000 ft. by a comparatively easy trail, which diverges some distance above the Nevada fall, from the trail to Cloud's Rest. Upon leaving the woods, the Dome becomes visible for the first time. The first elevation is called "The Saddle." It is a steep narrow ridge, sloping down rapidly to each side, and is very steep upon the ridge itself, but there are many large rocks, some crevices, and an occasional scrubby pine bush by which to hold on until this ascent has been overcome.

Then comes a depression, or saddle, between its highest point and the dome, and this also slopes off, as its name indicates, so as to leave but a narrow standing room in the center. From this point the curved slope of the dome commences, and extends 900 ft. to the top. The actual angle is from 38° to 40°, and in some places possibly a little greater, which does not seem very steep when laid out on paper, but when it is in the form of a smooth granite rock, and has, in addition, a slope upon each side, it is bad enough to look *up* to, and is extremely trying to the nerves to look *down* at, unless they are pretty steady. The layers of rocks on the sides are in the form of shells, overlapping downward like shingles; whenever there are any breaks, these form steps of from one to two ft. high, which must also be surmounted while ascending the incline. This defeated all attempts which were ever made to climb this rock, until October, 1875, when Mr. Geo. G. Anderson succeeded, after two days and a half, in accomplishing the ascent. Mr. Anderson is a Scotchman, who has resided in the valley for 15 years. He is a ship carpenter by trade, and had followed the sea in that business for many years before settling on shore. Before his residence in the valley, he was engaged in putting up one or two suspension bridges over the Tuolumne and other rivers, and acquired considerable local fame for fearlessness and steadiness of nerve. After determining to try the ascent of the dome, he prepared eye-bolts, drills, chisels, and the necessary ropes, and packed them to a convenient place, and after much hard work he reached the top, and planted a flagstaff there. Since that time quite a number of men, and some ladies have climbed the dome, and have been repaid for the risk by the grandest view in the valley.

Last year the rope became unsafe, and was cut to prevent any further attempts and possible accidents. All this excited my interest, and when Anderson offered to accompany me to the Saddle, which he said was as far as we could go, I eagerly accepted the invitation, and this morning, accompanied by a friend, we started at seven o'clock, passing the Vernal Fall, and climbing the steep, narrow trail which surmounts the Nevada Fall, we followed a comparatively easy path toward Cloud's Rest, until we reached a point where we turned off and commenced the ascent toward the Dome. All of this portion of the trail leads through the forest, crossing little streams and some rocks, until we pass the cabin where Anderson lived and prepared the iron work and bolts for his attempts, a picture of which is given on this page. At this season of the year we find many of the peculiar, beautiful snow plants just starting from the ground all along the trail; but as we ascend, these disappear, and the trees become smaller, and finally disappear just at the foot of the Saddle. When we emerged from the timber and caught the first glimpse of the Dome and the Saddle, it appeared like an almost vertical wall of smooth rock and impossible to scale.

At this hight one easily becomes short of breath, and must make frequent stops to recover the breath. We climbed the projecting spur of the Saddle, with considerable difficulty, and took a long rest upon the comparatively flat surface at the top of this elevation. Two hundred and fifty ft. or more above us dangled the frayed and ragged end of the rope which had been broken at that point, and after extending, with one or two breaks, some 400 or 500 ft. upward, it again terminated, and apparently where it would be most needed.

I had made up my mind before starting that, if possible, I would attempt the ascent, but dared not speak of it to Anderson, fearing that he would not allow it, and when we first came in sight of the place my courage became exceedingly weak, and I was glad that I had not spoken of my intentions to anyone.

After resting a short time, however, I tried to go up a little way, but my boots slipped upon the rocks so that I felt convinced that I could not get up with them on. I then sat down and took off boots and stockings and slung them over my arm for use when I should reach the top, if I ever did. From this point the slope was too steep for the sharp granite sand to lie upon it, and the rock being perfectly smooth, my bare feet would hold upon it so that I could climb with but little difficulty.

Anderson now seemed to divine my intention, for he came up to me and, after gathering a few of the bolts which had been pulled out and were lying at the foot upon the Saddle, and selecting some of the best of the pieces of rope which were still lying there, to repair with, we started up, putting in a bolt here and there, and making the rope fast, for it was almost entirely loose from the point where it commenced, to its upper end. We added some rope at the lower end, and worked slowly up, not trusting the rope, as it was very weak in many places. Before we had accomplished half the ascent, the clouds which had been threatening all the forenoon, began to close in around us, and finally a sharp wind began to blow and some flakes of snow and hail to fall, we therefore abandoned the rope and went up the remainder of the distance as fast as we could. At the top I resumed my shoes, as there is nearly 15 acres of comparatively level space there, and at this time there was a large body of snow upon one portion of it. We found the flagstaff fallen down, and set it up, and then the clouds broke away a little and gave us a magnificent view of the valley. Just under our feet, and apparently so near that we could throw a stone into it, but almost a mile vertically below us, was Mirror lake, while down the valley all the familiar points seemed but a little distance away, but very small. The Cap of Liberty, Mt. Broderick, North Dome, Glacier and Eagle points are all far below us, but in the opposite direction Starr King, Cloud's Rest, Dana, Hoffman and many others tower still farther above us. Near the farther end of the flat vertical face of the Dome the layers of rock project over, From this point rocks thrown off were 21 seconds by the watch before striking, or rather before the sound came back to us, but it was impossible for me to appreciate the great hight. Standing upon this projecting point within a foot of the edge, I did not feel the hight much more than I would that of the Palace hotel when looking from the parapet. About 100 ft. back from the face of the rock there is a fissure from 8 to 15 inches in width and this extends for some hundreds of ft., one end running out to the face; the other I did not see. We threw small stones down this fissure and they rattled down from side to side for nine seconds before they found a resting place. This crack is estimated to be from 600 to 800 ft. deep, and if the mass of rock bounded by it is ever detached, it will terminate the existence of the present Mirror lake. We had hardly completed half our hurried inspection when the clouds began to close in around us again. All the distant and higher points were enveloped in dense black clouds, which were rapidly approaching and warned us to get down as soon as possible, but before we were half way down the top of the dome was hidden from sight. After reaching the foot of the Saddle, we again mounted our horses and retraced our steps through the rain, which began to fall heavily. Looking back, the whole of the Dome was entirely hidden from view by the heavy clouds, and as it looked as if it might rain until night we pushed on through it to Snow's hotel, just below the Nevada Fall, and were soon seated by a warm fire doing justice to a dinner which certainly did not lack appreciative appetites. Before our clothes were dry the clouds broke away, and the reflection of the declining sun upon the Nevada Fall brought out a magnificent rainbow, which was at first close to the fall, but before we left had moved out so that it stood some hundreds of feet in front of it, and presented a very novel appearance. During our stay here we examined some books of ferns, which were prepared by Mrs. Snow, and were arranged in an exceedingly artistic manner. Resuming the trail we reached the hotel at eight o'clock, tolerably tired by the long and exciting climb.

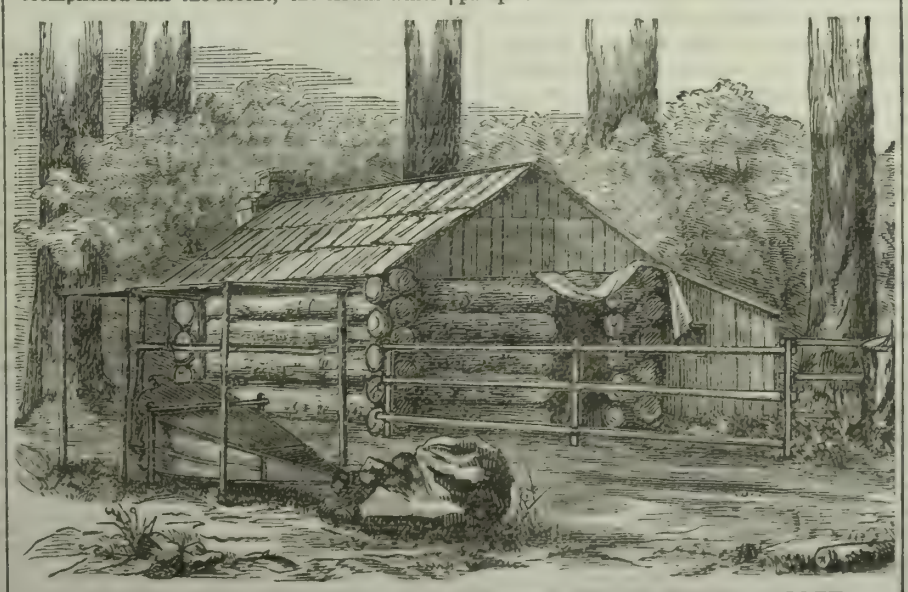
As new ropes have been sent to the valley by the commissioners, the South Dome will soon be again accessible to anyone who has nerve and does not mind a little hard work, and it is probable that by another season a flight of steps will be put up, as Mr. Anderson has all the necessary lumber just at the foot of the Saddle, and well protected.



CLIMBING THE SOUTH DOME, YOSEMITE.



SOUTH DOME, YOSEMITE—RESTING ON THE SLOPE.



ANDERSON'S CABIN, BACK OF SOUTH DOME, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

C. L. S. C.

The California Branch of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle meets at Pacific Grove, Monterey, June 28, 1881. Prof. Moses, Dr. Wythe, Dr. Anderson, of Santa Cruz, Profs. Norton, Childs, and More, of San Jose, Profs. George and Stratton, of the University of the Pacific, and several others, are named as instructors. Especial attention is given to the study of Natural History. Dr. Wythe gives a course upon Marine Zoology; Dr. Anderson, upon Marine Botany; Prof. Lemmon, upon the Plants of the Sierra; Miss M. E. B. Norton, General Botany, and Prof. H. B. Norton, upon Insects Destructive to the Orchard. The lectures are open to the general public. The lecturers work gratuitously, but the Circle pays their traveling expenses, so that a ticket for the entire course of lectures costs $2. The S. P. & C. P. railroads offer special inducements, and Mr. Stanford is building a large and commodious hall at the Grove, for the use of the Circle. For further particulars address Miss L. M. Washburn, San Jose.

Taking Comfort in Life.—Sooner or later, friends, the time for folded hands will come to us all. Whether or not we cease from hurry and worry now, we shall one day shut our eyes upon it and lie still, untroubled by the stir and fret of things about us. Why not take comfort as we go on? You, proud mother of a beautiful, active boy, of what use will it be to you to remember how exquisitely fine was his raiment, how daintily spread his bed, and how costly and profuse his toys? What the child needs is mothering, brooding, tender resting on your heart, and he needs it every step of the way from babyhood to manhood. Take the comfort of your opportunities, never mind though the dress be coarse, and the food plain, and the playthings few, but answer the questions, tell the stories, spare the half hour at bed time, and be merry and gay, confidential and sympathetic with your boys. And you, whose graceful young daughter is just blushing out into the bloom and freshness of a woundrously fair womanliness, do not be so occupied with your ambition for her own advancement in life, that you let her ways and your own fall apart. Why does she visit here and there, and receive visitors from this and that home, and you scarcely know the people by sight? You are losing precious hours, and the comfort you ought to take is flying fast away on these wings of time that are never overtaken.

The Pacific Land Agency, 305 Kearny, is one of the prominent and reliable land agencies of this State. They have business connections with all parts of the State and are prepared to negotiate for suburban homes, general farming, grain, grape and stock lands in all parts of the coast. Bro. J. N. Prather, Foreman of Sts. John Lodge, the junior member of the firm is always ready to give information to parties wishing to purchase homes or exchange property in the city or country.

Bro. J. H. Congdon, No. 6 Steuart street, wool and general commission merchant, is meeting with the success he so justly deserves. An experience of 12 years with the house of Miller & Co. warranted him in establishing his present business. Although this house is less than one year old, it is one of the leading commission firms of the city.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the Art Gallery of Bro. F. C. Baxter, 136 Post street. He was awarded first preminm at Mechanics' Fair, 1880, and the prices charged for life-size portraits, in all styles of painting, are very reasonable, and his contracts are filled strictly to the letter.

It is thought the Northern Pacific railroad will endeavor to reach San Francisco, its objective point, by the coast route, through Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino counties.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription liste of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W.,still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATiON.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - July 1, 1881.

Presentation.

On Wednesday evening, June 8th, Bro. J. B. Curtis, who is now, and has been the Receiver of Fidelity since the organization of the Lodge, was the recipient of a valuable Receiver's badge, presented by his brother Workmen. This souvenir is made of solid gold and silver—just enough silver to follow the regulation. The upper and lower crossbars are made of solid gold, with the enameled letters, C. H. P. on the upper side, and a large solitaire diamond set in the lower bar. From the upper bar are suspended the crossed keys, wrought of solid silver, resting on a red ribbon, on which is printed, "Fidelity, 136, A. O. U. W." The badge is made of solid gold, with silver front, excepting the shield, which is gold, with enameled letters, A. O. U. W. On the back of the badge these words are engraved: "Presented to J. B. Curtis, Receiver Fidelity Lodge, 136, A. O. U. W." There is a little bit of history connected with this presentation that is too good to be lost. Bro. Curtis was kept in profound ignorance of the fact, and some one took the liberty to mar and disfigure his Lodge badge, which was the subject of conversation and comment on the part of his brethren, and mortification on the part of Bro. Curtis. After the usual routine of business, Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., called the attention of the Lodge to the fact that Bro. Curtis, the Receiver, was not properly clothed, and that such dereliction must be remedied, even if necessity called him to bring the matter before the Grand Lodge. Bro. Curtis arose to reply but was rapped down by Bro. Young, M. W., who started off in the same vein of remarks as commenced by Bro. Smith, D. D., but thinking from the aggrieved and malignant look of Bro. Curtis that this part of the programme had been carried out, in a kindly and commendable manner recited the services and sacrifices that Bro. Curtis had made, steadily refusing remuneration of any kind. They had taken this way of testifying their appreciation of his services by presenting him the finest Receiver's badge that probably had ever been worn. Bro. Curtis was by this time completely nonplussed and the surprise and satisfaction resting on his countenance were better than words. The whole thing was wound up by a grand banquet, our modest Receiver being the guest of the evening. This souvenir was made by Bro. A. C. Titcomb, of Fidelity, manufacturers and importers of jewelry and diamonds, 24 Post street.

The Degree of Honor.

We regret that the Supreme Lodge did not take more positive action in relation to the Degree of Honor. A committee was created, of which Representative Pratt of this jurisdiction was made chairman. This committee made an elaborate report, embracing general laws, beneficiary article and constitution for the government of such Lodges. The scheme submitted seems altogether unobjectionable, and so perfect in all its parts as to challenge our admiration. Why the subject should have been laid over for one year, does not appear exactly clear to us, but such was the action of the Supreme Lodge, and so the little outcast of the Order must feed on the husks for another twelve months at least.

We believe that a very considerable number of our members desire not only additional protection for their wives and children over and above that now furnished by the A. O. U. W., but would be glad to place within the reach of their wives, daughters, sisters and mothers the privilege of joining to some extent in the same good work, without being obliged to go outside of the Order for that purpose; and inasmuch as under the plan submitted this might be done with no hurt or responsibility to members who should not join in this branch of the Order's work, we marvel that any opposition should have manifested itself; but some things are inexplicable. We advise that our D. of H. Lodges keep up their organization and add to their numbers. Let them unite in a petition to our Grand Lodge to take such action as may seem to be necessary looking to the adoption of the laws proposed for their government; and backed by so great a body as the Grand Lodge of California, our representatives at the next session of the Supreme Lodge may be able to accomplish what they were not at the late session.

It may be interesting to know that a neat little badge was adopted for the degree in lieu of the sash now worn; and that the Representatives were instructed to bring the matter of the Degree of Honor before their respective Grand Lodges in their reports to those bodies. Could a majority of them be induced to recommend the scheme, no doubt at the next session of the Supreme Lodge it would be enacted into a law.

Graded Assessments.

As we predicted, the subject of graded assessments was again brought to the surface in the Supreme Lodge at its recent session, and a committee constituted favorable to the plan, as it was proper to do. This committee made their report, but knowing in advance that it could not be accepted by the Supreme Lodge, they prudently asked that it be laid over a year for consideration. We propose to give an exhaustive review of this report in some future issue of the Watchman, and to expose the utter fallacy of the premises on which the report is based. The great trouble with the mass of mankind in dealing with such questions lies in the fact that they do not think for themselves, but are content to receive the theories of other people based often on plausible sophistry, even when established facts stand out boldly in direct opposition.

As showing the status of our membership and the probable future of our Order, Bro. Samuel T. Babbitt, a member of Harmony, No. 9, a man in the vigor of life, had the pleasure of greeting his son in his own Lodge on the night he was made an M. W. His son, Bro. John H. Babbitt, a member of the jurisdiction of Oregon, is a merchant in Salem, and on his recent visit to this city, was agreeably surprised to find his father an M. W. In this connection, we know of several cases where the father is an M. W., the son is looking forward to the time when his majority will allow an admittance to our mystic circle.

Recorders are requested to send the names of newly-elected officers for publication. We think it would be proper, also, to report how each subordinate has progressed during the term. The reports from local Lodges are of good service to the Order, and we would like to hear oftener from our country brethren.

The Watchman is indebted to Reps. Wm. H. Jordan and Clay W. Taylor for reports of proceedings of Supreme Lodge.

Red Bluff Lodge, No. 69, A. O. U. W., was organized Dec. 9, 1878, with 45 charter members.

Meeting of the Supreme Lodge.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings.

The ninth annual session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W. convened at Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, June 7th. The following officers were present: John Frizzell, P. S. M. W.; Roderick Rose, S. M. W.; M. W. Fish, S. F.; Thos. B. Case, S. O.; M. W. Sackett, S. Rdr.; S. S. Davis, S. Rec.; Hugh Doherty, S. G.; R. H. Flanders, S. W.; Monroe Sheire, Levy Andrus, Alex. McLean, S. T.

The following list of representatives from the Grand Lodges of the States named, prepared by the Committee on Credentials, was distributed when the session opened.

Pennsylvania—Samuel B. Myers, J. H. Lenhart, J. M. Stevenson.
Ohio—J. S. Brunaugh, M. J. Swadener, S. B. Berry.
Kentucky—C. Shryock, A. M. Sea, G. R. Keller.
Indiana—G. F. Cookerly, Will A. Y. Bishop, L. Finkbiner.
Iowa—P. S. Towle, H. B. Fouke, J. W. Willett.
New York—E. Ellmore, E. M. Clark, E. B. Travis.
Illinois—Alex. McLean, E. M Sanford, W. G. Morris.
Missouri—Wm. C. Richardson, John D. Vincil, J. A. Brooks.
Minnesota—Monroe Sheire, T. H. Pressnell, A. H. Taisey.
Wisconsin—H. C. Heath, C. M. Masters, J. F. McMullen.
Tennessee—C. O. Thomas, S. S. Garrett, Tully R. Cornick, Jr.
Michigan—Wm. H. Baxter, John B. Price, Henry C. Sessions.
California—H. G. Pratt, Wm. H. Jordan, Clay W. Taylor.
Georgia—James Fricker, Frank J. Moses, S. J. Pecot.
Kansas—E. S. Bertram, E. M. Forde, W. A. Cooper.
Ontario—M. D. Dawson, R. M. M. Patton, George W. Badgerow.
Oregon and Washington—D. L. Green. F. C. Van Epps, I. W. Case.
Massachusetts—H. A. Sborey, Thomas F. Temple, Julius M. Swain.
Maryland—Samuel Eccles, Jr., George W. Mowen, Jas. S. Keller.
Texas—C. C. Burke, B. Radkey, J. A. Crowell.

Owing to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Nevada was organized but a short time before the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, the representative from that State, Bro. R. W. Wood, did not receive his credentials before he left to attend the session. The committee, therefore, referred his case to the Supreme Lodge, recommending his admission, which was adopted.

Statistical.

The report of Supreme Recorder Sackett for the year ending March 1, 1881, shows that during that period 676 deaths occurred in the Order; that $1,309,350.72 was received for beneficiary assessments, and that the total amount paid on death losses was $1,305,887.50. There is now on hand in the beneficiary fund $21,930.65. The total number of Lodges is 2,033, and the total membership (June 1) was 98,000.

The report further shows that during the year 349 new Lodges were organized. Supreme Lodge per capita tax, $9,717.90. Average death rate per 1,000 members during the year 7.85. General average of assessments for the entire Order for the year 1880-81, 16.4-13.

The average age of brothers who died during the year was 41 years, 6 months and 7 days; their average duration of membership about 2 years and 9 months; and the average time intervening between receipt of death notice and payment of loss, 1 month, 16⅔ days.

A supplemental report was also presented by the Supreme Recorder on account of the date of the annual meeting having been changed last year from March until June. The condition of the various funds on June 1, 1881, may be summarized as follows: Beneficiary fund receipts, including balance, $63,995.46; disbursements, $62,030.30; general fund receipts, $9,400.70; disbursements, $2,194.57.

The highest average death rate per 1,000 members is in Ohio, 15 86; lowest is in Ontario, 3.09, and the next lowest in Michigan, 5.25. The average in California is 8.10.

In conclusion the Supreme Recorder says: "No Order in existence to-day can compare with us in prompt settlement of death losses, or the completeness of our business system."

Supreme Master Workman's Report.

The report of Roderick Rose, S. M. W., was submitted. He states that the troublesome yellow fever claims have been largely reduced since March 1st, and are now in such shape that they can be settled without litigation. Much credit is awarded to the Finance Committee and Supreme Recorder for careful financial management during the year. The appointment of a Supreme medical examiner, who shall be a skilled and reputable practicing physician, a member of the Order and a graduate of some reputable school of medicine, is strongly recommended. That the Degree of Honor be perfected and made to mean something, or else discard altogether, is also recommended. The application for an organization of Lodges in the Hawaiian Islands is submitted for consideration. The new Grand Lodge of Nevada was organized May 19th, and bids fair to become an important factor in the brotherhood. Quite a number of decisions were rendered by the Supreme Master Workman during the year. One of the most interesting was concerning the eligibility of membership of deaf mutes. He decided that if they are competent to earn a livelihood for themselves and families, and possess all the other necessary qualifications, they are eligible; the fact that they are deaf mutes will not of itself disqualify them.

Social Features.

On the evening of the first day of the session a reception, banquet and ball was given in honor of the Supreme Lodge. Tables were spread for 600 persons. After the covers had been removed several addresses were made. Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, spoke and enlarged upon the beauties of the city, its thrift and progress, its natural advantages, and its excellent financial condition. He bade the visitors a hearty welcome

Bro. H. C. Sessions, P. S. M. W., and Chairman ex-officio of the Reception Committee, and Bro. John Frizzell, P. S. M. W., of Nashville, Tenn., also made brief addresses, which were followed by these regular toasts and responses:

"Our Guests and the Members of the Supreme Lodge." Response by Roderick Rose, S. M. W.

"Our Fraternity, East, West, North and South." Responses by H. A. Shorey, of Massachusetts; Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W. of California; Leroy Andrus, of New York; and J. A. Brooks, of Missouri.

"The Jurisdiction of Ontario." Response by G. W. Badgerow, M. P. P.

"The Mother of the Order—Pennsylvania." Response by the Hon. S. B. Myers.

"The Youngest of the Family—Nevada." Response by R. W. Wood.

"The Press of the Order." Response by W. M. Bennett.

"The Ladies." Response by T. R. Cornich, of Tenn.

Dancing then followed, and continued until a late hour in the morning. The local papers report the entertainmont, in every respect, as a success. An excursion on the river was also given to the visitors and their ladies.

Business of the Session.

The first day of the session was occupied with the preliminary business of the organization of the Supreme Lodge, introduction of resolutions, amendments to the Supreme Lodge Constitution, and other miscellaneous matters. In our report of the proceedings, we shall give briefly all matters which were acted on favorably, and which are likely to interest our readers.

A resolution was introduced by Rep. Clay W. Taylor, that all reference to the square and compasses in the work of our Order, either as working tools or otherwise, be eliminated from our Ritual and Laws, and that the further use of these implements by the A. O. U. W., as working tools or upon official badges be discontinued, and that in their stead, the to us, more appropriate emblems—the anchor and shield—adopted. The committee on Ritual reported in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that when the Supreme Lodge, at any regular session, shall alter or amend its constitution, laws of general application, or laws applicable to Grand Lodges, and when such alteration or amendment is in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of any separate beneficiary jurisdiction, then in such case the Supreme Lodge enactment must govern; and that it is the duty of the Grand Master Workman of each separate beneficiary jurisdiction to declare such amendment or amendments in force in his jurisdiction by his official circular, as soon as practicable after any session of this Supreme Lodge at which any such amendment or amendments may have passed.

The following officers were elected: Roderick Rose, P. S. M. W., Iowa; Wm. H. Baxter, S. M. W., Detroit; M. W. Fish, S. F., Oakland, Cal.; T. A. Case, S. O., New York; M. W. Sackett, S. Rdr., Pennsylvania; S. S. Davis, S. Rvr., Ohio; R. H. Flanders, S. G., Georgia; R. M. M. Patten, S. W., Ontario; J. D. Vincil, S. T., Missouri.

The following resolution, introduced by Rep. Wm. H. Jordan, after being slightly amended, was adopted.

Whereas, Certain persons having banded themselves together in an organization known as the "Select Knights of the A. O. U. W.," profess to confer one or more higher degrees than those designated in the Ritual of our Order; and

Whereas, Said organization exists without authority from this Supreme Lodge, and presumes to make use of the name of our Order for the advancement of its own interests and membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while appreciating all efforts made by kindred organizations throughout the world for the replenishing of the "widow's cruse," and the advancement of a true spirit of fraternity; yet distinctly disclaims any connection with, or responsibility for, the so-called "Select Knights of the A. O. U. W.," or any other beneficiary organization.

A resolution introduced by Rep. R. W. Wood, of Nevada, that the Territories of Utah, Idaho and Montana be added to the jurisdiction of Nevada, and to be known as the Grand Lodge of Nevada, was adopted.

Supreme Medical Examiner.

The following amendment to the Supreme Lodge Constitution, to be known as Art. X., was adopted:

Section 1. At each regular session of this Supreme Lodge there shall be appointed by the Supreme Master Workman, by and with the concurrence of the Past Supreme Master Workman, Supreme Foreman and Supreme Overseer, a "Supreme Medical Examiner," who shall be a competent practicing physician, a member of this Order, and a graduate of some reputable school of medicine. Said Supreme Medical Examiner may, for cause, be at any time removed, and a successor appointed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said Supreme Medical Examiner to promptly examine and pass upon every certificate of medical examination for membership in this Order when submitted to him. He shall endorse his approval or disapproval upon the certificate, and return the same to the Lodge forwarding it without delay. For each certificate of examination so passed upon by said Supreme Medical Examiner he shall receive the sum of 50 cents.

Sec. 3 Each Grand Lodge shall be required to appoint, in such manner as it may provide, a Grand Medical Examiner or Medical Board, by whom all Medical Examiners' certificates must be approved before the degrees can be conferred upon the applicant: *Provided, however*, That the compensation of, and by whom to be paid to, said Grand Examiner, shall be fixed by the several Grand Lodges.

Sec. 4. All medical examinations of applicants for membership in our Order shall be made by a respectable practicing physician, graduate of some reputable school of medidine, and no other—which qualifications shall be made to appear by a certified copy of their certificate of graduation,

or by license to practice. Subordinate Lodges may choose one or more physicians to examine applicants; but such examiners shall, in all respects, be governed by the requirements of this Article, and all examiners shall, as far as practicable, be members of this Order.

SEC. 5. All certificates of medical examination for membership in this jurisdiction shall, as soon as approved and signed by the proper Lodge Committee, or instituting officer, be forwarded with the prescribed fee of 50 cents from the fees advanced by the applicant to the Supreme Medical Examiner, who shall, if the credential certificates of examining physicians prescribed in Sec. 3 of this Article be on file in his office on the day of their receipt, pass upon and return the same to the Lodge forwarding. The Supreme Recorder shall furnish a blank form of credential certificate, and keep a record of all credential certificates filed in his office.

The following amendment to the S. L. Constitution, offered by Rep. Wood, of Nevada, was adopted:

Resolved, That Sec. 3 of Art. 10 of Supreme Lodge Constitution be amended by adding the following additional proviso: *Provided further*, That upon the institution of New Lodges degrees may be conferred and the Lodge instituted, but no Beneficiary Certificate shall be issued, nor shall any liability be incurred until such medical examinations and applications shall have been submitted to, and been approved by said Supreme or Grand Medical Examiner, or Board of Medical Directors.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the Supreme Lodge to hold its next session in Topeka, Kan.; San Francisco, Cal.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Niagara Falls; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Buffalo, N. Y. The Finance Committee reported in favor of Cincinnati, which was chosen as the next place of meeting.

A resolution was adopted that all Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Order be, and the same are hereby required to immediately remove from the badges of their presiding officer the jewel known as the square and compasses, and to substitute therefor the cross gavel.

The Committee on Degree of Honor, to whom had been committed all matters concerning said Degree, reported a constitution and beneficiary article, which was ordered printed in the Journal. At the time set for its consideration, Rep. Pratt moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Later in the session, Rep. Pratt presented a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the sense of the Supreme Lodge that the representatives from the several jurisdictions present the matter of perfecting the work of the Degree of Honor, and of adopting the report of the Committee on said Degree, made and submitted at the present session of the Supreme Lodge, to their respective Grand Lodges, and endeavor to obtain an expression of their judgment thereon, previous to the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

Graded Assessments.

Resolutions for the purpose of establishing a system of graded assessments were offered, all of which were referred to the Committee on Graded Assessments. This committee presented a report, which was ordered printed, in which were two tables showing the 29 ages at which the applicants are admissible, also giving the age and rate of each assessment. The committee further report:

By vote of the Supreme Lodge we were instructed how to report, but from the character of some of the papers referred to us, it is evident that we are expected to make some recommendations.

We therefore represent that your committee are unanimous in the opinion that as an abstract question the equity of a graded assessment properly arranged cannot be successfully opposed, yet with these definite views as to the equity of the system, our committee are not prepared to urge its adoption, or to recommend any change at this session in the present uniform assessment.

We believe that the subject is one of importance to the Order, and that it will attract increased attention until a change is shown to be unwise or a better system is recommended.

That the matter may receive a more careful and intelligent examination than it is possible for one committee to give it at this session, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution, which, with a slight change is the one presented as Document No. 71.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Supreme Lodge be appointed to collect and collate all statistical information that can be obtained from the various Grand Lodges, Supreme Lodge jurisdictions, and from other sources, and to classify and tabulate all information relative to the vital statistics of our Order, and that they collect and prepare such statistics during vacation, and make report at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

And in order to aid the committee in obtaining such information, all Grand Lodge officers are requested to furnish such information as they can possibly obtain in their several jurisdictions, and to aid said committee to the utmost extent that the purpose contemplated by this resolution be subserved.

The question of the adoption of the report of the committee having come up at the close of the session on the sixth day, it was moved that the report of the committee be adopted, which was carried.

Miscellaneous.

Rep. Pratt, of California, presented a resolution which designates the regalia of the D. of H. to be a circular medal of the diameter of one and one-fourth inches, bearing upon its face the figure of a heart inscribed with the words, "Talitha Cumi," and surrounded by the letters "A. O. U. W.," and suspended from a cross-bar one and one-fourth inches in length, which is connected by a ribbon one inch in width and two inches in length to a pin-bar one and one-half inches in length. The color of the metal parts to be yellow, and the ribbon pink. Jewels for officers same as for subordinate Lodge officers. The badges not to prejudice such regalia as may be in use by the D. of H. Lodges.

Rep. Clay W. Taylor was appointed by the S. M. W. on the Committee on Laws and Supervision.

The per capita tax for the current year was fixed at 10 cents.

In accordance with a resolution introduced in the Supreme Lodge by the representatives from California, having for its object the amendment of the Relief Law, instead of as formerly raising a Relief fund by assessments, to be kept in the Lodges until called for, the practice hereafter will be for the Supreme Lodge, when extra relief for any jurisdiction is needed, to call for the necessary amount, no more nor less, and the jurisdictions will raise it in any manner they may prefer, send it forward, and that will close the transaction.

The business of the Supreme Lodge being concluded on Tuesday, June 14th, it adjourned, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Tuesday of June, 1882.

A NEWSPAPER has been compared to a window, through which men look out upon the world. Different newspapers have different spheres, all seeking to give their readers an idea of what is occurring in their respective vocations. A fraternal newspaper, like the WATCHMAN, endeavors to keep its readers posted as to the events happening within the Order. Therefore, no member of the Order who desires to keep posted, who wishes to see the Order spread throughout the land, and thus render his interest in the Order safe and sure, can afford to be without it. It encourages the weak, gives strength to those who are likely to weary in well-doing, and strives to present the principles of the Order in their true light. Its miscellaneous reading for both old and young is selected with great care. As the jurisdiction of California has the reputation of being one of the most successful in the Union, it is the desire to make the WATCHMAN a worthy exponent of the A. O. U. W. Recognizing the fact that the members of other fraternal organizations are members of our own, we give in our Fraternal Department news from authentic sources that may possibly interest them.

IF the Supreme Lodge in adopting the amendment to the S. L. Constitution providing for a Supreme or Grand Medical Examiner wanted to forbid the organization of any more new Lodges in remote jurisdictions, they could not have done it more effectually than by the action they took on that matter. However, it would seem they recognized that they put their "foot in it," to use a homely phrase, for by unanimous consent Rep. R. W. Wood, of Nevada, was allowed to introduce an amendment to Section 3, by which new Lodges may be instituted and the degrees conferred, but no beneficiary certificate shall be issued, nor shall any liability be incurred until the examinations and applications shall have been passed upon by the Supreme or Grand Medical Examiners.

AS AN evidence of the prosperity of the Order in Missouri, and the favor with which the *Overseer* is received, we notice that that paper is going to be enlarged. We are glad to hear of the fact, for it is a typographically clean and well conducted paper. By the way, we see that the editor confesses the error of his ways upon the subject of graded assessments, and assumes the same position as the WATCHMAN. Let the Grand Recorder of that jurisdiction collate facts and figures the same as Grand Recorder Pratt has done, and perhaps more light can be thrown upon this important subject.

FROM a reading of Sec. 3, Art. X., the new amendment to the S. L. Constitution, it will be seen it is not necessary to appoint a Grand Medical Examiner in this State until the next Grand Lodge session. This, we suppose, will be the course pursued in this jurisdiction.

IT will be seen from our report of the Supreme Lodge session that the square and compasses have been abolished, and the crossed gavels substituted. It will be necessary to have the former emblems removed immediately.

AMONG the deaths to be paid for in June in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction we notice that of Bro. James W. Robb, of Seaside Lodge, No. 12, Astoria, Oregon, who died on the 25th day of April, 1881, from the effects of a pistol shot by an assassin.

GRAND MASTER BARNES still continues his fraternal visits. He is winning golden opinions for his work, and at the close of his term the unanimous verdict will be "well done, good and faithful servant."

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco; is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

OUR office will be closed on the Fourth in order to pay proper respect to the American "Bird-o'-Freedom," etc., etc. Workmen are naturally patriotic.

A FEW of our Lodges have not yet responded to the Relief Call. Under the law the standing of their members is in peril. Brethren, be prompt in whatever is required.

THE Michigan brethren treated the Supreme Lodge right royally. The recipients of the favors of the generous Wolverines will long cherish a kindly remembrance of the stalwart Workmen thereaway.

SOME Recorders are derelict in making monthly reports. During the present term it is hoped that the law will be more strictly complied with. Without such reports it is impossible to keep the records of this office correctly.

WHEN a member desires to sever his connection with the Order honorably, he should always take a final card from his Lodge and preserve not only that but also his beneficiary certificate for future use, should he desire to reunite with the Order, as such people frequently do.

OUR certificates number up to 14,050, and we have about 12,200 Master Workmen in good standing. Of course a considerable portion of this apparent loss is of those who stand temporarily suspended, and perhaps 100 have not yet received the Master's degree. The balance have died or gone from us never to return.

BY an amendment to the Relief Law, made at the late session of the Supreme Lodge, the clause requiring a fund of $1 for each M. W. in good standing to be kept in the subordinate Lodge treasuries was abrogated, so that in the future, when a call is made, the funds may be raised by a draft on the general fund or by assessments on the members as each Lodge for itself shall determine. This simplifies the law and prevents the trouble of looking after a special fund which in the nature of things, would not be called on oftener than about once in a year.

THE *Fraternal Record* relates the following touching incident of a brother member of Union Lodge, No. 21, Sacramento: "It appeared from the report of the Visiting Committee that one of their number was lying dangerously sick in the County Hospital. He is about to die, and realizing the fact he had made confidants of the committee, and desired to place the entire charge of his little estate and his three orphan children—(their mother died two years ago)—in the hands of his Lodge. His affairs appeared to be somewhat mixed, his children were scattered—one in an orphan asylum, the others in families—and the poor dying man did not feel satisfied with the present or future prospects of his business affairs or his childrens. There were no dissenting opinions, and when the Lodge passed a resolution instructing the Master Workman, Foreman and Overseer to take proper steps to have the wishes of the brother fully carried out, and the trustees of the Lodge appointed guardians of the children and administrators for the estate, it was a pleasing sight to behold the expressions upon the countenances of the brethren, indicating their full appreciation of the action." Thus does the Order fulfill its promise. Its deeds of charity are no empty mouthings; but when called upon to protect the orphan, it responds with that alacrity which comes from the knowledge of duty to be performed. Witness the confidence of the dying brother. See how he turns to his brothers in the Order to protect and guide his little ones. And how nobly did they respond! They remembered their pledge before the altar, and threw around the orphaned children the protective shield of the Order. May prosperity attend the brethren of No. 21.

TWELVE deaths in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction to be paid for in June. Ohio furnishes three; Mississippi, two; Kentucky, one; Maryland, three; Oregon, one; Louisiana, one; Alabama, one.

The Smoking Question Again.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I read two articles in the WATCHMAN on smoking in the Lodge-room. I wish to speak in behalf of the wives of members of the A. O. U. W. Some have husbands who do not smoke, and to whom the fumes of tobacco are very offensive; yet they feel it their duty to attend the meetings of the A. O. U. W. Perhaps smokers do not realize how tenaciously the fumes of tobacco cling, or know that the clothing, hair and whiskers of each man will be highly perfumed with smoke, as the result of two or three having smoked in the room where they were.

More than one wife has turned away in disgust on receiving the good night kiss from her husband, who never uses tobacco, but, for the sake of that wife, had attended a Lodge meeting and endured the sickening smoke of the Lodge-room. Two years ago I mentioned to a friend of mine that my husband never wanted to enter the Lodge-room a minute before Lodge commenced, because so many came in smoking. She said her husband had never smoked, but when he returned from the I. O. O. F. Lodge he immediately washed his whiskers thoroughly and changed his clothing, yet could not get entirely rid of the smell of the tobacco smoke.

It is strange that brothers will inflict punishment on other brothers, for their own gratification. More strange that they will smoke in the ante-room when attending meetings of an Order, or degree, where ladies are admitted; yet I know from experience this is frequently done. MRS. O.

"Only Cowards Strike in the Dark."

When we hear whispered the wrong acts of an absent brother, why do we not, in the interests of our noble cause, in solicitous care for the erring brother's family, go to him and gently place before him what we hear?

As all are human, all created liable to temptation and sin, let us, while we stand beware, lest we fall, mindful of what we would need under like circumstances, speak to him, not in censure, but in hope that it is not so—sympathy, if it is—and, above all, confidence, that he may, and will, with divine aid, rise above the evil and live.

Our "protection" is not alone for the "after death" of the body. What wife, mother, sister or daughter would not feel deepest gratitude to the brothers of a dear protector who raised him out of the lower paths of sin to the hights of manly "purity?" There is a "death" of the spirit in which sin destroys gradually every good and noble trait, leaving to dear ones a corpse in life far more terrible to endure than any mere physical death, and needing a "beneficiary fund" which shall help to spiritual and moral prosperity. Many good brothers are forgetful of this, and secretly promulgate the story of wrong; sometimes even adding to it some little spite of their own, causing coldness to meet that brother on every hand, and thus driving him down, father and farther from friends, family, home and God.

Let us be "merciful if we would obtain mercy." "CHARITY."

READ AND PONDER.—In Yerba Buena Lodge on June 25th, C. H. M. Curry, M. W., conferred the last degree on his son, C. F. Curry, aged 23. In other older organizations it has been a common occurrence for father to confer the degrees on his son. We believe, however, this is the first instance in the history of the Order in this jurisdiction. Although our worthy Bro. Curry is a very efficient officer and is known to be quite proficient in the work, he was so overcome that he faltered and made a lamentable failure, as far as giving the work correct was concerned. His emotional expression was more eloquent than any part of the Workmen's ritual.

THE invitation tickets have been issued by Myrtle No. 42, for their third annual re-union, which will be a musical and literary entertainment and ball, to be held at B. B. building on July 29th. We may expect a grand time, in keeping with the past history of this worthy subordinate.

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GLASS-COATED TIN PLATES FOR CANNING.—The liability of evil effects from the chemical action of acids and salts, in the substances packed in tin cans, has for a long time been a serious drawback to the canning and packing industry in this country as well as in England, and much study has been devoted to the subject of an improved material. A firm at Dunstable, England, it is said, has invented a method of coating tin-plates with a material which interposes a film resembling glass between the surface of the metal and the fruit or other contents. The insoluble portion of the composition is silicate of lime or fluo-silicate of lime (glass powder), previously acted on by fluoric acid; the soluble portion being silicate of soda and potash. Preferably, that kind of silicate of lime is used which has been produced by double decomposition from polysulphide of calcium, chloride of calcium and hydrate of lime; or, there may be used a silicate of the earthy bases or metals, or precpitated gelatinous silica. The alkali may be fixed or removed by a bath containing a dilute solution of fluo-silicic acid, when fluoric acid has not been used, or a dilute solution of any other suitable acid. To make the composition, mix the soluble with the insoluble silicate in equal proportions, although these may be varied according to the consistency required. The plates are coated with the composition with a brush, or by dipping into a bath. After coating, the plates are dried by heat and are ready for manufacture. This invention furnishes a plate with a surface somewhat resembling glass without the aid of infusion; and this coating, which is perfectly insoluble and unaffected by acids or salts, cannot be separated from the metal, which may be bent or worked in any manner desired, and can thus be made to possess the virtues of both glass and tin.

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THE SECOND BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The bridge from New York to Brooklyn, crossing Blackwell's island, is under contract, and the contractors are now busy on the iron work of the pier foundations. The estimated cost of the bridge is $5,000,000; the time fixed for its completion is three years. There will be four piers, one at Ravenswood, another at the coal dock on Blackwell's island, a third on the west side of the island, and the fourth on the New York side, between 76th and 77th Sts. The bridge will be 74 ft. wide, and will be arranged for two sidewalks, two carriage ways and two steam railroad tracks. The span over the water from Ravenswood to Blackwell's island will be 618 ft., that across the island 700 ft., and that over the river to New York 734 ft. Each pier will rest on bedrock, the dip of whose strata at all points is nearly vertical. The Ravenswood pier, only, will stand in the water. One corner, only, of the New York pier will touch the water. The roadway will be 154 ft. above the river at high tide.

ENORMOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.—The claim is made for Australia of having produced the largest photographic pictures in the world. These magnificent specimens of the art—not only in point of size, but in respect also of quality—were taken by Herr Holtermann, of Sydney; they are mounted on an endless band of paper, strengthened by linen, and are nearly 100 ft. in length. Among the subjects are two colossal panoramas of the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, each of about a dozen sheets joined together in one harmonious tone and depth. One picture, printed from a single negative, was five by three feet.

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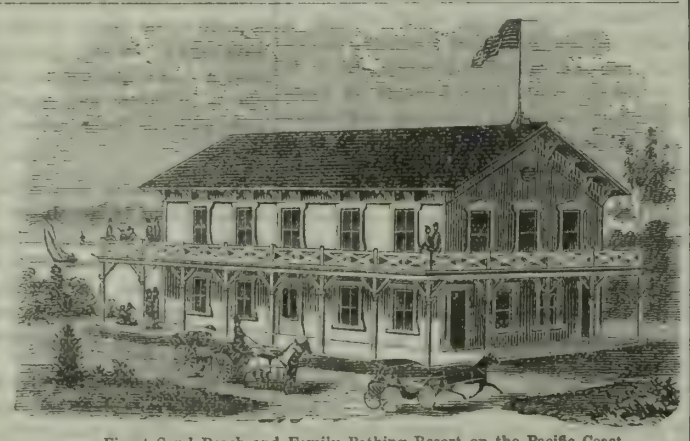
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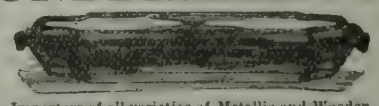
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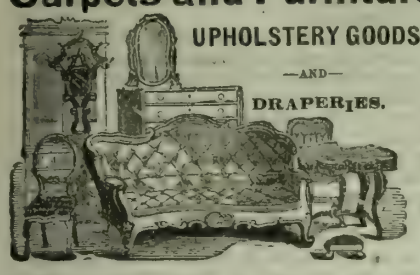
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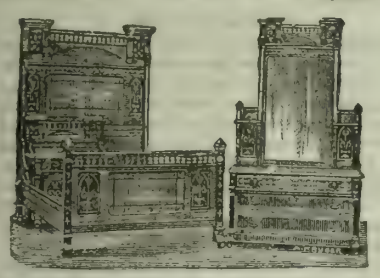
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FLOODING THE SAHARA.—Dr. Lenz, recently returned from an expedition across the desert to Timbuctoo, condemns as impracticable the project of flooding the Sahara. In his lecture, which was delivered before the Paris Geological Society, he says that fresh-water fossils are met with in many parts; therefore the desert is not the bottom of a salt sea. The temperature is not as high as might be expected; wild beasts are uncommon. The most formidable enemies are the Touraeg tribes, who have, it is reported, lately massacred the French Trans-Saharan expedition. Per contra to the above, Commandant Roudaire has finished the investigations, which were indicated by the commission of the French Academy, in relation to the filling of the Tunisian and Algerian chotts by the sea. His conclusions are entirely favorable to the project, and would lead to the establishment of an interior sea 400 kilometers (248.55 miles) long and 1,600 kilometers (994.2 miles) in circumference.

A PRIZE OFFER.—The French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, offers a prize of 2,000 francs, to be given in 1882, for an engine of 25 to 100 horse-power, to burn not more than 700 grammes, 1.54 pounds of good coal per hour per horse-power, and a prize of 1,000 francs for a motor, suitable for small workshops, of the power of from six to 20 kilogramme-meters per second. Similar prizes for a small motor were offered last year, the first being taken by a hydraulic engine, and the second by a gas motor, and it has been decided to offer the same again, in order to secure varied designs. Other premiums are offered for machines for various manufacturing processes; and in 1885, 3,000 francs will be given for the best method of conveying power to a distance.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Mr. John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Panama, who is now in Washington, says it does not look as though M. de Lesseps ever intends to build a canal there. Nothing has been done thus far. The little party of Frenchmen who are surveying and about 100 negroes constitute the whole native force.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS appear to be a practical success. The electric railway on which Siemens and Halske, the Berlin electricians, have been for some time experimenting in that city, was publicly opened May 13th, in the presence of the railroad officials and a large number of scientific men. The road runs between the suburbs of Lichtenfeld and Cadettenhause, a distance of six miles. A tram car was fitted up with an electric battery concealed between the wheels, the rails of the track being used as the conducting medium in connection with the principal battery at the station. The trial is reported to have been an entire success, a speed of 18 miles, the highest speed allowed by the authorities, having been obtained. The road is now in regular operation. Meantime, what has become of Edison's electric railway devices which he was long ago to set in operation? While the American inventor has been promising very largely, his European competitors seem to have been fulfilling.

AN EXPERIMENT made in the port of Kiel proves that heavy weights may be readily lifted from the bottom of the sea by means of a balloon. The balloon is made of canvas and metal plates, with an attached cistern containing carbonic acid gas compressed to a liquid state. When made fast to a sunken object, the communication between the cistern and balloon is opened; inflation takes place; the sunken vessel, or whatever else it may be, is lifted, and can be towed away at pleasure. In the experiment at Kiel, an anchor-stone weighing 15 tons, was thus lifted from a depth of 32 ft. The lifting power of a balloon 10 ft. in diameter is said to be more than 100 tons.

"You must admit, Jim Webster, that you stole those pullets," said the Galveston judge to the culprit. "Jedge," responded Jim, "I don't really believe I stole dem chickens. In de fust place, Jedge, nobody saw me take 'em. In de next place they could not be found on my premises, because I had done hid dem chickens under de floor. I can't help believin', Jedge, dat I is innocent as a lamb."

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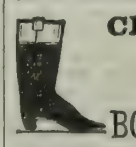
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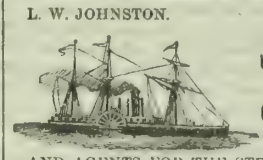
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Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Notes from Upper Country Lodges.

From Blue Canyon, Placer county, Cal. The stranger on arriving at the station on the C. P. bearing the above misnomer could hardly be convinced that a very flourishing Lodge of A. O. U. W. existed there, and, although there is not one store in the place, there is a lively railroad and hotel business done there; and if the visitor to this beautiful mountain retreat should remain there until nightfall, he would then have an opportunity of seeing the fine material from which this Lodge is made up. The brothers nearly all take the WATCHMAN, and agree here, as everywhere, that it is the best fraternal paper in California.

A visit to the A. O. U. W. Lodge at Dutch Flat convinced the writer that the material composing that Lodge is made up of the most substantial business men of the town and surrounding country. Propositions are coming in fast. An example of true devotion to the good work of Charity, Protection and mutual aid, worthy of being imitated by many of our city brethren, might be given in many brothers in the country walking from two to four miles to attend Lodge.

I found the Lodge at Nevada City at a standstill, and the trouble lies in this fact, that there are here, as elsewhere, too many who say that this matter of the A. O. U. W. is only a business matter with them. I usually say to such lukewarm brothers that no business can or will prosper without constant attention, and to leave your business in the hands of someone else all the time it is sure to bankrupt us all sooner or later. Now, if there was nothing more than a business compact to hold us together, I would say to all who think thus, shame, shame on your short-sighted principles. This is a serious subject that should be thoroughly answered, by one competent to do it justice, through the columns of your valuable paper.

While I am speaking of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN I wish to give you a short word of encouragement, and have, with great pleasure, to report that one and all who take the paper and *read* it join in the refrain that it is the best managed family and fraternal paper on the Pacific coast. Yours fraternally, TRAVELER.

Bay City, No. 111, Eureka.

The second anniversary reunion of Bay City Lodge, No. 111, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was held at Pythian Hall, in this city, June 21st. About 100 members and ladies were present, and the occasion was a very pleasant one. Late in the evening all partook of a collation at Haensell's restaurant. No Order in existence on the coast can show a better or more healthy record than the United Workmen. Although only about five years old in California, the Order now numbers 13,000 members. With this membership the number of deaths thus far in the present year has been only 42, and the number since the organization of the Order in California only 168. As a result $336,000 has been paid to the heirs of deceased members—$2,000 at each death. The assessment notice for June shows 10 deaths, but owing to the admirable carried-over surplus plan in the workings of the Order an assessment of only $1 is called for. Bay City Lodge, of Eureka, with nearly 80 members, has been established for two years, but its membership has never yet been broken in upon by death's demand.—G.

New Lodges.

C. F. Hall, Deputy, instituted Porterville Lodge, No. 199, in Tulare county, with 27 members, and installed as officers: S. Fay, P. M. W.; F. E. Stoneman, M. W.; D. O. Hammond, F.; L. J. Redfield, O.; S. W. Gilliam, Rdr.; R. Baker, Fin.; B. M. Alford, Rec.; J. E. Lee, G.; J. R. Crocker, I. W.; J. Mitchel, O. W.; Dr. B. M. Alford, Med. Ex. After the Lodge closed a collation was served. A delegation of members from Visalia Lodge assisted the instituting officer.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Friendship Anniversary.

This young and growing subordinate will celebrate its first anniversary on Wednesday evening, July 27th. It is proposed to have a literary and musical entertainment in the Lodge room, after which a fine collation will be spread in the banquet-room. An energetic committee has been appointed, and we may expect a fine celebration worthy of this Lodge of Workmen.

Harmony, 9.

The last term of this "old pioneer" has been one of prosperity. The Lodge meetings have been better attended according to their numbers, perhaps, than any Lodge in the city. Its growth has not been spasmodic, but a steady increase, the degrees being given at almost every Lodge meeting. On June 18th, the M. W. degree was conferred upon six, whose average age was under 34 years, and who were good representatives of the active and industrial class of our city. Adding these to the roll swells their number to 200 M. Ws. The officers are patient, painstaking and zealous in seeing that every precaution is taken in selecting members that shall be worthy of enjoying the protection and care that is thrown around its members, with a fund in the savings bank of nearly $2,000, which is only used in paying sick benefits or relieving the wants of distressed brethren. In a number of our Lodges the secret and ritualistic work is performed better, but in the general working and attention to the membership, there is no Lodge that we know of that excels Harmony, No. 9. From expressions and promises made on this evening, we believe in the coming term there will be a marked growth in membership.

Hercules, 58.

The meeting of Hercules, on June 17th, was one of those pleasant gatherings that this Lodge has been in the habit of holding lately. After the usual routine of business, including the nomination of officers, the Lodge room was thrown open to the families and guests, and the following pleasant and interesting programme was given: Bro. Manzer gave a short address that was appropriate and well-timed; solo, "The Kerry Dance," Mrs. Harry Clark (Prof. Rhind, Organist of Hercules, accompanying on the piano). Mrs. Clark has a sweet, rich and cultivated voice, and her audience enjoyed a rare treat, which was appreciated and heartily encored. W. K. Doherty, M. W. of Burns, and Dr. McLane, of the same Lodge, were called on for a few remarks, who kindly consented, and were received with much favor and demonstrative approval. Prof. John Manning, of Santa Clara college, favored the audience with an artistic violin solo, followed by a solo by Bro. Pariseault. By request, Mrs. Clark favored the audience with a sweet sentimental song that closed the pleasant literary and musical exercises of the evening. Bro. Vining, M. W., who has made an efficient officer and who will end his term of office with the best wishes, respect and esteem of his own Lodge and Workmen who know of his arduous labors in our Order, took occasion to thank his audience and the ladies especially for their presence, and hoping to see them all on future occasions of a like kind, closing by all joining in singing our closing ode. After the adjournment there was a small impromptu dance started that was indulged in with spirit and evident satisfaction.

Myrtle, 42.

On June 18th the J. W. degree was given to one and M. W. to one. The work was done in that correct and masterly manner for which this Lodge has justly the reputation. Under head Good of the Order Bro. Bogart, the organist of Myrtle, sang a song entitled "The Sword of Bunker Hill," which was loudly applauded and responded to a recall in a pleasing song; reading, Bro. Sanborn; recitation, Bro. Barry, P. M. W., which was a very worthy effort. It is a settled fact that the anniversary will be held at B'nai B'rith hall and consist of a literary and musical entertainment and dance, which will take place some time in July, and we can assure our brethren, judging from the past, it will be a recherche affair. Prof. Eastman, elocutionist, being present gave a reading from Mark Twain that produced much merriment; comic recitation, Bro. Morris, which closed a very pleasant and well spent evening. This term of Myrtle will close with prosperity, and the best feeling prevailing among the members. Bro. McIver, the M. W., and each officer in the Lodge have faithfully and creditably filled their positions this term.

Olympic, 127.

The present term of this progressive Lodge has been one of prosperity. Under the efficient administration of its young Master Workman, F. W. Rossbach, the work has went steadily onward. There have been one or more initiations on nearly every evening, and the material introduced has been of the best. Slow and sure have always been the motto of Olympic. As a result, the utmost harmony prevails among the members. The Lodge has one of the most efficient Recorders in this jurisdiction. Always at his post; correct in the duties pertaining to his position; affable and courteous to all, Bro. R. H. Orton has the esteem and confidence of his Lodge. The Financier, W. H. Barkley is always correct and painstaking. "Cool as a cucumber" is a term that can be applied with truthful expression to him. Nothing ever disturbs his equanimity. His companion at the desk, Bro. Holland, Receiver, is regular in attendance at the meetings, and is always on the alert for the Lodge's material advancement. Bro. Fish, For., Keating, O., Blohme, I. W., and Freeman, O. W., have been punctual in attendance during the term, and have performed the work attached to their positions with fidelity. To Bro. Morgan, sitting P. M. W. and member of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee, is due the credit of being one of the best instituting officers in this jurisdiction. His charges are delivered with great *impressement*, and the candidate with any feeling at all must surely have a deeper and more earnest regard for the Order, after the ceremony is concluded. Bros. Dixon, P. M. W., McLaren and Cummins are active and earnest members, their presence always lending an additional interest to the meetings. Composed as Olympic is of such true and earnest brothers, we may expect the future to be one of great prosperity.

Unity, No. 27, Anniversary.

The quarterly meeting of Unity, No. 27, was celebrated in a very acceptable manner by musical and literary exercises, closing with a social dance. Covenant Hall, B'nai B'rith building, was completely filled by an appreciative audience, who had the pleasure of hearing the following programme: Piano solo, Prof. Motchman—a fine effort; introductory remarks, P. T. Hollings, M. W.—well timed and appropriate; solo, Sam. Booth, M. W., of Excelsior. An original musicale on the follies of life that was received with great applause, and for an encore sang a tribute to Unity; recitation, Mr. Benhagan, and for an encore recited "Roger and I." Solo, Mrs. Blake Alverson. A rich sentimental piece that was so well rendered that it was honored with a recall and the presentation of a large and beautiful bouquet. Address, Bro. T. P. Williams, who is known as the Orator of Unity, and on this evening acquited himself with great credit. Duet (comic), Mrs. Blake Alverson and Mr. Sam Booth. This was the funny part of the exercises, and was received with evident satisfaction, and were recalled. Solo ("The Golden Shore"), Miss Linda Hoag. Greeted with much favor, and at the close was presented with a large and magnificent basket of flowers. Song, Mr. Jas. Booth. A very acceptable piece that appropriately closed a rare literary and musical entertainment. The hall was cleared, and spirited dancing indulged in that filled a programme of 15 dances. The several committees were very attentive to their duties, and made this reunion one of the pleasant parties of this season. They are as follows: Committee of Arrangements—C. Nelson, J. Jacobs, A. Montgomery and P. T. Hollings. Floor Manager—E. L. Cotta. Floor Committee—R. F. Williams, B. F. Evans, J. M. Baird, P. T. Hollings, J. Schidt and I. D. Martin. Reception Committee—J. L. Lancing, J. H. Woods, S. Rosenfeldt, T. Blachree, A. McCambridge, G. Winehill, P. Abrahamson and T. P. Williams.

Valley, 30.

At the meeting of Valley on the 15th of June the J. W. degree was conferred on five candidates and four applications received. It is now an assured fact that under the present administration (which has been a successful and highly interesting one) will result in passing a number ahead of the 800 mark this term. It is worthy of commendable notice that this Lodge with its 800 members is carried on with so little friction or disagreement amongst its members. Each one has a pride in its success, probable future, and a settled conviction that Valley No. 30 will gather victories and be crowned with laurels as one of the grandest and best subordinates in our whole land. From the organization until the present time, they have had good officers. Their present M. W., Geo. A. Case, possessing tact, executive ability and large experience, has made this term one of the best in the history of this Lodge. The humble and obscure member, whether in the Lodge-room or not, has been shown that courtesy and painstaking attention that is accorded to the most prominent and gifted brother. Intricate questions and divers interests that were assuming ugly and unsatisfactory shapes have been settled by a few appropriate words delivered in that fraternal manner by Bro. Case, that made all parties feel happy and well satisfied. Having been "faithful over a few," we believe his services and counsels will be called for in other and larger fields of usefulness in our Order. In the coming term there is no doubt that in the principal offices rotation will be in order. Having this in view we may expect the coming term equal in prosperity to any that has passed. The membership is 800; it will be 1000!

Grand A. O. U. W. Picnic.

5,000 People in Attendance.

The fourth anniversary picnic of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was held at Fairfax park, near San Rafael, on Tuesday, June 21, 1881. By common consent, the General Relief Committee, consisting of one member from each Lodge were constituted the committee of arrangements. As organized, Bros. B. J. Triest Ex-Recorder of Washington, is President; W. H. Voorhees, M. W. of Golden Gate, Vice-President; E. M. Reading, P. M. W., of Franklin, Secretary, and G. Winehill, P. M. W., of Unity, Treasurer. After due deliberation they resolved themselves into an Executive Committee to carry out this grand reunion, and their sub-committees are as follows:

General Relief or Executive Committee—(blue ribbon, gold star and fringe)—60—B. J. Triest, Chairman; 4—D. C. Breed; 8—W. H. Voorhees; 9—W. Decker; 14—A. A. Egleston; 19—G. W. Lemont; 27—G. Winehill; 30—H. S. Dearborn; 36—J. F. Stevens; 41—C. Brind; 42—C. C. Gilmore; 44—E. M. Reading; 53—J. F. Fick; 68—L. G. Schord; 73—J. D. Neild; 127—F. W. Rossbach; 136—G. Sanderson; 159—B. F. Ellis; 174—C. W. Nevin; 179—A. T. Corbens; 180—J. H. Cattran; 185—A. V. Thompson.

Reception Committee.—(White ribbon, gold star and fringe). Henry Hoeber, chairman. C. W. Smith, Emil Magner, F. McCann, D. H. Williams, R. B. Sanchez, J. T. Hollings, Wm. Broderick, M. A. Smith, W. F. Cody, J. M. Lyon, J. F. Fairwether, A. J. Vining, R. A. Lindsley, Lee O. Rodgers, E. Rodecker, O. O'Neil, C. E. Brinsmade, S. Rosenfeld, H. Schaffner, A. Parker, J. Waterman, J. D. Thompson.

Floor Director (red, white and blue ribbon, gold star and tassels)—Will. H. Voorhees.

Floor Committee (red and white ribbon, silver star and fringe)—W. P. English, J. T. Kavanagh, T. Wilton, Frank B. May, H. O. Souther, P. T. Hollings, C. Hunt, T. Noble, M. Warschauer, H. F. Morris, J. F. Brown, Jas. Cluff, M. Costa, Gus. Pohlman, S. Fletcher, Richard Cluff, A. D. Hawks, J. Sloan, C. S. Hoffman, M. Keefe, E. Lichau, W. W. Moses.

Committee on Games (red ribbon, silver star and fringe)—C. C. Gilmore, C. Brind, J. D. Nield, J. F. Fick.

Committee on Prizes (lavender ribbon, silver star and fringe)—A. A. Egleston, H. S. Dearborn, Wm. Decker, J. H. Cattran, J. F. Stevens, C. Brind.

Committee on Police (yellow ribbon, silver star and fringe)—J. D. Nield, G. W. Lemont, A. V. Thompson.

The commodious boats of the N. P. C. R. R. were crowded, and the long trains were moved through the beautiful suburban scenery by two locomotives on each train to the park. *Pater familias* groups, and small and large companies were made up intuitively to enjoy their lunch. From an extended observation we believe there was enough food on the ground to have fed an army of the same number two days. The main pavilion was decorated by Bro. McKay, P. M. W., of the firm of Piper & Co., in that artistic manner that is known to them. Five hundred ft. from the pavilion, at the entrance to the grounds, was a long line of flags representing all nationalities.

The music was furnished by Blum's band consisting of 12 pieces, and the satisfaction evinced by the dancers was an evidence that they were pleased with the music given. In fact we heard numerous encomiums passed as to the excellence of the music.

Leaving the City

The first boat from the city left the wharf at 7:10, a number of people desiring to avoid the rush which they anticipated later in the day taking passage. Their action proved a wise one, for each succeeding boat and train were crowded to their full capacity. The second boat left at 8:20; then came the 9:20, 10:30 and 1:45 boat, each landing its loadful of passengers at Point San Quentin, where the cars were taken to Fairfax, passing through the beautiful town of San Rafael.

The trains were made up principally of open cars, there being a few covered cars in the front. On this occasion these open cars added to the enjoyment of the trip. The air was cool and pleasant, and the slight wind was just sufficient to bring to the excursionists the delightful fragrance of blooming flower and shrub. The route from Point San Quentin through San Rafael and on to Fairfax is very picturesque.

Mt. Tamalpias rears its lofty crown toward the sky, while below are the lesser hills, covered with trees and shrubs; and as the train rushes along the base of the hills a succession of ever-changing kaleidoscope views meets the vision. On one side, sleek cattle are peacefully browsing on its rich bottom lands, while in another place, just beyond San Rafael, a hill is cultivated to its very top, its green side contrasting strangely with the brown surface of the surrounding hills. Along the line of road cozy cottages were passed, the occupants fluttering white kerchiefs to the breeze as an announcement of their good will to those on the train.

At the Grounds.

Upon arriving at the grounds the picknickers hied themselves away as their inclinations bent. Some went to the dancing pavilion; others carrying baskets large and small distributed themselves through the grounds, and spread their lunches 'neath the cool-shading trees with which the place is plentifully surrounded. Then came the attack upon the good edibles which they brought, varied by exchanging greetings with friends, and cementing with more binding freindship those who were but slightly acquainted. The merry laughter, the witty jest and repartee showed intense satisfaction, and a spirit to make the most of the day given to enjoyment.

In the meantime the band kept up its flow of music, much to the dancers' satisfaction. The time arriving when the President of the Day—Judge Robert Ferral—was expected to come, several members of the Reception Committee met in the pavilion, and with E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Executive Committee, proceeded to the railroad station. Upon the arrival of the train, the Judge was met by the committee, and its chairman, Henry Hoeber, welcomed him and proceeded to invest him with the badge of his station. The party then proceeded in a leisure walk throughout the grounds, and having been joined by the Orator of the Day—A. G. Booth, P. M. W.—went to the pavilion and took their stations upon the grand stand. On behalf of the Reception Committee, Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., introduced Judge Ferral as President of the Day, who stated briefly the object for which they were assembled, eulogizing the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and stating that as it was the first, so was it the best of all the fraternal societies having adopted its principle as their motto. After the close of the Judge's remarks, the band enlivened the occasion with music, and then the President introduced A. G. Booth as Orator of the Day. Brother Booth delivered his address in excellent style, the many points being well applauded. It will be found in another part of this issue.

After the close of the address, the literary part of the programme was finished, with a few closing words by the President, which were particularly witty in their nature.

It being now about midday, and several members of the different committees having had nothing in the eating line since early morning, an invitation was extended to repair to the place where a bountiful lunch had been prepared. It was got up by a sub-committee of three, L. G. Schord, Chairman. The commit-

tees are mainly indebted for the lunch to the liberality of Frank W. Rossbach, M. W. of Olympic, and proprietor of the San Francisco Packing and Provision House, and Bro. Schord, Chairman of the Committee. Other contributions were made by different brothers whom we cannot recall.

Upon arriving at the place designated, a long table was found spread with a choice cold lunch. At the head of the table sat L. G. Schord, with Judge Ferral, A. G. Booth, Will. H. Voorhees, E. M. Reading, F. W. Rossbach and others in different positions at the festive board. Several ladies were also in attendance, their presence lending a charming variety to the scene. During the attack upon the material things spread upon the table, the intellectual part of the feast was not neglected, short addresses being made by Bros. Schord, Ferral, Booth, Reading, Voorhees and others, the whole being interspersed with the rollicking song of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the refrain echoing throughout the surrounding hills, and bringing hosts of people to the spot. The remarks of Bro. Reading were the most extended, he responding to the toast of Bro. Ferral, "The Success of the Day." He paid a graceful compliment to the ladies, without whose co-operation the grand success attained would not have resulted. It is for you, fair ones, that we are banded together. Take away the love which man has for his family, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen would have no existence. He alluded to the good which has been accomplished by the Relief Committee, instancing several cases where brothers had been provided with employment, and citing the fact that this committee had relieved brothers of this jurisdiction in distress thousands of miles away. After the brothers at the first table had finished, their places were immediately occupied by others, and after all had partaken of sufficient to satisfy their wants, the members of the different committees went to their various places.

The Games.

At about two o'clock the order was given for the athletic exercises, and we here give the list of games, together with the prizes and their winners:

The first was a race for members of the Order.—First prize, A. O. U. W. diploma; second prize, box of raisins; third prize, a whip. 1. John Thompson, of Valley. 2. F. W. Rossbach, M. W. of Olympic. 3. Wm. C. Dudley, Noe Valley. This was an exciting race and fairly set the game programme in motion.

Race to All.—First prize, one-fourth ton of coal; second prize, box of tea; third prize, box of soap. 1. Michael Fisher. 2. Joseph Goldman. 3. Chas Hoppe. Some 30 contestants in this race, and as many as four fell, and were down at one time.

Foot Race for Wives of Workmen.—First prize, one album; second prize, one cake basket; third prize, one goblet. 1. Mrs. Theresa Hayden. 2. Mrs. E. J. Lindsey, Harmony. 3. Mrs. H. Jones, Valley. About 35 contestants in this race, and great discrepancy shown in the fleetness of Workmen's wives, as they were scattered all around the track. There was some trouble about the first prize, the lady not knowing to what Lodge her husband belonged, and the prize was held in abeyance.

Since the above was in type, it has been ascertained that Mrs. Theresa Hayden is not a Workman's wife, consequently Mrs. E. J. Lindsey, takes the first prize, Mrs. H. Jones, second, and Mrs. G. Cohen, of Magnolia, third.

Race for boys under 12 years of age.—First prize, pocket knife; second prize, box of tea; third prize, a sheep. 1. Berthold Goldsmith; 2. Eddie Hunt; 3. John Lewellyn. The racing had now reached fever heat, and over 40 boys had joined and made it really enjoyable, some being down, while others scampered to the home base.

Race for girls under 15 years of age.—First prize, napkin ring, butter plate and salt and pepper seller. Second prize, bottle of cologne; third prize, misses' hat (trimmed). 1. Julia Healy; 2. Emma McKenna; 3. Nettie Casement. The usual number entered, the smaller ones being placed in front, and away they went, at least a dozen falling before reaching the home-stretch.

Race for Sitting Master Workmen.—First prize, pair of boots; second prize, grizzly bear skin; third prize, box of Japan tea. 1. Frank W. Rossbach. 2. W. H. Voorhees. 3. Wm. E. Cody. This was an exciting race, a genuine determination being shown to win. The contestants were less numerous, and consequently had a chance to try their speed.

Race for Past Master Workmen.—First prize, pair of gold sleeve buttons; second prize, paper holder (bronze horse statue); third prize, $5 hat. 1. B F. Jacobs, Magnolia. 2. C. S. Hoffman, Memorial. 3. G. M. Lawton, Noe Valley. 4. H. H. Hayes, Valley. This race brought to the front many of our old pioneers, and was closely contested.

Race for Married Ladies (free to all).—First prize, a floor rug; second prize, a silver cup; third prize, pair of gold band shades. 1. Mrs. Lizzie Jordan. 2. Mrs. Wm. Brown. 3. Mrs. Rosa McCloskey. The field being open to all, the track was well represented—fine running, a good many down, but no one hurt.

Race for Master Workmen's daughters between 12 and 20 years of age.—First prize, box of handkerchiefs; second prize, box of papetrie; third prize, bottle of cologne. 1. Hattie Neal. 2. Emma Balding. 3. Florence Thompson. Master Workmen were well represented in their daughters, as there were about 50 contestants, the larger ones being handicapped, and resulted in an exciting race.

Race for Master Workmen's sons from 12 to 18 years of age—First prize, one chromo (fruit); second prize, a sugar sausage; third prize, box of fancy soap. 1. Geo. W. Martin. 2. C. A. Hoppe. 3. S. A. Egleston. The boys started each with a determination to come in ahead, and in their endeavors many embraced mother earth upon the track. The finish was particularly exciting.

Race for Members of the Committee.—First prize, one pair of bangles; second prize, five pieces of abalone jewelry; third prize, silver gold lined cup; fourth prize, one-fourth ton of coal. 1. Frank W. Rossbach. 2. J. D. Nield. 3. A. A. Egleston. 4. A. V. Thompson. This race called forth the best efforts of the runners, but the swift-footed M. W. of Olympic proved too fast, as he won handily.

Then came a race for the other members of the committee who wished to enter. Fifth prize, one dozen preserve jars; sixth prize, two boxes of perfumery; seventh prize, one perfumery bottle; eighth prize, box of toilet soap; ninth prize, pair of baby shoes; tenth prize, pair of baby shoes. 1. D. H. Williams. 2. M. A. Smith. 3. Gus Pohlman. 4. Dr. Rodgers. 5. J. F. Fick. 6. W. Decker. The brothers circled round the track in varying order, each putting forth his best efforts to reach the goal, but those named proved the swiftest, and to them was awarded the prizes.

This closed the game programme, Olympic Lodge, 127, through its M. W., having won the highest honors, and which was carried out in excellent style, the various mishaps to the runners calling forth shouts of laughter. The spectators then dispersed to various portions of the grounds — some to dance, others to lie down under the trees, there to converse with the members of their families and friends. Each train that arrived during the day brought its complement of excursionists, while those who arrived early took their departure in order to avoid the late rush. The ride back to the city was accomplished without accident. Those who were asked how they enjoyed themselves replied unhesitatingly, that it was the pleasantest day they ever spent at a picnic. The character of the assemblage was all that could be desired. We saw nothing within the grounds that could call for censure, everything being quiet, peaceable and orderly. We understand that outside of the grounds some of those disreputable gambling games were carried on, but as it was impossible for the committee to control the highway, they could not interferfere except by moral suasion. The authorities of Marin county owe it to themselves and to the public who patronize this park to enforce the law against gambling. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon this subject in the newspapers, and the many cases shown of fraudulent practices, people seem to lose their heads when this deceitful net is spread before them, and the result is in every case a sure pecuniary loss.

Aside from this, the fourth anniversary picnic will long be remembered by the many participants as one of the quietest, most orderly assemblage of people that ever left the city of San Francisco upon pleasure intent.

As a result of the races at the A. O. U. W. picnic, in which Frank W. Rossbach, M. W. of Olympic, carried off two prizes and B. F. Jacobs, P. M. W. of Magnolia, one, we hear it stated that a running match has been arranged in which they will be contestants. As both of the brothers are very swift of foot, and considerable rivalry exists, quick time will no doubt be the result.

The *Canadian Workman* reports, that while the members of other societies were drowned at the time of the accident to the *Victoria*, strange to say, not a single Workman has been heard of who lost his life.

The home-made bread made from flour manufactured by the "Minnesota process," that can be had at Weston's bakery, No. 9 Stockton street, is just delicious, healthful and the kind that every family will use when once they have tested it.

The Grand Central auction store, No. 24 Sixth street, is a good place to buy dry and fancy goods. Sister Jones is the proprietor, and her enterprise in securing new goods from auction daily enables her to give first-class bargains.

We had intended to publish a full and complete list of the donors of prizes to our annual picnic. Being unable to get all the names, we are compelled to defer it until our next issue.

Bro. J. J. Jones, Master Workman of Oak Leaf, No. 35, is dangerously sick with typhoid fever.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 2, D. of H., Temescal, near Oakland, will entertain its friends July 15th.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for June.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

Golden Gate, No. 8.—A. C. Knudsen, M. W.; D. Irwin, F.; J. S. Thomson, O.; T. J. Johnston, Recorder; H. J. Lask, Fin.; I. Wisler (8th term), Receiver; Mark Heywood, G.; J. Hesketh, I. W.; A. R. Lincoln, O. W.; A. Schmitt, Trustee; Drs. W. N. Griswold, P. M. Allan, M. Regensberger, Med. Exs.

Harmony, No. 9.—Wm. Decker, M. W.; Frederick Blight, F.; Geo. A. Bassler, O.; John T. Barry, Rdr.; David Cohn, Fin.; Wm. Thackerey (re-elected), Rvr.; John Browning, G.; Lewis F. Auger, I. W.; Richard D. Roach (re-elected 5th term), O. W.; L. J. Henry, Med. Ex.

Yerba Buena, No. 14.—Frank B. May, M. W.; Sol F. Purdy, F.; W. H. Gleason, O.; Chas. D. Coon (re-elected fourth term), Rdr.; C. W. Schenck (re-elected fourth term), Fin.; V. Engle (re-elected sixth term), Rvr.; W. J. Thompson, G.; J. K. Pierce, I. W.; W. L. Blake, O. W.; Drs. Samuels and Canney, Med. Exs.; John Henderson, Jr., Trustee.

Bernal, No. 19.—H. G. McCormick, M. W.; Chas. H. Prince, F.; R. T. De Lano, O.; A. H. Mower, G.; E. Worth (re-elected), Rdr.; G. W. Lamont (7th term), Rvr.; J. L. Culin, Fin.; T. W. Keating, I. W.; R. P. Sanchez, P. M. W., O. W.

Unity, No. 27.—S. Rosenfeld, M. W.; A. Montgomery, F.; C. Nelson, O.; Wm. B. Barnes, G.; T. B. Williams, Rdr.; I. D. Martin, (5th term), Fin.; P. Abrahamson (6th term), Rvr.; B. F. Evans, I. W.; A. P. Beck (4th term), O. W.; A. W. Perry, Trustee; Robt. E. Williams, Med. Ex.

Valley, No. 30.—E. H. Black, M. W.; H. S. Dearborn, F.; F. D. Wells, O.; A. G. Lyle (4th term), Rdr; J. M. Camp (5th term), Fin.; C. Waller (7th term), Rvr; W. G. Galloway, G.; C. Usinger, I. W.; R. Mayo, O. W.; Drs. C. E. Blake, Jas. Simpson, N. B. Colman, Med. Exs.; A. Evans, Trustee.

Oak Leaf, No. 35.—J. W. Osborne, M. W.; A. J. Wilkinson, F.; —— Sturrock, O.; M. S. Baker (3d term) Rdr.; D. S. Hirshberg (4th term) Fin.; Joseph Harris (2d term) Rvr.; Geo. Edwards, G.; —— Williams, I. W.; David Markell (3d term), O. W.; J. W. Mackie, Trustee; Dr. J. P. Tucker, Med. Ex.

Spartan, No. 36.—A. W. Prevost, M. W.; Geo. Jordon, F.; I. E. Alexander, O.; W. S. Reynolds (re-elected), Rdr.; E. D. Wright, Fin.; T. P. Winter, Rvr.; M. A. Smith, G.; Julius Marxen (re-elected), I. W.; John C. Castle (re-elected), O. W.; Drs. F. De Derky, J. Perrault and J. J. Clark, Med. Exs.; C. H. Gilman, Trustee. In the election of officers in Spartan Lodge every officer was elected by the casting of one ballot, except for the office of Overseer. For this there were four ballots taken, three of which were a tie.

Magnolia, No. 41.—M. Warshauer, M. W.; John Tyler, F.; H. P. Terry, O.; John Hoesch (6th term), Rdr.; A. N. Levy (6th term), Fin.; Luke Stark (5th term), Rvr.; I. Choynsky, G.; Chas. Taylor, I. W.; H. Ratowsky, O. W.; W. F. McAllister, Med. Ex.; S. Weintraub, Trustee.

Myrtle, No. 42.—H. L. Sanborn, M. W.; George Plummer, F.; J. M. Lyons, O.; C. C. Gilmore (7th term), Rdr.; H. F. Morris (4th term), Fin.; C. E. Baker (7th term), Rvr.; A. McDonald, G.; W. T. Thompson, I. W.; R. Young, O. W.; C. S. Haley, Med. Ex.; C. S. Haley, Trustee.

Franklin Lodge, No. 44.—C. N. Payson, M. W.; D. A. Brown, F.; W. F. Smallman, O.; J. M. Page (re-elected, 3d term), Rdr; J. A. Calhoun (re-elected), Fin.; Wm. Zelner, Rvr; J. G. Florrance, G.; S. G. Imhoff, I. W.; J. A. Fairweather, P. M. W., O. W.; P. W. Johnson, Trustee.

Hercules, No. 53.—C. E. Carroll, M. W.; L. M. Manzer, F.; J. H. Congdon, O.; Chas. Mersfelder, Jr., (re-elected, 4th term), Rdr; E. F. Baruth (re-elected, 6th term), Fin.; Ben. Hastings, Rvr; H. W. Miller, G.; John F. Fick, I. W.; J. M. Keenan, O. W.; Drs. J. A. Blake and S. Worth, Med. Exs.; W. H. Leitch, Trustee.

Mission, No. 56.—H. Ousterberry, M. W.; A. Lebrecht, F.; G. Stanley, O.; J. E. Wamsley, Fin.; J. Sunderer, Rvr.; O. W. Owens, G.; E. Powell, O. W.; J. Heisler, I. W.; Drs. Allen and Bass, Med. Exs. Reported by A. Lebrecht, For. Our correspondent does not state the name of the Recorder.

Washington, 60.—Isaac Birnbaum, M. W.; W. H. Porter, F.; S. S. Kahn, O.; A. Goldsmith (4th term), Rdr.; L. Meininger (2d term), Fin.; Felix Uri (7th term), Rvr.; Chas. Zinkand, G.; Henry J. Maak, I. W.; John Lauer, O. W.; M. Morgenstern, Trustee; Geo. A. Knight, Organist; Dr. L. L. Orr and S. S. Kahn, Med. Exs.

Burns, No. 68.—Robt. Wilson, M. W.; C. C. Butt, F.; T. C. Maher, O.; Gus. Pohlman (5th term), Rdr.; A. J. Fairweather (5th term), Fin.; A. K. Philbrook, Rvr.; S. H. Hall, G.; Chas. Paulsen, I. W.; J. M. Lewis, O. W.; John McDonald, Trustee; W. K. Doherty, Lee O. Rodgers. Med. Exs.

Sts. John Lodge, No. 73.—Joseph O. Jephson, P. M. W.; J. N. Prather, M. W.; Samuel Fletcher, F.; Jno. D. Neild, O.; Wm. B. Marshutz, Rdr; O. H. Smythe, Fin.; J. D. Wheelock, Rvr; M. Kelly, G.; C. Balzarini, I. W.; S. Austin, O. W.; Dr. C. G. Kenyon, Med. Ex.; L. C. Marshutz, Trustee. Reported by W. B. Marshutz.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 126.—F. S. Poland, M. W.; C. J. Maurer, F.; J. F. Jenness, O.; A. T. Ruthrauff (re-elected), Rdr.; John S. Rolls (re-elected), Fin.; C. R. Demster (re-elected), Rvr.; Geo. A. Bordwell, G.; O. B. Woolhouse, I. W.; J. L. Beck, O. W.; Geo. S. Crim, Trustee; Drs. A. L. Sobey, Chas. H. Steele, Med. Exs.

Olympic, No. 127.—E. P. Fish, M. W.; J. P. Keating, F.; Chas. D. Dunn, O.; R. H. Orton (re-elected), Rdr.; W. H. Barkley (re-elected), Fin.; E. Holland (re-elected), Rvr.; Owen O'Neil (re-elected), G.; John Blohm (re-elected), I. W.; Sam'l F. Freeman (re-elected), O. W.; Rich'd Cluff, Trustee; Drs. H. H. Ingerson, W. T. Garwood, and C. T. Deane, Med. Exs.

Fidelity, No. 136.—F. J. Symmes, M. W.; J. W. Belden, F.; Chas. E. Wilson, O.; C. E. Brinsmade (5th term), Rdr.; A. D. Hawks (5th term), Fin.; J. B. Curtis (5th term), Rvr.; A. M. Grim, G.; Jno. T. Bent, I. W.; F. H. Carpenter, O. W.; F. Hobbs, Trustee; H. A. Morton, Med. Ex.

Bay View, No. 159.—Jas. Armstrong, M. W.; T. Curran, F.; H. Giles, O.; John Sloan, Rdr.; T. Rojas, Fin.; H. Lehrke, Rvr.; J. Sweeney, G.; J. Lewis, I. W.; P. Mealey, O. W.; G. T. Shaw, Trustee.

Memorial, No. 174.—S. H. Carkeet, M. W.; J. O. Ralston, F.; F. A. Brooks, O.; H. Schaffner, Rdr.; C. S. Hoffman, Fin.; C. W. Nevin, Rvr.; J. A. Manning, G.; G. Olsen, I. W.; P. Ringen, O. W.; W. A. Swinerton, Trustee; M. Levingston, Med. Ex.

Friendship, No. 179.—Chas. Creighton, M. W.; H. N. Finnegan, F.; Ernest Goetze, O.; H. Gans (re-elected), Rdr.; D. J. Keefe, Fin.; J. C. Fitchen (re-elected), Rvr.; R. B. Kittredge, G.; B. Sherry, I. W.; Jos. Simon, O. W.; J. G. Jewell, Med. Ex.; Geo. Bowey, Trustee.

Silver Spray, No. 3, D. of H.—Miss N. Thompson, W. S. of H.; Mrs. H. Jones, S. of H.; Mrs. Robt. Caldwell, S. of Cer.; Mrs. L. McNear (re-elected), Sec.; Mrs. T. H. McDonald, Treas.; Mr. F. Vaughn, I. W.; Mr. R. Mayo (re-elected) O. W.

Wheaten flour is now made by the "Minnesota process" at the Golden Age flouring mills, in this city. Flour manufactured in this manner contains a larger amount of gluten, is finer, whiter, and contains more richness and nutritive qualities than that made in the old way of grinding and heating the wheat. Bread made from this flour has a closer grain, a finer aroma, and will remain sweet and moist several days longer than that made from common flour. Bro. John Sonday is the city agent and is introducing it with great success. Any one wishing to make an experiment with this flour, by directing a postal to John Sonday, Army building, will be waited upon.

The fifth annual re-union of the ex-residents of Nevada county took place at Shell Mound park June 30th. The programme consisted of literary exercises, music, races and games, and a very pleasant time was had. The President of the association is Geo. W. Dixon, P. M. W. of Olympic, No. 127, and A. A. Crosett is Secretary.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.

For the Week Ending May 31, 1881.

242,320.—Side-hill Plow—Frank A. Hill, San Leandro, Cal.
242,233.—Wave-power—J. W. Swales, S. F.
242,236.—Sewer Trap—Pedro Torelli, Benicia, Cal.

For the Week Ending June 7, 1881.

242,580.—Baling Press—Nelson Arave, Utah.
242,607.—Gate—A. P. Campton, Rhonerville, Cal.
242,610.—Apparatus for Separating Sulphurets in Ore Washing—W. F. Devan, Gwin Mine, Cal.
242,639—Grain Thresher—J. S. Heald, Vallejo, Cal.
243,640—Grape Crusher and Stemmer—J. L. Heald, Vallejo, Cal.
242,648.—Caster—Geo. W. Horne, S. F.
242,542.—Dress Chart—Ellen K. Kinker, Corvallis, Oregon.
243,669.—Compound for Facilitating the Amalgamation of Gold and Silver—W. H. D. Mathews, C. C. Ayres and M. D. Campbell, Bodie, Cal.

For the Week Ending June 14, 1881.

242,738.—Door Check — Isaac N. Arment, Dayton, Washington Territory.
242,868.—Header—J. W. Blevin, Yuba City, Cal.
242,893.—Nitro Dextrine—G. S. Dean, S. F.
242,923.—Thrust Bearing for Propeller Shafts—John Gordon, S. F.
242,941.—Sofa Bed—F. Laeremans, S. F.
242,850.—Railway Cross Tie—Hans Thielsen, Walla Walla, W. T.
243,015.—Hydraulic Boring Apparatus—Vaughn & Vincent, Stockton, Cal.
242,922.—Door Knob Attachment—Adam Good, S. F.
242,776.—Billiard Chalk Holder—L. B. Holmes, Woodland, Cal.
242,746.—Safety Cage—C. D. Brown, Prescott, A. T.

Note.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by Dewey & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

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How to Dress the Children.

There is no animal I know of born into the world in a greater state of helplessness than the human infant, and none more dependent upon artificial means to keep up the animal heat. It would very soon succumb to the cold if not protected. This is proved by the fact that a very much larger proportion of children die during the winter than during the summer months, although as regards the mortality of the young and middle aged, there is very little difference between those seasons. The older a child gets the better it becomes able to resist cold, but—and I would that mothers would bear this well in mind—not until a boy or girl is well into his or her teens should fostering warmth be looked upon otherwise than as a friend, or cold otherwise than as a deadly foe. Children in the cradle are seldom or never neglected by well-to-do parents, but it is when a child begins to run about, and is able to go out of doors, that mistakes are made about the clothing, which often leads to speedily fatal illnesses, or sow the seeds of future ailments, which render life a misery and a burden, that can be only laid down at the portals of the tomb. Instead of studying warmth and comfort in the clothing of their children, many mothers study only fashion. I speak advisedly, for I have proof of what I aver every day of my life.

It is not my province to tell my lady readers how to cut the patterns for their children's dresses, or even to choose the material from which to make them; but as a medical man it is my duty to remind them that the child who is clothed warmly, cleanly and neatly is far better dressed than one whose attire shows it to be a victim to a votaress of fashion. The one has a chance of turning out a healthy man and a useful member of society, the other has not. To those who are between the ages of 10 and 20 I have to say that, with no desire to advise them to be overclothed, and thus made hothouse plants of, too much attention cannot be paid to keeping them warmly clad. Cold is fatal to the young; warmth is life itself; cold retards the building up of the tissues of bone and muscle, warmth encourages it; cold interferes with the due performance of the functions of the skin, throws extra work on the liver and kidneys, and blunts the nervous energy of the brain itself; warmth has altogether a contrary effect.

Some parents labor under the erroneous impression that they are making their children hardy by allowing them to expose themselves to the deleterious effects of the absence of warmth. To maintain the animal heat in the young it is not necessary that the clothing should be heaped upon them, nor that they be carefully made prisoners of indoors, whenever the day is chill or the winds blow high. The clothing should be light rather than heavy—light and protective; and the material itself should be studied, not the quantity.—*Harper's.*

A NEW road is about completed from Lower Lake to Bartlett springs, which will reduce the distance traveled by stage from 70 to 50 miles.

Business Guide.

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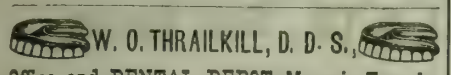
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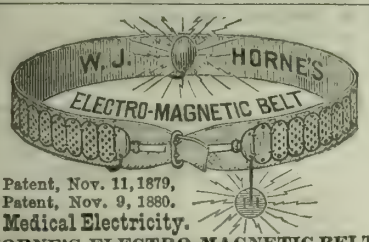


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COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.—Of the many curious things certain to be seen at the forthcoming exhibition of electricity at Paris, not the least remarkable will be the electrical cooking range of M. Salignac. That ingenious gentleman is going to fit up his apparatus in the grill-room of the restaurant, and intends to furnish a great variety of meats which have been cooked by heat generated from the electric current. At the last Paris Exhibition, M. Mouchot roasted mutton in condensed sunshine, and literally turned his spit on the hearth of the sun; but an enthusiastic admirer might say that M. Salignac had far surpassed this in broiling steaks by lightening and warming coffee with the aurora borealis. As a matter of fact, the electric current is as well fitted to produce heat as it is to produce light, and just as electricity will, in all probabilty be made to yield the principal artificial light of the future, so will doubtless it be applied to household heating. The same machines which light the house by night will heat and cook by day, besides performing other duties, such as driving a coffee mill or sewing machine.

THE Italian Government has decided to establish an educational qualification for the right of franchise.

PRESERVATION OF INDIA RUBBER UNDER WATER.—Great losses are often experienced by the users of India rubber tubing, on account of the brittleness which it often acquires in use. A writer in *Dingler's Journal* gives an encouraging account of his success in remedying the difficulty by laying the pipes in water which is often renewed. Even the thickest and stiffest tubes remain soft and pliable without any perceptible diminution of elasticity, and he has been unable to discover any trace of injurious change. For some uses he soaks the pipes in melted paraffine. When they are kept in water they undergo great changes of color, and upon cut surfaces they often appear greasy and bleached, but all the changes seem beneficial rather than otherwise. Thin rubber bands, however, often become so brittle that they can be easily rubbed into small pieces by the fingers.

A BEVY of children were telling what they got at school. The eldest got reading, spelling and definitions. "And what did you get, little one?" asked the father of a rosy-cheeked little fellow, who at the same time was driving a ten-penny nail into the door-panel. "Me? I gits readin', spellin' and spankin'."

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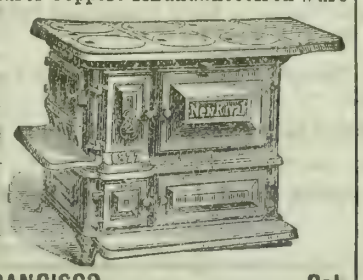
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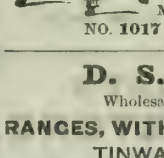
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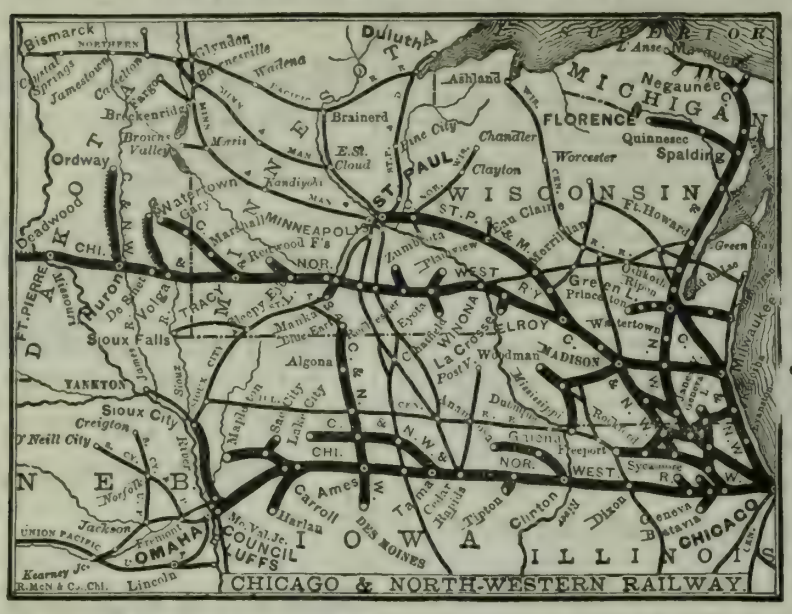
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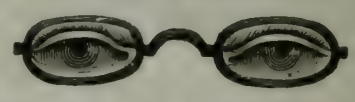
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 15, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year. Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

How Honest Poverty Won.

The subject of our engraving on this page is Herbert Grey. His life illustrates how honest worth wisely directed and a will toward the accomplishment of an honest purpose to make his way in the world succeeded. Commencing at the very lowest round of the ladder of life he ascended step by step until he was met as a peer and equal by the highest in the land. As will be seen from the engraving it illustrates him as a crossing street sweeper. This *gamin* is not a growth of California conditions, but in the large Eastern cities, and especially in London, they are quite common. Many are the records of their noble deeds done in pursuit of this calling—the lives saved, the valuables restored to rightful owners.

City poverty and destitution do not always drive their victims into the stagnant pool of purposeless vice or the destructive current of active crime; some of the noblest hearts and most brilliant intellects have come out of these trials, to make the world better and wiser. But while society is being astonished with these extreme cases, it should not neglect to notice and reward the numerous instances of more humble merit, that emerge from misfortune and destitution to fill useful positions in society, and to nourish the living faith in humanity.

The accompanying cut is a striking picture of one of those cases of the development of true worth from deep poverty and sore affliction. At the age here represented he left the bedside of his dying mother, one of the poorest among the poor women of a large Eastern city, determined to do something in a useful and honorable way toward lifting himself and dear mother out of the rut of poverty. He had heard it declared that "Where there's a will there's a way." He was conscious of the will, but the only way open to him at the time was to sweep the street crossing before the office of a certain citizen of the place.

He did so, and received his immediate reward of a few pennies, which he put to the best possible use. His worth was soon recognized and amply rewarded; and as he ascended from one grade to another in society he gave further proof of his true nobility; thus successfully withstanding the temptations of both poverty and prosperity, still retaining the "will" and forever finding a "way" to do good.

S. T. DODSON, Deputy, installed the officers of Santa Cruz, No. 46, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., acting as P. G. M. W., on the 11th inst. The Grand Master addressed the Lodge on live topics, and exemplified the work.

THE assessment report of the Grand Recorder for the month of July shows but four deaths. This is very gratifying upon a membership of over 12,000. There will be a handsome balance on hand to meet the death loss for August.

QUAKER CITY LODGE, Philadelphia, held its 200th meeting on Wednesday, June 8th, and on the same night the 1,200th man was admitted to membership.

A WELL-KNOWN literary gentleman residing in Boston, whose letters appear weekly in one of our city daily papers, was sent a copy of the WATCHMAN by a friend, and was so well pleased with it that he requested more copies be sent. The compliment is appreciated because of the writer's standing in the literary world, and shows that the WATCHMAN is gaining fame abroad as a representative journal. It has also the effect of increasing the fame of California



THE CROSSING STREET SWEEPER.

Workmen as being members of one of the brightest jurisdictions in the Order, for without their help, we could not possibly succeed as well as we do.

THE officers of Watsonville, No. 45, were installed by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., the work being also exemplified by him. A public meeting was afterward held at the rink, where the Grand Master spoke to an audience that filled the building to its utmost capacity.

AMADOR, No. 133, was visited by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and E. F. Loud, D. G. M., July 5th. Exemplification of the work and addresses occupied the evening.

SANTA CRUZ, No. 46, will celebrate its anniversary August 15th.

Anniversary.

It appears to us fitting that something be done to commemorate the birth-day of the A. O. U. W. in this State. August 21st, 1875, was organized California Lodge, No. 1. It was an event which at the time created, perhaps, as little sensation as any that had occurred in Oakland, and yet few of such importance has, or ever will happen in the place, or even in the State. The anniversary of that event should be made a holiday for the Order, and we suggest that the Grand Master issue his proclamation setting it apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise for the Workmen throughout the jurisdiction. We believe such a step would be hailed with delight by the brotherhood.

THE full and complete returns of the receipts and disbursements of the A. O. U. W. picnic are not all in, but enough is known to warrant us in saying there will be a net profit of over $300. Taking it all in all it was an unqualified success, and reflects credit on the A. O. U. W. Relief Committee.

PUEBLO, No. 168, Sonoma, will hold a public meeting on the 26th.

Lottery Morals.

The press as a moulder of public opinion, has performed several acts and cured many sores upon the body politic, which if they had been allowed to pass unnoticed, would have proved of great loss to the people, morally and financially. There are always gilt-edged concerns floating around the country, which seem to offer inducements for profitable speculation. Of these none are more pernicious in their effects and more demoralizing than lotteries. This has been recognized as a fact all over the country, and the statute books of nearly every State in Union contain laws for their extirpation. Even in Kentucky, where they were legalized by State enactment and brought under the control of State officers, a wide-spread feeling has been engendered that they are a curse to the State, and have done more than anything else to retard its material prosperity. Here in California laws were passed several years ago prohibiting the inauguration of lottery enterprises, and visiting with a heavy penalty all those engaged in their promotion. The wisdom of these laws is apparent, and no well-wisher of his State can be but thankful for the power which put them into force.

There seems to be something in the air of mining centers that makes gambling of all sorts more easy of recognition. The population is unsettled—here to-day and there to-morrow. Those civilizers of the human race, homes, are few and far between. As a consequence, the population resort to those dangerous devices which at once destroy both body and mind. It is in these centers of unrest that lottery enterprises are apt to find a more hearty reception. Their glittering prospectuses charm the unwary with visions of wealth acquired by a lucky turn of the wheel. No thought is given of the after effects; of the heart burnings which ensue when fortune frowns upon them. If they should by some chance win a prize, what is the result? We have never yet heard of a case where money won at the lottery wheel proved of any advantage to the winner. On the contrary, there are numberless cases on record where such winning has proved the curse of the holder of the lucky ticket. The sudden acquiring of wealth has incapacitated him for any honest effort. As it was earned quickly, it would seem that it must pass from his grasp in a like accelerated manner. And while the person is thus rapidly spending the gains which were won at the lottery wheel, vicious personal habits are contracted, and when money is gone, health is broken, and a total wreck is presented to the beholder of what was once, perhaps, the very embodiment of physical manhood.

There is no gainsaying the question of the absolute hurtfulness of these schemes of chance. We are sorry to state the fact that the last Legislature of Nevada passed a law legalizing them for the purpose of replenishing the State treasury. They are not called "lotteries," but the more polite term of "gift concert," is the phrase used. But they are none the less lotteries for all that, as money prizes are awarded to the holders of the winning tickets. A State is supposed to be the conservator of all that is good within its borders. It should be the protector of the people and not the inaugurator of schemes which tend to the moral degradation of its citizens. Let us hope that an enlightened public opinion will put the stamp of its disapproval upon all such schemes. If the State does wrong, let the people walk in the straight path, and not switch off into treacherous by-paths bearing the names of "lotteries" and "gift concerts."

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Masonic.

GRAND OFFICERS.—SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta; MOSES HELLER, G Treas., S. F.; ALEXANDER G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

MRS. S. JENNIE MANN still continues in the field organizing New Chapter. She has already instituted more during the last year than ever before, and has several at present under way.

DR. A. G. MACKAY, one of the leading members of the Scottish Rite, is dead. He had filled every position from Entered Apprentice to Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33°.

The Masonic fraternity of Watsonville celebrated St. John's day in fine style. The programme consisted of a procession, literary exercises and a barbecue. Leonidas E. Pratt delivered a masterly oration in which he spoke of the beauties and benefits of the Order, what it had done and what it expected to do; also of the age and extent of Freemasonry.

THE Masons of Petaluma have commenced the work of excavating the lot upon which the new Masonic Temple is to stand. It will have a frontage of 70 ft. on Main street by 100 ft. on Western avenue. It will be three stories in hight—the first floor to be divided into five stores, three on Main street, two of which are to be 20x60 ft., the corner store 23x60 ft.; and two stores on Western avenue, 20x70 ft. each. The second floor will be occupied as the Masons' hall and offices. The hall will be 40x60 ft., with 24-ft. ceiling, and when completed will be the finest hall of any country town in the State. The third floor will be occupied by a small hall, a kitchen and a refreshment-room. The entire building is to be fitted up with all modern improvements, and when completed will be an ornament to the town and a great credit to the fraternity.

I. O. O. F.

GRAND OFFICERS.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.

WM. CHILDS, P.G., of Castroville, Cal., has been an Odd Fellow for 53 years.

IN many places in Maine the Odd Fellows paraded on Decoration Day.

GRAND MASTER Davis Louderback will soon visit the Lodges of this jurisdiction.

THE new work is reported to be gradually gaining favor. Many of the old members regard it with disfavor; they can see no beauty in it.

THE Odd Fellows' Literary and Social Club is having interesting meetings. The work of drilling officers in their duties is proving of greet practical benefit.

THE Odd Fellows of Boston paraded at the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th. There is said to have been five hundred uniformed Patriarchs in line.

PINA Lodge No. 3, Tucson, Arizona, headed by the sixth cavalry band, and accompanied by the Masons, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W., celebrated the 26th of April at "The Park," where addresses were delivered by Col. F. Stanford and Col. Chas. D. Polston. In the evening the park was beautifully illuminated, and dancing and a concluding banquet were indulged in.

THE I. O. O. F. now has four Supreme Grand Lodges, viz.: In the United States, the German Empire, Australia and New Zealand. It has 48 subordinate Grand Lodges in the United States and four in the German Empire; 39 Grand Encampments in the United States and one in Australia. In the United States, in 1878, there were 5,734 subordinate Lodges; in the German Empire, 41; in Australia, 63; in New Zealand, 20; making a total of 6,859. There were also 880 Rebekah Degree Lodges, composed of members of the third degree and their wives. In 1878 there were 40,568 initiations and the sum of $1,702,744.82 had been spent for the relief of members. The total revenue for the year was $4,516,660.63. From 1830 to December 31, 1877, the following aggregates are pertinent: Initiations 1,064,928; members relieved, 887,882; widowed families relieved, 108,385; members buried, 74,226. The whole amount of relief was $69,235,988.42, and the total membership is 465,466.

Knights of Honor.

GRAND OFFICERS.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco; R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Fraucisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.

LEONIDAS E. Pratt, Dictator-elect of Anchor Lodge, is a Past Grand Master of Masons and also Odd Fellowship.

MEMBERS have 30 days notice of an assessment—that is, 30 days after issue of notice in which to pay an assessment.

CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., will soon start on a general visit to all the Lodges. Wm. T. Hamilton, G. A. D., and other Grand officers will accompany him.

THE following questions and answers are given in the K. of H. *Reporter:*

Ques. A candidate who has complied with all requirements in a satisfactory manner presents himself for initiation. At the proper time a member objects to his receiving the degree, and gives as his reason that the candidate since his election has upon one occasion at least been badly under the influence of liquor. Now what course is to be pursued? Is he a proper subject for investigation under the law that would reach a member who has taken one or more degrees?

Ans. Under Sec. 6, Art. VI, of the Subordinate Constitution, as it stood previous to the recent session of the Supreme Lodge, it was a question what should be done in such cases. A decision made in 1877 [Sec. 398. Matthias' Digest], made a member who had received the first or second degree liable to trial for offences committed before entering the Order. By this decision it seemed to be implied that an elected member must receive at least one degree before he could be tried on charges preferred for offences committed before he was admitted to the Order. But in some cases it was held that a person who had been balloted for and accepted, was then a member so far as to subject himself to charges and a trial, even before he received the first degree. By the action of the Supreme Lodge at its last session, this section of the constitution has been so amended as to remedy the difficulty by the provision that upon objections being made to a candidate's advancement at any time before taking the third degree, a new ballot shall be taken. This will enable a Lodge to protect itself completely against the admission of a person who has been discovered to be unworthy after his election and previous to his receiving the degrees.

Ques. Is it the duty of the Reporter to present each member his account for dues on or before the last meeting night in the quarter.

Ans. Not unless the Lodge has by by-law imposed such a duty upon him. The constitution prescribes how dues shall be paid and when, and every member is expected to comply with its provisions without special notice to do so.

Knights of Pythias.

GRAND OFFICERS.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton; JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.

THE new Division Uniformed Rank is prosperous, new recruits being constantly made to the ranks.

JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., having visited officially all of the Lodges in this city, Alameda and Marin counties, will soon depart for the interior districts.

NEWS from 913 Market street, Pythian headquarters, is to the effect that great interest is being taken by the members in their Lodges, which is very gratifying to the Lodge officers.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 16.—F. B May, D. D. G. C., assisted by F. A. Merguire, G. M. at A., A. L. Heiman, D. D. G. C., A. G. Booth, G. K. R. S., T. F. Bachelder, D. D. G. C., Adam Follrath, D. D. G. C., and others, installed the following officers, on Tuesday, July 5, 1881: C. W. Nevin, P. C.; Chas. S. Hoffman, C. C.; A. E Buckingham, V. C.; C. L. Campbell, P.; H. O. Leavitt, M. at A.; G. Winehill, I. G.; R. Young, O. G. After the installation ceremonies, remarks were made under the head of Good of the Order, by Bros. May, Heinan, Bachelder, Bodfish, Follrath, Evans and others. Bro. Booth then arose, and in his usual eloquent manner presented, on behalf of the Lodge, to the retiring Chancellor Commander, C. W. Nevin, a very handsome watch charm, emblematic of the Order. Bro. Nevin responded in a few brief and well-chosen words, thanking the members kindly for this token of their esteem. After this the fourth rank was conferred, and everybody did justice to the collation, which was near at hand. All left, satisfied that Myrtle Lodge was once more on that road to success for which in former years it was so justly famous.

American Legion of Honor.

DARIUS is supreme Commander and "don't you forget it."

A NEW COUNCIL was instituted at Ventura, July 2d, by D. S. Van Slyke, D. S. C.

THE Legion of Honor is meeting with considerable success, several deputies reporting progress.

C. G. BOCKIUS has been deputized by the Supreme Commander to institute the new Grand Council, August 7th.

Order of Chosen Friends.

GRAND OFFICERS.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; JAMES M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treas., S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Rdr., office 601 California street, S. F.

THIS Order has a membership rapidly approaching 4,000.

THE Chosen Friends has spread to Oregon, some Councils having been instituted there.

THE Supreme Council meets in Detroit, Michigan, on the third Tuesday of October.

NEW Councils are under way by Deputies Haley, American, Morrison and Hamblen.

J. F. PINKHAM, retiring Chief Councillor of Oakland Council, No. 20, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane after the installation, July 2d. It was the Lodge's token of the esteem in which he is held by the brethren.

Order of the American Union.

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY, of the Order, continues to initiate new members every Monday night.

THE officers of this new California Order report the receipt of encouraging news from many points in the interior.

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected for introducing this Order into Arizona, and the States of Oregon, Kansas and Missouri.

MESSRS. BRITTON & REY will have ready in about 30 days hence a handsome lithograph benefit certificate for the Order.

MR. PRESCOTT, Deputy, has visited points in Marin and Sonoma counties, and is about to visit many other points in upper California. He predicts the institution of at least a dozen Assemblies within three months.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

GRAND OFFICERS.—FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres., San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento; GEORGE. B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.

THE Grand body is called and Parlor, the subordinates, Parlors.

THE new work and ritual, as improved by the last Grand Parlor, is now out.

A NEW Parlor is to be organized at Placerville by Past President H. W. Taylor.

H. C. CHIPMAN, Grand President, is making arrangements to start on a general tour of visitation.

THE election and installation of officers have been the principal work of this Order since the late session of the Grand Parlor.

THE Order is composed of young men who have been born on this coast, and they are taking hold of the work with energy and spirit.

MARYSVILLE PARLOR will celebrate admission day, the 9th of September, with true native glory, inviting the co-operation and participation of all Parlors. The committee has already made the most elaborate arrangements.

F. D. RYAN, President of the Sacramento Parlor, writes that his term is beginning most auspiciously, six initiations last week and six this week. The Parlor has now over 100 active, energetic and zealous members. In Sacramento the grass evidently does not grow—under their feet. Their enthusiasm seems to have infected the neighboring towns.

GRAND LECTURER, A. F. Jones, last week visited and addressed California Parlor. After exemplifying the work of the Order, he said: "Ours is a glorious legacy, the imperishable fame, the honorable name, the glorious deeds of the pioneers of California, and lastly the land of our birth, with its beautiful and thrilling memories clustering around our hearts, its institutions incubated in their brains, nursed in their arms, projected and pushed to their present exalted state by their energy, pluck, intellectual stamina and indomitable will. Let us so educate and improve our minds and our moral and physical natures, that we may be qualified to creditably and successfully assume the grave responsibilities of the care of the institutions of our country. Let us then esteem and cherish their honored names, and teach our children to venerate them and emulate their glorious examples.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

GRAND OFFICERS.—C. L. WELLER, State President, S. F.; A. K. HELLIS, State Sec'y, S. F.; DR. E. L. WILLARD, Asst. State Sec'y, S. F.

THE next session will be held at Trenton, N. J., in two years.

THE National Camp of the Order met at Portland, Me., June 21st, the delegate from this coast being I. A. Heald.

THE reports of Secretary and Treasurer give a flattering account of the present and prospective growth of the Order.

ONE of the most important changes made in the constitution is a clause allowing any commandery member to be a delegate to the National Convention; before only Past Presidents were eligible.

I. A. HEALD is at present visiting his friends and relatives in the Eastern States. At latest accounts he was in Washington, and will leave for this coast the latter part of July. His business (machine and model works) is being conducted by his partner, Mr. Banks.

THE following officers were elected: Isaac H. McDonald, of Portland, Me., National President; C. L. Weller, of San Francisco, Cal., National Vice President; Harry B. Hendley, of Cincinnati, O., National M. of F. and C.; Henry J. Stager, of Philadelphia, Pa., National Secretary; T. B. Wobbe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., National Treasurer. The installation of officers was conducted by Past National President J. K. Helms, of Pennsylvania.

THE present session being the first time delegates from Maine and California met in National Camp, I. A. Heald, delegate from this State, procured a bottle of water from the bay of San Francisco and united it with the waters of the Atlantic. It was intended that it should be symbolical of that union and harmony which should exist to build up the fraternity into one continuous chain and an unbroken front from ocean to ocean. I. A. Heald made a very neat speech upon the occasion, which was responded to by the President, Isaac McDonald, of Maine. One of the prominent features of the session was the presentation to Delegate Heald, of this State, of an elegant gold badge, mounted on blue velvet. The badge combines the emblems of Camp and Commandery, and is in the form of an enameled shield, surmounted by an eagle and other figures. The reverse side of the shield bears the following inscription: "Honor to whom honor is due. Presented to Bro. I. A. Heald, by the brethren of the National Camp, Portland, Me., June, 1881, in token of his eminent services to the order." The presentation speech was made by the National President, and Mr. Heald, though taken completely by surprise, responded in a feeling address.

Selections.

A NEW Grove of Druids was instituted at Bodega, July 9th, by Noble Grand Arch Maginnis.

THE next annual session of the Grand Council Improved Order of Red Men, will be held at Santa Cruz, July 26th, at 8 P. M.

RED MEN, on a visit to this city, will find their library, 320 Post street, worthy of a call. It has been lately much improved.

WE have received No. 1, Vol. 1, of the *Wampum Belt*, devoted to Redmanship, and published by Chas. H. Litchman, at Marblehead, Mass. A very pretty little paper.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State, and also Worthy Grand Templar of the G. L. of the U. S., will be given a reception in this city on the 19th inst.

WM. H. BARNES delivered an address before Court Occidental, Ancient Foresters, on Friday, July 8th, on the history, aims and progress of this fraternity. He stated its membership to be 556,000, with 4,588 Courts, having assets of $13,957,915, and a yearly payment for relief purposes of $2,221,000. The increase of the Order last year was 10,709. It is young on this coast, although originated, in 1745, in England, and established in nearly every civilized country in the world. A literary and musical programme followed the address.

Suspicious Life Insurance Cos.

We have maintained against all comers that the too general custom among a certain class of life insurance companies of endeavoring to avoid the payment of their policies, on the plea that they were issued under a misapprehension of facts as to the physical condition of the party insured, was working serious and lasting injury to the life insurance business both to the companies and their patrons, and the correctness of our position is becoming more and more apparent day by day. A life insurance company that first makes a contract and then refuses to comply with the conditions to which it has subscribed, until forced to do so by the decree of a court, not only materially assists in placing the brand of swindler upon itself but does a great deal to destroy public confidence in other companies that are more honestly conducted. As a rule the people will do well to stand aloof from a life insurance company that goes into court and contests the payment of one or more policies. It may be that policies are sometimes obtained on a misrepresentation of the state of health of the applicant, but such cases are not of frequent occurrence, and when they do occur it is the fault of the company which has it in its power to subject the applicant to the most searching medical examination. The advice of Polonius to Lærtes about being slow to get into a quarrel, but being once in to make it lively for his opponent, will serve as a line of action for life insurance companies. They should be careful about making contracts, but having once entered into them, they should stand by them. In 19 out of 20 cases where payment of the policy is refused, the courts decide against the company and compel it to keep its contract. The United States Circuit Court for the State of Massachusetts, has just held that the Equitable Life Insurance Society must pay $20,000 due on two policies issued on the life of Charles G. Patterson, which sum the company refused to pay on the ground that Patterson was afflicted with a pulmonary disease of some kind when the policy was issued. Though the evidence showed that he did spit blood at the time, the court wisely and justly held that the company must comply with the conditions of the contract.—*Golden Era.*

A GOOD sewing machine is a household necessity. Bro. P. McCann, who has had a large experience in repairing sewing machines, has opened a fine store and shop at No. 27 Sixth street. He buys or exchanges all kinds, and if parties wish, will rent any kind at a small rental per month. Parties desiring any repairing done, needles, or anything in this line, will find a reliable man at No. 37 Sixth street, near Market.

California.

California is a peculiar land in a peculiar clime. California is a problem yet unsolved. Some of the factors seem to be discerned; others are still out of sight. Intellectually eccentric, socially unripe, morally undefined, our future, as a people, is a puzzle to philosophers. Our plant life is a treasure-house of novelties to the botanist; our zoology from the fish in the wave, the mollusk on the shore, the insects that devastate orchard and field, defoliate the foot-hill oaks or bore the Sierra pine, is *terra incognita* to the naturalist. Our meteorology defies the prophet at whose call fifty millions Americans beyond the mountains, fly the coming storms. Our industry is a youth whose present growth foreshadows an Hercules in strength; a Proteus in range of acomplishment. With her sky unknown, her soil almost untried, her manufactures just born and her people determined and yet bewildered by the novelty of the conditions and materials which surround them, California is indeed a mystery to herself and to the world at large.

Such being, in very outline, our place among the things which are, it is little wonder that California is often misunderstood and sometimes misrepresented. Even those who know California best know her but in part; no single man knows California wholly, even in her present state. Passing the California chapters in the sciences which have hardly their introductory paragraphs written, there is no one who knows wholly the single branch of our industry known as California agriculture—a branch with a thousand twigs and unnumbered leaves. This fact should be borne in mind by the thousands abroad who are prone to judge of California by the reports of individual successes or failures which come to their eyes or ears. In believing either the good or evil things which are said of our State, it should be understood that good might be evil and evil good, if either were moved up or down a valley, from hillside to plain or from coast to mountain.

Occasionally there is a man with keen observation and wide grasp of deduction who, even during a short acquaintance with our State, appreciates our conditions and sets them forth in language fitting their character. Such a one is Bishop E. O. Haven, who, writing to an Eastern journal (the *Christian Advocate*), thus freely chats of California:

California is the most mysterious of all the States I have yet seen; and I have traveled, more or less, in all but three. No brief description can give any adequate view of it. The encyclopedia pictures are, as usual, monotonous and cadaverous, while the sketches by travelers often fall into the error of representing the whole as like some little spot that happened for a time to fill the eye. California is full of contradictions. To those who wish to study it before seeing it we would recommend two precepts, namely: 1. Believe all that you read and hear about it. 2. Believe nothing that you read and hear about it; for all is probably true of some place, and nothing is true of a majority of the places. It is 700 miles long, north and south, and nearly 200 east and west—an immense nation of itself. It is a land of mountains, some perpetually snow-clad, and of valleys and plains, in most of which snow is never seen—except at a distance—a land, some of which is as barren as Sahara, and which yet could furnish several Egypts fully as fertile as the original valley of the Nile; a land of corn and honey and wine; of oranges, lemons, plums, apricots, peaches, almonds, and English walnuts and apples; of potatoes and beets, and squashes and melons; of treeless and grassless prairies and dense jungles, and shrubs and trees that began to grow before the times of Noah, and seem never to have found a stopping-place; a land of coal and silver and gold; of grizzly bears, coyotes and gophers, and of men and women from all parts of America and Europe, and not a small sprinkling from Asia. Take it for all in all, it seems about impossible to write what is not true about it. Still we will not try, but, as usual, endeavor to keep within the limits of fact.

One can see at a glance that California has mountain ranges extending crookedly north and south, with valleys and plains of various width between them. These are crossed by numerous passes and river courses east and west. Over all blow the west winds from the ocean, dropping their showers on the valleys and plains, and their snows on the mountains in the winter, and their water on the mountains in the summer.

Sometimes in your travels you will find yourselves sweeping over immense plains like those of Illinois and Texas, only not like the former in being actually boundless to view, nor like the latter in the border of forest trees, but terminating in mountains on one side clad in snow. These plains sometimes will be covered with fenceless wheatfields, the most prolific anywhere to be seen; in others, roamed over by cattle; in others, arid and useless; in others, broken into numberless orchards of every kind, and small farms; in others, covered with patches of forest; in others, narrowed down into valleys; in others, broken into hills and vales. The kind of agriculture suited to one place would be utterly useless in another.

Thus, California, with the usual variety of soil, becomes just about the most mixed up and infinitely various country of its size probably anywhere on the round earth. It is most of all like ancient Palestine, the Holy Land, only it is more than 50 times as large! Think of that—material enough to make 50 Palestines, and yet the one Palestine is giving character to the world! California ought to be able by and by to govern at least 50 continents.

We have indulged in a long quotation. We could not make it less, nor would we either, for these are facts which should be prominently set before the world. And if it be added that what Bishop Haven has written with chief reference to our agricultural conditions could be as well said, though in different words, of the varied character and development of all our resources and all our industries, the one who seeks to know California from a perusal of recorded facts or from a flying visit, may appreciate the problem which he attacks. California is great and is destined to be greater far. The tendencies now exerting their full force upon our people are of a most salutary kind. There has been a wonderful sweeping away of fallacies during the last few months and years. The real is putting to flight the unreal at every point. The shoutings of the demagogues have sunk to hoarse whispers and a busy people no longer listen. The fever for speculation has run its course, and the large on paper has been broken up into a thousand littles.

Highland Springs.

These springs are charmingly and fortunately situated among the sunny and airy high lands of Lake county, 27 miles northeasterly from Cloverdale (the nearest R. R. station), and eight miles south from Lakeport, the county town. Five hundred and twenty acres are embraced in the premises, which include a dairy, vegetable, stock, hay and grain farm. The springs were first brought to public notice about 12 years ago. At times, 100 to 200 boarders and campers have been quartered here. There are ample and finely shaded camping places. A pleasant grove adjoining the commodious hotel and cottages contains fine croquet grounds, lounging hammocks, and rural seats in shady nooks. The springs and a clear stream are close by. Warm, tepid and cold water baths, from natural and medicinal springs, are supplied free to boarders. A pouring stream and shower bath, of tepid, mineral water, is one of the most decidedly beneficial as well as enjoyable features of the bathing department.

We are aware of no more justly celebrated springs in California. Across the foot-bridge, which spans the creek a few steps from the hotel, is the "Magnesia spring." It has a large flow of tepid water, which, although slightly disagreeable to the taste, is decidedly agreeable to the health of many. A little further along is the "Magic spring," the water of which is slightly warm, but sufficiently impregnated with magnesia, soda, lime, iron and other ingredients, to render it tolerably palatable. This is freely drank by visitors, especially before eating. It has made remarkable cures from rheumatism, kidney and nervous diseases, and there are many who will bear decided testimony to its wonderful restorative powers. It supplies a large flow of water for the "pouring" and other baths. The "Dutch" spring comes out of a rock a little further down the creek, about 50 rods from the hotel. This gives a small volume of cooler water, highly charged with iron, etc., with a slight after taste, resembling coal-oil. This is also a choice spring and the favorite of many. Most extensively patronized is the Soda spring, situated on the opposite side and more nearly in front of the hotel. Its water is almost universally popular with both pleasure and health seekers. It is also renowned for its curative qualities. Large quantities of it have been bottled and distributed far and near to those who, from time to time, have become acquainted with its restorative virtues and palatable taste. It holds its strength and flavor in a remarkable degree when transported, and ought, in time, to become a popular drink abroad. While it is necessary for persons to visit these springs in order to fairly realize the advantages of the place, it is pleasant for the writer to be able to say that the proprietress, Mrs. Astoria C. Goods, succeeds admirably in rendering to her numerous and worthy class of guests pleasant and homelike accommodations, in a degree affording general satisfaction to them and credit to herself.

"Highland" post-office, located in the hotel, is a real convenience. Mails arrive in 10 hours from San Francisco daily, via Cloverdale. Visitors by this route have 27 miles of staging over a grand and picturesque route. They can return via St. Helena mountains and Calistoga, if they desire further views of wonderful and delightful scenery in Lake and Napa counties.

JOURNALISM.—President Garfield, in his address before the Ohio Editorial Association, at Cleveland, said: "It belongs to the honor of the press to have developed within the past few years as gallant a body of men, of as bright intelligence as the world knows in any profession—men who have illustrated what heroism is by bringing from remote and dangerous quarters those items of intelligence that do so much to enlighten the world. Two forces are needed to improve, enlarge, and ennoble the sphere of journalism. The first rests with us who are outsiders. If by all the means in our power, we can make the people so intelligent that they will only patronize the best and worthiest journals within their reach, we shall have done our part. And if on your part you do so enlarge the sphere of your work, and increase its intelligence and justice and force, that ignorant and weak men will not want your journal—and only the worthy and honorable will deserve it—between you and us, the profession of journalism will go in no noble inprovement, bettering that growth, and increasing the security of liberty in your country."

THE real estate agency established by Bro. W. Lindsey, in 1858, and located at No. 9 Geary, is one of the reliable houses of this city. Anyone wishing to buy or sell real estate, have rents collected or rent houses, will find this the place to get information in city or country.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the wholesale provision house of Nordbruch, Witzel & Co., 324 Clay street, near Battery. Having had large experience in this line, our genial brothers can be relied on as intelligent and square dealers.

READERS desiring to purchase anything in the line of hats, caps, etc., especially at this time in the way of straw or summer hats, would do well to examine the extensive line of Bro. C. Herrmann, the hatter, 336 Kearny street, near Pine.

Water as a Part of Diet.

Many persons drink ordinarily as little water as possible, and none at all at meal times, because they suppose that water dilutes the gastric juice. Experiments, however, show that dilution does not diminish the digestive power of the gastric juice, and further, that water alone, as well as solid food, awakens its secretion.

A paper, read by Dr. Webber, of Boston, at a meeting of a learned medical society, took the ground that water, used moderately at meals, is beneficial, and that a large class of people drink too little.

The result is, if too little water is drank—especially if the person eats heartily—the perspiration and the kidney secretions are diminished. Not only they, but the waste of the system which can be removed only in a state of solution, is not eliminated with sufficient regularity and fullness, and the system becomes gradually clogged by it. The accumulation is slight from day to day, but in time unpleasant symptoms are developed.

These symptoms are of an indefinite character—discomfort, even pain, sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, constipation and unhealthy hue of the skin.

"Patients," says Dr. Webber, "who drank no more than a pint of water a day, have told me that they were not thirsty. They were surprised when told to drink more. Those who have followed this suggestion, in the course of a week have developed thirst, and drank as many as three pints of water a day."

We may add that water taken into the stomach is at once rapidly absorbed by the blood vessels. A bowl of well-seasoned broth as a first course is specially helpful to the above class of patients. A large quantity of ice-cold water is harmful to any one.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, in his book entitled "How to Get Plump," shows the necessity to the human system of frequent draughts of water. The Doctor says that "few people appreciate the fact that water constitutes in the normal human subject about 70% of the entire weight of the body. The water which thus forms a part of the animal frame is derived mainly from without. It is taken in the different kinds of drink, and also forms an abundant ingredient in the various articles of food. Water is abundant in the blood and secretions, where its presence is indispensable in order to give them the fluidity which is necessary to the performance of their functions. Water is therefore an essential ingredient of the fluids, for it holds these solid materials in solution and enables them to pass and repass through the animal frame. Water is also an ingredient of the solids—muscles, tendons, cartilages, bones, teeth, glands, skin, etc. If the water of tendons, skin, etc., be evaporated they become yellowish in color, shriveled and unfit for performing their functions. This accounts for the sallow appearance of lean people. With these facts before us, continues Dr. Duncan, we can readily understand why a person who does not take much water except in food is lean. Lacking the necessary fluidity, the functions are all performed with difficulty. Many cases of dyspepsia are due to lack of water. Many cases of headache can be relieved by increasing the fluidity of the blood. Many a case of functional palpitation of the heart can be mitigated by increasing the volume of the circulating fluid with an extra pond of water. I generally order a half-pint of water to be taken four times a day, early in the morning, about 10 A. M., about 4 P. M. and before retiring. I forbid cold water to be taken at meals, for the reason that the stomach is then at its highest functional activity, and cold lowers its temperature and retards digestion. Warm fluids, like milk and water, facilitate digestion.

PROF. H. C. EASTMAN, Teacher of Elocution and voice culture, 611 Post street, offers his professional services to persons wishing to cultivate their voice in elocution or music. Any one suffering from stammering or impediment in speech can be benefited by placing themselves under his instruction. Bro. Eastman has had a large experience in his specialty in this State and Nevada as one of the most successful teachers. At our Lodge entertainments and celebrations he frequently consents to recite or instruct in his art. It is always a treat to listen to his extraordinary and highly-cultivated oratorical efforts.

POINT REYES' BUTTER DEPOT.—Bro. J. P. Davenport has associated himself with Mr. A. H. Stinson, who is one of the largest manufacturers of the celebrated Point Reyes' butter, and established stalls 13, 14 and 34 Center Market, corner of Dupont and Sutter, where they will sell butter direct from this celebrated dairy. To make this a popular resort they have added eggs, cheese, honey, choice potatoes, etc., etc., and will deliver goods free to any part of the city.

ONE of the cheapest and most reliable places to get watches and jewelry repaired is at Bro. S. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth St., near Market.

ANY one wishing tinning, gas-fitting, plumbing repairing of stoves, grates, boilers, etc., will do well to call on Bro. A. H. Mower, 334 Sixteenth St., near Valencia.

Grand Recorder's Statement for June.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for June the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

225, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		291.65
227, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co		$ 31.40
228, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
229, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M		100.00
230, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
232, Supplies, Wm. B. Hardy		5.70
232, Expense, Wm. B. Hardy		9.00
235, Contingent, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		19.30
235, Contingent, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.		17.30
235, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		2.95
235, Contingent, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		1.35
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$ 553.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during June, Benef. Fund	11,680.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., June 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,524.00	
Total		$13,204.00
Paid Eliza McPherson Ruth, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 231	2,000.00	
Paid Angelita Boehme Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 233	2,000.00	
Paid Annie McFarlain Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 234	2,000.00	
Paid Rosalie S. Odell, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 236	2,000.00	
Paid Mary E. Whitley, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 237	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$10,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, July 1, 1881		3,204.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$11,680.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	470.50	
Total am't rec'd on Relief Call	174.60	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, June 1, 1881.	1,524.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, June 1, 1881.	109.59	
Bal. on hand, June 1, '81, Relief Fund	76.75	
Total		$14,035.44
Paid out of Benef. Fund	10,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	553.65	
Total disbursements		$10,553.65
Balance on hand July 1, 1881		$3,481.79
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	11,680.00	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	1,524.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$13,204.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		10,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund July 1, 1881		$3,204.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$470.50	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	109.59	
Total Gen'l Fund		$580.09
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		553.66
Bal. Gen'l Fund June 1, 1881		$26.44
Total amt. received in Relief Fund	$174.60	
Bal. Relief F. on hand, June 1, '81.	76.75	
Total Relief Fund, July 1, '81		$251.35

SPEED AT WHICH WINGS ARE DRIVEN.—The speed by which some wings are driven is enormous. It is occasionally so great as to cause the pinions to emit a drumming sound. To this source the buzz of the fly, the drone of the bee, and the boom of the beetle are to be referred. When a grouse, partridge or pheasant suddenly springs into the air, the sound produced by the whirring of its wings greatly resembles that produced by the contact of steel with the rapidly-revolving stone of the knife-grinder. It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 330 times per second, that is, 19,800 times per minute, and that the butterfly moves its wings nine times per second, or 540 times per minute. These movements represent an incredibly high speed even at the roots of the wings; but the speed is enormously increased at the tips of the wings, from the fact that the tips rotate upon the roots as centers.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MINHO PEASANT GIRLS, PORTUGAL.—Nowhere among the peasants of any nation that we have seen in person or in picture have we met more barbaric brilliancy of costume than at a meeting of Minho country girls in holiday attire. The flashing colors of the very full, many-pleated stuff petticoats, the immaculate white sleeves and dark bodice, with its embroidered border, the gay kerchiefs over the dark locks and about the neck, and the profusion of filigree jewelry, a little gold being hammered out so as to go a great way, and expanding itself into cobwebs of delicate tracery, waffle-iron earrings as large as the palm of a man's hands, and several pairs worn at once, the entire corsage covered with a cuirass of chains, hearts, crosses, and other ornaments, make up a *tout ensemble* which even Solomon in all his glory would have found it hard to rival.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SIGN OF DEATH.—Dr. Chiappoli stated that he has frequently noticed in patients, apparently far from death, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids so as to give the eyes the appearance of protruding from their orbits, which was invariably a sign that death would occur within 24 hours. In some cases, when only one eye is wide open while the other remains normal, death will not follow quite so rapidly, but it does take place in a week or so. It is easy to observe this phenomenon when the eyes are wide open, but when, as is generally the case the eyes are half shut and only open from time to time, and it will be advisable to fix the attention of the patient on some point of light in order to see the change. Chiappoli is utterly at a loss to explain this symptom of approaching dissolution, and ascribes it to some diseased state of the sympathetic nerve.

THE business attending the consolidation of the *Record* with the WATCHMAN having been concluded after our first forms were printed, we are unable to furnish the subscribers of the *Record* a full 16-page paper, but herewith send the last 8 pages.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. Certainly, no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list (like the A. O. U. W., still increasing), embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - July 15, 1881.

A. O. U. W. Lodges as Bankers.

The rapid growth of our A. O. U. W. Lodges has brought with it comparatively large sums of money. Many of them have used surplus funds to pay assessments, and each one of them has donated, from time to time, sums of money to assist a brother in distress. Of late, however, a new practice has been inaugurated, that of loaning money to brethren, not only to assist them in some necessity, but to set them up in business. After a careful survey of the results of this practice, we are convinced that it is creating dissatisfaction and jealousy, and if continued, will bring disaster and ruin to any Lodge that sets itself up as a banker to loan money at will by a majority vote of the members present. A number of our Lodges, profiting by the experience of the past, have incorporated into their by-laws a provision that no loan shall be made to any one of its members, of general Lodge funds. In the ideas advanced here, we do not mean to draw the strings on the general fund so tight that true charity shall not be dispensed as long as there is a dollar in the general fund, or even go so far as to levy a small assessment on each member to relieve a worthy distressed brother. If a brother needs assistance for the necessities of life for himself or family, help him by a donation and let that end the matter. If one brother is set up in business from the general fund, all should be who may desire to avail themselves of this easy road to prosperity. If this practice is to become a part of our system, we fear that there will be a run on the bank that will end in disaster, ruin and crimination.

To Patrons and Business Men.

In the consolidation of the *Fraternal Record* with the Pacific States Watchman we have added to our large list of subscribers those of the *Fraternal Record*, which will make the Pacific States Watchman one of the most desirable papers for advertisers published in this State. Our circulation is general throughout the Pacific coast, a small circulation in many of the Eastern States and among all fraternal and beneficiary societies. As a family and fraternal paper, patronized by a select class of citizens, we offer a portion of our columns to the public, with our increased circulation, without any advance in rates.

An excellent literary production read before a recent meeting of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, Nevada, is unavoidably laid over till our next issue.

The Fraternal Feature.

That protection to our wives and families is the chief object and aim of the A. O. U. W. nobody will seriously dispute. That in this it has proven a grand success is beyond demonstration to the contrary. This success has come through the fraternal features of the organization, but so prone are men to lose sight of this fundamental fact that we find it constantly necessary to iterate and reiterate the fact—to give line upon line, precept upon precept, and example upon example. No one pretends that Masonry or Odd Fellowship could exist with the principle of fraternity eliminated. It is the foundation on which alone they rest. This is no more true of them than of the A. O. U. W., and yet how few there are who realize the full force of this important truth? The proof of our position can be substantiated by any one who will seek practical examples. Those Lodges in which fraternity is most sacredly cherished, where the ceremonies are most strictly observed, and the "work" performed in the most precise and workmanlike manner, are invariably the most successful and prosperous.

And yet, with these facts plain before our eyes, we see in our members, in our Lodges, Subordinate, Grand, and even in the Supreme Lodge, a constant tendency to lose sight of what is most important, and fritter away time and endeavor, on things of trifling importance to the Order, while the chiefest matters, to use a homely expression, are dismissed with a "lick and a promise." It was so at the late session of the Supreme Lodge. The session lasted seven days. Look over the proceedings and see how little was done of real importance to the Order; and yet it was an industrious body that lost no time in its work—it simply wasted precious moments on trivial matters, giving little or no heed to those which should have had the first place in its consideration. True, a little was accomplished in the way of perfecting our ritual and unwritten work, thanks to the California delegation, but more was left undone that ought to have been accomplished. We ought to have had a magnificent Grand Lodge degree; the Degree of Honor ought to have been endowed with the elements of success or eliminated altogether from the Order; and our installation and burial service ought to have been revised. We dislike to find fault, but knowing how important are these matters and how little consideration it was possible to get the Supreme Lodge to give them, we submit that we have a right to find fault, and to lift up the voice of earnest Workmanship against this trifling with the most holy things of our temple.

After all the Supreme Lodge is not so much to blame as the membership in general. It is but a representative body. It necessarily to a great degree is but the expression of the brotherhood in general. The stream may be great, and deep and grand, but it is only water—and not more pure or good than the little springs whose aggregate make up its mighty volume. Reform in the matters we speak of must come from the fountains from whence the chief body has its source. We are justly proud of our jurisdiction. We are proud that her voice has been potent to give nearly all the real reforms of which the Order boasts since she had a place in its councils, and this is because we have cherished fraternity. It has built us up and still sustains and prospers us as no other jurisdiction has been builded or prospered. It has given us a more glorious record than any other jurisdiction can boast, and it is potent to sustain us in our proud position.

A Brother Workman, in renewing his subscription, says: "I find the Watchman a first-class fraternal paper, and well worthy the support of every member of our Order, and that I shall in the future, as I have done in the past, always say a good word for the Pacific States Watchman." This is one of the many kind words which the brothers give to us, and it shall always be our endeavor to merit their confidence and esteem.

Keystone Lodge, No. 64, Oakland, moved into a fine new hall in California Medical College building, 1015 Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh, on July 1st. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to provide monthly entertainments.

To the Patrons of the Fraternal Record.

Brethren:—We have disposed of the *Fraternal Record* to the proprietors of the Pacific States Watchman, which paper will be supplied to you for the unexpired term of your subscription to the *Record*.

While we regret this severing of our business relations with those who so generously subscribed for the *Record*, we feel that we have acted judiciously and done that which will result in supplying them with one of the best fraternal papers on this coast, one conducted by a house amply able to fulfil their agreements, and we think it will prove as attractive and interesting as the *Record* could have been. Having been invited by the publishers to continue our contributions to the general society columns of the consolidated journal, our friends may expect to hear from us as heretofore in promoting their several interests.

All subscriptions unpaid at this date, and other outstanding accounts, and communications intended for publication in any of the departments, should be addressed to Pacific States Watchman, 202 Sansome street, S. F.

Yours fraternally
J. W. Kinsley & Co.

San Francisco, July 13, 1881.

To Our Readers.

Believing it to be for the permanent interests of the friends and patrons of both the *Record* and the Watchman to consolidate the subscription lists of the two journals, we have entertained the proposal of Bros. Kinsley and Jephson, and shall use our best endeavors to carry out to the entire satisfaction of every patron the arrangement above mentioned.

The consolidation gives us encouragement to work with new zeal and increases our power to make a more valuable and influential fraternal journal than we could otherwise furnish.

The space devoted to the different fraternal societies, will be extended without depreciating any of the other popular departments of our paper. By the aid of additional patrons and able contributors, we are confident of making the Watchman more than ever before valuable to its readers, and render it still more creditable to the intelligent and progressive community it represents.

We cordially invite the contributors of the *Fraternal Record*, and its many worthy friends and supporters, to lend us their support in advancing the cause we mutually espouse. We also invite the aid of new correspondents and agents from all quarters of the fraternal field.

Watchman Publishing Co.

San Francisco, July 13, 1881.

Bro. Geo. Hottua, of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, an officer in his Lodge for the last two years, has been in attendance on every Lodge meeting but one during that time.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Don't send us mutilated coin or currency. It is not bankable, and we can only dispose of it to some broker for what it will bring, and then charge the difference back to the Lodge sending it.

Hereafter regular monthly reports will be insisted on from every Lodge in the jurisdiction. It is impossible to keep our records correctly without them. Brethren, remember that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

If Deputies and Recorders would read the Watchman carefully they might save themselves and this office a world of bother. While the matter printed in this department is not official in a technical sense, still it ought to be regarded as sufficient to direct attention to the law on matters referred to herein, which will be found as stated to be. We write to instruct, not to mislead.

It may be well to call the attention of our membership to the fact that, under the decision of the Grand Master, no claim of an administrator or executor will be recognized on a beneficiary certificate payable "subject to will" or "subject to order" where no will or order has been made. The payment then will be made to whomsoever the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may deem justly entitled to receive the money, there being no one legally entitled to claim it. The loss will be adjusted solely on grounds of equity and fraternity, and payment made accordingly.

Recorders will please bear in mind that we have but two kinds of cards, "clearance cards" and "final cards." A clearance card shows a clearance of dues up to a certain specified time, which is stated on the card, and gives the member the privilege of joining another Lodge within such time, provided all his assessments have been paid, which fact must be ascertained from the Lodge granting the card, before he is admitted to another Lodge as a member. A clearance card does not sever a member's connection with his Lodge. That is not done till he legally becomes a member of another Lodge. Previous to such time he should be treated, in all regards, the same as any other member, so far as his rights and liabilities in his Lodge are concerned. The *granting* of a clearance card should not be reported to this office, but if a member transfers his membership that fact should be reported, giving the name and number of the Lodge to which he went or from which he came, with date of the transaction. A final card is the written evidence that the member has honorably severed his connection with the Order, having paid all claims against him up to date of issuing the card, and surrendered all claims of whatever kind upon the organization. This matter should be reported, as in the case of the transfer of membership.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Blue Canyon, 184.

C. B. Patrick, D. D. G. M. W., writes us that this Lodge has succeeded nicely during the term, and expect fruitful results during the coming one.

Butte, 114.

Editors Watchman:—Our Lodge is in a flourishing condition. We meet on Monday night of each week, and have a membership of 35. The attendance averages about 18 nightly. We have five members who cannot reach us. We were honored by a visit from Bro. Kingsley on Monday, June 27th, who gave us some very useful suggestions, and complimented us very highly on our attendance and our work. We are well up in the work, and have good, interesting meetings, always something for the Good of the Order. Our election of officers passed off very pleasantly, most of the incoming officers being elected by a unanimous vote. We are always glad to see any Grand officer or visiting brother. More anon.—Yours, fraternally, R. C. Hunter, P. M. W.

El Dorado, 118.

Editors Watchman:—The following is a brief statement of the business of this Lodge for the past term: Number of members at the beginning of the term, 38; admitted during the term, 12; the largest gain was in the month of March, seven applications being received and accepted. The Lodge has under consideration a proposition to celebrate the second anniversary of its organization, which occurs on the 29th inst. I noticed, some time ago, an item in the Watchman, stating that a Lodge in Iowa, I think, had photographs taken of all the officers since its organization. Now, I want to say that this Lodge has the photographs of all its charter members except one, S. F. Chapin, now of Enterprise, No. 17, he having removed too soon to get his picture taken; but there is room in the frame for it, if he will forward it to the Lodge—all framed and hanging in the Lodge-room. There is now a standing resolution to the effect that when the members have cabinet pictures taken, the Lodge will frame and hang them alongside of the charter members.—H. B. G.

Fresno Lodges.

A. J. Pedlar, D. D. G. M. W., writes as follows: Both Yosemite and Wahtoga Lodges, of this (Fresno) county have grown during the past term, and other additions are soon to follow. As an indication that Fresno is growing in population, I cite the fact that Yosemite Lodge had four accessions by card during the past six months.

Hearts of Oak, 61.

This Lodge, writes S. Osterhout, Recorder, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, West Berkely, on Wednesday evenings. It is progressing steadily, good will and harmony prevailing.

Laurel, 134.

Editors Watchman:—Having never seen any communication from Laurel Lodge, No. 134, in your columns, I thought that perhaps a few words might not be amiss. Our Order in this community is flourishing "like the green bay tree." We have almost doubled our membership during the past six months, and have several applications now on hand. Up to this time, there has not been a single death among our membership. Until the past term we held our meetings

semi-monthly by dispensation; but for the term just passed we have met once a week, our application for dispensation to meet twice a month having been disregarded.—FOREMAN.

Lakeport 34.

Lakeport No 34, we are glad to learn, is prosperous. J. B. Baccus, of the Lower Lake *Bulletin* entertained his fellow members with some interesting remarks at a late meeting. Thirty-four has a devoted member who travels 30 miles to meet his Lodge. Some others come from 15 to 20 miles. We learn from our friend H. A. Oliver, P. M. W., who is County Clerk and one of the solid citizens of Lake County, that during Brother Daley's administration as M. W., since January last, the number of members in good standing have been increased from 33 to 47. A class of four are ready for the M. W. degree. All assessments in 1881 above $1 a month have been paid out of the general fund, accruing from monthly dues of 50 cents.

Mission, 56.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Mission Lodge, No. 56, takes pleasure in answering to the semi-annual roll call with increased numbers and quickened interest. With its third year almost completed it has steadily advanced to a membership of 69, without the loss of a member by death, suspension, or expulsion. The monthly calls for relief are promptly answered, showing confidence in the investment. "Let us stand together," seems to be the watch-word. The discipline is good; any dereliction or neglect of officers is promptly pointed out by the proper committees, and care taken that it does not again occur. This was notably the case in the last semi-annual report of the Finance Committee, who, with keen scent, and unwinking eyes, scrutinized the books, and made even small errors, that will sometimes, from absence of the elected officers, occur, however capable the substitute, loom into glaring proportions. The report provoked a discussion, to dispose of which a number moved to reject the report, which motion was happily voted down, and another, to defer action for a week, carried. By that time all little discrepancies and neglects will probably be remedied. We have good material—strong and varied—men who deal in sober facts, and those from whose lips fierce and fiery philipics burst; those whose speech flows in smooth numbers, and a not inconsiderable background of solid listeners who, when judgment admonishes or sleep oppresses, call for the main question and mercilessly silence debate. H. Dusterberry, Chairman of the Alameda Board of Supervisors, a popular and faithful man, who loves his country, his Lodge and Shakspeare, is now M. W., and we expect a prosperous term under his management. After the installation, on the evening of the 2d, a hearty, sensible banquet, without confections, seasoned with mirth and wit, was served by the phlegmatic host of the Mission, Chas. Steyer, at which E. M. Reading, of San Francisco, Israel Horton, D. D. G. M., of Livermore, made speeches, eliciting responses from several members of Mission Lodge. Mission Lodge pays $10 a week sick benefits; during the past six months $190 has thus been applied, in most cases with an eagerness that must have been most gratifying to the recipients. How long this can be done, with dues at one dollar a month, remains to be seen; but the disposition animating the brethren is, according to the Arabian injunction from the Koran: "Thou shalt not only give alms to thy brother, but thou shalt do for him whatsoever thou canst."—P. M.

Redwood, 25.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—We can echo the response you receive from all portions of the State, that our Lodge is in a very prosperous condition. We are making a few members, enough to keep us bright in the work. It is highly gratifying to notice the promptness with which the members pay their assessments, the Financier's voice never sounding better than at the close of each month's business for the term, he stated, "No delinquent M. W." Promptness in the payment of dues and assessments saves the officer much labor and keeps the standing of our Order where it now is, at the head of fraternal societies. With the present efficient head of our Lodge, we look for a healthy increase of members during his term. As for the WATCHMAN, well I do not think you can complain of Redwood Lodge, No. 25. We all either take it or manage to get it to read. It gives us information about the Order we can glean from no other source.—Fraternally, G. H. B.

Redwood City, July 10, 1881.

Red Bluff, 69.

S. P. Freeman, Recorder, reports the Lodge doing finely, a great deal of interest being manifested in the work.

Santa Barbara, 172.

Thos. R. Dawe, D. D. G. M. W., writes: Our Lodge is prospering, adding new material almost every night. I believe it generally conceded that No. 172 is the "bon ton" Lodge of this jurisdiction, not in numbers but in good material.

Sacramento, 80.

Geo. B. Katzenstein, Recorder of No. 80, reports the Lodge as having a membership of 164, showing a steady gain in membership and finances.

San Rafael, 24.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—We have a good Lodge here of 46 members. Admitted 16 last term and are steadily increasing. There is one point in law which puzzles me considerably. A candidate for membership can only be rejected by ballot or physician's report. Now, it seems to me that if the whole, or a majority of the investigating committee report unfavorably, it is only idle ceremony to ballot. It looks to me as if that ought to reject without ballot. I should like to see it answered through the WATCHMAN. I am much pleased with the WATCHMAN. As Recorder I have gained a great deal of information from it.—Fraternally, TH. HANSEN. [A ballot has to be taken upon the report of the committee. It sometimes happens that events will be brought to the attention of the Lodge which will change an unfavorable report of the committee, and the committee will themselves vote in favor of the candidate.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

Keystone, 9, D. of H.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., assissted by E. F. Loud, D. G. M., and J. Steinmetz, Deputy, instituted Keystone Lodge, No. 9, D. of H., at Amador City, on the 5th, with 35 charter members, and installed Mrs. J. R. Johns, P. W. S.; Mrs. J. F. Parks, W. S.; Miss A. Peyton, S. of H.; Mrs. S. Love, S. C.; Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, S. N.; Miss Hartwick, Sec.; Mrs. Gregor, Treas.; G. Gregor, O. W.; J. F. Parks, I. W.; J. R. Tregloan and J. R. Johns, Advisers; Mrs. Tregloan and Mrs. E. Lewis, Maids of Honor.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Installation Ceremonies.

The officers elect of Washington Lodge, No. 60, were installed by Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by H. E. Prince of Sts. John, acting as P. G. M. W., H. Wolfsohn, of Washington, as G. F., and J. W. Kinsley, of Sts. John, as G. G. The installation was performed in an unexceptional manner, the service being given letter perfect, without the aid of the ritual, in that dignified and impressive manner that is known to him as an efficient officer. A vote of thanks was tendered the Grand officers for their attentive and courteous duties in installing the officers. Several questions of importance came up, and were ably discussed by the different brethren present. Under head "Good of the Order," Bros. Smith and Kinsley made some able and instructive remarks, calling up reminiscences of the early history of our Order and benefits derived by being a member of this grand organization; followed by Bro. Wolfsohn in a few remarks on the early history and triumphs of Washington Lodge, No. 60. Bro. Eastman gave a recitation that was received with much favor.

The newly elected officers of Friendship, No. 179, were installed on July 6th by Bro. Caleb Brind, D. D., with Bros. Falkenstein, of San Francisco, Cody, of Magnolia and Harrold, of Friendship, assistants. The ceremonies of installation were performed with quick dispatch, when the Grand Lodge officer hied away to install the officers elect of San Francisco, No. 4. This honored pioneer has a set of very efficient officers, and it is understood that there will be a large increase in membership. The Guide, Bro. A. D'Elom, has served eight terms and enters on his ninth. San Francisco, No. 4, the oldest city Lodge, with a membership of 132, has never lost a member by death, nor has any one who has been a member died. Following still a careful and conservative policy, its membership is made up of a number of our leading citizens. She has a record and a seemingly charmed existence ahead of any Lodge in this jurisdiction.

Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M., installed the officers of Spartan Lodge on July 1st, with a Grand Lodge as follows: G. Falkenstein, P. G. M. W.; E. Danforth, G. F.; H. Shoemaker, G. O.; J. Davis, G. G. After the installation, Wm. S. Hout, P. M. M., was the recipient of a handsome set of silver spoons and forks. The gift was a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members, and also of the worthy manner in which he presided during the last term.

Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M., installed the officers of Magnolia on July 11th, G. Falkenstein acted as P. G. M. W., S. Weintraub as G. F., J. O. Jephson as G. O., and J. Davis as G. G. The hall was completely filled, and the installation services were performed with precision and dignity without the aid of the ritual. After the installation services the M. W. degree was conferred upon two brethren by the newly-installed officers, Bro. Warshauer, the M. W., giving the work in a perfect and very dignified manner, for which he received several very merited compliments. This was one of the interesting meetings of this year.

The officers of Noe Valley were installed by A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by Chas. Haughton as P. G. M. W., John McIver, of Myrtle, as G. G. The ceremony of installation was performed by the D. D. in a very creditable manner, after which he addressed a few words to the Lodge. Several visiting brethren were present, among whom was Bro. Wm. Decker, M. W. of Harmony, who made a few remarks to the Lodge. The M. W. of Noe Valley was called on, and responded in a few and well-timed words. Several of the other brethren also spoke. All present seemed to enjoy themselves, and went home pleased with the evening so well spent.

The officers elect of Unity, No. 27, were installed by Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by the following P. M. W. acting as Grand officers: G. Falkenstein, P. G. M. W.; G. Winehill, G. F.; J. F. Hollings, G. O., and J. Davis, G. G. The ceremonies were conducted in fine style, the Deputy dispensing entirely with the book.

The officers of Olympic, No. 127, were installed Tuesday July 5th, by W. H. Smith, D. D. G. M., assisted by Prince E. Hilton (of Hercules) as P. G. M. W., J. W. Kinsley (of Sts. John), as G. F.; J. O. Jephson (of Sts. John) as G. O., and T. A. Farless (of Fidelity) as G. G. The ceremonies were conducted smoothly and evenly, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to the Grand officers. Very excellent speeches were made by all the Grand officers and some visiting brethren. A very pleasant session was held, the Grand officers contributing in no small degree, by the merit of their addresses, to make the evening profitable.

The installation services of Myrtle were performed by T. W. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by Ellis, P. M. W. of Bay View, in that quiet, dignified and correct manner that his large experience in society business enables him to perform. The degrees were conferred on two candidates, after which a general talk was indulged in. Bro. Shaw opened the programme, followed by Bros. Ellis, J. D. Thompson, Gilmore, Barry, McIver and others. After the Lodge was closed, the "third degree" was conferred by passing around the Havanas.

The officers of Harmony, No. 9, were installed in their respective places on July 2, by H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W., with the following assisting as Grand officers: John R. Fishbeck, of Harmony, as G. P. M. W.; Geo. B. Palmer, of Harmony, as G. F.; W. Z. Whitten, of Harmony, as G. O.; L. B. Schord, of Burns, as G. G., and Chas. D. Coon, of Yerba Buena, as G. W. The J. W. degree was conferred on four, and several applications read. Harmony, No. 9, has a good set of officers, and we may expect this term to be one of prosperity.

The officers elect of Memorial were installed by H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W., on July 11th, Bro. Booth of Excelsior acting as P. G. M. W., and Bro. John Blohm as G. G. This young Lodge starts out with an efficient set of officers. Harmony and a friendly feeling and unity of purpose to increase the membership to 100 this term are prominent features.

Bro. A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers of Bernal on July 11th. There was a large audience in attendance of their own membership, also a goodly number of visitors. The following officers assisted: Bros. Haughton as P. G. M. W., G. M. Lawton as G. F., J. D. Thompson as G. O., A. V. Thompson as G. G., and Jas. Watterman as G. I. W. It was a grand meeting and the services were in keeping with the reputation of our Bro. Egleston as one of the efficient officers of our great organization. A commendable feature was that the efficient D. D. gave the prescribed ritual letter perfect from memory. After installation, speeches and congratulatory remarks were indulged in by members of Bernal and visitors.

The officers elect of Hercules, No. 53, for this term, were duly installed in their several offices on July 1st, Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by Bros. P. E. Hilton, of Hercules, as P. G. M. W.; Morrison, of Hercules, as G. F.; T. A. Farless as G. G. The installation was performed with dignity, correctness and quick dispatch. There were a goodly number of brethren present, including several visitors. The installation services were followed by a general clapping of hands and a unanimous vote of thanks to D. D. Smith, for the able manner in which he had performed the services. Under head, "Good of the Order," Bros. Smith, D. D., and T. A. Farless, of Fidelity, addressed a few congratulatory and well-timed remarks to the brethren. Bro. Carroll, M. W., was called, and made a short speech that was received with much favor, followed by Bros. Manzer, F.; Congdon, O.; Hilton, P. M. W.; Fick, I. W.; Miller, Guide, in remarks that were appropriate to the occasion, and all seemed happy and contented.

Franklin, 44.

At the last meeting of Franklin No. 44, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the celebration of their anniversary which will occur on or about the 1st of August. We have no doubt that the old pioneer will give an entertainment that will be pleasurable and profitable both to Lodge and guests. A very commendable feature of this Lodge was the punctual attendance of her officers at the last term. The roll shows but one absentee in all the whole term, and that but for one night.

Magnolia, 41.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I take pleasure in writing you concerning one of the subordinate Lodges, that is thriving and is second to none, Magnolia, 41, though it is not mentioned every Sunday morning in the Fraternal Society column of the *Call*. One reading that journal would hardly think there were 22 Lodges in this city striving hard to not only make their Lodges a success, but the entire Order. We are pleased to read your journal, as it is impartial and deals with all alike. Magnolia will celebrate its third anniversary on July 14th, by an invitation party, and have been more general than most of the Lodges in the city by sending tickets to all Lodges of the Order here, as well as the entire press of the city. For the first year it was a question if this Lodge could exist, as it had but 40 members, but fortune favored her, and by the introduction of a few new young members about that time, before another term of six months, the Lodge had 100 members; at its second anniversary it had 137 members, and now, its third anniversary, has 183, having gained 28 during the last term of six months. But six members have ever been suspended from the Lodge for non-payment of dues, which is remarkable, the dues being $1 per month besides the assessments. Our Lodge pays sick benefits of $10 per week, and has been fortunate enough to have had to pay out only $200 for sick benefits. We have $2,500 in bank, being more money than any Lodge of the Order in the State. Besides, this Lodge pays $50 towards funeral expenses. I intended giving you a list of newly elected officers, but it appears already in your issue of July 1st. Our Recorder, Financier, Receiver and Outside Watchman seem to have been elected several years ago, to stay in office as long as they desire to serve the Lodge, they being very efficient in their respective places. Magnolia is composed largely of young men, and a visit would be pleasantly spent with them.—ANON.

Social and Literary Entertainment of Noe Valley.

On Tuesday, 28th June, this young and progressive subordinate had a very interesting meeting. After the election of officers, the following programme was happily rendered to an over-crowded house: Piano duet, Miss Sadie Welman and Miss Laura Jordon; remarks by A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W.; recitation, Miss Mamie Madson; piano solo and encore, Mrs. Dr. W. P. McDermot; reading, J. D. Thomron, M. W.; recitation, Miss Cynthia Souther; song, Miss E. S. Coon, Mrs. McDermot accompanying on the piano; scientific lecture, A. D. Jordon; song, Miss Mamie Souther; reading, comic, Chas. D. Coon; reading, comic, G. M. Lawton. This closed a very pleasant and enjoyable affair, that was under the guidance of Bro. A. V. Thompson, Recorder, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour, all agreeing that this was one of the best socials of the many this season.

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

This bright young Lodge of the Degree of Honor, has now passed through all the essentials needed to a successful administration of affairs, the brothers and sisters are becoming more acquainted, and consequently happy meetings will hereafter be the rule. One of the most commendable features of this Lodge, and which deserves and has received the praise of all its members, is the thorough, efficient, and painstaking manner in which the presiding Sister of Honor, Mrs. Dunn, assisted by Mrs. Holland, S. of H., and Mrs. Rossbach, S. of C., perform the duties attaching to their positions, especially the ceremony of initiation. We take it as a shining example to their brothers to perform their duties correctly. At present the sisters have the floor. The meeting held July 12th, was devoted principally to the initiation of candidates. After which a recess was declared, and social converse ruled the hour, interspersed with music and singing; also, a recitation in laughing style, by Bro. S. F. Freeman, O. W. The Lodge was then called to order, and adjourned to the next meeting night, all, no doubt, well pleased with an evening so profitably spent.

Silver Spray, 3, D. of H.

The officers elect of Silver Spray, D. of H., were installed by E. F. Loud, D. G. M. The services were performed with creditable dispatch, and the meeting proved one of considerable interest. Geo. A. Case, P. M. W. of Valley, presented a costly bouquet to Sister E. McLeod, P. W. S. of H. Miss Nettie Thompson, W. S. of H., was also presented with a large and beautiful basket of flowers. The attendance at the meeting was one of the largest of the season. After the installation a grand supper was given, the material things of which were donated by the ladies of Silver Spray. Magnolia Lodge being in session, an invitation was sent them to be present, which was accepted, and 50 of the brothers were in attendance. Everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, and the unanimous verdict was that the Sisters of Silver Spray have one of the brightest D. of H. Lodges in the State.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. E. Reinhart, of Salinas, in Triumph Lodge. He said there was no abatement in the interest of our Order in his section. In the same Lodge we met Bro. Fred Ahrens, a P. M. W. of Kansas, who has joined Triumph Lodge.

THANKS to the brethren of Magnolia for tickets of invitation to their third anniversary party.

THE brethren of Watsonville had a public meeting July 12th.

FURNITURE.

New and second-hand at auction prices, at H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

PALMER'S,

726, 728 and 730 Market Street, S. F.

NEW DEPARTMENT added, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and FANCY GOODS and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

CALIFORNIA, No. 1.—West Oakland. E. W. Berry, M. W.; Geo. Berdan, F.; Geo. W. Carroll, O.; W. H. Wilkinson (4th term), Rdr.; Geo. E. Bugbee (2d term), Fin.; M. B. Smith, Rvr.; Chas. Strachann, G.; U. A. Bear (2d term), I. W.; J. J. Lawler (4th term), O. W.; J. J. Lawler and W. H. Fiske, Trustees; Dr. W. M. Brown, Med. Ex. Reported by W. H. Wilkinson.

OAKLAND LODGE, No. 2.—H. Griffin, P. M. W.; H. Griffin, M. W. (re-elected); P. White, F.; Chas. A. Littlefield, O.; S. H. Mitchell, Rdr. (re-elected, 5th term); N. S. Douglas, Fin. (re-elected); W. T. Hamilton, Rvr. (re-elected); J. Simons, G.; J. Samuels, I. W.; W. B. Fredrick, O. W. Reported by S. H. Mitchell, Recorder.

BROOKLYN, No. 3.—C. H. Townsend, M. W.; H. L. Farrier, F.; J. M. Holiday, O.; Geo. Chase, Rdr.; L. J. Rector, Fin.; A. G. Cook, Rvr. Geo. Briant, G.; F. W. Davis, I. W.; W. H. Hamilton, O. W.; Edw. Bangle, Trustee; Dr. M. W. Fish, Med. Ex. Reported by Geo. Chase.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 4.—Chas. S. Fechheimer, M. W.; Daniel C. Breed, F.; G. W. Crawford, O.; W. P. English (5th term), Rdr.; J. Blumenthal (2d term), Fin.; B. Grunbaum, Rvr.; A. D'Elom (9th term), G.; J. Valentine, I. W.; J. Kern, O. W.; C. W. M. Smith, Trustee; Drs. Fraser and Regensburger, Med. Exs.

ALAMEDA, No. 5.—John Yablonsky (2d term), M. W.; J. Alexander Forbes, Jr., F.; R. J. Cox, O.; C. H. Haile (8th term), Rdr.; Wm. Sanderson (5th term), Fin.; F. Marcuse (4th term), Rvr.; H. L. Bishop, G.; Geo. Lovegrove, I. W.; R. H. Ohea (2d term), O. W.; W. T. Fisher, Trustee; Dr. G. P. Reynolds and Dr. J. T. McLean, Med. Ex. Reported by C. H. Haile.

OCCIDENTAL, No. 6.—Oakland. J. J. Schutz, M. W.; C. J. Flatt, F.; J. F. Reinhart, O.; Will G. Hawkett, (5th term), Rdr.; M. C. Lund (3rd term), Fin.; N. B. Hoyt (3rd term), Rvr.; R. Hoppe, G.; Thos. Swift, I. W.; S. Ullone (2nd term), O. W.; E. F. Kohler, Trustee; Dr. A. G. Anthony, Med. Ex. Reported by Will G. Hawkett.

PACIFIC, No. 7.—Oakland. Alfred T. Eastland, M. W.; A. W. Palmer, F.; W. H. O'Brien, O.; C. W. Baker, Rdr.; T. J. King, Fin.; W. J. Cuthbertson, G.; W. H. Tuttle, I. W.; E. J. Edwards, O. W.; D. W. Standeford, Trustee; H. St. Geo. Hopkins and I. E. Nicholson, Med. Ex.; N. L. Le Noir, Organist.

FORTUNA, No. 13.—Napa. Henry Brown, M. W.; S. P. Westover, F.; J. W. Stevens, O.; E. S. Gridley, Rdr.; T. N. Mount, Fin.; B. E. Hunt, Rvr.; J. E. Walden, G.; J. W. Hoover, I. W.; A. M. Hardman, O. W.; Thos. Derry, Trustee; E. Haun and J. W. Hostetler, Med. Ex. Reported by E. S. Gridley.

EUREKA, No. 15.—St. Helena. C. A. Gardner, M. W.; Martin Braughler, F.; W. T. Simmons, O.; Charles Youngs, Rdr.; J. H. Stever, Fin.; D. B. Carver, Rvr.; G. H. Brown, G.; C. C. Maguire, I. W.; Theo. Vantagrell, O. W.; J. W. McMillin, Trustee; F. W. Coleman, Med. Ex. Reported by J. H. Allison.

ENTERPRISE, No. 17.—San Jose.—P. V. Baker, M. W.; T. Soper, F.; G. H. Salisbury, O.; George Fetherston, Rdr.; Albert Schroder, Fin.; H. Rich, Rvr.; M. Castro, G.; G. L Fitzgerald, I. W.; H. Burgess, O. W.; A. McDonald, Trustee, Drs. Thane & Caldwell, Med. Exs. Reported by Geo. Fetherston.

UNION, No. 21.—Sacramento. H. J. Norton, M. W.; John Bradley, F.; Foster Cady, O.; Chas. Cooley, Rdr.; Geo. B. Dreman, Fin.; James G. Davis, Rvr.; John Simpson, G.; Dennis Hickey, I. W., A. Hubert, O. W.; E. J. Gregory, Trustee. W. A. Briggs, Med. Ex. Reported by Chas. Cooley.

STOCKTON, No. 23.—J. W. Payne, M. W.; A. M. Cadien, F.; W. C. Matteson, O.; Eugene Lehe, Rdr.; J. M. LaRue, Fin.; Geo. E. Weller, Rvr.; C. L. Ruggles, G.; D. Visher, I. W.; J. C. Bowden, O. W.; C. M. Keniston, Trustee, L. W. Elliott, Thomas Phillips, Med. Exs. Reported by Eugene Lehe.

SAN RAFAEL, No. 24.—Jas. T. Stocker, M. W.; J. J. Greffoz, F.; Wm. Sales, O.; Th. Hansen, Rdr. and Fin.; Jas Wilkins, Rvr.; E. Eden, G.; E. Sentes. I. W.; Wm. F. Waite, O. W.; H. C. Hyde, Trustee; A. Talliaferro, Med. Ex. Reported by Th. Hansen.

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Nevada Elections.

ALPHA, No. 1, Eureka.—EDITORS WATCHMAN: We are moving along slowly; 20 initiations for the past term, and start off with three this term. The officers-elect are as follows: A. E. Shannon, M. W.; E. J. Butler, F.; W. E. Taylor, O.; I. C. C. Whitmore, Rdr. (re-elected 5th term); H. T. Hoadly, Fin.; W. Pardy, Rvr. (re-elected 5th term); J. E. Fryer, G.; C. Yager, I. W.; Phil. McMillian, O. W.; E. Bertrand, long term, Trustee; G. H. Thome, Med. Ex. Fraternally yours, I. C. C. WHITMORE.

STOREY LODGE, No. 3.—EDITORS WATCHMAN: At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held July 1, 1881, the following officers were installed by Grand Master J. V. McCurdy: J. L. Martin, P. M. W.; J. C. Harlow, M. W.; J. H. Hubbs, F.; W. B. Shepperd, O.; A. F. Mackay, Rdr.; H. M. Zartman, Fin.; M. E. Cavin, Rvr.; P. Brannan, G.; Geo. W. Pelletrean, I. W.; J. Seamon, O. W.; Thos. Reynolds, Trustee; B. Robinson, Med. Ex. Owing to the dull times the Lodge is not as prosperous as we would like to see it, but we are taking in new members about as fast as they have dropped out this last term. I think we will do better this term than last.—Most respectfully yours, in C. H. & P., H. M. ZARTMAN, Fin.

THE DUTIES OF A MASTER WORKMAN.—Bro. C. E. Carroll, Master Workman elect of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, upon the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, delivered the following stirring words as to the duties and responsibilities of a Master Workman:

BROTHER WORKMEN:—The duties, responsibilities and honors attending the position of Master Workman of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, are of such a character that they will demand of myself the best efforts of my life. Our Ritual very appropriately defines us as the trustees of a fund for our future widows and orphans, and as such, to guard it well. By your kind favor, you have selected me to preside in your councils and deliberations for a term of six months, following in the steps of my worthy predecessors. To act well our part as an integral part in this grand organization is among the highest duties, and will bring with it the highest honors. I ask you, brothers, to help me in making and keeping the fair name of this noble subordinate unsullied and as bright as she has been in the past. It will necessarily follow that I will be called upon to make rulings and decisions, which will be untrammeled, impartial and for the right as I may see it. If mistakes occur, as no doubt they will, pass judgment in charity, attribute them to inexperience, and those of the head and not of the heart. With tremulous hands I take this gavel with the hope that when my turn expires I shall leave it with honor and credit to the Lodge.

GEORGE FETHERSTON, Recorder of Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose, met with a very severe accident at Alum Rock on Thursday, June 30th. We learn from the *Pioneer* that his family had been camping above the springs in the canyon, and were on their way home. The buggy was packed quite full leaving but little chance to hold on. The horse had just started off of a little raise in the ground into the road, when he must have shied, thus throwing Mr. F. one way, his wife the other and his little boy under the horse's feet, over the dash-board. Mr. F. still retaining hold of the reins, was dragged some 50 ft. under the buggy, before the horse stopped. His right side was badly bruised, and his boy's face was considerably scratched. Excepting a bad shaking up, no serious injury will result; although it was a miracle they escaped so fortunately, as the country is very rough and rocky where they were thrown out.

A NOTABLE CALIFORNIAN INVENTION.—Bro. G. Rudolf, 107 Stockton, favorably known as a manufacturer of pianos in this city for a number of years, has lately brought out a new *upright* that seems to have improvements that place it ahead of all others. The iron frame and mechanism of the piano is entirely independent of the frame and the sounding board; is supported by cross ties and bolted to it. The rest-plank being iron, the only chance for expansion is in the wire. The Rudolf upright is 7⅓ octaves, patent double repeating action, and pronounced by several musical critics as possessing extraordinary musical excellencies. This invention has cost years of study and a large outlay of money, still we believe our genial brother will be well paid for the success he has attained.

THE Mobile restaurant and oyster saloon, No. 6 Fourth St., kept open all night by Bro. Franciscovich, is one of the popular resorts for epicures and those wishing choice refreshments.

ALAMEDA No. 5 will celebrate its anniversary on Tuesday, July 19th.

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To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman in good standing in his Lodge, under 50 years of age, and in sound bodily health. No re-medical examination is demanded though the Association reserved that right, and when necessary the applicant must pay the Examiner's fee.

There are no Lodge meetings to attend or Lodge dues to pay. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received.

No Director receives any remuneration for services rendered.

The admission fee includes the first assessment of $1, which assessment is levied, and made payable on the death of a member, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of Un ted Workmen.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors elected annually by the members. It is endorsed by Hon. Roderick Rose, Past Supreme Master of the Order in the United States, also by W. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and C. W. Taylor, Past Grand Masters of California, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, C. C. Terrill, P. Peck and E. H. Morgan, Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, all of whom are members, and cordially recommend the Association to the support of the Brothers throughout the State.

The average cost of this additional $1,000 to the $2,000 already pledged by the Order, will be about $8 per year or less than 20 cents a week.

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E. M. READING, Secretary.

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Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Ione Valley Lodge, No. 141, A. O. U. W.—BROTHERS: Your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the wife of Bro. Benjamin Hopper, respectfully submit the following:

On Wednesday, June 15, 1881, at her home in Ione, Mrs. Mary Hopper, wife of Benjamin Hopper, passed away after a short but painful illness. Mrs. Hopper's spotless life and warm heart had endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and her loss is deeply felt in this community; therefore

Resolved, That this Lodge extends to Bro. Hopper and the motherless children, in this great sorrow, its fullest sympathy, and bids them look with hope and confidence to a happy reunion beyond, where all is peace, and quiet must forever reign, assured that their loss is her eternal gain.

Over the home which her life so blest
The darkening shadow of death is cast;
She is gone from earth to a blissful rest,
All the trials of life are past.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Hopper and family, and a copy sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and county papers for publication.

H. D FORD,
G. H. DUNLAP,
H. F. HALL. } Com.

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List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21ST, 1881.

243,053.—TALLY BOARD—H. J. Baddeley, Napa, Cal.
243,202.—OIL STOVE—B. C. Brown, S. F.
243,136.—DRY PLATE HOLDER FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS—J. M. Howe, S. F.
243,071.—POCKET KNIFE—A. Keyser, S. F.
243,160.—FANNING MILL—Thos. R. Rosier, Dayton, W. T.
243,161.—LATCH—J. W. Ross, Santa Clara, Cal.
243,321.—HARROW—Geo. S. Spring, Willows, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1881.

243,438.—PUMP VALVE—J. H. Dunlap, Turlock, Cal.
243,452.—BOOTS AND SHOES—M. Leventritt, S. F.
243,453.—BOOTS AND SHOES—M. Leventritt, S. F.
243,386.—STEAM BOILER—J. F. McEntee, S. F.
243,401.—ORE ROASTING FURNACE—Jas. B. Randol, New Almaden, Cal.
243,402.—ORE ROASTING FURNACE—Jas. B. Randol, New Almaden, Cal.
243,403.—ORE ROASTING FURNACE—Jas. B. Randol, New Almaden, Cal.
243,462.—VACUUM DREDGE—J. F. Saunders, Ogden, Utah.
243,644.—SHIELD FOR CATTLE—John Stemmons, Eureka, Cal.
243,647.—TIRE UPSETTER.—A. A. Still, La Panza, Cal.
243,685.—RIVET—F. Ott, Cambria, Cal.
243,390.—HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR—W. H. Milliken, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1881.

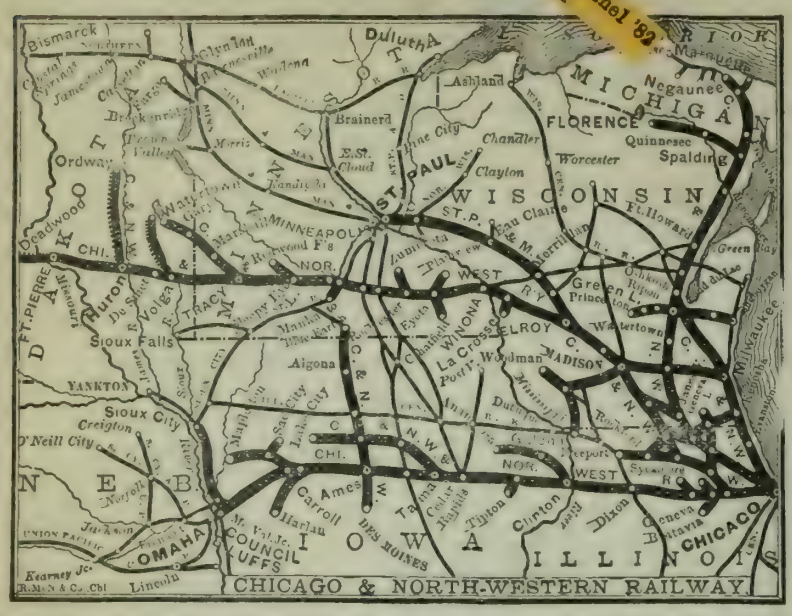
243,760.—VENTILATOR—W. T. Cottier, Napa, Cal.
243,801.—MAGAZINE FIRE ARM—A. Schneider, S. F.
243,814.—STEAM PUMPING ENGINE—Thompson & Evans, S. F.
243,818.—CORSET—Mrs. C. V. Nicola Valley, B. C.
243,715.—COMBINED HEADER AND THRESHER, A. H. Lighthall, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

R. O. Cravens, June 1 '82, State Librarian

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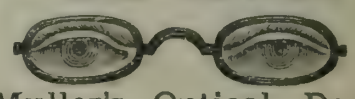
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 15. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.

Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

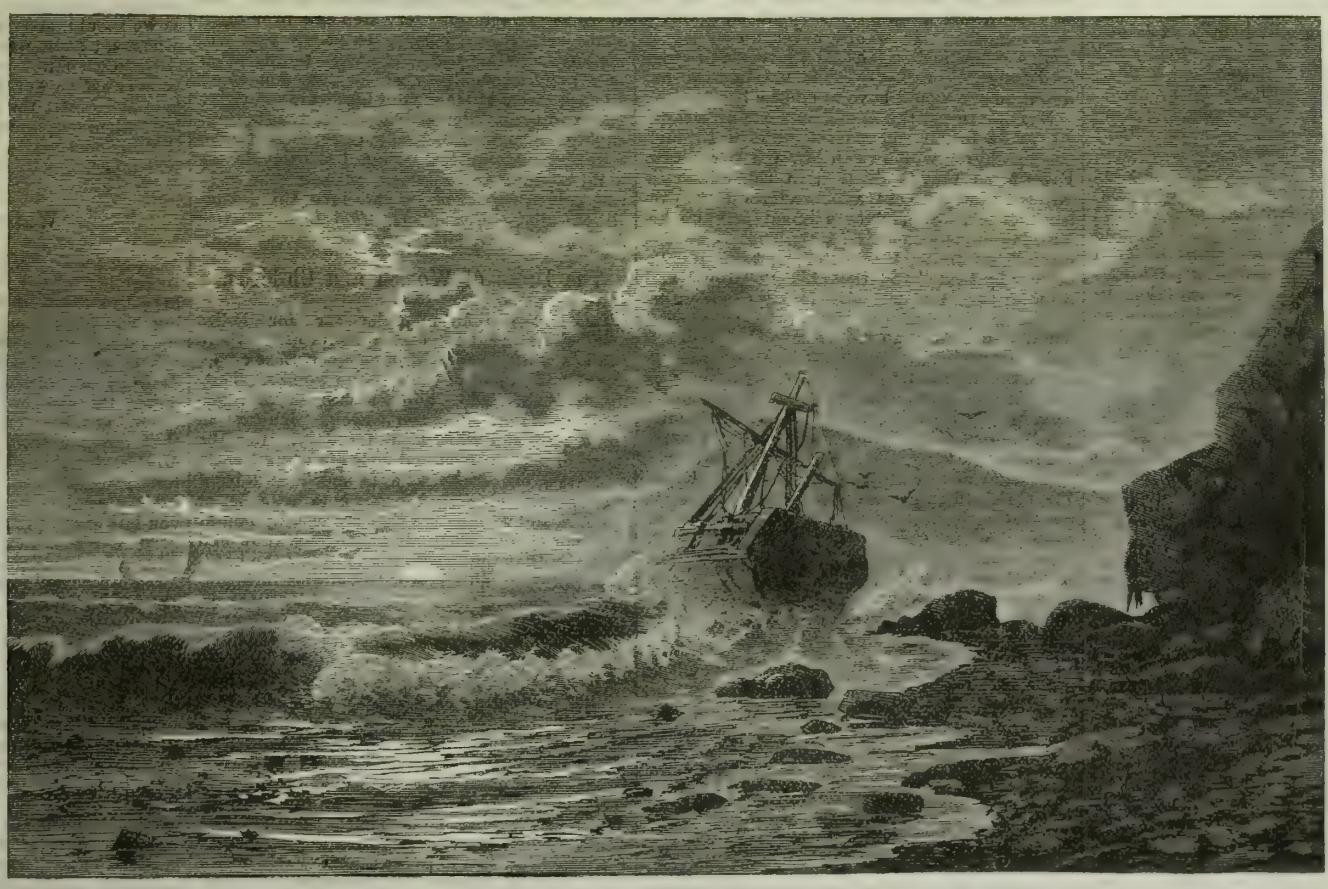
The Shipwreck.

Those who "go down to the sea in ships" have a pretty hard time of it sometimes; but their hardest time is not, strange to say, with the sea, but with the shore. As long as they have plenty of sea room they are usually all right. It is mainly where, on a lee shore and with the rocks close aboard, that there is the most danger. This feeling must have been in the breast of the main-top-man of the sea song, who, when the gale was roaring, said: "Lord bless them unhappy folks ashore now." He felt that he was safer out at sea than if he were ashore among the "chimney tops."

Shipwrecks are not now, however, so common as formerly. The fostering care of the governments has furnished all the headlands and dangerous places with lights, whistles or fog horns, and the banks with bell boats, whistling buoys, etc. Moreover, there are life stations at all specially dangerous points on the coasts, so in case vessels get ashore, the lives of the men are not always sacrificed.

On our own Pacific coast we seldom hear of shipwrecks. Most of those which have occurred have been at the mouth of the Columbia river, or at the entrance of San Francisco bay.

Our engraving depicts a sad scene after a storm. The proud ship, dismantled and a miserable wreck, lies high among the treacherous rocks, gradually, but surely being pounded to pieces by the never-ceasing billows. To a sailor no sight is more saddening. To the dweller by the shore, it is too often one of delight, for to them come supplies of winter fuel and rich pickings of flotsam and jetsam.



A DISMANTLED SHIP LYING ON THE LEE SHORE.

GRAND RECORDER PRATT will pay a visit to the brethren of Keystone Lodge in their new hall in California Medical College building, 1015 Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Oakland, on Tuesday, August 9th. He will present a statement of his impressions of the business of the recent Supreme Lodge session, and will give many unpublished accounts of the meetings. A cordial invitation is extended to the brethren to be present.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for July.

Distinctive Journalism.

One of the peculiar features of modern journalism is the many newspapers devoted to special callings. Almost every trade, society, business institution and profession has its representative in the press. In fact it would seem that every line of human endeavor must have its special advocate in order that it might succeed. When anything new is brought before the public the promoters seem to recognize that prosperity cannot be attained without prominently bringing before the public its merits. Thus a class of journalists have sprung up who are devoting their best thoughts and efforts for the carrying out of the special lines of duty in which they are engaged.

The field in which the daily and special journalist is engaged is entirely different. The eidtor of a daily has everything that may occur in a busy world as a subject for comment. It will be noticed that politics form a never-ending theme for discussion with daily journalists, and which line of thought is foreign to the purposes of a special journal. The editor of such a paper must confine his writings to the elucidation of the truths which form the basis of the special duty in which his journal is engaged. Thus it is that one finds it harder to make a paper of this sort attractive to readers, because this very specialization will not allow him to choose his subjects for comment among everything that may happen.

Now we think this fact of specialization in journalism is of advantage to the people. The old saying "jack of all trades, master of none," as applied to the mechanical professions, might find its counterpart in an editorial writer who can string out superficial ideas that are widely at variance with the truth. Agriculture, mining, fraternal societies, commercial interests and almost everything else have their special advocates. The men engaged upon them are generally devoted to the enunciation of the principles which their papers are trying to bring before the public. They study the foundation facts which underlie the callings they represent, and from the circumscribed nature of their pursuits are more apt to give truthful statements. They have a deeper and wider knowledge of their subjects than a miscellaneous writer, because they are engaged in one particular line of thought, and hence are able to give to their special readers a much more truthful statement of facts than is possible for the general writer to present.

We look upon it as one of the most healthy signs of a glorious profession—this specialization of newspapers. While, as we have said, it is harder to present a creditable paper to readers on account of not having a variety of topics for treatment, and the difficulty of sustaining interest thereby increased, this very limitation will prove a source of good both to the people and journalism.

PUEBLO LODGE, No. 168, Sonoma, was visited by Grand Master Barnes and Grand Recorder Pratt on July 27th. A first-class literary entertainment was provided, speeches made, and the whole crowned with a sumptuous banquet, at which mirth and jollity prevailed. No. 168 is a thriving subordinate.

THE Grand Master will pay a visit to Dixon Lodge, No. 50, Wednesday, August 3d. We can assure our brethren who have not had the pleasure of hearing him address an audience, of a rich treat.

Items of the Order's Stability.

There are several occurrences in our Lodges, small in themselves, but pregnant with deep meaning as to the future of the A. O. U. W. When we see a father a member of a Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, or of Odd Fellowship, or of other purely fraternal organizations, we do not wonder much, for they are old, and their worth are commended to the sons of those who are members. In fraternal beneficial organizations, however, both on account of their novel features and recent institution, the fact that a father recommends his son to become a member may be taken as a proof of their intrinsic worth. No father worthy of the name would be likely to have his children members of an organization which had no merit, and was not likely to stand the test of time. We are led to these remarks by the fact that Bro. P. Fischer, an old-time member of Harmony, No. 9, the third Lodge organized in this city, has induced his son, Joseph Fischer, aged 24, to become a member of Magnolia, No. 41. The young man has just been initiated, and we hope, as time whirls on, that his son, or sons, will be members of our great fraternity.

Not only in the city, but also in the country, does it give us pleasure to put on record facts of this nature. Our representative at Stockton tells us that Bro. J. H. Hornage is a member of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, and sitting in the same Lodge-room is his son, Bro. H. S. Hornage, aged 24. Let the roll be called in all Lodges, and such pleasant facts as these be brought to public attention.

IT was resolved at the late session of the Supreme Lodge that the true intent and meaning of Section 10, Article VIII, Constitution of Supreme Lodge, is that all members suspended under said section cannot be reinstated in any other way or manner than that the member so suspended must pay the amount of arrears to the Financier of his Lodge, and that at the next stated meeting of the Subordinate Lodge the Financier shall report the receipt of such arrears, and the same shall be made a matter of record.

OAKLAND LODGE, No. 2, has elected one of its members to furnish items of the Lodge's progress occasionally for the WATCHMAN. This is a good idea. Let other Lodges profit by the example.

THERE were 61 beneficiary certificates issued in the jurisdiction of Iowa during the month of June, and $16,000 paid to heirs of deceased members.

Home Miscellany.

The Lender's Dream.

The lender sits in his down-east shade,
And dreams of the freaks by fortune played;
Of the blooming West, and the twelve-per-cent.
That promised bread, and a sweet content.

He dreams of the incomes o'er and o'er,
That came as prompt as the tide to shore;
Of the blessings breathed on the brawny arms,
That cradled gold from his mortgaged farms.

He dreams of the drouth and a draining purse,
Where his income flowed like a footless verse;
Of the locust-clouds that settled down,
And sacked the fields as a foe a town.

He dreams of the blight and the blizzards' wrath,
And the scattered homes in the cyclone's path;
Of the vanished fruits of the toiler's hand,
And a fortune lent on a faith of sand.

Anon he dreams with a startled sigh,
Of the fickle past, and the by-and-by;
Of the by-and-by with its calm and gale,
And his loan-bought lands by the league for sale.

How Simon Peveritt Got Married at Last.

Master Westley, clerk and sexton in the small village of Woodham, was one winter's morning sitting by his cheery fireside, watching alternately the rain, fiercely beating against the latticed window panes, and the brisk movements of his active little daughter, as she moved to and fro, busy about her household work. Presently she came in, bringing a hat, great-coat, and umbrella, observing: "You will be wanting these soon, father. It is nearly 11 o'clock." She had hardly said this, when a loud knocking was heard at the outer door, followed by the abrupt entrance of a little middle-aged man in a state of great excitement, his face red, his hair rumpled, his boots splashed with mud, and his coat dripping with wet.

"Why, Simon, what on earth's the matter?" said the clerk. "You don't look much like a bridegroom."

"Bridegroom! No!" the little man exclaimed with bitter emphasis. "Master Westley, you'll hev to tell parson I can't get married to-day."

"Why, how is that?" asked the clerk.

"I can't get Mary up," quoth the indignant and disappointed lover. "I've been rattlin' at her door, and throwin' stones at the winder, and shoutin' till I'm as hoarse as a rook; and I'm nearly wet through with the drippings from the husens [the eaves of the house]; but I can't get she up. She only jest put her head out of the winder for a minute, to tell me 'twor no good for me to stand hocketting [making a great noise] there; for she'd never take the trouble to put on her best things, and go out in that powerin' rain jest to marry me."

"Why, Sim! this is rather a bad beginning for people about to marry—isn't it? I'm afraid the gray mare will be the best horse in your team—won't she?" said the kindly old clerk, with a merry twinkle in his knowing brown eyes. "However, I'd better go and tell Mr. Howard, or he will be putting his surplice on for nothing. Shall I say to him that perhaps the wedding will come off to-morrow, if the weather is finer, Mary will get up in time?"

"If she don't," vowed Sim, glaring vengefully, "she shall never hev another chance. I'm fairly sick of her tricks. We've been keeping company this 20 year and more, and now she don't know her own mind a bit better than a mawther [young girl] in her teens. But I won't stand it no longer. She ain't going to treat me like a dog, or a mat for her to wipe her feet on. There's Widow Biggs would hev me any day, and *glad;* and a nice comfortable woman she is too. The wedding-ring shan't lie long in my pocket for want of a wearer. And there, Master Westley," said poor Sim, almost in tears over his frustrated plans and disappointed hopes, "I'd meant this to hev been a reg'lar jolly day. I'd got in a barrel of beer, and a spare-rib of pork, and we wor going to hev parsties and frawns [pancakes], and a mort of good things beside, to make a reg'lar spree of it; and now, it's all knocked on the head, and everybody knows I'm made a fool of into the bargain."

"Cheer up, Sim?" said Master Westley. "It is aggravating, I'll own; but Mary isn't a bad sort, though she has rather a cruggy (crusty) temper. She has been very true to you; and it would be a pitty for two such faithful lovers as you've been, to part over a little tiff at last. I believe Mary is jealous of the little widow. You know people did say once you were rather soft on her."

"It was a big story," burst out Sim. "She tried to hook me, but I never gave her no encouragement."

"Didn't you walk with her from church last Sunday? I heard that you did and carried little Joey all the way home; and kissed him when you put him down at his mother's door."

"Well, he axed me to give him a kis, so I couldn't do no other wise. There was no harm in that, sewerly."

"Certainly not. Only, you see, as Mary lives just opposite, and saw it all, she very likely thought you'd be better engaged kissing her, instead of hanging round the widow's door. Depend upon it, she's jealous; and she's got a highful spirit of her own, and is acting like this to make you think she doesn't care whether she has you or no. If she thought there was real danger of losing you, she'd come round in a minute, as tractable as you like."

"But how can I make her think so?"

"Well, you won't be doing any work to-day, and it's dull tiffling [idling] about doing nothing. Take and brush yourself up smart, and go and have a chat with Mrs. Biggs. Take some oranges and sweets for Joey. Don't look at Mary's house; and mind and make a grand show of petting and kissing the boy in front of the window, where she can see it all. She'll be more jealous than ever. But if she doesn't marry you to-morrow, I'll eat my head."

"Ah, Master Westley, you're a deep one, you are!" said Simon, regarding his astute adviser with admiration. "But it don't fare to be ezackerly jonuick [straightforward] to dew so; and I ain't fond of smarmin' babies over with kisses. Still, if you think it will bring Mary up to the scratch, I'll e'en try it. If it don't, marry Sukey, I *will*, without any more shilly-shallying."

Master Westley then started for the rectory; and Sim paid his visit to the widow. He remained in her snug little house some time, and must have acted his part uncommonly well, for he had hardly reached home again, when he was visited by his old sweetheart. That eccentric spinster, ignoring her own wayward conduct that day, attacked Sim with a storm of reproaches, accusing him of fickleness and falsehood in forsaking her for "that sly, carneying, little widder; and after keeping company with me for so many years!" she plaintively added.

"No," said Sim, stoutly; "'twor no fault 'o mine. I was ready to do *my* part this morning. It was you as run word. But I'll eat humble-pie no longer. If you don't want to hev me, I know one as does. I'll marry you to-morrow, if you like. If you don't, I'll never ax you again!"

Mary was a tall, black-eyed, comely looking spinster of 40 or more, reputed to have a hot temper and shrewish tongue; but for once she kept both in check. It was evident that Simon meant to be trifled with no longer. Moreover, she could not help secretly admitting that he was right, and admired his spirit and manly determination. It would never do to let so good a fellow and so faithful a lover fall a prey to a designing widow—not to mention the humiliation she would have to endure!

Next morning, the rain-clouds had all cleared off, and a bright sun poured its rays through the old church windows on Mr. and Mrs. Simon Peveritt as they walked from the altar-rails into the vestry, to enter their names in the parish register. Sim, with a broad grin on his face, laboriously executed a big black X as "his mark," informing the rector that he was "a sawyer by trade" and that his "owd gal had been of age this 20 years!" after which he turned to his friend the clerk, with a knowing wink, and said in an under-tone "We did it well between us, didn't we? Mary was up at six this morning, and hed to wait for *me!* I've got the whip-hand, to begin with; and I promise you I won't give up the reins again." Then he added in a louder tone, as they were about to leave: "Now, Master Westley, you must come and help we eat the wedding-dinner. The pork and apple-suss will be none the worse for waiting a day; and my Missus and me'ull make you as welcome as flowers in May. There won't be happier folks in Woodham. And, Master Westley, you shall have some of the finest logs in my timber-yard, to keep up your fires this winter. I am not the man to forget a good turn or an old friend."

The Mistake of Mothers.—Thousands of mothers slave, grow prematurely old, forget and neglect their own accomplishments, and drag themselves about as mere appendages, something between a nurse and a housekeeper to a daughter too young to realize or appreciate the sacrifices made for her. It is every person's business to make morally, mentally, physically, all of themselves possible, and this settling down at 35 and 40 into an old woman and taking a back seat that the daughters may shine is a mistake, and defeats the very end sought. There's often altogether too much done for children, and the chief result is that of making them helpless, dependent creatures. Mothers to-day are saying, "I don't care for myself now, so that Effie or Nettie get their full quota of accomplishments," when, if that mother went on building herself up on the basis of her own matured experience, and ceased to sink and absorb herself so completely in Effie and Nettie the world with which she came in contact might be profited. Society needs matured women as live, potent factors, and the shining should not be left entirely to fledglings. Were there time and space a word would be said here in this matter for the old man, too, though he is more apt to take care of himself.

The baby didn't feel pretty good anyway, poor little thing; the car was cold and the road was rough and everybody else was cross and glum, and the baby had only one way in which to express its emotions, so it cried. And how it did cry! Twenty-eight miles of it, and no sign of a let up, and the tired mother just smothering it with baby talk and rocking the little thing in her arms. Presently a testy-looking man, an old bachelor if there ever was one, turned in his seat and snarled, "Can't you shut that child up?" The light that gleamed from her eyes was dangerous, as she hugged the baby a little closer, and fired back at him, "I can shut you up a great deal quicker." The howl of approbation went up all over the car and he "shut up."

To the Girls.

What are you doing, my dear girls, to help along this great, bright world of ours? Toward what path are your feet tending? To what goal in the far distant future do your thoughts turn? What is your aim in life? There have been earnest-souled women who have done great and good deeds in humanity's cause, or have won with pen, pencil and chisel, undying honors, and written their names in never-fading letters upon fame's glittering page; and these, not scions of noble stock, but honest, self-made women of the soil, who, through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease, have raised themselves to a high position by the mere force of their sterling qualities with native energy and strength of character. It cost something! Ah, yes. Fortune seldom comes at your beck; if you sit down with folded arms to woo the fickle goddess, you will very likely sit there to the end of the chapter. Rouse yourselves, gird on your armor, go forth with confidence and hope, make up your mind to work, and work with a will, throw mind and soul into your pursuit, for whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; the reward may be long in coming, you may sometimes grow faint and weary, and may fail more than once, twice or thrice, but never give up, try again and again; let every defeat nerve you to fresh contest. Girls, whatever your lot in life, do your best; whatever your work, it is worthy of best efforts. In climbing the mountain's rugged side, take care that there be no unwary steps, no sudden fall from rectitude into chasms of moral vice; lend a helping hand now and then to lead a weaker companion along the rough places, improve each golden moment of opportunity, catch the good within your reach. Do not spend your time in vain regrets for any mistakes you have made, but set yourselves to work to repair it; she who waits for an opportunity to do much at once may breathe out her life in vain and idle wishes, and regret at the last moment of her life her worse than useless endeavors in not accepting the present instead of looking into the far future, for a more glorious and exalted sphere. Let every stroke tell, let every step be a firm mark along your onward jurney, footprints that will remain long after you have passed to the other shore; and let whatever will be your aim, above all else, strive to make your life strictly upright, pure and honorable; be everything that is thoroughly womanly, helpful, charitable, tender toward your fellows; a living, breathing lesson to all around; and a golden anthem that shall ring golden chimes of joy and love throughout all eternity.—*Mrs. F. G. Church, in Western Rural.*

The Dress of Women and Children.

Since the reform underwear for ladies and children has come into use, there is a slight under-current of common sense creeping into the mind of the average woman. They follow the style, and make outer garments higher in the neck, longer in the sleeve and skirt than formerly. But the limbs of both women and girls are insufficiently clad, and not kept warm, as men's and boys' are, and consequently there is entailed a list of diseases and weaknesses that are usually laid at the door of *sex*, when all physicians know and proclaim that the female sex is by far the hardiest, enduring more privations, discomforts and abuses than the male sex, with less fatal results. More male children died, according to New York statistics some years ago, than females, in proportion. While few men could undergo the tight lacing, cramped feet and hands, cold extremities and the uncomfortable fashions of women's wear, without being, like her (provided they live through it), victims to "general debility," "nervous prostration," and a host of general ailments which now apparently belong to the female sex—produced by improper dressing from youth up. Do you doubt it, my sisters?

I lately saw in the paper that a Paris doctor gives it as his opinion that thousands of children die in Paris annually from "bare arms, necks and legs." A London physician told the same story, viz., "improper dressing of children," as the cause of great mortality among them, blaming the mothers for not using more sense in such matters—instead of *following* fashion they should *make* it; while the *Scientific American*, in a little article headed "Hogs vs. Babies," thinks it is a pity that babies have not a market value, like hogs. "A death rate among the pigs, less than one-third the death rate among children, in our large cities, moves the Government to costly investigations of the cause and to diplomatic correspondence with foreign nations; while produce exchanges get excited on the subject, and all the newspapers join in the discussion. The babies die by the thousand in New York and other overcrowded cities, and all over the country, and scarcely any notice is taken of the fact."

I believe it is time for the mothers of our land to try to solve the great question, "How to save our children from disease and death," and bring them into healthy competition with hogs.—*Jewell.*

Magazine for Jolly People.—Dr. Dio Lewis, the well-known apostle of hygiene, has begun a new literary venture entitled *Dr. Dio Lewis' Monthly for Jolly People.* Edited by Dr. Lewis, and published by the Eastern Book Co., Boston, Mass., at $1 per year. It is copiously illustrated and the articles are entertaining and mirth provoking.

Duties of Life.

"Life is real. Life is earnest, and the grave is not it's goal." So says the grand old poet. Life is what we make it. Then we should be up and doing, making the best of everything that we can, filling our various stations in life, as noble men and women, putting on the armor of strength to fight the battles of life bravely. Who has ever accomplished anything by idly repining, bemoaning their situation as worse than others? Who cannot look around and see conditions worse than theirs? We should realize that life is a duty which we cannot shirk, if we would leave behind a name worthy to be loved. It is true that life is short, but in the given space we may do much that is good or bad. Many, to-day, in many ways, are seeking the favor of the world; many gathering princely fortunes. I often wonder if they ever pause and think how many of God's children will suffer by their gain, and then I wonder again if they think who will be the gainer on the final reckoning day. Life duties are around us on every side. Let us take them up as best we can. To-day, when skepticism and so much immorality are poisoning the hearts of our youths, we should feel that life is not a dream, but a living reality. Some author has said: Life is not a brief sojourn, but a continued existence. Every act we do casts its shadow upon the future; every thought is a link in binding us to eternity; every moment is a seed, whose garnering shall be our immortal destiny.

Oh, mothers of this great land, let us wake up and feel that much is depending upon us! The babes at our breast, who look to us now with such trusting love, will in a short time stand before the world as men and women. I think if mothers would study to gain their children's love and put before them good books, and strive to make home pleasant instead of filling their minds with so much silly show and dress, we would have better men and women. It is the children who will soon take our places. Then the grandest duty for us is to patiently and lovingly guard them. Let us then look at life as we should, striving to be happy, and making others so; feeling that it is a duty we owe to God, to our fellow-creatures and to ourselves to be ever-active workers in all that tends to elevate and better the cause of humanity. And at last, when our summons shall come, we can feel that in some hearts, at least, we will be kindly remembered.—*M. J. C., in Rural Press.*

Water for Babies.

I was one day called upon to visit a sick little one in a family residing near my office. The babe I found in apparent good health, but crying and struggling in its mother's arms as though suffering from excruciating pains.

The mother informed me that the child seemed desirous of nursing continually; and that to quiet it, she had given it the breast as often as the crying commenced. When that did not soothe the little one, a dose of Mother Somebody's cordial had been administered.

"My good woman," I inquired, "when did you last give your baby a drink of water?"

"I don't remember," replied the lady; "I seldom let him drink water. Does he need it?"

"Need it? Why shouldn't he need it as much as you? This child is suffering from thirst—nothing more."

I called for cold water, gave the infant a few teaspoonfuls, and it was relieved of all its troubles, stopped crying and sank peacefully to sleep in its mother's arms.

Let this be a reminder to mothers and nurses. Infants who nurse at the breast may often suffer as much for want of water as adults who eat more solid food. Often when he cries, it is only thirst which causes it.

Do not, then, dose it with the poisonous "soothing syrups" or nursing cordials, or press it to the breast, which it will eagerly grasp, expecting to satiate its burning thirst; but, filled to the brim with its natural food, it cries on harder than ever.

Use a little discretion. The poor little one cannot tell its wants; if it could, it would often cry: "Water! water!"—*Exchange.*

Girls at Football.—Twenty-two young women, eleven of them English and eleven Scotch, played an international game of football in England. The teams appeared in a costume essentially similar to that worn by male football players, consisting of jerseys, knickerbockers, stockings, boots, and a "cowl," with a sort of sash depending from the waist—the Scotch teams wearing blue jerseys and red sashes, and the English, red jerseys and blue sashes. Most of the players were well built, athletic looking girls, and the teams looked exceedingly picturesque in their bright and tastefully arranged costumes. Some retained such feminine ornaments as frilling, bracelets, etc., but others, with arms bare to the shoulder, entered into the game with all the enthusiasm of boys. The Scotch lassies won.

Say, mister," said a man, as he entered the office, "is the editor in?" "Yes," replied that overworked individual, looking over his glasses. "Well, I thought you was the chap. I wanted to tell you about a boy of mine; you ought to have him; he's just the fellow you ought to have on your paper; he's the darndest fool I ever see."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 31 letters.
My 6, 13, 8, 16, 20, is a city in Africa.
My 12, 18, is a European river.
My 17, 1, 7, 28, 21, is a town in Illinois.
My 26, 18, 5, 2, 21, 4, is a mountain in New Hampshire.
My 3, 9, 13, 10, 3, 29, 25, is one of the United States.
My 20, 31, 30, 2, 1, 26, 11, 8, 23, 21, is a city on the Pacific coast.
My 24, 31, 6, 23, 27, 1, 20, is a cape on the American coast.
My 19, 22, may be obtained in Newfoundland.
My whole is a nation and the country in which it is found. DICK N. S.

Letter Changes.

1. Change the initial of a place of rest and form a color.
2. Change the initial of a domestic animal and form in what manner.
3. Change the central of a crime and form a male relative.
4. Change the central of a receptacle for grain and form a cake.
5. Change the final of a curse and form a bar.
6. Change the final of a domestic animal and form a traveling vehicle. O. G.

Syllable Puzzles.

1. To ponder; a measure of wood; small insects.
2. A contemptible dog; an extremity; signified. OLD JOE.

Riddle.

It is inanimate, but essential to all life. It is invisible, yet it creates things of beauty. It is being constantly formed, yet has existed throughout all ages of time. It extends over the whole world, and its influence is felt throughout all lands. Its powers are manifold. It carries our commerce; it drives our manufactories; it shields us from cold, and promotes our corporeal welfare. In its normal state it is a quiet though potent agent of good; but once aroused it sweeps across the land, carrying death and destruction in its progress. It is our greatest friend, though never seen, and seldom appreciated. Were it taken from us even for a few brief moments only, we should droop, languish and die. What is it that is of such moment, and yet seemingly so unimportant?

Decapitations.

1. Behead a portion of the foot and leave a fish.
2. Behead small animals and leave a congealed substance.
3. Behead a period of time and leave a part of the head. AUNT HANNAH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Georgia.

EMINENT AMERICANS.—1. Clay; 2. Mad-i-son; 3. Burnside; 4. Ful(l)ton; 5. How(e); 6. Revere; 7. War(w)ren.

CHARADE.—Milk-weed.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.—

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SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Best, bet; 2. Mart, mat; 3. ten, pet; 4. Post, pot; 5. Pear, par.

Boys Who Were Housekeepers.

Do not be afraid of a little house-work boys, if there is a need-be for it. It will never hurt your manliness in the least and may be almost a life-preserver to a weary, feeble mother.

Willie Radcliffe's mother, up in Maine, was taken sick in harvest time. He was but 12, and there were three little ones younger still. Mother was sick some six weeks, and Willie did all the house work. He made the butter, baked the bread, and even went into pies, and cooked for a lot of threshers, and farmer's folks tell me that they have wonderful capacities in the way of eating. But Willie carried the ship through safely, until mother was at the helm, and I know you will vote him a brave little boy.

I knew another young man whose mother was feeble, who had to mix up her bread and sweep out the house, when he came in from his regular work, and thought nothing of making his own coffee and cooking his steak in the morning before he went out. He has been married these 10 years and the folks tell me that Lizzie has the nicest, kindest husband to be found anywhere. He makes a good living, too, at his trade, and they are a very happy little household. House-work did not make him in the least effeminate. He is a man among men, and never paraded his domestic attainments, though not at all ashamed of them.

It is not pleasant, in general, to have a man fussing about the kitchen-work when there is no need of it. Most women can work better without such help; but it is an excellent thing in a man to know when his strength would be of service, and then have the willing heart and hand to render it.

Jo T—— was a small boy, about six. Jo's father said, and Jo standing in his presence, "How is it Jo, the cherry tree has a limb broken off?" Jo is hurt. Jo has lost his shoes. Shoe tracks go right up to the tree in question. Jo's shoes are by the trunk of the tree, and barefoot tracks are away from the tree. How is it? Jo hears it all; then said: "I think plenty of mice are up in the barn, what do you think?" Now, what is the conclusion? Jo must be somewhat absent minded.

"MOTHER," remarked a Duluth girl, "I think Harry is going to propose to me." "Why so, my daughter?" queried the old lady, laying down her spectacles, while her face beamed like the moon in its fourteenth night. "Well, he asked me this evening if I wasn't tired of living with such a menagerie as you and dad."

Humorous.

Chips.

A COMMERCIAL paper informs us that "eggs are going down." This is a ridiculous statement, for are not eggs always going down?

ONE of the greatest trials of a young lady's life is when she tries to get a half-gallon foot into a quart shoe.

OLEOMARGARINE is sold by the grocer, who tells you it is just from the cow. And so it is, but the cow is dead.

"FAREWELL" is the title of a poem sent in from Ohio yesterday. It is a good thing that the gifted authoress said good-bye to the little gem, because she will never see it again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A LADY in Albany has a little dog called Sport. She has taught him a number of tricks and this among them. She will say: "Sport, which would you rather be, a dead dog, or a member of the legislature?" Instantly he will throw himself down, stretch himself out, close his eyes and be, to all appearance, dead.

"DOCTOR," said a lady patient, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." The old gentleman adjusted his spectacles, and with a Socratic air replied, "I do not doubt it, my friend; but then you ought not to forget you would suffer a great deal more without them."

A NEWLY married lady, who, as in duty bound, was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his extreme ugliness of person, once said to a witty friend: "What do you think! My husband laid out 50 guineas for a large baboon, just to please me!" "The dear little man!" cried the other. "Well, it's just like him!"

A GALVESTON school teacher asked a new boy: "If a carpenter wants to cover a roof 15 ft. wide by 30 broad with shingles 5 inches broad by 12 long, how many shingles will he need?" The boy took up his hat and slid for the door. "Where are you going?" asked the teacher. "To find a carpenter. He ought to know that better than any of we fellers.'

A FAMOUS lawyer, having been so for more than a quarter of a century, was accosted by a man, who said: "I have a boy whom I want you to take and make a lawyer of." "How old is he?" said Mr. —. "He's 18 years old, stout and rugged; he's got a pair of lungs like a bellows," replied the father. "Has he any other qualifications?" "Yes, sir, he's got the one great qualification of all," said the father; "he's the confoundest liar in our town. I thought when I heard you in the court-room just now that it wouldn't take very long for Sam to come pretty nigh up to you."

Household Hints.

CROQUETTES OF TURKEY.—To each half-pound of meat allow two ounces of ham or bacon, one ounce of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, the yelks of two eggs and some bread crumbs. The smaller pieces of turkey, that will not do for a fricassee, answer very well for this dish. Mince the meat fine with ham or bacon in the above proportions; make a gravy of the bones and trimmings, seasoning it well. Mince some parsley, put it into a stew-pan with some butter, add the flour, mix well, then put in the mince and about half a pint of gravy made from the bones. When just boiled, add the yelks of two eggs. Cool the mixture, then shape it in a wineglass. Cover the croquettes with bread crumbs and fry them a delicate brown. Put small pieces of parsley stems for stalks, and serve with rolled bacon cut very thin.

MACARONI PUDDING.—Take two and a half ounces of macaroni with a pint of milk and the rind of half a lemon in a saucepan. Let it simmer gently, until the macaroni is tender. Then put it in a pie dish, leaving out the peel. Mix a pint of milk with three eggs; stir them well together, adding two tablespoonfuls of brandy, and sugar to taste. Pour the mixture over the macaroni; grate a little nutmeg over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. To make this pudding look nice a paste should be laid around the edges of the dish, or a layer of preserves or marmalade may be placed on the macaroni. When this is done omit the brandy.

IMPROMPTU SHORTCAKE. — These delicious, easily made shortcakes are especial favorites. Take 1½ cupfuls of sour milk, adding salt, and soda to neuralize the acidity. Stir with a spoon, adding enough flour to make a batter that will easily run, but considerably thicker than batter for buckwheat cakes. Then stir in four tablespoonfuls of drippings. Bake 10 minutes in a long pie tin with a brisk fire. Split and spread with some kind of canned fruit or preserves, and eat with plenty of cream, flavored with nutmeg.—*Gussie Thomas, in Country Gentleman.*

STUFFED STEAK.—This makes an excellent substitute for the expensive roast. Select a good round steak, pound, season with pepper and salt, cover with a nice dressing of bread crumbs, roll up and tie tightly with twine. Pour a little hot water into the dripping-pan, add a spoonful of butter, put in the steak and bake, basting frequently.

TO KEEP PRESERVES.—Apply the white of an egg with a brush to a single thickness of white tissue paper; with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming when dry inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

Health Column.

Importance of Sleep.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also, that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:

1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep.

2d. That the time "saved" from necessary sleep, is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate.

3d. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all who are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they *awake of themselves;* and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep, the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question *how much sleep any one requires*, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer, under the regulations just given.—*Journal of Health.*

DECAY OF THE TEETH.—The acids which cause the decay of the teeth are conveyed in the secretions of the gums and the mucous membranes of the lips and cheeks, and the usual points of attack are in the interstices and the grooves in the facial walls of the teeth. The calculary nature of the saliva is antagonistic to the acids, and preserves the teeth from their dilapidating influence. Teeth are protected from disease by the following conditions: Their regular shape and order, that the situations for the deposit of acids be as few as possible; the conservation of the teeth from noxious influences by constant brushing; the healthy structure of the tooth itself, and of the mouth generally. Heider observes that the yellowish white teeth are less subject to the attacks of caries than those of a bluish shade, the enamel of the former being much harder, and the molars have been found to contain more mineral substance than the incisors.

IS IT SO?—A foreign scientific journal remarks, as a curious physiological fact, that although open-air life is so favorable to health, yet it has the apparent effect of stunting the growth in early youth. Thus, while the children of well-to-do parents, carefully housed and tended, are found to be taller for their age than the children of the poor, they are not so strong in after years; the laborer's children, for instance, who play in the lonely country roads and fields all day, whose parents lock their humble doors when leaving for work in the morning, so that their offspring shall not gain entrance and do mischief, are almost invariably short for their age; the children of working farmers exhibit the same peculiarity. After 16 or 18—after years of hesitation, as it were, the lads shoot up, and become great hulking, broad fellows, possessed of immense strength. According to these statements, it would seem that indoor life forces the growth at the wrong period, and thus injures. Is it so?

HELP THE CHILDREN GROW ERECT.—William Blaikie, the author of "How to Grow Strong and How to Stay So," spoke before the Brooklyn Teachers' Association recently on "Physical Education." "I want" said he, "to see if in an informal talk we can't hit upon some way in which we can bring the physical education of school children down to a practical basis. Our children who are healthy and buxom when they begin school work, come out pale, sickly, and with round shoulders. If you require the children under you to sit far back on a chair and to hold their chins up you will cure them of being round shouldered, and the lungs and other vital organs will have free and healthy play. Another sample plan is to have the children bend over backwards until they can see the ceiling. This exercises for a few minutes each day will work a wonderful transformation. If a well-qualified teacher could be employed to superintend the physical development of the children the best results would be seen.

CAUSES OF PIMPLES.—Pimples are occasioned by the torpid state of the skin, or, in other words, by the inability of the skin to perform its proper functions. The cause of these pimples is, therefore, neither more nor less than an obstruction of the pores of the skin; the perspiration being allowed to accumulate, the mouths of the pores become clogged, irritation ensues and a pimple arises. The only way to be rid of them is to allow the skin to do its own work by preserving it in a healthy condition and keeping the system in good order. The following ointment is recommended: Take an ounce of barley meal (the finer the better), one ounce of powdered bitter almonds and a sufficient quantity of honey to make them into a smooth paste. If you are taking medicine for the blood adopt our advice and place yourself in the hands of a competent physician.

Worth Knowing.

GREEK HONEY.—The most celebrated honey of Greece is the Hymettian honey, also called Thymari honey, because it has the flavor of thyme, which grows plentifully upon and about Mount Hymettus in Attica, south of Athens. This honey was already celebrated in classic times, and has preserved its reputation to the present day. It is exported to England in tin cans. The common kind of honey is called Riki (from Erica), because domestic species of Erica happen to be very common in localities where bee-culture is carried on, and their flowers are a great attraction to bees. Upon the island of Eubœia, in mountain glens, near Karysto, there existed in former times large tracts covered with wild-growing roses and blackberries. The honey obtained from bees feeding upon the flowers of these plants had a peculiar and distinct odor of roses, and was known as rose-honey. But since those plants have been eradicated this kind of honey has ceased to exist. Honey is usually put up in goatskins and sold at the rate of about 20 cents the okka; in good years even for less.—*New Rem.*

MOTH PREVENTIVE.—A correspondent of the *Furniture Gazette* recommends the following remedy for exterminating moths in carpets and furniture: After some years of experience with the troublesome pests, says the writer, I found a sure preventive of moths in pitch paper, the same as roofers use. The moth will live and grow on cayenne pepper and tobacco, while I never could see that the use of these articles kept the moth miller out. The plan for the furniture dealer or housewife is to cut the paper in slips and place about the room, under and behind sofas, chairs, etc.; this should be done as early as the middle of April, and in warm climates earlier. If the dealer wishes to make parlor suits moth proof, he should place on the inside of backs of chairs and seats, small strips of pitch paper, and rest assured that the miller will not select these places to deposit eggs. It is the miller that is the foundation of all the mischief.

A SIMPLE METHOD FOR TOUGHENING GLASS, says a Leipsic paper, is to place the article in a suitable iron pot, which is then to be filled with cold water, enough common salt being added to form a saturated solution. The whole should next be gradually raised to the boiling point and kept there for at least 20 minutes; the pot and contents may then be taken off the fire, etc., and allowed to cool down very slowly—preferably by burying in sand. When the articles are eventually taken and cleaned it will be found that they will resist blows and changes of temperature far better than they did previously.

GLASS WEAVING, according to report, seems to be gradually working its way into practical value. We have, from time to time, for several years, heard of experimental efforts in the production of articles of dress or domestic use from woven glass, but now we read that a Pittsburg firm is manufacturing fabrics that are strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and are cheaper than those woven from linen, cotton or silk. A large tablecloth of variegated colors, with ornamental borders and fringed edges, is on exhibition in New York city, which can be washed and ironed like the ordinary articles.

SILVERING MIXTURE.—A German scientific journal furnishes the following process for the instantaneous coating of copper or brass objects with silver without difficulty: Mix 3 parts of chloride of silver with 20 parts of powdered cream of tartar and 15 parts of powdered common salt. Moisten a suitable quantity of the mixture with water, and rub it with a piece of blotting paper upon the metallic object, which must be thoroughly clean. The latter is afterward rubbed with a piece of cotton upon which precipitated chalk is dusted, then washed with water and polished with a dry cloth.

TO REMOVE MORTAR STAINS FROM BRICKS.—Bricklayers make use of spirits of turpentine, and also of vinegar, for the purpose of removing mortar stains from pressed brick fronts, the materials being carefully applied with a sponge or rag. Any acid, applied in the above manner, in very dilute form, would answer the purpose. Vinegar being a very dilute acetic acid, is probably as good a recipe as can be given.

BLACKING PIANO-FORTE KEYS.—A good black ink is as effectual as any stain to blacken the sharps of a piano. It is, perhaps, not generally known that, though made of ebony, these keys always require staining, as true ebony is rather brown than black, and full of a yellowish grain. Old keys are probably saturated with grease; they should therefore be treated with potash first.—*English Mechanic.*

TO CLEAN PRESERVE JARS.—Sweetmeat jars or bottles may be cleaned without scraping them, by pouring into the jars hot water and a teaspoonful or two of pearlash. The contents which remain sticking to the sides and bottom of the jar will be disengaged by the pearlash and float loose in the water.

HARD OR SOFT WATER.—To ascertain if water is hard or soft, procure a small quantity of soap dissolved in alcohol, and let a few drops of it fall into a glass of the water to be tried; if the water becomes milky it is hard; but if little or no milkiness results, the water may be said to be soft.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

MASONIC.

Officers of the Grand Lodge.—SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; ALEX. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

Widow's 's Home.

In a recent conversation with the Grand Master we found him as much interested as ever in the matter of an Orphan's Home. He will probably recommend immediate action thereon in his message. As yet we have not heard that the committee have taken any action in the matter.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Grand Lodge Bro. Samuel C. Denson, then Deputy Grand Master, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will, as soon as practicable, establish some comprehensive and efficient institution for the relief and support of widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject, with instructions to report at the next annual communication a plan for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

The following were appointed as the special committee: Past Grand Masters N. Greene Curtis, George C. Perkins and Wm. H. Hill.

From the make up of the committee we fear there will not be much advancement made at the coming session, as Bro. Curtis is and has been quite sick and almost unable to sit up for months, Gov. Perkins has his time wholly occupied with official duties, and Bro. Hill is opposed to the plan.

We trust, however, that these brethren may find time to prepare a report, even if it is not as elaborate and detailed as they might wish to have it, as the subject matter is an important one and should be set in motion this year. It cannot be consummated at once, it will take time to mature plans and arrange details, and as the Grand Lodge meets but once a year, it may drag along many years unless some definite action looking to its institution be taken at once. We sincerely trust that the subject will receive the consideration it justly deserves.

WATSONVILLE.—The expenses of the recent Masonic celebration foot up about $1,000. Ten sheep, two hogs and two large beeves were roasted for the barbecue dinner. Among the visitors on the occasion we noticed Bros. Shaw and Baldwin, of Hollister, who took in the dance, and were, on account of their beauty of form and graceful dancing, the envy of our boys. C. W. Waldron of the *Sentinel*, G. W. Hursh of the Santa Cruz *Transcript*, and Senator Hill of the Salinas *Index* attended the barbecue.

COMMENTS.—The Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W. has adopted a resolution abolishing the use of the square and compasses as working tools and emblems of that Order. This is done, recognizing the time-honored use of those emblems by the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W. not wishing to appear under the necessity of borrowing or counterfeiting Masonic emblems. We regard the change as a good one.—*Redding Independent*.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER WM. MANNING, of Escurial Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, was in our city last week, looking up his stolen property. His jewelry store was robbed the week before, and parties supposed to be the thieves have been arrested here.

SINCE the reduction of fees for degrees from $100 to $50 and the entire abolishing of the affiliation charges by California Lodge, No. 1, it has had many accessions to its membership.

SCOTTISH RITE Masonry is enjoying quite a revival, large numbers having taken these degrees of late. Grand Commander Charles F. Brown is a worker.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter.—JEROME BANKS, Gr. Patron, Red Bluff; MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Gr. Matron, S. F.; MRS. ADDIE E. WOOD, Gr. Sec'y, S. F.



CALIFORNIA Chapter, No. 4, of which Mrs. M. E. Hentrich is Matron, is having a season of prosperity. Their last meeting on July 14th was quite an interesting one. The degree was conferred on five candidates in a manner that called forth compliments from visitors. An adjournment was had to the banquet-room, where the sisters had provided a fine collation, after which guests and members spent a pleasant hour in listening to a short impromptu programme, consisting of a solo by Mrs. C. O. Swanberg; recitation, Miss J. Drucker; solo (operatic), Miss Amelia Altshuler; and several spirited dances closed an enjoyable evening.

IVY CHAPTER, No. 4, held a grand meeting in their hall, Shiels' building, on Tuesday evening, July 19th. There was a large attendance, including the visit of a delegation from Oak Leaf Chapter, No. 8, Oakland, numbering 15. Three candidates were initiated in a manner that reflected credit on the officers and called a deserving compliment from the Grand Matron, Mrs. Jennie S. Mann. An adjournment was had to the banquet-room, where a fine collation was in waiting, at which the choice edibles and ice cream were dealt out by the fair hands, and in huge quantities. At the conclusion of the banquet, Chas. E. Bishop, on the part of the Oakland delegation, responded in a speech of thanks for the kind and liberal manner in which they had been entertained. W. A. Robertson, Patron of Ivy, in his happy manner, welcomed their guests from Oakland and San Francisco, and the ladies of his own Chapter for their zeal and labors. A very enjoyable evening was closed with a lively dance in the main hall.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton; JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.



[Communicated.]

Friendship.

What is friendship? It is said to be the corner stone of nearly all secret societies. Webster defines it as a noble and virtuous attachment, springing from a pure source; personal kindness; a reciprocation of good offices, and, in fact, a mutual desire to help and defend each other.

The Order of Knights of Pythias has laid its foundation on this principle, and every member has bound himself, by the most solemn asseverations, to practice this principle so long as life shall last. Are these obligations generally observed? I ask every Knight of Pythias to be his own catechist. What is your answer?

Man by nature is, or ought to be, a social being. Are you? Do you love to recognize a brother knight whenever or wherever you meet him? These are important interrogatories, and if you find that you fail in coming up to the true standard of these principles, be just and remember your obligation.

Should friendship be confined to your brothers only? I say no. Many of your brethren have wives and daughters; some have mothers and sisters. Should we not, as true knights, remember them with our choicest examples of friendship?

My brethren, our Order is assuming a grand and noble standing in the community, and if the principles on which it is founded be carefully nurtured, observed and practiced, it will become one of the grandest and most useful institutions for the amelioration of the condition of mankind in the world. Otherwise, should selfishness be the rule, and the principles of friendship, charity and benevolence be the exception, it will go down to the catacombs from whence we resuscitated it, and sleep the sleep of centuries again.

Next to putting in practice the beautiful lessons taught in our ritual, the growth and perpetuity of the Order depends on the selection of high-minded, honorable and live men to fill the prominent positions. No better evidence of this can be adduced than the astonishing impetus and forward movement of the Order that has taken place all along the line in this jurisdiction since our esteemed brother, John H. Harney, became the head of the Order in this State. He is truly what we may call a live man; puts on no unnecessary airs, is socially pleasant with all, and from the amount of time and talent he is devoting to the welfare of our Lodges we predict for him a bright page in the history of our noble Order. But we would be unmindful of our obligations to our genial and efficient Grand Master-at-Arms, Brother F. Merguire, together with the assistance of his beautiful and accomplished lady, in promoting the interests of the Order, if we omitted to make honorable mention of them. This is inaugurating a new feature among us. Do not be jealous, lady friends, but go and do likewise, and we promise you the hand of true fellowship. The field for your labor in the interest of humanity is extensive, and the influence of a woman is said to be worth that of seven men and a half. May we have it? Yours respectfully,

J. P.

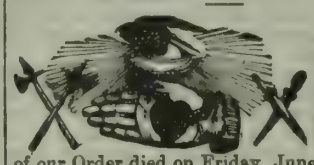
A NEW Lodge is about to be started in Oakland. The list may be found at the Philadelphia restaurant on Broadway, near Eleventh street. Past Chancellor F. W. Spiars has charge of the document and all who desire to become members should leave their names. The charge for a charter member is only $10, just half what it is usually. There are already three good enterprising Lodges in Oakland. All that is wanted to put Pythianism on the pedestal it should occupy among the sister Orders is a hall of its own.

ADAM FULLRATH, District Deputy, is engineering for two new Lodges, one at Haywards and the other at Livermore.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.

Death of George W. Race, P. G. Sire.



Through private sources it is announced that this distinguished Past Grand officer of our Order died on Friday, June 17th, at New Orleans, La., where he has been a successful practitioner of law for many years, and acquired a competence that enabled him to live comparatively independent of the constant and daily toil and struggle so common to human life. He was a high-toned gentleman, yet affable to all, without reference to their station and condition, provided they were such as maintained their self-respect. He was a leading member and communicant of the Episcopal church, and frequently a representative in important conventions.

George W. Race, P. G., was admitted to the Grand Lodge of the U. S. as an accredited Representative from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, at the session of 1853, held in Philadelphia. At the session of 1854 he was elected Deputy Grand Sire. In 1855 his Grand Lodge returned him as Representative, and he continued to act as such during the session, serving as chairman of the Committee on Petitions, after his installation as D. G. Sire. In 1856, the Grand Sire being absent by reason of illness, D. G. Sire Race opened and presided during the session, and was honored by the adoption of a complimentary resolution. At the opening of the session in 1857 he was installed as Grand Sire, and served until the close of that of 1858.

Bro. Race was not present again in the Grand Lodge until 1869, when the session was held in San Francisco. He was also present at the Chicago session in 1871, at Atlanta in 1874, and Philadelphia in 1876; since which time he has not been in attendance. His demise will be regretted by a large circle of social and fraternal friends, and by none more than the older members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

THE Odd Fellows of Wheatland are now making brick for their proposed new hall to be erected this fall; probable cost $900, to have a large store underneath. The Order there is quite strong and growing rapidly. There is talk of starting a new encampment at Wheatland when they get into the new hall, which will be about New Year's.

AT a public installation of Roseville Lodge, there was a large attendance, and District Deputy Hainy of Lincoln gave good satisfaction in the beautiful installation ceremonies.

THE visitors to Excelsior Degree Lodge express themselves much pleased with the work as performed by the new officers, all agreeing that the change was a most happy one.

GRAND PATRIARCH WM. T. GALLOWAY has nearly completed his circuit and has visited nearly all the encampments of the State. He has made a most efficient officer.

C. A. BRIDGEFORD, Noble Grand of Colusa Lodge, spent a few days in our city last week, stopping while here at the Russ House.

GRAND MASTER DAVIS LOUDERBACK is soon to start on a tour of visitation among the Lodges of the State.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco, R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



Unless some relief is afforded this Order in the matter of paying beneficiary claims more promptly, one of two things will surely be done. Either the plan of having separate beneficiary jurisdictions, similar to the A. O. U. W., will be urged, or secession from the Supreme Lodge by the Order in California. The claim of Mrs. Cunningham, widow of Thomas H. Cunningham, who was shot April 22d, has not yet been paid, and assessment No. 85, just levied, does not provide for the payment of any claims arising later than April 23d. The membership are perfectly willing to pay their assessments promptly if called upon, and hence this does not appear to be any valid excuse for the long delays in paying death claims. The Supreme Lodge officers had better observe "the hand writing on the wall," and respond to the appeal forwarded to them by the Lodges in this city; otherwise there will be trouble.

GRAND DICTATOR TRAVERS is an earnest, energetic officer, and he is desirous of accomplishing a good work during his term of office, and to that end he asks the various subordinate Lodges to stand by him in going a little outside of the law and employing a Grand Lecturer, or organizing officer, to devote his whole time to traveling, instructing Lodges and forming new ones, said officer to receive a salary of $125 per month, and have all expenses paid.

AURORA LODGE, K. and L. of H., installed the following officers: Mrs. L. A. Rapp, Past Protector; H. K. Cummings, Protector; Mrs. F. J. Williams, Vice-Protector; Mrs. L. J. Wheelock (3d term), Secretary; Miss M. E. Watson, Fin. Secretary; C. E. Baker (5th term), Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Levi, Chaplain; G. H. Williams, Guide; Miss Ella Faulkner (2d term), Guardian; J. H. Crocker, Sentinel.

ROYCBIV CHOSEN FRIENDS

Grand Officers.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; JAMES M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treas., S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Rdr., office 601 California street, S. F.

ACCOMPANYING notices of Assessments Nos. 8 and 9, the Supreme officers issued the following appeal, dated Indianapolis, July 1, 1881: At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 28, 1881, the levying of Assessment No. 9, fixing the date July 10, 1881, was ordered. It was thought best that a special circular should be issued, requesting and directing a prompt payment of Assessment No. 9, for the reason that already enough deaths were before us to consume the entire amount of cash arising from Assessments Nos. 8 and 9, neither of which have been paid into the Supreme Treasury. Upon motion of C. D. Pearson, Supreme Medical Examiner, I was directed to issue this as the sentiments of that body.

I would suggest that you, as officers, urge the payment of Assessment No. 9, bearing date of July 5th, by your members, and that the Treasurer be instructed to at once forward No. 8 to the Supreme Treasury, on receipt of this notice, if the same has not been done. Four Councils of this date have paid No. 8.

The manner in which this can be accomplished is by calling a special meeting for the payment of assessments, and authorizing the Financier to go direct to all of the members, with an explanation of the urgency of the case, and collect Assessment No. 9, or get their consent to have the same paid from the Reserve Fund as a loan. Another plan which will enable the Treasurer to immediately forward the money for No. 9 is by loaning the whole amount of your Reserve Fund for the use of Assessment No. 9. This, however, will apply only to the older Councils, as the new ones will have but little of that Fund. This will enable the Supreme Treasurer, within the next 30 days, to cancel the larger proportion of the death claims, if not all of them, and will also give to each member the full 30 days in which to pay Assessment No. 10 to the Financier.

Now, kind friends, recollect that, although you may not be aware of the fact, the Chosen Friends deserve great credit for their promptness in paying past death losses to the widows and orphans. This is a fact, and each and every member of this, our noble Order, deserves equal credit for the same.

To be brief and explicit: You will be prompt in the payment of Assessments Nos. 8 and 9, as the deaths are already before us and waiting payment, and remember when you are paying these assessments that they will not be laid away for future deaths, but they will be delivered to the rightful owners as fast as received.

No one should become discouraged over this matter, for the same may never occur again, as two-thirds of the deaths reported were caused by accidents, and you can readily see for yourselves that $16,000 of these losses occurred in the month of June, therefore compelling us to make this immediate demand. Upon the back of each assessment notice is given the name and amount of the deaths not mentioned in the calls for Assessments Nos. 8 and 9, issued by the Supreme Recorder.

Trusting and hoping this will be received and promptly attended to, I am

Yours in F., A., P.,

EMI KENNEDY, Supreme Treasurer.

Attest: W. B. LINN, Secretary of Executive Committee.

Good Templars.

Officers of the Grand Lodge. ROBERT THOMPSON, San Francisco, G. W Chief Templar; MRS. H A. MAYHEW, Red Bluff, G. W. Vice Templar; DR. I. S. HALSEY, Vallejo, G. Treas.; GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, Sacramento, G. Sec'y.

MONDAY, July 18th, the Order in this city celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Order by tendering to George B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, a grand reception.

The hall was elaborately decorated with flowers, bunting and mottoes. Upon the stage, immediately in front, was a fine picture of Mr. Katzenstein, and suspended over it were the words "Welcome to the Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World." The following was the programme:

Opening remarks, Dr. R. H. McDonald (President Pacific Bank, Chairman); opening

ode; invocation, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, G. W. C.; harp solo, Miss Inez Carusi; address of welcome, Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., of Cal.; response, George B. Katzenstein, R. W. G. T.; song, "O Loving Heart," Miss Anna L. Kelly; piano solo, Rigoletto, Miss Inez Carusi; address, Rev. C. S. Haswell, P. G. W. C. T.; piano solo, Miss Inez Carusi; recitation, Mr. Walter Leman; address, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, G. L.; song, "The Woods," Miss Anna L. Kelly; harp solo, "Home, Sweet Home," (by request) Miss Inez Carusi; closing ode; closing prayer, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, G. W. C. The above was followed by a social reception, in which all present were invited to participate.

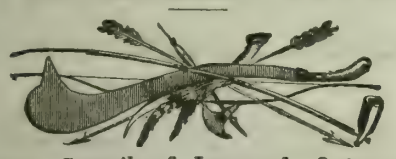
The hall was densely packed, and a very pleasant evening was passed by all who were favored with the opportunity of being present. Many Lodges in the interior were represented by large delegations, particularly Vallejo Lodge.

A most pleasing incident (or accident) occurred during the evening, known only to a few. The exercises were held in the main hall of the B. B. building, and those sitting nearest the door were amused at seeing a large posse of policemen, with brass buttons glaring in the gaslights, clubs and revolvers in hand, rushing by the doorkeepers and demanding admission to the hall. No sooner had they got fairly inside than one was heard to remark, "They are quiet enough here," and they soon after retired.

It turned out afterward that there was a convention of politicians holding a session in the basement of the building, and as some of the participants were disposed to use "knock-down arguments" a messenger had been dispatched for police to quell what threatened to be a row. Without stopping for specific orders, the gallant defenders of the "under man in a row" rushed to the B. B. building, and seeing the brilliant light and hearing frequent applause, supposed as a matter of course they were on the right scent. They arrived at the convention, as such officers generally do, after the disturbance had subsided.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Officers of the Great Council. EUGENE LEHE, Great Sachem, Stockton; J. A. FILCHER, Great Senior Sagamore, Auburn; J. F. PINKHAM, Great Junior Sagamore, Oakland; HENRY A. CHASE, Great Prophet, S. F.; H. S. WINN, Great Chief of Records, S. F.; ADAM SMITH, Great Keeper of Wampum, S. F.



Great Council of Improved Order of Red Men.

Sixteenth Great Sun Session.

The Great Council of California met at Santa Cruz on Tuesday evening, July 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The following were appointed a Committee on Credentials: C. L. Wiggin, W. M. Betts, and J. O. Hector.

After a short recess they reported the following as entitled to seats: Eugene Lehe, Great Sachem; J. A. Filcher, Great Senior Sagamore; J. F. Pinkham, Great Junior Sagamore; Henry A. Chase, Great Prophet; H. S. Winn, Great Chief of Records; Adam Smith, Great Keeper of Wampum and Great Representative; Grove L. Johnson, Great Representative; George W. Whitlock, Great Sannap; Charles E. Spencer, Great Mishinewa; G. S. Farley, Great Guard of Wigwam; J. H. Josselyn, Great Guard of Forest; Past Great Sachems, Adam Smith, Davis Louderback, J. H. P. Wentworth, B. F. Josselyn, Charles L. Wiggin, Grove L. Johnson, Geo. B. Katzenstein and Henry A. Chase, and the following delegates: Manhattan Tribe, No. 2, Somersville, David Spowart, Wm. Prosser and H. E. Dillingham; Hiawatha, No. 3, San Francisco, E. Silverstine, M. Leisen, H. Barber and J. H. Lemon; Manzanita, No. 4, San Francisco, P. S. Glassford, John Blake, Wm. Jones, J. H. Hannaford and H. W. Geary; Irataba, No. 6, San Francisco, Chas. L. Wiggin, F. F. DuRose and Henry A. Chase; Miantanomah, No. 9, San Francisco, Davis Louderback, J. F. Pinkham, C. W. Horton and E. A. Clough; Pohonachee, No. 10, San Francisco, Wm. Betts, F. Condon, E. H. Larkin and John Smith; Pocahontas, No. 11, San Francisco, A. Andrews, I. G. Gardner, F. A. Hornblower, S. Milleken and J. P. H. Wentworth; Sotoyome, No. 12, San Francisco, L. Silver, F. Brandt, J. H. Josselyn and B. F. Josselyn; Consumnes, No. 14, Sacramento, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Nelson Wilcox, Arend Schaden and J. P. Counts; Minnehaha, No. 15, Santa Cruz, A. M. Peterson, John H. Dennett and George I. Hall; Montezuma, No. 18, Stockton, Eugene Lehe, J. L. Mowbray, W. S. Fowler and E. Hickenbotham; Samoset, No. 22, Vallejo, M. G. Winchell, J. W. Williams and J. G. Smith; Metamora, No. 24, Redwood, G. W. Green, G. Plump and G. H. Jacobus; Red Jacket, No. 28, Sacramento, C. E. Spencer, R. H. Pettit, J. W. Willem and James McCaw; Oneida, No. 31, Dutch Flat, John Nicholls, John Johnson, S. E. Swenson and James T. Staples; Weiner, No. 34, Grass Valley, Thomas Martin, Nicholas Morcum, J. D. Thomas and Herman Uphoff; Iroquois, No. 35, Stockton, S. Kaiser, Geo. S. Edwards, W. M. Deming and C. A. Campbell; Tuscarora, No. 36, San Francisco, F. Lundemann, V. Acker and M. A. Fromert; Sioc, No. 37, Chico, J. W. Chamberlain, W. S. B. Wilson, J. L. Geiger and J. H. Empire; Owasso, No. 39, Sacramento, Grove L. Johnson, R. B. Harmon, E. B. Olsen, J. H. Crone and Frank N. Fish; Red Cloud, No. 41, Sacramento, J. D. Hector, E. C. Hopkins, C. H. Holton, J. G. Miller and O. N. Conkrite; Yuba, No. 45, Marysville, Samuel Garber, J. C. Kingsbury, William Brogden and J. E. Boorman; Seneca, No. 47, North Bloomfield, G. S. Farley; Delaware, No. 48, New Castle, J. A. Filcher, B. Mitchell, E. W. Culver and A. G. Abbott; Wyoming, No. 49, Nevada City, Sam'l Clutter, Geo. M. Hughes, H. C. McKelvey and W. Scott; Ieka, No. 53, Yreka, F. G. Hearn, A. H. Burrows, E. H. Schofield, C. J. Munro and E. Ranons, which report was accepted.

The following Long Talks were then presented:

The Long Talk of Eugene Lehe, Great Sachem, congratulates the Order upon its present healthy appearance, and the fact that dissension is of but rare occurrence in the Order. He has visited all the Tribes in the Reservation with the exception of Manhattan Tribe, No. 2, located at Somersville. He speaks of the courtesy received from all the Tribes; that his object was to inform the Tribes as to what was being done in the different hunting grounds of the Reservation, and to exemplify the unwritten work of the Order. He found the Tribes well up in the work; peace, harmony and financial, as well as numerical prosperity, prevailing in their midst. The remaining portion of the Long Talk is under the following heads: Appeals; Dispensations; Decisions; Resignations and Appointments; Circulars Issued; Charter Surrendered; Consolidation of Tribes; Official Bonds; Reports of District Deputies; Endowment Fund; State of the Order; Honored Dead; Communications and Recommendations.

The Long Talk of the Great Chief of Records, H. S. Winn, is very encouraging. He reports the Order as being in really a better condition to-day than it has been for the past five years. The progress has been steady and solid—the result of vigorous vitality. The annual report to the Great Council of the United States for the Great Sun, ending December 31, 1880, shows a decrease of but seven members, being 225 less than the prior Great Sun. The decrease during the past Great Sun has been but 29. The condition of the Wampum account shows the total amount received to be $2,506.54; disbursements, $1,758.05, leaving a balance on hand of $748.49. A valuable table of statistics is presented, showing the membership, finance, etc. The total number of Tribes is 26; membership, 1,560; expended for sick benefits, $5,490; funeral benefits, $1,864.25; other relief, $1,365.26; expenses, etc., $13,751.15; for property purchased, $4,560.73; Wampum on hand, 1st Buck Moon, 390, $9,108.03; total assets, 1st Buck Moon, 390, $60,459.80.

The Long Talk of the Great Keeper of Wampum, Adam Smith, gives the receipts at $2,506.54; disbursements, $1,758.05.

The Long Talk of the great Representatives, Grove L. Johnson and Adam Smith, who attended the last session of the Great Council of the United States, Boston, Mass., which kindled its council fire on the 14th Sun of Corn Moon, Great Sun of Discovery, 389 (Sept. 14th, 1880), states that the session was pleasant and harmonious. Some of the State Great Councils show an increase in membership, while others report a decline. The decrease was owing to the financial depression, which prevailed about five years ago. The Long Talk contains a summary of the most important laws and decisions enacted by the Great Council. The next session of the Great Council will be held at Annapolis, Md., September 13, 1881.

The long talks were referred to a committee consisting of C. L. Wiggin, M. G. Winchell and S. Garber, for distribution.

The hours of meeting were fixed at 10 to 12, 2 to 5, and at 8 in evening.

The Committee on Printing reported that they had awarded printing for present session to Joseph Winterburn & Co.

The Great Council then took a recess until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Great Council called to order at 10 o'clock by the great Sachem.

Great Sachem Lehe appointed the following regular Committees for the session:

Appeals and Grievances—Grove L. Johnson, J. P. H. Wentworth, J. L. Counts, E. H. Parkin, G. Plump, M. G. Winchell.

Legislation—Geo. B. Katzenstein, R. H. Pettit, Fred. Brandt, Wm. Brogden and F. G. Hearn.

Laws and Usage—Benj. F. Josselyn, A. M. Peterson, J. L. Mowbury, R. B. Harmon.

State of the Order—Ed. Culver, W. W. Cowell, Wm. Jones, Geo. M. Hughes and Samuel Garber.

Finances—I. G. Gardener, W. M. Betts, J. B. Douglass, W. S. Fowler and John Nicholls.

Charters and Petitions—H. C. McKelvey, H. S. Gray, V. Acker, J. H. Dennett and J. W. Chamberlain.

Correspondence—H. S. Winn, F. G. Hearn, F. A. Hornblower, J. O. Hector and E. B. Olser.

Printing—H. S. Winn, S. A. Clough and W. M. Deming.

Union of Orders—Adam Smith, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Davis Louderback, C. Holton and B. Mitchell.

The Committee on Distribution made their report recommending appropriate reference of subjects contained in Long Talks.

The several standing Committees made their reports of business entrusted to them during the year, which were accepted.

The Great Council then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was consumed in considering reports of committees.

The appeal case of Wm. Youngs *vs.* Red Cloud Tribe, No. 41, was debated at length, and the action of the Tribe sustained.

The decision of the Great Sachem in the appeal case of Crawford *vs.* Miantonomah Tribe, No. 9, was sustained.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Past Great Sachem, Davis Louderback, for services rendered in protecting the interests of the Great Council.

The Committee on Laws and Usage to whom were referred the decisions made by the Great Sachem, reported, approving of all decisions. The report was adopted.

Several reports were made on proposed amendments to Constitution of subordinates.

Thursday forenoon the following were elected: Great Sachem J. A. Filcher; Great Senior Sagamore J. F. Pinkham; Great Junior Sagamore C. E. Spencer; Great Prophet, Eugene Lehe; Great Chief of Records H. S. Winn; Great Keeper of Wampum, Adam Smith; Great Representatives to the Great Council of U. S., Henry A. Chase and Grove L. Johnson; Great Trustees, Davis Louderback, B. F. Josselyn and J. H. P. Wentworth.

The first business in order Thursday afternoon was the raising up (installation) of great chiefs. The Great Sachem elect appointed the following: Great Sannap, A. M. Peterson; Great Mishinewa, A. Andrews; Great Guard of Wigwam, R. H. Pettit; Great Guard of Forest, I. Silver.

The ceremony of raising great chiefs was performed by Past Great Sachem, Benj. F. Josselyn, assisted by Past Great Sachems, Grove L. Johnson, C. L. Wiggin, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Henry A. Chase and Past Sachems, P. Milleken and Wm. M. Belts.

The Great Sachem appointed the following standing Committees for the year.

Appeals and Grievances—Grove L. Johnson, J. P. H. Wentworth, J. W. Willem, J. W. Chamberlain, Samuel Garber and S. A. Clough.

On Legislation—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Fred. Brandt, R. B. Harmon, B. Mitchell and W. S. Fowler.

On Laws and Usage—Benj. F. Josselyn, Wm. M. Belts, J. L. Mowbury, H. W. Gray and F. A. Hornblower.

On State of the Order—Charles L. Wiggin, F. G. Hearn, Geo. M. Hughes, J. O. Hector and M. G. Winchell.

On Finance—I. G. Gardener, John Nicholls, G. W. Green, M. Liesen and J. G. Miller.

Charters and Petitions—H. C. McKelvey, W. W. Cowell, J. H. Dennett, V. Acker and G. S. Farley.

Correspondence—H. S. Winn, O. N. Conkrite, Ed. Culver, J. H. Hannaford and E. B. Olser.

Printing—H. S. Winn, S. Milleken and Wm. Deming.

The retiring Great Sachem, Eugene Lehe, was then presented with an elegant gold-handled cane by Past Great Sachem, Charles L. Wiggin, in behalf of the delegates to the Great Council.

San Francisco was determined upon as the place for holding the next Great Council.

The Great Sachem appointed the following Deputies: District No. 1, T. Wilson; No. 2, W. H. Fisks; No. 3, J. H. Hannaford; No. 4, H. C. Dillingham; No. 5, J. P. Counts; No. 6, G. I. Holt; No. 7, J. L. Mowbury; No. 8, R. W. Burton; No. 9, M. Preble; No. 10, J. Nicholls; No. 11, A. A. Smith; No. 12, Wm. Brogdon; No. 13, J. W. Chamberlain; No. 14, F. G. Hearn.

After which, the Great Council fire was quenched in ample form.

"FROM OUR OWN REPORTER." we give quite a full account of the proceedings of the Red Men. It is the intention of the publishers of the WATCHMAN to continue this practice at other annual meetings of different Orders, as they may occur from time to time.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres., San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento; GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA PARLOR, No. 1, will celebrate the day by a grand ball at Ixora hall on Mission street. This Parlor is celebrated for its parties, and (if invited) we shall expect to enjoy this as we have others.

NATIVE SONS' CELEBRATION.—Marysville Parlor, No. 6, N. S. G. W., propose to celebrate the anniversary of their Admission Day on September 9th. The details of the celebration have not yet been settled. An excursion train is to be run from Sacramento to this city, bringing visiting members of the Order from Stockton, Oakland and San Francisco, and an excursion from Oroville is also contemplated.

IN reference to the celebration of Admission Day by the Native Sons of Marysville, September 9th, the *Record-Union* says: "The delegations from San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton will be expected to come to Sacramento on the evening of the 8th, and leave here with the Sacramento delegation on the morning of the 9th by special train. A large number of friends, beside the delegation, will go from this city."

THE Grand Secretary this week received the application for a charter from the Native Sons of Placerville, El Dorado county. The names embrace the best element of that city, mostly of the good old pioneer stock, and "worthy sons of worthy sires", judging from the enthusiastic, patriotic fervor that eagerly seeks to be enrolled under the golden banner of the natural guardians of the institutions conceived, nourished and reared by an illustrious ancestry. In the early part of August the new Parlor will be duly instituted and consecrated by Grand President, H. Clay Chipman.

BRO. JAMES RILEY, of Sacramento Parlor, last week visited California Parlor. He said that the up-country Parlors were enjoying the greatest prosperity under the inspiring influences of the persistent and intelligent enthusiasm of energetic, self-reliant young men. He said the celebration of Admission Day in Marysville would be under the tri-partite management of Marysville, Sacramento and Oroville Parlors, and had no doubt that under the management of such energetic workers as Presidents J. C. Venter, Frank D. Ryan and A. F. Jones the celebration would surpass any attempt of the kind ever witnessed in Yuba county. President A. C. Lutgens; Past Grand President, F. J. Higgins; Grand Secretary, H. Lunstedt and Past President John H. Grady also addressed the Parlor, after which the Parlor adjourned.

American Legion of Honor.



COUNCILS should make returns and pay the per capita tax prior to August 10th. The penalty for neglect is suspension.

THE several Councils of the State are rejoicing at the prospect of soon having a Grand Council of California. Canvassing for officers is now in order, and the opportunity is being improved by many.

DARIUS WILSON, present S. C., desires it distinctly understood that he is not a candidate for re-election. Nearly a year ago he nominated Dr. Jacob Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the position, and expects that he will be elected.

THE next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, A. L. of H., will be held at 34 Essex St., Boston, commencing Tuesday, August 23, 1881, at two o'clock P. M. Representatives from Grand Councils will not be admitted unless in possession of the annual password for Grand Councils.

WE have from time to time mentioned the names of such candidates as have been prominently mentioned for some of the leading offices in the Grand Council, without especially recommending or endorsing them. The name of H. C. Hinman, as we go to press, is given us as a strong man for Grand Commander; also that of O. C. Wheeler. Both of the gentlemen are residents of Oakland, and the latter is also urged by his friends as a good man for Supreme Representative.

The liveliest contest appears to be over the office of Grand Secretary. Miss Abbie E. Wood, who has so long and so faithfully served the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of this State, as its Grand Secretary, is being strongly urged for the position, and as the Supreme Secretary is a lady, it will appear eminently proper that she shall be elected. Her competitor is a gentleman named Field.

ANOTHER new Council was instituted on the 2d ult., at San Buenaventura, by Deputy Supreme Councillor D. S. Van Slyke, to be known as Ventura Council. The following are the officers: Commander, Dr. C. L. Bard; Past Commander, E. S. Hall; Vice Commander, Waldo Porter; Orator, Ed. Warner; Secretary, F. P. Shaw; Collector, J. P. Thieler; Treasurer, W. J. Walton; Guide, S. W. Grabel; Sentinel, J. A. Conaway; Chaplain, W. G. Adams; Trustees, W. J. Walton, C. L. Bard, W. G. Adams; Medical Examiner, C. L. Bard; Warden, F. B. Dennis.

A NEW Council was instituted in this city on Wednesday evening last, composed of many of our prominent society friends. Among the prominent names are those of Mr. Thos. H. Caswell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mrs. S. Jennie Mann, Grand Matron Order Eastern Star, Dr. F. F. Lord, of Phœnix Council, No. 18, Chosen Friends, and others. Dr. C. S. Haley was the instituting officer, and the Council starts life with about 30 members.

THE Charter Oak Livery Stable, 775 Market street, kept by Bro. O. C. Mundell, and connected by Telephone 5,105, is the place to board horses or to get a turn out.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, San Jose.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Égleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco, 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas. H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Baker.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. A. Harrington.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday Wm. Pearce.
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Hollhusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. Theo. Brazley.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. Hall.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehr.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. Lyons.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday John Berka.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morrhouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. Wilson.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Patson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. W. A. Patterson.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suthers.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. R. P. Legro.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday Edward Weihe.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Merfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. Deveroux.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. H. Dusterberry.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Osterhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey.	Oakland, S W Cor. B'dy & 8th.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. Lewis.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. Gunn.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larremore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. W. H. French.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. Wells.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. Gray.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Jos. Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. Leonard.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. Guinn
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lucey.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. Whitney	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. Southwick.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Berry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. B. T. Morse.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday Byron Lanyon.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Wolters.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kreuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. John Beaty.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday Alvin Fay.
107—BRIDGEPORT. A. M. Crane.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Brenham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Stiinfield.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodland.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. Martin.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cary.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbee	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday C. G. Swift.
122—CAMPTONVILLE. J. R. Young.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. E. K. Vandine.
123—DOWNIEVILLE. H. Stranger.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. Soward.
124—FOREST. R. P. Mott.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. Jones.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Warf.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. S. M. White.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. Bechtol.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russell.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hanking.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. Thornton Craig.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Banbury.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M Templeton.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. P. McHale.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Edgar Sutliff.
157—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Sonorr.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. Winter.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Chas. Barbero.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. Belden.
165—ASHLER. H. B. Wheaton.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. Barnes.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. Wm. W. Ferguson.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. Ward.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Dephew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. P. Litten.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. R. W. Hill.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carrett.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. John Conrad.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday Harvey McGoun.
176—KLAMATH. C. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. Horace W. Sullivan.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	Martin Marx.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. Stackfolb.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas. Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. J. H. Cottran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. James E. Murphy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday John Duffy.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. Patrick.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. Max Frankenau.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weil.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. Aitken.
188—EL MONTE. Geo. W. Dobyns.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Nathan Weisbaum.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. G. Q. Stewart.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	W. Russell.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. N. G. Babcock.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. Liking.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. Thornburn.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. Sterling.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. Lynch.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. D. Sims.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. Picotte.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. Conn.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. Bonham.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. James H. Prince.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. John Kinny.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. Hinchcliffe.
11—HOPE. M. A. Sawtelle.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. Smith.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I. W. CASE, P. G. M. W.....Astoria, Ogn.
FRANK G. ABELL, G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn
O. G. ROOT, G. F.....Seattle, Wash. Ter.
DR. J. M. F. BROWN, G. O.....
W. S. WHITE, G. R.....
I. R. MOORE, G. Rec'r.....
J. F. GOODHUE, G. G.....
G. E. NOTTAGE, G. W.....East Portland, Ogn.
DR. J. W. WAUGHOP, G. T.....

W. S. WHITE, Dep. G. M. W.....Portland, Ogn.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M. PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

DISCOLORED BRICK WALLS.—The white saline substance that "comes out" upon brick walls, and which has been a source of annoyance to a great many, may, according to the *American Architect*, be remedied. In reply to a query on the subject, it says: The "saltpetering" of brick-work can generally be prevented by adding oil to the mortar at the rate of a gallon to the cask of lime. If cement is used in the mortar, an additional gallon of oil must be allowed for each cask of cement. Linseed oil is generally employed, but any kind that does not contain salt will answer. The incrustation, once formed, can be removed with hot water, or by the muriatic acid generally used for cleaning down brickwork, but it will reappear again by exudation from the interior of the wall, and usually leaves a permanent black, or brown stain.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the Watchman. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

A Magnificent Depot.

The New Edifice Erected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Full Description of the Structure—Its Size, Style, Cost, etc.

As the Chicago and Northwestern railway company was the first Eastern railroad to reach the Missouri river, to form a connection with the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and to open an agency in San Francisco, it seems well for us now to call the attention of our readers to the fact that this great corporation has recently completed and has just occupied in Chicago one of the most magnificent passenger stations that has at any time been built by an American railroad.

It is situated on the north bank of the Chicago river, its main front being on Wells street, and having another front on Kinzie street. This location is right in the heart of the business portion of the city, and is quite close to all of the leading Chicago hotels, and about equidistant from all of the depots carrying passengers from Chicago to Eastern points. We quote from a recent number of the Chicago *Evening Journal:*

"The new passenger depot of the Northwestern Railroad, on Wells street, is now ready for occupancy, and although no day has been set for the formal opening some roofing work having yet to be completed—it is certain that but a very short time will elapse ere the throngs of suburban residents living along the line of the road and other travelers, will be made happy by the much-desired extension of accommodations, the lack of which has been borne so cheerfully during the long winter. Already some of the chief officers of the road have moved their headquarters into the new building, and it seems, therefore, appropriate to acquaint the public at this time with some of the general features of the structure, the construction of which has been watched with interest by a very considerable section of the population.

The Location

At the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, is central and prominent, and commands the attention very readily from several important avenues of passenger traffic in the city. Mr. W. W. Boyington was the architect and supervisor of the work of construction, and he has succeeded in erecting

A Splendid Edifice,

Elegant in design and very conveniently arranged for the purposes intended. Its cost will be about $250,000. It will be a light and airy structure, for it is open on all sides, Kinzie and Wells streets being on two sides, and the Chicago river on a third. There are really

Three Buildings,

The main one, forming the front and facing Wells street; the long baggage-room building back of this; and the express building at the most westerly end, and separate entirely from the rest. There is besides a large iron, wood and slate shed on the south side.

The Exterior

Design of the structure is that of the modern 'Queen Anne,' and is carried out in St. Louis pressed red brick, with trimmings of olive-colored sandstone from Lake Huron and a darker stone from Lake Superior. The octagonal towers surmounting the north and south ends are 100 ft. high. Over the main entrance the middle tower is carried to the hight of 175 ft, and has a flag-pole extending 35 ft above the top of the spire, which is surmounted with a gold ball, and a weathervane in the shape of a locomotive, 7 ft. long. From the weathervane to the sidewalk is 200 ft. One of the sections of the tower below the spire is designed for a clock, the four illuminated faces of which will be 8 ft. in diameter. President Keep has ordered a very fine time-piece to be placed in this tower.

The Main Front

Is 188 ft. on Wells street and 67 ft. on Kienzie; and is three stories and a basement, the latter being on a level with the track platform, which is 17 ft. below the viaduct roadway. To adapt the building to so great a variation in grade and meet the various demands for use has finally been mastered to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The front contains some bold and very artistic stone carving. In the gable pediments flanking each side of the tower, are represented a buffalo, with a mounted Indian in chase, and an engine and a train of cars going round a curve. These bold bas-reliefs are each 8x8 ft. The facade is also relieved by gables between the towers, and the cornices of these, as well as of the larger pediments, just referred to, are terminated by grotesque gargoyles effectively cut from stones weighing several tons each. There are many other prominent stone cuttings and artistically executed brick work, making the building altogether a subject for study and admiration. The main entrance to the building on Wells street is 15 ft. wide. It opens upon a broad, half-landing stairway 20 ft. in width, by which the track-platform story is reached. Entering the main door, the traveler may turn to either hand and enter the main

Waiting-Rooms

Which occupy nearly the entire front of the building. The main waiting-room is 150x65, and is 18 ft. high. The walls are painted in oil, a subdued gray color, joined to a ceiling handsomely frescoed in bright tints. The floor is laid with polished maple, while the room is finished in black walnut with oak wainscotting. Squares of stained glass fill panels above the deep-set windows, from which a pleasant view is obtained of Wells street and the shipping of Chicago river.

Adjoining the waiting room and overlooking Kinzie street, there is a large, well-lighted dining-room, 60x20 ft. in size, with pantries and store-rooms beyond, supplied with every utensil belonging to the modern kitchen. This floor also contains the ladies' toilet room, the news and fruit stand and men's lavatory, the Pullman Palace Sleeping Car office, Western Union Telegraph and the main ticket offices. A wide stairway leads from the waiting-room to the second story, which is divided into 22 rooms, entered from a middle corridor.

The third story is divided into five rooms that will be used for various purposes.

The Tracks

Can be reached by the main entrance and by an entrance on Kinzie street. On the track floor are additional waiting rooms for ladies and gentleman, refreshment counters, etc. The lower waiting-room is 160x70 ft. in width, and is finished in oak. The arrival and departure of trains can be seen through large glass doors. There is a side room for the use of emigrants, passengers, and a dining room and lunch counter for their accommodation. A noticeable improvement is at once seen in the broad platform at the side, where all

Baggage

Is received and checked, then carried back through a large doorway to the long baggage-room, which extends 217 ft. along Kinzie street. The baggage building is 25 ft. wide and three stories high. The express building beyond is 150x15 ft., and one story high. On the south side of the depot are nine tracks, which are covered by an iron and glass roof, 450 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, and supported by three rows of iron columns.

In the Decorative Work,

Which forms so important a feature in a public building of this character, the new Northwestern depot stands pre-eminent in respect to beauty of design and perfection of finish. The frescoing has been done in the latest and most approved styles of modern decorative art, and shows admirable taste in the harmonious blending of the colors, producing an effect at once vivid and pleasing, and at the same time restful to the vision. The stained and ornamental glass work contains some elaborate designs, and forms a noticeable feature of the new building, reflecting the highest credit upon the artists, both as to the designing and the execution of the work. All these decorations are of an enduring character, and will not soon be affected by the ordinary wear and tear.

It is designed at an early date to light the new station by

Electricity,

And, with 69 arriving and departing trains daily, it will be one of the busiest, as well as handsomest, railway stations in the city."



INTERIOR VIEW OF A CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R. DINING-CAR.

This great corporation adopts no half-way measures. Some four or five years ago it placed Pullman hotel cars on its California line. These attracted much of the best and first-class travel across the continent to them, and it has so constantly flowed in this direction that these cars have become too small to accommodate its many patrons. Its management has been in doubt how to meet the wants of its patrons. It could not, of course, resort again to the wayside eating house, it could not run hotel cars enough to satisfy the wants of its patrons. But one resource was left for it, and that was to adopt "dining cars." It is now building, and about the first of June completed, and began to run them between Chicago and Council Bluffs, four Imperial Palace Dining cars, that have been very appropriately named the "Brunswick," "Delmonico," "Leland" and "Illinois." Persons who have seen these cars say they are the finest, most capacious and best arranged of any that have yet been built. They were built at the company's shops and from plans of its own adoption, so that it is believed that they will fill all the requirements of the most particular traveler. Full and luxurious meals will be furnished at 75 cents each. With the completion of its new central passenger station in Chicago, these new Imperial Palace Dining cars and the many improvements the Chicago & Northwestern railway has adopted, it is plain that its popularity must increase, and with this increase its traffic also must largely increase. It does not require a prophet's eye to see that it will very soon, if it does not now, require a double track all the way from Council Bluffs to Chicago.

The above illustrations will give to our readers some idea of this new passenger station and of the dining cars referred to above. The representative of this great corporation on the Pacific coast is Bro. J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., a gentleman noted for his energy and push. Having been in railroad service for over 15 years, most of the time as General Passenger and Ticket Agent, he is thoroughly familiar with all the leading lines of the country—a "railroad encyclopedia"—hence capable of giving correct information to all parties intending to make an overland trip. We are assured that he will gladly give all desired information. He may be seen at his residence, Lick House, or Overland Ticket Office, Oakland ferry.



CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY DEPOT, CHICAGO.

THERE was joy on the farm when Ben, the oldest boy, came back from college in his sophomore year, and the village was proud of him. "Cheese it, cully," he said when he met an old friend, the son of a neighbor who joined farms with his father; "cheese it, cully; shove us your flipper; clench daddles, pardy. How's his nibs, and what's the new racket?" And his proud old father said: "It was just worth mor'n twice't the money to hear Ben rattle off the Greek just like a livin' language."

A PAINTER who was well acquainted with the dire effects of the law had to represent two men—one who had gained a lawsuit and another who had lost one. He painted the former with a shirt on and the latter naked.

Pure and Impure Water.

If there is any one subject connected with the household which requires more attention than another, it is that of pure water for man and beast. Every medical man knows that impure water is a fertile source of disease in human beings, and innumerable outbreaks of a typhoid nature have been distinctly traced to this cause. Many of the diseases in cattle have their origin from the impure water which they are compelled to drink. In many localities in this country a "mud hole" or "sink" filled with partly stagnant water is the only source of supply for farm animals during the long hot summer, and it is no wonder that diseases of various kinds follow such treatment.

There does not exist two sets of sanitary principles, one affecting human beings and the other the beasts of the field. Impure water, imperfect ventilation, dirt and damp, exercise injurious influences on the health of our domestic animals just as these agents do in the case of human beings. Every practical man should therefore seek to remove these sources of evil as speedily as possible.

Machinery and tools for obtaining good pure water have, of late, been perfected and simplified, so that there is no reason why every man should not have an abundant supply, both for household and stock, no matter where he is. Thousands of large land owners would be justified in purchasing the necessary machinery and tools for prosecuting their own work in this direction; and people with small places in the country would find it to their interest were they to club together and purchase the necessary outfit for sinking wells convenient to house and field. In the cities there are men who sink these wells for a specified price per foot, where the geological peculiarities of the section are known.

KEEP THE LIFE PURE.—An Arabian princess was presented by her teacher with an ivory casket, exquisitely wrought, with the instruction not to open it until a year had rolled round. Many were the speculations as to what it contained, and the time impatiently waited for when the jewelled key should disclose the mysterious contents. It came at last, and the maiden went away alone and with trembling haste unlocked the treasure; and lo! reposing on delicate satin linings, lay nothing but a shroud of rust; the form of something beautiful cold be discerned, but the beauty had gone forever. Tearful with disappointment, she did not at first see a slip of parchment containing these words: "Dear pupil—May you learn from this a lesson for your life. This trinket, when enclosed, had upon it a single spot of rust; by neglect it has become the useless thing you now behold, only a blot on its pure surroundings. So a little stain on your character will, by inattention and neglect, mar a bright and useful life, and in time will leave only the dark record of what might have been. If you now place within a jewel of gold, and after many years seek the result, you will find it as sparkling as ever. So with yourself; treasure up only the pure, the good, and you will ever be an ornament to society and a source of true pleasure to yourself and your friends."

A CAT'S LONG JOURNEY.—A gentleman in this city had presented to him a Maltese cat with four young nursing kittens, by a former friend, living 14 miles out in the country. This cat and her kittens were placed in a close-covered basket inside of which was a blanket in which they were wrapped, and the whole then covered with a thick rug. The basket and its contents were then brought in a wagon to this city, the distance stated. The cat and her kittens were kept in a room in their new home, and carefully watched, fed and petted for seven days she appearing to be wonted and content. On the morning of the seventh day she and her kittens were seen at their new home for the last time, and were missed very soon after. The following day she appeared at her old home with all her kittens. She did not return by the road, the way she came, as she was seen by several persons going through the field with a kitten in her mouth. Allowing 30 hours to have elapsed between the time she was last seen at her new home and the time she was first seen at her old home, she must have traveled a distance of 112 miles carrying a kitten one-half the same distance.—*Bangor Letter to Forest and Stream.*

SOAP BARK FOR CLEANING BLACK GOODS.—For removing spots and dust from black goods of all kinds, a decoction of soap bark has given the best satisfaction of anything we have tried. In fact, we would not be without it. Buy a a few cents worth—to be had of any druggist—break into bits, steep a while in a little more than water enough to cover, strain, and it is ready for use. Brush the goods free from dust, dip a piece of black cloth into the decoction, squeeze out and rub the soiled parts. If a thorough renovation of the article is desired, rip apart, brush from it every particle of dust, and with a cloth dipped into the decoction wipe off each piece, folding it up as you proceed. Then with moderately heated irons, smooth and press the goods upon the *wrong* side until dry. As for silk, we perfer to fold it and place under a heavy weight until dry instead of ironing. Of course, the goods should be but dampened with the liquid.—*R. New Yorker.*

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* and *Fraternal Record* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman*, *Record* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - August 1, 1881.

Nevada Items.

Word comes to us from Brother David Thorburn, Grand Recorder of Nevada, that the new jurisdiction is progressing finely since the formation of their Grand Lodge.

The encouragement given them by the Supreme Lodge, in annexing to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nevada the territories of Utah, Idaho and Montana, will have a tendency to spur those brethren on to renewed energy and zeal, for with those districts, in addition to their own undeveloped territory, thoroughly worked up, they may with reasonable prospects hope to have a separate beneficiary jurisdiction of their own within a year or two.

Bro. D. F. Fox, of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, has been appointed Deputy Grand Master for the jurisdiction, and will very soon start on an organizing tour through the southern portion of the State, visiting Mason's valley, Aurora, Candelaria, Grantsville and other places.

The Lodges now in existence there are all reported as doing well, adding steadily to their members.

Lucille, No. 8, has doubled its membership within six months. Gold Hill, No. 2, has upon its roll 137 Master Workmen.

A. F. Mackay, Recorder of Storey Lodge, No. 3, Virginia City, reports that the Watchman is becoming a popular paper on the Comstock and beginning to be much read by quiet people.

Bro. S. Friedman, member of Alpha Lodge, No. 1, Eureka, Nevada, has been visiting our city. We learn from him that Alpha, No. 1, has 150 members and growing very fast, and it is also the leading organization of this thriving town.

An amendment to the Supreme Lodge Constitution was adopted at the late session as follows: That until July 1st, 1882, and no longer, members suspended for non-payment of assessments may by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting of their Subordinate Lodges be reinstated by paying a sum equal to the amount charged by such Subordinate Lodges for conferring of the degrees upon an applicant, and by otherwise complying with the laws applicable to the laws for the reinstatement of members.

Notes and Comments.

That the *Fraternal Record* should be merged in the Watchman, seems fit and proper. The field was not broad and rich enough for both to work in with profit. While we trust that the ends of fraternal effort will be more completely met by this union, still it is proper to say that the individuality of the Watchman will in nowise be changed, unless it be in the direction of a wider scope in the fraternal field, if that be possible. The A. O. U. W. has always looked with reverance on the older fraternal societies, seeking the ways of wisdom and strength from their history and experience. It has looked to them as a son looks to a father. Those younger in years than itself, and especially those of similar aims and objects, it regards as a father regards his children. On the one hand, it entertains the sentiment of filial piety, and, on the other, paternal affection. But of the many children, all are not equally promising, nor equally meritorious. It never was, and never can be so. Some have in them the elements of a grand and noble manhood; some the seeds of early decay and death. To draw a correct distinction, we may not be able. Some will live and some will perish. The strong of to-day may be the weak of to-morrow, and *vice versa*. The fittest will survive. Meanwhile, all may justly claim a proper share of our love and friendly regard.

Entertaining these kindly feelings toward all fraternal societies, we may yet be permitted to say that the Ancient Order of United Workmen is held up before the world as the purest and most perfect model of its kind. Thoroughly republican in its form of government, rich in experience in a field before untrod, methodical, precise and exacting in its business features, generous in all its impulses, peerless in the promptitude with which it discharges all its financial obligations, it is an organization of which the nineteenth century may well be proud.

Primarily, the A. O. U. W. was organized for the benefit of the common people. To meet the assessments necessary to guarantee $2,000 to the beneficiaries of its members, together with the ordinary charges for dues, is as much as the ordinary citizen can well spare of his means to do. And no man should deprive himself of the real necessities and comforts of life that those who come after may have in abundance of the things for which he suffered. Keeping these facts steadily in view, the A. O. U. W. has refused to build up what might even seem to be a privileged class in its membership, who could, by reason of greater wealth, secure a greater degree of protection for those dependent upon them. There is, perhaps, no society under the sun, where positive equality is so steadfastly maintained and exemplified as in the A. O. U. W., and no society in which a greater diversity of callings in life are represented in its membership.

Experience has demonstrated that the cost of carrying assurance is so much less in a fraternal society than in a life insurance company, that we find large numbers of well-to-do people who desire more in this line than can be furnished in the A. O. U. W. Those who so desire, and can afford it, we commend to the tender care of other like organizations. We recommend all to the careful consideration of our members. Some promise much more than we—some less. One fact all should remember. Every promise made by a beneficial fraternity can only be redeemed in dollars and cents. Hence, those that promise much must gather much from the membership, and those that promise little need gather but little. None can do any more for the money it costs than the A. O. U. W., for it furnishes assurance at net cost. No mutual society can do any better than that; others may do as well.

We are pained to see that some of the children seem inclined to run after false gods, and base their hopes for permanence on the few, and not on the many, forgetting that civilization in its highest form is a necessity for the existence of such societies, and that civilization and despotism are incompatible. Time will remedy this, but at the cost of the life of some, no doubt.

Grand Master Barnes is putting a great amount of effort into his administration, and with excellent results. Notwithstanding the fact that at the last session of the Grand Lodge the minimum fee for degrees was put at $13, so that with a dollar deposit for the beneficiary fund and a dollar for the beneficiary certificate the entire cost of admission to the Order cannot be less than $15, our membership additions have averaged up to the present time 300 a month. Moreover, great care is exercised that only fit material be accepted, insomuch that nearly 20 per cent. of all applications are rejected either by the physicians, Lodges or the Grand Master, and a decreased death-rate will no doubt be the result. For a long time we have been going along steadily, with one assessment a month, with the prospect that during the balance of the term the average will not be far different; so we have every reason to feel abundantly satisfied in this regard.

Mechanics' Fair.

The Mechanics' fair will open on the 2d of August, and promises to be the most important exhibition ever held in this city. The improvements made in the pavilion, the interest taken by the mercantile, mechanical and promoters of art in applying for space is beyond any previous year at the opening of this leading attraction of this city. A number of our leading merchants have fitted up stands for exhibiting their goods, that have cost thousands of dollars. The art gallery will be larger in extent and variety than heretofore, and it will be the pride of our city. The able managers, profiting by the experience of the past, have left nothing undone to make this notably the leading attraction with both residents and visitors from abroad, for August and the first part of September.

The *Mechanics' Fair Daily* will be published by Messrs. Dewey & Co., which will make the 12th volume. It will be spicily illustrated—useful inventions, notable buildings and select caricatures will be set forth upon its pages; and it will be printed in the building on each evening and circulated free. Our brother Workmen may rest assured that a week spent in this city in connection with the attractions, and useful information to be gathered from a study of improved machinery and labor-saving inventions, will be one of the most pleasant and profitable periods of their lives. While here, we hope they will not forget to visit our Lodge meetings, and cultivate a closer acquaintance with our city Workmen.

As showing the value of the beneficiary money received by the widow of a departed brother, we cite the fact that upon the death of Bro. David J. Saddlemire, of Stockton (who was a member of our Order and also of the Workmen Guarantee Fund), his estate was found to be in an insolvent condition, and it is owing to the money received from these organizations that his widow was enabled to pay a mortgage upon the farm. The simple recital of such noble deeds is sufficient. Comment is unnecessary. The replenishing of the "widow's cruse" is our aim, and nobly does the work progress.

The Rev. M. S. Levy, a P. M. W. of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, No. 43, San Jose, who, for 10 years past, has been a popular and highly appreciated pastor at San Jose, has accepted the charge of the First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first of August. Thereby Oakland gains and the A. O. U. W. brethren of San Jose will loose one of the brightest and most eloquent speakers of the Order in this State.

A bit of strategy was played on the brethren of Magnolia when they accepted the invitation of the sisters of Silver Spray as reported in our last issue. After the good things had been partaken of, about 20 of Magnolia's sons were induced to join the D. of H., and thus became members of Silver Spray.

Many of our city Lodge officers take a pride in being punctual in attendance at the meetings. We may mention the fact that Frank W. Rossbach, sitting P. M. W. of Olympic, No. 127, has went "through the chairs" from Guide to his present position and has never missed a Lodge session. A worthy example for many of our young men under 30 years of age to follow.

We met Bro. W. H. Crowell, of Lodi Lodge, No. 108, in Stockton. He reports his Lodge in a flourishing condition, having 32 M. W.

From Grand Master Workman.

Circular to Subordinate Lodges.

Office of Grand Master Workman,
A. O. U. W. State of California,
525 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

To the Subordinate Lodges of California.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—I desire to call your attention to the following legislation of the Supreme Lodge:

1. That until July, 1882, *and no longer*, members suspended for non-payment of assessments may by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting of their subordinate Lodges, be re-instated by paying a sum equal to the amount charged by such subordinate Lodges, for conferring of the degrees upon an applicant, and by otherwise complying with the laws applicable to the reinstatement of members.

2. The law requiring assessments of 25 cents a month for four months to raise a special relief fund, has been repealed. As money for this purpose may be needed by the Supreme Lodge, it will be called for and can be raised after said call. Lodges having a surplus on hand for this fund can vote it into their general fund to save a complication of accounts.

3. The compasses and square in the M. W. degree have been abolished, and the language in reference to them on pages 21 and 22 of Ritual, is to be stricken out, and in its place the slips furnished by the G. R. are to be inserted. No emblems are to be placed on the altar in the M. W. degree. The Master Workman will remove the compasses and square from his badge, and substitute the cross gavels.

In addition to the above, I respectfully call your attention to the following:

1. The carlessness of brethren in making their beneficiary certificates payable "to will" or "order," and failing to make such "will" or "order" has caused much trouble. *Legally*, such certificates are payable *to no one* at their death. In several cases, where it has been shown who the entitled heirs were, the money has been paid to them, but much contention and labor would be avoided *by complying with the law* and *naming the person or persons* to whom the money is to be paid.

2. The $2,000 is not "personal property" of a deceased brother, unless the beneficiary certificate reads "payable to my estate." Where a brother dies, failing to give specific directions as to whom the money shall be paid, no claim of an "administrator" on said $2,000 as "personal property" will be admitted or recognized.

3. The deputies are empowered by the G. M. W. to install the officers of Lodges, examine said officers in the work, collect the tax, etc., and are under bonds. P. M. W. of Lodges are not authorized to install, excepting when authorized by said deputy, or when said officer neglects his duty. It is neither beneficial nor proper for a Lodge to install itself, when it can possibly be avoided; therefore, Lodges will communicate with their deputies on this subject, previous to installation.

4. The law gives to deputies the authority to grant dispensations for "public display," and by "public display" is meant any public gathering where the name of the Order is used, or the regalia of the Order worn, such as open meetings, entertainments, balls, parties, picnics, etc., under the auspices of Lodges or Committees of Lodges. It is proper that the officials of the Order should have a fraternal supervision of all such proposed gatherings, and, therefore, when you desire to have such, you will apply to your deputy for a dispensation for same.

5. I again call to your notice the strong grounds taken by the Grand Lodge on the subject of intemperance. We are having deaths from this evil quite too often, and the habits of some of our members are not adding to the reputation of either the Order or themselves. The holding of public gatherings in the name of the A. O. U. W., in halls, gardens, or other places, where bars are especially opened because of such gatherings under the auspices of the Order, is not only a violation of law, but detrimental to our membership and to our good standing before the world. I earnestly ask the aid of all true Workmen to free our institution from this evil.

It is with pleasure I congratulate the Order on its continued increase of membership, and wish to your Lodge prosperity, harmony and success.

Fraternally Yours,
Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

A brother editor writes: Allow me to express my appreciation of the Watchman, which I always read with pleasure. I see by your last issue, which I have just received, that you have absorbed the *Fraternal Record*, which consolidation I trust will be to your advantage.

W. A. Brace, Foreman of Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, visited Valley Lodge, No. 30, July 20th. He reports his Lodge in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 95.

Dr. O. L. Gordon will act as our local agent for the Watchman in Santa Cruz until further arrangement. The brethren are invited to transact business with him, and we trust that they will make him realize that he holds a live commission; at the same time, no good will and energy will be spared at this end of the circuit to furnish a paper worth double the subscription price.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

About a dozen semi-annual reports are still due from various Lodges. They should be sent in with the least possible delay.

Jewels for the badge of Master Workman can be ordered from this office. The price will probably be about 50 cents, but possibly something less.

On the 1st of July we had 12,374 Master Workmen in good standing. Up to the time of writing this (July 28th) we have written 14,229 beneficiary certificates. Nearly 2,000 have died, withdrawn, or been suspended or expelled. The entire disbursements of the Order in this State aggregate about half a million dollars.

We never allow applications for beneficiary certificates to lie without attention a single day if it is possible to avoid it. Recorders who do not hear promptly from such papers should lose no time in giving information of the fact, or of any other fact that may seem to indicate any dereliction of duty on the part of this office. We do not intend that any just cause of complaint shall lie at our doors.

As many of our Lodges have changed Recorders, it may not be amiss to say that remittance reports do not answer for monthly reports. The former are to accompany all remittances, and the latter to be made on the first of each month. The object of the one is that we may know how to apply moneys remitted, and to know that the amounts are correct; and the other that our records may be kept to correspond with those of the various Lodges. This is a matter so important that compliance with the law in this regard must be insisted on.

Notes from Amador Lodges.

Editors Watchman:—The fact that Amador county Workmen have seldom received mention in your columns, and that the Watchman is published for the entire Order, must be my excuse for asking space for a communication. The Order in this county is about two years old, and as in the State elsewhere, its progress has been rapid. We have six Lodges, numbering nearly 300 members. Within the past two months renewed interest seems to have been taken by the brothers in all parts of the county, and I believe every Lodge has in that time received additions to its membership. We are determined that the principles of our Order shall be carried out, so far as the power is in us. Of late it has been our object to cultivate more thoroughly the fraternal features of the society, and to that end several fraternal visits have been paid.

Jackson Lodge having paid visits to Sutter Creek and Amador Lodges, the members of those Lodges on the 15th instant returned the visit, on the occasion of the installation of our officers, who were installed by D. D. G. M. W., Jacob Steinmetz, the following being their names: Geo. Moore, P. M. W.; N. T. Littlefield, M. W.; B. H. Schacht, F.; I. N. Dewitt, O.; A. B. Sanborn, Rdr.; A. J. Bales, Fin.; E. Muldoon, Rvr.; Geo. C. Folger, G.; P. Kelly, I. W.; Silas Penry, O. W.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremony, under the head of "Good of the Order," able addresses were delivered by the visiting brothers and by members of our Lodge. After the adjournment of the Lodge, the members repaired to the Central hotel, where a fine supper was served, followed by a number of appropriate toasts and responses. This feature of the entertainment was the crowning one, *i. e.*—the literary feast, though the physical feast received no scant praise.

The membership in this county is composed of the best material, and as a brother Junior Workman remarked of those assembled at the installation, it was the finest body of men ever assembled in the county. I do not mean to assert that all the good men of the county are in the Order, for there are many outside, and it is to bring these in we are now working. Those who are members feel that we have a "good thing," and we desire to share it with good and true men whenever we can find them, and I am confident that the end of the year will find our roll considerably lengthened. S.

Jacksonville, Cal., July 17th.

The Supreme Recorder reports the total membership of the Order in May at 99,556. It must be considerably over 100,000 at this date.

Encouragement.

To the Publishers Pacific States Watchman—*Dear Sirs:* I am under obligations for the supplement to your issue of July 15th. While regretting the discontinuance of the *Fraternal Record*, I can but express my conviction of the desirability, and, I think, necessity of a publication, in San Francisco, devoted to the interests of *all* the fraternal and beneficial organizations instituted on the Pacific coast, and I desire to express my full approbation of the consolidation of the *Fraternal Record* and Pacific States Watchman, for the reason that I believe it better; that all the societies, of the kind stated, will derive more ultimate benefit from the publication of some *one* journal, which will devote a due and proper space to each, than the several organizations can possibly derive from an illy-supported publication, representing one Order or organization only.

We are all working for the same end, however various our means of attaining it; and for that reason, if for none other, we should not divide our forces. "In union there is strength."

I trust that, although your paper has, heretofore, been devoted more especially to one particular Order, you may give as full a share of your space to each Order having the attainment of the same objects in view, as our noble Bros. Kinsley and Jephson have endeavored to give in their issues of the *Fraternal Record*.

Bespeaking success for the Watchman., I remain fraternally yours, E. W. Hewitt.

[Thanks to our correspondent for his kind wishes in behalf of our enterprise. It shall be our endeavor to give each society a due allowance of space in the "Fraternal Record" department of the Watchman. We believe, as our correspondent says, that, by having all societies represented in one paper good result will follow, not only to the societies themselves, but taking a higher plane, to the people also. They are all ministering to the living necessities of man, and their bounties shall go on when the grave has closed over the protector. Why should we not extend to all a share of the influence which we hope the Watchman possesses? Will not such a course surely benefit rather than detract from the Workman's cause? We trust our friends will help us in our work, and report such items of news as may come to their notice. Bear in mind our usefulness to any Order must be measured largely, not only by its members and their zeal and active work, but also by their readiness in furnishing us information of the same. There is another point in this connection which has often been impressed upon us. It is that there are many members of the A. O. U. W. and other Orders who belong to more than one fraternal society, and while they would like to know what is going on in them, have not the time nor money to subscribe for and read separate papers representing each. They would like to take some one journal which, while it would give them all the fraternal news they desire, will also prove of interest to the other members of the household, both old and young. We have always carried this idea out in the conduct of the Watchman, and the numerous commendations received have been very pleasant to us.—Eds. Watchman.]

Edward Weihe.—The death is announced of Bro. Edward Weihe, who was Recorder during the last term of Dixon Lodge, No. 50. He was a well-known German citizen of that town. He died at the German hospital in this city, his body being afterward taken to Dixon for interment. The funeral took place from German Lutheran church. Rev. Carl Taubner of Sacramento officiated, and the religious services were in German. Montezuma Lodge of Odd Fellows, Dixon Lodge, A. O. U. W., and the Dixon Fire company, of all which societies the deceased had been a prominent member, were in the procession; Herman Eppinger acting as Marshal of the Odd Fellows Lodge, A. R. Story of the Workmen, and V. J. Hohman of the Fire company. It was the most imposing funeral in town for a long time. Bro. Weihe was a native of Herford, Westphalia, and was educated for the ministry, a profession which his father and grandfather had both followed before him; but he preferred to enter mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he came to California, and after five years spent in mining and four more in business in San Francisco and Stockton, he opened a general merchandise store in Mokelumne Hill, which he conducted for nine years. About 1870 he settled in Dixon, where he lived ever after. The departed brother is greatly missed by his brethren of the A. O. U. W.

There are 10 deaths to be paid for in July in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction. The States in which they occur are as follows: Ohio, 6; West Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine 1. The above deaths in Ohio all occur in Cincinnati.

The Needs of Civilization.

The following essay was read before a recent meeting of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, Nevada, by Bro. H. W. Hand: Change is the law of nature; variety the condition of creation. Every hill, every valley, every ray of light that glitters, every planet in its orbit, every wind that blows, everything that lives and breathes, testifies to this fact. Go where you will, observe what you may, take the countless leaves of a summer forest, note their growth and changes, and you will find none of to-day what they were yesterday. Observe the clouds as they rise above the horizon, tinted by the rays of a burning sun, displaying in magnificent splendor all the colors of the solar-spectrum; observe them as pile upon pile they lie, extending as it seems far into the illimitable, yet no two are alike.

Every nation has had its period of birth, growth and decline, which is the result of laws as inevitable as time, as immutable as space, and as certain as death. But nations, as the individuals composing them, look with dread and even horror upon the fatal day that is to terminate their temporal existence, and it is the object of one and all of them to prolong such existence as far as possible; but during their career questions of no little importance present themselves for consideration, and they are the questions of demand and supply. Upon these depend the welfare and prosperity of nations, and whenever the demand exceeds the supply the nation must retrograde; but whenever the supply equals or exceeds the demand, it will flourish and stand as the mighty shores of rock against the tidal waves of oceans.

We have here a nation of free united people; a country whose resources are almost inexhaustible. A land whose utmost extremities are connected by bands of iron, upon which rolls the wealth of nations, and wires of intelligence upon which flash, with the speed of lightning, the messages of civilized man. A country whose every hill and valley are productive of untold fortunes; whose flag, cleansed by the stars and stripes, baptized in patriotic blood and washed in patriotic tears, throws its protecting shadow around each of us, as we occupy but humble positions in life; a country whose people enjoy more liberty than all the kings, czars and emperors of the Old World. Yet, we have our demands and must have our supplies; our supplies in the past were bountifully administered, and we prospered; fire and sword have often been resorted to, yet we are the better and further advanced in the scale of humanity. In 1861 powder and lead, and men to use them, were in demand, and bravely were they supplied. Now we are at peace with all the world and the wheels of progress are rolling on faster than ever before; but what do we need to continue to flourish, to maintain our reputation, to improve our resources and to sow the seeds of liberty for future generations to reap? Is it wealth, or pleasure, or power, or fame? No! all we need is elevation, this is our demand and must be supplied, as change is as certain as death. We must either go up or go down; we must either elevate ourselves, or we will degrade ourselves. The plant by the seaside will never bloom unless nourished by the dew-drops, and cheered by the dazzling light of the sun. Neither will a nation prosper unless aided by its people, and illuminated by its intellect. We, therefore, need better teachers, and a better attendance in our public schools; better order, and fewer infants in our colleges; more religion, and less hypocrisy in our churches; better judgment, and less partiality in courts of justice; more brains, and less jawbone in the heads of our great men.

Brains, pure, unadulterated brains, must rule this world and not the teeth and fangs of selfishness. We need men who love liberty and hate slavery; men who will tell the truth for the sake of the truth; men who will do right because it is right; men who will stand up, and in the midst of danger fight for the right, with fire and sword, and pen and talent. Justice and right is more than the almighty dollar. Men who love their country, their flag and their fellow men; men who will stand as firm as the rock of ages, and as stern as the mighty hills in the conflict of opinion in the fields of political treachery.

We need more Platos to proclaim to the world a higher and purer morality. We need more Galileos to demonstrate to the world, not the roundness of the earth, but the flatness of its heads. We need more Wm. Lloyd Garrisons, not to free 4,000,000 of slaves doomed to physical labor, but to free ten thousand times ten thousand mental slaves who never enjoyed the emotion of thought nor breathed the air of liberty; who never had an original idea, and never dared to express it if they had. Thought is the life-blood of this nation, and can only be purified by expression. Its course, therefore, should not be impeded by fanatics, nor its purification stayed by ignorant silence. It was thought that clothed the native savage in his jungle. It was thought that brought from the flinty bosom of the earth beneath these hills the treasures of shining, glittering gold. It was thought that, through the instrumentality of a Franklin, brought lightning from the clouds and assigned it to the use of man. It was thought that built the monstrous locomotive to draw its enormous burdens from shore to shore. It was thought that built the ship to sail in unknown seas, that gave her lungs of iron, breath of fire, voice of thunder and arms of steel. It is thought that guides her as she plows the trackless main. Oh! it is thought that carries upon her lofty wings the emblem of our liberty and the epitaphs of all our mighty dead.

We need more thought and more truth—truth, more sacred than all the world beside, to which we should consecrate our acts, our honors and our lives. From its fountains we should drink, and at its altars we should worship. We need men who know that truth is divine, that it is eternal, that it is immortal; men who know that truthful men only are loyal citizens. Every thief, every robber, every pirate and every murderer is a liar, and every liar is a traitor. It is truth that inspires man with the noblest aspirations. It is his knowledge of truth that places him above the brute creation and crowns him with the scepter of power that wields the destiny of nations. We need men who know the truth, who love the truth, men who will stand by the truth amid the cry of war, the din of battle and the roar of conflict until every field shall be won, and the whole human race shall be but one great, grand cathedral, whose spire of truth shall kiss the starry heavens, and whose walls of space, penetrated by every morning sun, shall but reflect the image of a yet brighter and a better day.

Grand Presentation.—During the festive occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of Magnolia, at B. B. hall, July 14th, Bro. John Hoesch, Floor Manager, called a halt and introduced B. F. Jacobs, P. M. W., who in a few eloquent words reviewed the struggles, history and growth of Magnolia Lodge, and, in connection therewith, the services and devotion of Jacob Davis, P. M. W., who has been honored as M. W. two separate terms. He then presented him with a costly silver cake basket, card receiver and bouquet holder. Engraved on card receiver and cake basket was the following: "Presented J. Davis, P. M. W., by Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, A. O. U. W., July 14, 1881." Bro. Davis received these souvenirs, and in a true spirit of gratitude happily responded. What added zest to the occasion was the fact that Bro. Davis and wife had been kept in ignorance of their designs; and his brother Workmen, by innuendos, worked upon their feelings unwarrantably during the evening. Altogether, it was a pleasant affair with a happy termination.

From Committee on Laws and Supervision.

Editors Watchman:—I have received a set of proposed by-laws with the names of Henry Hall, E. J. Perez and H. L. Howe signed thereto, as "Committee on By-Laws." No seal is attached to the papers, and the laws are not attested by the Recorder of the Lodge. Our committee has acted upon the proposed laws, but have no information as to what Lodge they belong. Will you please invite the Lodge claiming them to communicate with

Wm. C. Flint,
Chairman Com. on L. and S., 216 Sansome St., San Francisco.

We have received from the publisher, Bro. C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W., a handsome diploma. It is a credit to California artists, and was executed by J. Vallance Gray, the printing being done by Bancroft & Co. As an ornament to a room and an heirloom to the family of a Master Workman, its artistic excellence commends it.

Franklin, No. 44, will hold an entertainment at Ixora hall on or about August 1st. This hall has the reputation of having one of the best dancing floors in the city. The music ranks with the first dance music, the proprietors being first-class musicians. They take a pride in the assemblages that meet there, and only first class entertainments are allowed.

The Pacific States Watchman, the organ of the A. O. U. W. on this coast, has a large circulation among the members of this city. It is one of the most complete fraternal journals in this country.—*Oakland Times.*

Dr. J. A. Miller, formerly of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, Oakland, has settled in Stockton and resumed the practice of his profession.

FURNITURE.

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BLONDE HAIR CHANGED TO BLACK.—At a meeting of the Biological Society, held at the Smithsonian Institution last evening, Dr. D. W. Prentiss read a paper entitled, "Notes on the Action of *Pelocarpus pennatifolius* in Changing the Color of Human Hair." Prof. Prentiss' paper recorded a very remarkable case of the change in color of the hair of a lady patient in this city who had been treated several months for blood poisoning with jaborandi, a Brazilian plant used in medicine. This medicine, which is given to produce sweating in certain rare cases, was first given to the patient in subcutaneous injections in December last. At that time, and previously, her hair was a light blonde, but within about two weeks a change toward a darker color was perceptible, which increased until, in the middle of January, the hair became of a chestnut brown color. In May the color was nearly a pure black, which it still retains, although there is slightly apparent tendency to return again to a lighter color. As this is the only recorded case of this plant (which is not, however, in common use) having produced any perceptible change in the color of human hair, it becomes a matter of interest to know how this change was brought about and how often it might accompany the use of this remedy. A microscopic examination shows the hair to contain a greatly increased quantity of pigment matter, and scientists now await with interest the results of future growths to ascertain whether they will retain their old color or retain that newly acquired.—*Washington Post, June 4th.*

CANAL FROM THE BLACK TO THE CASPIAN SEAS.—The Russian engineers are renewing the project of a canal between the Black and Caspian seas, an idea which was formed in the times of "hoar antiquity." Plans for making a connection between the Volga and the Don were drawn up in the reign of Sultan Selim, and are preserved yet—somewhere. The great mass of water in the river Terek attracted the attention of M. Daniloff, the Russian engineer, owing to the great hight of the river, nearly 500 ft. above the level of the Black sea. The volume of water is from 175 to 554 cubic meters per second. Four branches will complete the junction of the Azof and the Caspian, and the Don and the Volga.

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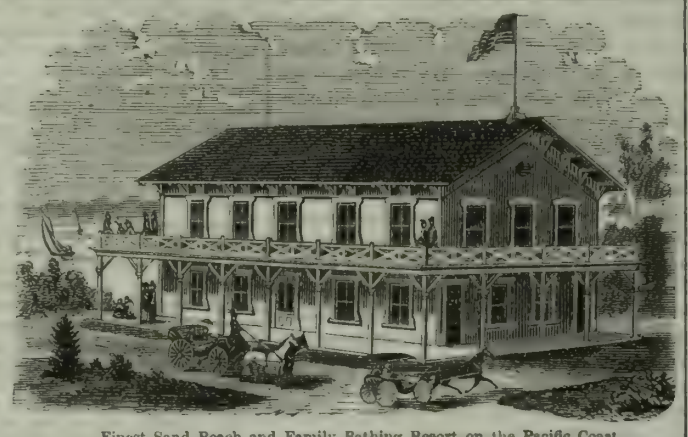
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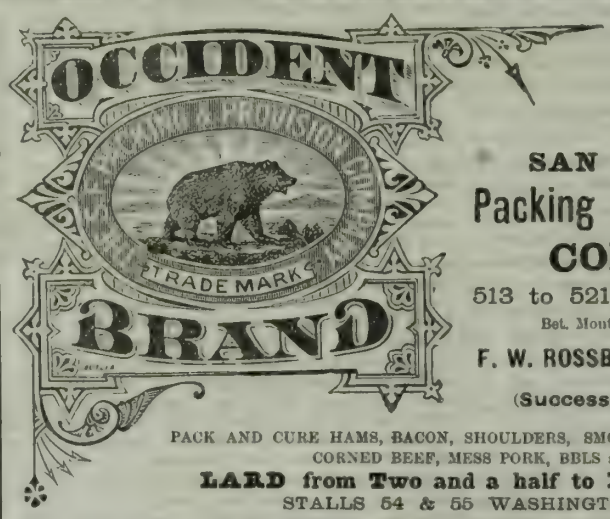
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Rival Methods.

A good deal of attention is now given in New York to the different methods of producing the electric light. The *Times* says a serious objection to the use of the dynamic machine, used for the purpose of producing the light, is the fluctuation in the intensity of the blaze, due to causes which seem to be insurmountable. The use of steam power to generate electricity seems impossible from vibrations in the density of the light. But it is now claimed that by using batteries instead of dynamo-electric machines, a steady and non-varying light can be obtained. The claim which the *Times* speaks of seems pretty well established. The *Times* adds: "Batteries, or cells, as sources of power, ought to be less costly than the machines now in use, and their employment could be universally practicable where the machines would be beyond the reach of most people. If, in addition to the advantages of cheapness and availability, the electric light can be made perfectly steady in volume and luster, a great step will have been made toward securing a perfect artificial light.

A CRITIC, dropping into a studio in Paris the other day, stopped before the portrait of a lady on the easel, and remarked: "It is very nicely painted; but why did you take such an ugly model?" "It is my mother," calmly replied the artist. "Oh! pardon a thousand times," said the critic in great confusion. "You are right; I ought to have perceived it; it resembles you completely.

SEA-GOING CASUALTIES.—The percentage of reported casualties to existing sea-going vessels, taking the mean of six years, 1872 to 1877 inclusive, is, for sailing vessels, 19.86, and for steamers 47.83. These casualties include collision, stranding, leakage and others.

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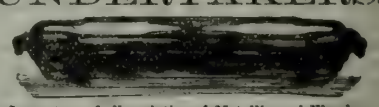
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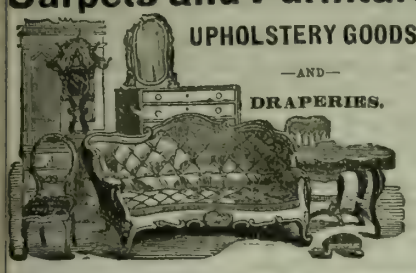
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San Francisco Lodge Locals.



Anniversary of Friendship.

The first anniversary of Friendship, No. 179, was fittingly celebrated by a literary and musical entertainment and supper on July 27th, in Charity hall, Shiels' building. This being their meeting night, the business of the Lodge was passed with quick dispatch, amongst which was the receiving petitions for the degrees for eight. The efficient Master Workman, Bro. Chas. Creighton, had canvassed for the committees in his own mind, and in a very short time the gavel fell and the doors were thrown open to a large and select audience of ladies and gentlemen that completely filled the hall, there being no standing room left. The following programme was commenced by an address of welcome by Dr. J. G. Jewell, Med. Ex. of Friendship, in a short, well-arranged and appropriate speech that was well received: Overture, piano, Prof. R. L. Yanke, of Burns Lodge. This was a fine specimen of high art music that received a merited applause. Baritone solo, E. W. Reuling, of Friendship, "Oh, Loving Heart Trust On"—a pleasing effort that called forth rapturous applause, which was kindly answered by Bro. Reuling; recitation, "Roderick Dhu and King James," Henry Benhayon—a masterly effort—and for an encore recited a scene from Shakespeare; piano solo, Miss Carrie Millzner—an artistic effort that delighted her audience, and at the close was presented with a beautiful bouquet; contralto solo, Mrs. Blake Alverson, who on this occasion acquitted herself with that usual pleasing excellence and called for a hearty encore, and at the close was presented with a large bouquet; harmonica solo, Mr. G. E. Davis—a musical wonder that was listened to with almost breathless silence and was heartily encored; banjo solo, Mr. Patten, a very acceptable performance; piano solo, Dennis Foley, the blind pianist, who seemed, like "Blind Tom," a wonder as a musician, and at the close received a hearty encore. The frequent encores had, in the first part of the programme, consumed so much time that Dr. Jewell, master of ceremonies, requested their discontinuance. Part Second.—Instrumental duet, violin and piano, Mr. Kendrick and Prof. R. L. Yanke, which was a rare musical treat; vocal solo, "Keep the A. O. U. W. Over the Door," Prof. Yanke accompanying on the piano. This song seemed to be a favorite with the audience, being applauded at the end of each stanza, and at the close the little girl was presented with a magnificent bouquet. Vocal duet, Mrs. Blake Alverson and Bro. E. W. Reuling. As they were both fine singers, the blending of their voices called for well-deserved applause. Basso solo, Wm. T. Bourne; zither quartette, California Zither Club, Julius Molser, leader; this was one of the finest performances of the evening, and could only be appreciated by those who had the pleasure of hearing this unique and artistic effort. Soprano solo, Miss Kate Finnigan, sister of Bro. Finnigan, Foreman of Friendship. This young lady has a sweet and highly cultivated voice, and although not known as a professional, is equal to the best in the city. As she rose and fell in sweet cadence on the title of her song, "Say Not Farewell," it was a fitting close to one of the best musical and literrary entertainments that has been given by any Lodge of Workmen. The large audience was invited to the banquet-room, where Mrs. E. Northrup, 232 Jessie street, caterer, had prepared a very choice collation of all the good things, not forgetting the national dish, ice-cream, in abundance. The brethren of Friendship, from the congratulations received, seemed somewhat elated over the success of their first anniversary. Starting one year ago with close to 100 members, they have justly earned a position as Grand subordinate in this great organization.

Burn's Monthly Social.

This honored Lodge held its monthly social in Pythian Castle on Thursday evening, July 28th. The hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen and young people. The programme was opened by a few congratulatory remarks by Robt. Wilson, M. W. Prof. Yanke, one of our leading musicians, and member of Burns, favored the audience with an overture on the Piano. Bro. Wm. C. Flint, Chairman of Laws and Supervisions, made a grand speech that was acceptable, and received hearty applause. Piano solo, Miss Belle Burson, daughter of Bro. Burson. A curiosity shop of musical instruments was brought in, and Messrs. Winent and Rhein (professionals) amused the audience in their quaint and inimitable performances. Recitation, T. C. Maher, of Burn's Lodge. Irish song, by Bro. Pohlmann, of Burn's Lodge. Song and accompaniment, by Mrs. Walter Malloy. Recitation, "Bingen on the Rhine," by Miss Wilson. Song and accompaniment, by Mrs. Manning. Recitation, "Anthony's Oration Modernized," by Bro. C. H. Wilson. Dutch comic song, by Bro. Pohlmann, accompanied by Mrs. Walter Malloy. Banjo solo, by Pete Winent, with encore. Thus closed a very successful Lodge entertainment, and in keeping with the standing of Burns as a live subordinate.

Harmony, 9.

As indicated in our last issue, this old pioneer has started on the new term under favorable auspices. On July 15th, the M. W. degree was conferred on five in a manner that reflected credit on the new officers. The M. W., Bro. Wm. Decker, was very correct in the work, and showed tact and ability in dispatching the business of the Lodge. After the usual routine of work and a happy recess, Bro. Wm. Decker, M. W., presented his Lodge with a full set of funeral regalia, consisting of rich sashes and an ornamented and gilted wand. Bro. D. C. Fox, P. M. W., made the presentation speech in a few neat and well-chosen words that were received with much demonstrations of applause. The Guide received them, and L. J. Henry, P. M. W., on the part of Harmony, responded in warm and complimentary expressions of gratitude for so appropriate and fitting a gift of the M. W., Bro. Wm. Decker. Bro. Blight, Foreman, moved, and it was unanimously carried by a standing vote, that the thanks of this Lodge be given to Bro. Wm. Decker for this appropriate gift, and that an engrossed copy of the resolution be presented to him; after which Bro. L. G. Schord, P. M. W. of Burns Lodge, and D. V. Thompson, P. M. W. of Noe Valley, gave a few well-timed remarks that were well received. Bros. Rich, Roach, Geo. Hottua, of Bernal, also addressed the Lodge, after which Z. T. Whitten, P. M. W., recited "Barbara Fritche," closing with a solo by Prof. H. C. Eastman, Organist of Harmony.

Magnolia, 41.

The third anniversary of Magnolia was celebrated with great *eclat* at B'nai B'rith hall, on Thursday evening, July 14th, by a magnificent ball. Elaborate preparations had been made in decorations, and a large and highly pleased audience of spectators and guests were in attendance. The hall was in fine dress, with evergreens, hanging baskets, exotic plants and pleasing devices, one of which was the name of Magnolia, each letter set in a star, on the front of the platform. Suspended across the rear part of the hall, in golden letters, were these words: "WELCOME. MAGNOLIA, No. 41, A. O. U. W." At half past nine o'clock, Rosendorn's band commenced the exercises with a grand march, Bro. J. Davis, P. M. W., and wife leading a company of youthful appearing gentlemen and beautiful ladies, richly and tastefully dressed, that completely filled the hall. The exercises were conducted with decorum, without coldness, and all seemed to be in the highest enjoyment. A programme of 14 dances, including extras, brought this very successful part to a close at a late hour. One very pleasant feature of the evening was the attention shown by the members of Magnolia to see that their guests were properly cared for. The several committees filled the respective duties assigned to them to the letter, and were the recipients of a number of compliments during the evening. We herewith give the several committees: Committee of Arrangements—W. E. Cody, M. Warshauer, Jacob Davis, A. N. Levy, Jacob Gans. Reception Committee—Sam Weintraub, John Tyler, Luke Stark, B. Mish, John Rafferty. Floor Manager—John Hoesch. Floor Committee—B. F. Jacobs, Simon Cohn, H. P. Terry, C. C. Keene, Wm. Samuels.

Sts. John, 73—Presentation.

The meeting on Thursday evening, July 21st, was one of more than ordinary interest. A circular had been sent to each member requesting his presence on business of importance. After the usual routine of business the principal subject was ably discussed, and resulted in its indefinite postponement; after which Bro. H. C. Eastman, organist of Sts. John, and others entertained the Lodge with recitations and short speeches.

On July 28th, this conservative Lodge had an interesting meeting under head, "Good of the Order." Bro. J. E. Purdy, of Sts. John Lodge, in his inimitable manner, called Chas. J. Periam, P. M. W., to the altar, and presented him with a beautiful P. M. W. gold badge. The letters, C. H. P. on the upper bar, from which is suspended the Holy Bible. Fastened to and hanging from the Bible is an emblem of the seal of the Lodge made from the finest abalone shell. The shield has enameled on it the letters, A. O. U. W.; on the cross bar are these words: "P. M. W., Sts. John Lodge;" on the back are engraved these words: "Presented to Bro. Chas. J. Periam, P. M. W. of Sts. John Lodge, A. O. U. W., in token for his faithfulness in office and our esteem for him as a brother. July 1, 1881." This magnificent souvenir was manufactured by R. W. Jackson, 614 Market street, manufacturer of abalone shell jewelry and works of art. A committee of two were appointed to invite the members of Golden Gate Lodge, then in session, to join the members of Sts. John in the banquet room, where the celebrated caterer, Chas. F. Seaburg, 331 Jessie street, had prepared a magnificent banquet, that was topped off with ice cream from the "Maison Dore." This grand collation was a free gift on the part of the present officers of Sts. John, and was indulged in by their numerous guests—among whom was Bro. A. Lowenthal, of Bay City, Eureka—with apparent satisfaction. The whole company then adjourned to the Lodge-room, and Bro. E. F. Loud, D. D. G. M., presided over the meeting. A pleasant evening was spent after the cigars had been passed around, in the following impromptu programme: Song, J. O. Jephson, P. M. W.; R. E. Chapman, P. M. W., recitation; E. Lewis, P. M. W., of Golden Gate, and known as the father of the Order in San Francisco, some appropriate remarks; J. N. Prather, M. W., a fine vocal solo, Chas. G. Ewing accompanying on the piano; comic solo and encore, Martin Kelly; Scotch recitation, Chas. G. Ewing; vocal solo, Bro. Jas. Swift—a fine, artistic performance; piano solo, Harry J. Lask, P. M. W.—a choice selection, well rendered; Scotch recitation, Bro. Fletcher, Foreman of Sts. John; remarks, Bro. J. E. Purdy; recitation, Wm. B. Smith, D. D. G. M. W. A long-to-be-remembered gathering of Workmen was brought to a happy close by all joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Hercules Monthly Social.

The entertainment committee of Hercules, No. 53, consisting of Bros. Manzer, Hastings and Bergeman, presented at their regular monthly social on July 15th, the following programme: Opening address, L. M. Manzer; violin solo, Master Mayer, with piano accompaniment by his sister—a fine performance; recitation, Nellie Hastings, daughter of B. Hastings, Rvr.; recitation, Lola Todd; duett, Miss Hattie Paul and Miss Nonie Northey, receiving a hearty encore, Miss Northey sang "Come Again;" piano solo and encore, Miss Ruby Manzer, daughter of Bro. L. M. Manzer; recitation, Miss Georgia Paget; piano solo, Mrs. J. L. McKee; specialties, Gus. Pohlman, Recorder of Burns Lodge, who is always pleasing and entertaining; warbling on harmonica, Master Owens; specialties, and music with flower pots and violin, Frank Bean, of Golden Gate. This was a very interesting, unique and pleasing performance, and received well deserved applause. Duett, Mrs. A. C. Higgins and Miss Emily Maxon, and being heartily encored, Mrs. Higgins responded by singing "Cows in the Corn." Their large hall was crowded with members and their families and invited guests, who were delighted and highly entertained. These monthly socials have become a very pleasant feature in the Western Addition, and will be continued. It is whispered that the next one will be one of varied excellence, and those who wish a seat will have to come early.

Silver Spray Presentation.

Mrs. Ellen McLeod, P. W. S. of H., was the recipient of a jewel belonging to her station, at the hands of the members of Silver Spray, on installation night. The badge is in the shape of a heart; on one side is the coat-of-arms of California, on the opposite is engraved "presented to Mrs. Ellen McLeod, P. W. S. of H., by the members of Silver Spray, D. of H." Below is the letters W. W. T. Q. E. It is a magnificent badge of solid gold, and the presentation speech was made by W. F. Norcross, proprietor of the *New Age* in an appropriate manner, and was gracefully received and happily responded to by the worthy recipient.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Oakland, No. 2.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—At its last meeting, Oakland Lodge, No. 2, feeling its ability and also desiring to comply with the regulations of the Order, ordered the purchase of the new regulation badges. This we think a step in the right direction, as uniformity of badge or regalia is greatly to be desired in any Order. Our Lodge is moving along satisfactorily to ourselves. Harmony prevails between its members, and hence we have pleasant meetings each week. By the way, during the past official term we have conferred degree or degrees almost every night of the term. This was done without any special effort to obtain candidates. There is one fact of which this Lodge is proud. We pay sick benefits of $10 per week, and yet we have over $1,100 at interest; and better than all, the fund increases steadily. Now we do not boast of this, but we are not ashamed of it. If any other Lodge with a membership of 137 can beat it, we are glad of it.—A. H. P.

Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Members may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order" in the Lodge.

Amador Lodges.

J. Steinmetz, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers of Amador, No. 133, July 12th; Banner, No. 131, July 13th; Golden Star, No. 144, July 14th; Jackson, No. 138, July 15th. The names of officers have already been printed. He reports the Lodges in the county as in a very prosperous and healthy condition, and constantly increasing in membership. They have now 280 Master Workmen in good standing in the county. The meetings are well attended and the Lodges visit one another frequently, and the best of feeling prevails; in fact, every Workman feels an interest in our beloved Order.

Carquinez, 90.

The newly elected officers of Carquinez Lodge, No. 90, were installed in their respective positions on July 7th by J. M. Wilson, D. D. G. M., assisted by the following brothers of Mt. Diablo Lodge as Grand Officers: M. Kirsch, P. G. M. W.; H. Shuey, G. F.; E. M. Frollet, G. O.; Everett Grant, G. G.; F. Webb, G. W. Carquinez has a good set of officers, and no doubt will increase in membership this term.—J. M. WILSON, D. G. M. W.

Mount Diablo, No. 91.

The newly elected officers of Mount Diablo Lodge were installed on July 1st, by J. M. Wilson, D. D. G. M., W. S. Urmy acting P. G. M. W., and Thos. Johnson as G. G. This is the banner Lodge of the county. It has 53 members, and still a prospect of a considerable increase during this term. Sixteen new members were taken in last term. The Lodge is composed of the very best men in the county. We are now building a hall 36x60 ft. and tw stories high, which, when completed, will be the finest hall in the county. Should any brothers of the sister Lodges come this way, we would be pleased to have them call on us. We meet on Friday evening of each week. We also have a Degree of Honor Lodge here with a membership of 37. It meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, and is well attended every meeting.—J. M. WILSON, D. D. G. M. W.

San Pablo, 86.

The officers elect of San Pablo Lodge, No. 86, were installed in their respective places on July 9th by J. M. Wilson, D. D. G. M., assisted by M. Kirsch, P. M. W.; Thos. Johnson, G. G., of Mt. Diablo. This Lodge is prospering. They expect to add several to their present membership during the term. After the installation we attended a party given by the Lodge. Several members from other Lodges were present and all had a good time.—J. M. WILSON, D. D. G. M.

Smartsville, 119

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Many of the officers of this Lodge, Smartsville, No. 119, A. O. U. W., being on the Fourth of July committee and having a great deal to do before and after the Fourth to make our celebration a success, was the cause of our not installing our officers until July 19th. We had a fine attendance, and were honored with a goodly number of the members of Spenceville Lodge, who kindly assisted us in our installation, Bro. John T. McConnel acting as installing officer, and Bro. Graves as Grand Guide. After the installation a collation was served and the brothers enjoyed themselves for an hour in partaking of refreshments. After the Lodge was again convened, under the head "Good of the Order" our actions were criticised by the visiting brothers, and it is hoped it will have the effect of brightening up the members. In the wee small hours of morning we closed in due form, all well pleased in attending the installation of the officers of Smartsville Lodge, No. 119, A. O. U. W.—J. K.

Stockton, 23.

Stockton Lodge, No. 23, is in a prosperous condition. On July 22d, their regular meeting was well attended, over 35 being in attendance. The usual routine of business was dispatched in detail and with particular care. The M. W. degree was conferred on one in a very creditable manner in many respects, the secret work being nearly correct. This being the first work of the new officers, any small discrepancies we are satisfied will be remedied soon. Under head "Good of the Order," Bro. J. W. Miller, P. M. W. of Oak Leaf, made one of his grand speeches, followed by Bro. Lissenden, P. M. W. Bro. Beard, a gifted singer, at request, favored the Lodge with a song. Our representative has added 28 new names to the subscription list of the WATCHMAN. He reports the Lodge as being composed of a happy, earnest and sociable lot of men. No. 23 has nearly 200 members, and nearly all of the first-class men of Stockton are members. The talent in the Lodge is of a high order, both in a literary and musical sense. The Lodge's membership is mostly made up of residents of Stockton, but now the farmers of the interior of San Joaquin county are becoming interested, and are beginning to send in their applications. Stockton, No. 23, seems to have a bright future before it.

Watsonville, 45.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Grand Master. Wm. H. Barnes, came up to Santa Cruz and Watsonville and installed the officers of Watsonville Lodge, No. 45. After the installation ceremonies were over, the Lodge marched to the rink, where a large audience was entertained by Grand Master Barnes for more than two hours, who gave an eloquent speech, together with recitations and singing. We have a quartet club that rendered some pieces very beautifully, under the direction of J. W. Linscott. Bro. Barnes is a host in himself, and the fraternity has an able advocate in him. The audience here, one and all, say that they had never had so fine a treat.—S. T. DODSON, D. D. G. M.

New Lodge.

Navarro Lodge, No. 200, was instituted by Geo. H. Bowman, D. D. G. M. W., July 23d, with the following list of officers: E. C. Foushee, P. M. W.; Fred. A. Walton, M. W.; Eugene Peeples, F.; John H. Ekroth, O.; Wm. T. Wallace, Rdr.; Chas. A. Linscott, Fin.; John Humphries, Rvr.; Jacob Studebaker, G.; Jas. S. Stewart, I. W.; Jas. Nelson, O. W. The Lodge starts with 18 members.

KELLETT & MCMURRAY, plaster decorators and whiteners, No. 763 Market street, this city, and 470 Twelfth street, Oakland, are leading business men in their line. The firm has had great experience, and are well known for the promptitude with which they perform their work. Bro. McMurray is a P. M. W. of Valley Lodge.

BRO. HENRY L. HARRIS, 1021 Mission street, of Bunn's Lodge, as a Carpet Renovator, is the boss in his line. By a new process, carpets can be restored to original beauty and brightness. Dust, dirt, grease and smoke taken from the carpet without being removed from the floor. Carpets beaten and laid.

ONE of the oldest shirt manufacturing establishments in this city is that of S. Silberstein, 108 Sutter street. Our worthy brother has obtained quite a reputation for the superior excellence of his work.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

BERKELEY, No. 10.—Chas. H. Silliman, M. W.; P. R. Boone (P. M. W.), F.; Welles Whitmore, O.; Frank Howard Payne (P. M. W.), Rdr.; R. C. Huston, Fin.; C. F. Gompertz, (P. M. W.), Rvr.; Allan Shorkley (P. M. W.), G.; W. P. Durfee (P. M. W.), I. W.; S. C. Clark, O. W.; Thos. F. Graber (P. M. W.), Trustee; Drs. Payne and Burdick, Med. Ex.

TEMPLE, No. 11.—North Temescal. R. H. Young, M. W.; E. P. Pike, F.; J. B. Jones, O.; R. B. Nixon (re-elected), Rdr.; H. C. Babcock, Fin.; J. Beandette, Rvr.; C. A. Stearns, G.; A. S. Ruch, I. W.; S. F. Morrell, O. W.; Dr. Foulkes, Med. Ex. Reported R. B. Nixon.

SAN LEANDRO, No. 12.—Joseph Halford, M. W.; Henry J. Woltz, F.; David Ury, O.; S. W. Johnson, Rdr.; C. E. Case, Fin.; G. Sturtevant, Rvr.; T. Goodman, G.; J. Ravicks, I. W.; G. Brown, O. W.; D. Ury, Trustee; Drs. Burdick and Dubois, Med. Exs. Reported by S. W. Johnson.

SAUCELITO, No. 20.—John Holthusen, M. W.; M. Hannan, F.; Robt. Rutherford, O.; Chas. Forrest, Rdr.; C. E. Wulferdingen, Fin.; J. B. Baraty, Rvr.; R. J. Brown, G.; M. C. Hamlin, I. W.; John Broderick, O. W. Reported by T. P. Powers.

WATSONVILLE, No. 45.—S. T. Dodson, P. M. W.; J. F. Curno, M. W.; G. A. Trafton, F.; A. Steen, O.; Dan. Porter, G.; O. S. Tuttle, Rdr.; Geo, Pardee, Rvr.; L. D. Holbrook, Fin.; N. A. Sanborn, I. W.; J. Schmidt, O. W. Reported by O. S. Tuttle, Recorder.

WHEATLAND, No. 54.—EDITORS WATCHMAN: On Thursday eve., July 14th, Dist. Dep. J. H. Flint, of Marysville, installed the following brethren to act as officers for the ensuing term: W. J. McFee, P. M. W.; J. A. Steuart, M. W.; F. W. Davenport, F.; H. W. Ivans, O.; Walter Neustadt, Rdr.; H. Cornforth, Fin.; H. C. Niemeyer, Rvr.; R. D. Jasper, G.; A. M. Deck, I. W.; John Landis, O. W. We are increasing steadily in membership, and hope before the term is out to double our numbers. Yours in C. H. & P., WALTER NEUSTADT, Rdr.

READING, No. 72.—O. J. Lawry, M. W.; J. N. Major, F.; Geo. Groves, O.; S. J. R. Gilbert, Rdr.; J. H. Cooper, Fin.; N. Breslauer, Rvr.; H. R. Bennis, G.; C. E. Berry, I. W.; Jos. Bailey, O. W.; L. J. Fader, Trustee; O. J. Lawry, Med. Ex. Reported by S. J. R. Gilbert.

BENICIA, No. 94.—A. Dalton, M. W.; A. L. Roberts, F.; E. F. Soule, O.; J. Binnington, Rdr.; V. Newmark, Fin.; J. G. Johnson, Rvr.; C. W. Trumbull, G.; P. D. Stewart, I. W.; F. Silva, O. W.; G. Hastings, Trustee; V. Newmark, Med. Ex. Reported by J. Binnington.

CARQUINEZ, No. 90.—Martinez. R. M. Jones, M. W.; Henry Rock, F.; Thomas McMahon, O.; Francis Williams, Rdr.; W. J. Douglas, Fin.; E. C. Webster, Rvr.; Frank Coleman, G.; Henry Raap, I. W.; C. E. Miller, O. W.; John Seffler, Truetee; John Seffler, Med. Ex. Reported by F. Williams.

MOUNTAIN, No. 105.—Truckee. R. H. Chandler, M. W.; J. F. Moody, F.; T. M. Bittencourt, O.; Ben F. Tackaberry, Rdr.; A. C. Cooke, Fin.; J. L. Lewison, Rvr.; R. D. Paschen, G.; J. Lambercht, I. W.; Baxter Porter, O. W.; Wm. Curless, Med. Ex. Reported by B. F. Tackaberry.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 107.—A. N. Crane, P. M. W.; F. Manhire, M. W.; Jas. Conn, F.; R. Huckins, O.; A. J. Tiffany, Rdr.; G. N. L. Powell, Fin.; D. Furth, Rvr.; S. M. Crall, G.; H. M. Moore, I. W.; R. Twambly, O. W.; J. McCoy, Trustee; Dr. E. V. Joye, Med. Ex. Reported by A. J. Tiffany.

WILLOWS, No. 115.—G. A. Gutman, M. W.; M. Hochheimer, F.; J. M. Dedman, O.; Wm. Johnson, Rdr.; Z. Bates, Fin.; Wm. J. Park, Rvr.; F. G. Crawford, G.; August Martin, I. W.; P. P Brooks, O. W.; F. G. Crawford, Trustee; Wm. Wilson, Med. Ex. Reported by W. J. Park.

SMARTSVILLE, No. 119.—Dan'l Cary, M. W.; T. A. Newbert, F.; W. W. Chamberlin, O.; James Keegan, Rdr.; John T. McConnell, Fin.; A. T. Brown, Rvr.; J. A. Linscott, G.; E. M. Davis, I. W.; R. M. Widnix, O. W.; J. T. McConnell, Trustee; O. F. Lee, Med. Ex.

GEORGETOWN, No. 121.—Samuel Taylor (re-elected), P. M. W.; Lewis Bryant (re-elected), M. W.; Geo. Handy, F.; Lorenzo Irish, O.; B. J. Davis, Rdr.; H. E. Warren (re-elected), Rvr.; E. L. Crawford (re-elected), Fin.; J. F. Walk, G.; J. G. F. Weidman, I. W.; T. B. Epps, O. W.; J. G. F. Weidman, Trustee; Dr. J. L. Dryer, Med. Ex. Reported by B. J. Davis, Recorder.

SPENCEVILE LODGE, No. 137.—Henry Mosebach, P. M. W.; J. B. Sanders, M. W.; Sampson Davey, F.; C. H. Francis, O.; B. F. Steele, Rdr.; John Last, Fin.; W. C. Walker, Rvr.; Joseph Hocking, G.; M. W. Church, O. W. District Deputy C. E. Mulloy, of Nevada City, conducted the installation. Dr. Patterson, of Wheatland, was elected medical examiner of the Lodge. Bro. Mosebach, having severed his connection with the Spenceville copper mine, preparatory to going to San Francisco, was tendered a handsome gold medal by the Lodge as a token of friendship and esteem. Bro. W. O. Walker presented the medal and made a very happy speech, to which Bro. Mosebach replied suitably. Bro. Mosebach was taken completely by surprise by the presentation of such a gift, but accepted it with much pride and pleasure.

SUGAR LOAF, No. 157.—Iowa Hill. Fred. I. Adge, M. W.; A. C. McLary, F.; A. Rodonni, O.; W. N. Bissett, Rdr.; Albert P. Smiley, Fin.; S. Moses Sprague, Rvr.; L. Joninon, G.; Pash. W. Hudson, I. W.; P. Rodonni, O. W.; A. C. McLary, Trustee; O. H. Petterson, Med. Ex. (not a member). Reported by Albert P. Smiley.

SAN DIEGO, No. 160.—F. Winter, M. W.; H. T. Christian, F.; J. P. Jones, O.; J. W. Wescott, Rdr.; Gilbert Rannie, Fin.; N. H. Conklin, Rvr.; Henry Cook, G.; J. B. Hooker, I. W.; John Clark, O. W.; Gilbert Rannie, Trustee; E. M. Fenn, Med. Ex. Reported by J. W. Wescott.

WEAVER, No. 161.—T. E. Jones, M. W.; W. S. Lowden, F.; J. M. Estee, O.; Wm. F. Junkans, Rdr.; G. E. Noonan, Fin.; D. Hansen, Rvr.; P. M. Paulsen, G.; W. J. Rule, I. W.; A. Fetzer, O. W.; J. R. Balch, P. M. Paulsen and W. F. Smith, Trustees; J. C. Montague, Med. Ex. Reported by Wm. F. Junkans.

PUEBLO, No. 168.—Sonoma. T. W. Dean, M. W.; R. B. Lyon, F.; P. N. Stojen, O.; J. P. Fuller, Rdr.; L. Litzias, Fin.; L. Heydt, Rvr.; A. D. Lowell, G.; J. Forchetti, I. W.; V. Bishoff, O. W.; J. P. Fuller, Med. Ex. Reported by J. P. Fuller.

TRINITY CENTER, No. 195.—J. H. Carter, M. W.; J. Coyle, F.; S. Borden, O.; Jno. W. Shuford, Rdr.; Samuel Hubbell, Fin.; Geo. Dack, Rvr.; Henry Gates, I. W.; A. Sandford, O. W.; A .P. Haskins, G.; J. Carter, Trustee; Dr. J. C. Montague, Med. Ex. Reported by J. W. Shuford.

DEL NORTE, No. 183.—Crescent City. H. A. Peeples, M. W.; M. V. Jones, F.; John Duffy, O.; G. Curtis, Rdr.; W. H. Woodbury, Fin.; Edward Yates, Rvr.; Jere Duffy, G.; J. D. Pomeroy, I. W.; Geo. Marhoffer, O. W.; L. F. Cooper, Trustee; J. T. Thorwarth, Med. Ex. Reported by John Duffy.

ASBESTOS.—This mineral, which is fast coming into general use as a new conductor of heat, has been generally adopted by all manufacturers of engines, boilers, etc. The fiber and all its products are unaffected by fire, heat or acid, and therefore becomes invaluable for loose packing, for pumps, valves, stems, etc. It is also particularly suited for steam-heated bearings. It is applied like cotton-waste and, in consequence of its great saving in oil, is the cheapest packing known, being absolutely indestructible. Asbestos patent fiber board is manufactured from pure asbestos fiber in sheets 42x44 inches and ⅛ to ¼ inch in thickness. Its greatest merit is in preventing radiation of heat and condensation of steam. It is also light, flexible, elastic, clean, and much preferable as a covering on pipes to all classes of cements and compounds in use. It will not char, crack or crumble, either from heat or vibration, and can be readily removed and easily restored by using care in its handling. While the cost appears more per square foot than cement or felting, there is such a saving in its circumference measurement, and such a gain in the saving of fuel and steam, that its price is amply returned in the satisfaction its work affords. It is commended for the lining of partitions and floors of buildings to prevent dampness. It is also especially suited for covering chimneys, rendering all parts of a house equally comfortable and free from kitchen heat in summer. One of the most important uses to which asbestos is put is that of the patent fiber lining, which meets the long prevalent demand for hair felting, which is so apt to char and crumble. This is only 1-32 of an inch thick, yet it does its work perfectly, and while it adds scarcely any weight to the pipe, secures the hair felting from all harm, and renders it secure for use for years. Asbestos cement is also useful in house furnaces, and its cost is quickly returned in the saving of fuel and increase of heat. The best asbestos in the world is put up by the Asbestos Patent Fiber Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and Bro. B. S. Hill, No. 317 Mission street, San Francisco, who is the agent of the company here, carries a large stock of all the different preparations put up by the company, and all in want of any of the different kinds of asbestos should call on Bro. Hill, who will be found to be a most pleasant gentleman to deal with.

BRO. B. F. JACOBS, P. M. W., of Magnolia, 41, has embarked in a new field of journalism. He will publish hereafter a trade journal, to be known as the *Dry Goods Reporter*; size, 28x42, and published weekly, on each Friday. Thus far he has met with flattering success, and no doubt his known energy and push will make this one of the live journals of our city.

ONE of the finest and cheapest grocery stores in this city is owned and carried on by Bro. C. C. Butt, at the southwest corner Stevenson and Nineteenth streets.

BRO. J. H. CROSS, proprietor of the Mansion House, Stockton, knows how to keep a hotel. His fare is first-class and charges reasonable.

FOR pure country milk try the Belmont Dairy, No. 3 Boardman street. Bro. J. W. Collins is the proprietor.

A GOOD place to buy coal and wood is at 927 Market street. Bro. Jos. Goril is the proprietor.

REPORTS from Willows, No. 115, Colusa county, state that this Lodge is healthy, though moving very slow.

MECHANICS' FAIR

Opens August 2d, 1881.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF STOCKTON LODGE, No. 23, A. O. U. W., Friday, July 15, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., of California.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your committee, appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the death of our brother, D. J. Saddlemire, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, In the divine economy all men are subject to the laws of nature, which are eternally fixed, and when the day arrives and the allotted number of days allowed to each individual member of our Order has been reached, and our Great Grand Master says it is finished, cease thy toils below and assume a higher and more respectable position there, there is weeping among the friends and brethren; and

WHEREAS, The command has been given to remove from among us, by death, Bro. D. J. Saddlemire, an honored and esteemed member, who departed this life at Tracy, Cal., July 1, 1881; therefore be it

Resolved, That we remember with pleasure our association with our deceased brother; that we will ever cherish the highest regard for his example and for his honor and integrity, which caused him to be honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our brother so taken by the hand of death while in the prime of his life's experience, and that we hereby tender to his esteemed wife and family, in this their great loss of husband and father, our sincere condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions become of record on the regular minutes of our Lodge; that a copy be forwarded, properly engrossed, by the Recorder of our Lodge to the bereaved wife and family; that the charter be draped, and that a copy be forwarded to the *Daily Independent*, of this city, and the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

J. M LARUE, G. LISSENDEN, E. LEHE. } Com.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF OAK LEAF LODGE, No. 35, A. O. U. W., OAKLAND, CAL, July 19, 1881.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme M. W. of the universe, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Samuel Bell; and while we bow in humble submission to him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, yet we, Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., desire to express our keen sense of the loss sustained by the death of our brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Bro. Bell, Oak Leaf Lodge has lost a true Workman, the community an honest and upright citizen, and his family a kind and indulgent husband and father.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days in his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of deceased, also to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

Fraternally submitted, in C., H. and P.

D. S. HIRSCHBERG, S. G. TUCKER, C. K. ROBINSON. } Com.

M. S. BAKER, Recorder.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF CALIFORNIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., WEST OAKLAND, July 26th, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of California Lodge No. 1 A. O. U. W.:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—We, your Committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions of respect to the memory of the beloved wife of Bro. E. W. Berry, Master of this Lodge, most respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the beloved wife of Bro. E. W. Berry (Master of this Lodge), we feel it right and proper to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of the wife of our beloved Brother, we deeply sympathize with him and his dear little children in this their sad affliction, and pray that he may be spared to raise and educate them in the fear and love of the Supreme Ruler.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to him and his motherless little ones its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Lodge, and that the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN be furnished with a copy for publication.

W. H. WILKINSON, THOS. H. ORGAN, H. G. PRATT. } Com.

W. H. WILKINSON, Recorder.

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Advertisements will be received at reasonable rates. It will be of advantage to patrons to secure the spaces wanted without delay.

Advertisements will be received by the publishers through telephone (No. 75) or we will send our business representative on request by telephone or postal card.

N. B.—The only official Catalogue of the Fair, during the exhibition, will be published complete in the columns of the FAIR DAILY, under authority of the Board of Managers.

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The Corinthian Canal.

French enterprise promises to undertake the accomplishment of a third great engineering feat in cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, which both in ancient and modern times, has formed an obstacle in the way of commerce between the Adriatic and the Ægean. General Turr, a well-known French geographer, has received a concession from the Greek government to carry out this design, and M. de Lesseps has promised such assistance as can be spared by one whose attention is monopolized by the more difficult and extensive scheme of Panama. When it is remembered how obvious the improvement effected by such a canal must at all ages have been to those enterprising peoples whose direct concern has been and still is the trade between the Adriatic and the Ægean and Black Seas, the only matter of surprise is that the operation has been so long deferred.

When the power of Corinth was at its prime, it was the one drawback to its happiness, the single element of weakness in its prosperity, that it was compelled to have two separate harbors—one for the Gulf and the other for the Ægean. With the view of mitigating, as far as possible, the inconveniences that arose from this circumstance, the Corinthians constructed across the isthmus a polished roadway, over which vessels could easily be hauled, and, from the purpose with which it was built, it was called the Diolcos. After Corinth was destroyed by the Roman General Mummius (B.C. 145), and restored by Julius Cæsar, the Emperor Nero bestowed some notice on the once favored city, and devoted his attention to the question of cutting a canal through the isthmus. The ruins of the works which he caused to be erected are still shown.

It is said that Nero wished himself to strike the first blow, or as we should now say, lay the foundation stone; but a mutiny detained him in Rome. The work then languished, and either want of money, as reference to Suetonius would suggest, or the difficulty of piercing the hard rock led to the abandonment of the design. The Emperor Justinian, who was imitated at later periods by the Eastern Emperor Emanual, and also by the Venetians, erected fortifications across the isthmus, but no one attempted to renew Nero's abandoned canal. The fortifications did not avail to protect Corinth against either the Herulians or the Goths, whereas the canal would have added greatly to the welfare of that city and of the neighboring peoples. It is appropriate and auspicious that the formation of a modern Kingdom of Hellas should be so speedily followed by an attempt to perform one of the few tasks neglected by antiquity. With the cutting of a canal through the isthmus, more will have been done to restore the prosperity of Corinth than has been even so much as attempted since the age of the Cæsars.

PREHISTORIC FINDS.—While working the lead mines in the province of Segovia, some 70 miles west of Madrid, Spain, an immense cavern was found, containing, upon an argillaceous deposit and in the midst of stalagmites, 500 skeletons of men and women. Besides 10 well-shaped and perfect skulls of prehistoric type, there were chipped stone and quartz implements and fragments of rude pottery. In France, in the lower tertiary beds near Rheims—which were considered nearly, if not quite Azoic—Dr. Lemoine has discovered fossil remains of an extremely interesting fauna, comprising numerous new species, and even some new genera, of mammals, birds and reptiles. Many of these species exhibit characters intermediate between those of types which have been heretofore described.

A REMARKABLE worm has been deposited in the library, Santa Barbara, by Henry Cooper. It has alternate sections of transparent emerald, and shines in a dark room like an electric jewel

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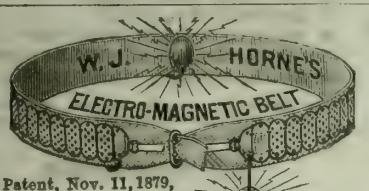
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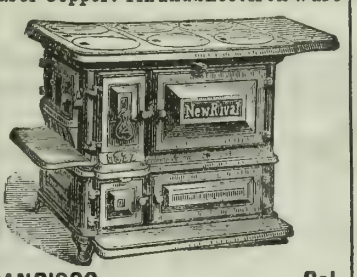


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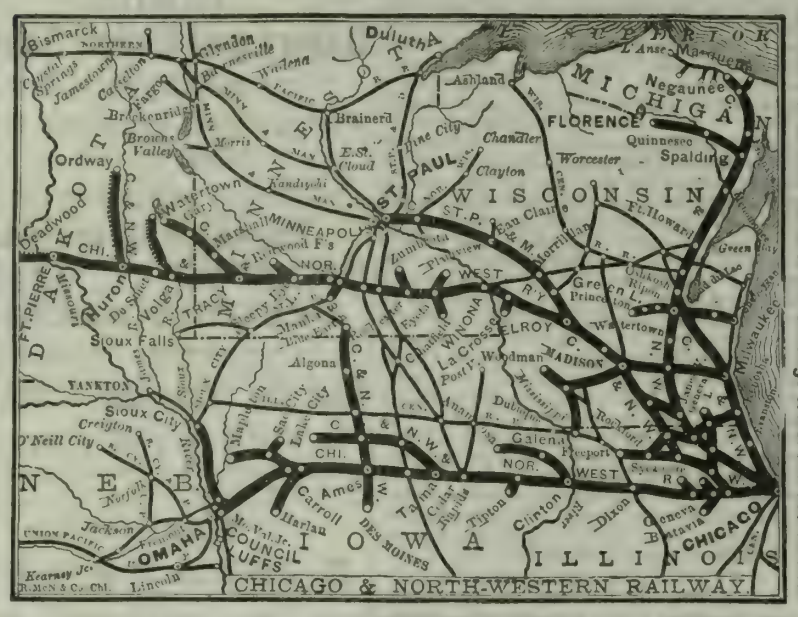
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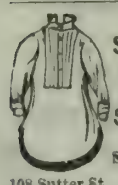


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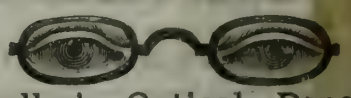
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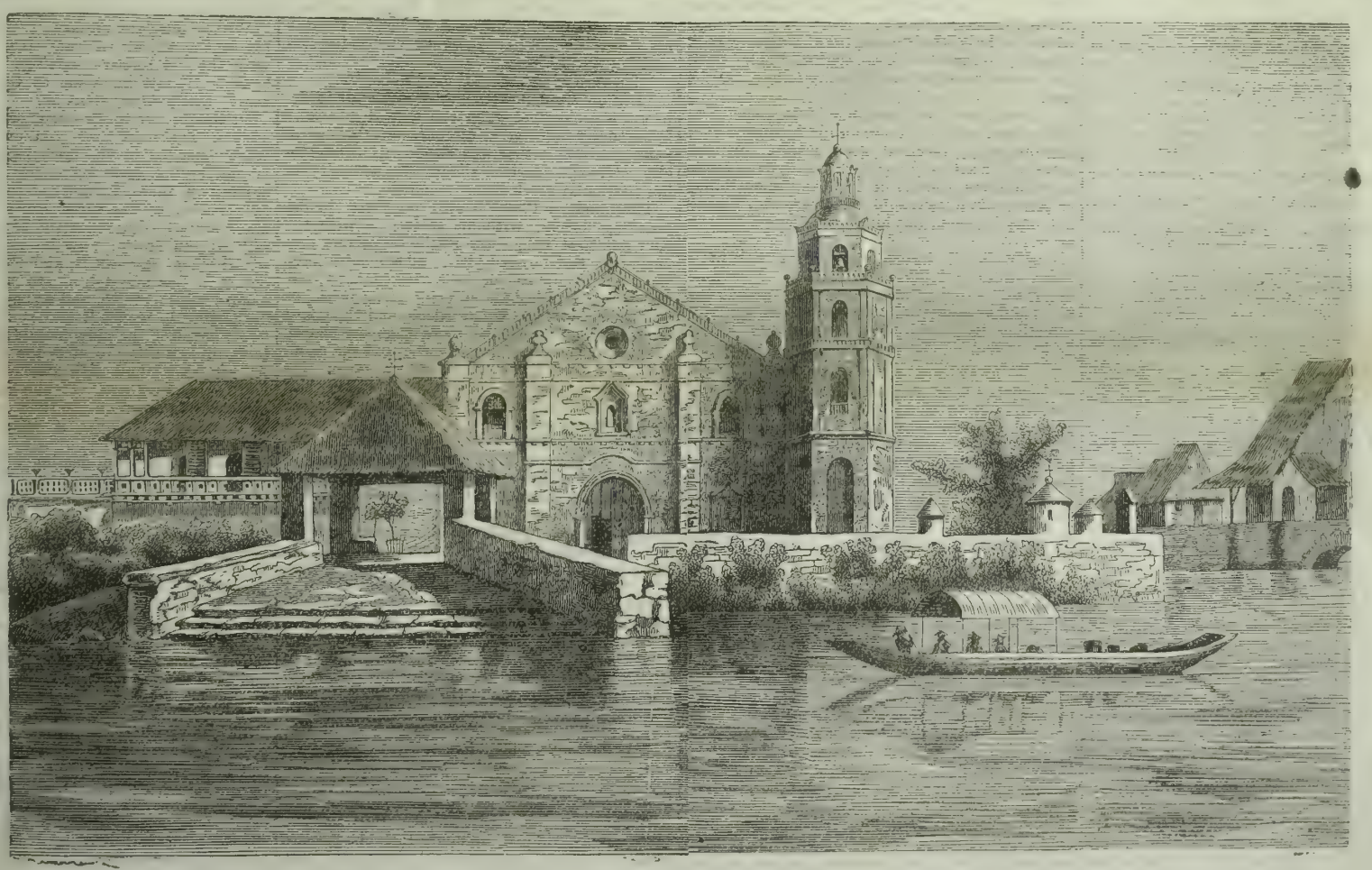
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A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

Manilla.

We have chosen for the illustration of this page a picture of Manilla, a seaport town of the island of Luzon, capital of the Spanish settlement of the Philippines, on the river Passig, near its mouth, on the bay of Manilla. This city has suffered severely from the frequency of earthquakes; the last, in 1863, nearly destroyed the town, on which occasion over 2,000 lives were lost. The bay and harbor of Manilla are excellent, and the river Passig, upon which it stands, is navigable for ten miles. The trade of Manilla is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Australia and China. The principal exports are sugar, hemp, coffee, rice, cotton, copper and cochineal. The imports are chiefly woven goods, lead, iron ware, silks, nankeen, etc. "Manilla hemp" derives its name from being a product of the Philippine islands, and being exported from Manilla. The population, including the suburbs, is about 150,000.



A SCENE IN MANILLA, A SEAPORT TOWN OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GOOD accounts are heard from Bay View Lodge, No. 159, South San Francisco. The brethren, though somewhat isolated, have interesting meetings, and we learn from brothers who have visited them, that they are all good speakers. Three other societies meet in the same building.

Help the Boys and Girls.

There is an institution in San Francisco which is performing, in a quiet way, a vast amount of good. We allude to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. It is organized for the purpose of aiding our boys and girls who are parentless, or what is often worse, deprived of wise home counsel and control, to become worthy men and women. It is said that there are parents who, instead of being wise in speech and prudent in action, are addicted to the vice of profanity and intemperance before their children, thereby instilling into their youthful minds the seeds of vice, which may in after years work their moral and physical ruin. It is to rescue these and the homeless little ones that the society has been organized. At the present time it has more little children under its care than at any period in its history. It is an object which appeals forcibly to every honest man and woman who has the interests of society at heart. The well-to-do portion of the community should encourange the society as much as possible. This can be done in several ways. Contributions can be made of money, clothing, books, papers, etc.

The society was organized seven years ago, and the manager reports that the past year has been an important one. The cry of the children for help at present comes louder and stronger, and the question has forced itself upon society, "Where will the end be?" During the past year the society has worked more closely to its original object. They have endeavored to reach homeless and friendless boys and girls, who would otherwise be street vagrants. They have sent into the country many who might be a reproach to society. They have ameliorated the condition of more than 100 children of poor homes, who have daily thronged the rooms of the society. Who can say that inestimable good has not resulted?

Members are admitted upon the payment of 25 cents, and 10 cents per month dues. If the applicant is without money, which is often the case, work is given to earn the necessary amount. They hope by this to cultivate a spirit of independence, and give the youth a feeling of interest and ownership in the society. Boys and girls of nearly all nationalities and religious beliefs are coming in from all sections of the city, some making daily visits for their baths and books. This society is also called upon to take care of children whose mothers obtain their livelihood by days' work.

A very important feature is the library and reading-room, which contain at present 2,100 volumes, besides illustrated papers, magazines and periodicals of different kinds. The manager, Mr. J. H. Baker, to whom much credit is due for the successful administration of affairs, says a great point is gained in favor of reform and the salvation of a boy if his mind is kept busy, which is undoubtedly true. Another important branch of their work is the bathing department, which the boys patronize with great eagerness, 4,832 baths having been given the last year, or an average of 18 per day. After the bath and good rubbing with a crash towel, a rush is made for the gymnasium, where they are soon warmed and invigorated by the exercise upon the bars, rings, ladder, etc.

A sewing-school for little girls has also been inaugurated, and is in successful operation, having at present about 300 members. The girls are required to come neat and clean, and the lesson of cleanliness taught on one day each week has resulted in keeping them tidy during the remainder.

A savings bank is also connected with the institution, and the vice of money-wasting has received a check, and a sense of property inculcated. During the last year 95 boys and girls deposited $495.70. Prizes have been offered by friends to the boys saving the most money, which has led to a commendable emulation.

From this brief synopsis of the doings of the society, it will be seen that it is performing a useful work in the reformation of the youth of our city. It has been supported by the voluntary contributions of our leading citizens, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the society will hereafter be still more generally promoted.

WE have received a copy of the proceedings attending the recent formation of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, from Grand Recorder Thorburn. The principal items appeared in our issue at that time. The next session will be held at Winnemucca, second Monday in May, 1882.

NOE VALLEY LODGE, No. 185, will give its usual monthly entertainment on the 23d. A report of its last social will be found under "Lodge Locals."

THERE will be a union meeting of the Lodges of Sonoma county at Santa Rosa, August 24th. R. Press Smith, D. D. G. M., will be present.

Home Miscellany.

The Golden Wedding.

Wake up, wife!—the black cloak of night begins to fade,
And far in the east the Morning his kitchen fire has made;
And he is heating red-hot his stove of iron-gray,
And stars are winking and blinking before the light o' day.

Mind you what I was doin', just fifty years agone?—
Brushin' my Sunday raiment, and puttin' my best looks on;
Clothin' myself in courage, so none my fright would see—
An' my coward heart within, the while, was pounding to get free.

Ten mile wood an' bramole, an' three mile field an' dew,
In the cold smile of morning I walked to marry you;
No horse had I but my wishes—no pilot but a star;
But my boyish heart it fancied it heard you from afar.
So through the woods I hurried, an' through the grass an' dew,
An' little I thought o' tiring, the whole of my journey through:
Things ne'er before nor after do so a man rejoice,
As on the day he marries the woman of his choice.

And then our country wedding—brimful o' grief an' glee.
With every one a-pettin' an' jokin' you and me;
The good cheer went and came, wife, as it sometimes has done
When clouds have chased each other across the summer sun.

There was your good old father, dressed up in weddin' shape,
With all the homespun finery that he could rake an' scrape;
And your dear-hearted mother, the sunlight of whose smile
Shone through the showers of tear-drops that stormed her face the while.

Also your sisters an' brothers, who hardly seemed to know
How they could muster up courage to let their sister go;
An' cousins an' schoolhouse comrades, dressed up in meetin' trim,
With one of them a-sulkin' because it wasn't him;

An' there was the good old parson, his neck all dressed in white,
A bunch o' texts in his left eye, a hymn-book in his right;
An' the parson's virgin daughter, plain an' severely pure,
Who hoped we should be happy, but wasn't exactly sure;

And there was the victuals, seasoned with kind regards and love,
And holly wreaths with breastpins of rubies, up above;
An' there was my heart a-wonderin' as now such things could be,
An' there was the world before us, an' there was you and me.

Wake up, wife! that gold bird, the Sun, has come in sight,
And on the tree-top perches to take his daily flight.
He is not old and feeble, an' he will sail away,
As he has done so often since fifty years to-day.

You know there's company coming—our daughters an' our sons;
There's John, and James, and Lucy, an' all their little ones;
And Jennie, she will be here, who in her grave doth lie
(Provided company ever can come from out the sky).

And Sam—I am not certain as he will come, or not;
They say he is a black sheep—the wildest of the lot.
Before a son's dishonor, a fathers love stands dumb;
But still, somehow or other, I hope that Sam will come.

The tree bends down its branches to its children from above—
The son is lord of the father, and rules him with his love;
And he will e'er be longed for, though far they be apart,
For the drop of blood he carries, that came from his father's heart.

Wake up, wife! the loud sun has roused the sweet daylight,
And she has dressed herself up in red and yellow and white;
She has dressed herself for us, wife—for our weddin' day once more—
And my soul to-day is younger than ever it was before.

—*Will Carleton.*

GETTING UP IN THE MORNING.—The way to get up in the morning is just to do it promptly. The moment you are called, decide at once to rise. Do not wait until mother's gentle voice is tired, and sister Lucy has determined that she will not call you again, and father comes to the foot of the stairs and calls very seriously: "William! Ebenezer! Rebecca!" and you feel that you must rise in a hurry. Do not put off getting up until you can hardly take time to match buttons and hooks, and you cannot find which strings belong to each other, and suspenders snap, and buttons fly off boots, and things are generally crooked. When first you rise, let your thoughts go to God in thankfulness that you are alive and well, and ready to begin another day. Then wash from head to foot with a sponge and cold water, and dry yourself with a rough crash towel, or take a rub with a stiff flesh brush. You will feel quite warm and glowing after this exercise, which is the better for being rapidly performed. Dress so neatly and entirely, to the last touch of shoe polish and the last flourish of the hair-brush, that you need think no more about your dress all day. Be sure to attend to your teeth. They are good servants, and have so much work to do that they deserve to be carefully looked after, not with irritating powders, but with a clean brush, pure water, and occasionally a dash of white Castile soap.—*Young People.*

A DRYGOODS clerk, who had the most outlandish way of walking, had to go to a distant part of the store to find some goods which a party of feminine customers desired to see. "Walk this way, ladies," he called, as he swung himself off. "But we can't walk that way," cried a pert miss; "we never learned that style, you know."

A YOUNG lady, bearing the aristocratic cognomen of Jardine, recently deserted her lover, because in an impassioned sonnet he made her name rhyme with "sardine."

The Three-Toothed Rake.

I suppose the girls of Millburn would all resent the imputation, if I should say that any of them envied little Phebe Bird when she set up housekeeping with Ridgway Dayton, on the finest farm the country afforded, in a house that was in thorough repair and fully furnished. It was an establishment to be proud of, and people said if that young couple did not prosper it would be their own fault.

"There, Ridge," said Uncle Aleck, "is your farm, and stock, and house all paid for, and now I shall do no more for you. If you don't hoe out your row, you'll have to starve. I am going abroad, so I shan't be coming around to advise you and scold you, and I expect it will come pretty tough with you for awhile. But Phebe is a sensible girl, I am happy to say, and I think I leave you in pretty good hands."

Ridge secretly felt rather pleased at the prospect of being "left," but he did not say so. Uncle Aleck was an excellent man to provide, but he was a little sharp in his way, as the young man had occasion to know at times in his juvenile years. The old gentleman himself had been reared under a system which might be formulated in the couplet—

"A boy, a dog and a walnut tree,
The more you thrash them, the better they be."

The system had been greatly toned down in the case of his orphaned nephew, but Ridge thought it strict enough.

His choice of a wife had pleased his uncle as well as himself, for Phebe was a very domestic girl as well as a cultivated one, and it was the general verdict that "both had done well." Still Aunt Cynthia did tell Ridgway she wished he "had got a wife who would make him stand around a little more."

"Oh, she'll make me stand around enough," laughed Ridge. "You need not be concerned about that."

"She'll have need to," said Aunt Cynthia, nodding her head sagaciously. She had known his manner of life from his youth up, and said he was always a very good boy if he only had a steady hand with him to keep him in order. But Ridge believed "aunts and uncles never did appreciate a fellow." Now it was worth while to have the worshipful direction of such a sweet, appreciative little soul as Phebe Bird, and he did think himself a lucky fellow, and he was.

A stout, capable hired man was engaged at the outset, who understood his business, and, appropriately, received good wages. So the cares of life sat very lightly on the young farmer's shoulders, though he felt the responsibility of Atlas when he shouldered the world, having not only his own, but his wife's domain to look after.

Just when the serpent entered into this little Eden could not distinctly be told. I have no doubt he "wired in and wired out," among the vines and shrubbery of that "first garden," for sometime before he presented himself to our first mother.

If Ridgway was a little exacting and very particular, Phebe was very self-sacrificing and painstaking; so there was little jar in the machinery. He thought strict order and system about work a very excellent thing—for other people—especially for a man's wife. Breakfast at 7, dinner at 12 and supper at 6, always on the table at the minute, was his standard, but, of course, if he could not be on hand just at that time, it was only necessary to keep things hot and at their best for a half or three-quarters of an hour, and it would be nice for her to fill up the time with sewing, or some little thing of that kind. It need not be lost time to her by any means. Of course a man's work is the important work of the world always.

Ridge, from his inexperience in household affairs, had imbibed a theory that if a woman is but economical, it costs "next to nothing" to support such a small family "on a farm." He was astounded at the cost of sugar and coffee and tea and the dozens of little outgoes every week. It must be there was something wrong somewhere. All his pet theories were getting knocked in the head. In vain Phebe mildly reasoned with him; showed him how long supplies could reasonably be made to last; proposed retrenching on cake for tea, but, of course, he would not hear of that. He liked cake. She never spoke of retrenching on cigars, though some women would. But all her "argufying" was without avail.

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

Somehow, the more Ridge thought about it, the more convinced he was that his wife could hardly be a wise manager. He was disappointed because the money did not pile up quite as he expected. That was another demolished theory which considerably set him back. But then he remembered an old saw which says, "a man must ask his wife's leave to thrive," and he was somewhat comforted. Phebe was young. She might yet be induced to change her manner of doing business. Perhaps he had been too indulgent himself, and had provided too lavishly for the supposed wants of the household. He might, and indeed he must, turn over a new leaf. In other words, he would tighten the thumb screws a little and see if the effect on his victim would not be salutary.

Phebe had grown very reluctant to ask for what was really needed in the house, so sure was she of that adverse criticism so intensely humiliating to a woman of fine nature. If water will wear a stone, so will perpetual petty fault-finding eat away all home happiness. If Phebe had been more self-asserting in the start it would have been far better. She could have educated the young man into a reasonable householder. But, instead, she took a very wrong course, and, by dressmaking in over hours, contrived to earn a little money. This went to eke out the scanty allowance her husband thought so munificent for the expenses of "so small a family."

When supper was over Ridge harnessed up and drove to the village in his fresh cool suit, to get the evening mail. It would have been a rest and refreshment to Phebe to go too, but there was the supper to clear away, the milk to set, little Aleck to care for, and Ridge would have thought all things going to wreck and ruin if she should so desert the ship.

"Uncle Aleck is at home, Phebe!" said Ridge one evening in great excitement, as he returned with a letter. "He is coming on here next week. Now I need not tell you how important it is for all of us that we make a good impression upon him. My uncle is a good man, but he has his peculiar notions. He was always lecturing me on economy. If he gets the impression that we are living extravagantly, he may cut me off with a shilling. Try to have little Aleck at his best, and, if possible, keep him from crying. We must study to provide his favorite dishes, for he always feels crusty if his meals do not please him. I have laid by a little money, though not half what I expected—our living expenses have been so high; but I know Uncle Aleck will be gratified to know I have saved even a little."

"There are a number of things we need," suggested Phebe, wearily. "I suppose your uncle will always prefer white sugar in his coffee, and it is much the best for everything. We have none. And the coffee pot is so leaky I can hardly make coffee in it; and the teakettle is a great trouble for the same reason. They really ought to be mended."

"And the same of half the tinware in the house, I suppose," he said with a lofty smile, as he lighted his cigar.

"It is very true," said Phebe, with no smile either.

"Now, don't it seem to you, Phebe," he said, argumentatively, "that three years is a very short time for tinware to last? I think my Aunt Lucinda has pieces she bought 40 years ago."

"Tinware is not what it used to be."

"I know women say so, but after all it depends a great deal upon the way it is used." Whereupon followed a discourse on the use of pans and basins, that was supposed to effectually settle the question about the necessity of her particular stock being mended.

This modern Pharaoh still persisted in demanding bricks without straw; so with the very scantiest resources, Phebe set about preparing for the dreaded visit. She would have liked a little girl to help take care of baby, but her husband objected on principle. It might look extravagant to Uncle Aleck, and the board of such a girl would be more than her wages.

It was a beautiful day in June, and the country at its best, when Uncle Aleck came. He gave his nephew a hearty hand-shake, and looked over his added pounds of avoirdupois with laughing eyes.

"Farm life hasn't worn you down, I perceive," he said, as he stepped into the buggy.

The supper was excellent, the house like a new pin, baby sweet and fresh in clean, white tucker, and there was only one shadow that those keen grey eyes detected, and that was the worn and faded look of the young mother. It filled him with solicitude, and gave him real pain as he feared his young niece might be in failing health, and his poor boy be left early with only a memory and a pictured face, as he had been these many long years. One thing which had so drawn him to Phebe, was her resemblance to that little ivory-painted picture he bore with him over land and sea. He wondered if there was not a cause for her pallid cheek that might yet be discovered and remedied. Full of this intent, he kept a sharp lookout from under his shaggy eyebrows, as he walked around the premises. The farm was kept up to a state of high thrift and neatness by the hired man, and Ridgway got the credit of it. But indoors there was a scrimped, unhandy look about most of the working implements, which did not escape observation. He saw Phebe tinkering her tins with bits of twine drawn into the holes, and he heard Ridge expostulating with her in the kitchen about some supplies she needed. He sat through a Monday in the cosy sitting-room, where he could hear her toiling at the wash-tub, and hurrying to get up the meals, while she attended to the neglected baby when she could catch a moment's time. His indignation was at white heat by night, and he felt that he could have caned "that graceless scamp," his nephew, with pleasure, for permitting such a state of affairs.

They walked out after tea and looked at the growing crops, Ridgway feeling unusually well satisfied with himself and all his doings.

Uncle Aleck's first remark hardly chimed in with this sentiment.

"Didn't it ever seem to you, Ridge, as a rather one-sided arrangement that you should have a stout man to help you out-of-doors, and your wife no help at all indoors? 'Turn about is fair play.' Suppose now that you try the business for three years alone, and let her have the help."

"Oh, uncle," expostulated Ridge, "there is steady work for two men on this farm the year around."

"And steady work in the house for two women; and yet you have let a young, delicate wife carry it on single-handed, and, as far as I know, have never remonstrated with her on the slow suicide she was committing. Such havoc as three short years have made! It ought to make a man ashamed, if his feelings are not ironclad, to so overwork a woman he has vowed to love and cherish."

Ridgway reddened at his uncle's plain-dealing, but he was not disposed to admit that he was the one so much to blame.

"I tell you uncle, Phebe has not the faculty of getting along with her work that some women have. It takes her longer than it need to to get every meal. I am sometimes almost surprised."

"It certainly does take her longer than it need to. I have plainly seen that, and now, young man, I'll teach you a lesson. You are to rake hay to-morrow, I believe. I'll fix you a rake, and I'll see you use it." And the irate old man smashed all but three teeth out of a good rake and handed it over to his nephew. "There's your implement, and I'll come out and see how you get on with it. There'll be no shirking, either. Everything I have seen of your in-door home conveniences has been just of that order. Your wife works with a three-toothed rake from morning till night. It is good to be saving and lay up money, but not if you must grind it out of the dearest to you. No more new rakes for you until I see a different order of things in the house! Let Phebe make out a list of all she needs as we are together this evening, and then do you draw a check and foot the bill."

"Why, uncle, you never kept house. You know nothing of a woman's demands. It would sweep every cent I have."

"Let it sweep then. Money gotten dishonestly as that was had better go to the place it was stolen from. You have been robbing your wife of her life-power, her health and her happiness these three years. It is time you begin to make reparation. I have preached economy to you, it is true, but I never preached dishonesty. If you can't keep your wife in a decent way, break up and let Phebe go back to the good home she came from. You can go into a store in the city and make your own living."

What a desolate picture it was! Leave his pleasant home, his wife and boy, and take up with the old solitary lodgings in a boarding-house! He felt lonesome at the bare suggestion! Uncle Aleck went on.

"I should like to give your wife this piece of advice: The next time you even hint about what is needed in the housekeeping, and what is not, and suggest retrenchment here and a cutting off there, I want her to walk out and give orders to the hired man; tell him how much grain he must give the horses, how much salt to the sheep; how he must scrimp the wheat when he sows it, and the corn when he plants it. She may tell him to tie up the broken harrow with a string, and not go to the expense of getting it mended, and shall insist on his going ahead if the plow handle is broken—it is too trifling a thing to stop the work for that. All the fault I find with Phebe is that she did not do this long ago. If she had given you a good setting down on the start, and taught you to mind your business, it would have been a blessing all around."

It was pretty plain dealing, but it was a great eye-opener to the young man. He sat upon the piazza for an hour in the moonlight and thought, and thought. Whatever his meditations were, one thought was uppermost—he must gain ground with Uncle Aleck or his chances were slim. That little talk had, as Mark Twain would say, "knocked more conceit out of him than a fit of seasickness." "Humble pie" may not be very palatable, but it is sometimes just the diet to bring one around right. Slowly and soberly the young man "came to himself," and then the foremost thought was—"What a wretch I have been. Can Phebe have a spark of love or respect left for me?"

There must have been something good in the youth, or that loyal heart could not have held fast in her affection for him through thick and thin, as she had done. Uncle Aleck's visit was a godsend to her. He saw a new order of things established in the house, and hung up the three-toothed rake in a conspicuous place in the barn as a standing object lesson. Phebe scarcely knew how to get meals in her renovated kitchen, but her face was as bright as her new saucepans.

Phebe soon won back her roses, and went about her duties blithe as a singing bird. She would always laughingly head her husband off whenever he began to allude to the old times, and "set down naught in malice," but charged the whole to "our youth and inexperience."

When Uncle Aleck came back the next year to the christening of the "little Caroline" he made out to her the deeds of some valuable property, and added a codicil to his will in which the ivory picture was bequeathed to this namesake of the fair lady who, to him, was always young and beautiful.—*J. E. McConaughy, in Country Gentleman.*

AN Oil City man who suspected that his servant girl was in the habit of using kerosene for kindling, put just a taste of nitro-glycerine in the oil-can as a test. Contrary to expectation, nothing happened, but a day or two later the girl came around and asked him to subscribe something towards buying a new stove for her poor old mother, as the old one had fallen to pieces.

Catastrophy—A mouse.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in bone, but not in meat.
My second is in burn, but not in heat.
My third is in bark, but not in wood.
My fourth is in fine, but not in good.
My fifth is in white, but not in brown.
My sixth is in dress, but not in gown.
My seventh is in well, but not in smart.
My eighth is in sour, but not in tart.
My ninth is in wish, but not in crave.
My tenth is in bold, but not in brave.
My eleventh is in echo, but not in sound.
My whole we like to get around. JENNIE.

Easy Problem.

Each member of the class being required to construct a problem, Johnny B presented the following:

There is a number consisting of two figures; the figure in the units place being the greater. If the number be divided by the sum of its figures the quotient is four; but if the figures be transposed and the number which results be divided by a number greater by five than the difference of the figures, the result becomes six. What is the number? CEPHA.

Syllable Puzzle (Birds and Animals.)

1. To injure and a metal.
2. To falsify and a preposition.
3. Darkness, a preposition and a tempest.
4. A color, an article and degraded.
5. Very small and to betray. O. G.

Word Square.

1. An individual article.
2. A weed.
3. Formerly.
4. To measure. DICK N. S.

Concealed Motto.

One word is concealed in each sentence, the whole forming an oft-quoted maxim of a man renowned in the history of our country.

1. We are urged to look not upon the wine when it is red.
2. Be assured of a person's guilt before condemning him.
3. Know whereof you speak; many a man has been ruined by a careless word.
4. We must creep ere we can hope to walk or leap. OLD JOE.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—Argentine Republic, of South America.

LETTER CHANGES.—1. Bed, red. 2. Cow, how. 3. Sin, son. 4. Bin, bun. 5. Ban, bar. 6. Cat, car.

SYLLABLE PUZZLE.—1. Con-cord-ance (ants.) 2. Curtail-me (a) nt.

RIDDLE.—Air.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Heel, eel. 2. Mice, ice. 3. Yea, ear.

Little by Little.

"Uncle," said Tom one day, "it seems to me your things don't look as well as they might." They were in the garden; and "the things" the boy had his eye on were the currant bushes.

"I don't expect they do," replied his uncle; "I'm no great hand at a garden. Well, sir, what can you improve?"

"I can try on the currants," said Tom. They want to be trimmed out, the dead wood cut off and the right suckers trained. Don't you ever dig around them and put ashes on the roots?"

His uncle had never done those things; did not know that they ought to be done. He thought, he said, "currants took care of themselves."

"But they can be cared for," said Tom, "and do all the better."

"Suppose you try, boy," said his uncle.

His uncle did not believe much would come of it, but he had reason to change his mind. Much did come of it. All at once, it seemed to him, for time goes fast with an old man, his bushes were loaded with fruit, fine large currants, such as the garden had not seen for many a day, if ever before. People, when they walked in the garden, exclaimed: "What splendid currants you have!"

"That boy knows how to take care of his gold dust," said his uncle to himself, and sometimes aloud.

Tom went to college, and every account they heard of him he was going ahead, laying a solid foundation for the future.

"Certainly," said his uncle, "certainly. That boy, I tell you, knows how to take care of his gold dust."

"Gold dust!" Where did he get gold dust? He was a poor boy. He had not been to California. He never was a miner. Where did he get gold dust? Ah! he has *seconds* and *minutes*, and these are gold dust of time, which boys, girls and grown-up people are apt to waste and throw away. Tom knew their value. His father, and minister, had taught him that every speck and particle of time was worth its weight in gold, and his son took care of them as if they were. He never spent them foolishly, but only in good bargains; "for value received" were stamped on all he passed away. Take care of gold dust.

Bright and Cheerful.

"Why, mother, how bright and cheerful you look to-night! What has happened?"

"I feel very happy, my dear, because my little boy has tried to be good all day. Once, when his sister Katie teased him, and he spoke quick and cross to her, he turned round a moment after, of his own accord, and said he was wrong, and asked her to forgive him. I believe I should grow young and never look tired or unhappy again if, every day, my little boy and girl were as thoughtful, unselfish and loving as they have been to-day."

Here's a grand secret for you, little one. And now that you know how to make mother happy, may you keep her face always full of sunshine.

Humorous.

Chips.

SOME people are so nervous that they cannot even rest assured.

WHAT is the most becoming dress for the earth? The skirt of a wood.

MEN are naturally charitable, but they have a bad habit of feeling everywhere for the poor except in their pocket-books.

THE Louisville authorities have resolved to put down rowdyism, even if they have to arrest every policeman on the force.

A WESTERN humorist, who is courting a girl named Furlong, says it is an eighth of a mile around her waist. He must be a rood fellow.

ONE of the greatest trials of a young lady's life is when she tries to get a half-gallon foot into a quart shoe.

"MY WIFE," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the spring fashions. She's got the delirium trimmins."

A KIND writer says: "You can trust a man who loves a horse or a dog." A livery stable man has tried it, and finds there is no money in it.

THE *Graphic's* farm editor says: "Soak cats well in a bag tied at the mouth and plant them deep to prevent their scratching up the seed."

THE mad dog which jumped over a six-ft. fence to bite a man's leg must have felt terribly mortified and disgusted when he found it was wooden.

A LADY in Albany has a little dog called Sport. She has taught him a number of tricks and this among them. She will say: "Sport, which would you rather be, a dead dog, or a member of the legislature?" Instantly he will throw himself down, stretch himself out, close his eyes and be, to all appearance, dead.

WHY is a cow's tail like the letter F? Because it is the end of beef. Here's another quite as bad. Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is not fit to use until it is broken.

CHOICE brands of French wines are now largely made from glucose and beets, and some of the best French brandy is made from grain and potatoes. Hoopskirts and oyster cans are said to make a very superior article of cider.

MEMBERS of the Baltimore police say they saw the comet at 1:50 on the morning of June 20th, and it is thought the Mayor will remove them for being awake at such an unseasonable hour.

Household Hints.

PEACH MARMALADE.—Pare, stone and weigh the fruit; heat slowly to draw out the juice, stirring up often with a wooden spoon. After it is hot, boil quickly, still stirring, three-fourths of an hour; add the sugar, allowing three-fourths of a pound to each pound of fruit. Boil up well for five minutes, taking off every particle of scum; add the juice of one lemon to every three pounds of fruit, and the water in which one-fourth of the peach kernels have been boiled and steeped. Stew all together for 10 minutes more, stirring to a smooth paste. Put it up hot in air-tight cans, or, if you prefer to put it in glass jars, put it in them when nearly cold, and put white paper on the top of each jar.

MUTTON COLLOPS.—Cut some very thin slices from an underdone leg of cold roast or boiled mutton. Sprinkle over them a little pepper and salt, and roll in beaten egg, then in bread or cracker crumbs, and fry quickly in melted butter. Take out and stir in a dessertspoonful of flour mixed thoroughly with cold water; add to the butter; stir in the remains of the gravy of the meat; simmer gently for 10 minutes, and turn over the collops. Serve at once. An excellent lunch or tea dish.

FRICASSEE OF ONIONS.—Peel two or three dozen of the very small, round, white onions; sprinkle them with salt, let them remain for half an hour, then roll them upon a cloth to dry them slightly, and dredge with flour; throw them into a stewpan in which you have melted two ounces of fresh butter, toss them over a gentle fire for five minutes, drain the fat from them, add a pint of rich milk, minced lemon peel, white pepper, salt and butter. Simmer for 10 minutes and serve in the sauce.

FRIAR'S CHICKEN.—Quarter two or three chickens, clean them thoroughly, and place in a stew pan with a pint and a half of boiling water. Add a few sprigs of parsley, or half a chopped onion, some pepper and salt, and simmer slowly until the meat is very tender. Just before serving beat up three eggs to a froth and stir into the gravy. Serve very hot.

GERMAN CUSTARD SAUCE.—Four yelks of eggs, two ounces powdered sugar, grated rind of lemon, a glass of sherry and a little salt. Beat it sharply over a slow fire until it assumes the appearance of a light, frothy custard. It is a good sauce.

AMERICAN CORNED BEEF, according to Mr. Wigner, in the *Analyst*, is twice as valuable as an article of diet as fresh boneless beef, and that the cooked ox tongues contain less salt and more nutritive matter than the dried tongues usually sold in European markets.

Health Column.

Finger Nails.

Our finger nails grow out about three times a year; they should be trimmed with scissors once a week, not so close as to leave no room for the dirt to gather, for then they do not protect the ends of the fingers, as was designed by nature; besides, if trimmed too close at the corners, there is danger of their growing into the flesh, causing inconvenience, and sometimes great pain. The collections under the ends of the nails should not be removed by anything harder than a brush or a soft piece of wood; nor should the nails be scraped with a penknife or other metallic substance, as it destroys the delicacy of their structure and will at length give them an unnatural thickness. We are not favorably impressed as to the cleanliness of a person who keeps his nails trimmed to the quick, as it is often done to prevent dirt gathering there; whereas, if a margin were allowed, it would be an index to the cleanliness of the hands, from which the collections under the finger nails are made. Leave a margin, then, and the moment you observe that these collections need removal, you may know that the hands need washing, when they and the nails are both cleaned together.

Most persons are familiar with those troublesome bits of skin which loosen at the root of the finger nails; it is caused by the skin adhering to the nail, which, growing outward, drags the skin along with it, stretching it until one end gives way. To prevent this, the skin should be loosened from the nail once a week, not with a knife or scissors, but with something blunt, such as the end of an ivory paper cutter; this is best done after soaking the fingers in warm water, then pushing the skin back gently and slowly; the white specks on the nails are made by scraping the nail with a knife at a point where it emerges from the skin.

Biting off the finger nails is an uncleanly practice, for thus the unsightly collections at the ends are kept eaten clean! Children may be broken of such a filthy habit by causing them to dip the ends of their fingers several times a day in wormwood bitters, without letting them know the object; if this is not sufficient, cause them to wear caps on each finger until the practice is discontinued.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SOME NEW FACTS ABOUT RABIES.—It is known that M. Pasteur is directing his attention to the subject of rabies. The virus of that disorder, of course, exists in the saliva, but M. Pasteur has now proved that it does not exist there only. The brain substance also contains it, and, used to inoculate healthy animals, will reproduce the disease as effectively as the saliva. Matter from the medulla oblongata and the frontal portion of one of the brain hemispheres and the liquid of the brain have been thus employed with success. Again, one of the greatest difficulties in researches on rabies arises from the uncertainty of development of the evil after inoculation or a bite, and the long time of incubation. M. Pasteur is now able to communicate the disease surely, and to shorten considerably the time of incubation. His method is to inoculate directly the surface of the brain, having recourse to trepanation, and using as inoculating matter the cerebral substance of a mad dog as pure as possible. In that case the first symptoms of rabies appear infallibly in a week or two, and death ensues in less than three weeks. In these researches, of which we may expect to hear more shortly, M. Pasteur has the co-operation of MM. Chamberland, Roux and Thuillier.

THE EUCALYPTUS AS A HOUSE PLANT.—Prof. J. L. Budd thinks the Eucalyptus Globulus, which has done such wonders in arresting malarial disease on the fatal Roman Campagna and in other places, acts not only by the immence transpiration from its leaves, which soon distil the juices of the soil, but from actual antiseptic emanations, and by the absorption of deleterious gases. Wounds are healed, and foul sores purified by an application of the leaves. He advises their growth as a house plant, and says that a plant of his in an eight-inch pot, three years from the seed, remains at about five ft. without losing its large, handsome leaves.

KILLED BY A SPIDER.—On Tuesday of last week, says the Boston *Post*, of a recent date, Chas. H. Jellison, son of Frederick Jellison, of Biddeford, Me., was bitten by a black spider, from the effects of which he died. On Tuesday morning, when the boy came out of his room, he informed his mother a spider had bitten him. But little notice was taken of the bite, which was just over one of his eyes. It commenced to swell, and Friday they called a physician. At this time the boy's face was very much swollen; he was delirious, and his pulse had arisen to 160. He died on Monday morning.

HOW TO TAKE QUININE.—Half a grain of quinine in two ounces of milk produces no disagreeable taste in the mouth, and this same quantity (half a grain) in a glassful of milk is scarcely perceptible. This is an easy method of administering quinine to children and delicate patients who object to the bitter taste which it leaves in the mouth.

Worth Knowing.

WHY WOOLEN FABRICS SHRINK.—The fibers of wool and certain kinds of hairs, are toothed or jagged at the edges, the teeth (or imbrications) pointing upward—that is, from the root to the point. When subjected, therefore, to compression or friction these fibers, being free to move only in one direction by reason of these asperities of surface, have a great tendency to unite and lock together. This explains the peculiar capability possessed by wool, of felting, and also the shrinking of fabrics of wool. In the latter case, the excessive rubbing to which they are subjected causes a matting or binding together of the ultimate fibers, which causes shrinkage; and this is intensified by changing the goods from hot to cold water, which is usually practiced, as the contraction of the fibers which this causes is itself a felting process. For washing woolen articles, it is recommended to place them in warm water, never in cold; and if changed from one water to another, they should go from hot to hotter. They should be cleansed with as little and as gentle friction as possible. The fibers of cotton and linen are straight and smooth, and possess none of the surface roughnesses that characterize the structure of wool, hence they do not shrink in washing.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

IMITATION AMBER.—Considerable quantities of beautiful objects of artificial amber are now being produced in Vienna. The substance employed in its manufacture is chiefly colophony or resin, obtained by decomposition of turpentine, though several other ingredients are used to give it the requisite qualities. The imitation is said to be perfect, and the production has even the electric properties of true amber. Ingenious manufacturers have even introduced into the substance foreign bodies, insects, etc., to make the similarity more striking. Natural amber requires a temperature of 285 deg. to 287 deg. C. to fuse it, while the imitation becomes liquid at a much lower temperature.

WATERPROOF CEMENT.—For a waterproof cement, the following has been given: Boil one lb. of best glue in two quarts skimmed milk instead of water. This will be proof against damp or moisture. Another good cement for this purpose is made by boiling a pound in weight of linseed oil, stirring in quicklime till a good thickness, then pour out on a flat slab or tin plate, keeping in the shade; the cakes will become hard, and are easily melted like common glue.

CARE OF SAWS AND CHISELS.—A saw or chisel which has been used in unseasoned wood should be carefully wiped and oiled, otherwise it contracts rust and wears away fast. A new file should not be put upon the scale of cast-iron or unannealed steel, and a file kept for brass or bronze should not be used on a harder metal. Back saws for cutting iron and other metals are often ruined in inexperienced hands. If drawn forward and back too rapidly they heat and lose their temper, when they becoms almost useless.

TO CLEAN SMOKY WALLS.—Brush them with a broom, then wash them over with strong pearlash water, and immediately rinse them with clean water before the pearlash is dry. When dry, give the walls a thin coat of freshly-slacked lime, containing a liberal proportion of alum dissolved in hot water Finish with whiting and good size. Be careful not to apply the size distemper till the lime-wash is dry, as the latter will destroy the strength of the size, if the two come in contact while wet.

CEMENT FOR GUTTA-PERCHA.—To make a cement for joining gutta-percha belts, the following has been given: Melt two parts of common black pitch to one part of gutta-percha. Make ready the two ends of belt to be joined; heat them by holding a red hot iron over them; then smear both ends with the hot cement; stick them together and apply a heavy pressure for several hours.

FOR KINDLING.—Pine cones are said to be very generally used in Europe for kindling coal fires. When dry, they are readily ignited with a match, and are free from dust and insects. Two of them are enough to start a fire of wood, and a handfull suffices to start a coal fire. The hint might be made useful where bituminous coal is the common fuel and pine cones are abundant.

HOLES may be bored in porcelain by means of an ordinary machine drill. The drill is kept moist with oil of turpentine, and caused to revolve rapidly by taking one twist of the string of a bow about, and drawing the bow quickly backward and forward, after the manner of using a saw, while the head of the drill is held in position by a loose oiled brace.

PERFUMED CAMELLIAS.—A gardener at Naples holds out the hope that in the near future the camellia will rival the rose in fragrance as well as in beauty. After years of experience he has succeeded in producing a camellia with a delicate perfume. It is of a pale rose color, and the gardener hopes to obtain before long fragrant white blossoms.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

MASONIC.

Officers of the Grand Lodge.—SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Siskiyou; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; ALEX G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

BOSTON COMMANDERY, Knights Templar, is already moving for an excursion to San Francisco, at the triennial in August, 1883. The cost is estimated at from $250 to $350 each, and a committee will immediately begin to receive monthly deposits towards the amount which may be withdrawn at any time prior to June 1, 1883. Other Templars who wear the black are invited to join them. Arrangements will be made to take ladies, and they will undoubtedly receive many attentions on the way. This will be an excellent opportunity for all New England Templars who wish to come.

IT IS NOT generally known that Mastai Ferretti, Pope Pius IX, was initiated in a Sicilian Lodge in his college days. At that early date, however, there was no prohibition by the Church of Rome, either in the common law or any of its precepts, against its members belonging to Masonry. It is also asserted that when his Holiness was a missionary on the river Plata, and then known as Brother Mastai Ferretti, he frequently visited Lodges there, and his signature is still, or was lately, preserved in the archives of one of the subordinate Lodges of the Argentine Republic.

A COLORED gentleman was busily engaged in sawing some wood for a Southern gentleman. The "man and brother" had a large Masonic breastpin on his shirt bosom.

"Do you colored Masons affiliate?"

"Don't fillyate wuff a cuss."

"What's the matter?"

"Dunno boss, but I'se tried it. Dar is a barkeeper in this town what toted dis here berry same emblem. I was in distress; hadn't had a dram all dat mornin'. I cum in an' gib de distress signal."

"Did he respond?"

"He didn't respond right. He made a motion at de doah wid one hand, and reached under de bar. I made de sign once moah, and he fetched me between de shoulders wid de bung starter, jess as I was gettin' out de doah."

THE Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, had the proceeds of the Mechanic's fair for both day and evening on Aug. 11th. The Olympic Club added much to the interest of the occasion by their voluntary exhibition.

SHOULD President Garfield live, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will confer on him the "Grand Cross of the Temple," an order which only one person on this continent has ever been honored with.

MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Grand Secretary Order Eastern Star, has opened an office for the transaction of her official business, at room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE No. 260, conferred the entered apprenticed degree on three candidates at their meeting, Aug. 8th. They will all be passed Aug. 15th.

RETURNS to the last session of the Grand Lodge of New York show there to be in that jurisdiction 715 working Lodges, with 73,000 affiliated members.

THE Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has decided to celebrate its sesqui-centennial anniversary, June 24, 1882.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter—JEROME BANKS, Gr. Patron, Red Bluff; MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Gr. Matron, S. F.; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Gr. Sec'y, S. F.



KINGSLEY Chapter was instituted with 17 charter members, at Ukiah, on Saturday evening, Aug. 6th, by Special Deputy, Mrs. Carrie A. Kingsley, (for whom it was afterwards named). The following officers were installed: Worthy Matron, Mrs. M. E. P. McCowan; Worthy Patron, Walter L. Bransford; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Emma M. Metzgar; Conductress, Mrs. Sarah M. Osborn; Assistant Conductress, Mas. Caroline R. King; Secretary, Mrs. Georgia Hagans; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary J. Cunningham; Warder, Mrs. Annie Charlton; Adah, Miss Mary E. Wheeler; Ruth, Mrs. E. C. Sturtevant; Esther, Mrs. Alice M. Bransford; Martha, Mrs. Winnie A. Cliff; Electa, Mrs. Clarissa A. Green.

CRYSTAL CHAPTER was instituted by S. Jennie Mann, Worthy Grand Matron, assisted by J. F. Kinkade, at Auburn, with Julia Lubeck as Worthy Matron; J. G. Bisbee, Worthy Patron; Mary Fulweiler, Associate Matron; Chas. H. Graham, Secretary; Chas. J. Hellewig, Treasurer; Lizzie Willis, Conductress; Angie Severns, Asst. Conductress; Julia Holle, Adah; Mary A. McGuire, Ruth; Minnetie Bisbee, Esther; Esther T. Holle, Electa; Jno. R. Winders, Warder; John M. Fulweiler, Chaplain.

LILY OF THE VALLEY CHAPTER, O. E. S., of Watsonville, will give a basket picnic at Porter's grove, Wednesday, August 31st, that date being the anniversary of the founding of the Order. Delegations are expected from Chapters at Salinas, San Juan, Hollister and Santa Cruz.

THE Order was never in a more prosperous condition, and there are prospects of several more Chapters in the near future.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Officers—DAVIS LOLOBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



THE organization of the Wildey Association at Chicago, is a very worthy and commendable move, and all prominent members of the Order wherever located should join it. The objects of the Association are to maintain a permanent organization of Odd Fellows, for the purpose of commemorating in an appropriate manner the birth of Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in America, and in other ways as wisdom may direct of promoting the general interest and welfare of the order. The fee for membership is the sum of one dollar; and the annual dues are a like sum of one dollar. Any Odd Fellow in good standing may become a member of the Association on the payment of the sum of one dollar to its Secretary. The officers are President, W. H. Crocker; Vice President, J. C. Smith; Secretary, Hervey Sheldon, Jr.; Treasurer, John Snitzer; Marshal, Victor Girardin; Directors, Thomas Sutton, Louis Kestler, J. L. Barnum, S. A. Miller, and J. Ward Ellis.

THE Odd Fellows of Brownsville and vicinity had a grand picnic on the 26th ult. Chas. Foss was President of the day, Rev. S. Kinsey delivered the oration. The celebration of the day was not concluded at the grove, for by 9 o'clock in the evening many were tripping the light fantastic in the Odd Fellows' hall at Brownsville. The carpet was removed, and the smooth, waxed floor underneath was all that lovers of the dance could wish for. The music consisted of violin, cornet, banjo and melodeon, and served the purpose as well as any brass band could have done. A light supper was served in the room directly beneath the hall.

THE Grand Lodge of Ohio is making extensive arrangements for the next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, September 19, 1881. A grand procession and unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Odd Fellows who have died in Ohio, residents of other States, will be an important feature. W. W. Morrow of this city and Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento are the representatives elect to the Sovereign Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of California.

IN view of the late enactment by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the Grand Master decides that a Lodge can pay for sick benefits per week only one-half the amount charged per annum for dues, any provision in their by-laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN Missouri there are 339 Lodges, with a membership of 14,575. Last year they paid out $5,483.30 for burial of the dead; $4,887.95 for the education of orphans; $10,499.45 to widowed families; $21,315.85 for relief of members.

A NEW Lodge is soon to be organized at Cherry Creek. The brethren have sent East for their regalia and paraphernalia. They expect to have everything in readiness for institution by the 20th inst.

THE officers of Oso Lodge, No. 110, of Bear valley, installed for the ensuing term we learn to be as follows: N. G., Henry Peard; V. G., John Repetto; Sec., E. M. Rice; Treasurer, M. Newman.

ILLINOIS has 500 Lodges, in which there was a gain of 2,076 the last year. They paid for relief $61,964.21, and their assets, if divided between each member, would amount to $90 each.

THE time for preparing and delivering plans and specifications for the new Odd Fellows' building in this city, has been extended to October 1st.

TEMPLAR REBEKAH Degree Lodge gave a grand anniversary party at Ixora hall, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, August 10th. It was a great success.

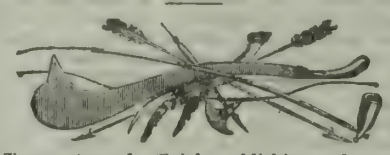
MYRTLE REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE of Vallejo paid a fraternal visit to the Suisun Rebekahs on Friday evening, August 5th.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD is and has been for years an active and zealous Odd Fellow.

UKIAH LODGE, No. 174, is to build a new two-story fire-proof brick building.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Officers of the Great Council—J. A. FILCHER, Great Sachem, Auburn; J. F. PINKHAM, Great Senior Sagamore, Oakland; C. E. Spencer, Great Junior Sagamore, Sacramento; EUGENE LEHE, Great Prophet, Stockton; H. S. WINN, Great Chief of Records, S. F.; ADAM SMITH, Great Keeper of Wampum, S. F.



THE custom of officials publishing order papers has extended to the Red Men, the Great Incohonee, Charles H. Litchman, of Salem, Mass., has started the *Wampum Belt*. We wish him success, yet believe the principle to be wrong.

THE Oregon Great Council has elected the following Great Chiefs: Great Sachem, David Cronemiller, of Jacksonville; Great Senior Sagamore, Ben L. Norden, of Portland; Great Junior Sagamore, Geo. T. Baldwin, of Linkville; Great Chief of Records, Ward S. Stevens.

THE Red Men's Endowment Fund Association held their annual meeting last Tuesday evening, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

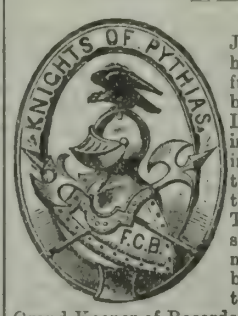
GREAT SACHEM, John A. Filcher, of Auburn, spent a portion of last week in this city on business for the Order.

THE Big Injuns of Louisiana are talking of kindling a Great Council fire in that reservation.

THERE are 6,500 Red Men in Philadelphia.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas. S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.



GRAND CHANCELLOR, John H. Harney, is having a most successful term. There have been more new Lodges instituted within his term than during any corresponding time in the history of the Order in California. The old Lodges also show a large increase of membership, as found by the semi-annual returns in the hands of Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Booth.

WE are in receipt of the proceedings of the eleventh session of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, recently held at Suncook, in that State. Seventeen Lodges were reported with a membership of 1,297, and 16 Past Grand Chancellors, and 264 Past Chancellors. Total receipts, $6,753.06. Disbursements for relief, $2,120.53. Cash on hand, $7,150.26. Among the decisions of the Grand Chancellor, we find the following: Question.—Can a sick brother, who has been wholly unable to follow his usual occupation for the space of one year, or been otherwise disabled, legally collect a benefit for more than 25 consecutive weeks in any one year? Answer.—Yes. The Supreme Lodge requires all subordinate Lodges to pay benefits of at least one dollar per week, during one sickness, be it one month or one year.

THE Library Committee of the present year has shown more than usual activity in looking after the interests of that valuable adjunct to the Order in this city. Many valuable additions have been made, and more are promised. The committee is contemplating a substantial increase, by way of financial assistance from an entertainment soon to be given at one of the theaters in this city.

THE citizens at the Western Addition of this city are taking the initiatory steps toward having a new Lodge in that section. John Martens has the list, which has already nearly enough names thereon to organize. It will meet at Hamilton hall, corner of Geary and Steiner streets.

TWENTY-EIGHT candidates in one evening! How is that for work? Such was the case, however, in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, of this city, a few evenings since, and the amplified third was conferred on them. Certainly, this looks as if Pythianism was on the increase rapidly.

THE brethren of Fort Worth, Texas, on the 9th ult, laid the corner stone of a Pythian Temple—the first building of that kind in the world owned and controlled entirely by the Knights of Pythias.

CHICAGO has 14 Lodges, five uniform rank divisions and five endowment sections.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco, R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor Powell and Eddy

A San Francisco Knight Explains the Situation.



EDITORS WATCHMAN:—It has been suggested to me by several Knights of Honor that your remarks in the "Fraternal Record Department" of your issue of August 1st, prophecying a separate jurisdiction of the Knights of Honor for this State, or secession from the Supreme Lodge by the Order in California, would work far more injury to the Order than would the reported delays in the payment of a few death benefits. To my personal knowledge, candidates, who had promised to join the Order before reading your article, have since refused to join—alleging as a reason that they do not desire to join an Order having a State jurisdiction, and expressing a feeling of alarm at the possible prospect of the Order here seceding from the Supreme jurisdiction. The same feeling of alarm exists, I know, among members of the Order.

I trust your remarks were not inspired by any feeling inimical to the success of the Order.

Last month, as you are doubtless aware, the various Lodges in this city, by committee, sent a memorial to the Supreme Dictator, setting forth some of the delays which had occurred in this State in the payment of death benefits, inquiring the cause thereof, setting forth the injury such delay was working to the Order here, and asking him to correct the evils complained of. I fully concur with the objects of the memorial, and trust and believe our Supreme officers will be able to make full explanation and afford ample redress, but I cannot help thinking that, had the committee so endeavored, it might have found the reason for a large share of the delay nearer home.

The death benefit of Thomas H. Cunningham, deceased April 22, mentioned in your article, was provided for by assessment No. 83, which was levied June 12, and called to the Supreme Treasury July 1, 1881. There can be no doubt that the warrant for the benefit was drawn, even if it had not reached here, at the time the memorial was sent. Otherwise some mistake must have occurred.

In the last few notices of assessments, the Supreme Reporter remarks that "the noncompliance with General Law No. 16, on the part of Grand and subordinate Lodge Reporters, is causing great delay in the payment of death benefits, thereby creating much complaint," and on some of the notices he adds: "We have some notices on file, awaiting compliance with the law before we can pay them."

General Law, 16, requires subordinate Lodge Reporters to forward to the Grand Reporter a full death notice, *in addition to the one sent to the Supreme Reporter*, and also requires that the Grand Reporter shall, immediately on receipt of such notice, notify the Supreme Reporter of the death. The order or warrant for the benefit cannot be issued until the Supreme Reporter receives both notices.

We have had two deaths in our Lodge, and both of them have been paid within two months after the death notice was forwarded, which is, I believe, as soon as the Supreme Lodge expects to pay, at this distance.

Some Lodges may not be aware of the fact that the death notice will not be accepted by the Supreme Reporter unless made out on the blanks furnished by the Supreme Lodge, and bearing the seal of that Lodge, and some Reporters have been unable to procure these blanks from the Grand Reporter, and they cannot, under the law, procure their supplies direct from the Supreme Lodge.

To my mind there are three causes which have operated toward delay in the payment of death benefits in this State, namely:

1. Neglect or failure on the part of the Grand and Subordinate Lodge Reporters to forward all the notices required by law.

2. The length of time involved by our remoteness from Supreme headquarters.

3. Delay in the Supreme Reporter's office, which, at this time, may be safely attributed, in a great measure to the great pressure of business since the recent session of the Supreme

Lodge, and to the duty, not yet completed, of making a complete record of every member of the Order, and filling out over 100,000 benefit certificates.

The first can be remedied here by a careful compliance with the law; the second cannot be well overcome; and I trust the third may be remedied at no distant day, and that the Supreme Dictator will make provision for the prompt dispatch of business in the Supreme Reporter's office.

The memorial referred to will undoubtedly bring forth a reply from the Supreme Dictator, and explanations from the Supreme Reporter; and while not desiring to appear in the *role* of an apologist for either of them for any real or fancied dilatoriness, I can but consider it fair and just to await an answer from them before threatening "secession" as a mode of remedying what may be explained to the satisfaction of all, if we exercise a little patience and forbearance.

Many of us don't belive in a separate jurisdiction, and I hope none of us in "secession;" but at another time I may, with your permission, give reasons why a separate jurisdiction of the Knights of Honor would not be wise or desirable, even for the State of California.—JUSTICE.

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.



Organization of the Grand Council of California.

Pursuant to instructions from the Supreme Commander of the American Legion, all past Commanders within this State were requested to meet at Shiels' building, No. 32 O'Farrell, on Monday, August 8th, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Council for the State of California.

The meeting was called to order by C. G. Bockius, Deputy Supreme Commander, who appointed H. K. McJunkin, H. C. Hinman and George W. Knox a Committee on Credentials. After a short recess the committee reported the following as entitled to seats.

Pioneer Council, No. 54, Sacramento, J. M. Henderson and J. C. Tubbs; Chico, 55, Chico, J. S. Jackson and C. A. Beesley; Golden, 118, San Francisco, C. S. Haley and Lee O. Rodgers; North Star, 122, Yuba City, G. W. Alberti; Alta, 147, San Francisco, E. J. Fraser and W. S. Bronn; Union, 168, Oakland, J. E. Blethen and H. C. Hinman; Myrtle, 187, San Francisco, C. G. Bockius and J. L. Fields; Oakland, 192, Oakland, O. C. Wheeler, James Dodds and W. M. Haynie; Unity, 194, Oakland, A. G. Anthony and W. S. Snook; Yosemite, 196, Stockton, Eugene Lehe and H. M. Larue; Center, 197, Oakland, T. F. Jenkins and J. F. Pinkham; Equality, 207, San Leandro, C. E. Palmer; Nevada City, 234, Nevada City, E. W. Charles and James Rapp; Petaluma, 244, Petaluma, O. F. Westoner and L. H. Patty; California, 250, San Francisco, E. W. Haines and J. Merritt; Bohemian, 261, San Francisco, D. McClure and Julius Perrault; Dixon, 272, Dixon, G. W. Knox and William McBain; Columbia, 335, San Francisco, C. W. Bryant and Oscar T. Shuck; Coleman, 451, San Francisco, J. S. Coleman; Santa Rosa, 459, Santa Rosa, H. S. Wilson; Pacific, 474, San Jose, A. P. Murgotton; Washington, 480, San Francisco, C. E. Blake; Mispah, 478, San Mateo, L. D. Morse; Lakeport, 482, Lakeport, H. F. Childs; Alameda, 492, Alameda, E. T. Barnes; Ukiah, 496, Ukiah, Barton Dozier; Occident, 502, San Francisco, H. K. McJunkin; Santa Cruz, 506, Santa Cruz, A. T. Hinds; Gavilan, 553, Salinas, M. Hartwell; Excelsior, 559, San Francisco, George T. Emerson; Shasta, 582, Shasta, Aaron Bell; Golden West, 547, W. H. Davis; Golden Star, 548, Louis Ehrlich; Metropolis, 640, San Francisco, James Waterman; Vista, 636, Manchester, R. H. Cuthbeston; Westaria, 535, Hollister, I. J. Sherman; Obispo, 538, C. J. Russell; Mystic, San Francisco, Mrs. Abbie E. Wood; Acacia, 541, Watsonville, J. N. Besse; Wheatland, 652, Wheatland, John Landis; Golden Shore, San Francisco, J. W. Kinsley; Safety, Los Angeles, C. C. Cheesbro.

The report was accepted, and the companions therein named were admitted to seats. The Councils were then called upon to pay $10 each toward expenses of instituting a Grand Council. The next business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Grand Commander, Osgood C. Wheeler, of Oakland; Grand Vice-Commander, George W. Alberti, of Yuba City; Grand Orator, G. W. Knox, of Dixon; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Abbie E. Wood, of San Francisco; Past Grand Commander, C. G. Bockius, of San Francisco; Grand Treasurer, J. N. Besse, of Watsonville; Grand Chaplain, Barton Dozier, of Ukiah; Grand Guide, Alex. P. Murgotton, of San Jose; Grand Warden, Louis Ehrlich, of San Francisco.

Grand Sentry, John Landis of Wheatland; Grand Trustees, Aaron Bell of Shasta, J. C. Blackmer and T. J. Curtis; Finance Committee, Oscar T. Shuck, Joseph W. Kinsley and H. C. Hinman.

The officers were then installed by C. G. Bockius, Deputy Supreme Commander, assisted by W. M. Haynie, acting as Grand Guide.

The sum of $100 was appropriated, one-half each for the Supreme Lodge and Deputy for the Organizing Officer; $50 was paid to J. L. Fields, temporary Secretary.

J. L. Fields, B. Dozier, J. C. Tubbs, Lee O. Rodgers and W. M. Haynie, were appointed a committee to district the State for the appointment of deputies.

A. P. Murgotton, Aaron Bell, C. S. Haley, G. W. Knox and C. G. Bockius were appointed a committee to report a Constitution for the Grand Council.

A seal furnished by the Supreme Commander was adopted.

The per capita tax of subordinates was fixed at 80 cents.

The salary of the Grand Secretary was fixed at $500 per year, with an allowance of $150 for office rent.

The bonds of the Grand Secretary were fixed at $1,000, and those of the Grand Treasurer at $2,000.

Representation to the next Grand Council was fixed at one representative from each subordinate. San Francisco was selected as the place for holding the next session of the Grand Council.

The Grand Commander appointed the following standing committees: On Appeals and Grievances—C. S. Haley, J. W. Kinsley and Aaron Bell; Returns—J. L. Fields, J. C. Tubbs and C. C. Cheesebrough; Laws—C. G. Bockius, Lee O. Rodgers and G. W. Alberti; Mileage—A. P. Murgotton, John Landis and Aaron Bell; State of the Order—George T. Emerson, A. J. Hinds and C. E. Blake.

O. C. Wheeler was elected Representative, and A. P. Murgotton Alternate to the Supreme Lodge.

The following Deputy Grand Commanders were appointed: J. S. Coleman, H. K. McJunkin, J. L. Fields, J. W. Kinsley, and Lee O. Rodgers for San Francisco; C. C. Cheesebrough, Los Angeles; J. F. Freeman, Gilroy; John Landis, Wheatland; J. M. Henderson, Sacramento; A. Hartwell, Salinas; A. J. Hinds, Santa Cruz; Aaron Bell, Shasta; George W. Knox, Dixon; J. A. Besse, Watsonville; and A. P. Murgotton, San Jose.

After thanks to officers and remarks by several present, the Grand Council adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1882.

THE Grand Secretary has taken an office at room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.

BOHEMIAN COUNCIL, No. 261, celebrated its anniversary by a high jinks in the banquet hall of Shiels' building on Wednesday evening, August 3d. After the regular Lodge session the members, together with a number of companions and invited guests, repaired to the festive scene where an elegant table was laid, loaded with Pomona's choicest gifts and other toothsome and palatable viands. The joyous occasion was opened with some excellent remarks by the Commander of Bohemian Council, Dr. Younger, who stated the object of the meeting and invited all to be merry and spare not the feast prepared. Addresses were made by Deputy Commanders, Bockius and Fields, each sketching briefly the many good points in the Order, and complimenting Bohemian Council on its prosperity. Short remarks were also made by companions Boruck, Curtis and others. Songs and recitations served to while away the happy pleasing hours, and when midnight tolled its solemn dirge nearly all had departed. This Council is one of the most progressive and lively in the city. The membership is composed of some of our leading professionals and business men. The progress attained the past year has been very satisfactory, and the spirit is among the members to make it the leading Council in the city.

ROYCBIV CHOSEN FRIENDS

Grand Officers.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; JAMES M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treas., S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Rdr., office 601 California street, S. F.

PROTECTION COUNCIL, No. 21, Oakland, gave an interesting musical and literary entertainment on Tuesday evening, August 9th. The Committee on Arrangements, Bros. Jeffries, Morgan and Horswell, had prepared the following programme, which was well carried out: Organ solo, Prof. N. Le Noir; vocal trio, Messrs. Knowles, Reed and Horswell; recitation, J. J. Porter; duet, Mrs. Knowles and Mr. Lloyd; recitation, Geo. L. Morgan; quartette, Messrs. Reed, Horswell, Healy and Knowles; vocal solo, Mrs. Moreton; quartette, Messrs. Reed, Horswell, Healy and Knowles; then came "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the entire Council. A collation had been prepared, of coffee, cake, etc., and the Council and its friends waxed merry at the table. Dancing was then indulged in by many members of the company. This Council is in a prosperous condition. It was organized in March, 1881, and at present has a membership of 230. There are nearly as many sisters as brothers in the Council. Meetings are held on every Tuesday evening in A. O. U. W. hall. It was the second Council organized in Alameda county.

GOLDEN STATE COUNCIL, No. 40, organized by Dr. S. American, D. G. C., was instituted at Temescal last Thursday evening by C. W. Bryant, G. C., assisted by S. Danielwicz, G. R., Dr. S. American, D. G. C., and A. H. Hanson, C. C. of No. 17, and the following officers were installed: H. Vandre, P. C. C.; E. J. Sayers, C. C.; A. S. Sayers, V. C.; A. Pease, Rdr.; Prof. H. B. Jones, Fin.; L. P. Lusk, T.; Sister L. Vandre, Prelate; A. J. Neace, Marshal; J. McDonald, Warden; W. P. Wilson, Guard; Jas. McCue, Sentry. There were 33 charter members. D. G. C., Dr. American expects to institute another Council this week.

ROBERT HODGKINSON, Deputy Grand Councillor of the Order of Chosen Friends, instituted a Council in Benicia, July 29th, with 33 charter members, and installed the following officers: Alfred Dalton, C. C.; Anson Bodley, V. C.; John Binnington, Rdr.; Valentine Newmark, Fin.; James Ewing, T.; Valentine Newmark, Med. Ex.; Mrs. S. M. Bodley, Prelate; Mrs. K. Phillipson, Mar.; Mrs. A. Sexton, Warden; Mr. T. Bohlen, Guard; Mr. G. W. Seathe, Sentry.

A NEW Council will be organized in this city on Thursday evening next. Dr. W. F. Morrison has the charter list, which is already quite large and is composed of a select company.

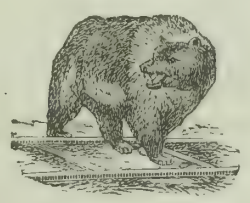
THERE have been eight withdrawals from Phœnix Council, lately, yet they have a goodly number left.

A COUNCIL of Chosen Friends was organized at Brownsville, on Thursday evening, Aug. 4th.

PROF. J. W. ANDERSON has been chosen Prelate of Phœnix Council, No. 18.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers. FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres., San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento; GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



Institution of Placerville Parlor, No. 9.

Grand President of the N. S. G. W., H. Clay Chipman, assisted by a delegation of 10 members from Parlor No. 3, instituted Placerville Parlor, No. 9, last Saturday night, August 6th. The party left Sacramento early Saturday morning in the Transfer Co.'s conveyance, "Queen of the Valley," drawn by four superb horses, and reached Placerville by 3:30 P. M., where they were enthusiastically met by the members constituting the new Parlor. After a rest of a few hours, an impromptu party was arranged and given in honor of the visitors, which was attended by the youth and beauty of Placerville, and was remarkable for its selectness on such short notice. The Sacramento boys were the "lions" of the occasion, and maintained the reputation of Parlor No. 3 in point of dancing. The Olympic Hall was secured for the party through the efforts of Chas. Zwisler, who was untiring in his efforts for the comfort of the visitors. The hour of 11 P. M. having arrived, the festivities ceased, and the gentlemen who were to be instituted as a Parlor, assembled together, under the charge of Mr. R. Alderson, and proceeded to the I. O. O. F. Hall, where they were duly installed, with impressive ceremonies, by H. C. Chipman, Grand President, assisted by the following-named brothers of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3: Fred. B. Houston, as P. G. P.; Herbert W. Taylor, as D. G. P.; J. W. Reynolds, as G. Sec'y; Albert Clark, as G. Treas.; W. D. Dunleavy, as C. Marsh.; Wm. Showler, as G. I. S.; J. Giamalli, as G. O. S. Fourteen charter members were instituted as members of the Order, and in the main consist of prominent public officers in the county. After the instituting ceremonies were concluded, the following officers were installed: R. Alderson, President; Geo. H. Burnham, 1st V. P.; Fred. Phelps, 2d V. P.; Chas. R. Brewster, 3d V. P.; J. Eric Polhemus, R. Sec'y; Clark Howard, Fin. Sec'y; N. C. Kohn, Treas.; Matt. M. Hall, Marshal; Wm. Miller, S. G. Louis, Geo. Hilbert, Executive Committee. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, President R. Alderson thanked the visiting brethren for their able assistance. G. P. Chipman then gave them much sound advice as to the manner of procedure to procure success in the future, and a general history of the Order from its foundation up to the present time, its future possibilities, and the good it is doing in drawing the Native Sons together in a fraternal body and keeping green the glorious history of our wonderful State. Other remarks were made by Past President F. B. Houston, J. W. Reynolds, W. D. Dunleavy and H. W. Taylor. The latter, among other remarks, treated upon the rapid growth of the Order throughout the State, its principles, objects, etc.; the good El Dorado county had done for the State; of her vast mineral and agricultural resources; of her prominent men brought forward to fame and eminence, and especially her early history, of which he spoke with fervor; and as a native of the county, he felt a deep interest in her future. He concluded with a glowing peroration of the future prosperity of Parlor No. 9. Sunday, the day was spent in visiting the various places of interest, the mines, etc. Upon the invitation of the Misses Mary and Gracie Reynolds, the visitors partook of an excellent "chicken dinner," such as is only gotten up in the country. Wit and mirth flowed freely, and if neatly worded compliments were pleasing to the two little beauties, they were amply repaid for their kindness. Shortly after 5 P. M., the party started on their return, and after a delightful drive by moonlight, reached Sacramento at 2 o'clock Monday morning.
C. E. PARKER, Treas. Parlor No. 3.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH BECHT, of Oakland Parlor, visited California Parlor last Thursday evening. He said that Oakland Parlor was enjoying satisfactory progress and prosperity, initiating four members last week. Past Presidents J. E. McDougald, Harvey Fairchild, John H. Grady, F. G. Wisker, C. Maginnis and H. Lunstedt also spoke under "Good of the Order."

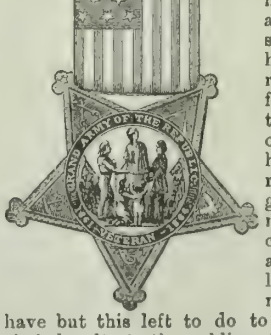
CALIFORNIA PARLOR ball on the 9th prox. promises to be one of their most brilliant of their popular dances. We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket of invitation.

THE Marysville ninth of September celebration is energetically attended to by the Committee. Major Jones, Grand Lecturer, will deliver the oration.

THE Grand Secretary complains that the Parlor Secretaries do not send the semi-annual returns, notwithstanding the penalties.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Officers of the Department of California.—C. MASON KINNE, Com., San Francisco; W. F. ELLIS, S. V. C., San Jose; J. M. DAVIS, J. V. C., Oakland; W. A. ROBINSON, A. A. Gen., San Francisco; O. B. CULVER, A. Q. M. Gen., San Francisco; J. W. STAPLES, Inspector, San Francisco.



ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, W. A. Robinson, has had the address delivered by Rev. Comrade Asa S. Fiske printed in pamphlet form. It makes a very readable document, and should be in the hands of every comrade. There is a full text for a lecture on every page of it. We append his closing. After referring to the glorious record made by his deceased comrades, he admonishes the living thus: "Now, my comrades, we have but this left to do to vindicate our and their loyalty to the sublime thought, this Government, this nation for manhood—for this highest type of the absolute integrity in manhood. It is harder to live grandly than to die grandly. Let us now achieve this, to live the thing we championed, and for which these died; to illustrate this manhood which our experiment of liberty is to foster. If we do not that, we fought and they died in vain. We can only vindicate their nobleness by our own, their integrity by our own. They were but as we. We must be peers of the nobleness we boast for them. The rebel lead did not choose only the nobler and leave the meanest. What they were we are. So we live not unto ourselves, but to the fame of these dead. Let us not blaspheme their glories. Their invisible ranks summon us; their voices, inaudible but to our soldier honor, call us; their graves, every one a solemn appeal, compel us to the high ambition of illustrating them. Nothing is becoming in us but the highest, most perfect and absolute manhood—christian manhood. In the great fight for that, may every living comrade's character and every dead comrade's memory inspire you. May the Holy Spirit help you, the dear Savior give you grace, the Heavenly Father empower you for victory. When men weep over you as dead, may all heaven rejoice over you alive forever more in the glory of a transcendant beauty among the radiant ones who have gone before."

THE Assistant Adjutant General reports a greater gain for the last three months, and also for the last six months, than ever occurred before within same space of time since the organization of the Order on this coast.

DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR, J. W. Staples, has just returned from an extensive trip through the southern part of this State and Arizona, where he has done good work in advancing the cause of the Grand Army.

THE proposed semi-annual meeting of the State Department has been abandoned, owing to a manifest indifference thereto by interior Posts.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman.....Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, San Jose.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Mariu—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. BERRY.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. CHAS. S. FECHHEIMER.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YABLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. SCHUTZ.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. ALFRED T. EASTLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. KNUDSEN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. WM. DECKER.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. CHAS H. SILLIMAN.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. YOUNG.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. JOSEPH WALFORD.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. HENRY BROWN.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. FRANK B. MAY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NAGE.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. BAKER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. J. MC.OY.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. WEBB
19—BERNAL. H. G. MCCORMICK.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. JOHN HOLTHUSEN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. H. J. NORTON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. THEO. BEAIZLEY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday A. J. HALL.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. PAYNE.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAS T. STOCKER.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. W. FOX.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. S. ROSENFELD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. F. M. LYONS.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday JOHN BERRA.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. GWINN.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W. Hall.	Friday P. F. MORRHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. E. H. BLACK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. BURNETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. MILLER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. HOADLEY.
33—UKIAH. A. O. CARPENTER.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. HOCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. W. WILSON.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. OSBORNE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. PREVOST.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. KRAUSE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. K. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. M WARSHAUER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. SANBORN.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. MAX. BLUMENTHAL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. PAYSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. CURNO.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. BENJ. KNIGHT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A W. SETPHES.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODBRONS.
49—SUISUN. R. P. LEGRO.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday EDWARD WEIHE.
51—GRASS VALLEY. GILMAN WRIGHT.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN A. RAPP.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. C. E. CARROLL.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. STEWART.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday WALTER NEUSTADT.
55—LOS ANGELES. W. DEVEROUX.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. DUSIENBERRY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. TODD.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. HEWITT.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. SMITH.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. ISAAC BIRNBAUM.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. LARSEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. OSTERHOUT.
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. MERWIN.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. CARRY.	Oakland, S W Cor. B'dy & 8th.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. W. E. NORRIS.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. J. G. LEWIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday J. H. GUNN.
68—BURNS. ROBT. WILSON.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. LARREMORE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. POTTER.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS H. C. PREHN.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. O. J. LAWRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. GILBERT.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. PRATHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. WILLIAMS.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. JOHN ERICKSON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. W. H. FRENCH.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday F. WELLS.
78—TULARE. C. M. HATCH.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. SETH B. HUNT.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. KENT.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. FISH.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. MOSHER.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. E. S. GRAY.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOS. SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. C. E. LEONARD.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday J. M. GUINN
86—SAN PABLO. AZRO RUMRILL.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. TILLOTSON.
87—DURHAM. PETER JONES.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. H. L. WHITNEY	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. SHARP.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. FOSTER.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. W. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday O. L. SOUTHWICK.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. BERRY MITCHELL.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. MCCROSKEY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RECARD.
97—COVENANT. B. T. MORSE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday BYRON LANYON.
98—MONTEREY. MANUEL WOLTERS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. S. A. RICHARDSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JACOB KNEULY.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. PREWETT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. CHADBOURNE.
102—BIGGS. E. D. SMITH.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. BROKAW.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. R. CURTIS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday JNO. T. PARR.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. JOHN BEATY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday ALVIN FAY.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. MANHIRE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. T. L. JONES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. HOLLIS.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R HASTINGS.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H BREMHAM.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. DICKSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. HART.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113 GALT. J. K. MCKINSTRY.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. L. SHUTZENBERGER	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. DAVIS.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday WM. JOHNSON.
116—G. ISLAND. SAMUEL GILMOUR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. STHINFIELD
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODLAND.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday A. S. MARTIN.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. MARSH.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CARY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. CRESSEY.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONVE. J. R. YOUNG.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. E. K. VANDINE.
123—DOWNIEVE. H. STRANGE.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday F. D. SOWARD.
124—FOREST. R. P. MOTT.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday D. F. JONES.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. FISH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. WARF.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. G. W. EASTON.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. D. WOOD.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. FLEMING.
134—LAUREL. M. P. CHAMBERLIN.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. S. M. WHITE.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday A. G. BECHTOL.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. SYMMES.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. SANDERS.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. STEELE.
138—JACKSON. N. T. LITTLEFIELD.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. CLEVELAND.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. NOYES.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. KNOX.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. TREAT.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. THORNTON CRAIG.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. E. TURNER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. BAMBURY.
152—CASTORIA. U. W. RAILTON	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. GEO. W. SIMPSON.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIPF.
155—HALF MOON BAY. H. M. TEMPLETON.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. P. MCHALE.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. EDGAR SUTLIFF.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. JAS. ARMSTRONG.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. S WINTER.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. CHAS. BARBERO.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	F. E. BELDEN.
165—ASHLER. H. B. WHEATON.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. E. T. BARNES.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. SAFFORD.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. CHAS. CRAMER.
167—LINDEN. WM. W. FERGUSON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. C. W. WARD.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. C. G. HEALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. DEPREW.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. DURHAM.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. JOHN JONSEN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. R. W. HILL.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. CARKEET.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. JOHN CONRAD.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday HARVEY MCGOUN.
176—KLAMATH. C. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. H. F. STACKPOLE.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. CHAS. CREIGHTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. J. H. CATTRAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. JOHN L. BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. PEEPLES	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. PATRICK.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. DUDLEY.
186—WAHTOGA. MAX FRANKENAU.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. WEIL.
187—TEHAMA E. F. WADE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. R. B. AITKEN.
188—EL MONTE. GEO. W. DOBYNS.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	NATHAN WEISBAUM.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—80'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. CUNNINGHAM.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. FOWLER.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. DOYLE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. J. H. CARTER.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	JOHN W. SHUFORD.
196—ROCKLIN. JOHN SWEENEY.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. FRAME.
197—SONORA FRANK W. STREET.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. RYER.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MISS N. THOMPSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. DR. J. S. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. A. P. MURGOTTEN.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. H. S. SHUEY.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MISS MAY LAWLESS.
8—AURORA. MRS. CHAS. D. DUNN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. LAUMEISTER.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. SHANNON.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. LIRINS.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. THORNBURN.
3—STOREY. J. C HARLOW.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. STERLING.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. LYNCH.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCKAR.
6—RIVER. J. D. SIMS.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. PICOTTE.
7—SECURITY. WM SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. CONN.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. BONHAM.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. JAMES H. PRINCE.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. JOHN KINNY.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. HINCHCLIFFE.
11—HOPE. M. A. SAWTELLE.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. SMITH.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. CHAS. E. HOLBROOK.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMAN

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M. PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

A GRANDFATHER, coming to read his paper, found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and thereupon declared: "I have left my glasses somewhere and can't read the paper." A little three and a half years old girl, desiring to assist him, answered: "G'an'pa, you go outside and look froo ze window, and I will hold ze paper pu so that you can read it."

"A. O. U. W. Diplomas."

EVERY MEMBER CAN HAVE ONE.

Each and every member of the A. O. U. W., who wishes a really artistic Certificate of Membership, should not fail to procure, without delay, one of "Adler's Diplomas," lithographed in five colors; size, 19x24 inches, with space for photograph of the holder. It is a fine ornamental picture, and distinguishes you as a member. Any Brother desirous of obtaining a perfect copy of the best issue can do so by applying to the WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO., No. 202 Sansome St., S. F. P. O. Box 2361. Price, postpaid, $1, in cash or postage stamps.

☞ It is an ornament for your room, as well as expressive and pleasing to yourself and friends.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

THE RECORDERS of all Subordinate Lodges are requested to correspond and act as agents in securing subscriptions for the WATCHMAN. We will pay liberal rates for services rendered. Remember, Brothers, that you can accomplish a mutual benefit to the Order and ourselves.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for a king. His customers always feel happy after partaking of his good cheer. His parlors are open night and day.

CHEAPEST PLACE to buy NEW and SECOND HAND MACHINES. All kinds rented, $2.50 per month. Repairing done. Satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Needles 25 cents per dozen. P. MCCANN, No. 27 Sixth Street, (Singer Office) San Francisco.

A Curious Phenomenon.

All who have visited the polar regions are familiar with the appearance of red or scarlet snow, in those high latitudes. The broad fields of everlasting snow that flank the northern coast of Greenland are flanked with the strange blood red, and farther toward the poles miles of it stretch as far as the eye can reach. The phenomenon is due to the presence of a minute red animalcule in the snow. A microscope detects its presence, but how it gets there is a difficult question and one that has never been quite satisfactorily answered.

Until recently the only place in the United States where this phenomenon has been observed is upward near the summit of Mount Shasta. But the Leadville *Chronicle* of a recent date states that this peculiar phenomenon has made its appearance in the Holy Cross county, in Colorado, a very elevated region in that Territory. That paper says:

"The red snow in this region is first seen at the head of Cross creek, where it may be observed in patches of intense carmine, varying in area from as large as a man's hat to 20 ft. in diameter. Taken in the hand and closely examined, nothing can be detected that gives it color, and it melts into clear red water, leaving no stain. Farther on, in some of the steep gulches, with which the country abounds, the bottoms are entirely covered with the strange substance. In some places the color is vivid in the extreme, while in others it fades to a faint pink, producing an effect not readily described in words. Old prospectors who penetrated the regions two years ago, say that there was no snow of this description there, and its fall can scarcely have antidated this year. Still higher, and at the very foot of the mountain, the red snow disappears, and nothing save the pure white coverlet greets the eye. How the same tiny insects that appear in the polar regions can find their way to the inaccessible Holy Cross, is a thing beyond human ken, and will be a problem for the scientists of the future to ponder over."

TIDINESS ABOUT THE HOMESTEAD.—There is an old story to the effect that once upon a time there was a man in search of a housekeeper, and as applicants for the position arrived he arranged matters so that each one, as she entered, found a broom lying on the floor in her way. All the women but one stepped *over* the broom and passed serenely on. The one woman who stooped and picked it up secured the place of housekeeper solely from that fact. It was her only recommendation; but her employer argued from that, that the woman was observant and orderly—two qualifications that he highly appreciated. Whenever you walk over sticks and brush and rubbish in your yard, that disfigure its tidy appearance, instead of picking them up, remember that you are "stepping *over* the broom," and somebody will pass judgment upon you, by what you may be pleased to call very insignificant indices. But the judgment in most cases will be quite correct. If every man, woman and child about the premises were trained to pick up and remove from view all rubbish and litter that he or she comes upon in walking about a yard or lawn, there would always be an appearance of neatness secured at little cost.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ORIGINATING NEW IDEAS.—The most difficult mental or material operation in the universe is that of originating an entire new idea. Many philosophers deny the possibility. An important thought in the youthful mind, is matured by reflections on the more simple meditations and ideas of childhood, and these are, obviously, begotton by what is seen and heard in the still more early dawn of mental receptiveness. First words and ideas, then, are the seeds of germs of thought and they are planted by our early teachers. This being conceded our originality can consist only in the new arrangement of words and ideas. To illustrate: We cannot form in our minds even an original animal. We may fancy a living creature with the body of a horse, the head of a lion, the face of a man, the scales of a fish and the feet of a cangaroo; but this would not be originating anything. It might be a combination not before dreamed of, but no proof of genius. So with the working of all powers. We cannot create anything. The most original thinkers and workers are those who are able to form the most beautiful and useful combination.

AN ANCIENT AND UNIQUE CANNON.—The Governor of Cyprus has sent to England one of the oldest pieces of ordinance in existence. It is of cast iron, and weighs 25 hundred-weight. Its form is that of a cup or goblet, having the mouth wide and deep to receive a large stone shot, while the pedestal has a much narrower chamber for the powder. This chamber is 7 inches in diameter, extends 30 inches behind the mortar, and terminates in a vent at right angles fully an inch in diameter. It is probably of Venetian manufacture.

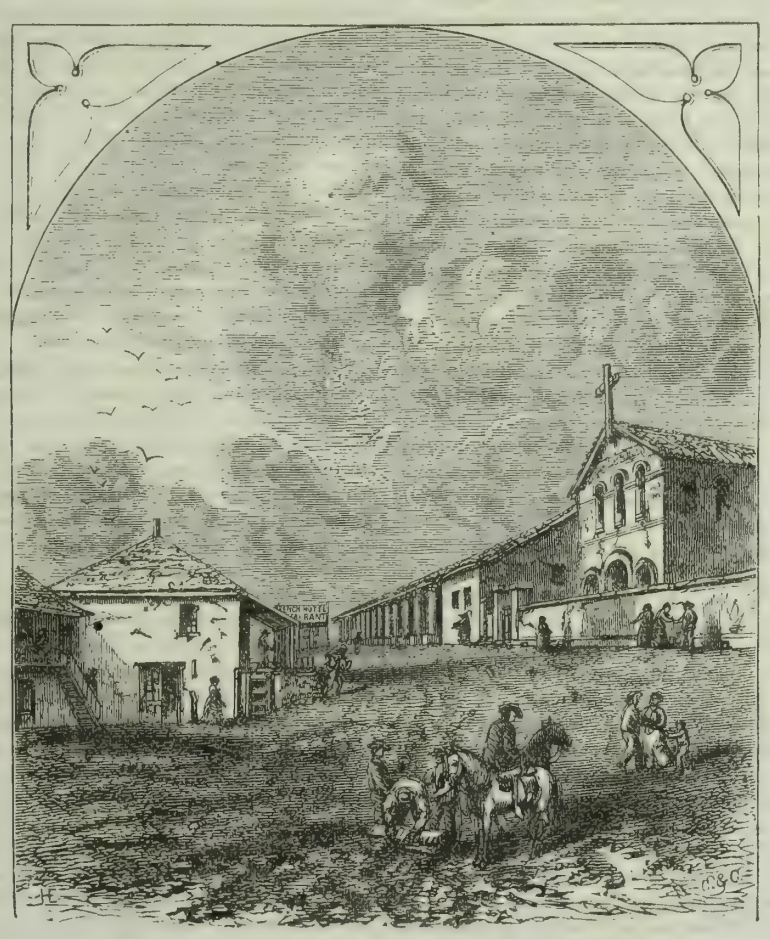
A NEWSPAPER canvassing agent, being told by an old lady that it was no use to subscribe for the papers now, as Mother Shipton said the world was coming to an end this year, said, "But won't you want to read an account of the whole affair, as soon as it's over?" "That I will," answered the lady, and she subscribed.

San Luis Obispo Mission.

The early Catholic fathers who established the first civilized settlements in California, having plenty of time before them, with no railroads, telegraphs, expresses or mails, to hurry them up, took their time in selecting the sites upon which to build their missions. That they exercised care and judgment in the selection is manifest from the fact that to-day the remaining missions are centered in localities where climate is good, soil is excellent, and the surroundings are pleasant.

The early missions formed centers around which gathered the people of the country. Near by they cultivated small patches of ground or tended their flocks and herds. The missions were more numerous in the southern part of the State, and wherever the sites were, there would be formed inviting surroundings, and advantageous topographical features for such centers.

The padres were well aware of the advantages of the sea ports, and established missions at San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey and San Francisco. In some cases, as at Los Angeles and San Luis Obispo, the locations near the ocean not being agreeable, they wisely put their buildings back from the sea, but still near enough to reap the advantage from proximity to a sea port.



THE OLD MISSION OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

The style of all their buildings was the same: plain adobe structures, with red baked tile roofs, and a surrounding veranda, the church roof being higher than the other one-story buildings, and having a walled enclosure attached to it. The engraving shown herewith, representing the San Luis Opispo Mission, will give a good idea of the style of building. San Luis Obispo is nine miles from the harbor, and is connected by railroad. The place has much the appearance of the old Mexican towns, the old cathedral, and many other adobe houses still standing. It is the center of a wool and wheat country and is now one of our thriving towns, being the only one of any size between Monterey and Santa Barbara. A great many native Californians still live in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo, and perhaps there is no better town in the State to study the types of the race.

THE BELL CLAPPER.—It has been supposed among antiquarians that the clapper is a modern addition to bells, and that it did not form a part of those employed in Japan and China. Henry O. Forbes, however, writing from Sumatra, says that when in Java a year ago he saw, in the possession of a gentleman there, a bronze bell dug up on the site of one of the old Hindu settlements, of which now only the graves remain. It had lost the clapper, but the hook to which, doubtless, the clapper was attached, existed still.

A MAN bought an estate in Ireland the other day. He was of small stature, we are told, and very thin and wiry looking. When he went down to see the place, the tenants turned out to inspect the new landlord, and, after his departure, began to discuss him "Well, Pat, what do you think of the new landlord?" "Oh, begorrah, not much! Why, that little gossoon would be as hard to shoot as a jack-snipe!"

The President and his Family.

During the two weeks that the President has been lying upon his couch of suffering, nothing has been so touching—not even his brave resistance to death—as the love which the entire family has exhibited. Each one seems more concerned about the others than he does about himself, or she does about herself. The first thought of the President when he fell was of his wife and mother, to the former of which he directed a dispatch asking her to come to him, and concerning the latter he forbade any information being conveyed to her that would cause her unnecessary pain. The brave little wife—just off a bed of dangerous sickness—received the news of the attempted assassination with the deepest grief, but with that calmness which comes of the sublimest fortitude. She started for Washington, and upon her arrival was told that she must be perfectly calm as she entered the chamber of her prostrate husband. She replied that she would be entirely so, and stifling the tears that were ready to burst forth, she was. She entered the room as bravely as a soldier ever went into battle, and throwing her arms about her husband, and kissing him, said: "I am here now; it is all right." After 15 minutes of private intercourse—in which no one knows what was said, and has no right to know—the considerate man insisted upon the retirement of the fatigued lady. Soon after she left the room, the wife of the Postmaster General entered, and the President immediately inquired if she had seen "Crete,"—Mrs. Garfield's name is Lucretia,—and upon being informed that she had, he anxiously enquired how she bore it, adding that he would rather die than have her again attacked with sickness. The President then fell asleep, and upon waking, he asked Mrs. James where his wife was. She replied that she "was near watching and praying for her husband." He said: "Go tell her to undress and go to bed, and if she will, I will turn over and go to sleep, and will sleep all night. If she will do as I wish, I *will* sleep all night." Mrs. James conveyed the message, and was instructed by Mrs. Garfield to say that she was then undressing; and the President turned over and immediately fell into a sound sleep. All of his anxiety is for the wife, and all hers is for the husband. His dear old mother, when she heard the news exclaimed: "My baby, my baby! Who could shoot my baby?" These things go to show that the home of the Garfields is a pure home, a home of discipline and a home of love—just what every home should be. Parents should never cease to be lovers, and children, whatever their age, or whatever their position, should never fail to be considerate of the claims of parents.—*Western Rural.*

A BETTER *bon mot* than this of Lord Beaconsfield, when near his end, has not lately been reported: He was intimating his purpose to provide for such of his servants as had been only a short time in his service. "As for the others, it will not be necessary to make any provision, as they have already done so for themselves."

THE horn of a rhinoceros, when cut through the middle, is said to exhibit on each side the rude figure of a man, the outlines being marked by small white strokes.

False Exercise.

We use this term to express a contrast to natural exercise. Every part of the system requires exercise, and in order that exercise may promote health, it should generally be gentle, not violent. Animals, if left to themselves, take exercise that is general in the main; they run, frolic, kick up their heels, and play fight, and thus set an example for human beings, who contrive methods of partial exercise, and thereby produce partial muscular culture, and sometimes overtax one part of the system, while the other parts have too little activity. We have entered gymnasiums and seen young men struggle to put up dumb-bells, weighing perhaps 100 lbs. Now, this requires a very powerful effort, and tends to wrench the spine and produce an undue exertion of a part of the muscles, those of the chest and loins in particular. Some may say that the gymnast alternates the arms; but we answer by saying that because one strains the muscles of the right arm by excessive lifting, there is no reason why he should strain the opposite muscles by undue lifting with the left arm. If men would lift a pair of dumb-bells weighing, say 10 lbs., one in each hand, and thus make the use of the muscles equal, simultaneous and harmonious, and all within the just limits of power, it would be much better than to strain and struggle to put up one heavy affair.

A great objection to the usual exercises in the gymnasiums is that the chief desire seems to be to outdo everybody else, and only those who are specially well endowed with muscular power make any show at all. * * *

We like what are called "free gymnastics." The horse, the calf, lambs and kids have free gymnastics. * * * Free gymnastics are a series of exercises without dumb-bells, clubs or other apparatus. In this method persons are not obliged to overwork. To practice this let the person stand erect, fill the lungs and strike out first one arm and then the other, then both, then advance one foot and strike out with one hand and then the other, and thus take exercise with the shoulders, arms, back and legs. Persons can thus take abundant exercise and bring themselves to a state of perspiration, and at the same time incur no danger of a strain. In these methods the action of the muscles is harmonious, and may be vigorous or gentle, and always useful; besides, it costs nothing in the way of apparatus or tuition, and can be taken every night and morning and at midday by teachers, students, clerks, literary men, and all girls and women.

A series of such exercises every day would tend to build up the muscular system better than taking irregular exercise at a gymnasium once or twice a week, where one is very apt to be led to over-exercise. When a person is half dressed in the morning, or half undressed at night, he can take exercise that will make the blood fairly tingle in the extremities, relieving the brain and vital organs, especially the digestive organs, and thus promote sleep at night, and growth and vigor during the day. * * *

People as they advance to old age should take easy, active exercise. One who walks considerably, keeps his feet and legs in better condition than those who keep themselves housed up and sit a great deal, or always ride when they can. Nothing shows age more than a tottering step, and he who keeps his legs in good working order by a good deal of walking, manages to keep up a very general circulation, and, of course, promotes the general health, and in this way will avoid many of the pains which age is usually made accountable for. If a man use his bones and muscles as he advances in years, he is not half as likely to fall; or if he fall, to break a bone, because the bones are kept in healthful condition by means of daily exercise. Everybody knows that if the arm be suspended in a sling, from any cause, it becomes soft and flabby. In the same way the bones become weak and brittle by non-use, nature declining to furnish them with food or nutritive support if they are not called into use. If an elderly person can stand well on his feet, be brisk and nimble in walking up and down stairs, he not only has more comfort and independence, but appears better, more vigorous and younger, and isn't half as liable to accidents as those are who, by taking but little exercise, become clumsy, awkward and ungainly in their walk.—*Phrenological Journal.*

FEMALE DELICACY.—Above all other features which adorn the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark; this spurious kind of delicacy is far removed from good sense; but the high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk alike among women and in the society of men—which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak when required, with a seriousness and kindness, of things of which it would be ashamed to smile or blush—that delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another—which can give alms without assumption, and pains not the most susceptible being in creation.

A NEW YORKER is named Stealing, and he hates the name; but he took the curse off it for his daughter by making her Christian name "Worth."

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

AT No. 202 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

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By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* and *Fraternal Record* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman*, *Record* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
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☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - August 15, 1881.

The Supreme Master Appeals.

Not only the A. O. U. W., but the whole world owes to the venerable founder of our Order, a debt of everlasting gratitude, for to him we are indebted for first conceiving the idea which has made it possible for every man almost to protect his family from pecuniary distress or want when the grim messenger shall summon him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. No more fitting manner of discharging this obligation can be conceived than that of making a little donation for this benefactor of the human race while he still lives to enjoy it, inasmuch as he is poor, and in feeble health. It was a just and kindly act on the part of the Supreme Lodge to direct the Supreme Master to issue an appeal in his behalf. Had all other jurisdictions done as well as California, this appeal had not been necessary; but we have not done our whole duty. One thousand of our members have no right to claim the honor of contributing anything to the Upchurch fund, owing, no doubt in most cases, to sheer forgetfulness. We know the generous impulses of the average Californian too well to believe for one moment that there is a single Lodge or a single member of the A. O. U. W. in this State who would hesitate to give the little amount asked, for the relief of the grand old founder of our Order. The appeal of the Supreme Master Workman is printed elsewhere in this paper. Let those who forgot to take action on the appeal of Past G. M. W. Taylor now respond to that of the Supreme Master, and California's duty in this regard will be fully done.

We learn that several Lodges have already responded, and transmitted their contributions to the Grand Recorder. No doubt the missing links will all be soon supplied, so that the chain of generous endeavor shall be complete.

HARMONY, No. 9, will celebrate its fifth anniversary by a musical and literary entertainment and dance, at Ixora hall, on the 29th day of September, 1881. Judging from the past it will be a good one.

W. S. LUCKY, of Valley, who has been very sick for the last two weeks, we are happy to say, has put in an appearance in his Lodge, convalescent.

Hasty Legislation.

At the recent session of the Supreme Lodge the following was adopted as an amendment to the constitution, to apply to the Order generally for the time limited therein :

Resolved, That until July 1st, 1882, and no longer, members suspended for non-payment of assessments may by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting of their subordinate Lodges be reinstated by paying a sum equal to the amount charged by such subordinate Lodges for conferring of the degrees upon an applicant, and by otherwise complying with the laws applicable to the laws for the re-instatement of members.

The facts which brought forth this peculiar legislation may be briefly stated to be these : In 1878 Kentucky was a separate jurisdiction. During that year, from some cause, her death rate was so great as to necessitate 28 assessments. The following year they were still heavier, being 37½, when her ranks became so decimated that she was compelled to return to the protective fold of the Supreme Lodge. To recruit their wasted ranks the degree fees have been reduced to the minimum allowed by the Supreme Lodge—$5 for both degrees. The old members wish, many of them, to return to the Order, but, under the constitution, it would cost more to them than to new members, and more than it costs to join some other beneficial organization. Under these circumstances the Kentucky representatives prayed that relief be granted, and the result is embodied in the act quoted above; a sort of enabling act, to be used only when a Lodge, by a two-thirds vote, may so determine. It follows that without such action the constitution, as it now is, or originally was (we scarcely know how to express it), must govern. In this jurisdiction, where our degree fees are at least $10, the act gives no advantage, and we presume will not be applied; but the mischief is that many seem to regard it as a mandatory enactment instead of a mere privilege granted, to be used or not as may be desired; and then, owing to its want of perspicuity, it is taken to apply to the suspension of a member, or rather a member's certificate, for non-payment of one or more assessments, when in reality it applies only to members suspended from the Order altogether.

It was, no doubt, a piece of hasty legislation which should have never been passed in its present form. In attempting to act under it many difficulties will at once suggest themselves to the practical mind. Suppose you reinstate a man and he pays $10. Does this payment all belong to the beneficiary fund, to be sent forward as "back beneficiary?" If so, nothing would be in the fund to the member's credit for the next assessment. If part is to be applied as arrearages for dues, how much? or what portion? Does the provision override the provisions of Grand Lodges in relation to the matter of dues, fines, etc., on re-installments, and make the subordinate Lodge superior authority? These are a few of the questions that naturally arise, and that fact, that they do arise, proves the enactment a piece of illy-considered legislation.

The Supreme Lodge has always reserved and asserted the right to regulate the beneficiary laws of the Order, and very properly too, because they should be everywhere substantially the same, for reasons that must be apparent to all, and because the Supreme Lodge is the party of ultimate responsibility for the payment of every beneficiary certificate issued by any portion of the whole Order; but the Supreme Lodge never claimed the right to interfere in the matter of dues, etc., which is purely a local matter to be regulated by each jurisdiction to suit itself. Therefore we conclude that, working under the enabling act, we should charge—

1st. The fee that is charged for the degrees in the Lodge; and

2d. Whatever might be arrears for dues; for our constitution for subordinate Lodges requires this.

Now, as to the disposition of the funds collected on such re-instatements, it would seem that all but $1 of the re-instatement fee should be forwarded as "back beneficiary fund," for it is a well established principle of the Order that all moneys paid in for the beneficiary fund cannot be diverted from that fund, and can only be used in payment of death losses. The $1 reserved should go into the fund in the Lodge, to be subject to call on the next assessment after paid in; and the arrearages for dues would go into the general fund of the Lodge.

No doubt an official interpretation of the law will be called for, which may be at variance with the views herein expressed, but we feel confident that it cannot be materially different.

Closing Accounts.

California has closed her account with Relief Call No. 1, issued by the Supreme Lodge, in behalf of Indiana, to pay her excess of assessments of last year over 20. Whether any other jurisdiction has been more prompt, we have no means of knowing at the present time of writing. We believe this call has been met without a single case of complaint on the part of any Lodge. True, ten cents a member would be a small matter to grumble about, but even that would have been sufficient to elicit a very considerable fuss, had the Relief Law been an unpopular measure. But the necessity of some such law became so apparent through the calamity of the yellow fever scourge that the commonest and most superficial observer could see it without the aid of any argument.

So far as we know, the law has been willingly complied with, except in the jurisdiction of Iowa, which, we are pained to say, appears to be in a chronic state of rebellion against the authority of the Supreme Lodge.

Now, we submit in all candor and all fairness, and all charity for the erring, that this rebellious disposition has been tolerated about long enough. Only for her we should have been rid of our yellow fever burden long ago. Only for her our membership to-day might as well be 200,000 as 100,000. Only for her no spot or blemish would deface any page of our glorious history. And now she stands in contempt of the Supreme Lodge and the whole Order, by simply doing nothing in the way of paying either her quota of the yellow fever fund, or of Relief Call No. 1. It is time she were called upon to purge herself of this contempt, and in default she should be cut off as a cumberer of the ground.

We do not believe the trouble in Iowa to lie with the membership in general. We believe the great mass of the rank and file of the Iowa Workmen to be as large-hearted and loyal as any that gather about our altars. But they are powerless to carry out their best impulses. The ruling powers are against them, and the folly of biennial sessions puts a remedy beyond their reach for a year to come, as it has been for a year gone by. The Grand Master of Iowa gives as a reason for his course that he was elected on the issue of defiance to the Supreme Lodge. We suggest that it might not be out of place for the Supreme Master to intimate to him that he was elected to execute the laws of the Order and to discharge that duty without fear or favor or partiality. He might possibly go so far as to suggest to the Grand Master of Iowa that, if he entertained the opinion that he could not execute the laws and at the same time suffer no violation of faith or conscience, that he could at least gratify more than 90,000 Workmen by his resignation.

In years that are past Iowa has been blest with a low death rate within the Order. It will not always be so. Her time will come. One extreme will follow another just as certain as man is mortal, for time will make all things even in this regard as well as others. But immunity from heavy losses in the past has seemingly bred a delusion amongst the head men of the Order there, and they appear to think they will never die, and that the balance of the Order is only a burden to them. It may be safely presumed that Sodom and Gomorrah once held to the same opinion, substantially.

There are many true and able Workmen in Iowa, beyond all possibility of question. Of these are the Representatives and members of the Supreme Lodge. Should the charter of the Grand Lodge of Iowa be revoked, these able and excellent men could gather round them enough of the Lodges to rehabilitate the jurisdiction at once. Just in what direction the Supreme Master will see his duty to lie we have no means of knowing, but we presume he will not much longer allow the authority of the Supreme Lodge to be set at defiance.

THE bush of Australia is so overfed by the multiplying of wild horses that they have to be shot down in common with rabbits and kangaroos. In one district an Arab stallion got away 30 years ago, and was never recaptured. He was a chestnut, and took a couple of colts with him, and it had been remarked that a large portion of the wild horses of the district are of his color. Horses believed to be very old are occasionally seen far off in distant ranges. One man has shot 3,000 horses in two years.

Encouraging Marriage.

Late files of Eastern exchanges bring reports of the institution of societies which have for their object the payment of a stipulated sum of money upon the contracting parties getting married. Three of these societies were about to be instituted in Ohio, but the Secretary of State refused to allow them to be incorporated. He based his refusal upon the fact that he believed their institution would not be conducive to public morals, inasmuch as it would hinder instead of promote marriage. One of the associations required that a person must be a member for 10 years before he (or she) could marry. that is, we suppose, he (or she) could marry, but if they did, they would not be entitled to the benefit.

In New York and Pennsylvania these societies have attained more headway. The circular of a New York association sets forth the following as the aims of the society:

"The founders of this association believe that the moral, social and political welfare of society depends largely upon the marriage relation existing among its members. Recognizing that fact they have organized this association for the benefit of all unmarried men, of good moral character, between the ages of 15 and 50 years, who may desire to become members thereof, for mutual assistance and contribution at the time of marriage. It is conceded that many estimable men hesitate to enter the marriage state for the reason that they do not possess the necessary means to meet the increased expenses of such relation. This association is, therefore, instituted for the purpose of providing the requisite funds desired in such cases."

A table of assessments of the society shows that it is modeled somewhat after the system adopted by the fraternal beneficial societies. Upon the marriage of a member each one pays according to the class in which he or she entered, sums of money ranging from 25 cents to $1, and the fortunate married person receives the amount to which he or she is entitled, which ranges from $500 to $2,000. The circular gives the following rules which must guide a member who desires to enter into the married State:

"Any member is at liberty to marry at any time during his membership, but if he marries during the first year thereof [the endowment will not become due or payable until one year and 60 days from the date of his endowment certificate, at which time he will be entitled to receive one assessment from each person who belonged to his class at the date of marriage—not to exceed, however, the amount of his endowment certificate. In case a member of this Association in good standing remains unmarried until he has reached two-thirds of his life-expectancy, according to the tables of this Association, he will be entitled to receive one-half the amount of his endowment certificate. Should he marry before reaching the full expectancy, or should he remain unmarried the full period, then he will be entitled to the balance of his endowment."

By reading the first sentence, it will be seen that everything is not as lovely as might at first be thought. We should think that most persons who desire to marry and join an association of this sort, would want their money immediately. But no, they will have to wait 14 months for the benefit which they derive from holding an endowment certificate.

The K. of H. *Reporter* has the following pertinent remarks upon one of the clauses contained in the circular:

"'In case a member of this association in good standing remains unmarried until he has reached two-thirds of his life expectancy, * * * * he will be entitled to receive one-half the amount of his endowment certificate. * * * Should he remain unmarried the full period, then he will be entitled to the balance of his endowment.' So you see the man remaining single is not so far behind after all. It is true he has to wait longer for his endowment, but if he lives, he will get it sometime (?); if he dies, he won't need it. He pays in more money, but he escapes the expenses of matrimony. There is a crudeness about this association that might be expected from the getters-up of any such insane enterprises. It looks as if there was a very considerable cat under the meal here, and that cat's name is 'money-catching.'"

We have not heard that any of these matrimonial societies have yet been introduced into this State, but suppose that it is impossible for California to escape the infliction. It seems to us that the action taken by the Secretary of State of Ohio, upon the advice of the Attorney-General, was eminently wise, and commends itself to our own State officials. It does certainly look as if there were a "cat under the meal," this organization of societies for every conceivable purpose. Whether it is for the purpose of bringing the really good societies into contempt, and involving all in one common ruin, we cannot at present say, but it certainly looks that way. A wide berth should be given to all such nonsensical affairs.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, San Francisco, is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

WE have issued to date 14,370 beneficiary certificates, and still there seems to be little or no abatement in our increase.

MUCH trouble has been experienced in getting jewels for the badges of Master Workmen, and also badges, the capacity of the manufacturer being overtaxed by the deluge of orders flowing in.

EVIDENTLY some of our medical examiners are not in possession of the book of instructions adopted by our Grand Lodge. They can always be had on order from this office, and no examiner should be without one.

AT the date of writing this (Aug. 13th), some 50 Lodges have not sent in their monthly reports. There is no good reason for this delay. Recorders can just as well have their reports sent out the first week in the month as later, except in extreme cases, and then our books and records can be better and more accurately kept.

THERE will probably be two assessments next month, but possibly only one. Assessments Nos. 7 and 8 paid 12 losses, and No. 9 will, with the surplus left over, pay 7, it is believed, when all in. We have that number already officially reported, and if no more come in up to the time of making the list to send out to the Lodges, there will likely be one assessment for September, otherwise two.

THE Committee on Laws and Supervision complain that many by-laws are sent them bearing no evidence of official character, or that they have been adopted by the Lodge from which they purport to have emanated. Whenever by-laws are sent out for approval of the Committee, they should be certified to by the Master Workman of the Lodge, attested by the Recorder, the seal attached, and the date of passage given, the names of the committee reporting having been first erased or crossed off. When a committee reports to a Lodge and the report is accepted, the matter contained in such report is no longer the property of the committee, but of the Lodge, and it can be, and often is, so amended and changed by the Lodge, that no member of the committee would care to have his name connected with its paternity.

From Supreme Master Workman.

Upchurch Fund.

OFFICE OF SUPREME MASTER WORKMAN,
DETROIT, Mich., July 15, 1881.

To the Members of the A. O. U. W.—BRETHREN:—At the late session of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Master Workman was instructed to issue an appeal to the subordinate Lodges throughout the Order earnestly requesting contributions to the Upchurch Fund.

In obedience to the above instructions, I hereby earnestly appeal to the brotherhood at large to promptly respond to this call, and forward the amount of 10 cents (or as much as circumstances permit) for each member direct to S. S. Davis, Supreme Receiver, 61 West Third street, Cincinnati, who will acknowledge receipt and apply the same to the purpose for which it is intended.

Bro. Upchurch, *the Father of our Order*, owing to poor health and misfortunes, has been reduced to want, and is absolutely in need of all the assistance that can be given him. He is a worthy Master Workman of our Order, and as such is entitled to your serious consideration.

This appeal is made with the confident hope that *every Lodge* that has not heretofore made a donation will, at the first stated meeting after the receipt of this circular, contribute to this worthy cause. It is a just tribute we ought gladly to pay to one to whom not only we as members of this beneficent brotherhood, but humanity at large, are so deeply indebted. To Bro. Upchurch must be accorded the honor of laying the foundation of that system of mutual assurance on a society basis which to-day is so popular and has been promotive of such great good.

WM. H. BAXTER, S. M. W.

THE last month has been an eventful one in the life of Bro. J. G. Samuels, Med. Ex. of Yerba Buena, viz: The marriage of a daughter and the birth and death of a child.

BRO. M. S. LEVY, having lately removed from San Jose to Oakland, has been invited to speak before Keystone Lodge, in the latter city, at an early date, as a grand chief in eloquence in the A. O. U. W., and we trust he will accept.

The Napa Explosion.

Many of our readers have heard ere this of the explosion of a threshing engine in Napa county, by which three men were instantly killed and others wounded. Two of the men killed were members of the A. O. U. W. It is a sad theme to dwell upon, and yet the findings of the coroners jury are such that they must be set forth for the warning of many who are working with steam machinery.

It seems in the instance to which we allude, that the engine had been out of order and had not run well for two or three days, and that its dangerous condition was the talk of those about the machine. The gauges were defective, and, just before the accident the proprietor allowed the engineer to screw down and firmly fasten the safety-valve, in order to save steam that it was thought ought not to escape. The witnesses before the coroners jury testified that they did not regard the proprietor or the engineer competent to manage an engine. The verdict of the coroners jury was as follows:

We, the jury convened to inquire into the cause of the death of the deceased, find their names to be J. G. Platt, aged 44, a native of Germany, and Willis Crowe, aged 32, a native of Pennsylvania, and Robert Davis, aged 19, a native of California, and that they came to their death from the explosion of a portable engine while at work threshing on the ranch of Mr. W. T. Sneed, in Napa county, on the morning of the 28th of July, 1881, and that the cause of the explosion was from incompetency of the engineer, in carelessness on the part of the proprietor, and we strongly recommend that the law or laws in reference to engineer's certificates be enforced, and the attention of the Board of Supervisors of this county and our representatives in the Legislature is called to the matter.

We trust that this warning will be heeded. There is altogether too much carelessness and incompetency in the ownership and management of these motors, and some agency to place them in skilled and careful hands is needed.

In Europe, they have boiler insurance and steam-power companies, who inspect and insure boilers. The chief engineer of one of these companies, whose headquarters are at Manchester, in discussing the question of additional legislation effecting boilers, says that it is quite evident that the general adoption of independent inspection of boilers, coupled with insurance, throughout the country, would lead to a very great diminution in the number of accidents. If additional legislation be really necessary, all experience, in his judgment, goes to show that it is to the enforcement of efficient periodical inspection of boilers by independent persons other than government officials that attention should be directed.

The conclusion seems a valid one. We have a good deal of "red tapery" and not much good practical result out of Government inspection. The inspection seems more a matter of form than anything else. If, however, it were left to people whose principals had to pay for bad judgment, few poor boilers would be passed. Those companies whose business lies in this direction find a gradual increase in their operations. The one above referred to, in England, reports that operations of the company during the 12 months have been on a scale of much greater magnitude than heretofore, and they have also been unusually successful. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five boilers were proposed for insurance, being an advance of 840 over the previous year, and the largest number proposed in any one year since the commencement of the company. In addition to the ordinary inspections, 13,071 thorough or internal examinations and hydraulic tests were carried out. Only one serious collapse of flue occurred, and not one explosion, fatal or non-fatal, for which the company were liable took place, although over 20,000 boilers were under supervision during the 12 months. From these figures some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gleaned.

These remarks refer especially to the large stationary boilers used in workshops and the like. The need of protection against poor portable concerns and against those who do not know how to use a good one is needed fully as much. We trust the Napa county disaster will not be allowed to go unheeded by.

Items of the Order's Stability.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The article on the first page of your paper of August 1st induces me to send you two examples of father and son belonging to one Lodge. Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, A. O. U. W., has among its charter members, Bros. A. V. Thompson and D. V. Thompson, the former being M. W., and the latter Foreman. Bro. D. V. Thompson is the father of Bro. A. V. Thompson, so that father and son not only sit in the same Lodge, but both hold office in the one Lodge.

Bro. George Dudley is also a charter member of this Lodge, and his son, W. C. Dudley, age 21, has recently joined, and is now Recorder of the Lodge. It will, I think, take many words to speak louder than the actions of men bearing those relations to one another.

W. C. DUDLEY, Rdr. Noe Valley, 185.
San Francisco, August 2, 1881.

Read and Act Upon.

The following good and wholesome resolutions are taken from an Eastern exchange, and if *all* brothers would only live up to the sentiments contained, the resulting good would be manifest. But we are afraid the millenium hasn't quite arrived, nevertheless we earnestly commend them to the serious attention of our readers:

Let us resolve, brothers—
That we pay our assessments promptly.
That we will religiously attend all Lodge meetings.
That we will do our level best to make those meetings attractive.
That we will act up to the maxim, that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and observe all the forms and ceremonies laid down for the government of the Lodge.
That we will talk only when we have something to say.
That after we have said that something, we will stop talking.
That when we have nothing to say, we will keep quiet.
That we will pay respectful attention to what the other brothers may say.
That we will second the efforts of our officers o make the exemplification of the "work" effective.
That we will maintain the good name and fame of our Order, everywhere, and at all times.
That we will extend its influence to the full extent of our ability.
That we will, every one of us, hand in the name of at least one good and true man for membership.
That we will search out and care for all brothers sick or suffering.
That we will help one another in every way possible.

Society Run Mad.

We have alluded before to the numerous societies which are being started up all over the land. The present period may well be called the society era. Almost every conceivable manner of human endeavor must have a society. The wits of the country are at work, we imagine, for the purpose of bringing this society craze into contempt. They have formed an organization which is called "The Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil Club." One of its members having died, the following resolutions were passed as expressive of their sorrow:

WHEREAS, Death has removed one of our number, therefore be it

Resolved, That the loss of his companionship falls less heavily upon us than the loss of the money which we are obliged to pay to his widow, under the rules of the society.

Resolved, That, as a citizen, he was no better than his neighbors, for he grumbled when his wife asked for the price of a new dress for herself, or for a rig-out for the children, the same as a great many men do, and he wasn't a saint by a long chalk, any more than any of us are.

Resolved, That he could have been a much better man than he was if he had not been born a human being and inherited the frailties of human nature.

Resolved, That we congratulate his widow on being still young and good looking, and also on being the recipient of a handsome sum from this society, which will render her a very desirable match when the regular period of mourning has ended.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Somerville *Journal*, and a copy sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased brother.

Mechanics' Fair.

The 16th exhibition has now been in progress over two weeks, and the interest taken and constantly improving exhibition of goods and new and useful inventions, warrant us in saying, that this will be the most successful fair yet held. The objects of interest to the visitor are numerous and attractive, among which are the elevated miniature railroad, on which the little engine and train are despatched the length of the building each afternoon and evening, to the great delight of the younger folks. The prismatic fountain which plays on each evening always attracts a large crowd who at intervals promenade through the garden which is lighted by 12 electric lights. The band enlivens the time by the selection of varied music, having a change of programme on each evening. Through the kindness of a number of our leading citizens the Art Gallery is filled with choice paintings from their selections, a number being paintings from the old masters. While the young and gay are promenading hither and thither, paterfamilias gather around the fountains in sitting groups noting passing events or scanning the *Mechanics' Fair Daily*, which is printed in the pavilion nightly. The proprietors, Messrs. Dewey and Co., are veterans in this business, this being their 13th volume as publishers of the *Fair Daily*. As indicated in our last issue we want our Bro. Workmen in the country to so time their visits to the city as to be able to see the last and best fair that wil be held in the present pavilion.

Grand Recorder's Statement for July.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for July the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

238, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co.	$ 22.50
239, Expense, Clay W. Taylor	100.00
240, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	291.65
242. Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co	188.05
242, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co	257.85
243, Expense, C. J. Preston	10.50
244, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co	3.63
244, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co	5.85
245, Expense, A. F. Knorb	8.00
246, Supplies, Julia B. Wood	55 00
247, Contingent, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	23.15
247, Contingent, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	6.20
247, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	2.15
247, Contingent, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	22.00
248, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr	25.00
249, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	46.75
250, Supplies, F. Kroger & Co	70.20
251, Supplies, Gustav Fohlman	15.00
252, Supplies, Wm. B. Hardy	9.00
253, Expense, A. L Bancroft & Co	1.00
253, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co	12 30
254, Expense, David Farquharson	50.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$1.225.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during July, Benef. Fund	12,216.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., July 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 3,204.00	
Total		$15,420.00
Paid Louisa Durham Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 241	2,000.00	
Paid Francis B. Murdock, "Adm'r," Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 255	2,000.00	
Paid Lucy A. Bell, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 256	2,000.00	
Paid Mary Bedeau, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 257	2,000.00	
Paid Rachel Lynn, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 258	2,000.00	
Paid Levi J. Goodrich, Benef. Fund. Warrant No. 259	2,000.00	
Paid Levonia Saddlemire, Benef. Fund, Warrant, No. 260	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Aug. 1, 1881		1,420.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$12,216.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	3,790.50
Total am't rec'd on Relief Call	22.30
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, July 1, 1881.	3,204.00
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, July 1, 1881.	26.44
Bal. on hand, July 1, '81, Relief Fund	251.35
Total	$19,510.59
Paid out of Benef. Fund	14,000.00
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	1,225.78
Paid out of Relief Fund	273.65
Total disbursements	$15,499.43
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1881	$4,011.16
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	12 216.00
Bal. on hand July 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	3,204.00
Total Benef. Fund	$15,420.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund	14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Aug. 1, 1881	$1,420.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$3,790.50
Bal. on hand July 1,1881, Gen'l Fund.	26.44
Total Gen'l Fund	$3,816.94
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	1,225.78
Bal. Gen'l Fund Aug. 1, 1881	$2,591.16
Total amt. received in Relief Fund	$22.30
Bal. Relief F. on hand, July 1, '51.	251.35
Total Relief Fund	$273.65
Paid out of Relief Fund	273.65
Balance	

INSURANCE AGGRESSIONS.—EDITORS WATCHMAN: Undoubtedly the readers of the WATCHMAN have noticed the attack of the insurance companies of the State of New York upon the benevolent and charitable societies. The object seems to be the destruction of their usefulness to humanity, in order that they may continue to live off the public and the dupes whom they may succeed to insure in their unstable concerns, even with a State Commissioner at their head for the protection of the public. Their policies are just so much fancy paper, and their principal value consists in the artistic labor with which honest toil has been rewarded. Fraternal societies are a terrible blow against them. All over the whole civilized world, their only thought by day and night is to keep their perpetual leech upon the body of the people. Fraternal societies invert the principle of life insurance companies, to wit: The many for the benefit of one member and his family, and not like they do, the many for the benefit of our family and our agent's family. I am glad that the lifeinsurance men have commenced this warfare; it will only hasten their own destruction.—J. S. M.

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A DIAMOND TESTER.—A correspondent of the Rocky Mountain *News* tells of an amusing incident that occurred lately on a train that was crossing the Rocky mountains: A traveling peddler undertook, in the cars, to sell a large "diamond" ring to a miner who had made his pile. "Humph," said the miner, after critically examining the ring, "they've got common stone up in the diggings where I've been that'll cut that diamond all to pieces." "If you'll find a piece of stone that will cut that diamond, I'll give it to you," replied the peddler. "All right," said the miner, "if I can't cut that 'diamond' with a stone I'll buy it of you." Thereupon the miner took the ring in his hand, and pulled from his pocket a small piece of brown-looking stone, similar to a bit of brown free-stone, except the grain was very fine, and with this he proceeded coolly to cut and scratch the "diamond" with several ugly-looking gashes. A group of passengers that had gathered about the miner were amazed, but, while they smiled, the peddler with the "diamond" withdrew discomfited. "That little piece of brown stone," explained the miner, "is a piece of corundum that I got in the Rocky mountains, and it's the best diamond tester in the world. It won't scar a genuine diamond, but it will everlastingly cut up pieces of glass or quartz."

SCIENTIFIC ENGINEERING.—A curious fact and one showing the value and percision of modern engineering may be mentioned in connection with the recent picking up of one of the Atlantic cables, which became useless some 10 years ago, and which has since been lying neglected on the bottom of the Atlantic at a depth of some 2,000 fathoms. The location of the fault, with so much exactness, and the small expense of picking up and repairing the cables at a slight comparative cost, gives additional value to ocean telegraph property, and increased confidence in that scientific engineering which is able to calculate so closely into such hidden mysteries.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND more females than males in Boston, says the census man. That's what makes it so delightful to live here.—*Boston Transcript.*

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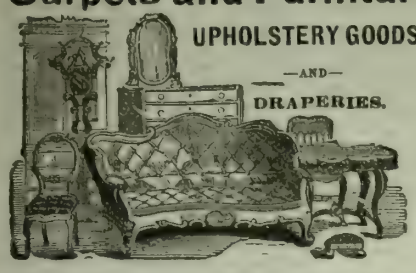
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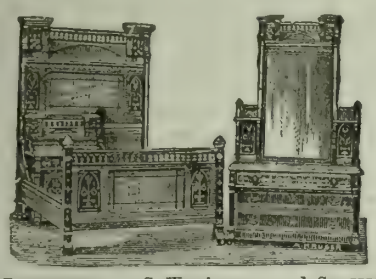
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The Association is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members. It is endorsed by Hon. Roderick Rose, Past Supreme Master of the Order in the United States, also, by W. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and C. W. Taylor, Past Grand Masters of California, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, C. C. Terrill, P. Peck and E. H. Morgan, Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, all of whom are members, and cordially recommend the Association to the support of the Brothers throughout the State.

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Franklin's Anniversary.

The third anniversary of Franklin, No. 44, was celebrated by a grand musical and literary entertainment at Ixora Hall on Friday evening, Aug. 12th. Prof. Coggins had added a number of devices and ornaments of a pleasing character to his finely decorated hall in the way of evergreens, extra flags, etc., and across the platform, in large golden letters, was THIRD ANNIVERSARY FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 44, A. O. U. W., under which was the word WELCOME. The immense hall was packed (nothing but standing room left) with a select audience of ladies and gentlemen and the smaller folks, who had the pleasure of listening to the following exercises: Speech of welcome, C. N. Payson, M. W., who appropriately welcomed his guests in the name of the Old Pioneer and "Mother of Lodges," Franklin, No. 44. Overture, Second Regiment Band, 16 pieces. Piano solo (Mendelssohn), Master Denis Foley, the blind pianist, who, as on a former occasion, acquitted himself with much credit and was rewarded with an encore. Solo, "Say not Farewell," Miss Lena Hoffman (daughter of Bro. S. H. Hoffman), Prof. Chas. H. Hoffmann accompanying on the piano. Miss Hoffman is a finished musician, and on this occasion was in excellent voice and carried her audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and was doubly encored, and received a very beautiful bouquet. Recitation, Mr. M. Mayer. A very affecting piece that was well rendered and recalled, when he gave in fine style "Under the Walls of Monterey." Banjo specialties, Mr. P. Winant. This was rather too funny, but the applause given it filled the bill; recalled and received a bouquet. Aria, "*Non Ever*, (It is not true), by Tito Mater, Prof. S. Koppell, an operatic singer of much note; and those who listened to his artistic efforts, enjoyed a rare treat which was loudly applauded, receiving a recall, when he sang, "Good-night, my Child," by Abt. Address, J. A. Fairweather, P. M. W. This was a logical and masterly effort, that was well received, and is published elsewhere. Vocal trio, from "Attilla," Miss Lena Hoffman, Profs. Koppel and Lowenstein, Bro. Chas. H. Hoffman, pianist. Here was a union of skilled musicians in high-art music, that is only heard in select circles. At the close it was heartily encored and kindly answered. Piano duet (Trevelere), Miss Lena Hoffman and Prof. Chas. Hoffman. This was one of the favorite pieces of the evening, and was listened to with rapt attention, and rewarded with a hearty encore. Vocal solo (original), "Keep the A. O. U. W. over the Door," Miss Linda Hoag; her mother, Mrs. M. E. Hoag, played the accompaniment. This was quite a favorite, as each verse was heartily applauded and at the close an encore, and presented with magnificent bouquets. Aria from "A Night in Granada," Mr. R. Lowenstein, a baritone from the opera, and received with great favor and a generous recall. Violin duet, "Concertante," Professor Herzog and H. Schmidt. This was a specimen of high art music that had such an approval as it justly deserved. New songs, "Men We Know," Mr. Josh Davis, of the *Evening Post*. This was the humorous and comic part of the programme, that kept the house in the highest glee, repeatedly calling for more. Vocal duet, "Valse," Misses Lizzie Dechant and Dolly Hartman. These young ladies acquitted themselves with great credit, and were recalled and presented with beautiful bouquets. Musical specialties, Mr. F. Bean. This performance was the feature of the evening, as Brother Bean showed a versatility of musical talent that was surprising, the audience keeping him until he had gone through his list of instruments down to a ten cent tin whistle. Cornet solo, Professor Coggins. The Professor is well known as a master on this instrument, and which happily closed a pleasant evening. This was an entertainment of excellence that is seldom had, even with full-paid admission, and the several committees who managed to bring together so much talent for the amusement and instruction of the largest audience that ever graced this favored hall, shou d be congratulated, and we herewith print their names: Committee of Arrangements—S. Hoffman, J. F. Brown, J. A. Fairweather, Chas. H. Hoffman, F. Bean. Reception Committee—M. S. Cox, D. A. Brown, J. L. Franklin, John Hartley, W. McNally. Musical Director, Prof. Chas. H. Hoffman.

Anniversary Celebration.

The third anniversary and reunion of Myrtle, No. 42, was celebrated by a grand social party and musical and literary entertainment, at Covenant hall, B'nai B'rith building, on Friday evening, August 5, 1881. A large and well-dressed audience was in attendance, and a very entertaining programme was commenced by Jas. H. Barry, P. M. W., as Master of Ceremonies, who made a few trenchant remarks on the progress and purposes of the Order, and in the name of Myrtle, No. 42, welcomed his guests and friends. Quartette, Mr. A. W. Bogart, Mr. F. White, Mrs. C. Joost and Mrs. J. F. Bolts, Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W. of Memorial, accompanist—a very artistic and pleasing effort that was enthusiastically received; piano solo, Master Bennie Fabian, a youth of ten, but who is a master as a pianist, and upon this occasion received a hearty encore; reading from Mark Twain, Jas. M. Baird, which was well done and well received; duet, Chas. E. Baker, Financier of Myrtle, and Mrs. Crocker, wife of J. H. Crocker, P. M. W. Although well known as highly cultivated musicians, they certainly won new honors on this evening. Recitation, "The Smack in School," Miss Minnie Gately—a pleasing and interesting effort that was rewarded with a double encore; duet, Mrs. J. F. Bolts and Mrs. C. Joost, who were received with marked favor; piano solo, Master Sewall W. Bogart—a remarkably good performance for a youth of 10. G. Master Barnes being present, was requested to make a few remarks, which he did in his grand and interesting manner, lifting his audience to the highest point of enthusiasm; solo, A. W. Bogart, organist of Myrtle. Those who heard him on this evening may know something of the pleasure the members and visitors enjoy each Lodge meeting in Myrtle. Select reading. "A Bugle Song" and "Snyder's Nose," Prof. H. C. Eastman, teacher of elocution. On this evening he showed a versatility of talent and cultivation that stamps him as a master in his profession. Violin solo, Prof. F. Bean, Mrs. C. Joost accompanying on the piano—a rare treat and performance that was enthusiastically received, and he was recalled four times; solo, Mrs. J. F. Bolts—a very sweet and pleasing effort that was heartily applauded; harmonica solo, Mr. Wm. T. Sebelle. It was really a surprise to see how much music could be fingered out of so small an instrument. By request, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., closed an evening's entertainment by a solo that was happily and enthusiastically received, and rewarded with recall after recall, as usual. The hall was cleared, and Blum's band of six pieces discoursed the best music for a grand march that was headed by Bro. Geo. H. Williams and wife, followed by a large company, who were soon engaged in spirited dancing, which was kept up until a late hour in carrying out an order of 12 dances. The committees and members seemed to take an especial interest in making this reunion a grand success, which it really was. In coming years the members of Myrtle and their guests can look back with pride and satisfaction at the worthy efforts of the several committees on this occasion, and we herewith give them: Committee of Arrangements—C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W., Jas. H. Barry, P. M. W., H. F. Morris, A. W. Bogart, C. E. Baker, Fin. Reception Committee—A. Loane, T. Vice, J. M. Lyon, E. L. Levey, J. Bolts, D. T. Phelps, C. E. Baker, A. W. Bogart. Floor Committee—J. J. Hammond, F. C. Woodbury, C. D. Malline, J. B. Mulcahy, C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W. J. H. Crocker, P. M. W., H. L. Sanborn, M. W., W. S. Dewey. Floor Director—G. H. Williams.

Friendship, 179.

The choice entertainment of this Lodge which was published in our last issue was followed by a more interesting meeting on August 10th. The M. W. degree was conferred on three in a very creditable manner, and eight applications received for the degrees. There was a goodly number in attendance on this evening, and was materially swelled by a delegation of 16 from Valley No. 30, among whom were some of the Grand Lodge officers. Under head of Good of the Order E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., made a few of his usual straight-forward remarks that are always interesting and to the point. Bro. H. Hoeber, P. M. W., in his humorous manner entertained his hearers, and in the course of his remarks paid a high compliment to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, followed by E. H. Black, M. W., who is known as the humorist of Valley in the Lodge room, and on this evening he concluded that the most humorous thing he could do was to call on Bro. J. S. Mysell, the Talker of Valley Lodge. Bro. Mysell fulfilled, in his speech, the highest expectations of his brethren. Bro. Wells of Valley, followed in a few remarks, and a speech of welcome from the Master Workman, Chas. Creighton, who is filling the position with great credit.

Noe Valley, 185.

Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, held its usual enjoyable monthly entertainment on Tuesday, July 26th, when the following programme was presented: Piano solo and encore, Mrs. Goldhoit; song, Miss Magener; recitation, Master Walter Axford; recitation, Miss Emma Dunsing; song, Wm. Ganzart; song, Mrs. A. T. Ruthrauff; "Our Nation's Medley," Mrs. W. P. McDermott; recitation, Bro. E. Watson; Othello's Defense, Bro. C. T. Maher. This was a masterly effort. Piano duet, Mrs. McDermott and Miss Minnie Axford, which was a splendid exhibition of musical talent; song and double encore, Mr. Matthews; Personal Reminiscences. Bro. Houghton, which pleased the audience very much; reading, "Artemus Ward," Bro. Jeness—a very fine reading and well received; recitation, Miss Dehna Silverstone. This closed the literary and musical programme, when dancing ruled the hour, the audience joining in the mazy whirl with joyous satisfaction. Noe Valley is a thriving subordinate, and its excellent monthly entertainments are a prominent feature in the social and fraternal world of this part of our city.

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

A meeting of more than usual ordinary interest was held by this Degree of Honor Lodge on Tuesday evening, August 9th. A goodly number of members were in attendance, including visitors from Silver Spray. Three new members were initiated into the mysteries of the Degree of Honor. After the initiation a recess was had, upon the termination of which the Lodge was called to order and the following programme was announced: Flute solo, David Wilder, accompanied on the piano by Dr. C. T. Deane, and an encore was given to repeated calls. Essay, Mrs. A. H. Cummins, which was very neatly recited. Essay, Dr. C. T. Deane, which bristled with dry humor. Music, duett, Mrs. Rossbach and Mrs. Sexton, the latter at the piano, and an encore being called Mrs. Rossbach presided at the instrument which charms the ear and soothes the senses. Then came a recitation (Curfew) by Mrs. E. Holland, who, with graceful gesture and neat delivery, delivered exceedingly well the beautiful lines. Sister Holland is one of the most valuable members of the Lodge, and is always seeking to make the meetings interesting. A reading by S. F. Freeman closed a very pleasing entertainment.

Lodge Locals.

Dixon, 50.

One of the most interesting society meetings ever held in Dixon, took place August 3d, when Grand Master Barnes paid a visit to the Lodge, and presented to the widow of our deceased brother, Edward Weihe, a check for $2,000. Eleven new candidates were initiated, and received both degrees, after which the doors were thrown open and a public meeting held. We take from the Dixon *Tribune* the following account of the proceedings: A programme of musical selections and a lecture by Bro. Barnes constituted the entertainment of the evening. The lecture was a humorous and eloquent exposition of the principles of the Order. A supper was afterward given the members of the Lodge and their lady friends at the Arcade hotel. Mr. Willott was ordered to prepare for only 30 guests, but over 40 took seats, and the viands were so plentiful that a good many more might have been accommodated. Roast turkey, chicken pie, oysters and various other toothsome dishes tempted the appetites of the guests. After the gastronomical part of the entertainment, Bro. Dr. Alexander was called for, and responded in a short speech, while the Grand Master talked, sang, gave a burlesque recitation, and in other ways made himself the life of the company. For entertaining an audience, Grand Master Barnes is a "whole team and a little dog under the wagon," as they say in New England. Before adjourning, the guests tendered him a vote of thanks.

Enterprise Lodge Visits Mt. Hamilton.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose, paid a fraternal visit to Mt. Hamilton Lodge, No. 43, of the same place, on August 3d. It was one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the members of the Order in that city since the organization of the Lodges. From the beginning to the end, says the *Herald*, there was a vein of pleasantry running through all the proceedings that kept everybody in the best of humor. Under the head of "Good of the Order," Max. Blumenthal, M. W. of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, called upon the visiting members for remarks, Past Masters Clark, Lendrum and Lauery responding with appropriate sentiments. The remarks of Past Master Clark were highly appreciated. He paid a very graceful compliment to Mt. Hamilton for its rapid growth from a charter roll of 30 or 40 to a membership of over 160, and for the restless activity which the present indications gave as evidence of still greater triumphs in the future. Past Master Lauery's speech on the "bald heads" of his Lodge, was exceedingly happy, claiming, with much show of reason, that one thing he could say for Enterprise Lodge was, that it could turn out more old baldheads than any organization outside of the Mormon church. Bro. Jas. G. Kennedy, of Enterprise Lodge, made an appropriate response to a call. S. J. Hinds then responded for the "jaw-bone and young orators" of Mt. Hamilton Lodge in a vein of humor that set the house in fine spirits. He was followed by Past Master McNeil, who gave a recitation that was loudly applauded. Bro. C. M. Shortridge, of the "young orators," responded in a splendid speech upon the principles of the Order, and closed with a glowing tribute to friendship, love and protection. Other remarks were offered by visiting brothers, after which ice cream and cake were passed around, and several hours were spent in social and fraternal greetings. The affair was a complete success, and it was the parting sentiment of all, that these fraternal visits could not be renewed too often.

Mission, 56.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The last communication from this place in your paper was one by P. M. Now, whether P. M. stands for private member, Past Master, or public mouthpiece, I know not, neither do I care. However, I can bear testimony to P. M.'s assertion that we have as good material in this Lodge as there is in any Lodge in the State, and I say so without fear of successful contradiction. P. M. made some laudatory remarks about our M. W. Now he might have gone on and mentioned others; for instance, our efficient Recorder. We of Mission, No. 56, pride ourselves on having the model Recorder in the State of California. Our Recorder is the famous school teacher of Washington Corners, Mr. P. M. Fisher. Bro. Fisher's school was pronounced by the Supt. of schools of this county as the model school of the model county of the State. The school Supt would perhaps have gone farther and would have pronounced Bro. Fisher the model teacher in the State, had he not known that Bro. Fisher was a bashful young man, and such a remark might have brought a blush to his cheek. But without any braggadocio, Bro. Fisher is a full team and a horse to spare. In debate he is almost invincible. Not that he is the only good debater in this Lodge, for we have a great many, but to enumerate them in one letter would make the epistle too long. At some other time I may mention others. Since P. M.'s letter to your paper our Lodge has been going on in its usual line of progress. We have good attendance at Lodge meetings, spicy debates, and good times generally. Our Lodge has lately voted to so amend its by-laws, to abolish sick benefits. We came to the conclusion that $1 per month dues would not bear $10 per week benefits very long. Since abolishing sick benefits we have reduced dues to 50 cents per month, and now everything is lovely and "the goose hangs high," if I may be allowed to use a slang phrase. More anon.—MISSION.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

HAYWARD LODGE, No. 18.—A. Hanington, P. M. W.; J. McCoy, M. W.; S. S. Cunningham, F.; E. Hathaway, O.; E. O. Webb, Rdr.; J. G. Cooper, Fin.; J. G. Austin, Rvr.; A. Collins, G.; George Rue, I. W.; Henry Dophman, O. W.

LAKEPORT, No. 34.—P. M. Daly, M. W.; J. Banks, F.; J. Laycock, O.; Thos. Bynum, Rdr.; W. A. Thompson, Fin.; R. W. Crump, Rvr.; G. Ballenger, G.; Ennis Combs, I. W.; D. L. Woodrum, O. W.; H. J. Crumpton, Med. Ex. Reported by H. A. Oliver.

KERN RIVER, No. 106.—Alvin Fay, M. W.; N. P. Petersen, F.; J. S. Rawlings, O.; C. H. Dukes, Rdr.; R. A. Martin, Fin.; A. Brown, Rvr.; R. Phillips, G.; E. G. Martinez, I. W.; A. Silicz, O. W.; J. H. Johnson, Med. Ex. Reported by C. H. Dukes.

ETNA, No. 177.—C. W. Nutting, M. W.; M. Marx, F.; C. Jenner, O.; H. Budelman, Rdr.; J. A. Diggles, Fin.; Thos. Amos, Rvr.; J. S. Beard, G.; Jas. Abel, I. W.; J. M. Single, O. W.; H. W. Sullivan, Trustee; C. W. Nutting, Med. Ex. Reported by M. Marx.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, No. 191.—Los Angeles. R. G. Cunningham, M. W.; E. H. Grassett, F.; J. H. Burks, O.; H. M. Fowler, Rdr.; D. Drysdale, Fin.; V. Ponet, Rvr.; L. H. Hannas, G.; A. B. Chapman, I. W.; J. B. Grumelles, O. W.; E. W. Edelman, Trustee; Dr. J. Hannon, Med. Ex.; Sitting P. M., H. R. Brown; P. M., G. Q. Stewart. Reported by H. M. Fowler, Rdr.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF FORTUNA LODGE, No. 13, A. O. U. W., NAPA, August 3, 1881.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to remove suddenly from our midst our esteemed brothers, John George Platt and Willis Crowe, and

WHEREAS, It is but just and fitting that we should recognize their many virtues; therefore be it

Resolved, By Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Grand Master, we do not the less mourn for our brothers who have so suddenly been taken from amongst us.

Resolved, That, in the death of Bros J. G. Platt and Willis Crowe, this Lodge has lost members who were ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and extend the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity, and the community citizens whose upright lives were a standard of emulation for their fellows.

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to the families of the deceased brothers its heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, a copy sent to the respective families of the deceased brothers, and copies furnished the daily papers of this city and the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

Respectfully submitted in C. H. and P.,

T. N. MOUNT,
G. M. FRANCIS, } Com.
J. W. MCBAIN,

THE New Eldridge sewing machine exhibited by Bro. E. C. Bodley on the right hand side, upper floor, is attracting more than usual attention in the Mechanics' pavilion. The points of excellence of this new machine are a double thread lock stitch shuttle machine, easy in operation, moderate price and handsome, having points of merit that no other machine possesses. Bro. Bodley's parlors are at 26 New Montgomery, under the Palace Hotel, where he is always ready to explain the working of his improved sewing machine. See his advertisement in this number.

THE firm of Jackson & Truman, manufacturers of agricultural implements, corner of Sixth & Bluxome St., have a large line of agricultural implements and labor saving machines which are kept in motion each afternoon and evening. Bro. Jackson has had a large experience in his line previous to the formation of the present firm. Mr. Truman has been with the house of Baker & Hamilton for years, and understands the wants of the farmers. It is a live firm and a reliable firm that will be patronized.

BRO. LOUIS DAMPF, leading frame manufacturer for oil paintings and picture dealer, make an exhibit of goods in his line in the Mechanics' pavilion, in keeping with the fine stock he always carries at his large store, corner Montgomery and Market, under the Hibernia bank. It is a reliable place to get the best work done at reasonable rates.

Address at Franklin's Entertainment.

The following address was delivered by J. A. Fairweather, P. M. W., on the occasion of the third anniversary of Franklin Lodge, No. 44:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the newspapers abound with accounts concerning the various beneficiary societies throughout the land, in all probability nothing can be said that will be new to you; but in deference to a time-honored custom, it was determined by a majority of the committee on arrangements that at this, our third anniversary, something should be said explanatory of who we are and what we are, and as to the work we have done and are doing, and I have the honor of being the spokesman.

I know that you have assembled for recreation rather than instruction, and doubtless very many of you consider an address upon the origin, objects, aims or merits of the A. O. U. W. as the least interesting of the evening's exercises, therefore I promise you that I shall be very brief.

Every effect is traceable to a cause. Our existence as an Order is an effect; if you will follow me we will examine and ascertain the cause, or causes, which necessitated and brought about that existence.

The people of the earth are divided into three great classes:

First—The very rich and comparatively useless. Second—The very poor and utterly worthless. Third—The struggling mediocrity, on whose shoulders rests the burden of the world.

In European countries, where the government is monarchical, the title to property was vested in the King, and by him apportioned to the favored few in payment for services, real or imaginary. The law of entail prevails, and property has descended from father to son in an unbroken chain throughout the generations. These lands have been leased to the (so-called) common people, and, until a very recent date, without the right of assignment; and so it comes that the indolent aristocrat has fattened from the labors of the toiling plebian.

In America, where the government of the people is, in theory, by the people for the people, the title to property was vested in the people as a body politic, and a title in fee has been derived from the people as a body by the people as individuals.

Passing our earlier history and avoiding unnecessary details, we come down to the numerous land laws to be found upon our statute books, good, perhaps, in theory, but infamous in practice, whereby sordid wealth has withdrawn from actual, honest settlement the major portion of the desirable lands throughout the Union, and holds them, unimproved, unproductive, and comparatively free from taxation, for purposes of unrighteous speculation; but, to the credit of America be it said, the law of entail is unknown within her boundaries, and the dishonest accumulations of the miser father may be speedily scattered by the imbecile, spendthrift son.

Land grabbing is not the only evil, nor yet the worst, with which we, as a people, have to contend. There is another rapidly increasing and much to be dreaded evil—that of corporation monopoly. Designing men, anxious to secure control over the property of others without assuming personal responsibility, conceived the idea of forming private corporations under general laws, and these institutions have, since the masterly argument of the gifted Webster in the Dartmouth College case, sprung rapidly into prominence and power.

These creatures of the laws of creation are nominally of 50 years' duration, but while the individual corporators die, the corporation itself, practically, never dies, but stands and will stand a menace to American institutions, as long as the corner grog-shop exists, and women are denied their equal rights with men to vote.

The land-grabbers and the corporations, by their united effort, have materially increased the number of unfortunate beings who form my second subdivision of the earth's population.

In the years succeeding the war of the Rebellion, the available lands were withdrawn from settlement, and powerful corporations, with unlimited pecuniary and mechanical facilities, crushed all private competition. This unholy union for aggressive purposes necessitated co-operative action, on the part of the people, for defense, and up sprang labor leagues in every section of the country, whose members were pledged, among other things, to resist a reduction of wages and to support unemployed brothers.

Encouraged by the results of these co-operative efforts, labor looked abroad, and observing the outrageous frauds that were being perpetrated by capitalists under cover of life insurance corporations, with a stock capital of a million and a cash capital of a thousand dollars, with expensive offices and useless officers, with soliciting agents who received one-half the first year's premium as compensation for their services—labor concluded to insure itself.

Many are the fraternal beneficiary societies, called into existence by American ingenuity, that offer protection to the friendless widow and helpless orphan; but the greatest and grandest, the noblest and the best of all these institutions is the A. O. U. W. Born in poverty, cradled in obscurity, but embracing in its earliest infancy the undying principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, this child of the little city of Meadville, in the State of Pennsylvania, grew apace, found favor in the eyes of the world, and stands to-day pre-eminently superior to any of its kind. Though but an infant in years, yet a giant in performance, the A. O. U. W. encircles with its arms of protection the northern and middle portions of the Western Hemisphere.

The A. O. U. W. was established in 1868, in Meadville, Penn., under the leadership of J. J. Upchurch, Superintendent of the railroad machine shops in that city. It was established for a two-fold purpose. Its first object, as conceived by its founder, was to prevent labor strikes, by uniting on a common level, on the floor of the Lodge-room, both employer and employee. The second object was to provide for the payment of $2,000 from a common fund to the widows and orphans of deceased members. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was chartered in 1871, and the Supreme Lodge of the United States was established in 1873.

The first Lodge in California was established at West Oakland, on the 21st day of August, 1875, less than six years ago. Yet to-day we have in California over 200 Lodges, with a membership of 12,500. The membership throughout the United States is in excess of 100,000.

Among the old insurance companies, the death-rate is about one per cent.—10 to 1,000. In the A. O. U. W., the death-rate is four-fifths of one per cent.—8 to 1,000—which is a big difference in our favor. This can be accounted for on the ground that we have no soliciting agents anxious to make a commission, and therefore accepting undesirable risks.

Any white male of good moral character and sound bodily health, between the ages of 21 and 50 is eligible for membership in the A. O. U. W.

Among the Odd Fellows, Masons, and old insurance companies, as well as the A. O. U. W., the average age of membership is about 40.

No distinction is made on account of age in the cost of membership or insurance in our order, but the average cost to individual members is about $20 per year for carrying $2,000, *i. e.*, $14 assessments and $6 for running expenses, while the cost of $2,000 on insurance in the old stock companies, to a man 40 years of age (which as I said is the average age of membership in all insurance companies, ours with the rest) will be about $64 per year. In other words, while it costs us $6 per member to run our insurance company, it costs the old companies (making allowance for 1-5 of 1% increase in their death rate) about $47 per *victim* to run others.

These are the amounts which the patrons of the respective organizations are called upon to contribute outside of the money required for the redemption of policies.

Last year we paid out in California to the widows and orphans of the deceased brothers about $160,000, and all in the world many a widow and orphan had was the money received from the Workmen.

The prosperity of the A. O. U. W. is assured beyond peradventure. Its foundation is as solid as a rock. It will live and perform its duties when we, and generations after us, are gone and forgotten. Let me say, in conclusion, that I hope every man who is not morally or physically disqualified, will place himself in a position to be benefited by it.

Let me say to the ladies, that riches are uncertain in their acquisition and retention, and that "Death is no respecter of persons." He comes at a time when, and to those by whom he is least expected. See to it, therefore, that your fathers, husbands, brothers and sons avail themselves of this opportunity of making provision for your protection. See to it that they do it now, otherwise you may have occasion to regret the delay.

One of the finest exhibits in the Mechanics' fair is that of the Standard Soap Co.—wholesale house, 204 Sacramento street. Under the able management of Bro. J. J. Applegate, the enterprise exhibited in the manufacture of toilet soap, and various kinds for domestic and family use, is not equalled by any house in this State. The well-known brand known as the bleaching soap, is still a great favorite, but may, in a measure, be supplanted by a new brand that furnishes the blue, that ingredient being mixed with the soap.

The Franco-American Perfumery Co., whose laboratory is at 109 Battery St., of which P. Peck, P. M. W., of Washington, is a co-partner, exhibits in the Mechanics' pavilion several ornamental stands of the choicest perfumery, which is all manufactured in this State, and embraces all the fashionable and choicest perfumery.

Bro. G. G. Burnett makes a fine exhibit of proprietory medicines and perfumery, which have attracted a good deal of attention during the Mechanics' fair. The playing fountain of cologne free to all to get a spray has been well patronized, and all the ladies say they are the best to be had.

Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge once said to his mother: "Ma, I think you ruled us with too rigid a rod in our boyhood. It would have been better had you used gentler methods." She took a pinch of snuff, and said, "Well, William, when you have raised up three as good preachers as I have, then you can talk."

When the shopman seizes you warmly by the hand when you enter his establishment, you readily understand what is meant by a pressure of business.

Fraternal and Corporate Life Insurance Companies.

During the last 12 months no less than 124 life insurance companies suspended, a good portion of them being known as Chicago wildcats, their headquarters being in the balloon city of the West. The present week a gentleman called on an agent of a solvent New York company. The applicant was 42 years of age, and he wished to know the annual cost of insuring for $2,000. He was handed the reduced premium rates, a reduction of 15% having taken place within three years, the reduction, we opine, being largely due to the existence of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor and kindred associations. From this list he learned that his insurance would cost him $57.32 per year, for life, payable in advance, less the dividends received after the first year, which of course are only the interest on the money advanced from payment to payment, which certainly is at a lower rate than prevails at Santa Cruz, the company loaning its money from its New York office and probably on New York securities. The annual interest on $57.32 in Santa Cruz is $5.70, making a total of 62.02. The New York dividend on the same amount will not probably exceed $2.02. This leaves an actual cost of $60 per annum for a policy of $2,000. The computor is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was among the charter members of both institutions, and in no instance has his insurance in either of them for $2,000 cost him to exceed $20 per annum. As between corporate and fraternal insurance companies here is a yearly saving in disbursements of $40, which, at the end of 10 years, will amount to $400, to say nothing of the interest that will accumulate on the savings during the 10 years. This $400, loaned at the low rate of 5%, will earn $20 per year, the entire cost of being insured in one of the fraternal societies named, consequently it will cost him nothing for his insurance after 10 years, and at death his heirs will receive $2,400, the $2,000 policy and the $400 saved and loaned. But he says the fraternal benefits he derives from being a member of a society that meets weekly and is governed by the best parliamentary laws, the opportunity offered for intellectual and social development, are fully worth one-half of the entire cost of membership.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

A Farming Woman In Tulare County.—A very remarkable example of prudence, foresight and continuity, has recently developed in the southern part of this county. The more so in that the subject is a woman. And in comparison with the conduct of so many men who become easily discouraged and "tramp" as the more praiseworthy, this young lady had started with nothing but her education; taught school a few terms and acquired a little ready money. The occasion for its use speedly arrived, which she was not slow to perceive. A young man in the neighborhood had taken up 160 acres of land, built a house upon it, a barn, bored wells, dug ditches, sown it in wheat, and in all spent hundreds of dollars upon it. It happened to be a dry season, and the crop failed. He became discouraged, and like many desired to leave, and offered his claim and improvements at a sacrifice, for means to get away. The young lady alluded to gave him $100 for his right, title, and interest in the land and everything on it. She let it lie. She need do nothing more. She sold the insufficient crop for hog feed. The hogs rooted and scattered it. The winter rains came, and with them came the volunteer crop, which matured and has just been cut, yielding 12 bushels per acre on 120 acres. She will clear at least $1,500, besides having the land and improvements. So much for adhesion—and the girls.—*Visalia Delta.*

New Patents.—Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending Aug. 2, 1881:

244,977, ore crusher and pulverizer, G. F. E. Brinckmann, S. F.; 245,129, vehicle spring, G. G. Buckland, Tulare Cal.; 245,131, hill coupling, A. Cadwell, Petaluma, Cal.; 244,991, hand rake, J. Fox, Alameda, Cal.; 245,153, folding seat, Geo. H. Fuller, S. F.; 245,195, refrigerator for beer barrels, Mesenburg & Weacher, S. F.; 245,229, feed water heater, I. M. Scott, S. F.; 245,030, ore stamp mill, Jas. M. Thompson, S. F.; 245,031, machine for making blasting charges, Geo. Trench, S. F.; 245,033, harrow, Van Gelder & Batchelor, Sacramento, Cal.; 245,032, grappling and bale hook, J. M. Vance, Eureka, Cal.; 245,038, mine draining apparatus, Wilcox & Farquharson, S. F.; 245,039, clothes pin, Jas. Williams, Menlo Park, Cal.; 245,251, revolving dip net, T. F. Williams, Lower Cascades, Or.; 245,041, can for effervescing liquids, Samuel, Wood, S. F.; 245,255, stock car, L. Woodruff, Ellensburg, Or.

Training School for Travelers. The International Geographical Institute of Berne has put forward a project for the establishment of an international school for training travelers. The programme of study is a formidable one, and is divided into two distinct divisions. The first includes instruction in numerous branches of knowledge more or less necessary for a traveler, and the second practical training in the field.

Order American Union.

Three Assemblies of this Californian fraternity are now in process of formation in this city, and three in the interior.

Jefferson Assembly, the organization of which has been unavoidably delayed, will be instituted within two weeks. A preliminary meeting of the charter members of this Assembly took place at Shiels' building Saturday night, August 13th. Two hundred notices of the meeting have been sent out, and the officers of the National Assembly will be present.

The Secretary of the National Assembly reports the receipt of letters of inquiry concerning the Order from many points on this coast and the East.

Medical Examiners at large for this Order have been appointed as follows: San Francisco, Drs. P. H. Humphrey and Marc Levingston; Stockton, Dr. E. A. Stockton; Petaluma, Dr. J. B. Christie; Nevada City, Dr. C. D. Bobo; Grass Valley, Dr. Geo. Ivancovich; San Rafael, Dr. J. A. Callender.

Among the initiates of Washington Assembly, of this city, last Monday night, was Judge Wm. P. Byler, of Alameda, who has since been appointed a Deputy for Alameda county, and who is actively at work for the Order in that section. He reports that he will institute an Assembly in Oakland at an early day, and another in Alameda, after which he will visit San Leandro, Livermore and Pleasanton.

The Possible Source of Coal Oil.—The original source and formation of coal oil is one of the questions that has long agitated the scientific world. Among the many theories given is the following lately put forth by Prof. Mendeljeff who thinks that, on the first formation of the earth, vast reservoirs of inorganic iron and carbon existed in the interior of the globe. These were reached by the water condensing on the newly-formed land percolating beneath its surface. The heat decomposed the water into its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen, the first forming with the iron, oxide of iron, the latter with the carbon, petroleum and other hydro-carbons. It this theory be the correct one, there still exists in the center of the earth reservoirs of petroleum that are to the sources as yet known as the ocean is to the spring whose waters finally find a resting place in its bosom.

To Patrons and Business Men.

In the consolidation of the *Fraternal Record* with the Pacific States Watchman we have added to our large list of subscribers those of the *Fraternal Record*, which will make the Pacific States Watchman one of the most desirable papers for advertisers published in this State. Our circulation is general throughout the Pacific coast, a small circulation in many of the Eastern States and among all fraternal and beneficiary societies. As a family and fraternal paper, patronized by a select class of citizens, we offer a portion of our columns to the public, with our increased circulation, without any advance in rates.

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THE FEEDING-BOTTLE AND ITS DANGERS.—The newly-formed Paris Municipal Laboratory has to justify its existence, and will no doubt do so if it can establish the truth of the facts stated in the following paragraph. Some feeding-bottles having a fetid odor were lately brought by Dr. Du Mesnil from a *creche* to the Paris Municipal Laboratory for examination. M. Fauvel found that the milk remaining in all smelt badly, was acid, and half coagulated; the globules were deformed, and numerous very lively bacteria, along with some vibrions, were present. On cutting open the caoutchouc tube throughout its length, coagulated milk with small organisms was met with; but a still more important fact was the presence in the nipple of a mass of vegetation of cryptogamic nature. Sown in whey, this developed considerably in a few days. A visitation of all the *creches* was arranged by the police and medical authorities, and the following was the result: Of 31 feeding bottles examined in 10 *creches*, 28 contained, in the nipple, the caoutchouc tube, and in some cases in the glass bottle, vegetations of the kind indicated, as well as bacteria, etc. Several that had been washed carefully, and were considered ready for use, still contained these cryptogams. Two feeding-bottles in a very bad state were found to contain pus and blood corpuscles; the children who had used them had injuries in the cavity of the mouth. It is thus probable that saliva enters the feeding-bottle, and its ferments are added to those of the milk. The accidity of the milk is attributed by M. Fauvel to the bacteria present. If further investigation proves that the observations above recorded are generally accurate, it will be desirable to recommend the frequent use of Condy's fluid, or some such agent, wherewith to wash out the bottles and tubes.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

BAGGING FOR CHEMICALS.—A patent has been taken out for making bagging which resists chemical action. The bagging is plunged in the following solution at 60° C. (142° F.) and left for an hour. Sulphate of alumina, 1 kilometer; water, 25 liters; borate of lime, 1 kilometer. The borate of lime is added after the sulphate of alumina has dissolved in the boiling water, and the whole decanted when settled. After taking out of this bath, the textiles are put in a second bath composed of 1 kilometer of resinous soap and 1 kilometer of Marseilles soap, dissolved in 25 liters of water and carried to the boiling point. At the end of ten minutes the cloths are allowed to drip, and dried, and then re-washed and dried. Bagging made in this way will, it is claimed, resist the action of any acids or chemicals put into them.—*Druggists' Circular.*

A NOVEL PROJECT.—It is no new thing to transport fluids, gases and even solids by means of tubes, pneumatic or otherwise; but now it is proposed to pass human beings through tubes from one point to another, but not exactly in the same way as fluids and gases or letters are passed through. Mr. Bradley Leslie, the engineer of the East India railway company, proposes to travel into France through a steel tube submerged 40 ft. below the surface of the water. The tube would be so ballasted as to make it weigh 1¼ tons to the foot less than the water displaced, its buoyancy being counterbalanced by moorings at every 250 ft. At the shore ends it would be laid in dredged or excavated channels, and would be made to rise from the mid-channel depths by easy gradients. The cost of carrying out this scheme is estimated at $40,000,000.

"SLEEPING out loud" is the latest child definition for snoring.—*Texas Siftings.*

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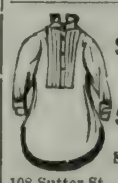
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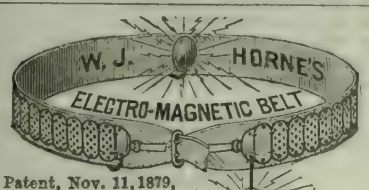
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The Comet.

The comet whose appearance has attracted so much attention during the past few weeks, has also been the subject of much scientific study, both in this country and in Europe. Though less brilliant than some which have appeared to the present generation, it has nevertheless been more interesting and important, in a scientific point of view, than any of its recent predecessors. In our last week's issue, we gave the results of Prof. Davidson's examination of the stranger from his observatory in this city. It will probably be some time before we shall get the results of Eastern and European observations in calculating the elements of the comet. When first observed, it was about 70 000,000 miles from the sun and receding at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day. It was at the same time about 30,000,000 miles from the earth. The nucleus at that time was estimated to be about 1,200 miles in diameter, with a tail 40,000,000 miles long. The semi-circular envelope or haze about the head was estimated to be about 14,000 miles across. The comet was photographed by Dr. Draper, of New York, on several succeeding nights. The same gentleman has also made it a careful study by means of the spectroscope. He announces that the nucleus gave a continuous spectrum, indicating it to be a solid or liquid body heated to incandescence. The envelope about the head gave a spectrum indicating the presence of carbon in a gaseous form. The spectroscope appeared to indicate that the tail shone by its own, and not a reflected light—that it was made up of great numbers of separate solid or liquid particles in a state of incandescence.

On the strength of these observations, Dr. Draper expresses the belief that the nucleus is composed of mineral substances, partly, perhaps, of olivine, which is an ingredient of meteorites, and of some volatile element which yields to the influence of heat. As the comet approaches the sun, the volatile part is turned into gas by the heat, and flames out to form the coma. The fact that the coma is always on the sunward side of the nucleus strengthens this supposition. But after bursting forth on the side toward the sun, the vapor seems to be repelled, and, losing its gaseous form, to stream away from the sun as a solid or liquid, thus forming the tail. The cause of this repulsion cannot be absolutely asserted; but in all probability electricity has something to do with it.

NEW FORM OF PLATES FOR IRON CLADS.—At a recent meeting of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, Prof. M. L. Haupt read a paper describing a system of deflecting armor for seacoast defence, designed by Mr. N. B. Clark, Past Assistant Engineer United States Navy. The inventor improvements are based upon the fact that it is much simpler to resist the effect of a projectile by deflecting it than by opposing it by thick masses of inert matter, as is evinced by the "ricocheting" of a shot upon the water. He protects all the vital parts of the vessel by an iron shield, convex upward, placed below the water-line, and so curved that a shot cannot strike point blank. It is claimed that by this means a great economy is effected in the weight of metal required for attack and defence; the vessel is more readily handled, more seaworthy, and is invulnerable. The principle may be applied equally well to the construction of batteries for defence on shore.

REVIVING INVENTIONS.—Says an Eastern paper, there are in the archives of the Patent Office thousands of applications which have been allowed, but on which the final Government fee has not been paid. The business prosperity of the country seems to have had the effect of starting many of these to life, and now more or less of them are daily being put into the issue.

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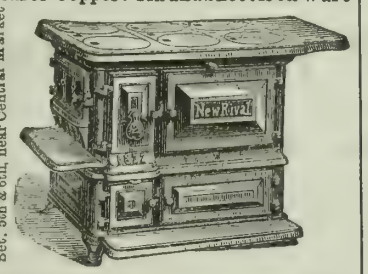
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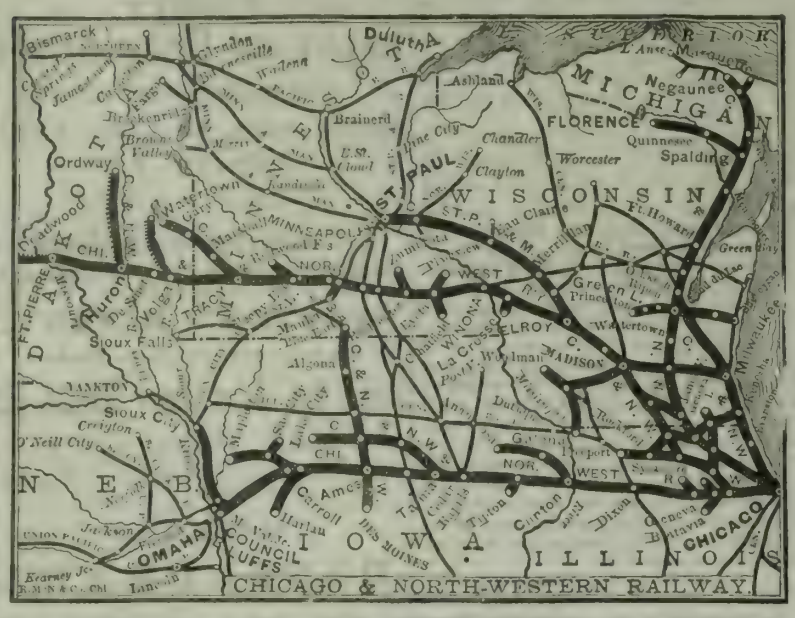
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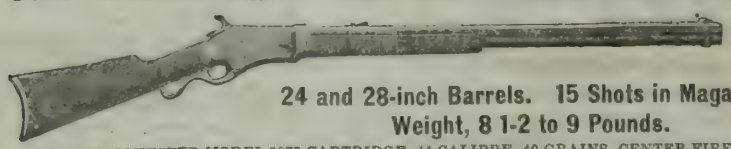
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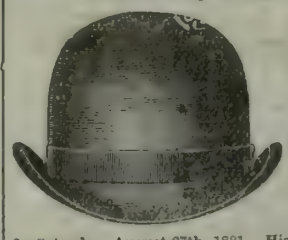
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

"FRATERNAL RECORD" EDITION.

VOL. 5.—NO. 17. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

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A USEFUL HOME JOURNAL



FOR ALL GOOD FELLOWCRAFTS.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. Subscription, postage paid, $2 a year in advance.

Scene in Manilla.

We give on this page a companion picture to the engraving in our last issue. It shows the great bridge of Manilla, which connects the city proper with its chief suburb, Binondo.

Manilla is situated in the island of Lucon, in the Phillipine group, and is the principal seaport of those islands. It has a population of about 150,000 souls. The city is strongly fortified, and the Spanish, who have possession, maintain strict military discipline. The island of Lucon has been visited by earthquakes at different times. Two thousand lives were lost in Manilla alone by one of these disasters in 1863. Manilla is divided by the river Pasig into three parts, viz: Manilla proper, Binondo and Romero. Most of the business is carried on in the suburbs of Binondo, where the manufacture of cigarettes and cheroots, the latter under the name of "Manilla cheroots," being well known to smokers, is largely engaged in. The building at the right of the engraving is a cigarette manufactory. The bridge connecting these suburbs was first built in the 17th century. It has been several times destroyed by floods and injured by the earthquakes, but is now in a substantial condition.



A VIEW OF THE GREAT BRIDGE OF MANILLA AND VICINITY.

IF the presiding officer of a Lodge or Council wants to see the business move along quickly, and the meetings well attended, he must realize that it cannot be done unless he infuses life and spirit into his actions. Depend upon it, his example will have a great influence upon his brethren, and cause them to heartily second his efforts.

"GRAVEYARD INSURANCE" is what they call the business in the East of insuring old and decrepit men. The mania has spread rapidly throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Cases have come to light where aged people have been insured for a fabulous sum, and then because they did not die as soon as expected, the murderer stepped in and finished the business.

Decorative Art.

California was peculiarly peopled. The early Spanish residents had no desire in life beyond that of living in a state of quiet ease, and having the numerous bands of Indians perform the more rugged duties attaching to their immense landed possessions. It is a question whether art found in them earnest promoters. At least, we have never heard that decorative art did. It is not easy to find a reason for this, for some of the finest landscape and ideal painters have been produced in the land of Ferdinand and Isabella. It is also known that the Spaniards hold in fond affection the names of their great painters, and that the treasured canvas is handed down from generation to generation as precious heirlooms. The finest art gallery in the world is, we believe, located in the city of Madrid. But if the Spanish of this coast loved and treasured art, it is certain that decorative art did not find in them enthusiastic advocates. Their esthetic culture did not go beyond the gratification which their immense flocks and herds afforded them. It would require considerable imagination to find in the dwellers of ancient adobes a taste for this beautiful branch of art which at present is receiving so much attention.

Then came the discovery of gold and the consequent excitement. It was not for the purpose of unfolding and expanding the esthetic part of their nature that these bands of eager, earnest men flocked to the Golden shore. It was gold they wanted, and not skeletonized leaves, pottery, porcelain and tiles. Back in their snug Eastern homes, mayhap, these adornments were to be found, but their transportation to the distant shore of a then almost unknown world would seem almost a desecration, and was not to be thought of. Still in the thronging mass that came hither, there were many with cultivated tastes and who loved art for its own sake. They came to California with the intention of amassing a fortune, and then to return from whence they came. But the clear skies and balmy air of California seduced them from their allegiance to their homes beyond the Rockies; they sent for their families, resolving to live in a land which had so generously befriended them. This might be called the transition period in this State. First came the settlement by the Spaniards, then the discovery of gold, and the intense excitement which ensued for about a decade thereafter, and lastly, the quiet which followed, when woman with her hallowed presence softened the rough natures of the men, and made those who had almost forgotten their former softer civilized natures realize that there was something worth living for beside the mad thirst for wealth. With each succeeding year the love for the beautiful has been planted firmly in the community. The taste for decoration has spread among the homes of the very wealthy and those moderately conditioned, until now, in this city and also throughout the State, are to be found residences whose interiors impress one with the graceful arrangement and artistic finish of the many articles that enter into home decoration.

A visit to the rooms of the Decorative Art Society, located at 631 Sutter street, in this city, will show what progress this branch of artistic knowledge is making. The society has been recently organized, and its objects are the diffusion of a knowledge of decorative art among women. To do this they intend to induce art workers to master thoroughly the details of some one kind of decorative art, acquire skill therein, and make for themselves a reputation of commercial value. They intend, also, to suggest to those who have hitherto worked unsuccessfully, some practical direction for their labor. It is the purpose of the society to maintain a library of handbooks on subjects of decorative art and design; to develop the art of needlework, and assist in adapting it to the requirements of house furnishing and decoration. They propose to encourage and stimulate the production of designs for manufactured objects. Appropriately decorated articles of household or personal use—pottery, china, tiles, placques, embroideries, window, bookcase, and other hangings or curtains; mantel and bracket lambrequins, decorated table and other house linen, panels for cabinet work, painted upon wood, leather, etc.; paintings upon silk for screens, panels, fans, etc.; decorated menus, dinner cards, note paper, and articles of like description, are received and sold by the society. Drawings and sketches in crayon, pen and ink, oil or water colors, are not received by the society, unless applied as decoration to some useful or ornamental article. This rule does not exclude original pictures, which are entitled to rank as works of art.

The society is supported by the voluntary contributions of some of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco. Any person may become a member of the society by the payment of $5 annually. A course of free classes has been formed, and members have the privilege of nominating a pupil for a single course, to enter when a vacancy occurs. The society should receive the encouragement of all lovers of household decoration, and we would urge our lady readers to pay a visit to the rooms of the society, 631 Sutter street. The many beautiful things there shown will be sure to interest them, and serve to create a desire to put in practice the theories which the society is engaged in disseminating.

THE question of how long a person is likely to live is figured down to a fine point in insurance companies, and it may be certain that the average expectancy is always put down in their favor. One of their tables is as follows: A person one year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41; 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 28; of 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4. We give the above figures for what they are worth, and as showing how long a person may live according to the figures given.

A BROTHER, in renewing his subscription, says: I am highly pleased with "our paper" in every department, and with the detailed statements made pertaining to "our other fraternal societies," of which some of us belong to quite a number.

IF you have a beneficiary certificate in any fraternal association, see to it that you do not let it lapse through want of attention.

Home Miscellany.

San Francisco.

By Clara Dolliver.

[Read at the opening of the Mechanics' fair in this city, August 2, 1881.]

Young city of a proud new world,
Kissed by the waters of a sea
Which hath its bounds of mystery;
But whose far western wave is curled
By palace-stones, whose history
Was old when Rome's rude wall was young—
Who shall foretell your destiny?
The time-worn, and the stripling, face!
The Orient, cradle-land of art,
Greybeard of nations, weary, wrung
With the misery of its selfish heart,
Is feverish with its teeming race!
And you stand proudly by the sea,
So strong, and fresh, and brave, and free,
Sending your white-winged argosy
With precious wealth of golden grain,
To that old world across the main
Whose starving nations cry to thee:
"Most happy land beyond the sea,
More blest your treasures of the field
Than all the gold your mines can yield!"

Oh! fair young city, you are crowned
With nobler wreaths than ever bound
The victors of the olden time!
Your laurels are unstained of blood!
In your memorials may be found
Strange tales of fright, and fire, and flood;
Of heroes black with smoke and grime;
Of lofty deeds scarce understood,
And unremembered, but sublime !
Of romances of darker days,
The days of lawlessness and crime,
That dragged your name in hideous ways,
Until your own heroic hand,
And upward struggle without cease,
Have given you the right to stand
Among the proudest in the land,
And claim the victories of peace!
Your sons, our city, know the word
That opens ev'ry door—the name
Of that great goddess who has stirred
The blood of all mankind, to fame,
To honor, wealth, in every age—
Labor! From kings upon their thrones,
And scholars stooping o'er the page
In midnight toil, to peasants bent
Beneath the burden of their groans,
Is labor still salvation. Drones
Taste of a bitter discontent;
Tho' titled princes, they are weights
That drag upon the steps of States.
To-day is Labor's *festa!*—down
Where smoking incense clouds the street,
Where engines shriek and anvils beat
With thund'rous noise her triumph-song,
Her knights, with brawny arms, and strong,
Have forged for her an iron crown!
We cast our off'rings at her feet,
Varied as human souls. The thought
That almost flies the poet's pen;
The marvels patient hands have wrought;
The skillful touches of the brush
That make the tender morning flush
The purple mountain-tops again;
The rougher work of ruder men—
The crushing mill, the whirling wheel,
The ponderous hammer, and the wires
That fetter Earth with bands of steel
And prison Heaven's immortal fires.

Oh, brave young city! raise on high
Your banners, blazoned "Industry."
For those who 'neath that standard fight,
Can lift a mighty arm for right,
And home and country in its need;
For who so battles day by day,
Where tares and briars set the way,
Loves home and Liberty, indeed,
And faces death without dismay.
We *love* you, Oh, our city! We
Have seen your stately streets arise
As if by magic from the sand;
We love your deathless energy,
Your courage, and your enterprise;
Your ever-open, generous hand;
And though we wander far, our own,
And search the dim old world, our true
Hearts ever backward turn
To linger with our distant home;
The chord you touch is never dumb;
Your children all come back to you;
The laurel fades by Athens' streams,
But buds anew by your's; and we,
Who love you, guess your destiny,
And hail you proudly in our dreams:
Another Athens by the sea!

How Helena Mills Found Her Level.

"Harvey Mills has failed!" said Mrs. Smithson, one chilly spring evening, as she ran in to see her next-door neighbor and intimate friend, Mrs. James. "My husband just came home, and he says that what we supposed to be a rumor only, is a sad fact; the assignment was made yesterday. I threw on a shawl and ran right over to tell you. They are to keep the house under some sort of an arrangement, but they have discharged all their servants, and what in the world the Mills will do, Mrs. James, with Mrs. Mills' invalid habits, and Miss Helena with her dainty ways and refined bringing up, is more than I know," and pretty, shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her nerve-loving friend and neighbor with the air of an epicure regarding some favorite dish.

"I heard all about it late last evening," said Mrs. James, adjusting the pink ribbons at the throat of her black silk dinner dress, "and this morning I presumed upon our cousinship so far as to drive over and see how they were getting along. And really, Mrs. Smithson, you will be surprised when I tell you that, although I expected to find the family in great confusion and distress, I never saw them in such a comfortable way and in such good spirits. The worst was over, of course, and they all had settled into the new order of things as naturally as could be. My cousin, Mrs. Mills, was sitting, as calm as you please, up there in her sunny morning-room, looking so fresh and dainty as she ate her crisp toast and sipped her coffee."

"'Our comfortable and cosy appearance is all due to Helena,' said she. 'That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed she had so much executive ability. We were quite broken down at first, but she made her father go over all the details of his business with her, and they found that by disposing of Helena's grand piano, the paintings, and slabs, and costly bric-a-brac her father had always indulged her in buying, we could pay dollar for dollar, and so keep the house. My husband's old friend, Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you know, and who has always taken a great interest in Helena, bought back the paintings, statuary, vases, etc., at a small discount, and Barker, who sold us the piano a year ago or so, and who is another old friend, and knew, of course, just how we were situated, took it back, deducting only $25.

"'Helena has just gone into the kitchen. What she will do there I don't know, but she says she needs the exercise, that she has not attended the cooking school here in the city for nothing, and that so long as the meals are served regularly and properly, and the house is kept in good order, her father and I are not to worry.' After she told me that, I drew my call to a close, and ran down into my cousin's kitchen to see her dainty daughter there. And what do you think! I found that girl at the sink, with her sleeves rolled up, an immense waterproof apron on, washing a kettle!"

"*Washing a kettle!*" repeated Mrs. Smithson, holding up both her soft white hands in unmeasured astonishment.

"Yes, Mrs. Smithson, washing a great, black, greasy iron kettle that meat had been boiled in, and that had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left. And, do you know, she was laughing over it all, and saying to her youngest brother, who stood near by, that she really liked it, for she now felt she was making herself useful."

"The idea! *Liking* to wash kettles!" and the two fine ladies looked at each other in open-eyed wonder.

"It seems to me as if Helena Mills were trying to make the best of her altered fortunes, and was simply doing her duty in the premises," spoke Miss Carlton, Ida James' new drawing teacher, who was that evening engaged in giving her pupil a lesson on the opposite side of the center-table. She spoke earnestly and yet in a modest way, and it being the vogue in New City just then to patronize Miss Carlton, the pretty and accomplished graduate from Vassar, the two ladies looked at her amiably, and she went on:

"Somebody must wash the kettles, and it is always best, when one has a disagreeable duty to perform, to do it not only at once, but cheerfully."

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson, "but how could a young girl of real *native* refinement [both sides of the Smithson family were of the "old stock"] take so kindly to washing pots and kettles? The fact of it is, people have been mistaken in Helena Mills. She never possessed that innate gentility she has had credit for. But everyone finds their level sooner or later—he, he!"

These two women having thus summarily disposed of Helena Mills socially, they repeated their belief that the lovely and dutiful young girl had now found her proper level over and over in their set until it was the common talk in New City. Miss Carlton, in her round of professional calls among the so-called *elite*, was entertained in nearly every household with the information that Helena Mills had given up her studies even, and gone into the kitchen to work—and, if you'll believe it, *she likes it!*" Then would follow reflections upon the natural ability and bias of mind of a young woman who was "*fond* of washing dishes."

This sensible, accomplished little drawing teacher was the only one to be found, who mingled in the "upper circles" of New City, who said a word either in praise or defense of Helena Mills' new vocation. Miss Carlton always and everywhere protested that the young girl's course was not only praiseworthy, but beautiful. She maintained that every woman, young or old, high or low, who took upon herself the labor of elevating the much abused as well as despised vocation of housework—upon which the comfort of every home depends—to a fine art, was a public benefactor.

Miss Carlton's friends all listened and laughed, and then went on with their senseless and malicious tirade. She was heartily glad when her engagements in New City were ended, and she was no longer obliged to move in such "select" society, whose ideas were always a mere echo of opinions—no matter how trivial and foolish—which had been expressed by a few of its more wealthy members.

* * * * * * * *

Mrs. Dr. Forbes, *nee* Miss Carlton, had heard very little about New City society for five years. But having occasion to pass through the place on the cars lately she treated herself to a little gossipy chat with the conductor, whom she had known as a New City gallant.

"There is no particular news, Mrs. Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagement of Helena Mills to young lawyer Bartlett, son of Col. James Bartlett, owner of the big corner art store. A capital choice the young squire has made, too. She's as good as gold, and everybody says she's the best girl in the city. She's a perfect lady, withal, and treats *everybody* well. Not a bit of nonsense or shoddy about *her*. Why, bless you, Mrs. Forbes, when her father failed in '75, she took entire charge of the family, and she has managed the house ever since.

"Her father is now in business again for himself, and employs more men than ever. Her mother, who had been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's example to try and exert herself so as to share her daughter's burden to some extent. As a result of the new, active life she has followed, she lost all her ailments, and is now a happy, hearty, healthy woman. Helena's brothers have grown up to be fine, manly, helpful fellows, and the whole family are better off every way than ever before. As things were going on before Mr. Mills' failure, the whole family were in danger of being spoiled by too much luxury.

"There was a great deal of talk at first among the big-bugs about Helena's 'pots and kettles,' and they used to say she had found her true 'level.' I always thought there was a spice of malice in their talk, for the girls of her set envied her beauty and accomplishments. I am rather fond of telling them now that Helena Mills has found her 'level' in the richest, most influential, and just the best family in New City."—*Mrs. A. E. Preston.*

A Pioneer Woman.

One of the most remarkable women in New York State is Mrs. Catherine Loper, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ketchall Lyon, in Rathboneville, Steuben county. She is in her 92d year, and is in the enjoyment of perfect physical and mental vigor. In 1823, she settled, with her husband and seven children, the oldest child being 12 years of age, near where Rathboneville now stands. The region was literally an unbroken wilderness, and in the midst of it, says the Utica *Observer*, Loper commenced the clearing up of a farm, and getting out timber. A small log house was erected, the nearest neighbor being miles away.

Mrs. Loper and her oldest son were Loper's sole aids. "I have sawed 55 big pine logs a day for weeks at a time," says Mrs. Loper. "With the help of my oldest child, I cut with a cross-cut saw the greater part of the logs my husband ran into the mill in winter. I have taken my end of the saw many a time with my husband at the other end, and standing in snow knee-deep, have sawed logs all day, stopping only long enough to prepare meals for my family. When, after we had cleared up a few acres of land, and got it in crop, my husband began making trips down the river with rafts that I aided in getting together from the log-cutting to the river bank, I have remained at home alone with my children for months at a time, the trips and necessary business in getting a good market, sometimes requiring my husband's absence for half a year. In order to reach home he had to come most of the way from below on foot through the woods, and it was not possible, therefore, for him to return until his business was settled for that trip. At such times I took care of the horses and cattle, and did all the farm work except plowing, which I hired a man to do. Besides this, I had all my housework to do, and my brood of little ones to care for. The woods were filled with wild animals, wolves being especially plenty and panthers yet abounding. Deer actually ran in droves through the woods. After machinery was introduced for carding wool and preparing the rolls, it was a very easy task for me to spin 100 knots a day, and entertain company all afternoon at that. My skill became known all around the neighborhood, and the spinning of 100 knots was such an uncommonly large day's work, that a cloth draper of Penn Yan, named Squires, made a bet of $50 with my husband that I could not do it. I went to work at sunrise, and by three o'clock in the afternoon I had the 100 knots completed. Squires paid the $50, and gave me $10 besides, so I made $60 by one day's work. I have accomplished this large task many a time since I was 85 years old, and I am not sure but that I can do it now. Since that time I have made over 300 pairs of socks, mittens, wristlets and other knit articles."—*Woman's Journal.*

The True Wife.—Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible tow-line, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfilled, her streamers were drooping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on stately in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arms and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither, thither, and go off with the influent tide no man knows where. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, but for the bare, toiling arms and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close to him so that wind nor wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream and have been heard of no more.—O. W. Holmes.

Æsthetics at Ascot. Dialogue reported by Punch: Philistine sportsman (quoting the odds): "Two to one on Robert the Devil, you know." Sweet she æsthetic: "Did he really? How delightful! What a quite too awfully utter name for a jockey!" Philistine sportsman (puzzled): "Beg pardon, I — ha — don't understand." Sweet she æsthetic (surprised): "Why, did you not say that 'Too-too won' on—the horse you mentioned."

It cast a gloom over the entire church fair the other night when the minister's son walked up to the grab-bag and prize-cake table and demanded that the game be explained to him before he bought his chips.

Influence of Sensible Women.

It is a wondrous advantage to a man in every pursuit or vocation to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman-friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him. If he have that he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest sense. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. Moliere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Marie de Gournay, an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement, as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed, is to man "*præsidium et dulce decus*"—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his exisience. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.—*Bulwer.*

A Turkish Lady at Home.—When a Turk has disposed of his visitors he goes into his haremlik to dine or breakfast, first removing his babouches. This custom of removing one's shoes before entering a room is not a religious superstition, but comes of the necessity for keeping carpets clean, being that they fulfill the purpose of chairs, tables and sofas in other countries. The ladies' room may be furnished like Parisian boudoirs; but custom is stronger than fashion, and the Turks of both sexes like to recline or sit cross-legged on the floor. Their carpets are curiously soft and thick, and the carpets over the doors shut out all drafts and noises. Through the open windows that look out on the garden comes a scent of roses and the hum of bees, mingled with the laughter of children, who are playing on a well-trimmed lawn, under the eyes of the dark-eyed Circassian nurses. The mistress of the harem—the Buiuk-Hanum (great lady), to give her her full title—dresses much like an English lady nowadays, reads French novels, and plays the piano, though she dons upon state occasions, such as the chalvas, when she entertains other ladies. Chalva means a cake, but has come to designate a party at which that dainty is eaten, just as we say tea for tea party in England. When a Turkish lady gives a chalva her husband is excluded while the strange women are in the house. These guests begin to arrive toward six, accompanied by their maid servants and negroes carrying lanterns and bringing their children with them. Closely muffled, they divest themselves of their burnouses and babouches in an ante-room, and put on delicate slippers, which they have brought with them in bags. The reception rooms are brilliantly lighted up with pink, wax candles, and scented with fragrant pastilles. There is no kissing or hand-shaking between the hostess and her guests; but each lady, as she comes in, lifts her hand gracefully to her heart, her lips and her brow, which means, "I am devoted to you with heart, mouth and mind." This mode of salutation, when smilingly performed, is very pretty. The greetings being ended, the company seat themselves on chairs if there be any Frank ladies present; if not, they betake themselves to the divans and carpets, and the cake-eating begins.

A Word of Advice.—Why are girls so injudicious in their toleration of dissipated young men? It is very often the case that a thoroughly good girl will deliberately marry a man who makes no secret of his bad habits. What can she expect but misery to ensue? A life partnership should not be entered into without at least as much caution as men display in making business combinations for limited periods. No man selects his business partner from among men who drink much liquor or have other bad habits. As for mere manners and the ability to make one's self agrecable, they have not themselves influence enough among men to secure a dollar's worth of credit or to justify any one in believing their possessor on oath. A girl who is not old enough or shrewd enough to have learned what are the standards by which men are tested would be far surer of a happy life if she were to let her parents select a husband in the prosiest manner imaginable, than if she were to make her own selection in the manner peculiar to girls. A life partnership it not easily dissolved.

Pity the sorrows of a bald-headed man—in fly time.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 38 letters.
My 14, 38, 21, 4 is a garden vegetable.
My 8, 25, 37, 5 names an ancient empire.
My 11, 36, 20, 9, 7 is a valuable domestic animal.
My 1, 12, 4, 17 is a large cask.
My 2, 28, 8 is an organ of the animal body.
My 3, 15, 27 is sick.
My 6, 16, 30, 8 is to change one's course.
My 13, 10, 8, 34 is a greater quantity.
My 18, 32, 31, 27 is an elevation of land.
My 19, 28, 23, 4 is a point of the compass.
My 22, 24, 28 is a place of public entertainment
My 26, 2, 27, 29, 35 is a delicious fruit.
My 33 is in all knotty problems.
My whole is a familiar assertion, which travel and wandering but verify.

OLD JOE

Problem.

The sum of three numbers is forty-eight. The smallest number is equal to one-third of the second, and the sum of the two smallest numbers is equal to one-third of the largest. What are the numbers? CEPHA.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in man but not in beast;
My second is in most, but not in least;
My third is in use, but not in make;
My fourth is in bun, but not in cake;
My fifth is in try, but not in do;
My sixth is in false, but not in true;
My seventh is in life, but not in death;
My eighth is in lungs, but not in breath;
My whole is a natural land formation.

JENNIE.

Riddle.

My first and last are just alike, upon my soul!
But who my middle reads?—my middle is my whole.

Names of Authors.

1. To purchase and to proceed rapidly.
2. To tremble and a weapon of "ye olden time."
3. A manufactory and a heavy weight.
4. A feminine name and a male relative.
5. A trifle and an expression of grief.
6. A greater quantity.
7. A domestic animal and a noise of animals of the feline genus.
8. An important organ of the body.
9. To peruse.

AUNT HANNAH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Our fireside.

PROBLEM.—Twenty-four.

SYLLABLE PUZZLES.—1. Mar-tin. 2. Li(e)on. 3. Night-in-gale. 4. Buff-a lo(w). 5. Weasel (wee-sell).

WORD-SQUARE.—
ITEM
TARE
ERST
METE

CONCEALED MOTTO.—"Look before you leap."

Kissing.

Some Varieties of the Article.

To steal a kiss, that's fair.
To buy a kiss, that's stupidity.
Two girls kissing, that's waste.
To kiss not at all, that's bad taste.
To kiss another man, that's nasty.
To kiss your sister, that's necessity.
To kiss your wife, that's punishment.
To get caught kissing, that's dreadful.
To kiss the baby, that's unsatisfactory.
To kiss an ugly woman, that's courage.
To kiss the chambermaid, that's dangerous.
To kiss your mother, that's the purest kiss of all.
To kiss the girl you're engaged to, that's expected.
To kiss a rich old maiden aunt, that's hypocrisy.
To kiss a blooming girl, that's peaches and cream.
To kiss another man's pretty wife, that's nice but naughty.

TWO BRAVE LITTLE GIRLS.—A long time ago, in the Indian country, two little girls slipped away from the fort, and went down into a hollow to pick berries. It was Emmy, a girl of seven years, and Bessie, her sister, not yet six. All at once, the sun flashed on something bright, and Emmy knew that the pretty painted things she had seen crawling among the bushes must be hostile Indians, with gleaming weapons in their hands. She did not cry out, nor in any way let them know that she had seen them. But she looked all about, saw that some of the creeping Indians already were between her and the fort, and—went on picking berries, as before. Soon, she called to Bessie, with a steady voice, "Don't you think it's going to rain?" So they both turned and walked toward the fort. They reached the tall grass, and, suddenly, Emmy dropped to the ground, pulling down Bessie, too. "What are you looking for?" asked the little sister in surprise. Then Emmy whispered to Bessie, and both of them stole silently and quickly on hands and knees through the long grass, until they came to the road, when they started up, ran swiftly to the fort, dashed through the entrance, and had the gate safely closed behind them. Those girls are quite old now, but they remember very well the day they saved themselves, the fort which their father commanded, and the soldiers and other people in it, besides.

"Now," said the Professor, addressing the class, "give me your definition of light." "The sovereign I changed for you this morning, sir," replied one of the pupils promptly.

"What is the greatest change on record?" asked the Professor of history. And the absent-minded student answered, "Seventeen dollars for hack hire for self and girl, for two hours.

Humorous.

Chips.

WE know a man who is constantly tired. He says he has a thousand things to do, and one of them is to rest, "and I rest first," says he.

A BLANK DAY.—Old Gent (greeting friend): "Hello, Jorkins! Been fishing? What did you catch?" Jorkins (gloomily): "Ha' past six train home."

AN Iowa cow succeeded recently in killing an elephant, a lion and a camel. Brave cow? She did it by getting under the train bearing these creatures, and ditching it.

"DON'T show my letters," wrote a young man to a young lady whom he adored. "Don't be afraid," was the reply, "I am just as much ashamed of them as you are."

The Keokuk Constitution man says he takes his boots off to hear his corns-talk. This is because his corn field's bad. But that is too much trouble; plant your corn in the ear.

"This is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization," a tramp despondingly observed, when he discovered that the ham he had taken from the front of a shop was a wooden one.

First doctor to second doctor—"Ah, I hear you've a famous cure for rheumatism? I'm subject to rheumatic attacks myself; next time I have one of them I must ask you to let me try your cure on one of my patients."

THE DEAN.—"Well, I'm glad you're getting on well in your new place, Jemima. When I'm in London I will call and see you." Jemima—"Oh, sir, missus don't allow no followers!"

IT may interest smokers to know that a New York judge has just decided that a man has a right to punch a smoker in the ribs with the end of his umbrella if he "puffs the smoke of a bad cigar in his face, even if it is a smoking-car." The smoker who sued, had to pay costs. We shall carry an umbrella in any weather.

"No man shall kiss me except my future husband," she said, as he was about leaving her at the gate. "Suppose I agree to be your future—" "Why, then, I'll kiss you," she replied, eagerly; and she did. Her mother was informed that he had proposed, and the old lady called around next day to fasten matters, and before he knew it he was eternally booked. It was a mean advantage, but a bird in the hand is worth two on the front gate.

Household Hints.

BOILED SALAD DRESSING.—To make boiled salad dressing, put one tablespoonful of oil, one of salt, one of mustard and one of sugar into a bowl, stir until perfectly smooth, then add three eggs, and beat well; add one teacup of vinegar, then one of milk; place the bowl in a basin of boiling water, and stir until it thickens like soft custard. The time of cooking depends upon the thickness of the bowl. If it is a common white bowl and the water is boiling when it is placed in it and kept boiling all the time it will take from eight to ten minutes, but if, the bowl be very thick it will take from twelve to fifteen minutes. This will keep two weeks if bottled tight and kept in a cool place.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.—Make a boiled custard of a quart of milk and the yolks of four eggs, properly sweetened. Boil it in a double kettle till it thickens to the right consistency. Take a gill of sugar and a pint of ripe berries; crush them together and pass through a fine strainer. Take the whites of the eggs, and while beating them to a stiff froth add a gill of sugar, a little at a time. To the sugar and egg add the sweetened strawberry juice, beating all the time to keep it stiff. This makes a handsome pink float, which is to be placed on the top of the custard.

ANDALUSIAN SALAD.—To make it, fine cucumbers, ripe tomatoes, with solid, rosy flesh, and Spanish onions large and succulent, are required. The onions and cucumbers are peeled and minced, and the tomatoes peeled and sliced; the vegetables are arranged in layers, lightly sprinkled with fresh bread crumbs, and dressed with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. The salad thus prepared is kept in a very cold place for an hour before using.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, one cup powdered sugar, one cup flour with one teaspoon baking powder sifted with it, flavoring, lastly a scant half cup boiling water stirred in. Bake slowly in tins four by eight inches and two inches high. Frost when done. Cut off into squares, stick the half of an English walnut on each block, and you have a pretty basket of cake.

COCOANUT CAKES.—Take half a cup of butter a cup of sugar, two eggs, half a cup of milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar, two scanty cups of flour. Bake in three jelly cake tins. Ice the cakes, and while the icing is still soft, cover thickly with grated cocoanut.

POTATOES WITH WHITE SAUCE.—Slice some cold boiled potatoes, put them in a saucepan with a piece of butter, add a little hot water, pepper and salt and minced parsley. As soon as they are quite hot stir in, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with the juice of a lemon and strained.

Health Column.

The Liver.

In the opinion of the ancients the liver was the seat of the affections and of the passions. Modern research, however, has shown this to be an error, and hence less attention and care have been bestowed on this organ than in the early days when it was supposed to play so important a part in making war and cajoling love. Undoubtedly the discovery of the fact that the liver is not the seat of the affections and of the passions, has led the people, as is natural, to neglect what formerly was an object of great solicitude; but the truth still remains that though it may not be the special seat of love and passion, it is, after all, of the greatest importance in physical health.

The structure of the liver is delicate and yet simple. It is composed of two lobes, which lie directly under the right lung, and is of a spongy character. When the venous blood is circulating from the various parts of the body to the lungs, it passes through this organ, and is there relieved of its rank poisons, part of which are used for digestion and part for a cathartic of the waste materials of the food we eat. If the organ is at all diseased *these poisons remain in it*, instead of being used as nature designed, and with every coursing of the blood through the lobes of the liver the nature of the disease is intensified, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost certain to bring on chronic liver disease, so terrible to contemplate.

NATURAL DEATH is to die sweetly without a sob, a struggle, or a sigh. It is the result of a long life of *"temperance in all things,"* and such a death should be one of the ends and aims of every human being, so that we may not only live long, but in that long life be able to do much for man, and much for God. The love of life is a universal instinct; life is a duty, its peril or neglect a crime. We are placed on earth for a purpose, that purpose can be none other than to give us an opportunity of doing good to ourselves and to others, and to be anxious to be *"off duty"* sooner than God wills, is no indication of true piety. The good man has one ruling, ever present desire, and that is to live as long on the earth as his Maker pleases, and while living to do the utmost he can to benefit and bless mankind, and to accomplish a long and active, and useful life, the study how to preserve and promote a high degree of bodily health is indispensable. And it seems to have been ordained by a Providence both kind and wise, as a reward of a temperate life, that such a life should be largely extended, and that its decline should be as calm as a summer's evening, as gentle as the babe sleeps itself away on its mother's bosom.—*Herald of Health.*

SALICYLIC ACID FOR BEE STINGS.—Although salicylic acid, from having been too highly extolled, has fallen somewhat into disfavor, there can be no doubt that it is useful in the case of bee stings. An Austrian paper recommends the following treatment: First, to remove the sting as quickly as possible with a forceps or by scratching with a finger, but never between the thumb and forefinger, because this squeezes more of the poison into the wound. Next, squeeze the wound until a drop of blood comes out, and rub the place as large as a dollar with an aqueous or dilute alcoholic solution of salicylic acid. The effect is still better by injecting the salicylic acid into the wound with the hypodermic syringe. After this the spot is painted with collodion to keep out the air. A sting treated thus causes little or no pain, slight inflammation and swelling, and is not followed by nettle-fever or lameness in the most sensitive and nervous individuals.—*Scientific News.*

FATAL PLAYTHING.—A Baltimore paper of July 11th says: A number of children have died here during the past few days from lock-jaw, superinduced by slight burns received in the hands from the exploding of paper caps in toy pistols on the Fourth of July. In every instance where these accidents have occurred the dread disease has followed like a strange fatality. The physicians are unable to account for the singular appearance of the disease. The injuries have been so slight in some cases that only the skin of the hand was slightly burned. It is thought the caps contain a poison never before used in their manufacture, and the health authorities are about to investigate the matter. Eight deaths have been reported within the past twenty-four hours, and a number of new cases have been reported to-night. The sufferings of those afflicted have been terrible and beyond all medical assistance.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING SUDDEN DEATH. An exchange offers the following as the best known means of preventing sudden death: 1. Keep the head cool by taking the world easy. 2. Keep the lungs breathing deeply and fully about 17 times a minute, by cultivating alacrity in all the bodily movements. 3. Keep the heart beating about 68 times a minute (that is, let the pulse beat four times while the lungs breathe once) by eating temperately, sleeping fully and soundly, exercising moderately, and avoiding all temporary excitants, mental or liquid.

Worth Knowing.

Cultivating the White Water Lily.

Many of our readers, especially those from New England, will ever hold in remembrance the sweet fragrance of the white water-lily, so common in that part of the Union. If they only knew how easily it could be cultivated, we believe that very many of them would prepare and be quite as proud of their lily gardens as of any other of their floral premises. The roots may be easily sent from the East by mail, packed in damp moss. The roots should be kept constantly moist, until planted.

To do that take an old tub or barrel sawed in two, that will hold water, set it either on top or in the ground, one-third filled with a mixture of garden soil, sand and well-rotted manure. The roots should be set in this mixture, and water added in small quantities, so as not to disturb the earth until the tub is filled. Very soon the handsome round leaves, four or five inches in diameter will make their appearance and fill the tub. The loss of water by evaporation should be made good from time to time, and ere long the blossoms will appear, and delight everyone with their beauty and fragrance. Care should be taken not to allow the annual increase to crowd the vessel, or the floral display will be diminished. The pure white flowers will be as perfect and beautiful and fragrant as the camellia, closing at night and opening in the morning. The bloom of lilies thus transplanted are generally a little smaller than in their native ponds at the East.

There are several parties in this city now successfully cultivating lilies in this manner. A flourishing colony of these fragrant flowers may also be seen in the conservatory at the Park.

ELECTRIFIED CLOTH.—In a wax-cloth manufactory at Griesheim, near Frankfort, the finished pieces of wax-cloth are hung up to dry in an artificially-heated room, being supported in successive folds on wooden bars placed across near the roof, and the lower parts being about a yard above the floor. The air is kept about a day at the temperature of 40° to 60° C. by means of the furnace gasses passing through earthenware pipes in the ground, but also and especially, an air-current heated by these. On opening the place, (the heat having been shut off for a short interval), the wax-cloth is found strongly electric. The boys go under to have their hair set on end, and a distinct shock is received on touching the cloth, more or less strong according to the size of the piece. The explanation, as Herr Krebs says, is doubtless to be sought in friction by the hot air on the wax-cloth in its rapid passage through the room. This is the more probable, since it has been noticed by the work-people that the electric shocks are more violent when the drying occurs in calm weather, which favors the passage of the air-current through the room.—*Ex.*

MOTH PREVENTIVE.—A correspondent of the *Furniture Gazette* recommends the following remedy for exterminating moths in carpets and furniture: After some years of experience with the troublesome pests, says the writer, I found a sure preventive of moths in pitch paper, the same as roofers use. The moth will live and grow on cayenne pepper and tobacco, while I never could see that the use of these articles kept the moth miller out. The plan is to cut the paper in slips and place about the room under and behind sofas, chairs, etc. This should be done as early as the middle of April, and in warm climates earlier. To make parlor seats moth-proof, place on the inside of backs of chairs and seats small strips of pitch paper and rest assured the miller will not select these places to deposit eggs. It is the miller that is the foundation of all the mischief.

CLEANING BRASS.—Make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar; then place ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. Dip the articles to be cleaned in the acid, then remove them into the water, after which rub them with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass is greasy it must be first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water. This cuts the grease so that the acid has the power to act. This is a government recipe used in the arsenals.

TO KEEP MACHINERY FROM RUSTING.—Take one-half ounce of camphor, dissolve in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery and smear with this mixture. After 24 hours, rub clean with a soft linen cloth. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

CASTING BELLS.—All bells, says *Iron*, are cast with their notes sharp, and the flattening of the note is then accomplished by turning away more or less of the inner surface of the lip. To sharpen a bell's note there must be a slicing away from the lip, and this cannot be done to any extent.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Officers and members of all associations in this Department are invited to send us regularly all news of interest

MASONIC.

Officers of the Grand Lodge.—SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; ALEX. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

THERE is a general desire among the Masons of the world for a more closer union and fellowship than is now enjoyed by the Brotherhood. In the clash of conflicting systems and incongruous work, with differing methods of recognition and widely diverged methods of work, the Order as a universal Brotherhood loses much of its efficiency. It is proposed to hold an international Masonic re-union at Rome, to include all the Grand Lodges in the world, and the preliminary conference is to be held at Milan during the coming Italian National exhibition. A large number of Masonic Grand bodies have intimated their intention of participating. It is to be hoped that the United States will be represented by able and wise brethren. Masonic work in this country greatly lacks uniformity in the several jurisdictions, and the experience of the American Masons will be valuable, as showing the great benefit to be derived from world-wide uniformity in Masonic work.

JEWEL.—A magnificent jewel is to be presented to Sir Vincent L. Hurlbut, Past Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States. This beautiful jewel is four and a half inches in length; the aureole, or blazing sun ray, three and one-fourth inches long, surmounted by the triple cross in the most exquisite red enamel, so clear and transparent as to show the fine gold carpet-cut figure upon the background, the cross nearly one-quarter of an inch in thickness. At the junction of the cross angles are three diamonds of fine water. These, with the chiseled lace work on the borders of the cross, make a brilliant showing. Between the cross and aureole and branching from the cross angles are the sword and scepter of Knights Templarism, and these two are magnificently enameled into colors—with black and red—with platinum visor to hemlet sword hilt. All of these are artistically carved. The jewel is suspended by massive rings and small cross and crown trimmings to a sweep suspension of elaborately carved lace work, and the whole made of finest gold.

THE late Thad. Stevens, when aping the role of grand inquisitor at Harrisburg, in the legislative investigation of Freemasonry during the anti-Masonic era in Pennsylvania, met his superior in a certain supposed Master of a Lodge, whom he had under interrogation. Thad. asked: "What is the initial proceeding in a Lodge?" Reply: "The Lodge is opened with prayer." Question: "State the proceedings at the initiation of a candidate." Reply: "Mr. Stevens, if, on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—, you had been found worthy, you would have become a member of ——— Lodge in ———, and would have been initiated in all the secrets and mysteries connected with the fraternity, and then possessed a knowledge that, except one becomes an initiate, no man will ever possess." The witness then sat down. Stevens was thrown completely back upon his haunches by this unexpected thunderbolt coming from a serene sky, and paralyzed from the effects of the blow, he ignominiously wilted. The fact was he had some years previously been proposed in one of the Lodges in Pennsylvania, but was rejected, which "little circumstance" he had supposed forgotten. But it wasn't, and his usefulness as an anti-Masonic inquisitor was ended.

OREGON—DEATH OF GEN. BROWN.—Gen. Mart V. Brown died at 15 minutes past one o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 3d, 1881, at Lower Soda Springs in Linn county, Oregon, where he had gone several weeks previous in search of health. Though still quite a young man, being only 38 years old, Gen. Brown had been for a long time one of the most prominent public men of the State. He was State Printer for four years, and for over 15 years was editor of the *State Rights Democrat*, in which position he acquired considerable journalistic reputation. He was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, having answered President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He was buried at Albany on Friday, the 5th, at 3 P. M. The funeral services being conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, R. P. Earhart, P. G. M., officiating. The A. O. U. W., and the Albany fire department, of which he was a member, were in the procession in full regalia, as well as a deputation from the Capital Guards at Salem.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND'S statistics reported to the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1881, show that 54 Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada have 567,128 members against 573,317 in 1880. There are 21,885 candidates against 19,685; 18,746 affiliations against 17,523; 17,362 dismissions against 17,102; 808 expulsions against 929; 257 suspensions against 464; 19,250 suspended from membership against 23,210; 6,899 deaths against 7,113; 3,434 rejections against 3,615. Although there are 6,189 less members, the suspensions from membership being 4,000 less, indicates a healthy gain, and we may soon look for an advance again.

MASONRY IN CHICAGO.—It is claimed by fanatics of the Blanchard type that Chicago is a hot bed of Masonry, and recent reports published, go far to show that the Order is in a most flourishing condition in the Garden City. Thirty-eight Blue Lodges of Masons are working actively with full rolls of members, and plenty of work before them. There are 12 chapters of the Royal Arch, seven Commanderies of the Knights Templar, and six bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

WE are in receipt of a full and very interesting account of an installation ceremony at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 2d, wherein several prominent Masons from abroad are mentioned as being present, and receiving the honors due their respective stations. Among the number we notice our well known and much respected Bro., William Boyd Barker, of Red Bluff, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California.

THE new portraits soon to be placed in the Grand Lodge gallery of Past Grand Master William W. Traylor and Grand Secretary Alex. G. Abell are both fine works of art. That of the latter is almost life size, representing the Grand Secretary seated at his desk, as he has been accustomed to be for the last 25 years.

THE corner-stone of the new Court House at Denver, Col., was laid on St. John's Day, June 24, 1881, by Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Grand Master of Colorado, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, in the presence of over 5,000 persons. Able addresses were made by Grand Master Greenleaf, and His Excellency, Gov. Pitkin.

THE proposition to reduce the minimum fees for degrees from $50 to $30 has gained many supporters within the last year, and it is generally believed that the amendment will be adopted. It was introduced at the last session of the Grand Lodge by Bro. Francis E. Baker, of Woodland, and received a majority vote, and comes before the next session, when, if it receives a two-thirds majority, it will become the law.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE, No. 30, of this city, has had three funerals within the last three weeks, and the membership are entitled to great credit for their prompt and full attendance. Few Lodges show a better record for their attention to that part of their Masonic duty than Golden Gate.

LODGES in this jurisdiction have all had a large amount of work before them this year. Pacific, No. 136, and King Solomon's, No. 260, of this city, have hardly missed a weekly meeting during the term of their present officers.

SEVEN Templar bodies existed in England as early as 1796. The Grand body numbered in England and Wales at last return 116 Commanderies. In the United States there are 600 Commanderies and 50,000 Knights Templars.

KING SOLOMON LODGE No. 260 had a raising and a banquet on Monday evening, Aug. 29th, which was largely attended.

GRAND SECRETARY, Thomas H. Caswell, took a 10-days' vacation, returning to his office a few days since.

THE net proceeds of the fair for the Masonic Board of Relief reached nearly $2,000.

THE various Masonic bodies at Red Bluff are building a hall.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter.—JEROME BANES, Gr. Patron, Red Bluff; MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Gr. Matron, S. F.; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Gr. Sec'y, S. F.



FRIDAY EVENING, August 12th, Mrs. S. Jennie Mann, assisted by members of the Order from this city and Vallejo, instituted a new Chapter at Napa. At the conclusion of the ceremonies of initiation, which were feelingly and imposingly conducted, the W. G. Matron proceeded to appoint the following officers, who were installed: Mrs. E. Haun, W. Matron; Dr. F. M. Hackett, W. Patron; Mrs. F. M. Hacket, A. Matron. The W. M. then filled the following offices by appointment: Dr. M. B. Pond, Secretary; Mrs. E. Kimball Treasurer; Mrs. Sol. Haas, Conductress; Mrs. M. Dresser, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. D. B. Parker, Adah; Mrs. P. Plass, Ruth; Mrs. T. H. Parks, Esther; Mrs. Capt. Howland, Martha; Mrs. Thos. Derry, Electa; T. R. Parker, Warder; Capt. Howland, Sentinel.

PAST PATRON John N. Young, with other members of Naomi Chapter, No. 36 of Sacramento, assisted the Grand Matron in instituting a new Chapter at Woodland on Saturday evening, Aug. 20th. The following were named as their principal officers: Rebecca G. Frost, Worthy Matron; Wm. H. Martin, Worthy Patron; and Harriet Wyckoff, Associate Matron. The petition for dispensation contained 21 signatures, among whom we noticed those of Francis E. Baker, Worshipful Master of Woodland Lodge, No. 156, and Humphrey Hicks, High Priest of Woodland Chapter, No. 46.

MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Grand Matron, made an official visit to Golden Gate Chapter, No. 1, on Monday evening, August 22d. The work of the Chapter, including an initiation, was highly satisfactory. Refreshments and a grand good time followed.

ANTAK-HOMA (Red Sisters') Chapter, No. 2, was organized at McAlester, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on June 14th, by A. Frank Ross, as Special Deputy of the Most Worthy Grand Patron. O-ho-yo-ho-ma (Red Woman's) Chapter, No. 1, at Atoka, is in its third year and flourishing.

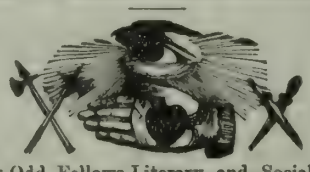
THE Order in Santa Cruz and adjoining counties had a grand time on the 30th, celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Mowry, founder of the Order.

THE Grand Matron and Grand Secretary expect to start for Los Angeles about the first of September, to visit Chapters and to institute one or more new ones.

PAST Grand Patron, Jerome Spaulding, is preparing an elaborate report on foreign correspondence, to be submitted to the next Grand Chapter.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



THE Odd Fellows Literary and Social Club gave an invitation party—their third quarterly social—at Ixora hall, Wednesday evening, Aug. 24th. It was numerously attended by a very select company who all reported an enjoyable occasion. This club always makes a good showing, whatever they undertake they do well. President Lyon has placed the Order at large under obligations to him for his unceasing labors in connection with the club. The following programme was given: Introductory remarks, E. R. Stevens, Esq. Banjo Duet, Wm. West and G. F. Winterburn. Recitation, James G. Maguire, Esq. Quartette, Benj. Leonard, Mrs. Anderson, Prof. Anderson, Mrs. Cutler. Comicalities, Jabez Swan, Esq. Piano duet, Miss Emma Winter, Miss Mamie Winterburn. Ballad, Mrs. Walter Malloy. Recitation, James C. Pennie, Jr., Esq. The credit of this very enjoyable occasion is due to the following committees: Executive Committee, E. R. Stevens, W. C. Johnson, B. Leonard, W. F. Norcross, Thomas Howell, John Edwards, W. B. Lyon. Reception Committee, D. C. Fox, Fred. Fillmore, C. H. Davies, F. W. Hamilton, E. F. Hartshorn, Thomas Stewart, J. C. Beatty, W. J. Gorman. Floor Committee, George A. Case, manager, G. W. Timmerman, W. J. McLaren, J. W. Russell, E. H. Black, W. T. Galloway, E. W. Blaney, E. W. Nohl, B. F. Wellington.

THE following, from an exchange, may be a little sarcastic, but contains much that is sensible: "If a P. G. has been once to the Grand Lodge as representative, never send him again; he may become useful in that body, and represent your Lodge intelligently. Spend the money on some Junior P. G. who has never been there, though of course it is a waste of funds, but it shows your disapproval of monopoly. The young P. G. will have a good time; the session, no doubt, he will avoid, finding it very dull, very hot, and far too uninteresting for his attention; he can get all the materials he wants for a report from the O. F. papers; what's the use of his bothering and sweltering in the G. L. room? It is far more pleasant to go round and see the sights."

THE I. O. O. F. now has four Supreme Grand Lodges, viz.: In the United States, the German Empire, Australia and New Zealand. It has 48 subordinate Grand Lodges in the United States and four in the German Empire; 39 Grand Encampments in the United States and one in Australia. In the United States, in 1878, there were 5,734 subordinate Lodges; in the German Empire, 41; in Australia, 63; in New Zealand, 20, making a total of 6,859. There are also 880 Rebekah Degree Lodges, composed of members of the third degree and their wives. In 1878 there there were 40,568 initiations, and the sum of $1,702,774.82 had been spent for the relief of members. The total revenue for the year was $4,516,660.63. From 1830 to December 31, 1877, the following aggregates are pertinent: Initiations, 1,064,928; members relieved, 887,882; widowed families relieved, 108,385; members buried, 74,226. The whole amount of relief was $69,235,989.42, and the total membership is 465,466.—*Guide.*

THE following are the concluding sentences of the polished address delivered by Hon. Will Cumback at the laying last month of the corner-stone of the new Court House at Marion, Ohio: The laying of this corner-stone, and the erection of temples of justice, will be a vain work unless we have in our hearts a reverence for law and order and a controlling disposition to do justice. It is equally senseless and vain for us, my brethren of the benevolent Orders, to put on our regalia and appear in public as the special advocates of fraternity, unless it is prompted by a sincere regard for our fellow men. The world is tired and disgusted with the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of mere empty profession. In this practical age, profession counts for nothing if not sustained by corresponding action. Whenever an organization begins to live by the fraud of false profession, it begins to die. Never in the history of the world has the severe rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them," been more rigidly enforced.

Let us live for those who love us,
For those who know us true,
For the heaven that smiles above us,
And awaits our spirits, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the justice in the distance,
And the good that we can do.

WE are pained to record the death of P. G. M. Charles Thomas, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which occurred July 25th, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the third Grand Master of Ohio, having served in that office in 1841. He represented the Grand Lodge of Ohio in the Grand Lodge, United States, at the sessions of 1842 and 1846. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature for several years, as also Treasurer of Hamilton county. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, and was on an official visit at that institution when stricken with apoplexy, which resulted in his death. Brother Thomas was one of the charter members of Ohio Lodge, No. 1.

GRAND Secretary, Wm. White, of Kentucky, was knocked down and injured by a runaway horse, June 24th, during the tournament of the Knights Templar. He has since been in a critical condition. His little son was injured at the same time, though not seriously.

WORK of the Degree Lodge is now most excellently rendered. The new Master is a great improvement on his predecessor, the work is now given carefully, correctly and intelligently. He is a graduate of the O. F. L. and S. Club and ought to perform good work.

THE last report of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of American Odd Fellowship, and counting those under the jurisdiction of the German Empire, Australia and New Zealand, January 1, 1880, gives the membership as 465,466.

SEVERAL jurisdictions made gains last year, evidencing renewed interest in the Order. Among those were Ohio, net gain, 2,507; Missouri, 1,109; Massachusetts, 400. Nearly every jurisdiction gained more or less during 1880.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary of the Odd Fellows' Veteran Association, writes President Lyon, of the O. F. L. & S. Club, that the Veterans propose visiting them on Saturday evening, Sept. 3rd.

THE representatives from the Grand Lodge of California to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, Messrs. Grove L. Johnson and W. W. Morrow, leave soon for Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the session of that body.

THE Grand Lodge of Ohio instructed its representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge to advocate the transaction of business in the subordinate Lodges to be done in the third degree.

IN the United States there are 7,067 subordinate Lodges, 58 Grand Lodges, 856 Rebekah Degree Lodges, and 1,842 Encampments. The total revenue of all amounts to $4,391,215.35.

THE second anniversary entertainment and supper given by Western Addition Lodge, No. 285, of this city, was well attended and very much enjoyed on Saturday evening, August 20th.

THE new portrait of Past Grand Master Ezra Pearson, of Sacramento, recently placed in the Grand Lodge gallery, is a very fine work of art, a most natural picture.

THE Merchants' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., furnished 100 carriages at $5 each, to the members of the Grand Lodge while there, for a drive over the city.

THE pavilion was crowded again last Thursday evening, Aug. 25th, it being the occasion of a benefit for the General Relief Committe, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco.

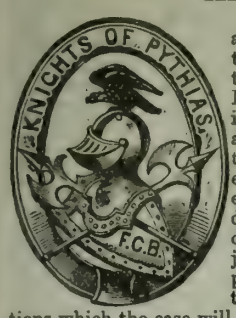
ISABELLA Rebekah Degree Lodge of Santa Cruz had a very choice entertainment and a fine supper Thursday evening, August 25th.

THE Grand Lodge of Iowa is arranging for a grand excursion from that State to Cincinnati, at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. Terry, P. G. C., Stockton; John H. Harney, G. C., S. F.; George Cantus, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. Booth, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.

Charity.



This virtue being akin to friendship, and the second example taught in the Order of Knights of Pythias, is, in part, a liberality in all our dealings toward the brotherhood; a liberality in judging of each other's actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit. Are we charitable enough to put these rules into practice? Let us personally ask the question, do we—if through a lack of caution, a brother unwittingly makes a mistake—what should be our conduct toward him? To wound his feelings by uncharitable remarks or ungentlemanly innuendos toward him? Not so; but by our kindness and forbearance, teach him the fundamental principles of our Order—friendship, charity and benevolence.

Charity is a virtue of the heart, not of the hands. Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of this virtue. A man may bestow great alms on the poor and indigent without being charitable, and may be charitable when he is not able to bestow anything.

In my last I made allusion to the influence that might be exerted in this respect by our lady friends in the dissemination of these great and noble virtues. Take, for example, that good and whole-souled woman, Theona, the wife of Pythagoras, the founder of that school of eternal principles, friendship, charity and benevolence, wherein our noble prototype, St. Pythias became an earnest student, who, after her husband's death, taught his philosophy even in public schools frequented by numberless disciples of different countries.

Would that our lady friends might study up and practice those principles, thereby influencing their husbands and families to emulate them, which, if they were well observed in every household, would quickly put an end to that universal depravation of manners by which the present age is so much distinguished and is more easy to lament than reform.

Yet we have much reason to congratulate ourselves upon the amount of good that is being accomplished by our exertions, not only in relieving the sick and distressed, burying the dead, caring for the widow and orphan, seeking employment for the unemployed, in trying to develop and elevate the minds of our members and their families by furnishing them with excellent reading matter from our library, but rendering them and their friends much enjoyment, in a social capacity, by our frequent entertainments.

And this leads me to notice the entertainment given on Monday evening, the 22d inst., by Metropolitan Lodge, No. 24; and be it known that this Lodge is noted for its excellent entertainments. The committee on arrangements spared no pains in transforming Calantha hall into a perfect amateur theater, for the occasion. The music and rehearsals were very select and their rendering good; that by Bro. Moscript was amusing and edifying. The three boys who performed such an excellent trio on their mouth organs, was a pleasing feature in the programme. But the closing farce, entitled "Box and Cox," rendered by Messrs. N. L. Chace, J. L. Merguire and Miss Wise, warrants us in congratulating them on their literary and dramatic attainments. These entertainments and the success of Metropolitan Lodge is, in a great measure, due to the interest taken in our Order by the Merguires, and they are numerous. We noticed, on the occasion, the presence of our Assistant Grand Masters-at-Arms, as blooming and fresh as a full-blown lily—the emblem of our rank. Long may she wave. Respectfully, J. P.

Grand Lodge of Nevada.

The Grand Lodge of Nevada convened in ninth annual session in Virginia City Aug. 8th, Grand Chancellor J. J. Cooper presiding.

The following Lodges were represented: Nevada, No. 1; Damon, No. 2; Carson, No. 4; Lincoln, No. 6; Beatific, No. 7; Amity, No. 8; Toiyabe, No. 9; Triumph, No. 11; Lyon, No. 12.

The reports of the Grand Officers were submitted, which showed that the Order had made considerable progress during the past year.

The present membership is 544—an increase of 107. There are 10 subordinate Lodges, with cash on hand of $9,438.83. The Grand Lodge has $752.84. The relief disbursement of subordinate Lodges foots up $1,876.40, while the current expenses were $4,328.88. After miscellaneous business the Lodge adjourned for the day. In the evening a grand reception was given to visiting members and invited guests at National Guard hall.

Three long tables occupied the length of the hall, and a fourth ran across the east end or head of the hall. Covers were laid for 250 guests, and that number of gentlemen sat down to the feast. The bill of fare included such delicacies as *pate de foi gras*, shrimp salad, fowls and roast meats arranged in artistic styles; jellies, with fruits of various kinds hidden in them; cakes, confectionary, claret, champagne and cigars. The tables were very handsomely arranged and decorated, and showed by their admirable lay-out that a culinary Napoleon had marshalled them to a Pythian Waterloo. Pierre Carrere was the caterer for the occasion, aided by E. Chaumond. Both of these skilled restaurateurs deserve decided credit for their efforts on this occasion which proved them to be worthy descendents of Soyer, Bechamel and other famous *chefe de cuisine*.

George H. Morrison, P. G. C., made the address of welcome in an eloquent manner, and was loudly applauded. J. J. Cooper, G. C., responded. After the delicate edibles had been discussed, at the call of the Chairman, William Sutherland, the following toasts were presented:

"Grand Lodge of Nevada;" responded to by J. J. Cooper, G. C.

"Supreme Lodge of the World;" responded to by P. H. Mulcahy, S. R.

"Subordinate Lodges;" responded to by F. M. Huffaker, P. C.

"Knighthood—Ancient and Modern;" responded to by R. B. Mitchell, P. C.

"The Endowment Rank;" responded to by Dr. M. Holmes, P. C.

"Our Sister Societies;" responded to by J. E. Coulter, C. C.

"Our Visiting Brethren;" responded to by George H. Morrison, P. G. C.

"Our Absent Brethren;" responded to by Dr. H. Bergstein, C.

"Our Honored Dead;" drank in silence.

"The Press;" responded to by C. C. Powing, of Reno, P. G. C.

"The Ladies;" responded to by Hon. Wal. J. Tuska.

After the regular toasts had been responded to a number of speeches and songs were given and a general sociable time enjoyed. During the evening Cara's brass band furnished appropriate music and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The following were elected Grand officers for the ensuing year: Geo. H. Morrison, G. C.; J. T. Davis, G. V. C.; Geo. J. D. King, G. P.; J. M. Flannagan, G. M. of E.; W. M. N. Johnson, G. M. at A.; H. M. Monk, G. I. G.; Wm. Collamore, G. O. G.; C. C. Powning, Sup. Rep. Grand Trustees—H. C. Hendricks, A. Leport and M. Holmes. The Grand Lodge will next meet at Carson on the second Monday in August, 1882.

From the semi-annual reports, as rendered to A. G. Booth, Esq., Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, we find the standing of the several Lodges in this jurisdiction to be as follows: No. 1, 152 members; No. 2, 163; No. 3, 129; No. 4, 164; No. 5, 121; No. 7, 13; No. 8, 126; No. 9, 143; No. 11, 75; No. 12, 152; No. 15, 104; No. 16, 126; No. 17, 91; No. 20, 100; No. 23, 61; No. 24, 132; No. 25, 45; No. 27, 48; No. 28, 26; No. 29, 47; No. 30, 101; No. 31, 31; No. 32, 89; No. 34, 55; No. 35, 72; No. 37, 39; No. 38, 98; No. 39, 46; No. 40, 51; No. 41, 50; No. 42, 153; No. 44, 32; No. 45, 64; No. 46, 65; No. 48, 74; No. 49, 67; No. 50, 28; No. 51, 53; No. 52, 33; No. 53, 100; No. 54, 61; No. 55, 71; No. 57, 48; No. 58, 79; No. 59, 56; No. 60, 83; No. 61, 36; No. 62, 30; No. 63, 62. Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 58 and 59 have made gains during the last term. Nos. 7, 31 and 57 remain the same nominally as they did last January. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 11, 16, 24, 28, 41, 44, 51, 52, 53 and 54 show a slight decrease in membership. Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 63 are new Lodges, having been instituted within the term.

The Knights of California Lodge, No. 1, and Pythian Division of the Uniform Rank of San Francisco, together with those of Brooklyn Lodge No. 3, and Live Oak Lodge of Oakland, visited Liberty Lodge of West Oakland on the evening of August 18th. Grand Chancellor Harney addressed the assembled Knights on the progress of the Order, and the living principles of Pythianism. Speeches were made by Grand Master at Arms Merguire, and the Grand Prelate. Short remarks were also made by other Knights. The programme was interspersed with songs, recitations, etc. The cigars were freely passed and "inner man" was not forgotton. It was one of the most enjoyable and pleasant re-union of Knights that has assembled for some time, and the gracious hospitality of the brethren of Liberty will long be remembered.

Grand Chancellor John H. Harney will start for San Diego about the middle of September, to visit Loges in the southern portion of his jurisdiction, and we also mistrust he has his plans made to institute one or more new Lodges while sojourning there. His year has been a most successful one, and we feel confident that those of his friends who supported him so generously for the high office he holds, will never regret their action. A few years' work like this will be would soon put the Order among the largest on the coast.

The all-absorbing topics now among the boys has been the picnic of Pythian Division No. 2, of the Uniform Rank, given at Shell Mound park, Berkeley, on Tuesday, the 30th. The lateness of the date prevents our giving the full particulars in this number. From the elaborate preparations made we are confident it must have been a grand success.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—David McClure, P. G. D., San Francisco; Chas. E. Travers, G. D., San Francisco, R. H. Warfield, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. Mahoney, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



We had intended replying at length to the article in the *Knights of Honor Reporter*, and also the correspondent to the Watchman in our last number, referring to the matter of separate jurisdictions for disbursing their beneficiary fund as well as for collecting the same. Our space will not permit us to do the subject justice this issue. If these gentlemen think we overdrew the facts when we stated that there was a large element in favor of the change, let them call on Oriental Lodge, No. 2163, when they are again reinstated. The suspension of that Lodge under the circumstances was a very serious matter and one that never should occur again. The facts were these: Oriental Lodge was suspended and the certificates of all their members rendered void, reason given failure to remit W. & O. B. F. The facts were that the remittance was made regularly and on time, and was delayed in the mails by the great wash-outs in Arizona, and thus failed to reach the office of the Supreme officer in season. Had a death occurred during such a suspension, we believe the persons to whom a certificate might be made payable, could have collected. We will not say anything further on the subject of separate beneficiary jurisdictions in this number, as we believe this actual case will be a volume of itself.

Card from the Grand Reporter.

Editors Watchman:—Having noticed in your issue of the Watchman, dated August 15th, an article signed "Justice," in which an attempt was made by the writer to explain the cause of the supposed delays in the payment of death losses in the Knights of Honor, and in which it was alleged that some of these delays could be attributed to the failure of the Grand Reporter to perform his duty; and, believing that the writer had unintentionally done me an injury which he would willingly repair, if convinced of his mistake, I wrote you on the 22d inst., asking you to give me the name of your correspondent, stating that I desired to have an opportunity of vindicating myself and convincing him of his error. In your answer to this request, dated August 25th, you declined to furnish me with the name of this person, stating as a reason for witholding it, that he does not wish to engage in any personal controversy. There is nothing in my letter of the 22d to lead any one to suppose that I desired a personal controversy with this writer or any one else, or that the giving of his name would lead to such a result; but, on the contrary, it shows a desire on my part (had the person proven to be a Knight of Honor), to convince him personally of the falsity of the position he had assumed, believing that by so doing I would be accorded that which his name would imply. This opportunity having been denied to me, I decline to furnish you the facts and dates of deaths, as you suggest in your letter, or to make any other explanation to an anonymous correspondent; but take this opportunity of pronouncing the accusation false in every particular, evidently written for the purpose of injuring me, and that the writer of the same was not actuated by that spirit which the name he has chosen indicates.

Those who are members of the Knights of Honor, and intimate with the business of the Order, and my office, know that through my personal instrumentality, an arrangement has been made in this city which greatly facilitates the collection of these death payments, and that without cost or trouble to the beneficiaries; and that under this arrangement made by me, and which has not yet been adopted by any other jurisdiction in the United States, the death benefits of members are placed in the hands of those for whom they are intended fully three weeks sooner than they would be were this system not availed of.

W. H. Mahony,
Grand Reporter K. of H.

The following official decisions have been promulgated:

Ques. Can the office of medical examiner and Dictator be held by one and the same person?

Ans. No.

Q. Are not Supreme representatives entitled to vote, and to all the privileges of the floor in their Grand Lodges, the same as other officers of such Lodges?

A. Yes. They are *ex-officio* members of the Grand Lodges and entitled to all the privileges of membership.

Q. When do by-laws for subordinate or Grand Lodges become operative, before or after their approval by the higher power?

A. They are operative from the time of their adoption, and until disapproved by the higher power.

The Grand Dictator will feel obliged to abandon the idea of placing a Grand Lecturer or Organizing Deputy in the field as proposed in his circular to the various Lodges, as the endorsement given this same by subordinates does not warrant him in proceeding. About twenty Lodges have approved of the suggestion and fourteen have discouraged it. The majority is too small to justify the experiment. He now makes an earnest appeal to all of his deputies to make extra efforts during the few remaining months of his administration, to use their best efforts to extend the Order in their districts.

Five hundred dollars is offered by the Supreme Lodge for the best ritual of the Order presented at its next session. We trust some of our enterprising brethren will contest for this prize. There certainly is great opportunity for improvement in the present ritual. A simple, plain, intelligent presentation of the objects and aims of the Order, with just enough of ceremony to relieve the monotony of a lecture, is all that is required. No funny business needed.

The Supreme Lodge has decided that a Lodge cannot, by vote at a regular meeting, call a special meeting, but that the latter, to be legal, must be called by the Dictator, on the written request of seven members.

Assessment No. 84 was delinquent August 19th, and No. 85 will be delinquent September 10th. The total death claims to date of No. 85 is 2,218, suggesting a payment of $4,436,000 to families of deceased brethren.

The members of Anchor Lodge, No. 2366, are well pleased with their selection of Dictator. Bro. L. E. Pratt makes a most excellent presiding officer.

ROYGBIV Chosen Friends

Grand Officers.—Chas. W. Bryant, G. C., San Francisco; James M. Baird, G. A. C., San Francisco; John W. Shaffer, G. Treas., S. F.; S. Danielewicz, G. Rdr. office 601 California street, S. F.

The following has been received from the Supreme Treasurer:

Office of Supreme Treasurer
Sup. Council Order of Chosen Friends,
Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1881.

Statement of Relief Fund June 30, to July 30, 1881, calling to the Supreme Treasury Assessment No. 10, and the holder of this notice to pay No. 11, as described on face of notice:

Cash Receipts.

Balance cash on hand June 30	$ 762.46
Received on Assessment No. 3	1.49
" " " " 4	5.49
" " " " 5	1.80
" " " " 6	272.54
" " " " 7	726.38
" " " " 8	9,002.25
" " " " 9	1,919.91
Total receipts, including balance on hand	$12,592.32

Deduct from cash on hand July 30, 1881:

Death No. 18—George Conn, Fidelity Council, No. 2, Bay City, Michigan	$2.000.00
Death No. 20—James Detrich, Keystone Council No. 1, Blairsville, Pa.	2,000.00
Death No. 21—James E. Repine Keystone Council No. 1, Blairsville, Pa.	3,000.00
Death No. 22—W. P. Powell, Carolina Council No. 1, Cheraw, South Carolina	3,000.00
Deduct from cash received	$10,000.00
Leaving a balance on hand of	$2,692.32

Which will be applied on the next deaths in regular rotation, as they have occurred, as soon as enough money is received to pay one in full. This leaves deaths Nos. 23, 24 and 25, as appears on call of Supreme Recorder, dated August 9th; also two deaths in Social Council, No. 9, Brazil, Indiana—both ladies. Total liabilities, $14,000, which will all be canceled within the next 30 days.

A full list of Council has been published in No. 10 of *The Banner of Chosen Friends*, of Indianapolis, Indiana, giving the amount paid on each assessment, from No. 1 to No. 9, both inclusive.

The time for the payment of assessment No. 8 to the Supreme Treasury by the Councils expires August 15, at which time all Councils that have not the Supreme Treasurer's receipt, attested by the Supreme Recorder, should notify me at once. The expiration of Nos. 9 and 10 occurs August 29th. Financiers and Treasurers should take notice. Respectfully submitted in F. A. P., Emi Kennedy, Supreme Treasurer.

A new paper is to be issued Sept. 1st, in the interest of this Order. It is to be conducted by an association of Past Chief Councillors, and from what we can learn not particularly friendly to the present administration or the now recognized organ of the Order. We predict as a result two failures, the new and the old must succumb, as the Order cannot sustain two papers.

The citizens at the North Beach of this city are moving in the matter of organizing a new council in that section of our city. From present appearances we would not be surprised if the charter list contained upwards of 100 members.

A new Council was instituted at Petaluma on Tuesday, Aug. 30th, by Dr. L. J. Henry, G. Deputy.

A new Council was instituted at Vacaville on the 20th.

Past Chief Councillor David Sternberg, withdrew from Phœnix Council on Monday evening, Aug. 15th. He intends removing to Utah to organize the Order there.

[Continued on Page 289.]

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. BERRY.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. CHAS. S. FECHHEIMER.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YABLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. SCHUTZ.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. ALFRED T. EASTLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. KNUDSEN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. WM. DECKER.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. CHAS. H. SILLIMAN.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. YOUNG.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. JOSEPH WALFORD.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. HENRY BROWN.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. FRANK B. MAY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. BAKER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. J. MCLOY.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. WEBB.
19—BERNAL. H. G. MCCORMICK.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. JOHN HOLTHUSEN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. H. J. NORTON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. R. B. MOSBY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. BRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. PAYNE.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAS. T. STOCKER.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. W. FOX.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. S. ROSENFELD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. GWINN.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W. Hall.	Friday P. F. MORSHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. E. H. BLACK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. BURNETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. MILLER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. HOADLEY.
33—UKIAH. A. O. CARPENTER.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. HOCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. OSBORNE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. PREVOST.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. KRAUSE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. WARSHAUER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. SANBORN.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. MAX. BLUMENTHAL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. PAYSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. CURMO.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. BENJ. KNIGHT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. MCBAIN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. GILMAN WRIGHT.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday, J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN A. RAPP.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. C. E. CARROLL.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. STEWART.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday WALTER NEUSTADT.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. STILL.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. LING.
56—MISSION. H. DUSTERBERRY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. TODD.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. HEWITT.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. SMITH.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. ISAAC BIRNBAUM.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. LARSEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. OSTERHOUT.
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. MERWIN.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. CAREY.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. W. E. NORRIS.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. HARRIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. ROBT. WILSON.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. LARREMORE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. POTTER.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS H. C. PREHN.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. O. J. LAWRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. GILBERT.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. PRATHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. WILLIAMS.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. JOHN ERCKSON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JNO. W. MEADS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. C. M. HATCH.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. SETH B. HUNT.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. KENT.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. FISH.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. MOSHER.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. BURKE.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM. RICHARD MELROSE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. GRIMSHAW
86—SAN PABLO. AZRO RUMRILL.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. TILLOTSON.
87—DURHAM. PETER JONES.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. LORD.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. SHARP.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. FOSTER.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. BERRY MITCHELL.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. MCCROSKEY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RECARD.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. ADAMS.
98—MONTEREY. MANUEL WOLTERS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. S. A. RICHARDSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JACOB KNEULY.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. PREWETT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. CHADBOURNE.
102—BIGGS. E. D. SMITH.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. BROKAW.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. R. CURTIS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday JNO. T. PARR.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. DUKES.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. MANHIRE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. T. L. JONES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. HOLLIS.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R. HASTINGS.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H BRENHAM.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. DICKSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. HART.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113—GALT. J. K. MCKINSTRY.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. L. SHUTZENBERGER	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. DAVIS.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday WM. JOHNSON.
116—G. ISLAND. SAMUEL GILMOUR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. STHINFIELD.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODWARD.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. MARSH.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CARY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. CRESSEY.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVE. R. B. CHRISTOPHER.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. S. R. STEPHENSON.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. FISH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. WARF.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. G. W. EASTON.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. D. WOOD.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. FLEMING.
134—LAUREL. M. P. CHAMBERLIN.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. J. T. MASTEN.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. SLACKFORD.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. SYMMES.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. SANDERS.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. STEELE.
138—JACKSON. N. T. LITTLEFIELD.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. CLEVELAND.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. NOYES.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. KNOX.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. TREAT.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. B. M. ROTHERY.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. E. TURNER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. BANBURY.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. RAILTON	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. GEO. W. SIMPSON.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIPP.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R. ROHDE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. ED. THOMPSON.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. JAS. ARMSTRONG.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. WINTER.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. ROBT. MARTIN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	JAS. N. KRAW.
165—ASHLER. J. E. BAKER.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. BARTON.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. SAFFORD.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. CHAS. CRAMER.
167—LINDEN. S. A. WILLIAMS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	E. A. WINNING.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. C. G. HEALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. DEPHEW.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. DURHAM.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. JOHN JONSEN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. B. T. WILLIAMS.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. CARKEET.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. H. H. REID.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday HARVEY MCGOUN.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. CHAS. CREIGHTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. J. H. CATTRAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. JOHN L. BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. PEEPLES.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. PATRICK.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. DUDLEY.
186—WAHTOGA. C. WADSWORTH.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. KIDD.
187—TEHAMA E. F. WADE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. KELLEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. THOMPSON.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	CHAS. VAIRENBERG.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. CUNNINGHAM.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. FOWLER.
192—SAN MATEO. GEO. H. FISHER.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	GEO. WINTER.
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. DOYLE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. J. H. CARTER.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	JOHN W. SHUFORD.
196—ROCKLIN. JOHN SWEENEY.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. FRAME.
197—SONORA FRANK W. STREET.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. RYER.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MISS N. THOMPSON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. DR. J. S. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. A. P. MURGOTTEN.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. H. S. SHUEY.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MISS MAY LAWLESS.
8—AURORA. MRS. CHAS. D. DUNN.	San Francisco. 2d Tuesday of the month. 32 O'Farrell St.	C. S. LAUMEISTER
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 120.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. SHANNON.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. C. W. J. LIKINS.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday D. THORNBURN.
3—STOREY. J. C HARLOW.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. F. M. STERLING.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday W. M. LYNCH.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. D. SIMS.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday T. E. PICOTTE.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. F. M. CONN.
8—LUCILLE. H. W. BONHAM.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. JAMES H. PRINCE.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. JOHN KINNY.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	C. E. HINCHCLIFFE.
11—HOPE. M. A. SAWTELLE.	Austin, Lander Co.	J. A. SMITH.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. CHAS. E. HOLBROOK.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMAN

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. RCVR.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M. PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

"A. O. U. W. Diplomas."

EVERY MEMBER CAN HAVE ONE.

Each and every member of the A. O. U. W., who wishes a really artistic Certificate of Membership, should not fail to procure, without delay, one of "Adler's Diplomas," lithographed in five colors; size, 19x24 inches, with space for photograph of the holder. It is a fine ornamental picture, and distinguishes you as a member. Any Brother desirous of obtaining a perfect copy of the best issue can do so by applying to the WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO., No. 202 Sansome St., S. F. P. O. Box 2361. Price, postpaid, $1, in cash or postage stamps.

☞ It is an ornament for your room, as well as expressive and pleasing to yourself and friends.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

CHEAPEST PLACE to buy NEW and SECOND HAND MACHINES. All kinds rented, $2.50 per month. Repairing done. Satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Needles 25 cents per dozen. P. MCCANN, No. 27 Sixth Street, (Singer Office) San Francisco.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

BRO. JOSEPH GIUSTI'S OYSTER, CHOP, AND CHOWDER HOUSE, 105 California Market, for ladies and gentlemen, is the place to get an oyster cocktail, or a meal fit for

Good and Bad Water.

We notice that an effort is apparently being made in some quarters to prove that the Oakland city water is relatively good, that it is not so bad as it might be. This seems rather a feeble defense of it, but we suppose it is the best which can be set up. Like the chap in the play who had received a fatal wound and cried: "'Tis not so deep as a well: nor so wide as a barn door, but 'tis enough"—so this water is not so fragrant as an overstocked duck pond, but it is bad enough. To show that there is a worse fluid in existence may be news to some Oakland people, no doubt, but it is true. The water might be worse.

We notice that there seems to be a desire to cast reproach upon artesian water by reason of the evil quality of some water drawn from surface wells. Thus a paragraph is printed purporting to be an extract from a report of the city health officer, referring to samples of well water taken for examination, as follows:

The purest water came from the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets. The sanitary appointments here and in the neighborhood were apparently good. This well is 56 ft. deep and is well bricked and cemented to a depth of 45 ft, but its water, though not sufficiently impure to be particularly hurtful, showed evidences of slight organic pollution—evidences that surface filth had permeated the ground outside to a depth of 45 ft. Hence, it is obvious that the purity of our artesian well water—about which we hear so much—should not be taken for granted. From our observations we are convinced that the feeling of security entertained by those who use artesian well water is unfounded, and, in this connection, we refer to the report of Prof. Lattimore on the water supply of the City of Rochester (1878), in which, among other matters bearing upon this subject, it is clearly shown that water at the bottom of a tube well, in "solid rock," is liable to become polluted by surface drainage.

There is an inference that *artesian* well water is dangerous because there was bad water found in a well, bricked up and cemented to a depth of 45 ft. The inference is unfair, because such a well is *not an artesian well at all.* It is merely a well-made surface well, and surface wells are of course dangerous in a thickly-settled district, no matter how well made. The quotation from Prof. Lattimore, of Rochester, merely shows that the tubing of the well he examined was defective, and that is, of course, a point to be guarded against, and it is well to have attention called to this danger. But the evident intent to throw suspicion upon true artesian water which flows from below impervious strata, and which, if well piped, cannot yield anything but pure water, is a point in favor of the water company, but not in the popular interest.

This water question is a far-reaching one and should be thoroughly discussed both by country and city people, for often in the country fatal diseases spring from contaminated water supply, and all the fresh air of the country cannot save the victims of bad water. The smaller cities of the State are always more or less vexed by the quality of the water supply. Petaluma seems now to be as badly affected as Oakland, and the people are proportionately excited. Let the commotion continue—still people will get stagnant water.

If a man only saw himself occasionally as others see him, he would cut his own acquaintance on the spot.

Rustic Home Decoration.

How many of your farmers' wives and girls know anything about rustic home decoration as a fine art, or, indeed, believe it easy to accomplish in their out-of-the-way farmhouses or mountain cabins? And yet the woods are filled with the most exquisite mosses, ferns and trailing vines, while the fields wave with lovely dry grasses and everlasting plants which, gathered and put in a wall basket, makes the sitting-room look more cheery; while the hanging up of branches of moss-covered boughs over pictures or doorways is a pleasant way of bringing the woods into our homes, and making us acquainted with the beauties of nature. Not until we begin to seek new varieties of mosses and lichens for home decoration, do we fully appreciate their great variety and truly exquisite growth. This season we have found two new varieties, one of which seems to be a fretted silver lace work, that covers the dead fir branches until they form a coronet to lay across a picture frame, in workmanship not possible to imitate. A lichen which grows like leather rosettes of all shades of wood-brown, is quite wonderful to contemplate, and grows upon our mountain oaks. Then the trailing dry mosses of pale green are in plenty, while the brilliant yellow color so abundant in the high Sierras, we find traces of here. My "gude mon" made some cornices for the lace curtains, of the madrone tree limbs—a pleasing orange color at this season—cut in the proper shape, and a few stray branches left sticking out, upon which he hung trailing moss, to hide the ropes which held them to the wall; very pretty they are, too. Then some pictures that had no frames (and everybody has some) he tacked to the wall and made frames of different varieties of lichens and moss about them, and all admit that no black walnut or gilt frame can compare with them. A pair of deer antlers surmount the clock, with branches of oak over them entirely covered with mosses and lichens of five or more kinds.

Then there is such a variety of brilliant butterflies that are easily preserved to pin up among among your grasses and mosses, which add much to the decorations. A little later we will find charming bright sprays of poison oak, or ivy and many-tinted blackberry vines and grape vine, also, of brilliant hue, which, if dipped in melted white wax, will retain their shape and color for months, and keep one's rooms gay all winter. Pressed ferns, too, are a modest decoration. Two, of different colors, laid across one another upon a white wall, is very effective as a relief between pictures and brackets. The cost of these decorations is only a little time and labor, which would be a pleasure if all helped, and the "men folk" would find it quite as pleasant a task as the "women folk," and all would enjoy the pretty appearance of the rooms when done—more if each had contributed a share in the gathering and putting in place. More effort is needed in the cultivation of the esthetic nature of our farmers' boys and girls. So much rough work, and so continual, is very apt to dissatisfy those of finer natures with farm life, and make still coarser those who care little for beauty of surroundings. So it becomes a positive duty for the home makers to surround their growing sons and daughters with refining influences, and so teach an ardent love of the beautiful both in nature and art, always encouraging the little wee ones even to bring home every pretty flower, twig, moss or butterfly to pin or tack up.

Choose such pictures as are of real merit to hang before their eyes, a simple wood engraving, cut from an illustrated paper, often being more worthy a place on your wall than many a highly-colored chromo of bad proportion or too gaudy in color, thus educating a critical eye while young.—*Jewell.*

Scene in the Orient.

The engraving on this page gives a view in a city of the Chinese Empire, where European civilization has gained a foothold and introduced its architecture. It is well known that Hong Kong, in China, is a British city, having been ceded to Great Britain in 1842. The city stretches along the bay shore for three miles, from the foot of the hills to the water, and contains several fine thoroughfares, with large and elegant houses of brick and stone, surrounded by beautiful gardens, belonging to the merchants, and with a number of stately buildings. Beautiful public gardens have been laid out and other notable improvements carried out. The engraving gives a view of some of the buildings and a glimpse of one of the garhas come. The Boston *Traveler* says that since the New York belles have taken to wearing five-cent bunches of daisies in their belts the windows of our Boston florists are filled with this flower. Had this craze started 30 years ago, it would have been greatly to the benefit of our farmers, who would now almost be willing to pay five cents a bunch to get rid of this pest, albeit there is no prettier flower that grows. The traditional history of this flower in this country is that it was brought over from England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was regarded at that time as a rare and beautiful exotic.



COURT YARD SCENE IN HONG KONG—A BRITISH CITY ON CHINESE SOIL.

All for Science.—A dangerous experiment was recently undertaken, in which Prof. White, a champion swimmer and inventor of the theory of resuscitation, consented a short time ago to drown himself, that it might be tested for the benefit of the London Humane Society, who were present to witness the experiment. He plunged into the water, and, after remaining some time, was taken out in an apparently lifeless condition. His body was then put through the course of treatment laid down, and he revived in a short time, without apparent unpleasant consequences.

"Papa," said an inquisitive boy, "this morning the dominie prayed for more rain, and this afternoon Deacon Bixby prayed for dry weather to get his hay in. Now if the Lord loves the deacon and the dominie just the same, what do you suppose He'll do about it?" "My son," answered the old gentleman sternly, "whenever you want to ask foolish questions, go to mother; don't come to me."

Fighting Adulterations.

The Empire State is taking the lead in efforts to stamp out the adulteration of foods, drugs, etc., and we trust the measures now adopted will prove adequate. Other States as well as New York have begun to do something to bring the anti-adulteration laws into force, and the outlook is hopeful for a commotion at least. Adulteration laws are harmless after they have been carefully embalmed in the statute books, with no especial inducement for anyone to prosecute under them, unless he is a pure philanthropist who enjoys pursuing evil on his own account, and at his own expense. In New York the matter has been placed in charge of the State Board of Health. Inspectors have been appointed to collect and analyze samples of butter, beer, baking powders, bakers' chemicals, cocoa, cordials, canned food, confections, cereals, cheese, meat extracts, fish and fish extracts, fruit essences, ether, gelatine, honey, ice cream, milk, molasses, lard oil, olive oil, quinine, sugar, syrups, soda water, spices, spirits, tea, wine, and also all pharmaceutical preparations. The object of this analysis is to carry into execution the law enacted by the Legislature at its last session, to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs. Judging from similar investigations already made in New York and other States, startling results can be looked for from these examinations. When this evidence has been gained, it is to be hoped that the pursuit of the adulterators will be unyielding.

Didn't Make Much Difference.

He walked into the office this morning looking like a man pretty well satisfied with general results, and said:

"Can I see the editor?"

He was shown that eminently useful adjunct to a newspaper at once.

"Good morning, sir," he cheerily began.

"'Mornin," said the editor.

"I came in," he proceeded, "to tell you of a misprint in the paper.

"Yes? What is it?"

"Well, you see, I sent a notice around yesterday that Mr. Smith had just been married, and your compositor, I see, has got, 'Mr. Smith has just been martyred,' but I guess it don't hardly make enough difference to change."

The editor scratched his head a minute and thought of house cleaning and other female eccentricities, and told the visitor, of course it didn't, and he went away whistling, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud."

Large Steam Engines.—Monster steam engines seem to be one of the features of the day. The Centennial engine, in Machinery hall, Philadelphia, was considered a monster in size and power. It is rated at 500-horse power. They are now putting up a 2,000-horse power engine for the Providence Water Works. These are very large for stationary engines. But engines of much larger power have long been in use in ocean steamers. There are now several trans-Atlantic steamers which develop from 4,000 to 5,000-horse power; but the Mail Cunard steamer service will develop 10,000-horse power.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

FRATERNAL RECORD EDITION.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

AT NO. 202 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* and *Fraternal Record* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman*, *Record* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns and cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - September 1, 1881.

Our "Fraternal Record" Edition.

With this number of the WATCHMAN, we inaugurate a new plan which we hope will be of benefit to all concerned. Our readers will see that we have extended the "Fraternal Record" department of the paper by the addition of several columns. This "Fraternal Record" edition will be separate and distinct from the regular edition of the WATCHMAN. Advertisers, however, will receive the benefit of the large circulation of both papers. We are prompted to do this from a desire on the part of many readers who would like to see the Societies of which they are members receive more space than we could allow them under the old plan, hence we issue two editions of the paper.

Both editions will issue on the same date. Subscribers to the regular edition will receive a sheet made up essentially the same as heretofore. Those of the fraternal edition a sheet containing the less replete matters relating to the A. O. U. W., and more extended reports than heretofore given of the various other fraternal Orders. The subscription price will remain as before,—$2 a year, for either edition. Subscribers receiving one edition who may at any time wish to change for the other, can do so freely, by sending written notice to this office.

Now if the officers and members of these societies will only second our efforts by furnishing news, and also the "solid" material, we are convinced they will be materially strengthened in their work.

Medical Advice.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* happily hits off "the suggestions of the doctors" as to the best means of avoiding sunstroke:

AS TO DRINKING.

Dr. Smith's Advice.	*Dr. Brown's Advice.*
Stick to cold drinks; they keep the skin moist	Avoid cold drinks; they suppress perspiration.
Iced tea is especially wholesome.	Iced tea is dangerous.
Milk is heating.	Milk is a delightful summer drink.
Beer is a natural summer laxative.	Beer is bad in summer.
The light wines are heating.	The light wines are cooling.

AS TO EATING.

Dr. Smith's Advice.	*Dr. Brown's Advice.*
Eat all the meat you can.	Avoid meats.
Eat all the vegetables you can.	Vegetables are dangerous.
Avoid pastry as you would death.	Pastry is good summer food.

AS TO WEARING.

Dr. Bliss' View.	*Dr. Barnes' Assurance.*
Stick to your flannels.	The wearing of flannels is a fatal delusion.
Woolen clothing should be worn in sufficient quantities to keep a uniform temperature.	Wear only linen and light fabrics.

THE HEAT.

Dr. Hammond's Advice.	*Dr. Baird's Injunctio*
Never mind the sun while you have a wet cabbage leaf in your hat.	Keep out of the sun; otherwise you will encounter great danger.

Washington Territory.

All along the southern bank of the Columbia river is a region of sand, which stretches away to Wallula. Here the soil is arid and full of alkali, the scenery desolate, and the most of life confined to lizards and reptiles. The drifting sand gathers upon the track and a force of men is kept constantly at work clearing a passage for the train. All this can be spanned very comfortably, however, as, for a consideration of $2, one can get a first-class berth in the Pullman palace sleeping car which accompanies each train. About daylight, which occurs very early now in this latitude, the State boundary line is crossed, and one finds himself in Washington.

At Wallula junction a change is made, and the passenger is whirled back 12 miles toward the river, until on its banks he comes to a station which some disgusted traveler has dubbed "Hades," and which sulphurous title has so recommended itself to railroad employees and the traveling public in general, as appropriate, that it is accepted and promises to stick. A ferriage is here effected, and one finds himself in the new railroad town of Ainsworth, located at the fork of the Columbia and Snake rivers. Ainsworth is a mush-room growth, roughly and irregularly built town of about 30 houses, and is the present terminus of the branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, which is expected to connect with the road now building from Portland to The Dalles. Stopping there long enough to get a 7 o'clock breakfast, we board the train, having for its destination Spokane Falls, 150 miles distant—fare nine dollars. This makes a total of $42, expended for boat and railroad fare in the ride of over 1,000 miles from San Francisco, exclusive of board and lodging. If the traveler relies upon what he sees from the windows of the immense box on wheels (dubbed by courtesy a passenger coach) for his impressions of eastern Washington in to-day's travel, as he is trundled along at a 15-mile-an-hour gait, he will certainly have very

Gloomy Impressions.

Soon after leaving the sage brush and sand of Ainsworth the train plunges into the Providence Coulee, an ancient river bed, whose course is followed up for over 30 miles. In this portion of the ride, hemmed in on each side by high banks, there is little or nothing to be seen of the outlying country, and the interest centers in occasional patches of curious geological formation projecting from the banks. The occasional spots of alluvial deposit in the river bed support rank growths of wild rye and bunch grass. Before noon the train emerges on an arid undulating plain whose predominating characteristics are alkali and sage brush, without a tree in sight to relieve the monotony or alleviate the heat. A fellow passenger seemed to echo the sentiments of those present when he remarked: "I don't see what the North Pacific company were thinking about, to build a railroad through this god-forsaken country." But as the day wore on, it became evident that the company knew what they were about, and did not intend to lose any money by the operation, either.

At 3 P. M. we reached Sprague—another new town, about 110 miles from Ainsworth. From here, the face of the country begins to improve, the land being better, trees more plentiful, and occasional springs of water are seen. Twenty miles more brings us to Cheney, the county-seat of the newly-made county of Spokane. This, like the other towns, is a product of the railroad, and bears evidence of its youth in the glaring newness of the white pine-boards of which all its buildings are constructed. Many predict quite a future for Cheney, but the cursory impression received by your correspondent was, that if it did grow much, it would have to rely upon something more than its natural advantages. From here on to the end of the trip the country improved right along. The line of the road was blotted with thrifty farms, an occasional pretty little lake is seen, and, as the train rushes through a range of hills, pine timber becomes plentiful. Tired and dusty as after a long stage ride (for the road is rough and new, and has but recently been completed to this point), in time for dinner we arrived at

The Lively Town of Spokane Falls.

A stay of several days here enabled me to become quite familiar with the town and its surroundings. Young as it is, it is plain to see that this town is designed by nature and location to be an important city, if not the metropolis of the northwest. At present it contains about 600 inhabitants, active, energetic and alive to the interests of the town. The population has doubled in less than a year, and will repeat the operation the coming year. Located on the banks of the Spokane river, on a level, gravelly prairie, surrounded by scattering forest trees, it forms a charming picture. There are seven general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, saw and grist mills, four hotels, three church organizations, two newspapers, and other accompaniments of civilization in proportion. Of the newspapers, the *Times*, published by F. H. Cook, is daily and weekly. The *Chronicle*, a hebdomadal recently established by C. B. Carlisle, an experienced journalist and ready writer, already has a fast hold on popular favor. The U. S. Signal Service has a station here, and a Government telegraph line. Before this writing, the Western Union will have had its lines completed this far also. The railroad company has valuable interests in and about Spokane Falls, and as the location is an available one, it is expected that they will establish their machine shops here. The industries tributary to the town are farming, mining, lumbering and stock raising, aside from those already noted. It is the basis of supplies for three military posts within 60 miles.

Railway Projects.

From recent developments it looks as though the Oregon Rail and Navigation Co. intended making a junction with the Northern Pacific at this place, and then push on through the Fort Colville country to the upper Columbia, where there are 300 miles of navigable waters which reach far enough north to tap the Canada Pacific. The Northern Pacific is being rapidly pushed from this point to Pend d'Oreille lake in Idaho, the present terminus of this division, and in less than three months it is expected that the remainder of the line to Bismarck, in Dakota, will be finished. The modern railway builder is simply irresistible. The spirit of enterprise that is accomplishing the wonderful feat of placing a network of steel throughout the great basin of the Columbia, that has overcome countless difficulties and expended millions of dollars in reaching a country which cannot for years yield the returns flowing into the coffers of the Central or Union Pacific, is marvelous, even in this age of railway building. It is now only a question of time, and not a long time at that, before the other fork of the Northern Pacific will be completed across the Cascade mountains to Puget Sound, the natural *entrepot* of this country. W. B. TURNER.

Preparing and Mounting Seaweeds.

Our sea-shore readers will find the following from the *Articians Hand-book* of assistance to them in the pleasant work with the sea growths:

Seaweeds rank among the most beautiful natural objects, while the work of collection and mounting is delightful occupation for the leisure hour. The best time to collect is when the tide has just commenced to flow, after the lowest ebb, as the seaweeds are then floated in in good condition. All specimens should be either red, green, purple, black or olive; no others are worsh preservation. Mounting is done by immersing a piece of paper just below the surface of the water, and supporting it by the left hand; the algæ is then placed on the paper and kept in its place by the left thumb, while the right hand is employed in spreading out the branches with a bone knitting needle or a camel-hair pencil. If the branches are too numerous, which will be readily ascertained by lifting the specimen out of the water for a moment, pruning should be freely resorted to, as much of its beauty will depend upon the distinctness of the branching. Pruning is best performed by cutting off erect and alternate branches, by means of a sharp-pointed pair of scissors, close to their junction with the main stem. When the specimen is laid out, the paper should be raised gradually in a slightly sloping direction, care being taken to prevent the branches from running together. The delicate species are much improved in appearance by re-immersing their extremities before entirely withdrawing them from the water. The papers should then be laid flat upon coarse bibulous paper, only long enough to absorb superfluous moisture. If placed in an oblique direction, the branches are liable to run together. They should then be removed and placed upon a sheet of thick white blotting paper, and a piece of washed and pressed calico placed over each specimen, and then another layer of thin blotting paper above the calico. Several of these layers are pressed in the ordinary way, light pressure only being used at first. The papers, but not the calico, may be removed in six hours, and afterward changed every 24 hours until dry. If the calico be not washed, it frequently adheres to the algæ, and if the calico be wrinkled it produces corresponding marks on the paper. The most convenient sizes of paper to use are those made by cutting a sheet of paper, of demy size, into 16, 12, or 4 equal pieces. Ordinary drawing paper answers the purpose very well. For the herbarium, each species should be mounted on a separate sheet of demy or cartridge size. Toned paper shows off the specimens well, a neutral tint answering best for the olive, pink for the red, and green for the green series.

A NEW RAILROAD LINE.—The local road soon to be built by the Central Pacific in Oakland will leave the station at 16th street and strike diagonally across the marshes to 20th street. Thence it will follow Peralta street to its junction with San Pablo avenue, from which point it will pass eastward through the Evoy tract and the property of Mr. Bon and along Moss avenue to Howe, where it reaches Broadway. Howe is one block west of Webster avenue, the thoroughfare which leads to Mountain View. The line will follow Howe to the cemetery, where it will be the terminus, convenient to Piedmont, and very near to the fine estates that lie along Broadway extension beyond the Theological seminary. The company asks a franchise from Oakland to the city line at 32nd street, whence it will obtain the right of way by the ordinary process of condemning the property needed. It is expected that the cars will be running to Mountain View cemetery before the 1st of next January.

DR. X., who has been in the habit of visiting Mme. A. three times a week as medical adviser, was rather taken aback the other day by the servant who answered the bell, saying: Mme. will be unable to see you to-day, Doctor, because she is sick.

Visiting the House of Sickness.

Not long since I went to spend the day with a friend whose aged mother was lying very ill. As a matter of course I wore a calico dress, intending to make myself useful in any way that should offer. I had been in the house but a short time when two granddaughters of the old lady drove up to the door, bringing with them two children, one about four years old, and the other an infant in arms. They had come to "see Grandma," and show their sympathy. Both were dressed in "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes, and they sat down, each with a child in her lap, and held their hands, while the already overworked and wearied daughter prepared dinner; and not until she was asked did one of them even so much as take up the fan to keep the flies from the feeble invalid.

Now, would it not have been much better and kinder to stay at home, unless the little children, whose presence was simply annoyance, could have been left behind? If one cannot be of some use where there is sickness, is it not better to avoid making more work and giving more trouble? I would, by no means, undervalue the blessing of sympathy, which is precious when the shadow of death rests upon some loved one. Do not hold aloof at such a time; go and speak some kind and tender word if you can do no more; give some practical proof of your interest in your friend, and then come away. Do not sit idly in a house where you are doing no good and simply adding to the weight of work and care.

I have been led to say this because I think people in the country often make this mistake through mere thoughtlessness. They mean to be kind, and so they drive many miles to visit their friend whose home is invaded by sickness. There are children too small to be left, and the mother takes them. Arrived at the house the horses must rest, and a long stay is made; common hospitality must offer refreshment to friends who have made such an effort to show their sympathy, and the result is that the good intention is productive of the worst results.

A little child in our neighborhood was lying for some weeks almost at the point of death. She was an only daughter, and everyone felt for the parents in their great anxiety and sorrow. Kind friends gave every assistance in nursing the little sufferer night and day, and in addition there was a constant inroad of visitors from far and near. I have seen a party of six or eight sitting at dinner prepared for them by the distressed family, and a mother, with an infant in her arms and another small child to watch, spending the day there in proof of her kindly interest and affection!

Set down in black and white such things seem almost incredible, yet I speak merely of what I have seen and known. The exercise of a little common sense will enable anyone to avoid coldness of heart and manner on the one side, and troublesome intrusiveness on the other. But two rules are always safe. Don't take your baby when you go to the house of sickness; and come away whenever you are conscious that you are not needed.—*I. H.*

Night in the Moon.

At last night sets in. Gratefully it feels after the sun has gathered up his smiting rays and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunged in comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of departing day. At one stride comes the dark. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials cannot boast; for it is not less than 13 times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmanent without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its ever lasting seat." But not without change of surface. For this great globe is a painted panorama, and turning majestically on its axis, presents its oceans, and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene, the eastern rim of Asia, the upper portion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian ocean, and afterward the Arabian sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor, and thus in four-and-twenty hours "the great rotundity we tread" turns its pictured countenance to the moon, and grandly repays the listening lunaries by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect. For the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view and crown the heavens.—*British Quarterly.*

CANNIBALISM in London: In the pages of the *Daily Chronicle*—a great medium for pratical advertisers who generally mean what they say—the following advertisement has lately appeared: "Ham and Beef—Wanted—A boy 14 for the above." This is surely an announcement more fitted for the Sandwich Islands than for London.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

The Work of the Grand Master.

The brother who is elected to the office of Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. and performs its functions, has no sinecure position. The Order is so large and the interests so varied, that the duties attaching to the Grand head must of necessity tax the energies of any brother who is elected thereto to the utmost. To show our readers with what enthusiasm Grand Master Barnes has entered upon the task assigned him, we have procured some figures, giving the amount of work performed since he was elected last February. The number of miles traveled in the service of the Order has been 6,006. Public addresses delivered, 27. He has visited 88 Lodges. Of these, he has met 67 in their own places of meeting, the remaining 21 being represented by delegations; that is, he has visited the Lodge most centrally located, and the other Lodges in the district have been represented. The correspondence of his office has also assumed large proportions, as the number of personal letters written since February 9th amount to 665. The Grand Master has personally instituted one subordinate Lodge and four Degree of Honor Lodges. The deputies have instituted eight subordinate Lodges and one Degree of Honor Lodge. The average increase of membership has been about ten per day.

From this brief enumeration it will be seen that there is not a fraternal society in California which exacts more varied duties from its official head than does the A. O. U. W.; and also, that there is no Grand officer who has performed more work than the Grand Master of the A. O. U. W. Take the number of miles traveled—6,006—and any brother can judge for himself how wearisome it must be to cover the distance. Then look at the public addresses delivered—27. There can be no question that the enthusiasm manifested throughout the Order and the average increase in membership has been largely due to his efforts. For these public addresses, together with the happy manner in which the Grand Master clothes his language when he speaks before an assemblage, stir to action those who otherwise, perhaps, would not become members. Besides, it infuses new life into the subordinate Lodges visited, and creates in them a desire to emulate the example of their enthusiastic Grand Master.

Another item is the great number of letters written—665. These personal epistles require many hours of time. They are of every conceivable character appertaining to the Order's interests, and must meet with a prompt and ready reply.

It affords the WATCHMAN great pleasure to place on record these notes of progress. We are confident we but echo the sentiment of the Workmen of California when we say that Grand Master Barnes is held in their first love and esteem for his noble work. There is not a Workman but who is a partaker of the good results which follow from his earnest, honorable course. Every beneficiary certificate is made surer of payment. The object for which we are associated—the protection of the widow and orphan—is strengthened, and happiness and content rule the Order.

There is an important fact in this connection to which we wish to call the attention of those who are not members of the A. O. U. W., and that is, why it is enabled to carry a $2,000 certificate for less than one-half the cost which obtains in corporate companies. If the President of an insurance institution had to perform the work of the Grand Master of the A. O. U. W. of California, he would not consider himself paid for his services under a less figure than $20,000 a year. He would, also, have under him secretaries and soliciting agents who would swell the aggregate to double or treble the cost, and all would have to be paid by the insured. In the case of the A. O. U. W. the head of the Order receives no salary whatever, but superintends this vast business which, at this date, in this State, is guaranteeing to its membership $25,200,000, free of any cost, excepting the amount of $650 which is appropriated toward defraying actual traveling expenses, and every member of the Order acts as an agent, without pecuniary reward or the hope thereof. There are also a great many incidental expenses which add to the cost in a merely business corporate organization, and which find no place in the A. O. U. W., such as rents for fine offices, elegant printing and many other things which serve to attract the public eye, not to say anything of a high-salaried attorney, whose duty it is to resist payment of death losses on technical grounds.

We hope our presentation of these facts in connection with the office of Grand Master will not serve to deter other brothers from the ambition to fill the position. Although a vast amount of work has to be performed, still, there is no position in the State more honorable or more worthy to be held than that of Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W.

An Important Matter.

The following note from Bro. L. L. Dunbar explains itself. If any brothers have amendments which they desire incorporated in the Constitution, they should send them to the chairman of the committee mentioned. Bro. Dunbar writes: "It may be important to the membership at large to know that at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Barnes appointed a "Standing Committee on Amendments," for the ensuing year, in order to give the members of the Order an opportunity of submitting desired amendments to our Grand Lodge Constitution without waiting for the next session, and then crowding a volume of such work into three or four days, without the possibility of being able to do justice to all. Important legislation may, and I have no doubt has been overlooked by want of time in the past to properly consider these matters during the session of the Grand Lodge, and under the press of other matters. The Committee was appointed to obviate the difficulty and to facilitate business at the next session, as well as to give *modest* brethren with good suggestions a chance to be fairly heard. In your Grand Lodge Directory, I see that no mention is made of this matter nor is the Committee named, which probably accounts for the fact that thus far the Committee have had no amendments to report upon, and unless something is done, the purpose for which they were appointed will not be accomplished, and Representatives to the next Grand Lodge will be on hand with the usual batch of amendments that will have to be hastily decided. Bro. C. H. Dunton, of W. W. Montague & Co., Oakland, is the Chairman, to whom desired amendments should be sent."

THERE are three Grand Lodges with a membership less than 1,000, as follows: Maryland, 870; Georgia, 675, and Nevada 416. New Jersey having been added to Maryland the field is sufficiently large for a rapid increase in membership, and we expect soon to see the combined States having the requisite 2,000 members, and be set apart as a separate jurisdiction. Nevada, also, ought to show to the front as a separate jurisdiction, now that Idaho, Montana and Utah have been added to her. Good hearty work by efficient deputies and proper encouragement by the Grand officers will place our sister State on the high road to prosperity.

THERE are three Grand Lodge jurisdictions with less than 2,000 members, viz: Kentucky, 1,537; Texas, 1,323, and Massachusetts, 1,150. There are six that have between 2,000 and 3,000 members: Ohio, 2,897; Oregon and Washington, 2,600; Kansas, 2,311; Indiana, 2,188; Tennessee, 2,007, and Minnesota, 2,100. Two between 3,000 and 4,000: Wisconsin, 3,818, and Ontario, 3,702. Iowa has 10,035, Illinois, 9,001, and Missouri 6,732 members.

Occidental Lodge, No. 6.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As No. 6 has not been put before the brothers, in type, as much as some other of our Lodges, I deem it proper to say a few words in our own behalf. I believe we are one of the few Lodges that pay weekly sick benefits of $10 per week, and we are proud of it, and fully convinced that we can do so on $1 per month dues. If some of the brothers who oppose paying sick benefits, and put our Order on a purely business basis, would call around with our Master Workman, Bro. J. J. Schutz, when he carries to the brothers their weekly benefits, they would be convinced that some of our Lodges try to relieve a brother when he most needs it, without being thrown on the charity of the Lodge. We are four and a half years old, and have a bank account of $540, and we add something to it every month, and by carefully guarding it, can maintain our rate of benefits. Two weeks ago Past Masters Woelffel and Pirrie surprised the Lodge by presenting to the Master Workman, Foreman and Overseer badges of their office to be the property of the Lodge, and in return, on our last meeting night, under the head of Good of the Order, Past Master J. F. Carothers, in his usual eloquent and effective manner, presented Bro. Woelffel, sitting Past Master, with a very handsome Past Master Jewel appropriately engraved. Past Master Woelffel responded in a few suitable remarks, being too much embarrassed to say much. We have work most every Friday evening, and would be glad to see any of the brothers that choose to call on us, and we will guarantee a good time.—COR.

Main Top, 156.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Last Monday evening Main Top Lodge, No. 156, Michigan Bluff, held a very pleasant meeting. In fact all its meetings partake largely of social and pleasant greetings, it being remarked by all who have ever improved the opportunity of witnessing and participating therein. Among its items of business we noticed the reading of two applications for membership, sent in by two very worthy members of the community. No member of this Lodge has ever been suspended or expelled, each seeming to vie with the other in endeavoring to make the fraternal ties as important and prominent as the beneficiary relations. A spirit that we are glad to praise and commend, for with such true philanthropy discouragement, discontent or neglect can never find an abiding place. The Master Workman, Bro. Edmund Thompson, though a young man, is deserving in more ways than one, having thoroughly committed to mind his charges and the unwritten work. He speaks highly of the WATCHMAN, and recommends it to his brethren. Bro. Charles Campbell, the worthy District Deputy of this portion of the county, though being almost an invalid from recent and severe attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, is a zealous and untiring worker for the cause, and Good of the Order, and also takes a deep interest in the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association. Bros. P. McHale, E. Polifka, M. Feidler and others are ever alert and doing good for the Order where ever an opportunity is offered.—COR.

California Lodge, 1.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—It being a long time since I noticed anything in your valuable paper from the mother Lodge of the Order in this State, I concluded to let the brothers know that old California No. 1 still lives, and is in a very healthy condition, considering that she is the parent of over 200 children. We have at present a membership of 116 Master Workmen, all first class men, who pay promptly, and attend the meetings pretty regularly. In fact, our last meeting was one of the most pleasant we have had for a long time, and which will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present. Under the usual head, our young, but very efficient Foreman, Bro. Geo. Berdan, on behalf of the officers and members of the Lodge, presented to our Junior Past Master, Bro. Chas. R. Taylor, a beautiful Past Master's jewel, and in language that would have done credit to many more experienced in oratory than he. It was such a complete surprise to Bro. Taylor, that he could hardly find words to express himself. However, it took but a short time for the brother to recover from his surprise, and in his usual happy and eloquent style, thanked the members for their beautiful present. The old veteran of the Order in this State (Grand Recorder, Bro. Pratt), who, by the way, is also a member of this Lodge, was present, and entertained the brothers with a few happy remarks and good advice. No doubt you have heard of our intention to give a grand entertainment and social dance, in conjunction with Porter and Harbor Lodge of Odd Fellows and Occidental Lodge of Workmen, for the benefit of one of our worthy brothers who needs assistance. It is sufficient to say that it will take place at Hansen hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 1st. Tickets for adults, 50 cents, children half price. With such names on the committee as Bro. W. M. Brown, of Porter Lodge; Englebright, Jr., of Harbor Lodge; Schutz, of Occidental Lodge, and Rogers, of old No. 1, it cannot fail but be a success in every sense of the word—particularly when we have our worthy Grand Master of the State as master of ceremonies. We hope to see a good representation of the Order and their friends from the other side of the bay. We promise all who may come a pleasant evening's amusement.—W. H. W., of No. 1, West Oakland.

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council.—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.



THE following decisions have been recently promulgated:

Ques. 1. What is the minimum and maximum number of members necessary to start a Council?

Ans. Not less than five; as many more as possible.

Ques. 2. How must the $100 for charter be be raised? Must it be raised by the charter members?

Ans. It should be, as the $100 must be paid by the Deputy for the charter.

Ques. 3. What is the lowest fee for which charter members may be admitted. If, say we have 100, can they pay $1 each?

Ans. Yes; any amount agreed upon, provided they pay for the charter.

Ques. 4. Must all examinations be approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief before institution of the Council.

Ans. No; yet they should be if at all convenient, as much dissatisfaction may arise if they are rejected after admission to the Order, in which case they are compelled to take honorary membership.

Ques. 5. Does the appointment as Deputy Supreme Commander confer the rank of Past Commander?

Ans. No.

Ques. 6. Is the work of the Council done in any one degree?

Ans. There are no degrees of work. There are degrees of benefit only.

Ques. 7. Is it necessary that Councils hold meetings twice each month?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. 8. Do any of the subordinate officers receive pay, and how much?

Ans. Subordinate Councils do as they please in regard to this matter.

Ques. 9. Do the supplies furnished for $100 include the working material for the degrees?

Ans. Yes; all that any Council is *compelled* to use in the initiation of candidates.

THE Finance Committee of the Grand Council organized by the election of Oscar J. Shuck, as Chairman, and J. W. Kinsley, as Secretary. Hereafter, regular monthly meetings of the committee will be held on the first Monday of each month, at which times all bills against the Grand Council must be presented.

THE Order has been very fortunate in having a low death rate. The last assessment was levied July 5th, being No. 14, and at present writing, a period of over 50 days, notice of No. 15 has not been received. This is a very satisfactory showing on a membership of about 30,000.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3 has been abrogated by the Supreme Council. This is the very unpopular order referring to certificates issued to persons living in yellow fever districts.

THE Supreme Councillor has decided, and the Grand Commander concurs, that a Vice Commander may lawfully call a special meeting when the Commander refuses to do so, upon proper petition from a lawful number of signers.

THE office of Companion Abbie E. Wood, Grand Secretary, at No. 32 O'Farrell street, is the finest furnished Grand Secretary's office in this State.

PAST COMMANDER James L. Fields has been ppointed a Deputy Grand Commander, with authority to organize Councils.

THE bonds of the Grand officers have been filed and approved by those authorized to pass upon them.

Order American Union.

This new beneficial Order is of California birth and commends itself especially to the people of this coast. It will be soon introduced into the East, but the yellow fever districts will be carefully avoided. The first assembly of the Order (Washington), has initiated new members every meeting since its institution. Jefferson Assembly, No. 2, will be instituted in a few days. Assemblies are being organized in Stockton, Petaluma and Shasta. The members of this Order secure to their families either $1,000, $3,000 or $5,000, according to the class which they select. Aliens are not admitted. The new Order, being American and California an, yet not proscriptive in religion nor politics, and confining its membership to the best elements of our population, cannot fail. Indeed, its success is already assured. Its principles and aims are noble and its very name is a passport to prosperity.—COR.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 292.]

A Tunnel Through Mount Blanc.

The French government has for some time past been contemplating the construction of a great railway tunnel which should bring Paris and the northern parts of France into more direct communication with Italy than is afforded by the existing tunnel through Mt. Cenis. The projects proposed include a tunnel through Mt. Blanc, and another through the Simplon or the Great St. Bernard. The last of the three has found very few friends, but it appears likely that both the former projects will be carried out. The projected Simplon tunnel is 60,719 ft. in length, while that through Mt. Blanc is 44,292 ft.

Comparing these with the other Alpine tunnels, we find that the Mt. Cenis is 40,093 ft., and the St. Gothard 48,952 ft. long. The Simplon would, therefore, be the longest of all.

Since the execution of the Mt. Cenis tunnel, the piercing of the Alps or of any other range has become simply a question of time and money. M. Chandon, in his pamphlet, "Le Percement du Mont Blanc," underestimated the difficulties of the work. But in M. Berand's *brochure*, "Mont Blanc et le Simplon consideres comme Voles internationales," the estimate of the magnitude and cost of these undertakings was sufficiently correct, and he showed that France could not afford long to do without this contemplated improvement.

DISTILLING ALCOHOL BY ICE.—Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, so well known for his discoveries relating to the liquefaction of gases, announces the discovery of a method of distilling alcohol by ice. Two kilograms of ice are needed for the production of a liter of alcohol; that is, for the distillation of 110 gallons of alcohol, a little less than a ton of ice will be required. The cost of production will include only coal for working the steam engine which drives the air-pump, and the sulphuric acid, the evaporation of which produces the ice. M. Pictet declares that this will notably diminish the expense of distillation, and suggests that the excise on alcohol should be proportionally increased.

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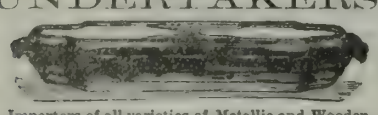
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Organized Arizonians.

Several meetings of former Arizonians and those now residents of that Territory, but sojourning in this city, have recently been held at the Palace hotel, which finally resulted, on Monday evening last, in a permanent organization on a business and social plane as "The Mining Bureau of the Territory of Arizona," with the following officers: President, J. F. Knapp, of Yuma; Corresponding Secretary, David Rich, of San Francisco; Executive committee, W. A. Rowe, of Yavapai county, W. A. Caldwell, of Mohave, G. C. York, of Apache, L. C. Hughes, of Pima, Donald Robb, of Gila, R. Cohen, of Cochise, J. W. Dorrington, of Yuma, J. W. Stevenson, of Graham, J. W. Anderson, of Pinal, and Joseph A. Drew, of Maricopa.

Arrangements are being made with Prof. H. G. Hanks, of the State Mining Bureau, for a proper display of all mineral specimens which may be forwarded to him. It was stated at one of the meetings, that at all times of the year, there are from 200 to 300 Arizonians in this city, and any organization which will bring them together will be of advantage in both a social and commercial point of view. Greater interest and a more close union would also be thus kept up between the people of Arizona and the merchants of this city.

The office of the association has been located for the present at 212 Sutter street. It will be under the immediate charge of Mr. Hanks.

PEANUT stand.—Small boy: "Is them all yer give fer a cent? Why, I ynster get twice that many." Vender: "Yes, but all the fruit crops failed this year, and peanuts and peaches is uncommon slow comin' in." Small boy: "Then give me a cent's worth of ice cream; them isn't failed, is it?"

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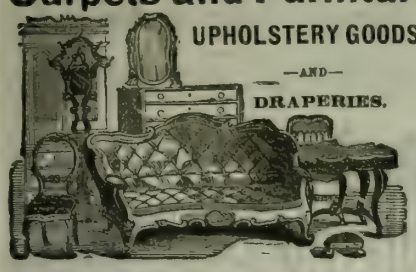
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To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman in good standing in his Lodge, under 50 years of age, and in sound bodily health. No re-medical examination is demanded, though the Association reserves that right, and when necessary, the applicant must pay the Examiner's fee.

There are no Lodge meetings to attend or Lodge dues to pay. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received.

No Director receives any remuneration for services rendered.

The admission fee includes the first assessment of $1, which assessment is levied, and made payable on the death of a member, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members. It is endorsed by Hon. Roderick Rose, Past Supreme Master of the Order in the United States, also, by W. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and C. W. Taylor, Past Grand Masters of California, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, C. C. Terrill, P. Peck and E. H. Morgan, Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, all of whom are members, and cordially recommend the Association to the support of the Brothers throughout the State.

The average cost of this additional $1,000 to the $2,000 already pledged by the Order, will be about $8 per year, or less than 20 cents a week.

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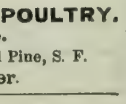
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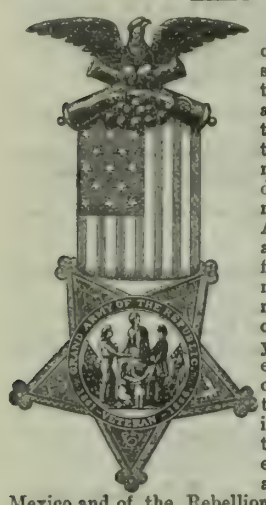
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THE following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Veterans' Home Association: Comrade: On the 17th of last month, a consolidated roster of members of the G. A. R. in this city, and a blank to be filled up with the name of veterans not appearing thereon was mailed to you. In order to effectually carry out the objects of the Association, it is very necessary that the names, etc., of all veterans of the war with Mexico and of the Rebellion, residing in this city, be reported to the Secretary, P. O. box 1,386, within 10 days after the receipt of the circular. The efforts of the officers are entirely gratuitous, and in this matter, in which all veterans should be deeply interested, it is believed that each will take pleasure in securing and sending in the information requested.—J. J. LYON, Secretary.

LINCOLN Post No. 1, by a committee, has issued the following which should meet with a hearty response from every comrade: SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8th, 1881, Comrade:—We, the undersigned, a Committee, appointed by Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., having engaged in a work of great magnitude, namely the replenishing of our exhausted Relief Fund, so as to be able to relieve the necessities of widows and orphans of comrades (who died in the service of their country), and who, now, in their hour of need, naturally turn to the Grand Army of the Republic for assistance, which Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., has never yet refused, but the state of the Relief Fund, at present, has made it an imperative necessity to request your earnest and very valuable assistance, to make our work a success. Which in order to accomplish, we have decided to give an entertainment and ball, at Dashaway Hall, on Tuesday evening, August 30th, 1881. Tickets can be obtained of the committee, and at Lincoln Post, also at the door. Very respectfuly, your obedient servants, H. T. HOBBERT, W. IRELAN, A. D'ELOM, F. D. SWEETSER, J. B. CASEBOLT, Committee.

THE preliminary meeting for the organization of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a society composed of veteran soldiers and sailors of the United States, was held in McPherson's hall, Santa Cruz, Thursday evening, the 11th. About 25 were present. Remarks were made by several present, and the following resolution introduced by Thos. Amner was adopted: *Resolved*, That we, as Union soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion, are desirous that a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic be organized in Santa Cruz, and in order to ascertain the desires of our fellow-soldiers as to the organization of such Post, we respectfully request all Union soldiers and sailors in Santa Cruz county to meet at McPherson's hall, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of consultation and taking the necessary steps looking to such organization. The Secretary was requested to furnish each newspaper of this city with a copy of the proceedings, and request the publication of the same.

GENERAL LANDER Post, 5, of Lynne, has prepared a very elaborate altar for presentation to Post 5, of Philadelphia, in acknowledgement of the handsome manner in which the Lynn Comrades were entertained at Philadelphia last year. The altar has the form of an octagonal-shaped fort, being five ft. six inches across the widest part, and having a hight of three ft. six inches. There are very appropriate figures and inscriptions, and the material used was costly.

CAPTAIN STEVE FINNELL has been elected Post Commander of Farragut Post, G. A. R., at Vallejo. The meeting place of the Post was changed to Red Men's Hall, where they will meet next Thursday.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER KINNE has just returned from another extended trip through the State, and has strewn good seed everywhere, and we shall expect to hear good accounts therefrom.

Druids.

THE *Erz-Druide* has the following: "Among Druids indifference to the duties and efforts of the grand institution to which they have sworn to lend their aid is worse than a grave error; it is a desertion in the very face of the enemy—a true act of treason. Devoted to the inquiry after truth and the conquest of justice, Druidism, in spite of the violent and gross enmity of which it has been the object, is ever struggling with energy against error, prejudices and superstition, against oppression and deceit. In such a work it has a right to look for support to all who seek an asylum at its heart and are anxious for enlightenment from its teaching. But this assistance, in order to be useful and efficatious, must be active and thorough. No softheartedness is possible; no lukewarmness tolerable. Eager and earnest permissible hearts can alone be really serviceable to our grand and fraternal association."

True, every word of it. Drones in any hive not only live by the efforts of others, but actually curse the institution by their connection with it. Any Order is far better off without such.

TWELVE deaths have been reported to the Endowment Secretary since the formation of the fund. Ten assessments only have been levied. Their numbers have reached about 800. The sum paid at each death is $500.

THE visit of the Grand officers to Agassiz Grove, No. 33, of Oakland, last week, was a very pleasant one. Remarks were made by Bros. Maginnis, Chase, Rohrbacker, Castello, and others.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres., San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento; GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



THE following is the programme of exercises for the grand celebration at Marysville, on Admission Day, Sept. 9th, under the auspices of Marysville Parlor, No. 6: General decoration of the city. Salute. Arrival of excursion trains from Sacramento and Oroville, with delegations from Sacramento, Oroville, Stockton, Oakland, San Francisco, Placerville, and other excursionists. Parade, headed by First Artillery band, of Sacramento. C. H. Bushnell, Grand Marshall. H. Clay Chipman, of Sacramento, President of the Day. Literary exercises at the theater. Music by the band and Sacramento Glee club. Oration by Major A. F. Jones of Oroville, Grand Lecturer of N. S. G. W., concluding with grand tableaux. Open air concert by the First Artillery band, of Sacramento. Banquet for Native Sons and specially invited guests. Balloon ascension by Prof. F. F. Martin, of San Francisco, at about four o'clock P. M., from Cortez square, in a mammoth gas balloon, being the first gas balloon ascension ever made in that city; capacity, 25,000 cubic feet. The Professor will ascend over one mile in hight, and soar away for miles. Display of Fire Department. Grand ball at Turner hall in the evening. This programme will be added to and no effort will be spared that will add to the attractions of the day. The Marysville theater will be thrown open from 9 AM. to 10 P. M., where visitors will find a resting place.

WE are in receipt of the proceedings of the fourth annual session of the Grand Parlor of California. We are glad to observe the very large gains in membership reported, which we conceive to be but a fair index of the future of this live, bright California Order. The vote of thanks to the "Fraternal Record," we take now unto ourselves, and promise the boys a good show in the WATCHMAN. The next Grand Parlor will be held at Sacramento on the first Tuesday in June, 1882.

THE boys all over the Order are enthusiastic over the celebration of the 9th at Marysville. Oakland will send a delegation of about 20 members.

JOHN H. GRADY, the W. P. C. and Democratic nominee for Tax Collector, is a Past President of California Parlor.

THE irrepressible H. W. Taylor is wrestling with the natives at Woodland for a new Parlor there.

SECRETARY BROCK of Argonaut Parlor reports his Parlor in a very prosperous condition.

CALIFORNIA PARLOR will celebrate Admission Day by a party at Ixora hall.

THERE is talk of instituting a new Parlor at Vallejo very soon.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

A Court of this Order was instituted at Murphy's hall, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20th, under the name of Pride of Grass Valley, No. 6803, by Frederic C. Hensley, District Court Ranger, of San Francisco, with the following officers: John Palamountain, Chief Ranger, John C. Phillips, Sub. Chief Ranger; Wm. Rogers, Secretary; T. J. Benny, Assistant Sec'y; George Vincent, Treas.; J. H. Harris, Senior Woodward; Josiah Rogers, Junior Woodward; John Tyrell, Senior Beadle; Henry Carter, Junior Beadle, and John Carter, Sr., Wm. Body, Wm. Hooper, Trustees. The Court organized with 104 members, 98 of whom were initiated on that evening. This is said to be the largest number of charter members ever initiated at the organization of a Court in the United States, and having started under such favorable auspices its membership is expected to make rapid progress.

At the conclusion of the installation of officers and the initiatory ceremonies, the Foresters adjourned to the banquet room of the Masonic hall, where they set down to a sumptuous collation spread by Wm. H. Mitchell, proprietor of the Wisconsin hotel. The exercises at the banquet were conducted in the following order:

Opening address by Chief Ranger Palamountain.

Toast—"Subsidiary High Court of the United States," drank standing, and responded to by Frederick C. Hensley, District Court Ranger.

Music—by Pride of Grass Valley Quartette Glee Club, Messrs. Richard, John and Wm. Richards and J. H. Hampton.

Toast—by J. C. Phillip, Sub. Chief Ranger, "District Court of California," drank standing, and responded to by E. C. Thatcher, District Court Treasurer, of San Francisco.

Music—by the band.

Toast—"Pride of Grass Valley Court, No. 6803," drank standing, and responded to by John Palamountain, Chief Ranger.

Recitation—by Joseph Bennalleck.

Music—by the band.

Toast—"Sister Courts," by George Vincent, drank standing, and responded to by James Healing, P. C. R.

Solo—concertina—John Palamountain, which was received with an encore.

Recitation—"The Minatrel's Curse," by John Tyrrell.

Solo and chorus—by J. H. Hampton. Encore.

Toast—"Capital Court of California," by J. Palmountain, drank standing, and responded to by H. S. Lougton, P. C. R., of Sacramento.

Cornet solo—by John Jenkins.

Toast—"The Press," by Wm. Johns, drank standing, and responded to by H. S. Spalding, of the *Free Lance*.

Toast—"Sister Courts of Canada," by John Palmountain, drank standing, and responded to by E. Mill, P. C. R., of Toronto, Canada.

Address—by J. McGinnis, Post Chief Ranger.

The interesting and agreeable entertainment was concluded with singing "Auld Lang Syne," by the whole company. The best of fellowship prevailed, and what with good edibles, a generous flow of champagne, music and speeches the evening was most delightfully passed by all present.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Officers of the Great Council.—J. A. FILCHER, Great Sachem, Auburn; J. F. PINKHAM, Great Senior Sagamore, Oakland; C. E. Spencer, Great Junior Sagamore, Sacramento; EUGENE LEHE, Great Prophet, Stockton; H. S. WINN, Great Chief of Records, S. F.; ADAM SMITH, Great Keeper of Wampum, S. F.



THE new organ of the Red Men, the *Wampum Belt*, is a neatly-printed eight-page paper, printed at Salem, Mass. As a journal of news, it cannot be of great value to the Injuns of this coast, as an item must of necessity become quite old before it can be sent to Massachusetts and returned in print, yet we welcome the *Belt* to the field of society journalism. Concerning the Order, it says: "Unlike many of the secret societies now in vogue, the Improved Order of Red Men does not rely for its strength so much upon its financial benefit which may accrue from the connection of it as upon the subtle influences of love and fraternity with which it fills the heart of him who understands the principles, and who thoroughly comprehends the mysteries which it exemplifies. To him who loves his fellow man, and whose heart is attuned to that sensitive degree that he can feel keenly with the joys or sorrows of those with whom he may come in contact, our Order has peculiar attractions."

THE library and reading-room in this city have been very much improved of late, and it is now really a credit to the Order. The returns for the present six months will show a great increase in the number of frequenters, as well as the number of volumes read.

GREAT SACHEM, John A. Filcher, of Auburn, Placer county, intends devoting considerable time to the interests of the Order during his term. In this he is quite correct. The present is a propitious time for advancing the interests of all fraternities, and efforts in the right direction by the head of the Order will, no doubt, have a very beneficial result. On the contrary, if the present opportunity is not improved, and some advantage taken of the general improvement in all Orders now going on, the result will be a gradual falling off. The public will associate themselves only with live institutions.

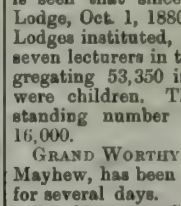
REPRESENTATIVES Grove L. Johnson and Henry A. Chase expect to leave this week for Annapolis, Maryland, to attend the Great Council of the United States to which they are representatives from the Great Council of California.

REDMANSHIP is very lively in Philadelphia just now.

LOUISIANA is soon to have a Great Council.

Patriotic Sons of America.

GRAND OFFICERS.—C. L. WELLER, State President, S. F.; A. K. HOLLIS, State Sec'y, S. F.; DR. E. L. WILLARD Asst. State Sec'y, S. F.



STATE PRESIDENT WELLER has returned from his visit East. He attended the National Camp session held at Portland, Maine, and was elected Vice-President of that body. The burial place of Washington—Mt. Vernon—was visited by him. He obtained from the superintendent of the grounds a beautiful white flower, which he has had pressed, put under glass and elegantly framed. It will be hung in the camp-room of No. 4, Washington Hall, No. 35 Eddy street, to serve as a reminder to the Patriotic Sons of the greatness and goodness of the Father of his Country.

FOR the purpose of affording the lady relatives of the members of this Order an opportunity of participating in its enjoyments, Martha Washington Circle, No. 1, Daughters of Liberty, will be organized September 1st. This branch of the Order is founded upon a somewhat similar principle, and bears the same relation to its parent as the Eastern Star to Masonry and Rebekah to Odd Fellowship.

A FEATURE of this Order is the interest which members take in advancing the material interests of each other. At the rooms of the Order on Eddy street, a bulletin board is placed, where the cards of the members doing business are posted, and the brothers are encouraged to patronize each other.

THE Order is about being introduced into Oregon; O. F. Sites being at present engaged in prospecting for a camp at Portland.

Good Templars

Officers of the Grand Lodge.—ROBERT THOMPSON, San Francisco, G. W. Chief Templar; MRS. H. A. MAYHEW, Red Bluff, G. W. Vice Templar; DR. I. S. HALSEY, Vallejo, G. Treas.; GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, Sacramento, G. Sec'y.

A VISIT to Crystal Water Lodge No. 133, is a real luxury, that but few persons (compared to the whole population) ever have an opportunity to enjoy. In this Lodge as in but few others, is the true spirit of harmony and kindness made manifest in every thought, word and deed. At a recent meeting the painful duty of upbraiding three of its members, for being unfaithful to the sacred trusts committed to their charge, was performed. A detailed history of this Lodge could only tend to strengthen this and kindred Orders in their noble labor of man's redemption, and stimulate them to still greater exertions.—COR.

ACCORDING to the basis on which delegates to the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets at Vallejo, Oct. 4th, are to be elected—allowing one delegate for each 20 members, and one additional for each charter—the number will approximate 1,100, enough to astonish the natives. It has not yet been decided in what hall the delegates will meet.

GEORGE B KATZENSTEIN, Grand Secretary, in his quarterly report to the Executive Committee, gives some interesting statistics, from which it is seen that since the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Oct. 1, 1880, there have been 103 new Lodges instituted, 410 addresses made by the seven lecturers in the field, before audiences aggregating 53,350 in number, 6,610 of whom were children. The Lodges reported in good standing number 333, with a membership of 16,000.

GRAND WORTHY VICE TEMPLAR Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, has been visiting friends in this city for several days.

DR. MERRICK, Grand Lecturer of the Order, delivered three very interesting lectures at Rio Vista, on the 28th, 29th and 30th.

Miscellaneous

The Masonic Board of Relief.

The Masters of the various Masonic Lodges of the city constitute this Board, and elect its own officers each year, which consist of Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. At the present writing the Board is composed as follows: J. Luchsinger, of Fidelity, No. 120, Chairman; Harrison Jones, Secretary of Occidental, No. 22, Secretary; G. H. Thompson, of Oriental, No. 144, Treasurer; A. Halsey, California, No. 1; Emanuel Raas, Parf. Union, 17; C. L. Haskell, Occidental, 22; Robt. Bright, Golden Gate, 30; M. D. Boruck, Mt. Moriah, 45; C. E. Kohte, Hermann, 127; R. S. Corning, Pacific, 136; Sam'l Simmons, Crockett, 139; J. C. Hall, Excelsior, 166; M. V. B. Taylor, Mission, 169; Elias Hare, South San Francisco, 212; J. M. Merrill, Doric, 216; C. Salla, P. M. of Speranza Italiana, 219; A. H. Wands, King Solomon, 260.

The object of the institution is the assisting of needy and unfortunate brethren who may not be members of any local Lodge—strangers within our gates. It was organized in 1856, through the efforts of Alex. G. Abell and his compeers of that day. While the Lodges of the city exercised a full and benevolent care over the sick and distressed among their own members, the calls for assistance became so frequent from the many brethren passing through this great center of travel, or sent here for medical aid from outside Lodges, that the need of some society was sorely felt by the few public men among the fraternity at that early day. Through it by organized effort funds could be raised, and needy brethren assisted in a more fraternal way than by appeals to the charity of individual members, while imposture could be better guarded against. During the 24 years of its existence up to the last annual report in September, 1880, $167,838.03 has been expended in this work, of which only $29,784.61 has been used for the benefit of brethren of our own State, and $16,024,15 for their widows and orphans, and $9,305.81 for incidental expenses. During the year 19 brethren have been buried with Masonic honors, and $10,320.17 expended for the relief of the sick and distressed, 131 cases having been reported and assisted; and for incidental expenses, $980.70. The receipts were $12,800.11, leaving an unexpended balance to commence the year of $1,499.24. Counted as receipts is the sum of $3,635.57, refunded to the society by the respective Lodges of which the assisted were members in various parts of the world, even to Prince Edward's Island and New South Wales.

The incalculable amount of good done by this truly Samaritan institution cannot be measured by the dollars and cents it has expended. In nothing so much as charity does the aphorism of "a stitch in time saves nine" become a great truth. Timely assistance often prevents great suffering, and even crime and death. Destitution is one of the doors through which come desperation and despair, and the public can never know what might have been the ultimate fate of the unfortunates cared for by this society, had its helping arm not been stretched out to save. We bespeak for it the kind considerations and practical aid of all brethren able to assist in the good work. The generosity of

The I. O. O. F. Relief Committee.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in 1819, at Baltimore, Md., at the Seven Stars Tavern, and from an humble beginning has assumed colossal proportions, and is destined to increase "until time shall be no more." Below will be found some statements in connection with the work of this great and benificent order. There are now under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States 74 Grand Lodges and Encampment, 7067 Subordinate Lodges, with a membership of 440,783, besides those in Australia and Germany. The relief of the distressed, burial of the dead, and the education of the orphans, in 1830 was about $5,000; in 1879, about $2,538,685. For weekly benefits there has been expended from 1830 to 1879 the sum of $30,000,000, and for extraordinary contributions, covering the same period, about $27,456,315; aggregating a total expenditure of over $60,000,000. The total receipts during this period was $77,984,179.72. The Order was instituted in this State in 1849, and since its institution it has disbursed for relief and charity over $3,500,000. The value of the property in this State in round numbers is $2,000,000.

The Relief Committee of this city is formed for the purpose of caring for visiting brethren from the interior of the State, and other jurisdictions, whether sick or in distress, and requiring care, to obtain employment, and, in fact, to show a fraternal interest to those who come here strangers in a strange land, thus carrying out the broad principles of the Order, viz.: "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."

The Committee was formed in 1852, and since that time has disbursed for benefits and charity about $175,000. The distributions have not been confined to brethren alone, but the widowed and fatherless have been recipients of a large share of this sum.

Its meetings are held each Sunday morning at ten o'clock, in the Relief Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, 325 Montgomery street. The officers for the present term are: President, James B. Leaman; Vice-President, W. A. Robertson; Secretary, William E. Lutz; Treasurer, Gustavus L. Spear; Home Correspondent, J. Saulmann; Foreign Correspondent, B. Pendleton.

Something New.—A recent German patent employs two boilers, one of which uses steam at a much higher pressure than the other. High pressure steam is used in connection with the injector to carry a portion of the exhaust steam from the engine into the low pressure boiler. To the above a contemporary says: "It would seem to be a peculiar combination and much like a man's lifting himself over a fence by taking hold of his boot straps."

Deaths from Opposite Causes.—A French newspaper relates that a millionaire lost his entire fortune, except about 100,000 francs, and died of grief within the 24 hours. His brother, who was his sole heir, had long struggled in poverty, and now, on the sudden receipt of what he regarded as a large fortune, has just died of joy.

Tell the Story!

Yes, tell the story, and show the devil, thought we, as we read the latest of rum's doings in "our own" city:

"Sure, she hasn't as much clothes to her back, the dear lady, as I'd take to lift a hot saucepan from the fire." This distressing condition of affairs was yesterday related to a *Call* reporter of the widow of Capt. James Jules Sanderson Jewsbury, niece of the late Sir William Hamilton, of H. B. M. Consulate service. Mrs. Ann McManus, of No. 27 Minna street, the reporter's informant and landlady of the scantily-clothed widow of a British officer, made this statement, and without waiting for the reporter to recover, supplemented it with the further announcement: "Yes, and she hasn't even that, for she can't leave her bed for the want of a gown, at all." Mrs. Jewsbury, the reporter learned, had another reason for not leaving her bed, and that reason will continue sufficient to keep her there until she has recovered from the effects of a severe beating said to have been administered to her by her brother, James Leslie, about a week ago.

If any considerable number of people have the same kind of an opinion regarding Leslie that Mrs. McManus has, he is indeed an unfortunate man.

"The big brute," remarked Mrs. McManus, in one of her calmer moments, "for him to strike and beat the poor lady, and she his own sister, just because she wanted him to pay me part of their and his children's board bill owing me, and me a lone woman. 'Give Mr. Mac some of the money, won't you, James?' she says so gentle and ladylike. 'I'll break your face in,' he answered, and with that he hit her across the face, and made it as black as your hat.

He took the Money

And got drunk with it, as he always does, and the money belongs to her. It comes every month—$75—to her from her agent, and Leslie makes her sign the money over to him, and he spends it. Not a cent does she get, and he'd kill her if she didn't sign the paper over to him. They have been with me four months, and she a prisoner all the time, because she hasn't a dress to put on and go out with. She had a lot of beautiful dresses, but he drank them all up, and her jewelry, too. He has three children by a wife who committed suicide two years ago, and no wonder she did, poor soul. One of the children is in the country, and two of them here. The four of them stay in one room; he and a child in one bed, and she and a child in another bed. He has been treating her shameful ever since she came to him to take care of his children, but the last month it got too bad for anyone to stand. He'd knock her down and take hold of her ankles with both hands, and twist them. Oh! but he's a brute! So at last me and Bridget Whalen, another roomer in the house, complained, and the British Consul told the police officers, and now he is arrested and there is a chance for the poor lady to be protected. Won't you come up and see her?"

The reporter accepted the invitation, and found Mrs. Jewsbury in one of two single beds in a scantily furnished front room. The landlady assumed a bustling, good-natured authority that gave the invalid no opportunity to ask for explanation or the reporter to offer excuses. When Leslie's name was mentioned, his sister said, "Oh, I am sorry this disgrace has come upon him. I am afraid that when he has been given the first shove he will go down hill very fast. I was just thinking of writing him a note and telling him not to be despondent. He never meant to do me any harm, I am sure. He is only hasty."

This speech seemed to give Mrs. McManus the keenest anguish, and it was plainly by a great effort alone that she kept from interrupting with various objections. At its conclusion she eyed the speaker hopelessly for a while, and then appealing to the reporter, said: "Now, look at that, will you! Just hear her talk! He's hasty, is he? And he ain't down to the bottom of the hill yet, eh? Look here, will you," and, notwithstanding a feeble resistance, the landlady had the sister's left arm bared and tenderly held it up for inspection. The arm was shockingly bruised and discolored from the shoulder to the wrist.

"That's only where he twisted her arm when she dared to say something about his doing something for his children," said Mrs. McManus, evidently greatly relieved that she had shown the reporter what brother James' thoughtless haste resulted in.

Mrs. Jewsbury is a woman less than 30 years of age, and was undoubtedly a very beautiful woman before she endured the suffering she brought upon herself when, with intended kindness, she came to her widowed brother to take care of his children. She speaks like a woman of refinement and culture, but appears to be

Utterly Broken in Spirit

By her disheartening situation. She was born in Scotland, she says, married an officer in the British army, and as a young widow went to live with her uncle, Sir William Hamilton, British Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. "Mamma," she said, "wanted me to be with her brother, dear Uncle William, in his old age. I was with him only six months, the first time, when I was recalled to Scotland by a cablegram, and went home to see my mother and sister die. Six months after I returned to Uncle William he died, on his 88th birthday. Seven of my family and my husband's family died within two years, and so I came to James here. I found him very much changed, though. I expect some money in addition to my annuity, with which he promised to go into business. He is hasty, that is all, and changed some, but he never meant me any harm."

"No harrum, except to drive you to Lone Mountain, poor dear," said Mrs. McManus quickly, to drown the sound of the excuses for brother James.

James Leslie was visited in the City Prison, and found to be, like most prisoners, tearfully unable to understand why he should be arrested, of all people. "I chiefly regret my confinement here because my sister is in very poor health and requires constant attention. I have not been in business lately, owing to my anxiety for her health, which has kept me close by her side. She is expecting from her husband's estate £375 sterling, with which I intended to go into business. Her income from investments left to her by her husband is £15 a month.

Leslie is a plain, rather pleasant-looking, middle-aged man, whose wife, a few months before his sister's arrival, was found hanging lifeless to a gas fixture in her room on Mission street. He is a nephew of Sir William Pemberton. He was found guilty of two charges of assault and battery, on one of which he was fined $5, and on the other was sent to the House of Correction for three months.

A Curious Gas-producing Substance.—The gas-producing substance—a kind of sun-baked clay, of a light brown color—recently found in Mexico exhibits, on analysis, the following chemical composition: Moisture, 2.71; hydrocarbons, volatile at a red heat, 71.00; fixed organic carbon, 8.99; ash, 17.30. The ash is constituted mostly of grains of quartz, and the hydrecarbons—much larger in quantity than is afforded by the best bituminous coals—gave, when burned, a clear, luminous flame, apparently free from sulphur vapors. Distillation affords a red oily substance, of nearly the consistency of butter and having a very offensive odor, which, however, is not perceived when burned. The origin of this mineral is not clear, but is thought to be due, probably, to causes similar to those which originated the oil-bearing strata of Pennsylvania. It is assumed that, in such instances, gaseous hydrocarbons are formed from the decomposition of organic remains, which become liquid under pressure, and the liquid is readily absorbed by disintegrated rock or quartzose sand. The structure of this substance is said to show lamination—proving that it has been under great pressure.

Morse, who invented the telegraph, and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had deaf-mute wives. Little comment is necessary, but just see what a man can accomplish when everything is quiet.

Æsthetic Dresses.

People on this side of the Atlantic do not understand exactly what it is that the English æsthetics affect. A London letter describes an æsthetic ball, and gives a very good idea of the general appearance of that class of people on such occasions. Burne Jones, the artist, the Postlethwaite of *Punch*, who revels in depicting lanky white maidens on canvass, was there, looking long and solemn, like one of his own paintings; but Oscar Wilde, the poet, the Maudle of the English paragraphers, was absent. The ladies had their hair cut short and pulled out in wisps, like the characters of midiæval illuminations. The favorite colors in dress were a dull shade of peacock blue, sage green, terra cotta red, and bright saffron. The materials employed were principally crape, cashmere, and thin China silk. The attitudes affected were something remarkable, but all on the floppy style, as if to give evidence of the possession of the backbone were a sin. So they lolled an flopped about in the most boneless manner, leaning against door-posts and furniture, limp and lifeless. There is said to be more than a suggestion of picturesqueness in this craze, and if it were properly carried out it would be rather nice than otherwise. It has the advantage of economy. An æsthetic ball dress need cost but few more shillings than a Paris one does pounds. But the dresses themselves are hideous and badly made, sometimes not entirely clean, and the cropped heads are unpleasant. But, for all that, they say that a pretty girl will continue to look pretty in the fashion and a plain one succeeds in attracting by it a degree of attention that she would otherwise not command.—*Boston Budget.*

Paper Blankets.—By a recent invention the domain in which paper plays its part in the general economy of things has been materially widened. To a Manchester firm of the name of Henry & Leigh Slater, says the *British Trade Journal*, belongs the credit of utilizing paper in this especially serviceable direction. At once cheap, cleanly, warm, light and easily manipulated, paper seems expressly designed for the purpose to which it is now for the first time successfully applied. Of late years various attempts have been made to turn it to account in the manner described; but, owing to the crackling nature of the paper and the impossibility of securing free ventilation beneath paper coverings, the idea was abandoned again and again. In the production of the "Chartaline" blanket, as the new invention is called, these defects have been overcome in a most satisfactory manner. Ventilation is obtained as full, free and perfect as takes place beneath an ordinary woolen blanket. The new bed covering is made of two sheets of paper, between which a layer of wadding, chemically prepared, is inserted in such a way that it cannot gather together in lumps. The edges are strongly whipped, so that there is no possibility of a separation of the two pieces taking place. The paper is manufactured from the strongest fibre known, which, being softened by a special process, is free from the objectionable crackling and rustling sound that, as a rule, accompanies the manipulation of paper. It is true there is a slight crisp feeling when new, but this soon wears off and the coverlet becomes soft and limp. At the same time, the strength of the "Chartaline" blanket is much greater than might be imagined, having regard to the character of the material from which it is manufactured. As far as looks go, the new blanket has all the appearance of a woolen one, while the warmth it affords exceeds that of its predecessor when the size and weight of the two are brought into comparison. The trifling cost at which these seviceable articles may be obtained constitutes, however, when all is told, the chief advantage of the invention.

To Patrons and Business Men.

In the consolidation of the *Fraternal Record* with the Pacific States Watchman we have added to our large list of subscribers those of the *Fraternal Record*, which will make the Pacific States Watchman one of the most desirable papers for advertisers published in this State. Our circulation is general throughout the Pacific coast, a small circulation in many of the Eastern States and among all fraternal and beneficiary societies. As a family and fraternal paper, patronized by a select class of citizens, we offer a portion of our columns to the public, with our increased circulation, without any advance in rates.

Our Agents.

Our Friends can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

J. F. Osborne—San Francisco.
G. W. McGrew—Santa Clara county.
M. P. Owen—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. Wright—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
Jarrd C. Hoag—California.
B. W. Crowell—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. Kellsher—San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.
C. E. Wetmore—Alameda county.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

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For Supervisor Eighth Ward,
ABE NEWMAN.

A. O. U. W.
Business Wants.

Two line cards will be inserted in this column at 50 cents per month, payable in advance.

☞ **L. H. VAN SCHAICK, Attorney-at-Law,** 606 Montgomery St., Room 11, Sherman's Bid'g.

☞ **FRANK KENNEDY, Law Office,** 523 Kearny St., Room No. 1, San Francisco.

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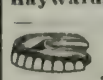
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Spontaneous Combustion.

A. Renouard, of Rouen, France, has lately experimented with greasy rags to ascertain the degree of their inflammability under certain conditions. He took for this purpose a quantity of cotton rags, saturated them with boiled linseed oil, wrung them out and placed them, together with dry cotton, in a box about eighteen inches long, eight inches wide and two feet high, in which he put a thermometer in order to watch the increase of temperature. The room in which the experiment was made was kept under a temperature of 170° F. The mercury soon began to rise, and showed, within one hour and a quarter, 340° F. Smoke commenced to come through the fissures, and as soon as air was let in the flames burst out.

In another experiment, made under the same temperature, cotton, saturated with crude linseed oil, ignited within five or six hours. Rapeseed oil caused ignition after ten hours. In another room, where the temperature was left at 120 F., cotton, mixed with a little olive oil and put in a paper, burnt after six hours. Castor oil required more than twenty-four hours; whale oil, only four hours; and fish oil, two hours. Spermaceti oil, free of glycerine, did not ignite at all; neither did heavy tar, coal tar, or slate oils.

The above experiments show very clearly the necessity for a scrupulous watching of oily rags, which are often too carelessly handled in our cotton and woolen mills. Even a collecting of the rags every night before the closing of the mill is not a sure preventive against the danger of fire. There should be in every department of the mill where rags are used for cleaning machinery, an iron box, which can be closed very tight, and every hour or two a man should go around, collect the rags and place them in this box, from which they can be taken every night, and disposed of in some safe manner. Too much care cannot be taken with these substances, and it is better to look out in time than after the accident has happened.—*Textile Colorist.*

SCIENCE IN CHINA.—The interest which the Chinese are taking in modern science and culture is not confined to the fact that they are sending great numbers of their young men to this and other countries for a liberal education, for they are also establishing schools of science and literature in their own midst, modeled after those of foreign nations and partly under the conduct of foreigners. They are not only apt as scholars—as imitators—but they are also beginning to strike out as original thinkers. As a case in point, a Chinese physicist, as reported in *Nature*, has recently asserted that "the law, which is commonly accepted, and which states that the octave of any note may be produced by doubling the length of a musical cord or tube, is strictly true only for cords. He says that experiments with tubes of different lengths and diameters have led him to the conclusion that the ratio of length is as 4 to 9, instead of 1 to 2." Several English and American scientific treatises have already been translated and published in the Chinese language, and it is probable that the time is not far distant when we may find valuable original publications in the same language.

THE French Senate has passed a bill granting liberty of the press. The Paris editor will now be able to enjoy the supreme delight of calling a government official, a "vile serpent reeking with corruption" without being fined 5,000 francs and immured nine months in a bastile. If he is not, their boasted freedom of the press is a hollow mockery.

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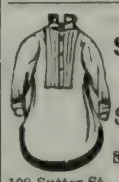
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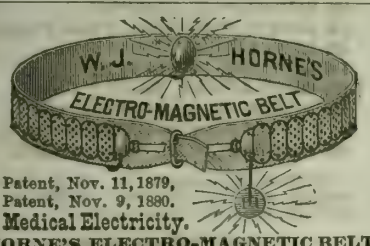
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Work on the Lick Observatory.

A reporter of the San Jose *Herald* lately visited Mt. Hamilton to see the progress of work in preparation for the construction of the Lick observatory. Upon the summit he found a level tract of about 10 acres, which had been cut down for the erection of the observatory and additional buildings. In some places the top had been cut down as much as 50 ft. Most of this work was done by the strongest blasting, as the summit is almost solid rock. The debris from the blasting was rolled over and graded up to extend the limits of the summit. When some of these large rocks would be loosened, they would roll down the side of the mountain, sometimes for a mile, cutting brush, trees and everything else in their path. The observatory and all the main buildings are to be built of brick. The brick is now being burned near the summit. Those supervising this matter have been very fortunate in finding the finest and best kind of clay for this purpose.

The water supply is from a natural spring about a mile north of the summit. The place is higher than the site of the observatory. The water is forced out by engines with great power and sent in great supplies to the place of work. It is pumped into four large tanks.

The buildings will be commenced early in September, and the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible until their completion. Prof. Burnham, the celebrated Eastern astronomer, who was here about a year ago, will return this fall, and study the heavenly bodies from Mt. Hamilton, as he says it is about the most favorable locality in the United States.

THE Carson Mint will not start before the 1st of October. They are busy building the new refinery.

What Becomes of Condemned Boilers.

If the secrets which are locked in the breasts of the junk dealers of Philadelphia could be revealed, a startling tale might be told. In different parts of the city there are sidewalks and yards which are occupied from January to December with boilers which have been placed under the ban. As fast as one disappears another takes its place. Sometimes thirty, forty, or even fifty, may be counted in a single yard. A few months later another lot have taken their places. Where have they gone? Some up through the State, some to Jersey, some to Maryland; but the majority might be found in use right in Philadelphia. It is a notorious fact, freely admitted by every man in the junk trade, that a boiler may be condemned, perhaps purely on account of a little capriciousness on the part of the inspector, removed to a junk shop, painted up, perhaps a soft patch or two put on some place, then resold, built in position, and passed at a pressure which, if allowed in the first place, would have saved the original owner the necessity of replacing it. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no method by which an inspector can identify a boiler a second time. Very few condemned boilers are broken up for scrap. When the condition of one is so utterly bad that even a junk man is afraid to recommend it to a city user, he generally finds no difficulty in finding a purchaser in some other part. Old boilers which would not pass muster at any pressure within city jurisdiction are regularly shipped across to Jersey, down to Maryland, or up the State.—*Philadelphia Record.*

ABOVE 10,000 troops have signified their intention to be present at the Yorktown celebration. It is believed that the militia alone to take part in the celebration will exceed 30,000. Many States will send full regiments.

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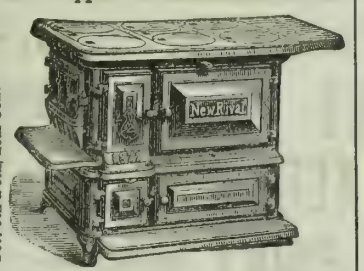
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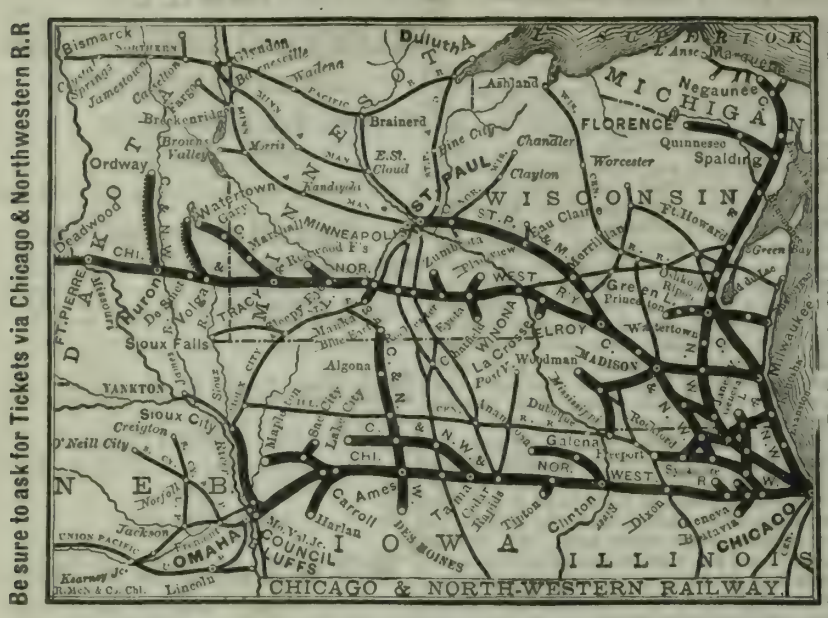
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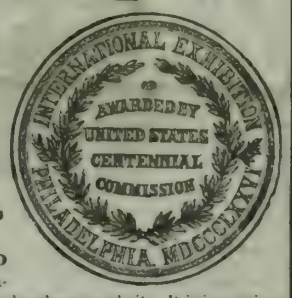
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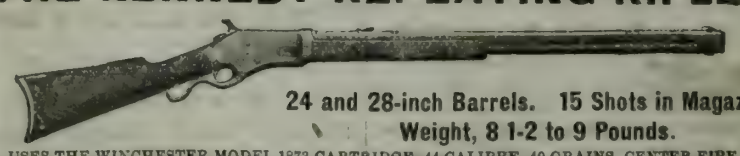
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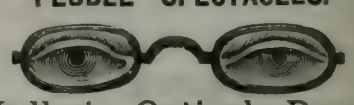
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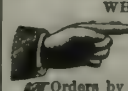


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"FRATERNAL RECORD" EDITION.

VOL. 5.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

Our Fraternal Record Edition.

A USEFUL HOME JOURNAL



FOR FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. Subscription, postage paid, $2 a year in advance.

A Suggestive Eastern Scene.

The engraving on this page represents a scene characteristic of many of the rural districts of the Eastern States. Even the lifeless picture is particularly suggestive of reminiscences of a serious, contemplative character, and life among such scenes, with the utmost familiarity with their details and surroundings, does not detract from their impressiveness. But it is on a return to such spots after a long absence passed in more stirring, changing scenes, that they most seriously impress the mind and heart. It requires only a slight loosening of the reins of fancy to suppose that the old man sitting under the shade of that grand old tree in the left of the picture, is such a visitor. Or, we may imagine that he is one of those almost sacred living relics found on so many of our New England and other Eastern farms. After having spent the best of their days — physically speaking — in enriching and beautifying that particular locality, their sphere of usefulness is restricted to the social circle; and while thus passing this calm and quiet period of their lives, they have many opportunities for retiring to the scenes of their former labors, to behold manhood in its youth and prime enjoy their sports or perform their labors, and there indulge in the peaceful and quiet reminiscence of old age.



YOUTH AND OLD AGE—AN OLD MAN'S REMINISCENCE.

If your dues are but $1 per quarter, you cannot pay more than $3 per week sick benefit, nor even that for more than 13 weeks in a term. If your dues are $6 per year, and your expenses for hall, salaries and incidentals light, you may possibly be able to pay $5 per week for 13 weeks in each term, but not more than that. Above all things don't promise too much and demand too little. Systematic and sure relief requires funds.

School Discipline.

There can be no question but that some of the boys of this city and Oakland are hard customers, and tax the patience and forbearance of their teachers to the utmost. But it is also a question if the vigorous treatment which it is reported has been meted out to some of them can cure the evil. The whole tendency of modern school-room discipline is to banish the use of ferrules, sticks, and other means of inflicting punishment, and substitute in place milder forms of correction. There are teachers who can govern the most unruly boys simply by the force of their own character. We have known a small delicate lady who held a crowd of overgrown boys in the school-room in complete subjection simply by the sweetness of her disposition and the firm though gentle manner in which she exercised control. They would feel pained and humiliated by the thought of doing anything which would cause her uneasiness.

Perhaps in some cases there may be boys whose moral natures are so blunted, the result of home training and inherited tendencies, that the use of corporal punishment cannot well be avoided, but in such a case there is no reason why the teacher should lower himself to the position of a slave-driver, and use his instrument of chastisement with as little feeling as was formerly done by the overseer of a cotton plantation. When it is shown that such a man has allowed his brutal instincts to usurp his reason, he should be allowed to choose some other vocation in life. It is an evident truth that as a school teacher he has not, nor will not, ever prove a success. His moral nature is so obtuse and the animal part of his being so little under subjection, that when children who are under his care are wild and unruly, he loses complete control of himself and resorts to measures which brutalize both child and himself.

The Event and Its Influences.

The incidents of the President's illness will not be forgotten during the present generation. Never before has the public mind dwelt upon the significance of symptoms and been led to study the relations between pulse, respiration and temperature. Never has the danger and distress of a gun-shot wound been so widely appreciated, and if the thought on this subject should lead to more restricted use of weapons in low as well as in high places, it would be a public benefit.

There has been running through the accounts of the President's sufferings which have come to the daily papers, veins of sickly sentimentalism as well as lofty heroism. The abundance of gush is, however, to be attributed to the reporters, who have free use of the wires, and it is hardly worth while to get excited about it, as some of our exchanges have been disposed to do. The debris of sentimentality may be overlooked, as the case has given the country some gleams of true sentiment, courage and bravery, which it will benefit all who contemplate them. The bravery of Mrs. Garfield, when the doctors were disposed to lose all confidence and hope, will pass into history. It appears that the surgeons, after learning the symptoms of the morning, decided that it was useless longer to continue the struggle, and two of their number were selected to wait upon Mrs. Garfield and inform her that medical science could do no more, and she must prepare for the worst. The interview which occurred between these surgeons and Mrs. Garfield will, if reports be true, be regarded as one of the most dramatic incidents in this extraordinary case. Captain Henry, Marshal of the District, and a friend of the President and his family, says that Mrs. Garfield heard the news, and smothering her emotion, arose and said:

"Gentlemen, you shall not give him up. He is not going to die. He is going to live. I feel, I know it. Go back to your post, and leave it not until every remedy is exhausted, and until death itself has set its seal upon him, for I will not believe that he is dying. Go back, and do what you can; you cannot do more; but don't give up. I am his wife, and I say we will not give him up until the end itself is upon us."

Mrs. Garfield has never surrendered more than a moment or two at a time to her grief, and then she has retired to her room, and, after a brief absence, returned to her post of duty at the President's bedside. The conduct of Mrs. Garfield is calculated to endear her to the hearts of the American people, for the love and respect for a brave spirit is irresistible. The fact that other women are just as brave and heroic in their obscure places as she has been in the face of the world does not detract from her glory, nor does her fame take from their nobility. Rather should she be gladly accepted as the exponent of the courage and devotion and trust which are characteristics of noble women everywhere, and all the praise which she receives should be taken as a tribute to all true womanhood and wifehood.

The President has suffered severely, but not in vain. The stroke at his life was the death blow of political policies which were gaining alarming prevalence, but are now abhorrent and everywhere denounced. Should he rise, as we trust he may, his opportunity for reforms will be immeasurable, for the people will be beside him in every true action and interested opponents will fly through alarm at their own weakness. Even should he die, his long weeks of torture will not have been endured in vain, for any change in administration will now be less dangerous than would have been an immediate transfer of power. We count it sure that the sentiment of the American people is much higher and the determination for a pure and disinterested admisistration of public affairs much stronger than it was three months ago.

Home Miscellany.

Los Gatos.

[Written by G. W. McGREW, Local Correspondent of the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS, Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co., Cal

There's a cozy little village,
Half hidden in the woods,
Where the murmuring Los Gatos
Pours down its crystal floods
Through the wild and rocky canyon
That cleaves the mountain high
That bounds the fairest valley
Beneath our western sky.

This lovely little village
Hath charms beyond compare,
Of wild romantic beauty,
And cultured gardens fair;
For here the wooded mountains
The valley orchards meet,
And the oak tree and the orange
Shake hands across the street.

There's an air of careless beauty
That runs through all the town;
The streets go rambling where they please,
The side-walks up and down;
Some homes have found a level spot
To put on city airs,
While others peep from shady hights
Above a flight of stairs.

There are views of matchless beauty
From every cottage door;
The mountains! O, the mountains!
And the valley's painted floor,
Bedecked with homes and hamlets,
As it northward fades away,
Till its wheat fields, groves and gardens,
Kiss the waters of the Bay.

Far up across the canyon,
O'er the summit bold and high,
There's a fringe of noble redwoods
Against the western sky;
While eastward, o'er the valley,
Mt. Hamilton is seen,
With the Garden City nestling
In the lovely vale between.

But for scenes of rarest beauty
You need not look away,
To the distant chain of mountains
That circles half the bay;
Nor yet to the lofty summit
That overlooks the sea,
That casts its evening shadow
Across our little lea.

Nor yet to the quiet valley
That lies beneath your feet,
With its fruitful groves and gardens,
And fields of golden wheat;
There are gems of rural beauty
Just round about the town,
So pretty, that you think each one
The loveliest you have found.

You see them as you walk the street,
You see them from the hill,
You see them as you cross the bridge
Above the old stone mill;
You see them morning, noon and eve,—
In every changing light,
But Oh! how picturesquely!
When Luna crowns the night.

But this modest little village
By the babbling water's brink,
Is not so dull and idle
As a passer-by might think;
There's quite a stir of business,
In the narrow, crooked street,
Where the traffic of the mountains
And the valley traders meet.

Huge loads of wood and lumber
Come lumbering down the grade;
While the flying train goes flashing
Through the sunshine and the shade
A hum of wheels in motion
Comes up from the old Stone mill,
All hoary with age and flour,
As it grinds and grinds on still

That burst of merry voices
That rings out on the breeze,
Comes out from the village school-house,
Hid somewhere 'mong the trees;
Six days the anvil chorus
Rings out upon the air;
On Sabbath morn one single bell
Calls sweetly out to prayer.

Of all religions it is said,
I only mention what I read)
That the altar and the temple
Do shadow forth the creed;
But the people of this village,
(To lay aside all jokes,)
Are not a set of Druids,
Though they worship under oaks.

O, lovely rustic beauty!
With all thy simple ways,
Let not the tyrant fashion
Cut short thy happy days;
Preserve with stern devotion
The beauty God has given,
'Twill help to sweeten earthly toil
And point the road to heaven.

WOMEN'S TREATMENT OF WOMEN.—There is a general sentiment that women do not stand by each other, as men do by men; that we are envious, narrow and small, where our sex is concerned; that the greatest obstacles professional women have to overcome are the prejudices of women themselves; that if a woman commits a fault, nobody is so quick and ready to heap opprobrium upon her as another woman. All this is to a certain extent, unhappily true; but it is by no means generally true. The fashion of women sneering at women is passing into disrepute; so that nowadays, no woman who expects to pass as a well-bred lady, is guilty of the bad taste of speaking disparagingly or slightingly of her own sex. Now and then one does it, thinking, thereby, that she wins the esteem of men by so doing. She can make no greater mistake. Men admire large-mindedness and large-heartedness in women, quite as much as women admire these qualities in men. The more strongly and loyally women stand by one another, the more respectfully they treat and speak of one another; the more women honor women, have faith in women, the better for us. We cannot expect men to honor and revere us, unless we ourselves honor and revere our own sex.—*Mary A. E. Wager-Fisher.*

A Little Unpleasantness.

When Helen Castell had made up her mind to marry a certain young man named Cameron, her friends looked at each other with prophetic glances—George Cameron being noted for his strength of purpose—that is, his intense stubbornness—and Helen, the worst little case of capriciousness and self will they had ever known. Had her mother lived to rear her, she would have received better discipline, for Mrs. Castell had a gift that way; in fact—but let us forbear. Helen's father, though having had ample opportunity to learn his wife's method, had not profited by it; he was not a disciplinarian; indeed, the Castells, as a family, had "no government," and Mrs. Thoroughgood, his sister, who, with her son Jack came into the family at the time of Mrs. Castell's death, was as gentle and yielding as himself. Jack Thoroughgood, on the contrary, had no idea of being led around by the nose; yet, having a very ingenious way of influencing his pretty cousin without seeming to do so, there was never any open warfare between them, and they were as fond of each other as brother and sister. After all, Helen was not altogether spoiled, for, having a fine nature, and a warm, true heart, she was really a most lovable girl. George Cameron thought so, and did not hesitate to undertake the responsibility of marrying her.

Mr. Castell shook his head and sighed, Mrs. Thoroughgood did the same, and Jack smiled, remarking that the sauciest, most obstreperous maidens usually made the meekest maidens, and *vice versa*.

In course of time they were married and commenced housekeeping in a handsome villa near Oakland. What beginning could be nearer perfect—youth, health, wealth and love, and always in sight of those purple hills and the broad, beautiful bay? Between Helen and the untamable sea was a bond of sympathy. She loved to watch the changing hues, the sparkle and the flash of the restless, beautiful waves, the circling flight of the seagulls, with their graceful wings and gleaming backs, and the white sails moving to and fro, touched with the red mists of morning, gleaming in the golden mid-day sun, or rich with sunset hues. Like their calm sailing passed the first few months of Helen's married life. She was so much in love with her husband that she forgot herself. But one day, when she had become pretty well acquainted with him, and had lost somewhat of the awe with which she had at first regarded him, it was suggested to her—by one of those rapacious spirits that wander about seeking whose happiness they may devour—that she was not having her own way very much.

"But oh, dear!" said Miss Itoldyouso, in a tone that aroused the very spirit she was in search of, "we all knew how it would turn out. Some said you were more than a match for George Cameron, and would always keep your independence, but I knew you'd be just like the rest of 'em; little by little you'd give in, till you wouldn't dare to say your soul was your own, unless you'd heard him say so first."

"Nasty meddling thing!" commented Helen, when the door had closed upon her; but although she despised her, she could not help feeling uncomfortable at the thought that she was being ridiculed by her friends. From that moment the trouble began. George was disposed to yield to anything reasonable, but the tests she imposed upon him were too severe. Slight skirmishes arose, followed by regular battles, in which Helen was invariably defeated, and became, in consequence, bitter and defiant. Of course they were both wrong, but upon the whole George behaved wisely, and said but little; the storming was mostly on Helen's side. She concluded, at last, that it was too much for her to endure.

"I am going home," she declared.

"Going home?"

"Yes, home—to papa, and aunt Emily, and dear old Jack; I will not submit to such tyranny—no, not for another day."

"You need not go to your father to escape me," answered George, calmly enough, although he grew rather pale and his hand shook a little. "I am going away, myself, and leave you here, perfectly free and independent."

"No, I won't stay here, I hate the place and all about it. I am going back to my own dear old home!"

"Very well, go where you please; you shall be provided for, and shall not be troubled by me. But, Helen, mark my words: your father's house does not contain your happiness. It will not seem to you as it used to; you have entered upon a new life, and you cannot retrace your steps. You were entirely happy with me until your vanity and self-will were aroused, and you determined to make my will subservient to yours. Were I meekly to submit to you, it would not make you happy. I should only become the despised slave of your caprices. Between husband and wife, it seems to me, there should be no thought of self, but each should look to the other's happiness. We shall never be happy apart; but go, you will have leisure to think of it undisturbed. You will learn the truth of what I say in homesick weeping."

"Weeping!" cried Helen, passionately; "as if I had not already shed tears enough to flood this—*home!*" with scornful emphasis upon the word.

"And yet," said her husband, "you do not know the meaning of homesick weeping. But I am going away now. I will not intrude upon you again. Good bye, Helen." Here his voice trembled a little. "When you are ready to return, you will find me here, unchanged. Good bye."

He was gone. At his first "good bye" Helen felt an awful clutching sensation at her heart. I think she would suddenly have yielded but for the unfortunate ending of his speech—"unchanged." That meant that she was to creep humbly back to her uncompromising lord and master—never!

Yet she was obliged to keep her rebellious thoughts pretty well exercised during her brief preparation; the house seemed filled with objects that appealed to her heart, and awakened the full tenderness of her love. She turned from them desperately and fled down the garden walk—where, again, her flowers seemed imploring her to stay—down the avenue of stately eucalyptus trees that sighed above her drooping head. She turned at the gate for one last look at the place she "hated." Oh! if there were but one tender look, or even gentle word of command, she thought, all should be forgiven. But no, she was free at last. There was not a shadow of restraint upon her. Ah, Helen, what tyrant so cruel as self-will! She entered the carriage, and, bitterly weeping, was driven away.

At her father's she was made fondly welcome. Her father, although deeply regretting her step, and grieved at the unhappy result of what he felt must be her own bad management, still followed his old fashion of soothing and caressing her, instead of giving her a good, healthy chiding.

"She ought to be *chastised* and sent right back again," said a friend of the family who happened to be visiting them.

"It's all simple enough," said Jack. "She has come home to have her own way; let her have it until she is tired of it, that will happen sooner than you think. It's only a lover's quarrel, but she ought to suffer long enough to prevent her from repeating it, and, unless I'm much mistaken, George will give her plenty of time for repentance."

"I suppose, then," said Mr. Castell, with an approving twinkle in his pale blue eyes, "it is our policy to be as subservient as possible."

"Exactly," answered Jack; "get right down and let her walk over us."

At first Helen was quite touched by their extreme anxiety to serve her; but in a little while she wearied of it. Their "fussiness," as she termed it, annoyed her; their indulgence seemed disgraceful weakness; she contrasted it with the fine dignity of her husband, his tender courtesy toward her, his thoughtful attention that never became obtrusive. The more she reflected upon his character, the more she admired the very firmness against which she had rebelled. She blushed for her own silly behavior, but she was yet too stubborn to acknowledge it to him. "If he wants me to come back," she said to herself, "let him ask." But alas, he never asked! Months passed, and not a word came to break the silence between them. Oh, how keenly she suffered! How she longed to fly to him and be forgiven. Nothing seemed quite the same to her at the old home. But the change was in herself, as George had said. She realized now how truly her life was bound to his. There was no other home for her but where he was. The homesick tears he had predicted came, night after night, until she was worn and pale, with "eyes like moons," as Jack observed.

"Helen," he said, one day, "I believe you are secretly pining for the old man. Strange how a woman will stick to her husband in spite of everything! Now, I thought you had more spirit than to hanker after such a scoundrel."

It had been part of Jack's plan to speak disrespectfully of George. Helen always winced under it, to Jack's secret delight, and replied by speaking of him with an almost exaggerated respect. Upon this occasion her eyes flashed.

"Jack! how dare you speak of my husband in such terms? You are not worthy to—fasten his shoes."

"No, nor to pull on his boots; but I'll be hanged if I'll speak respectfully of a man that abuses his wife until she can't remain under the same roof with him, and has to come home to her father for protection."

"Protection!" cried Helen. "Perhaps you think he beat me! You know that George Cameron is too much of a gentleman to treat any lady with disrespect. If he did not weakly yield to my foolish whims and unreasonable demands, it was because he was too wise—too truly tender. I behaved very foolishly, and I was the only one to blame. I see it all now; and in spite of all your kindness to me, I have been so unhappy here. Oh Jack, I'm so miserable—I want to go home!" She sobbed hysterically.

Jack was sure, now, that the trouble was ended. How he laughed! And since Helen's pride had yielded, she would not stop there any longer. She was impatient to begin her journey. She would not even stop to write. "I shall reach home as soon as a letter," she said.

"Well, cousin," said Jack at parting, "we have had a delightful visit, do come again?"

"Not till George can come with me," said Helen, smiling brightly.

"Oh, hang George!" cried Jack, turning away in apparent disgust.

But Helen only smiled again, she was going *home*—she cared for nothing else; oh how her spirit flew on in advance, and hovered about the loved place, till at last she feasted her eyes on the familiar landscape, till wearied with excess of gladness she leaned back in the carriage and closed her eyes. So near home at last! The carriage stopped, and springing out she went with flying feet up the great avenue to the open space in front of the house; but oh, what sight was there—the house in ruins! Broken and charred by fire it stood a great black skeleton of a home, stretching out weird arms to the departing sunshine; the dismantled rooms seemed full of ghastly spirits that mocked at her consternation; the yard was strewn with fragments of furniture; bits of choice pictures and *bric-a-brac* stared at her from the debris; the trees were scorched and blackened, the roses bloomed, half withered, by the garden walls; all about the house the once luxurious vines and flowers lay crushed and—bleeding it almost seemed to her excited fancy. Under the window of her sitting-room some pansies lifted their little scarred faces and seemed to gaze at her reproachfully, here and there a pale daisy looked out, frightened, from the ruins. Alas, alas, her home—ruined and silent! The withered branches of the trees made shadows on the broken windows, waving her a last farewell. She felt as if it must be a dream—but no, there were the people hurrying up and down the road, there were the sunset tints just creeping up the sky, the sound of the wind in the trees, the sea-gulls hovering above the bay, the green waves curving and curling toward the shore, and far out a white sail, going almost out of sight as she watched it in a dull despairing way. There were no tears now, the shock was too great. Faint and sick, she made her way to the carriage and sent the driver to make inquiries at the nearest house.

"Wall," said he on his return, "as near's I can find out, the gentleman's wife left him quite a spell back, then the house burnt, and she kind o' give up. She says he's gone to his folks to New York, and the place is fur sale."

Gone to New York—to his brother's of course—and thither she would follow him. She found some comfort in thought that she was his wife and had the right to follow him, if need be, around the world. People no longer talk of going to the end of the world—the jumping off place. The next day she was on her way East. There was plenty of time for reflection during the long, lonely journey, and Helen's heart was filled with remorse. By the time she arrived in New York she was abject enough in look and manner to appeal to the hardest heart.

Trembling with fatigue and excitement, she was ushered into the presence of her sister-in-law.

"I am Helen, George's wife," she said, in a gasping, hysterical way.

"George's wife!"

"Yes. I came here to find him."

"Poor child," said Mrs. Cameron, gently. "You are so tired; sit down here and let me take off your bonnet."

"But where is George? I want to see George," she insisted nervously, feeling sure, from her sister's looks, that some fresh calamity awaited her.

"Poor child, George is not here; he left this morning for England. But don't fret about it, dear; we will telegraph him and have him back in a few weeks—by the time you are rested. Now cheer up."

But, instead of cheering up, Helen had fainted "dead away."

"When things are at their worst they mend." Things must have been at their worst with Helen, for when she unclosed her eyes again she fancied herself in the other world—the old world—there, bending anxiously over her, was George.

"Missed the steamer, and spent the morning with some friends," was his laconic explanation to his sister-in-law.

* * * * * * *

"Helen," said Jack, when he visited them in their new house—which was, in the broadest sense of the word, a new house built upon the ruins of the old one—"I am glad to see that you and George have outlived that little unpleasantness. Who is commander-in-chief now?"

"Well," said Helen, after a moment's consideration, and holding aloft the chubby young Cameron, "I haven't given the subject much thought, lately, but it must be baby."—*Julia H. S. Bugeia.*

HOW TO DRESS WITH TASTE.—The art of dress comprises color, texture, form and ornamentation. The first consideration should be directed to color. The accepting of fashionable shades, without any regard to the claims of complexion, is a great error, and the result is rarely correct. By chance one may sometimes make a good hit in such matters, although by accident some of the best things in existence have come to light. Red, this season, is quite a favorite, and can be worn by the blonde and the brunette, but the former must exercise a little discretion in adopting to any profusion this telling dye. The blonde who can befittingly adorn herself in scarlet trimmings, and especially where the hue is in close proximity to the complexion, should be very fair; a clear white skin will beautifully reflect the brightness of the scarlet; whereas, a face that has a yellowish hue, or a rather florid aspect should never appear to favor scarlet; if this color is worn at all by such, let it be far away from the face, except when arranged in an evening toilet. A brunette cannot wear pale green, which is most becoming to the fair beauty. Orange is the brunette's own color, but if the dark belle has blue eyes this dazzling shade will not enhance her appearance. The color of the toilet should be of that nature to impart a healthy tone to the complexion. This idea, when effectually produced, has a very satisfactory result. Avoid wearing those colors that highten or destroy either red, yellow, or white in the natural flesh tints.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 56 letters.
My 12, 42, 35, 24 52 is a journal.
My 26, 2, 36, 46, 10, 48 is to waver.
My 1, 44, 56, 17, 39, 16, 19 is a town in Maine.
My 5, 50, 13, 40, 43 is to insult.
My 38 11, 39, 9, 55 is a labled being.
My 53 28, 47, 33, 25 is a garment.
My 18, 54, 20, 4, 34, 31, 48, 51 is a bush.
My 49, 27, 32, 22, 30 is a part of the head.
My 3, 7, 8, 42, 36 is a prophetess.
My 45, 21, 39, 29, 6 is confidence.
My 14, 23, 41, 48, 15 is a Spanish name.
My 37, 27 is a preposition.
My whole is good advice. CEPHA.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in west but not in east;
My second is in lion, but not in beast;
My third is in low but not in high;
My fourth is in live, but not in die;
My fifth is in lie, but not in truth;
My sixth is in Jane, but not in Ruth;
My seventh is in much, also in many;
My eighth is in some, but not in any;
My ninth is in have, but not in will;
My tenth is in farm, but not in till;
My eleventh is in king, but not in queen;
My twelfth is in scarlet, but not in green;
My thirteenth is in pen, but not in ink;
My fourteenth is in red, but not in pink;
My fifteenth is in bay, but not in bight;
My sixteenth is in dark, but not in light;
My seventeenth is in cent, also, in dime;
My whole was a well-known bard of olden time.
MELANCTHON.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail an outbuilding and leave a personal pronoun.
2. Curtail a place where hay is kept and leave a tribunal.
3. Curtail to moisten and leave a plural pronoun.
4. Curtail to ask earnestly and leave to perceive.
5. Curtail benevolent and leave relatives.

AUNT SARAH.

Charade.

A pronoun always meaning me;
A verb that signifies to sever;
Another verb who's meaning is
To join or link, or bring together;
These words together rightly placed
Will form a widly-famous river.

A farmer bought a drove of cattle for $180. After giving away two of them, he sold the rest for the same amount — $180. He now finds his gain on each to be one-third more per cent. than the cost price of each. How many did he buy? UNCLE JAMES.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"Be it ever so humble there is no place like home."

PROBLEM.—3, 9 and 36.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Mountain.

RIDDLE.—New, full and old moon.

NAMES OF AUTHORS.—1. Byron (buy-run). 2 Shakespeare (shake spear). 3 Milton (mill-ton). 4. Emerson (emma-son). 5. Whittier (whit-tear). 6. Moore (more). 7. Cowper (cow-per). 8. Hart (heart). 9. Read(e).

A Good Name.

Human experience in every age has given abundant proof of the inestimable value of a good name.

Even the little boy realizes it daily in the family circle, in the school-room and at play; he well knows that if he has a bad reputation many offences are imputed to him of which he is guiltless.

The man in business is hourly reminded of it; if a merchant acquires a reputation for integrity, people manifest their confidence in him by bestowing upon him their custom.

The lawyer and the doctor must possess the confidence of the public if they succeed in their profession. Even the politician must secure the respect of those with whom he is associated ere he can hope for success in his vocation. He may make addresses without number, and by his eloquence entrance his audience, yet this will avail nothing if he possess a bad reputation.

Though a sermon be most eloquent and logical, yet if we have no confidence in the piety of the minister from whose lips it falls, it is but a stumbling block to us.

All men desire the respect and love of their fellow-men, and all seek in some way to obtain it. Some pursuade themselves that the possession of great wealth will procure it, and spend their lives in the pursuit of wealth, hoping to purchase with gold this most precious of earthly possessions. Others imagine that by the possession of earthly love alone, they can gain the coveted prize; and many strive by stimulating good to gain it. While it is true that a good reputation is often thus unjustly gained; when that is the case it is as fleeting as the rainbow's purple light. If it be a badness of character it must fade. To secure the lasting respect of our companions, we must live upright, honorable lives, thinking not alone of our own welfare. This requires constant sacrifice, but this, the gem is richly worth.

Our acts form the base of our reputation, and they live after we have passed away. It is impossible for us to live and act without forming a good or a bad character, that will live on, and aid others in climbing to the fair hights of Beautitude, or in sinking far below.

How very careful we should be to make all of our acts worthy of the commendation of the good, to deserve and retain a good reputation. Then seek this gem with greater zeal than the diamond hunter of Brazil formerly sought that precious stone, when success secured to him something dearer than life—his liberty. —*Julia M. Goodlett.*

Humorous.

Chips.

Now is the time to buy a row-boat, paint it green and name it after your girl.

WIFE—"Oh, dear; if he dies I shall go wild." Friend—"After whom?"

WHEN the time arrives for the baby to eat bread, you should break it to him gently.

"EMBROIDERED crash is much used for piano covers," says a fashion exchange. That makes a terrible sameness about the instrument.

PASSING around the hat, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, is an old and excellent method of getting at the cents of the meeting.

A POLITICIAN in Kentucky recently attempted to shoot an editor who accused him of "being in the habit of imparting an unhealthy swelling to the truth."

SCENE at the college.—Prep: (to servant at the door)—"Miss———?" Servant: "She's engaged." Prep: "I know it; I'm what she's engaged to."

YOUNG clergyman at a church meeting: "I merely throw out the idea." Old minister: "Well, I think that is the best thing you can do with it."

"DID you find Mr. Spriggins, Patrick?" "I did, surr." "What did he say?" "Never a worrud, surr." "Why not, Patrick?" "Because he was out, surr." "Out! I thought you said you found him." "I did, surr; I found him out."

A YOUNG man who went to Woodward's, and stepped too near the monkeys' cage had his arm seized and savagely jerked by one of the monkeys. He would have escaped safely, had he not said "it was only a monkey wrench;" but when they heard that, the infuriated crowd threw him into the lions' cage.

THEY have found the mummyfied body of Thutmus, who set up the obelisk on the bank of the Thames, and of Ramses, whose titles and honors are inscribed on that monument. Even the flowers and garlands placed in the coffins and encircling the naked faces of the dead, just as they were left by the mourners, 3 000 years ago. Now we want those who set up our Central Park obelisk.—*Oakland Tribune.* Are you willing to wait 3,000 years for them?

Household Hints.

CREAM OF RICE.—Beat the yolks of two eggs with three quarters of a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Dissolve a tablespoonful of corn starch in half a cup of cold milk, mix it with the beaten yolks and sugar, and stir in gradually two cups and a half of scalding hot milk. Cook this custard in a double boiler stirring constantly until it thickens, adding meanwhile a cupful of hot rice cooked in the following manner. Wash the rice through three waters, then boil it for fifteen minutes in salted water after which drain and set on the back of the stove to steam until done which will be in fifteen minutes longer. Use a cupful of rice, measured after cooking. Flavor with lemon or vanilla, turn into a pudding dish and set in the oven to slightly brown the top. Cover with a meringue made with the whites of the two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten stiff. Color a delicate brown and serve cold.

A RICH LIGHT OMELET.—I have discovered what may be a new way to make a rich and very light omelet. For a family of three, we heat the yolks of five eggs, adding a good teaspoonful of chopped parsley and five even tablespoonfuls of thick sour cream, with a very little soda in it. If the least too much soda the omelet will not be good. I put about the sixth of an even teaspoon of soda, and perhaps even less might do. When that is all stirred together, add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a froth and pour into the pan, which I put on the stove in advance with a lump of butter in it; put it back so that the butter will only become a very light brown. I cover the omelet and fold it over and dish it. It will be very light, and I think very good. I forgot to mention the small pinch of salt to the mixture.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

APPLE MERINGUE.—To a quart of sifted apple-sauce add the yolks of three eggs, butter the size of a small egg, a little nutmeg, a pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Put the mixture into a neat baking dish and cook until a light brown on top. Cover with a meringue made with the three whites of the eggs beaten with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a little lemon juice until stiff. Soft powdered sugar over the top, return to the oven long enough to color delicately and serve cold with sweetened and flavored cream.

POTATO PUFFS.—This receipt sounds good and I want to try it soon. Boil the potatoes in salted water, then drain and dry them a few minutes and mash them perfectly smooth. To a pint of mashed potatoes put two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat with a fork until the whole is light and creamy. Add the yolks of two eggs, a cupful of rich milk and lastly the whites of the two eggs beaten to a froth. Beat each ingredient in before adding the next. Put in a little salt if needed and pour the whole mixture into a buttered baking-dish. Bake in a quick oven until the surface is nicely browned. The success of this dish depends on the faithfulness with which it is beaten.

Health Column.

Treatment of the Ear.

Delicate and highly nervous persons who are liable to suffer from shocks and are inclined to affections of the hearing, should live apart from the loud noises of railroads, factories, iron mills, etc. They should avoid with great care exposure to cold and damp, and especially should not wear thin shoes in walking on damp ground or saturated brick pavements. Children ought never to be struck on the ear with the palm of the hand, even in sport. Sudden deafness results sometimes from boxing the ears, as well as the rupture of the tympanum. Often the sudden jar or shock with the concussion of air on the ear drives in the stapes or inner bone, destroying its function and diminishing the sensibility of the nerves.

Teachers should try a child's hearing before blaming it for stupidity or inattention, as in not a few cases the fault results from imperfect hearing. Cold being one of the chief causes of deafness, care should be taken to fortify the system against it. Especially is it necessary to guard against the liability to take cold, and this is best done by being much in the open air when it is clear and dry, and by the judicious use of cold or tepid water for bathing. In case of sensitive persons, water should never enter the ears under any other condition than warm or hot, to wash out some injurious substance.

Introducing into the ear the twisted corner of a towel, as some persons do, is particularly hurtful, tending to compress the wax upon the tympanum. Delicate persons should avoid draughts on the ears, sitting in wet clothes, sudden changes from the heated atmosphere of crowded rooms to cold winds, and other similar exposures. Tobacco smoke is injurious to sensitive nerves, and sometimes produces a peculiar diseased condition of the eustachion tube. Smoking in the open air should be especially avoided by persons whose hearing is impaired, as it injures the throat, and the opening between the throat and ear. No cotton or wool should be worn in the ears unless there is a perforation of the membrane of the drum. If there is itching of the ears, a little vaseline or cosmoline may be introduced on the end of the little finger, but never poured in.

No instrument of any kind, steel pens, ear picks, pins, sharpened sticks, should be put in the ear; they irritate the delicate lining membrane, and in some instances pierce it. Sea bathing should be indulged in only with great care as to the temperature and the avoidance of water in the ears. If the person is not robust, the head should be protected in cold water bathing and diving by an oilcloth cap or other covering, or by a pledget of wool. If the ears are sensitive, they should be protected, if possible, by the natural covering of the head, the hair being allowed to grow moderately long. Frequent cutting of the hair very close is one of the causes of catarrhal inflammation of the ear. The feminine fashion of wearing the hair and hat on the back part of the head tends to neuralgia and disease of the ear, and should not be followed in cold weather.—*Dr. Turnbull.*

A NEW EXHILARATING SUBSTANCE.—Dr. Luton, of Rheims, calls attention in a French medical paper to the exhilarating properties of the tincture of ergot of rye when associated with phosphate of soda. The circumstances of the discovery were as follow: A woman of 62, at the infirmray of the *Maison de Retraite*, in Rheims, was receiving tincture of ergot of rye for disease in the knee. Fearing an unfavorable turn, the doctor thought to strengthen the action of that medicament with phosphate of soda, and accordingly combined a little of the two substances in a quarter of a glass of sweetened water. The patient, about three-quarters of an hour after taking this, surprised the inmates by bursting into loud laughter, without obvious reason, and this continued for more than an hour, with brief intervals. The laughter seemed to be associated with merry ideas, and to indicate a kind of intoxication. For some time after it died down the woman was in great spirits and good humor. Dr. Luton had not witnessed the scene, but the consequences to the patient being good, he administered the substance again, and a third time, observing the same effect. The experiments were further repeated on seven or eight women and girls with like results. In the case of men the action of the substance is less marked; it appears only in coloring of the face giddiness and slight headache. The effects in question have probably a common origin, it is thought, with those from eating rye bread when, in rainy years, the cereal contains as much as 5% of ergot. A sort of intoxication is produced which the consumers by no means despise.

SPREADING DIPHTHERIA.—It is not alone by the breathing of infected air that diphtheria may be communicated from child to child at school. Indeed, those who deny that the air is often or ever a medium of communication of the disease, and who are at all familiar with the thoughtless ways of little children at school, must yet recognize that the possible means of communication by almost direct contact are many. Who has not seen a schoolboy with his mouth full of marbles taken from a mate? Children often borrow lead pencils, which by instinct they wet in their mouth; they borrow sponges from one another to wipe their slates, which they moisten with saliva,

Worth Knowing.

THE SAND BLAST.—Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a gravestone, you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the cut letters. Taking a piece of French plate glass, say two by six ft., cover it with fine lace and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have a delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not effect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton or fine lace, or even the human hand.

THE USE OF LEMONS.—I do not think there is an hundreth part of lemon-juice used generally as its valuable qualities would seem to commend. I know of nothing better as a stomachic corrective as well as a strengthener of the nervous system. We all know that it is used for rheumatism, and I have no doubt is also good for gout, if taken regularly three times a day and at least half a gill at a time. It can be taken in much or little water or no water at all. It is not unpleasant, one soon becoming accustomed to it, and would rather drink it than pure water. For headaches it is the best cure I have ever used. It will relieve it in from 10 to 15 minutes by a single dose. I would not advise less than half a gill at a time. I know of people who take it three times a day as a preventive of disease, and as a refreshener in hot weather. It quenches thirst also better than anything else. No sugar.

A GOOD AQUARIUM CEMENT may be made as follows: Take 3 oz. of linseed oil, 4 oz. of tar, and 1 lb. of resin. These are allowed to melt together over a gentle fire. If too much oil is used, the cement will run down the angles of the aquarium; to obviate this, it should be tested before using by allowing a small quantity to cool under cold water, and if not found sufficiently firm, allowing to simmer longer, or have more tar and resin added. The cement should be poured in the angles of the aquarium while in a liquid state, but not when boiling, or it would most assuredly crack the glass. The cement will become firm in a few minutes, and the aquarium may then be tilted up in a different position while a second angle is treated likewise. This composition adheres firmly to the glass, is so pliant that it may be pressed into any shape by the fingers, and it does not communicate any poisonous quality to the water.

HOW TO CAPTURE HORNETS.—Mr. James T. Bell's account, in the Canadian *Entomologist*, of the easy capture of hornets may possibly serve as a useful hint to some agricultural reader in an emergency. The nest was unexpectedly found in a stump during a walk in the Belleville forest: "A few days after, taking advantage of a cool morning, I sent my two boys to the woods with a small bottle of chloroform and a hard rubber syringe. According to directions, they injected about a drachm of the liquid into the hole, and threw a handkerchief over the entrance. In about five minutes they opened up the nest, when they found the inmates in a perfect state of slumber, and transferred them without trouble to their cyanide bottles. In about an hour they returned, bringing me 48 specimens of the insect."

WATER GLASS is used for a large number of purposes in the arts, but it might find many every-day uses if better known. Mixed with chalk, it forms on drying a compact marble-like stone; bone ash, zinc white, and magnesia with water glass form similar stones. Ransome's artificial stone is prepared by mixing sand with water glass solution to form a plastic mass which is pressed into the required shapes, then placed in solution of chloride of calcium; silicate of calcium is formed and cements the grains together, the chloride of sodium formed at the same time being removed by washing with water. With clay, lime, sand, cement, etc., soluble glass enters largely into the composition of many of the patented artificial stones, plastic tiles, slates, etc. The detergent properties of water glass make it an excellent scouring material.

POTATO FLOUR, or the dried pulp of the potato, is attaining great importance in the arts. It is stated that in Lancashire, England, 20,000 tons of it are sold annually, and it brings at present in Liverpool about double as much in the market as wheat flour. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and when precipitated with acid is turned into starch. When calcined it is employed as a dressing for silk.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Officers and members of all associations in this Department are invited to send us regularly all news of interest

MASONIC.

Officers of the Grand Lodge. SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta, MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; ALEX. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

TUESDAY, October 11th, the Grand Lodge of California will meet to hold its 32d annual communication. It will be one of the most important sessions ever held in this jurisdiction, as there are two very important matters coming before it for action. Upon the success of one will greatly depend the welfare and prosperity of the Order in this jurisdiction, and upon the other will be demonstrated whether the craft are ready to make a more positive and permanent provision for the wards that have been left to their care by their deceased brethren.

The first and most important question to be settled is the matter of reducing the minimum fees for dues from the present figure $50, to that proposed, $30. Fifty dollars was fixed as the minimum fee for the three degrees of Masonry many years ago, when a man could earn $50 quicker and easier than he can now earn $20. Again, at the time that figure was adopted, there were but a few societies for a young man to join, and as most young men desire some connection of a fraternal nature, they were naturally drawn to Masonry. Now, there are scores of Orders that are attracting the young, and this fact, coupled with the unquestioned fact that we have not as many men now-a-days who can afford to spend $50 for a luxury as we had when that law was passed, is a true and perfect explanation of why our Order is either at a standstill or likely to show a slight decrease in membership. There must be a gradual building-up or the institution will finally become non-supporting. The old members are dying off, the poor are becoming suspended for non-payment of dues, and it requires numerous additions to keep even, to say nothing of increasing.

The second important measure to be considered will be the recommendation of the Grand Master touching the matter of establishing a home for widows and orphans of Masons. This is a subject that has been long neglected, and it is quite time something was done in the matter. Last Grand Lodge the present Grand Master, then Deputy Grand Master, introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to consider and report a feasible plan for carrying out the plan. Gov. George C. Perkins, N. G. Curtis and Wm. H. Hill were appointed as the Committee. It is hoped that they will present a report that will result in immediate action.

There will be but one more stated meeting of the subordinate Lodges before the Grand Lodge meets, and every Lodge should take action in these two matters in order that their representatives may vote and act intelligently upon them, and not subject either of these questions to further delay upon the usual plea that the Lodges have not had an opportunity to fully consider them.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 260, had a most interesting meeting on Monday evening, August 29th. The third degree was conferred. Soon after the Lodge was opened, P. G. M. Jonathan D. Stevenson was announced as in waiting. He was received with due honors, and warmly welcomed by W. M. Alex. H. Wands. After the Lodge work was performed the brethren returned to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation had been prepared by the three youngest M. M.'s of the Lodge. The usual oratorical feast followed. P. G. M. Stevenson being first called upon, gave some very interesting extracts from his early Masonic career, which had reached the period of 60 years, he having, as stated, received his degrees Sept. 3d, 1821, in Phœnix Lodge, New York City, of which Lodge he was Master for several years after. Col. Stevenson was followed by P. M.'s Franklin H. Day, of California Lodge, No. 1; W. M. Richard S. Corning, and P. M. Charles G. Ewing and John F. Kennedy, of Pacific Lodge, No. 136; Bro. Geo. W. Hoag, of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, Willows, Colusa Co.; W. M. M. V. Taylor, of Mission Lodge, No. 169; W. M. A. H. Wands, of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 260; P. M. John E. Purdy, of Occidental Lodge, No. 22; Samuel Simmons, of Crockett Lodge, No. 139; Charles H. Bryan, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 166; and others. Among other visitors not above mentioned we observed P. M.'s E. Rodecker and Joseph McMath, of Mission No. 169; Harrison Jones, of Occidental No. 22; George W. Davis, of Marin No. 191, of San Rafael, nd S. S. Amheim, of Doric No. 216.

MAKING GOOD USE OF THE LAMBSKIN.—In the By-laws of the Grand Lodge of Iowa is to be found the following: "Every Lodge under this jurisdiction shall provide a lambskin, or white leathern apron, to present to the candidate on his initiation. The lambskin, when thus presented, should become the property of the initiated, on which can be written the date of his initiation, passing and raising, and thus become a souvenir to be treasured by the recipient, and remain as an heir-loom in his family." Similar action to the above, on the part of the Grand Lodge of California, would suit our worshipful brother, John W. Shaeffer, who has been preaching and urging this matter for many years.

ANTHONY BUCHLEY, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the district of Columbia, died recently leaving quite a handsome fortune. Among his donations we find the following: To his Lodge of Masons—Federal, No. 1, he gave $10,000. The money due from his Masonic Mutual Relief Association, $1,800, he gave to a benevolent Masonic society—the "St. John's Mite Association"—an example worthy of all emulation. We have many rich Masons die on this coast, who might perpetuate their names with an honorable and praiseworthy work, if they would remember their Masonic connection in their wills.

GRAND LECTURER and Grand Secretary, Thos. H. Caswell has just returned from Dixon, Solano county, where he has been spending a week or more in instructing the officers of Dixon Chapter, No. 48, in the work of the Chapter degrees. Bro. Caswell is a competent, thorough and able instructor, and we feel confident it will not be his fault if Dixon Chapter is not A1.

NEW YORK is also apparently feeling the effects of the introduction of other fraternal societies, or at least the following would seem to suggest it. From the latest reports of the Grand Lodge we find the following record of Lodges and membership:

1870.....	650 Lodges.	Membership.	75,262
1871	656 "	"	77,079
1873.....	683 "	"	 79,849
1874.....	698 "	"	81,893
1875.....	704 "	"	80,701
1876.....	715 "	"	83,594
1877.....	718 "	"	81,296
1878.....	718 "	"	78,050
1879.....	717 "	"	75,086
1880.....	715 "	"	72,867

THE first Supreme Council, A. A. S. Rite, established in the world was at Charleston, South Carolina, U. S., on the 31st of May, 1801, by John Mitchell and Rev. Frederic Dalcho, Sov. G. Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third Degree, the first becoming the Sov. G. Commander, and the second his Lieutenant. They proclaimed the new order of things, and until that year we find no trace in America, or in the West Indies, of any higher degree than the Twenty-fifth, or S. P. of the Royal Secret. John Mitchell was a colonel in the American army, and Frederic Dalcho was educated a physician, but preferred the ministry, and remained for 30 years in charge of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Maryland.

AT a meeting of the Lodge at Alexandria, Va., recently, a resolution was adopted tendering Bro. Peyton S. Cole, Grand Master of the fraternity in Virginia, to be used by him at the Yorktown Centennial, the apron and sash worn by Bro. General Washington during his service as Master of Lodge No. 22. The apron and sash, the handiwork of Mrs. Gen. Lafayette, were presented to Bro. Gen. Washington by Bro. Gen. Lafayette during his visit to Mount Vernon in 1784, and on the 3d of June, 1812, Bro. Major Lawrence Lewis presented them to Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, together with the box made in France, which contained them. The apron and sash were worn by Washington at the laying of the corner-stone of the United States capitol in 1793.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter.—JEROME BANES, Gr. Patron, Red Bluff; MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Gr. Matron, S. F.; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Gr. Sec'y, S. F.



THE birthday of Mr. Robert Morris, founder of the Order Eastern Star, was generally observed by the several subordinate chapters in this State, on the 30th inst. The chapters in this city held a very interesting meeting in Shiels' Building, in which the three chapters joined. The chapters in Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey counties joined in a grand basket picnic at Watsonville. Other observances are known to have occurred. This was a very proper recognition of the services of him who originated, and gave the first light to this branch of the order, which has now extended from Maine to Oregon.

THE following new Chapters have been organized this year:

Placer Chapter, Dutch Flat. Matron, Jennie Martin; Patron, J. J. Harris; A. M., Sarah B. Harriman. Instituted by J. J. Rolfe March 24, 1881.

Wheatland Chapter (18 charter members). Patron, J. M. C. Jasper; Matron, Linnie Keyes; A. M., Lillie G. Jasper. Instituted by Jerome Banks March 23d.

Homo Chapter, Stockton (22 charter members). Matron, Hannah J. Thresher; Patron, F. M. West; A. M., Fran. Kinsley. Instituted by Jerome Banks May 21st.

Alturas Chapter (21 charter members). Matron, Mary Estes; Patron, Gamaliel T. Harris; A. M., Cynthia A. Spicer. Instituted by Max Posner June 3d.

Quincy Chapter (28 charter members). Matron, Carrie L. Variel; Patron, Geo. E. Houghton; A. M., Kittie A. Myers. Instituted by Mrs. Banks June 21st.

Sincerity Chapter, Taylorville, (42 charter members). Matron, Martha A. Gentry; Patron, Geo. W. Boyden; A. M., Arabelle Young. Instituted by Mrs. Banks June 24th.

THE chapters of this city and Oakland met at the chapter room of Golden Gate Chapter, Order Eastern Star, August 31st, for the purpose of paying their respects to the labors and virtues of their brother, Robert Morris, the founder of the Order. The main feature of the evening was an address from Bro. Chas. L. Thomas, recounting the standing, herculean labors and merits of Bro. Morris as a Mason. This address was followed by music, speeches and recitations, the banquet and dancing. The presiding officer was Worthy Grand Matron, Sister J. S. Mann. A large deputation from Oak Leaf Chapter in Oakland participated in the exercises. Sister chapters in the city were well represented by their officers and members. The frequent social reunions and fraternal gatherings of this Order, together with its rapid increase in numbers, shows that there is a very prosperous future for it.

California, No. 4.

September 8th, the meeting of California, No. 4, O. E. S., was more than ordinarily interesting. Their hall had been elaborately trimmed with evergreens and flowers. The Grand Matron, Mrs. Jennie S. Mann, together with a delegation from several city Lodges, were in attendance. The degrees were conferred on three candidates, after which Mrs. E. W. Nohl sang a solo that received merited applause; reading, G. R. Rockwood. An adjournment was had to the banquet room, and justice done to a fine collation. After the supper a short programme was rendered. Piano solo and operatic song, Miss Amelia Altschuler; solo and encore, Miss Linda Hoag, Mrs. M. E. Hoag accompanying on the piano; instrumental duett and solo, piano and violin, Mrs. A. W. Baldwin singing a sweet sentimental piece that was heartily encored. A few interesting and appropriate remarks from W. Robertson, Worthy Patron of Golden Gate, and W. A. Phillips, of California, No. 4, followed by a comic recitation from Mrs. Susy Neal, Past Worthy Matron of California, No. 4, closed a very enjoyable evening.

GRAND SECRETARY Abbie E. Wood is having lively work with some of the returns from subordinate chapters. They are coming in, in a condition that will probably bring forth another uncomplimentary report from the Committee on Credentials and Returns.

IVY CHAPTER, No. 27, of this city, will lead the list of chapters in this jurisdiction, in new additions for the past year.

THE next Grand Matron will not be able to visit all the chapters in the State, unless she devotes her entire time to it, as the number and territory now covered is so large.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Officers. DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



GRAND PATRIARCH Wm. T. Galloway and Grand Scribe, Walter B. Lyon, are busy preparing their reports for the next session of the Grand Encampment that meets in this city Tuesday, Oct. 18th. The Order is to be congratulated upon the work of these officers during the year about drawing to a close. Bro. Galloway has made a most excellent officer, he has visited nearly if not quite all the Subordinate Encampments and has in every instance left a favorable impression upon the membership and his year's work cannot but result in good to the Order. As to Grand Scribe Lyon, his reputation as an officer and as an Odd Fellow is too well established to need any word of comment from us. His work is always done well and promptly done, and we pay him no extravagant compliment when we say we believe him to be the best Grand Recording officer in this jurisdiction.

WE are in receipt of the proceedings of the fifteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, held recently at Eureka. Grand Master Hennings address is an able document, giving substantial evidence of great labor and strict attention to his duties. We copy his decisions, as there are several matters of general importance contained therein:

Can a Lodge, by resolution, declare a member expelled from the Order who is in State prison for the crime of embezzlement, he having acknowledged his guilt as charged?

Answer—No. By referring to Article 7, Section 4, of the Constitution, and page 43 of Code of Precedure, you will find that charges must be preferred.

That no one is eligible to membership in a Rebekah Degree Lodge (nor can make application for membership), until he or she has first received the Degree of Rebekah.

That no wife, sister or daughter of any Scarlet Degree member can receive the degree of Rebekah, unless such member shall have first applied for it, and received the consent of the subordinate Lodge of which he is a member.

That the first resolution on page 8,089 and 8,176, Sovereign Grand Lodge, 1879, empowers subordinate Lodges, as well as Rebekah Degree Lodges, to confer the Rebekah Degree on any unmarried sister or daughter over 18 years of age, of any Scarlet Degree member in good standing, who makes application for such, as well as on his wife.

Question—Is the sister of a Scarlet Degree member in good standing, who at the time of application is a divorced woman, entitled to receive the Degree of Rebekah?

Answer—Yes. [See proceedings of Sovereign Grand Lodge, page 8,211, Session of 1880.]

That D. D. Grand Masters were *not* entitled to the honors of the Order when visiting a Lodge in an official capacity as D. D. Grand Masters.

That the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, or any other elective officer of the Grand Lodge, is entitled to the honors of the Order when he announces himself officially for the purpose of introducing a visiting brother.

A Lodge elected a brother as V. G. who had been appointed to a subordinate office the preceding term, but had not been present at the meetings of the Lodge a majority of the nights of the term; a member of the Lodge protested against the election as illegal, the brother not having served in a subordinate position the number of nights required by law. The N. G. decided the protest not well taken, and the Lodge, on appeal, sustained the N. G. An appeal was taken to the D. D. G. M., who reversed the decision of the Lodge and declared the brother ineligible as V. G., and from this decision of the D. D. G. M. an appeal is taken on the following grounds, to wit:

"That the brother was duly appointed L. S. of the N. G. on the first night of the term, and held the office until the end of the term, and while the brother was not present the majority of the nights of the term, for the nights of absence he was in the course of their occurrence excused by the Lodge, and not having been deposed from his office, as provided by Section 7, Article 4, of the Constitution of Subordinates, he had, in fact, complied with the law, and was therefore eligible to the Office of V. G."

If the absence of the brother had been caused by sickness, and he had been excused from attendance by the Lodge, then he would have been eligible to the chair of the V. G. [Digest, 451], but in this case sickness is not alleged as a reason for absence, but business engagements.

Section 3, Article 4, of the Constitution of Subordinates provides "that no member shall be installed as V. G. unless he has served 26 nights in an inferior office, which I hold, means *actual*, not *constructive* service. The fact that the Lodge from time to time excused the brother for non-attendance, did not absolve him from the requirements of the law governing the qualification of officers.

The power of the Lodge can only extend to the remission of such penalties as may be imposed by its By-laws on its members for non-performance of their duties. To admit that this power could be extended so as to modify in the slightest degree the qualification necessary for eligibility to office, would be to give to subordinates the power to annul by indirection a law enacted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Therefore, the decision.

THE Odd Fellows of Virginia are going to celebrate on the Plains of Yorktown during the centennial anniversary, which occurs on the 19th of October, 1881.

FROM the five men who gathered at the Seven Stars Inn, at Baltimore, Md., on the 26th of April, 1819, has sprung a membership which now numbers 450,000 men. The single Lodge then instituted (Washington, No. 1) stands today at the head of 7,100 similar bodies, governed by 50 Grand Lodges, which in turn acknowledge fealty to a Sovereign Grand Lodge. The revenue, from a few cents per night, has reached $4,500,000 annually, and the relief dispensed touches the grand sum of $2,000,000 per year. Since 1830, 1,250,000 men have been initiated, 86,000 of whom have been buried by kindly hands; 121,000 widowed families and 903,000 brethren have been relieved, at an ex-

penditure of over $30,000,000. The total receipts for 50 years have been $78,000,000, and after deducting relief and expenses, the Order has now in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 assets. Its system of sick benefits has proven a feasible and successful one, and its death rate and the average age of its membership remains the same, viz.: The death rate is about one per cent., and the average age of its members is about 40 years.

THE visit of the Veteran Odd Fellows to the Odd Fellows Literary and Social Club, Saturday evening, Sept. 3d, was a most pleasant one. The work of the third degree was exemplified, and five addresses were made by prominent members of both associations.

THE Grand Lodge of New York has just closed its annual session, and from reports of its officers we learn that all the Lodges are in good condition. On Jan. 1, 1881, the date of the official reports, the condition of the Order was as follows, there being 486 Lodges then in existence, as against 481 on Jan. 1, 1880.

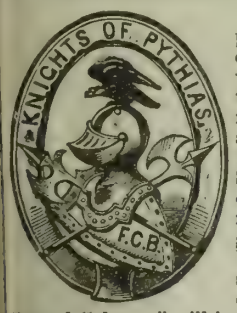
	1880.	1879.
Initiated during the year	3,544	3,009
Admitted by card	345	370
Reinstated	494	460
Rejected	170	182
Withdrawn voluntarily	494	605
Suspended for non-payment of dues	2,758	2,958
Death	489	489
Expelled	46	56

The total membership on Jan. 1, 1881, was 38,328, as against 37,891 on Jan. 1, 1880. In 1880 there were relieved 1,802 brothers as against 2,920 in 1879, and 481 widows, as against 435 in 1879. The amount paid by the Lodges for the relief of brothers was, in 1880, $96,258.24, as against $97,973.06 in 1879; for the relief of widows and orphans, $16,986.57 was paid, as against $18,161.16 in 1879; for the burial of the dead in 1880, $39,622.52 was disbursed, as against $37,743.04 in 1879. The total revenue of the lodges from all sources was, in 1880, $322,976.69, as against $318,148.72 in 1879.

UKIAH is to have a new Odd Fellows hall. Proposals are solicited for building it, and ere long we shall hear of the dedication of one of the finest halls in the State.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas. S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.



WE take great pleasure in heading our Pythian column with the following letters from John H. Harney, Grand Chancellor, and A. G. Booth, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, suggesting as they do the kindly interest manifested by these gentlemen in the WATCHMAN, and assuring us and our readers that the "Fraternal Record Columns" will in future, as we have endeavored in the past, prove the best channel of communication to the Order of any paper published on this coast.

OFFICE OF GRAND CHANCELLOR, GRAND LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, OF CAL., PYTHIAN CASTLE, 913 MARKET ST., S. F., AUG. 27, 1881. PYTHIAN PERIOD, XVIII.

A. G. BOOTH, ESQ., GRAND K. OF R. & S., K. OF P.—*Dear Sir and Brother:*—Believing that it will be beneficial to our Order to recognize some paper as a channel of communication and for promulgating matters of interest to our members, I respectfully request you to furnish the "Fraternal Record Department" of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN any items of news or of interest to our brethren for publication therein, their past record indicating that they will in future do all in their power to promote our interests.

Knowing that you will concur in the above opinion and will cheerfully comply with the request, I am Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL, GRAND LODGE OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF CAL., 325 MONTGOMERY ST., ODD FELLOWS' HALL, S. F., SEPT. 6, 1881, PYTHIAN PERIOD, XVIII.

EDITORS PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.—*Gents:* am in receipt of Grand Chancellor Harney's tter with request that I furnish you with items lating to our Order, suitable for publication nd such as may be of interest to our members. t will afford me pleasure to comply with the equest, and assist you in advancing the inter- ts of the Knights of Pythias.

Yours Respectfully,

A. G. BOOTH, G. K. of R. & S.

THE great event of the last few weeks was he grand picnic of the Uniform Division, at ell Mound Park, Tuesday, Aug. 30th. This dy made a fine appearance as they marched wn Market street to the music of the Second egiment Band. Arriving at the park they had a dress parade in the pavilion and were dismissed for the day. Every arrangement was complete. The day was most delightful, and all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. The Committee on Games had arranged a fine programme and they were closely contested, with the following result: No. 1—Footrace for Past Chancellors, four prizes, won by John Huber, L. Holldorff, C. W. Davis and J. Patterson. No. 2—Footrace for members' wives, four prizes, won by Mesdames Ulman, Huber, Memers and Fleming. No. 3—Footrace for men, free for all, three prizes, won by Messrs. Shelly, Gauzert and Fowler. No. 4—Footrace for girls under 16 years of age, three prizes, won by Maggie Henderson, Maggie Foley and Maggie Forrest. No. 5—Footrace for members of Pythian Division, four prizes, won by Messrs. Scumacher, Gauzert, Elkington and Anderson. No. 6—Three-legged race for boys, two double prizes, won by Gauzert, Lewill, Moses and Lundholm. No. 7—Three standing jumps, free to all, three prizes, won by Messrs. Lyons, Male and Slattery. No. 8—Egg and ladle race for married ladies, four prizes, won by Mesdames Lebrecht, Buddle, Lindsey and Smith. No. 9—Fat men's race, free for all over 200 pounds, three prizes, won by Messrs. Fichthaler, Blake and Yates. No. 10—Bell hunt for ladies, free for all, four prizes, won by Misses Annie McLaughlin, Fannie Clark, Lizzie Smith and May Martinez. No. 11—Sack race, free to all, three prizes, won by Messrs. Handlos, Saylor and Grandlove. No. 12—Old men's race; did not fill. No. 13—Footrace for boys under 10 years, three prizes, won by J. Sullivan, William Patton and Albert Simmons. No. 14—Footrace for girls under 10 years, four prizes, won by Misses Edith Moses, Augusta Huber, Lizzie Henderson and Ida Leland. No. 15—Half-mile running race for members of division, four prizes, won by Messrs. Fleming, Handberger, Sanford and Beaver. No. 16—One-mile walking match for members of the Order, four prizes, won by Messrs. Meiners, Dohrang, Bradbrook and Walterspeil. No. 17—Hurdle race, three prizes, won by Messrs. McGerry, Henning and Lebrechel. No. 18—Hurdle race for ladies, five prizes, won by Mesdames A. McGowan, A. Teague, M. Newton, M. Hamburger and R. Armstrong. No. 19—One-legged race for young men, three prizes, won by F. Marston, L. Strasser and E. Walker. At the bowling alley the following were winners by the scores named: Four balls, Messrs. Hearts, 38; Florence, 37; King, 35; May, 35; Lewin, 35; and Blake, 35. The prizes were distributed at a grand ball given on Monday evening, September 5th, at Ixora hall, Mission street, on which occasion another most enjoyable time was had, and the judgment of all concerned is, that when the boys of the Pythian division start in for a good time, they have one, and no half doing any part of it. The credit for the success of this whole enjoyable affair is due largely to the following committee of arrangements: John Huber, President; S. B. May, Secretary; George W. Peckham, Treasurer; and Knights R. Meiners, J. L. Lyons, N. L. Chase, N. J. Rogers and Henry McLaughlin.

THE general picnic committee has presented a report of the financial transactions of the picnic held at Belmont, May 9th, and subsequent division of surplus, as follows:

California Lodge, No. 1	$ 132 00
Damon Lodge, No. 2	113 25
Golden Gate Lodge, No. 3	49 00
Laurel Lodge, No. 4	78 25
Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5	122 00
Almania Lodge, No. 8	77 25
Eureka Lodge, No. 9	97 75
Excelsior Lodge, No. 12	157 50
Harmony Lodge, No. 15	41 75
Myrtle Lodge, No. 16	42 50
Metropolitan Lodge, No. 24	112 25
Liberty Lodge, No. 35	11 25
South San Francisco Lodge, No. 45	32 00
Alameda Lodge, No. 49	1 50
Bayard Lodge, No. 53	40 75
Syracuse Lodge, No. 58	59 25
Sales at Depots	94 00
Target practice	80 00
Bonus from Park	75 00
Eight adult tickets, @ .36 at cost to Park Prop.	2 90
	$1,417 15

Transportation, S. P. R. R.	$ 608 60
Music, 2d Regiment Band	92 50
Printing and bill posting	99 50
Advertising, Call	17 25
" Chronicle	16 75
" Examiner	15 25
Tarket Practice, Markers	8 20
" Ammunition	3 85
" Prizes	50 00
Toys and prize	25 75
Banner and repairs	5 00
Badges for committees	22 25
Express charges	3 25
Hall rent	5 00
Secretary's salary	20 00
Three ticket salesmen at depots	6 00
W. J. Johnson, sundries	3 00
H. Schaffner, postage and traveling expenses	3 75
J. H. Gyselaar, tickets	5 00
Balance cash on hand, *surplus*	406 25
	$1,417 25

The surplus of $406.25 has been divided, *pro rata*, among the Lodges participating, as above named, making the dividend to each Lodge $25.51, with the exception of Harmony Lodge, No. 15, which Lodge, being still indebted to the Secretary and Treasurer of this committee (these officers having been vested with all the authority of the General Committee in making final settlement with the Lodges), has not received its *pro rata*. All of which is respectfully submmitted, H. SCHAFFNER, Sec'y; J. H. GYSELAAR, Treas.

JAMES E. JOHNSON who was shot by one J. D. Sullivan, at the saloon of the latter, No. 657 Washington street, died at the St. Mary's Hospital, Monday, September 4th. He was a member of California Lodge, No. 1, which Lodge turned out in large numbers at his funeral Sunday, September 10th.

WE learn from the reports filed with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, that the following jurisdictions added to their membership as indicated:

Missouri	634
New York	615
Kansas	593
Indiana	583
Mississippi	564
Ohio	549
Iowa	497
Pennsylvania	461
Illinois	429
New Jersey	396
California	341
Virginia	261
Tennessee	254
Massachusetts	237
Louisiana	151
Maine	138
Nevada	127
Connecticut	123
Kentucky	104
Minnesota	101
Nebraska	90
Georgia	84
Michigan	82
Maryland	81
Rhode Island	67
Delaware	62
West Virginia	35

A. D. SEFTON, one of the proprietors of the *Dispatch*, and an old Knight at Ukiah, is moving in the matter of forming a new Lodge at that place. If this gentleman really goes to work in dead earnest, it will not be long before we may hear of another accession to the list of new Lodges for 1881.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge held at Reading, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year by Judge George W. Lindsay, Supreme Chancellor of the World: Grand Chancellor, Smith D. Cozzens, Philadelphia; Grand Vice Chancellor, A. O. Kline, Bedford; Grand Prelate, Austin Long, Philadelphia; Grand Outer Guard, E. B. Emory, Spring City, Chester county; Representatives to Supreme Lodge for four years, Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny City; for two years, George Hawkes, Philadelphia; Grand Trustee, John W. Beeb, Philadelphia; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Geo. Hawkes, Philadelphia; Grand Master of Exchequer, Julius Mountney Philadelphia.

GRAND KEEPER of Records and Seal Booth is in receipt of a communication from Messrs. C. H. E. Hardin and A. D. Laughlin, of Santa Rosa, requesting information, papers and directions relative to forming a Lodge of the Order there. It was gladly furnished, and we trust soon to be able to record still another new Lodge for 1881.

SEVERAL Knights and their friends in Oakland have been talking for quite a while about starting another new Lodge in that city. Past Chancellor, D. S. Hirshberg, of Live Oak, No. 17, is said to favor the idea, and will probably become a member of the new Lodge. The Grand Chancellor has been somewhat in doubt as to the propriety of the action, but has now, we learn, finally decided that it will be for the general good of the Order to grant the dispensation. So the boys may go ahead as fast as they please; they can have their papers as soon as wanted.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco, R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



SINCE our last issue we have been advised of another Lodge suspension under most aggravating circumstances, all of which go to confirm our opinion expressed some time since that the only safe and feasible manner of conducting the affairs of an Order so large and with such vital interests at stake, is by separate beneficiary jurisdictions. The case referred to is that of San Francisco Lodge, No. 1922, one of the promptest, most particular, and really one of the best Lodges in this State. The facts are as follows: The assessment notice was read in the Lodge on its receipt, and *at once* a draft was ordered and *sent*. The same difficulty that befel the money order of Oriental Lodge, happened to their draft. The railroads were delayed and the mails did not go forward in time. This suspension is one quite aggravating, as the Lodge suspended is one of the most prompt and straightforward Lodges in this city and they would have no difficulty in advancing a sum equal to several assessments any time rather than be behind a moment. If the brethren who have taken exceptions to our views on separate beneficiary jurisdictions, still think there are no sympathizers, let them happen into San Francisco Lodge after they are restored again.

THE Grand Dictator has been led to reconsider his decision to entirely abandon the idea of yet having a Grand Lecturer, or a grand organizing officer, as the latest returns from subordinate Lodges have placed the majority in favor of it at a very respectable proportion. The vote now stands 24 Lodges in favor of the plan and 14 opposed, with 10 Lodges yet to hear from. If those yet to report should all or a large portion of them come in favorably to the project, or if any of those who have voted nay could be induced to change their votes to aye, he would then feel warranted in making the venture. We hope the Lodges will favorably consider this matter, and give this enterprising officer a chance at least to try the experiment.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, No. 1745.—On the evening of 18th ult. was held the second anniversary of Garden City Lodge of the Knights of Honor, No. 1745, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Alameda, and was one of the best entertainments of the kind ever given in Alameda. The Dictator, Mr. S. Haglitt, as Master of Ceremonies, conducted the exercises, which were as follows: An organ solo, "Forsake Me Not" (Spohr), by A. S. Flack; remarks, Bro. R. Wheeler; piano duet (selection), Miss Maud Herbert and Mrs. Wm. Adams; vocal solo, "Deprovenza" (Traviata), J. A. Forbes, Jr.; recitation, "The Baron Rudiger," Bro. D. N. Coey, who, in response to an encore, recited "Schneider's Party;" piano solo, "Alice" (Asher), Mrs. F. Varden; address, Grand Master C. E. Richards; organ solo, "Pilgrims' Chorus" (Wagner), A. S. Flack; vocal solo, "The Goat Bells" (Allen), Mrs. H. W. Arthur Nahl, who also sang "Mary of Argyle" (H. R. Wheaton); piano duet, "O Dolce Concerto" (Latour), Mrs. W. H. Loomis and Miss Ayres; "Love and Asthma," Prof. Bogle; cornet solo, "Pearl of Enghein" (Damare), Master Bertie Daggett; vocal duet, "I Would that My Love" (Mendelsohn), E. T. Barnes and Bro. R. Frank Clark; "Eccentricity in a Photographic Studio," Bro. D. B. Taylor, C. Y. Lamb and A. G. Host.

THE Knights of Honor *Standard* has the following on the vexed question of payment of death losses, which has caused considerable feeling in this State: The delay in the payment of death benefits is causing general dissatisfaction among members of the Order. The cause has been the failure of the Supreme Dictator to suspend and the Supreme Reporter to report delinquent Lodges in arrears for assessments. The fact that we are nearly 100 days behind in the settlement of these claims, and the statement of the Supreme Dictator in his official circular, No. 1, that a number of Lodges are in arrears for from one to three assessments, is not a good showing for the Knights of Honor. This is not as it should be, and we are glad to learn that the Supreme Dictator intends to turn over a new leaf at last, and suspend those Lodges immediately that fail to pay their assessments within time specified by law. Leniency toward delinquent Lodges is injustice to those Lodges that pay their assessments promptly, and should never have been tolerated in a single instance. Already our Order has begun to feel the effects of its tardy policy in the payment of death benefits, and with so many other endowment or mutual aid societies like our own in the field we cannot longer afford to be so indifferent as to the time we take to discharge our liabilities. Two assessments a month should be issued until all claims are settled up to within 30 days of date of assessment notice, after which they should be called as rapidly as the state of the treasury require them.

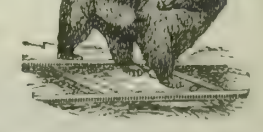
ASSESSMENT No. 87 is levied delinquent Oct. 1st; whole number of deaths to date, 2,278; disbursements of widows' and orphans' benefit fund, $4,556,000.

ANCHOR LODGE, No. 2366, passed a vote at its last meeting relieving its members of one quarter's dues.

ALEX. P. MURGOTTEN, of San Jose, has received from W. B. Hoke, Supreme Dictator of the Knights of Honor, a commission as Deputy Supreme Dictator of the States of Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, and Territories of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, New Mexico, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers.—FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres.; San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento., GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



PAST PRESIDENT John H. Grady was successful in the election run; he was elected Tax-Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

WE expect in our next to have a full account of the celebration at Marysville under the auspices of the Sons. Past President Taylor, of Sacramento, will be there, and he always keeps his eye open tight, and will report to us the particulars of that grand affair.

THE boys in this city had a fine time with their native sisters and sweethearts at their grand ball at Ixora Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 9th. Like their former parties it was a grand success.

AFTER the fine appearance and good record made by the boys on Admission Day, we hope to hear of new parlors springing up everywhere. Brace up, boys of Woodland, Vallejo and all around.

THE Henry Clay Chip-man at the head of the Grand Parlor officers is like a chip of the old block—the right man in the right place. This year will be a big success.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 305.)

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman ..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEAFFY, Grand Foreman..... Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo R Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M La Rue, W. W. Hauscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H A. Oliver. Lassen W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetter. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Flurgan San Benito F. W. Blake Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Barber.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. Mc.ot.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb.
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. R. B. Mosby.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Payson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. Curno.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suthers.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrome.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. McBain.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. Still.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Dusierberry.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Ostfrhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. Harris.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larkemore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. Jno. W. Meads.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. Burke.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lochy.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. Lord.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Berry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. Recard.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Wolters.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Manhire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Bremham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Sthinfield
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodward.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Carr.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. S. R. Stephenson.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Warp.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. J. T. Mastin.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. Slackford.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday H. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. B. M. Rothery.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Bane by.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R Rohde.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. Ed. Thompson.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S Winter	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Robt. Martin.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. E. Baker.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. Barton.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. S A. Williams.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. Winning.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Dephew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carkeet.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. H. H. Reid.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. Cattran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. Preples	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. Patrick.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. C. Wadsworth.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday T. R. Kidd.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. Kellet.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Chas. Valkenberg.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. W. Billington.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Mrs. A P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 2d Tuesday of the month. 32 O'Farrell St.	C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 150.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THOREURN G. Rpr.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. H W. Hand.	Gold Hill, Storey Co.	Monday C. W. Keith.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G W Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McKar.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignon.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R Rolland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. Rpr.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. Rvr.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. Trustee.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Keep.
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A Monocycle.

When people see the daring bicyclist perched precariously on top of his two-wheeled steed, those who cannot ride imagine he is performing some wonderful feat. He has two wheels, however, even if they are in a row; but what shall we say of a man who rides one wheel only? There is really a one-wheeled velocipede, which is exhibited by G. H. Strong, in Dewey & Co.'s Patent Agency at the Mechanics' Fair, pavilion and the greatest peculiarity of it is that the rider is safer from a capsize than he is on two wheels.

The wheel shown in the pavilion and illustrated in the engraving is seven and a half ft. in diameter and has what may be called an open center hub, the central part of the wheel being sufficiently open for a man to sit where the hub would be in an ordinary wheel. An annular flange is formed on the inner edge for the grooved driving and guide wheels. The carriage carrying the saddle for the rider is formed of right angled bars having grooved guide wheels on their ends, and a centrally placed bearing wheel immediately under the saddle.

The shaft of the central bearing wheel is extended through both sides, and outside its bearing on each side is placed a clutch, arranged to engage with the shaft on the forward stroke of the levers and allow the shaft to revolve independently when the power is relieved.

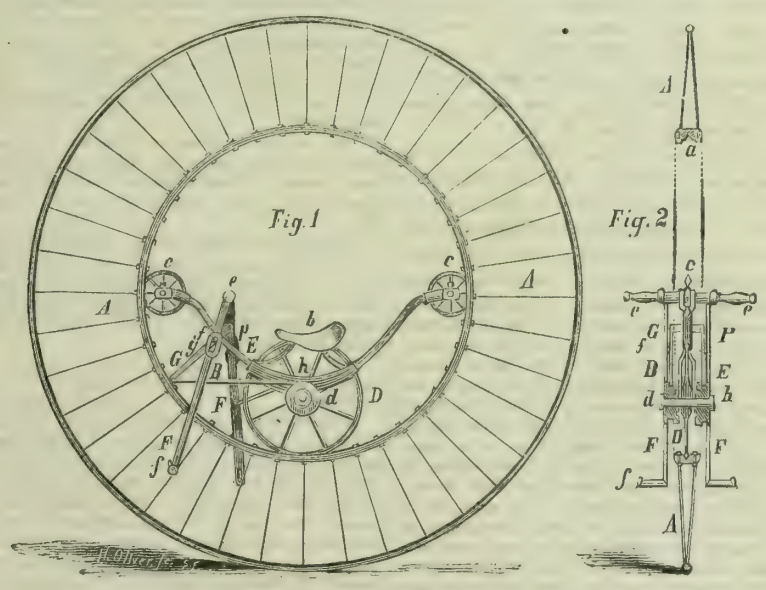
On the forward bar of the carriage is a short standard carrying a hand bar, which forms the pivot for the levers, which are provided with treadles. To the lower ends of the operating levers are attached the cords which encircle and operate the friction clutches.

To operate the monocycle the rider mounts the saddle, places his feet on the treadle and the hands on the bar. He is then on the center of the wheel, with the center of gravity below the actual center of the wheel. By moving the left foot forward, the lever, by its cord and connecting clutch, rotates the shaft and central bearing wheel, thus moving the carriage with its rider forward of the center of gravity of the big wheel, and causing the wheel to rotate and begin a forward motion. As the pressure of the foot on the lever is released and the lever comes back for its next stroke, the spring of the clutch rotates the clutch backwards and winds up the cord ready for the next stroke. Meantime the rider has pushed the right lever forward, which acts in the same manner, and, by working the levers alternately, the carriage is kept forward of the center of gravity and the wheel caused to keep up a continuous revolution, carrying the rider with it. The grooved central and guide wheels revolve on a flange so they cannot be displaced, the guide wheels serving to steady the carriage on which the rider is supported.

The wheel is guided in its forward motion by the movement of the body of the rider, who directs the course by swaying his weight to one side or the other. The weight of the rider being always below the center of gravity of the wheel makes it run steadily when once in motion from well-known natural laws.

A velocipede of this form is not so difficult to ride as the ordinary ones, owing to the rider's weight being below instead of above the center of gravity. A very large wheel can be used, as the diameter of wheel is not regulated in proportion to length of limb as in bicycles. With the large wheel, and the rider sitting below the center of gravity, a slow motion may be maintained and the effort to propel it need not necessarily be great. To stop the wheel, the treadle motion is stopped, when the saddle carriage will roll back of the center of gravity and stop the wheel. This machine is the invention of two citizens of San Francisco, Frederick Langmaak and Peter Strieff.

In the engravings here shown of this wheel, which its inventor calls the "American Center Velocipede," *E* represents the large wheel, *B* is the carriage carrying its saddle *b*, *C C* are the guide wheels, *D* is the central bearing wheel. *E* is the standard carrying the hand bar. *e* wheel forms the pivot for the foot levers, *F*, having treadles, *f*. The levers, *G*, form parts of compound levers with the levers *F*, but in the machine at the fair only single levers are used.



"AMERICAN CENTER VELOCIPEDE."

YELLOW FROM RED AND BLUE.—Lord Rayleigh described a plan for demonstrating that yellow color can be formed by combining red and blue. He mixes a red solution of chromate of potash with a blue solution of litmus, and, on filling it into a glass cell of a certain thickness, the light transmitted through it is seen to be yellow. Plates of glass coated with gelatine impregnated with chromate of potash, placed side by side with plates coated with gelatine impregnated with litmus, also transmit yellow light. Lord Rayleigh finds, however, that the eyes of different persons vary considerably in their power of appreciating the tinge of the transmitted yellow; but this has nothing to do with color-blindness, since all the persons tested could distinguish at once the components with accuracy.

DIGESTION.—R. P. Chittenden is inclined to the belief that in the stomach there are two stages of digestion, separate one from the other—a first, in which the action of the saliva can go on without hindrance, and a second, in which pepsin alone is active.

Homes and Their Influences.

Mr. H. W. Hand, writing in a recent issue on the "Needs of Civilization," says:

"All we need is elevation; this is our demand, and must be supplied." And in proceeding to tell where this supply must come from, he further says: "We therefore need better teachers in our public schools.

This we consider a broad expression, including every grade of teacher, from the highest down to the lowest grade, who, unfortunately, sometimes scarcely deserves to be recognized as a teacher, and whose qualifications consist only in the name. And though this expression be modified ever so much, I do not favor the opinion that all the evils of Christendom should be laid at the door of the school teacher, the preacher and the magistrate.

Parents of children have a responsibility which must not be overlooked. It seems to me a pitiable state of affairs, when the responsibilities of parents can be rolled upon teachers, who undoubtedly have already both hands full. The child of to-day must be the man of the next generation, and if this child is nourished with the milk of malice, jealousy and dissension, it will be impossible for teachers or preachers to cure him of his crooked ways. We do not gather figs from thorns, nor grapes from bramble bushes; nor may we expect honorable offspring from dishonorable parents. To illustrate, take the "Bender" family, who were all natural-born desperadoes, perhaps the worst of which we have any record. It would undoubtedly require much persuasion to make either of them submissive and law-abiding citizens. I could mention instances which came under my own observation where it would have been just as impossible for a teacher to make good children of certain individuals, as it would be to convert the Bender family to Christianity; and as sure as effect follows cause, their parents were the principal cause of this crookedness.

The mother of George Washington would have been insulted had anyone told her that the future greatness of her son rested in the hands of his teachers. She did not try to shirk her responsibility, but instead, educated him to believe that a great and good man must be a great and good boy. I have never heard any person say, that for the greatest of all our great men, we are indebted to the efforts of a common school master. But the name of Mrs. Washington with that of Washington, will long live in the hearts of the American people.

I will say by way of conclusion, that while marriage is considered nothing more than a contract, and while divorces may be had for a song, and both parties join in singing that song, so sure may we expect evil, and only evil, and that continually. AD REFERENDUM.

Colusa county.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAMSHIPS.—The old Cunard steamship, *Persia*, was one of the finest steamships afloat, in her days; yet she required six tons of coal to carry a ton of freight across the Atlantic in her. To-day the steamer *Arizona* is carrying freight across the Atlantic with a consumption of only one-fifth of a ton of coal to a ton of freight. It is mainly by the reduction in the quanity of coal consumed that we estimate the progress made in the improvement of steamers during the last 40 years.

NEW TINNERS' TOOL.—A Bristol, Tenn., mechanic is said to have invented a valuable machine for tinners, that will supersede the square, circular shears and dies now used, which cost $800. The new machine can be run with great rapidity by foot power, as well as by steam and the inventor thinks it can be furnished for $200. The machine is on exhibition at Bristol, and attracts much attention among machinists and mechanics.

THE TELEPHONE UNDER WATER.—*L'Ectricite* states that M. Dohrn has introduced the telephone in connection with his scientific explorations of the bed of the Bay of Naples. By its use the diver and the boatmen overhead are able to communicate with each other quickly and intelligibly.

Measuring Mind.

A curious device has recently been invented by Dr. Mosso, of Turin, which is designed for the measurement of the force of mind as developed in the act of thinking. It is called the plethysmograph, and its revelations are based on the fact that thought creates nervous action, which consumes in its performance a certain quantity of blood, and that quantity may be measured. In an address before the American association of Paris, Prof. G. F. Baker describes the machine and its working as follows:

The forearm, for example, being the organ to be experimented on, is placed in a cylinder of water and tightly closed. A rubber tube connects the interior of the cylinder with the recording apparatus. With the electric circuit by which the stimulus was applied to produce contraction, were two keys, one of which was a dummy.

It was noticed that, after using the active key several times, producing varying current strengths, the curve sank as before on pressing down the inactive key. Since no real effect was produced, the result was caused solely by the imagination, blood passing from the body to the brain in the act.

To test further the effect of mental action, Dr. Pagliani, whose arm was in the apparatus, was requested to multiply 267 by 8, mentally, and to make a sign when he had finished. The recorded curve showed very distinctly how much more blood the brain took to perform the operation.

Hence the device is capable of measuring the relative amount of mental power required by different persons to work out the same mental problem.

Indeed, Mr. Gaskell suggests the use of the instrument in the examination room. to find out, in addition to the amount of knowledge a man possesses, how much effort it causes him to produce any particular result of brain-work.

Dr. Mosso relates that, while the apparatus was set up in his room in Turin, a classical man came in to see him. He looked very contemptuously upon it, and asked of what use it could be, saying it couldn't do anybody any good.

Dr. Mosso replied: "Well, now, I can tell you by that whether you can read Greek as readily as you can Latin."

As the classicist would not believe it, his whole arm was put into the apparatus, and he was given a Latin book to read. A very slight sinking of the reserve was the result.

The Latin book was then taken away, and a Greek book was given to him. This produced immediately a much deeper curve.

He had asserted before that it was quite as easy for him to read Greek as Latin, and that there was no difficulty in doing either. Dr. Moso, however, was able to show him that he was laboring under a delusion.

Experiments have also been made to show that this apparatus is so sensitive as to be useful for ascertaining how much a person is dreaming—how much effort is employed in the act.

REPORTED LITERARY DISCOVERY.—An important and hitherto unknown treatise by Copernicus, on the movements of the celestial bodies, has been discovered in the archives of the astronomical observatory at Stockholm. This treatise is said to fill a very valuable place among the writings of the great astronomer. There is no doubt as to its genuineness, as it is soon to be published and given to the world.

"How many comets did you say there were?" inquired the judge of the prisoner, who had been locked up over night for deranging the symmetry of a neighbor's features during an astronomical controversy. "Three av it please yer honner." The court smiled incredulously, upon observing which Patrick added, "I'm afther tellin' ye the thruth; Mickey Farrell, he saw wan; Mrs. Dinnis, she saw another; and it was mesilf that saw the third."

IF it takes a boy to make a cow tender, what will make a hotel spring chicken tender.

A Pleasure Trip.

Just at this season of the year one of the finest and most agreeable trips to be made in the State is that offered by the counties of Napa, Lake and Mendocino. Taking the Vallejo route, go to Napa and Calistoga by rail; from there by stage to any or all of the following springs: Anderson, Adams, Siegler or Highland; then to Soda Bay; thence by boat on Clear lake to Lakepor; by stage to Wilter and Piersen's springs; a day or two at Blue lakes; stage to Ukiah, and then to Mendocino through the far-famed redwood region; visit the mill at this place, where they daily turn out 50,000 ft. of lumber; thence by the Pacific Coast steamship line to San Francisco. We know of no round trip that will give one a better knowledge of the Coast range than this, which is full of picturesque scenery from beginning to end; good hunting and fishing anywhere along; dotted every few miles with medicinal springs, affording good stopping places at almost any specified distance so that one may lay over in comfort when weary. Soda Bay is a wonder of nature; Blue lakes are beautiful, cosy and health-inspiring, with fine fishing, hunting, boating, and the finest well of water in the State. The ride from Ukiah to Mendocino is all the way through dense redwoods, here and there deer jumping out of the way of the stage; huckleberries lining the road, and occasional glimpses of the vastness of the forest, and beyond the deep, placid, rolling Pacific, had from the summit of some bare peak around which the road winds. At Mendocino one may cruise up and down the river trolling for salmon, whipping for trout, wandering into the solitude for a deer, or gathering shells on the beach. Such a trip gives spice and variety to life, and adds to one's knowledge of the resources and beauties of our State.

THE SPEED OF THOUGHT AND THE SENSES.—Some interesting experiments have recently been undertaken by European scientists, to demonstrate the speed of thought along the various nerves of the human body, and also the speed of the several senses. Helmholz has shown that a wave of thought would require about a minute to traverse a mile of nerve, and Hirsh found that a touch on the face was recognized by the brain, and responded to by a manual signal in the seventh of a second. He also found that the speed of sense differed for different organs, the sense of hearing being responded to in a sixth of a second, while that of sight only required one-fifth of a second to be felt and signalled. In all these cases the distance traversed was about the same, so the inference is, that images travel more slowly than sounds or touch. It still remained, however, to show the portion of this interval taken up by the action of the brain. Prof. Donders, by very delicate apparatus, has demonstrated this to be about .7500 of a second. Of the whole interval, .4000 are occupied in the simple act of recognition, and .3500 for the act of willing a response. When two irritants were caused to operate on the same sense, 1-25 of a second was required for the person to recognize which was the first, but a slightly longer interval was required to determine the priority in the case of the other senses. These results were obtained from a middle-aged man; but in youths the mental operations are somewhat quicker than in the adult. The average of many experiments proved that a simple thought occupies 1-40 of a second.

TWINKLING OF THE STARS.—Recently M. Montigny has written again on the increase of the twinkling of stars when there is a display of the aurora borealis. The increased scintillation is seen all the more clearly on winter than on summer nights, and the phenomenon is more apparent when stars in the northern region are observed. The author thinks the effect is not due to the direct influence of the electro-magnetic light of the aurora on the scintillation itself, but to disturbances (probably a cooling) which coincide in time with the appearance of the aurora in the upper regions of the air traversed by the star rays.

EFFECTS OF INTELLECTUAL WORK ON THE BRAIN.—What are the effects of different kinds of intellectual work on the cerebral circulation? This question M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by experiments made upon himself. When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding thoroughly, and had, therefore, to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

SCIENCE IN FLOWER CULTURE.—A gardener at Naples holds out the hope that in the near future the camellia will rival the rose in fragrance as well as in beauty. After years of experience he has succeeded in producing a camellia with a delicate perfume. It is of a pale rose color, and the gardener hopes to obtain before long fragrant white blossoms.

A FRENCH laborer after being lost in thought for 45 minutes remarked: "*Eh bien!* when a man dies we bury him, and when a tree dies we disinter it!" Mankind waited 6,000 years for somebody to say that.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - September 15, 1881.

Defalcations.

The investigations going on in government circles develop some stupendous misappropriations of public moneys, insomuch that we are again for the thousandth time forced to the conclusion that not only is human nature weak and unable to withstand the temptations that are in the way of our officials, but also that there is something wrong in the details of a system that permits or makes it possible for such defalcations to occur. We all admit that it is wrong for a man to yield to temptation, but is it not a fact indisputable that no man is proof against temptation in some form? Money may not tempt some people, but they are the rare exceptions, and knowing this fact, as all men of sense must know it, most assuredly he who tempts cannot be held morally guiltless when the tempted falls.

Members of fraternal societies are but men, and are subject to all the weaknesses and frailties common to humanity. Their feet are just as liable to stumble and go down into pit-falls as are those of other people. The more personal regard we have for them, the more carefully should we watch, guard and protect them from temptations that may prove too much for their strength. Our financial officers, many of whom handle large sums of money, should be hedged about by all the safeguards that can practically be applied, not only for the safety of the Order, but also for the safety of the officer. It is not enough to protect our money. Bonds may wrench from innocent but over-trustful and confiding hands the money to make good a defalcation, but they cannot raise up and restore one who fell because too weak to withstand a temptation we carelessly, yes, wickedly subjected him to. Our Grand Lodge has wisely provided for a careful and frequent scrutiny of all the financial transactions of its officers, and not a single month has been allowed to pass since the organization of that body without such scrutiny having been exercised. We have a right to presume our officers as honest as men usually are, and no more so. We have a right to presume that they are as well able to withstand the temptation with which they are surrounded as men usually are, and more so. We are proud in the assurance monthly conveyed to the brotherhood, that not one cent of the Order's money has been wrongfully appropriated. Let it always be so, and we shall have no losses to the Order in this direction, and no trusted official brought to shame.

The business of subordinate Lodges should be no less carefully and watchfully transacted. Already brothers, whose only sin was moral weakness, have passed out dishonored; and in some cases, we are pained to believe, more from the fault of the tempter than the tempted, neither meaning any wrong, but yet doing it, and one alone bearing all the penalty for the guilt of both. Brethren, it is not right; it is not manly. A man is honest. His character is unsullied and above reproach. Help to keep them so. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver [guard] us from evil."

Attempt at Fraud.

Fraternal beneficial societies do not escape the infliction which has time and again been inflicted upon insurance companies, that is, parties trying to gain the insurance by representing themselves dead. Eastern exchanges contain accounts of how a man named Rowell, holding benefit certificates in the Royal Arcanum, Empire Order and A. O. U. W., to the amount of $7,000, tried to swindle these societies. He was considered a thrifty and industrious mechanic, and had saved from his earnings nearly $2,000. To the mind of Rowell came visions of greater prosperity, and dreams of a more rapid accumulation of worldly things. His native village was a beautiful town, but too slow. One might live there a quiet, dreamy existence, and be lovingly gathered to his fathers, "unhonored, unsung and unknown." But an ambitious soul would not be thus restrained. It longed for the noise and turmoil of the great outside world. And so he gathered his household goods and migrated to Niagara Falls, leaving his family to follow when he had arranged their future dwelling.

He there entered his name at the Niagara House, and on the following day he secured and rented a house.

A few days afterward he suddenly discovered that his money, some $800, was missing. He immediately telegraphed his wife that he had lost his money and not to come one. Assuming that he had lost his money on the cars, and either that it had been abstracted from his overcoat pocket by a thief, or had dropped out, he telegraphed to the superintendent of the depot at Buffalo, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. retired to his room at the Niagara House.

On the next morning he failed to put in an appearance at breakfast. An examination of his room revealed that the bed had not been occupied. An overcoat and two unfinished letters to Mrs. Rowell had been left. The letters revealed nothing except a despondent mood over the loss of the money. The authorities at Niagara Falls were informed of the mysterious disappearance, and a diligent search was instituted, but no Rowell was found. Mrs. Rowell was summoned by telegraph. From her it was ascertained that there was a suicidal tendency in Rowell's family, a brother and sister having attempted to end their own lives, the latter successfully. Following up the clue thus afforded, search was made about the Falls for any tidings of the missing man. At length, about 25 rods above the Falls on the American side, some clothing, consisting of a fur cap, coat, vest and pants, were discovered. In the vest was a small silver watch; in the pants a knife and some small change amounting to less than a dollar. The vestments were identified as those of Oliver L. Rowell. No doubt could remain as to his untimely fate. Bowed down by the loss of all his savings of many years, the shock had been too great for a mind burdened with inherited tendencies; reason left her throne, and one more unfortunate was buried by the mighty cataract.

Early in the May following, demand was made on the Royal Arcanum and the other Orders for the insurance money, the demand being accompanied by affidavits setting forth the circumstances here narrated, and such other facts as tended to establish a *bona fide* demand.

The Supreme Secretary was not satisfied with the validity of the claim, and therefore placed the matter in the hands of Mr. E. A. Skinner, Supreme Treasurer Royal Arcanum, who employed Mr. F. M. Wright, Deputy Sheriff of Chautauqua county, to find the body of Rowell, "dead or alive."

Mr. Wright entered upon the task with real zeal. Proceeding to Niagara Falls, he gathered all the information to be had, satisfied himself that the job was too deliberate and too bungling for a *suicide*, and that there were many elements of a fraud. A visit to Mrs. Rowell at Dayton, N. Y., where she had gone to reside with a cousin, Mr. Thrasher, while it convinced the detective that there was no conspiracy involving her or any of her family or friends, furnished a clew to a second motive, or one besides that of obtaining insurance.

It seems that the father of Mrs. Rowell is an old man, possessed of considerable means; but so incensed against Rowell, that he has so devised his property that no portion of it should go to Rowell's family, and has declined to recognize his daughter so long as she was Rowell's wife. Now, assuming Rowell's death established, would not the father receive his daughter and make provision for her by a new will? Then, when the old man was dead, the missing husband, with due penitence, would put in an appearance and help to enjoy the wealth thus cunningly captured.

The detective, starting with his clue, began to fortify his theory of fraud, and among other things these facts had their weight: Would a laboring man who had saved by scraping and pinching, $800, carry it in an outside overcoat pocket? Could he have lost it 20 hours without knowing it? Why did he not notify the police at the Falls? It was also ascertained that he left his home in Bath with $1,800, and his claim of losing $800 did not cover all. These and other little details confirmed the fraud theory.

While the detective was following up the "clues" about the 15th of June, a body was found at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, opposite the American falls. It had been for a long time in the water, and was in so mangled a condition as to be scarcely recognizable, but from a general description it was supposed to be that of Rowell.

The detective at once proceeded to the Falls, found the body had been buried at Drummondsville, on the Canada side, and in company with Mr. Thrasher, cousin of Mrs. Rowell, and Mr. Allen, of Dayton, N. Y., and detective Curtin, of Buffalo, who was operating in behalf of the A. O. U. W., induced the authorities to exhume the body and hold an inquest. Sheriff Higgins, of Bath, and Mr. Ballou, for whom Rowell had worked five years, were present as witnesses. After due deliberation the jury came to the conclusion that the body was that of Olivet L. Rowell, and so rendered their verdict. The inquest seemed to show that Rowell left the hotel near 10 o'clock, went to the house he had rented, took a rope of cord from a roll of carpet, then went to the falls, divested himself of his clothing, tied the rope about his neck, having attached a weight to the end of the rope, placed the weight in the water, and then placing a pistol to his head fired, and fell and was swept over the falls. An examination of the skull showed a small bony tumor upon the inside, which the medical witnesses testified was sufficient to so affect the brain as to produce insanity. So all the detective's fine woven threads of fraud and conspiracy went for naught. The body was re-buried, and the friends and family were fully convinced that they had shed tears above the grave of a sad and unfortunate soul.

Such was the report of Detective Wright, but attached to it was an opinion, that while there was a strong probability that the body produced was that of Rowell, yet he did not think its identity was fully or satisfactorily established.

The Supreme Treasurer reported in accordance with this view, and while the assessment was issued it was ordered held as a special fund to await the results of further investigation.

Meantime it came to the knowledge of Mr. White that on the first of July Mrs. Rowell was at Brocton. While there she met a man who showed her a letter. At his dictation she sent a telegram to O. V. R. Hulett, Connorsville, Indiana, saying—

"Johnny is very sick. Very much alarmed at first message. Go to farm. I will come soon.
[Signed] SARAH A. BLODGETT."

Mrs. Rowell was visited by the detective at her home, and upon being told what she did in Brocton, said she had received an anonymous letter telling her that by going to Brocton she would meet a man who would satisfy her that Rowell was alive. She accordingly had gone and met a man she had never seen before, and whom she could not now identify, as he concealed his features from her. He showed her a letter, not letting her take it, in which some facts were stated that convinced her it was written by her husband. These facts were nothing in relation to his disappearance, but concerned matters that happened during the war, to which both were privy. She declined to say anything more that would aid in detecting the missing man.

The clue now to be followed was the cipher telegram. It was ascertained that that dispatch had been ordered to be sent from the telgraph office at Connorsville to the Postoffice. From the Postmaster it was ascertained that orders had been received, and obeyed, to send it by express to College Corners, Ohio. Detective Wright, accompanied by Mr. Thrasher, was fast following it up, and the detective telegraphed the express agent to arrest the party calling for the dispatch, and hold him till he arrived.

The party calling for the letter was duly arrested, and two hours later he was confronted by Detective Wright and Mr. Thrasher, by whom he was fully identified as Olivet L. Rowell, late of Bath, later of Niagara Falls, but now known as O. R. V. Hulett, a patent coffee-pot vender and general itinerant.

On being asked for an explanation of his conduct, he said: "He was tired of living with his wife; that her father was wealthy and abundantly able to take care of her; that the old man was down upon him, and if he was out of the way and supposed to be dead, the old man would come down liberally to her. That he had got tired of his old clothes, and had a right to leave them where he pleased."

Unfortunately, Rowell had committed no crime recognized by the statue upon which to base a requisition, and he was permitted to resume his liberty. The officers of the Royal Arcanum are deserving of great credit for the vigor with which they followed up this attempt at fraud upon itself and kindred Orders.

THE funeral of G. W. Colby, late President of the Granger's bank, took place at Benicia last week, under the auspices of Benicia Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. The Vallejo Cornet band was sent for.

SHOW us a man who is continually growling about the way things are conducted at the meetings, and we will show you a man who is conspicuous at those meetings by his chronic absence.

A Fraternal Boom.

The present time is prolific in fraternal societies, notably those of what is commonly denominated beneficial societies. Scarce a week passes but one or more new candidates for public favor are projected into our notice. No sooner did the A. O. U. W. give promise of success than the Knights of Honor came into existence. This was well, for there was room for it, and more, there was necessity for it. The A. O. U. W. did not and could not fully serve the public want. After that, came another, and another, and still others, till now two score will scarcely number them. There are too many. Possibly five may find room for a useful existence—the balance must in time go as some have already gone. Fraternal stock is inflated. By-and-by a reaction will set in. The law of supply and demand will assert itself and then will come contraction. The strongest and best will survive—the balance will be engulfed in the insatiable maw of oblivion. This result may be counted upon, as certain as that history repeats itself. As a faithful watchman on the walls of fraternity and protection we see our duty lies in forwarning against the impending calamity. It is natural that each should think his favorite society the most secure. But none are absolutely safe, and it behooves every intelligent and prudent man to study closely the systems of each society, their plan and manner of doing business, and to watch with constant vigilance the conduct of the officers into whose hands the business matters are entrusted, to the end that no care shall be wanting to ensure permanency if permanency be possible.

This article is written with no desire to create distrust or make a sensation, but only to point out the danger that is even now almost upon us. Forewarned is forearmed.

A Division in the Ranks of the Foresters.

The business of the Independent Order of Foresters, a beneficial society paying $1,000 benefit, has not been managed so well as it might have been during the past two or three years, and a division has sprung up in their ranks in consequence resulting in the secession of about one-half the membership in Massachusetts from the National body. Those who have withdrawn distrust the management of the National body, and have been for some time dissatisfied with the condition of its business, and will attempt through a new organization to secure more satisfactory results.

Those who remain with the National body claim that the loss to the Order in the State will be, with few exceptions, one of members only, and that the division will improve the condition of the Order, physically, at least, as the seceders embrace the older portion of the membership. At the last meeting of the Supreme body a graded assessment rate was adopted, the "total disability" plan of the "Chosen Friends" incorporated into the Order, and other radical changes made. The Foresters up to that time were far behind other organizations of a similar kind in their laws and system. It is believed that the improvements made will attract a desirable class of members, and soon place the Society among the best of the beneficial Societies of the land.

A New Society.

The other day, after a strapping young man had sold a load of corn and potatoes, he admitted to the men around the hotel barn that he was very desirous of joining some secret society in town. The boys at once offered to initiate him into a new order called "The Cavaliers of Coveo." He was told that it was twice as secret as Freemasonry, much nicer than Oddfellowship, and the cost was only two dollars. In case he had the toothache he could draw $5 per week from the relief fund, and he was entitled to receive $10 for every headache, and $25 for a sore throat.

The young man thought he had struck a big thing, and after eating a hearty dinner he was taken into a storeroom above the barn to be initiated. The boys poured cold water down his back, put flour on his hair, swore him to kill his mother, if commanded, and rushed him around for an hour without a single complaint from his lips. When they had finished he inquired:—

"Now I'm one of the Cavaliers of Coveo, am I?"

"You are," they answered.

"Nothing more to learn, is there?"

"Nothing more."

"Well, then, I'm going to lick the whole crowd!" continued the candidate, and he went at it. Before he got through, he had his two dollars initiation fee back, and three more to boot, and had knocked down everybody two or three times apiece.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 301 OF THIS ISSUE.]

Ancient Order United Workmen

About Reinstatement.

Our Lodges are cautioned against making any regulation that will prevent the Financier from receiving arrearages from a member whose beneficiary certificate has been suspended for less than three months, whenever such moneys may be offered him. The law provides, (Art. XIII, Sec. 10, G. L. Const.) that "any member who renders void his certificate by reason of non-payment of assessments thereon, may renew the same *at any time within a period of three months* from the date of forfeiture thereof; provided he shall pay all assessments that have been made during that time." The Financier is the financial officer of the Lodge, and it is his business to receive all moneys legally due the Lodge. "Any time within the period of three months," means just as much in this connection as it would in connection with a note of hand. Our constitution is the higher law by which we must be governed—the "by-laws" under our Articles of Incorporation—and no Lodge has any right to make any different regulations. Should a Financier refuse to receive moneys in accordance with the law quoted, and the member die under suspension in consequence, the Grand Lodge would be compelled to pay his beneficiary just the same as if such member had remained in good standing, and it is safe to presume that lapse of time between suspension and death would not work to the prejudice of the claim, and if so, then a member once tendering his arrearages and being refused, might ever after refuse payment and still hold the organization responsible for the payment of $2,000 to his beneficiary in accordance with the original contract. A case involving substantially this view of the subject has been recently decided by the courts of New York against the Grand Lodge of that State, and no doubt a like decision would be rendered here under like circumstances. This matter is of so much importance and likely to be so far reaching in its results, that we cannot afford to treat it lightly, nor to construe the law as we may think it ought to be, instead of as it really is.

We notice our New York brethren are chafing a good deal under the decision above referred to. There may have been circumstances concerning the tender of money to the Financier which would seem to be sufficient ground on which to build a hope of success in resisting payment of the claim which they did, but so far as the law is concerned, we do not see how it could be more explicit. It simply requires a member whose rights have been impaired by non-payment of an assessment or assessments to pay all such as have accrued within a given period. No particular time nor place is specified. It will not do to say that payment can only be made on Lodge meeting nights, for they are not held at "any time" but on stated times. It will not do to say that payment must be made only in the Lodge-room, for the law makes no mention of any place where payment shall be made. Usually Lodge-rooms are not accessible at "any time;" therefore, the Financier must at other places receive moneys from delinquents when tendered to him within the legal period. This seems to us so plain that under the light we have we marvel that our New York brethren should have contested the matter at all.

Of another matter in connection with this law governing reinstatements, we desire to speak. The proviso is to the effect that the member to be entitled to the reinstatement of his privileges must pay "all assessments that have been *made* during that time;" *i. e.*, during the time intervening between his suspended privileges and that of payment The law means this if it means anything at all; and yet the late Supreme Master Rose, decided that a pending assessment not delinquent should not be exacted under the law. This is just as plainly wrong as the forced construction that would require payments to be made only at Lodge meetings, and would not hold, we believe, in a court of law. While a tender of arrearages cannot be legally refused by the Financier of a Lodge at any time within the period of three months from the time of beginning, he certainly would have a right to refuse anything less than such amount. Because an assessment might not be delinquent, would be no excuse, under the law, for denying payment. The assessment that is pending and not delinquent has been "made," otherwise it could not be pending and not delinquent, and if it has been made, the Financier has a right to demand its payment or refuse a tender of any sum less than would satisfy all claims, including the assessment last made. The law is just as plain on this point as on the other.

We fear many of our officers and brethren have been governed too much by their sympathies and sense of what they believed the proper thing instead of by the plain provisions of the law, and so we are occasionally getting into difficulties. We seek to avoid Scylla on the one side, but are forced to plunge into Charybdis on the other. Our advice is, now and all the time, stick to the Law!

Grand Recorder's Statement for August.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for August the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 262, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M.....$	100.00
263, Expense, David Farquharson	50.00
264, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.....	291.66
265, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co.....	74.42
265, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co.....	64.50
266, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co.....	3.25
267, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R.....	27.05
267, Expeuse, H. G. Pratt, G. R.....	22.55
267, Contingent, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	3.90
267, Furniture, H G Pratt, G. Recorder.....	3.50
267, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.....	25
268, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr.....	25.00
270, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co.....	42.70
271, Supplies, G. M. Wood & Co.....	7.00
272, Supplies, Supreme Lodge.....	120.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F.....$	835.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Aug., Benef. Fund..	12,443.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Aug. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund.....$	1,420.00	
Total		$13,863.00
Paid Minna Weihe Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 269.....	2,000.00	
Paid Hannah J. Hunter, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 273.....	1,000.00	
Paid Annie Fitzgerald, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 274.....	2,000.00	
Paid Anna Koch, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 275.....	2,000.00	
Paid H. Samuels, "Guardian," Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 276.....	1,000.00	
Paid Peter Fuchs, Adm'r, Benef. Fund. Warrant No. 277.....	2,000 00	
Paid Lovina Crowe, Benef. Fund, Warrant, No, 278.....	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund....		$12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Sept. 1, 1881..		1,863.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund.....$	12,443.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund.....	1,006.25	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Aug. 1, 1881.	1,420.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Aug. 1, 1881.	2,591.16	
Total.....		$17,460.41
Paid out of Benef. Fund.....	12,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund.....	835.78	
Total disbursements.....		$12,835.78
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1881....		$4,624.63
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund.....	12 443.00	
Bal. on hand Aug. 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	1,420.00	
Total Benef. Fund.....		$13,863.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund.....		12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Sept. 1, 1881....		$1,863.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund.....	$1,006.25	
Bal. on hand Aug. 1,1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,591 16	
Total Gen'l Fund.....		$3,597.41
Paid out of Gen'l Fund.....		835.78
Bal. Gen'l Fund Sept. 1, 1881....		$2,761.63

NEVADA.—We learn from Grand Recorder Thorburn that D. F. Fox, D. G. M. W., has left for Salt Lake City, Utah. He goes for the purpose of instituting Lodges and extending the benefits of the Order in that section. The Order in Nevada is very flourishing and in high favor, having proven itself to be very beneficial and advantageous to all belonging to it, as well as to society generally. Bro. Fox is liable to meet with a welcome reception in the part of the country to which he is going.

Excelsior 126—Anniversary.

The second anniversary of Excelsior, 126, was celebrated at Greer's Hall, Mission street, on Tuesday evening, September 6th, 1881, by diversified exercises, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and addresses, concluding with a dance. Greer's Hall is one of the large and desirable places for Lodge gatherings, and on this evening it was completely filled with a select audience of ladies and gentlemen, with a good sprinkling of wee folks. The reception committee were at the door making themselves quite useful in carrying chairs, seating the large audience, piloting the gentlemen to the *free* coat-room and distributing the artistic, elaborate and gilt-edged programmes. The exercises were commenced at 8 o'clock by F. S. Polland, M. W., introducing Bro. E. F. Adams, who made remarks which were quite appropriate, interesting and well-received. Duet (piano and violin)—Bro. F. C. Hahn and son, Rudolph Hahn. This was a highly pleasing and artistic performance which was the best effort of high culture and received merited applause. Recitation — Miss Julia Cochrane—a sentimental piece that was pathetically and gracefully spoken to the great delight of her audience. Song—Sam Booth, P. M. W., who is known as the humorous singer in Excelsior, and on this occasion sang an original poem dedicated to "Workmen of olden time," and, on receiving an encore, responded with an humorous poem on the Mechanics' fair that caused considerable merriment. Address—W. H. Barnes, G. M. W. This was a fine effort that carried his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Duet, violin and piano, (*a*), cradle song, (Hansen, *b*,) II. Pirati—Mrs. G. G. Burnett, wife of Bro. Burnett, of Spartan, and Mr. Thos. J. Duffy. This was an artistic performance that was highly appreciated and received a generous applause. Solo—Mrs. Blake Alverson. This piece, as usual, was finely rendered and rewarded with a hearty encore. Reading (humorous)—Mr. A. R. Gunnison. This was the feature of the evening; his audience only releasing him when he had appeared three times. A programme of eight dances, in which the most of the select company joined, brought to a close a celebration that was worthy of the anniversary of this, one of the prominent subordinates of this jurisdiction.

University, 88.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—On Saturday evening, Sept. 3d, Bro. Watson, of No. 3, (at request of Grand Master Workman Barnes) visited us and gave the secret work. He also conferred the J. W. degree on a new candidate. Grand Master Workman Barnes not being able to respond personally to our invitation, made a most happy selection in deputizing Bro. Watson, who gave the work in a capital and impressive manner, making University feel somewhat abashed; but in return, we received much of that inspiration mingled with instruction that only those connected with the Grand Lodge can impart and that is so essential to lift a Lodge to a higher plane. After work was given, Bro. Watson spoke on Good of the Order in general, clearly and forcibly defining what constitutes a good and useful member of the A. O. U. W. The speech was greeted with applause, and at the close received a unanimous vote of thanks. Bro. Watson returned a kind farewell for the evening. Thus was spent a very pleasant and highly instructive time in University, No. 88. J. G. WRIGHT, Recorder No. 88, Berkeley.

Memorial, 174.

This young subordinate is keeping apace with the older Lodges in the increase in membership, and is particularly fortunate in her corps of officers the present term. The Lodge attendance as a rule is not large, but a goodly number of the faithful ones are always there. Their meeting of August 29th was a very pleasant and interesting one; two received the M. W. degree, in a manner that was very creditable to all the officers, Bros. S. Carkeet, M. W., F. A. Brooks, F., and J. O. Ralston, O., giving he work perfect, and in an impressive and and pleasing manner. The fifth quarterly meeting will be held at Fraternity hall, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell street, on Monday evening, September 26th. There will be a musical and literary entertainment of the highest order. The names of the committee are a sufficient guarantee that there will be nothing but first-class talent. Members of the Order, with their wives, sweethearts and friends, are most cordially invited to attend.—Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W., M. Livingston, M. D., L. Georges, Committee.

Sausal, 47.

This Lodge celebrated its third anniversary last month by giving a public entertainment. The musical part of the programme was well received, Prof. McCoy and his choir lending their services. Walter St. Johns, Master Workman of the Lodge, presided, and introduced Grand Master Barnes, who delivered an interesting and instructive address of over an hour's duration, on the objects and principles of the Order. A splendid collation had been prepared, at which plates were laid for 180 persons, and quite a number had to wait for the second table. No. 47 is a thriving subordinate, and the visit of the Grand Master has done much good.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 42, will pay a fraternal visit to Occidental Lodge, No. 6, Oakland, September 16th,

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council.—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.



ADVICES from the East are to the effect that "Darius has ceased to be King"; his mantle has descended to another, the Supreme Council in its wisdom (we hope) has elected Jacob Roberts, of Philadelphia, as Supreme Commander. California was honored by the election of Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Grand Representative from the Grand Council, as Supreme Chaplain. But one of the Supreme officers of last year were re-elected, and that was Miss Nettie E. Mosher, Supreme Secretary. There was considerable business transacted, the details of which have not reached us yet.

THE Supreme Council of 1880, offered a prize of $500 for the best new ritual that might be submitted. There were four placed in the hands of the committee, of which Rep. O. C. Wheeler was Chairman, for consideration. Comp. Wheeler expects to return about the first of October.

GOLDEN SHORE Council has been numbered 695, and will hereafter meet every Saturday evening, Shiels' Building, 32 O'Farrell street, Charity Hall.

PROTECTION Council have voted to change their night of meeting from Saturday to Friday of each week, and their place of meeting to B. B. Hall, Eddy street.

DEPUTY Grand Commander D. S. Van Slyke, has got to work again. His first report comes from Sonoma, where he has instituted Crescent Council, with the following list of officers: George M. Wells, Commander; Oliver B. Shaw, Vice Commander; John A. Walker, Past Commander; James P. Weems, Secretary; Allen A. Converse, Collector; David Calloway, Treasurer; George Golden, Orator; Louis Breitenbusch, Guide; Charles R. Smith, Warder; Stephen R. McLaughlin, Sentry.

GRAND COMMANDER O. C. Wheeler and other Grand officers will pay an official visit to Washington Council soon after the Grand Commander returns from the East.

NEARLY all the Councils have advanced the sum of $10 towards paying the incidental expenses of starting our Grand Council. Those who have not, ought to try and do so at once, as the money is needed to pay current expenses. It is not asked for as a gift; it is simply an advance payment of per-capita tax that will be due Jan. 1st, 1882.

THE following decisions have been made and officially promulgated:

Ques. Is it necessary for two members of the A. L. of H. to sign a D. S. C. bond, or will any two good persons do?

Ans. No matter who if they are good.

Ques. Do the charter members pay for initiation according to degree?

Ans. No; the price of initiation is the same for each.

Ques. After institution of Council, how much must candidates pay for initiation?

Ans. Not less than $3.

Ques. Do lady members meet in the same council with gentlemen?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Is the A. L. of H. incorporated?

Ans. Yes; by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Ques. Should candidates initiated on their 30th birthdays be assessed as between 29 and 30 or 30 and 31?

Ans. Between 30 and 31.

Ques. How can an honorary member (who has become eligible to beneficial membership) obtain beneficial membership?

Ans. By making application for beneficial membership and being elected to it by ballot the same as a new member, except that a committee of investigation need not be appointed and the applicant need not be reinitiated or pay initiation fee, as provided for in the subordinate constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 3.

Ques. If the Commander of a Council fails to announce the suspension of a member at the next meeting after the expiration of the 40 days, in accordance with Law 1, Sec. 8, and the Secretary to at once notify the Supreme Secretary in accordance with Art. V, Sec. 4, subordinate constitution, is the Council required to pay the assessment of such suspended member?

Ans. Yes.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 308.)

ABSOLUTELY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.—Probably nothing, since the production of the famous photographs of Watron of horses in motion, has attracted more attention in that line than an exhibition now being made in New York of a photograph taken by an army officer with Anthony's instantaneous collodion. An old army mule, condemned to death, was killed by a small charge of dynamite placed on his neck and exploded by electricity. The picture represents the mule standing with his head entirely blown off, and the rope with which he was tied to a short stake in the ground in the same position that it was in when tied to his head, as it had not time to fall to the ground. The slide of the camera was dropped by the same charge of electricity that exploded the dynamite.

BURSTING POWER OF ICE.—Ed. Hagenbach experimented, during the past severe winter, upon the bursting force exerted in the expansion of water when freezing. Two interesting experiments were made with cast-iron hand grenades. The outer diameter was 15 centimetres (5.9 inches), the inner diameter 15 centimetres (5.04 inches). The shells were filled with water, closed with a screwed iron plug, and exposed to the cold. Both shells were broken and a curved thread of ice was projected, by means of an ice column, from the upper surface. One of the plugs was evidently thrown out with great violence, and to such a distance that it could not be found. The curvature in that case was bent upward.—*Wiedmann's Annalen.*

ICE AS A BURNING LENS.—A glass globe full of cold water, or even a lump of ice, will, in the sun's rays, act as a burning lens.

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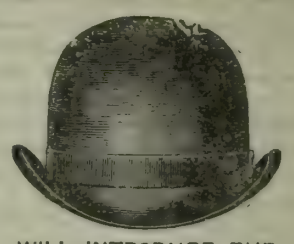
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Any ornamental articles which would make a sick-room more cheerful.

A LARGE MONOLITH.—At a granite quarry in Westerly, Rhode Island, there was recently detached a monolith 150 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet thick, weighing over 1,000 tons. These dimensions greatly exceed those of the Obelisk of Semiramis, the largest of the Egyptian monoliths. The stone was loosened by one oblong blast-hole in such a simple and perfect manner that the theories and conjectures advanced by many as to the methods of the Egyptians appear absurd. It contains over 12,000 cubic feet of granite which, cut into smaller blocks, will fetch about $30,000. Mr. French, the engineer in charge, is quite positive that it could be taken to New York city, finished as an obelisk, and erected for about $150,000.

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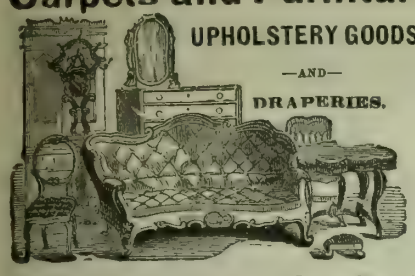
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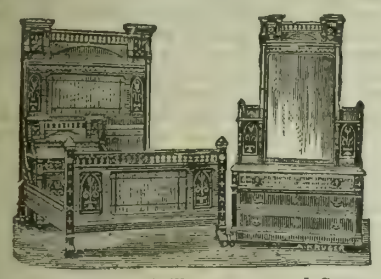
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The Association is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members. It is endorsed by Hon. Roderick Rose, Past Supreme Master of the Order in the United States, also, by W. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and C. W. Taylor, Past Grand Masters of California, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, C. C. Terrill, P. Peck and E. H. Morgan, Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, all of whom are members, and cordially recommend the Association to the support of the Brothers throughout the State.

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FRATERNAL RECORD.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 305 OF THIS ISSUE.]

Grand Army of the Republic.

Officers of the Department of California.—C. MASON KINNE, Com., San Francisco; W. F. ELLIS, S. V. C., San Jose; J. M. DAVIS, J. V. C., Oakland; W. A. ROBINSON, A. A. Gen., San Francisco; O. B. CULVER, A. Q. M. Gen., San Francisco; J. W. STAPLES, Inspector, San Francisco.

A New Post at Santa Cruz.



For some time past the old soldiers at Santa Cruz have been arranging for the formation of a new Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. All being in readiness, the Department officers were invited to visit that place on Saturday evening, September 10th. Desirous of giving the boys a good send-off, and a desire as well, on their own part, to have a general good time, the following circular was issued to such as would be likely to respond:

Comrade: The Department Officers, G. A. R., extend you a cordial invitation to join them in a grand excursion to Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, Sept. 10th, at 3:30 P. M.

Special arrangements have been made with the S. P. R. R. Co. broad-gauge. We will have a special car; and every effort will be made to secure our comfort.

Fare for the round trip, including board at either of the principal hotels for one day, will be only $5.

It is expected that at least 50 comrades will go. Our purpose is to devote the day to unrestrained hilarity—to make it a grand jollification.

Comrades will meet at depot, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, promptly at 3 o'clock.

If you will join us, please notify ComradeO. B. Culver, A. Q. M. G., at LeCount Bros., 417 and 419 Montgomery street at once.

Commander Holmes, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, who will accompany the party, earnestly unites with us in the hope that you will become one of us.

The route has been changed on account of more favorable terms offered by the Broad-Gauge Co. Yours in F., C. and L.

W. A. ROBINSON, A. A. G.

As the 3.30 train drew out from Townsend St. depot the unique emblematic badge of the Grand Army could be seen borne upon the breasts of thirty-three comrades enroute for Santa Cruz. They were as follows: Col. J. L. Tharp, Assistant Inspector on Staff of Commander in Chief of National Department; J. M. Davis, Junior Vice Commander Department of Cal.; O. B. Culver, Quartermaster General; Geo. L. Harris, of Department Council of Administration; P. R. Downer, Past A. D. C.; Post Commander, W. H. Holmes; Junior Vice Commander, R. W. E. Robinson; Adjutant, B. M. Bramhall; Officers of the Day, A. J. Vining, and comrades W. F. McAllister, M. D., R. E. Whitfield, Charles W. Sturtevant, Martin Bacon, W. H. Saulsbury, H. Elleau, C. W. Scheck, S. W. Garretson, J. Simonson, Jr., C. L. Bigelow, E. F. Hartshorn, B. G. Barney, E. P. Cressy, H. A. Unruh, E. B. Guion and Charles E. Wilson of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2; Adjutant W. H. Voorhees and Comrades J. R. Cowan, J. W. Kinsley and J. Nicolaysen of Lincoln Post, No. 1; Past Commander A. P. Collins and Assistant Inspector J. C. Coolidge of Lyon Post, No. 8. As the conductor shouted "all aboard," the boys could be heard "shouting the battle cry of freedom" from the cares and responsibilities of business, and off for a good frolic.

At San Jose the party was increased by the addition of Senior Vice-Commander of Department of California, W. F. Ellis, Past Commander A. G. Bennett, Assistant Inspector H. T. Welch, Officer of the Guard J. J. Pierd; Past Officer of the Day John B. Owens, Past Chaplain Orrin Taber, and Comrade I. D. Berry of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 7. Arriving at Watsonville, their number was farther multiplied by the addition of Post Commander M. Valentine, Adjutant C. W. Benjamin, Quartermaster A. A. Morey and Comrades J. A. Linscott, George Cleveland and A. Brown of R. L. McCook Post, No. 26. At 7:30 the party arrived at Santa Cruz, where they found Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. A. Robinson and Comrades George S. Evans and George J. Hood awaiting their arrival.

A hungry set they were; and they relished a good dinner about as well as any party we ever saw.

As soon as their hunger had been partially appeased, they wended their way to Masonic Hall, where the company of "Old Vets" awaiting muster were in waiting.

Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. A. Robinson called the meeting to order and called upon Senior Vice-Commander of the Dep't of California W. F. Ellis, of San Jose, to assume the duties of Dep't Commander, Department Commander C. Mason Kinne being necessarily absent. The acting Department Commander filled the remaining positions necessary to open a Post with the following: Junior Vice-Commander of Department J. M. Davis, as Senior Vice-Commander; Post Commander W. H. Holmes, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, as Junior Vice-Commander; Comrade P. R. Downer, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, as Chaplain; Adjutant B. M. Bramhall, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, as Adjutant; Quartermaster General O. B. Culver, as Quartermaster; Assistant Adjutant-General W. A. Robinson, as Officer of the Day; Comrade Dr. W. F. McAllister, of George H. Thomas Post, as Surgeon; Officer of the Guard, J. J. Pierd of Phil. Sheridan Post; Assistant Inspector J. C. Coolidge, of Lyon Post, as Inside Sentinel, and Assistant Inspector H. T. Welch of Phil. Sheridan Post as Outside Sentinel.

A Post was then opened in due form.

Applications were then received from the following: John Butcher, late of 11th Regt. Indiana Vols.; Royal F. Clark, 15th N. H.; Albert L. Weeks, 26th Mass.; Chessman Gould, 4th Minnesota; Charles L. Handin, 19th Maine; Murdock Campbell, 24th Penna.; George I. Holt, 2d Mass. Cavalry; Joseph Montgomery, 15th Iowa; Chapin C. Cook, of Navy; Orlando J. Lincoln, 21st Maine; John Delehanty, 2d Kentucky; Lewis A. Stowe, 1st Minnesota; E. F. Werner, 6th California; Charles Peoples, 1st N. H. Artillery; Z. N. Goldsby, 12th Missouri Cavalry; J. A. Bachelder, 7th Maine; J. A. German, 136th New York; E. Spalsbury, 35th New York; Thomas Amner, 15th Conn.; W. H. Bean, 21st Maine; Solomon Agerton, 77th New York; John W. Shannon, 5th Kansas; all of which were referred to a committee of three, consisting of comrades A. G. Bennett, J. L. Tharp and A. A. Morey for examination. The same having all been reported favorably upon, they were all elected for muster in. Comrades W. H. Voorhees and J. R. Cowan, of Lincoln Post, E. F. Hartshorn, of Geo. H. Thomas, and John B. Owens, of Phil Sheridan, being detailed as guards, they were duly mustered in and regularly constituted as W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 32, G. A. R. Dept. of California.

The nomination and election of officers being next in order, the following were elected as their first officers:

Post Commander, Thos. Amner; Senior Vice-Commander, Z. N. Goldsby; Junior Vice-Commander, J. A. Bachelder; Surgeon, Royal F. Clark; Chaplain, Geo. I. Holt; Quartermaster, E. F Werner; Officer of the Day, Orlando J. Lincoln; Officer of the Guard, Chessman Gould. The Post Commander elect then appointed as Adjutant, E. Spalsbury; Sergeant, Major Chas. L. Handin; Quartermaster Sergeant, Chapin C. Cook, all of whom were then regularly installed, W. A. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General, acting as Mustering Officer and Officer of the Day; A. J. Vining, of Geo. H. Thomas Post, as Officer of the Day.

After transacting the usual routine of business, the Post was closed in due form.

Before doing so, however, the Post Commander invited all present to partake of a banquet that had been prepared for them.

After the boys had satisfied their hunger and thirst from a most bountifully supplied table, a literary treat followed, introducing several of the comrades as speakers and singers, as follows: Quartette, consisting of Comrades Wilson and Guion, of Thomas Post, and Messrs. Mueller and Moore, of the Loring Club, opening the exercises. "The Department of California" was then responded to by Senior Vice Commander W. F. Ellis, of San Jose; "The National Encampment" was responded to by J. L. Tharp, Inspector on the staff of the Commander-in-chief; "Lyon Post," by Post Commander of Lyon Post, A. P. Collins; "Staff of the Department Commander," by Assistant Adjutant General W. A. Robinson; "Geo. H. Thomas Post," by Comrade P. R. Downer; "Department Vice Commanders," by J. M. Davis, Junior Vice Commander; "Quartermaster Department," by Quartermaster General O. B. Culver; "R. L. McCook Post, No. 26," by M. Valentine, Post Commander; "Phil. Sheridon Post, No. 7," by Past Commander A. G. Bennett; "The Rank and File," by Comrade B. G. Barney, of Geo. H. Thomas Post; "W. H. L. Wallace Post," by Surgeon R. F. Clark. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close early Sunday morning by all present joining in singing "America."

The boys all stopped at the Pacific Ocean house, kept by E. J. Swift, one of the landlords who knows how to "run a hotel." Mr. Swift gave the boys the run of his house; every opportunity was given them to gratify their "unrestrained hilarity," which was improved to their hearts' content. As the night wore away, one by one quietly withdrew to his couch. It being the understanding that all should stand or fall together, a solid phalanx must be preserved. In keeping with this idea, a self-constituted patrol, consisting of Comrades Voorhees, Vining, Sturtevant and Barney, set about emptying any beds that had been occupied contrary to orders. Not being accustomed to sitting up late, we with Commander Holmes had retired to a distant portion of the building, and supposed, from our distance from the main camp fire and our well-known reputation for regularity of habit, escape the inquisition. Alas, it was not so ordered! On the contrary, it was the especial order, that notwithstanding our retiring natures and retired conditions, we had to arise and report below and wait for the order to "break ranks." Others were served the same way; and many, many others, seeing our ill-success, remained until regularly disbanded.

After breakfast (for we will not make any great mention of the sleep any secured) the party all went about seeking another place of "hilarity." Some sought the cool, refreshing sea breeze, and witnessed what few bathers there were to see; others took teams and drove to the several places of interest—Big Trees, Felton and other points, while still others quietly, *very quietly*, withdrew to their rooms for a little nap.

Thus the day passed, and at 4:15 the cry of all aboard was heard, and they were homeward bound.

Thus ended one of the best excursions we ever attended; the number was about right, they were of the right sort of fellows; it was about long enough, not expensive, and taken all in all it was a grand success. We cannot close this account without expressing our only regret that Col. C. Mason Kinne was obliged to be absent, and our congratulations to Senior Vice Commander Ellis and Assistant Adjutant General Robinson for the perfect manner in which every detail of the work and discipline were performed, but to Quartermaster General O. B. Culver more than any one else is credit due for the general success, the unbounded pleasure, the complete arrangement, the unrestrained hilarity which were enjoyed by all, as he has had the management of the details of this trip in hand for weeks, and the boys all agree that if this was a sample of Culver's trips they all unite in saying, enter our names up for a chance every time Culver gets up an excursion. The affect of such a large delegation accompanying the department officers on their trip must be for good to the new Post, as it shows a lively interest, and the general effect cannot be but good in increasing the common interest in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander Holmes Won the Prize.

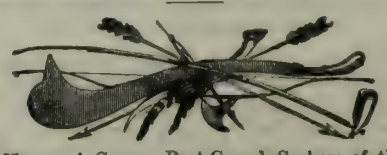
While all the different Fraternal societies have seemed to take new life during the past few months, the G. A. R. has not been behind in progress. As is well known this organization depends entirely upon the men who served as soldiers or sailors in the Union army during the time from 1861 to 1865. It is therefore the more remarkable that this Order can show such a great increase for three years. The actual gain in this city in two Posts, during the three months from April 1st to June 1st, has been 137, of which number 82 have been gained in Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2. Walter H. Holmes, the Commander of Post No. 2, has been indefatigable in his efforts to recruit the membership under his command, and as a result of his untiring energy, has the satisfaction of having made No. 2 the best Post of the United States in this respect.

During 1880, Comrade J. A. Joel, the proprietor of the *G. A. R. Gazette*, published in New York, in order to stimulate the comrades to earnest work, offered, through the columns of his paper, a prize, to be given to the comrade who should bring into his Post the greatest number of recruits from June 30, 1880, to July 31, 1881, which prize was to be the beautiful picture of the "March to the Sea," and a sum of money sufficient to pay for suitable frame. During the time specified, Comrade Walter H. Holmes brought into his Post the number of 107 (most of whom after January, 1881), which number, being submitted, proved to be (6) six in excess of the highest number reported by any other Post in the United States, and thus giving to Comrade Holmes the picture, and also the glory of having excelled in good works all his fellow comrades.

Making his Post the banner Post of the Order, and giving the Department of California the honor to number the most successful Post on her Roster, besides the number recruited by Comrade Holmes, there have been added during the time named 56, making the gain in this Post for one year to be 163. This example of what can be accomplished by persistent effort ought to stimulate every member to do what may be in his power to promote the progress of the good work. The gain in the Department of California for second quarter 1881 was 425.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Officers of the Great Council.—J. A. FILCHER, Great Sachem, Auburn; J. F. PINKHAM, Great Senior Sagamore, Oakland; C. E. Spencer, Great Junior Sagamore, Sacramento; EUGENE LEHE, Great Prophet, Stockton; H. S. WINN, Great Chief of Records, S. F.; ADAM SMITH, Great Keeper of Wampum, S. F.



HENRY A CHASE, Past Grand Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States, left on the overland train on Sunday the 4th inst., to attend the session of that body, which convened in the city of Annapolis, Maryland, on the 13th inst. Bro. Chase is also Grand Secretary of the U. A. O. D., and during his absence the duties of that office will be performed by Bro. John Biter, Past Grand Secretary.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since Bro. Chase visited his old home in Baltimore, and the assembly of the Great Council of the United States at a point in the near vicinity affords him an excellent opportunity to combine business with pleasure and

> "Revisit scenes his childish feet have trod,
> And sport once more upon his native sod."

A delegation of Red Men and Druids accompanied Bro. Chase upon the first stage of his long journey, when, with hearty wishes for his pleasant passage and safe return, good bye was spoken with all the word implies, and the brethren returned to the city. It is rumored that a movement is on foot to make it very warm for the Great Representative on his return, some four weeks hence.

GREAT SACHEM, J. A. Filcher, is making official visits among Tribes and doing his best to stir the Injuns up to renewed energy in their work.

WE are in receipt of the printed proceedings of the Sixteenth Great Sun Session of the Great Council of California, held at Santa Cruz, July 26, 1881, a full report of which appeared in our columns at the time. In the haste preparing notes at that time some important legislation was overlooked. The following among the rest:

Representative Katzenstein, of No. 14, offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That Great Sachem Bro. Eugene Lehe, Great Senior Sagamore Bro. J. A. Filcher, and Great Chief of Records Bro. H. S. Winn, be and they are hereby appointed a special committee to revise the laws governing this Great Council and Subordinate Tribes, and to harmonize the same with the Great Council of the United States, said special committee to report during the next Great Sun of this Great Council.

Carried.

Representative Johnson, of No. 30, submitted the following resolution, and moved its adoption: Carried.

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee be, and is hereby directed to prepare such amendments to the By-Laws as may be deemed advisable for the government of the Trustees of the Great Council; *provided*, that such Trustees shall be governed, as to their duties and actions, by the By-Laws so prepared, until the Great Council acts upon them.

THE closing address of the new Great Sachem was short and to the point, as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES: You have called me by your unanimous vote to fill this the highest office within your gift, and, fully appreciating the compliment, I enter upon the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me, with much distrust in my own ability to fully meet your expectations. I am fully aware that you have not thus bestowed this unmerited honor upon me as a mere compliment. I shall, therefore, bring to the discharge of the high duties that devolve upon me, my best energies.

The influence this body exerts over its subordinates, as its legislative and judicial head, and the confidence and esteem in which it is held by them, should impress upon us the importance of the faithful discharge of all our duties. I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility that rests upon me. I have but one purpose in view—to uphold and advance the great principles of our Order.

To you, Representatives, and brother officers, I shall at all times look for aid, council and advice. I trust that our legislation may tend to the benefit of all our Tribes, and to the prosperity of the entire Order. To you, who are privileged to attend our Great Council, your Tribes and brethren look for advice and instruction. It is your duty to watch over the interests of your Tribes, assist in transacting the business, and use your best energies for the welfare and advancement of your Tribes and the Order.

Wishing you, and each of you, a safe return to home, family and friends, a long and prosperous future, I tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this mark of your confidence and esteem.

POCOHONTAS Tribe are adding largely to their members, and their increase is from among the first citizens of our city.

POHONACHEE Tribe gave a most enjoyable social at their Wigwam, Monday evening, Sept. 5th.

Patriotic Sons of America.

GRAND OFFICERS.—C. L. WELLER, State President, S. F.; A. K. HELLIS, State Sec'y, S. F.; DR E. L. WILLARD Asst. State Sec'y, S. F.



THIS is an organization which, if carried on in accordance with the principles on which it is founded, is capable of exerting an important influence on the future of the nation. As its name indicates, its objects are patriotic. It is a secret society and its teachings inculcate the duty of the citizen to the State and the reciprocal rights of freemen. As ordinarily conducted, the Lodges or "Camps," as they are called, are little else than debating societies of various degrees of excellence, but the ritual of the Order, and, to a great extent, the subjects of debate, are such as to animate the members with a spirit of high patriotism, the effect of which was seen at the outbreak of the rebellion, when almost every "camp" in the country was seriously crippled by the enlistment of members in the army. The members of this association are principally young men. They are of the age which readily receives and retains impressions. The conductors of the Order, therefore, have in charge an organization capable of training an important body of citizens in the highest duties of citizenship, a training which in this country is altogether too much neglected

The future of America will be very bright if, through such agencies as this, her people become "sons" of the nation in fact as well as in name.

THE 16th annual reunion of the State Camp of Pennsylvania was held at Pottstown, August 9th. Delegates from all parts of the State were present, about 325 votes being cast in the convention.



Grand Officers.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; James M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treas., S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Rdr. office 601 California street, S. F.

DEPUTY GRAND COUNCILOR SAMSON AMERICAN, assisted by several officers and members, instituted Social Council, No. 46, on Thursday evening, Sept. 1st, at Red Men's Hall, Post street. The following were installed as the first list of officers: Past Chief Councilor, Rev. Wm. F. Morrison; Chief Councilor, J. W. Kinsley; Vice Councilor, Mrs. W. F. Morrison; Chaplain, Mrs. Lillie W. Halton; Recorder, Mrs. Mary L. Holland; Financier, Joseph O. Jephson; Treasurer, P. D. Cahill; Marshal, A. Krouse; Warden, Mrs. C. St. John; Guard, Wm. McLean; Sentry, E. P. St. John. This Council will meet at Peon Hall, Red Men's building, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

PACIFIC COUNCIL, No. 8, celebrated their first anniversary by a fine literary entertainment and dance at Ixora Hall, in this city, on Friday evening, September 2d. The hall was well filled with the *elite* of our city, and the following programme was finely rendered: Piano duet, Prof. Delipiana and Miss Boukofsky; opening remarks by the Chief Councilor, C. A. Russell; song, Miss Eva S. Coon; harmonica solo, Mr. Rogers; song, J. Booth; address, Hon. P. A. Roach; piano solo, C. Schmitz; recitation, M. Benhayon; song, Miss Jessie Lowe; recitation, Miss Gately; piano duet, Pfeifer sisters, after which the floor was cleared, and dancing was the order of the evening. This Council is one of the best subordinates in our jurisdiction. Their meetings are always entertaining, and it was expected that their anniversary party would be a success, in which none were disappointed. The credit of the management of the anniversary celebration is largely due to the following committees: Arrangements—J. M. Baird, W. S. Wenkler, C. A. Russell, W. E. Jackson, T. B. McKenzie and Dr. Cook. Reception—C. A. Bernard, H. Murphy, D. Carr, F. P. Doe, T. B. Harrington and R. E. Williams. Floor Manager—C. Nelson. Floor Committee—H. H. Henning, M. F. O'Donnell, S. G. Nash, Geo. H. Williams, Misses Rickard and Seymour, and Mesdames Henning and Davis.

ON MONDAY evening, September 5th, Grand Recorder S. Danielwiecz instituted Empire Council at Red Men's Hall, Post street, with 54 charter members.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27th, the members of America Council, No. 7, presented to their Past Chief Councilor, A. Rotenstein, a beautiful set of silverware as a testimonial of their esteem and regard. Past Grand Councilor Chas. L. Wiggin made the presentation speech.

THE regular quarterly entertainment of Golden Shore Council, No. 5, was held at Shiels' building on Thursday, August 25th. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental exercises, and also addresses by members of Concord Council, who were paying a fraternal visit. After the exercises, the members adjourned to the upper hall to indulge in a sumptuous repast.

Howard's Method of Artificial Respiration.

We think it advisable at this season, says the *Canadian Journal of Medical Science*, to direct attention to the following rules for resuscitating the partially drowned:

1. *Instantly* turn patient downward, with a large, firm roll of clothing under stomach and chest. Place one of his arms under his forehead, so as to keep his mouth off the ground. Press with all your weight two or three times, for four or five seconds each time, upon patient's back, so that the water is pressed out of lungs and stomach, and drains freely out of mouth. Then,

2. *Quickly* turn patient, face upward, with roll of clothing under back, just below shoulder blades, and make the head hang back as low as possible. Place patient's hands above his head. Kneel with patient's hips between your knees, and fix your elbows firmly against your hips. Now, grasping lower part of patient's naked chest, squeeze his two sides together, *gradually* forward with all your weight, for about three seconds, until your mouth is nearly over mouth of patient; then, with a push, *suddenly* jerk yourself back. Rest about three seconds; then begin again, repeating these bellows-blowing movements with perfect regularity, so that foul air may be pressed out and pure air be drawn into lungs, about eight or ten times a minute, for at least an hour, or until the patient breathes naturally.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1881.

245,991.—FURNACE—Bell & Griffith, Grantville, Nev.
245,994.—PROJECTILE—H. Carr, S. F.
245,946.—DAMPER PLATE AND REFLECTOR—A. Good, S. F.
246,129.—MECHANISM FOR CONVERTING MOTION—Wm. Hanua, Gilroy, Cal.
246,157.—HEADER—M. N. Laufenburg, S. F.
246,003.—FILTER—Benno Goldman, S. F.
245,962.—FIRE BASKET FOR STOVES—W. H. Loomis, Alameda, Cal.
246,030.—SPRING ATTACHMENT FOR SAWS—E. Mioberg, Callahan's Ranch, Cal.
246,032.—MUD CONVEYER—W. A. Phillips, S. F.
246,210.—DEPRESSION PULLEY IN CABLE RAILROAD—H. Root, S. F.
246,051.—GALVANIC BELT—H. C. Warner, Gilroy, Cal.
246,271.—STOVE MAT FOR COFFEE POT, ETC.—Elizabeth C. Zumwalt, Port Orford, Or.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

BROOM.—Geo. Hall, Santa Rosa. Dated August 30, 1881. No. 246,500. In that class of brooms in which the handle projects from the broomhead in a line with the length of the broomstraws, the angle at which the handle is held in sweeping brings only one corner of the brush portion of the broom into action, so that the corners of the broom soon become distorted and unevenly worn, and the broom is rendered unfit for use. The object of the invention is to adapt this class of brooms to the sweeping position by arranging the brush or sweeping end so that it will bear uniformly upon the floor along its whole length at the same time that the broom handle is held in the usual position. To do this, Mr. Hall counteracts the angular position of the handle by giving to the brush or sweeping edge a corresponding angle.

INSECT-PROOF CLOSET AND SAFE—Chas. H. Larrabee, Napa. Dated August 30, 1881. No. 246,397. This invention relates to an improvement in closets, meat safes, or other similar devices, whereby they may be kept from ants and other insects, and also thoroughly ventilated whenever necessary. It consists of a closet or safe, in combination with a supplemental hollow base which is adapted to contain water, the main closet being rigidly attached to the base by means of pillars or supports which stand upon the bottom of the concave base, so that the whole forms one structure, while the outer walls of the closet extend downward around the base without touching it, whereby the tank is concealed from view. The bottom, shelves and top are perforated, to allow a circulation of air and ventilation, and a hinged cover is fitted to close the top entirely when desired.

DREDGING MACHINE.—H. B. Angell, S. F. Dated Aug. 30, 1881. No. 246,362. This invention relates to the class of dredging machines, and more especially to certain improvements thereon, consisting in peculiarly constructed irons or nose pieces for receiving and strengthening the ladder timbers, the said timbers having bails attached thereto at certain intervals, provided with pulleys, over which passes the chain connected with the gipsy or windlass. A peculiar hopper is connected with the elbow of the discharge pipe by a swivel joint; said elbow being supported on a pivot pin on a step below, while the pipe is supported on a turn-table, and has a door or opening for the purpose of introducing water to clean it. The object of these improvements is to obviate certain difficulties to each part particularly.

CART.—DeWitt C. Putnam, Petaluma. Dated Aug. 30th, 1881. No. 246,555. This invention relates to that class of carts known as breaking carts and is an improvement on one invented by the same patentee some time since. The object of this invention is to provide a cart which shall embody lightness and strength and a convenient mode of access, these objects being accomplished by certain attachments which support a footboard in front, as in the former invention, and by the further improvement of said attachments and appropriate construction thereof, the inventor provides a means of supporting a suitable step behind, whereby the vehicle is adapted to be entered from the rear and may afford convenient access.

FURNITURE.

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PALMER'S,

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MARINE MAMMALS

OF THE

North Pacific Coast

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

☞ Finely Illustrated ☜

BY CHARLES M. SCAMMON.

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The Appetite of Bread.

Did you know that bread was not only eaten but eats? Darwin has told us that some flowers enjoy a porter-house steak. Now M. Scheurer Kestner assures us that bread has a partiality for hogs and hominy. This discovery is interesting to dyspeptics, for bread can be made to do the work of the alimentary canal and relieve dyspeptics of all bother except mere deglutition—and of course, paying the baker's bill, which is harder work than digestion. Science has since found that several vegetable juices or saps dissolve meat, but M. Scheurer Kestner is the first person who observed that in the process of bread making a peculiar fermentation takes place which produces complete digestion of meat. A beef steak hashed fine and mixed with dough containing yeast disappears entirely by the time the bread is taken from the oven. The steak's nutritive principles are dissolved and incorporated into the bread. Not the least curious phenomenon noticed in these circumstances is that meat, which so rapidly becomes putrid, when once incorporated into bread may be kept longer than ordinary bread. Bread made in 1873 has been shown the Academy of Science; it was as sweet and free from mold as when it came out of the oven.

At first M. Scheurer Kestner used raw meat; he mixed one and one-tenth pounds of flour, one pound of leaven and three-fourths of a pound of raw beef minced fine; water in sufficient quantity was added, and the dough was left to ferment. In two or three hours the meat had disappeared. The bread was then baked as usual. This meat bread had a disagreeable, sour taste. To remove it M. Scheurer Kestner first boiled the meat in just the quantity of water necessary to wet the flour and used this water in kneading. The meat should be rid of all fat, and only salt enough to season the bread added; for if too much salt be added the bread will become humid (salt being a great absorber of water) and spoil. The objection to this bread is that it is insipid. If bacon be used instead of beef the objection is removed. Veal, too, makes a delicious meat bread. All these breads may be used to make soup. Cut in slices one-sixth of a pound of this bread, put the slices in a quart of water, salt to taste and boil for 20 minutes.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"O, LOOK Louis! Fred just sent me this sweet, little puppy. Wasn't he kind?" "Yes, dear, but it's just like him."

The Cause of Somnambulism.

Various theories have been put forth to account for the phenomenal state known as "somnambulism." A writer in the *Phrenological Journal* says that it is due to incomplete sleep. That in complete sleep the brain is in a quiescent state as a whole, but in somnambulism it is a sleep only in parts, and in other parts active or awake. Dr. W. A. Hammond, a medical writer of some note, says that somnambulism is "analogous to sleep." He says of a person asleep: "If this quiescent state of the brain is accompanied, as it often is with nervous and excitable persons, by an exalted condition of the spinal cord, we have the higher order of somnambulistic phenomena produced, such as walking or the performance of complex and apparently systematic movements," etc.

The *Journal* differs with the Doctor. He says that if the brain is at rest and the spinal cord active, it would be as if the brain of the person was entirely removed, so far as the actions performed are concerned. If the brain is removed, or what is equivalent, perfectly quiescent, there is nothing to cause action in the spinal cord, which is not self-acting.

The editor states his opinion of the cause of the phenomena substantially as follows: The brain, in somnambulism, is only a sleep *in part*—a portion of the brain is asleep and another portion is awake, and in a state of intense activity. From these excited portions of the brain the stimuli pass to the motor mechanism of the spinal cord, through which, in their turn, the muscles are set in action, which produce the motions and acts of the somnambulist.

Enough is known of the mechanism and working of the brain, especially in the singular peculiarities in its blood supply, to render it quite certain that the phenomenal condition referred to, of a partial quiescence of the brain, is a possible thing.

May we not also infer that all dreaming is due to the same cause. In perfect sleep there is no dreaming, no action of the muscles whatever.

OLD Sammy Snowden was a noted colored preacher in Boston 40 years ago. His discourses were original and amusing—his prayers especially so. One evening he concluded a prayer with: "Lord bress everybody, 'ception de brudder who put de jackass cent in de contribution box."

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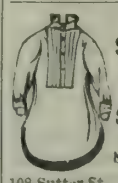
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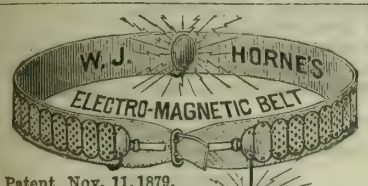
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Deaths from Industrial Pursuits.

Some startling facts respecting the amount of sickness and death which result directly from the circumstances under which industrial pursuits are carried on, have lately been discovered in England, where they have been brought to the attention of the authorities as a subject worthy of investigation with the view of amelioration. One statistician who compiled tables on this subject in 1877, giving the records of deaths and injuries by steam boilers, in mines, on railways and in factories, estimated the mortality in England from these causes, during the four years preceding 1877, at a total of 107,000 men, women and children; and he estimated, on the basis of these facts, that 500,000 workmen will lose their lives during the ten years from 1877 to 1886, from the following causes, namely, 300,000 in mines, 70,000 on railways, and 130,000 in factories.

Another writer on the same subject, criticising these figures, thinks they are altogether too small, and that the accidents reported comprise only a small part of those that actually take place. He is of opinion that not less than 100,000 persons are annually killed in England from causes directly resulting from the industrial occupations in which they are engaged.

These statements, which are doubtless based on reasonably accurate data, are sufficiently appalling to arouse from its traditional *sang froid* even so inert and conservative a body as the British House of Lords. Taking even the lowest estimate of mortality from industrial accidents as the safest basis for estimating the number of yearly deaths from such causes the world over, and it will be found that the "horrors" of war, with its reckless sacrifice of human lives, become far less horrible when a comparison of the number of victims is instituted.

PERHAPS it is the powder of the fair maidens cheeks that blasts the hopes of so many young men.

Anna Dickinson Speaks.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was in session, and Mrs. Hunt of Boston had answered one of the queries taken from what is known as the "inquiry box." The question was, "What can be done to reclaim fallen women?" On the temperance side of the question, Mrs. Hunt took the ground that women have less power of physical recuperation than men, and when they fall, in many cases, fall beyond reclamation. The remarks all the morning had been unfavorable to the ability or expediency of women reforming other women. Miss Dickinson, who was in the audience, arose and took up the subject in a masterly manner. It was soon whispered about who the speaker was, and she carried the audience with her from the first. "I am not a temperance advocate," she said, "but I can tell you that woman's proper work is with her sisters, and not with men. You fail where you can do the most. The woman who has nothing to do, the giddy, fashionable creature who learns to tipple with refinement; the woman who has too much to do, your laundress—who does a day's work getting her husband's breakfast and attending to her chil, dren before she comes in the morning—these- as well as the woman who drinks to drown despair, are the ones who need, but do not receive, your ministrations. You raise the man, but you spurn your fellow woman beneath your feet."

PROFESSOR STEVENSON, of the Smithsonian Institute, is organizing at Fort Wingate, his geological and surveying party. The Professor's work for the present will be the establishment of a base line 12 miles in length, to be used in triangulation. A number of naturalists and special scientists are included in the party, and they will explore the western part of New Mexico and the eastern part of Arizona.

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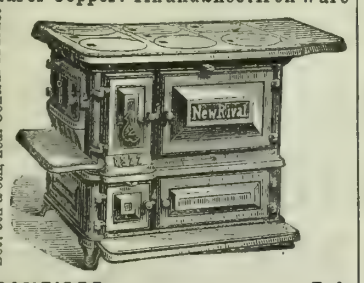
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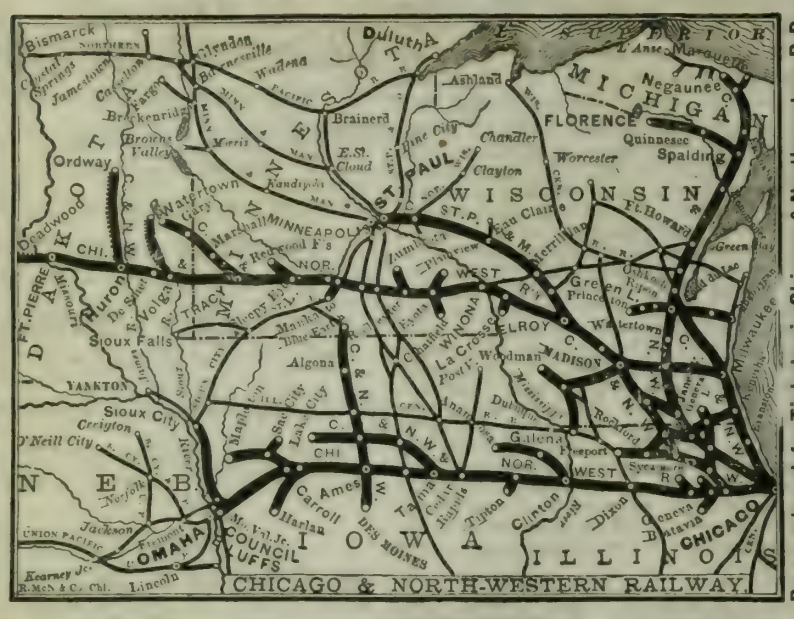
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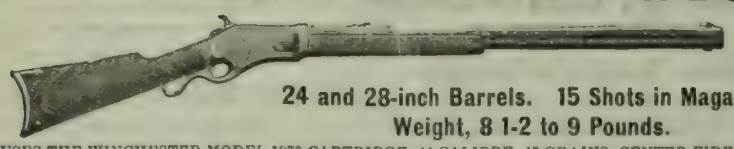
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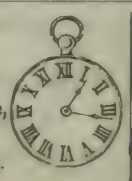
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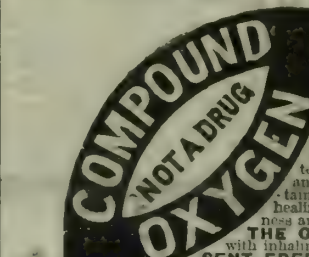
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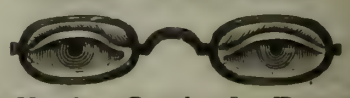
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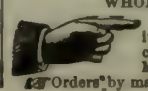
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"FRATERNAL RECORD" EDITION.

VOL. 5.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year. Single copies, 10 cents

Our Fraternal Record Edition.

A USEFUL HOME JOURNAL

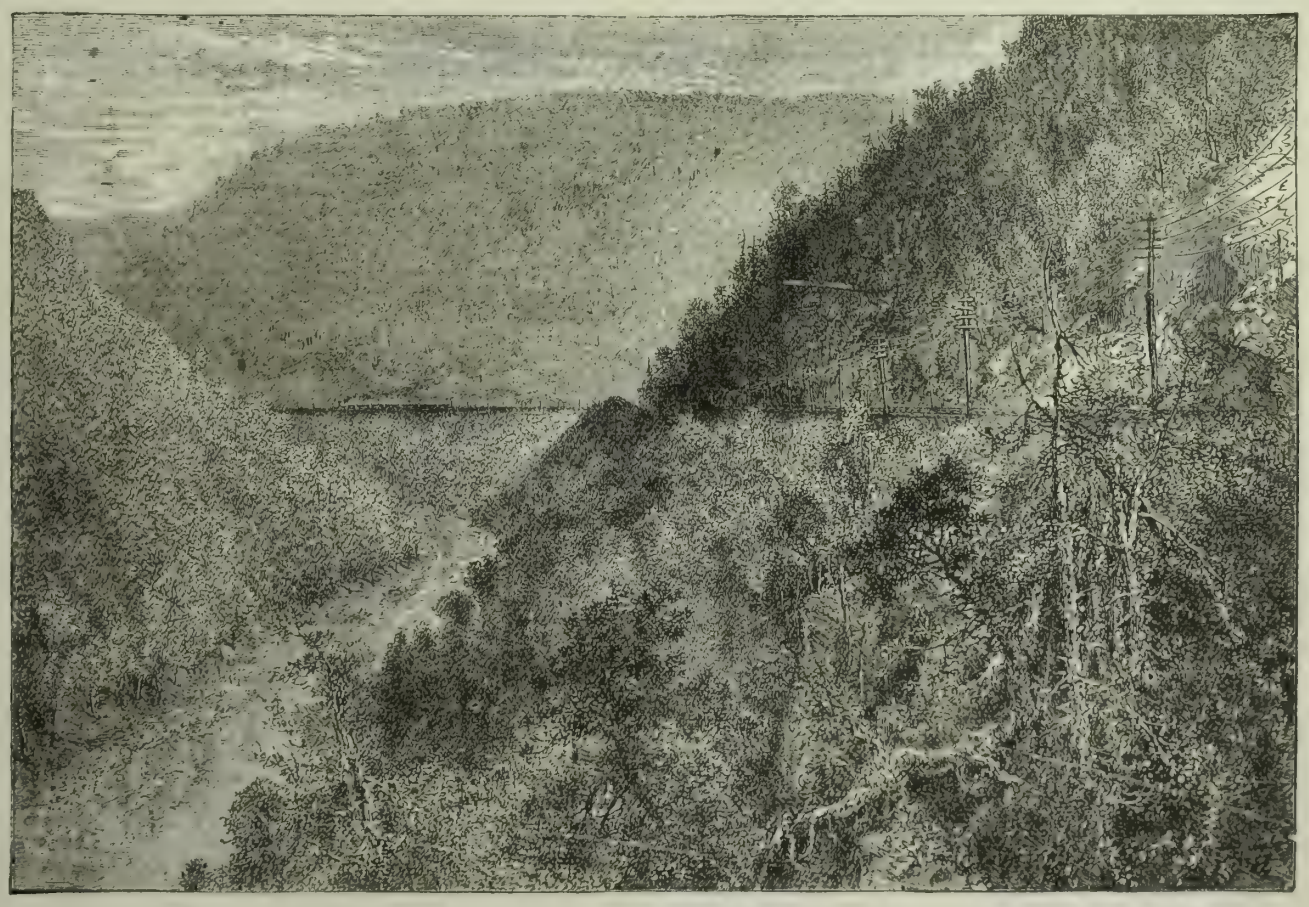


FOR FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. Subscription postage paid, $2 a year in advance.

The "Packsaddle."

The view upon this page represents a locality somewhat celebrated in days of primitive travel. It is situated upon what was then, and is now, one of the favorite routes to the central West, being very much the same that is now followed by the Pennsylvania railroad; in those days, however, the iron horse had not yet made his advent, and water was the means of transit. Leaving the valley of the Susquehanna, the traveler journeyed slowly and laboriously up the Juniata—first by keel-boat or canoe, afterward by canal boat—until its headwaters were reached. Here there was a portage of 20 or 30 miles across the Alleghany mountain summit to the waters of the Conemaugh, a bright little mountain stream which empties into the Alleghany some 30 miles above the junction of that river with the Ohio. Upon this Conemaugh river is situated the "Packsaddle," represented in our engraving. This was a point where the plucky little river, having forced its way through one of the outlying ranges of the great Alleghany chain, tossed and foamed down through the gorge it had made in a style that forbade all attempts to pass it with any save the lightest of crafts. Keel-boats and, later on, canal boats, coming either way, were compelled to stop and unload their freight on to the backs of mules or horses, and in this way it was carried on a well-beaten trail over the steep mountains, past the obstruction to the clear water on the other side. This was the origin of the name "the Packsaddle," which still clings to the locality, though the railroad has long since done away with the old water-travel, and an old-fashioned packsaddle would now be looked on in the neighborhood as a curiosity.



THE "PACKSADDLE," CONEMAUGH RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

The view will call to the minds of many of our readers similar ones among our own mountains, and probably scenes grander in proportions and more rugged in outline. It would be difficult, however, to find in California, such heavy and varied forest growths and such dense and closely matted underbrush as covers these Pennsylvania hills. The length of the Packsaddle gorge is some six or seven miles; the hight of the mountains (Chestnut ridge) through which the river has forced its way, is from 700 to 900 ft. above the river, but the sides are exceedingly rough and precipitous, and with the river roaring and foaming over the rocks in its bed below, a picture is formed that has few equals in the East for wildness and picturesque beauty.

An Example for Young Men.

The life of the late President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, stands out prominently as a shining example to all young men, no matter what may be their condition. It strikingly illustrates that the accident of humble birth is no bar to advancement, and that what may seem to be insuperable obstacles to win recognition and gain the plaudits of the world, can be overcome by a persistent and intelligent endeavor to gain the end sought for. Here we have a poor, humble boy, whose early youth was spent in the backwoods of America. He was then without friends, and had no counselors except the fond mother who watched over him and guided his immature years in the path of sobriety and honor. But the unconquerable desire to win distinction early took possession of him, and from the log cabin of that pioneer Western home has come a man who stood preeminently on an equal plane with the most intelligent of the land.

It must not be thought that the ability to worthily occupy the positions held by our late lamented President, was acquired without an effort. Of course, he must have been greatly endowed with a large amount of natural talent, and so have a great many young men who are frittering away their lives in the pursuit of what they call a "good time." It might never fall to their lot to occupy the positions held by President Garfield, but they can surely benefit their condition in life by an earnest endeavor to strive to gain all the knowledge possible. Knowledge is never lost. There comes a time in the lives of men when the learning they have gained will stand them in good need. This is the "luck" which we hear so much about. The opportunity came for advancement, and it found them in a measure prepared to embrace it.

It needs such a life as Garfield's to bring before the minds of our young men the honors that lie before them if they are only possessed of that ambition which seeks to win recognition by making themselves worthy of it. It may seem a toilsome journey; the briers that beset the path may be sharp and stick with merciless severity he who chooses to win distinction or occupy a position of honor among men. It must necessarily be so, but out of the crucible of trial and privation will come a man who will be an honor to himself and a credit to his country.

THE tribute of the fraternal societies of this city to the memory of the murdered President was spontaneous and hearty. No body of men in the procession attracted more attention, and none, we believe, had a more tender regard for him. This was evidenced by the large numbers who availed themselves of the opportunity to show their respect to the purity and nobility of his character. If it was possible for the late President to witness this grand outpouring of the members of the fraternal societies in his honor, we are confident no one feature of the procession would have given him more joy.

The Solar and Fraternal Systems.

How few of the many thousands belonging to the different fraternal societies ever think for a moment of the existing similarity between the solar system and that of the fraternal. In the solar system we have the sun, that grand old orb, daily and hourly performing his mission in behalf of all animated beings, giving light, warmth and comfort alike to all. Around him revolve the lesser planets, held in abeyance by the power of his attraction, each receiving from him their light, beauty and action.

Thus, with our fraternal system, we have in the center the embodiment of all that is grand and noble; the principles of fraternal love and fellowship performing their tender mission of charity alike to all who come within the power of their munificent embrace. Around them revolves many a noble Order, imbued with kindly purposes and blessed in the performance of noble deeds, each receiving light, warmth and encouragement in their different spheres of action. Prominent among them all stand out the noble Orders of the Eastern Star, Rebeccas, and the young but prosperous Degree of Honor, whose influences are daily and hourly felt by all who need their kindly aid. Many a weary mind has been inspired, many a sinking heart sustained, many a ray of light and comfort have found their way to the bedside of the sick and sorrowful through their gentle influences.

May prosperity crown their noble mission, and finally, when their labors are ended, receive their merited reward; for with woman lending her influence to the furtherance of so good and holy a cause, there can be no question of the final triumph of the duties upon which those societies are engaged.

IF a fraternal society on the insurance basis should cease to exist one year from its birth, or one year from the time any one of its members join the organization, would the member or members of said society suffer any financial loss? We think not. Suppose one should insure his house for one year, what does he do this for? The answer comes, why, if my house burns down, I will receive the amount of insurance placed upon it. But supposing it don't burn down, is not the insured out the premium he paid? Yes, certainly; but the premium paid for one year protects him, inasmuch as if he should be burned out, he will receive the amount for which he was insured. So with fraternal beneficial societies. A person, in joining one of them, pays the initiation fee and other charges, so that if, in case he should die, his family will receive the amount for which he is protected. Every month the accounts are balanced. If he should die within that month, his family will receive the amount of his certificate. If he should live and pays his assessment, he is safe for the next month, and so on.

Home Miscellany.

The Assassination.

Veil, now, O Liberty thy blushing face.
At the fell deed that thrills a startled world;
When fair Columbia weeps in dire disgrace.
And bows in sorrow o'er the banner furled.

No graceless tyrant falls by vengeance here,
Neath the wild justice of the secret knife;
Nor red Ambition ends its grim career,
And expiates its horrors with its life.

Not here does rash Revenge misguided burn
To free a nation from the assassin's dart;
Or roused Despair in angry madness turn,
And tear its freedom from the despot's heart.

But where blest Liberty so widely reigns,
And Peace and Plenty make a smiling land;
Here the mad wretch its fair, white record stains,
And blurs its beauties with a "bloody hand."

Here the elect of millions, and the pride
Of those who own his mild and peaceful rule—
Here Virtue sinks and yields the crimson tide
Beneath the vile unreason of a fool.

The End.

A wasp flew out upon our fairest son
And stung him to the quick with poisoned shaft;
The while he chatted carelessly and laughed,
And knew not of the fateful mischief done.

And so, this life, amid our love begun,
Envenomed by the insect's hellish craft,
Was drunk by Death, in one long feverish draft,
And he was lost, our precious, priceless one.

Oh! mystery of blind, remorseless fate!
Oh! cruel end of a most causeless hate!
That life so mean should murder life so great!'
What is there left to us who think and feel,
Who have no remedy and no appeal,
But to damn the wasp and crush him under heel?

—*J. G. Holland.*

The Recompense that Returns.

"I have come to ask your advice, Annie," said Mary Carter, entering her sister's small bed-room, "but first let me warm my frozen fingers, for the afternoon is fearfully cold."

She threw her snow-dusted cloak on the only vacant chair, and tossed her black hat on the bed; she coiled up at Annie's feet in front of the meager register.

"Well, darling, what is the trouble now?" and the elder sister looked down at the fair young face and at the sweet eyes so wistful and sad.

The two girls were orphans, and were toiling in the respectable harness of—teaching. Theirs was the only, the oft-repeated story of New York life. The father had failed, and had not strength to rally again, so the frail, gentle mother soon followed her husband to the rest where the weary are sleeping. A rich relative had educated the girls that they might be independent, and, therefore, now they are battling and struggling in the great city, whose God is gold! Annie, the elder by two summers, was a gentle-eyed girl of 22 years, one of those calm, self-relying natures that rise in all the strength of the old martyrs when circumstances so require; a heroine born, that storms only strengthen, misfortunes make grand; with a pure, classic face—a face that men gaze on more in admiration and respect than passionate love; and she strove and suffered as resident English governess in one of the large fashionable schools of the city, while the younger, the impulsive, sensitive Mary, was teaching Mrs. Vale's four children in a beautiful home on the avenue.

On Thursday Mrs. Vale had issued cards for a grand ball the following week, and to Annie's advice in reference to this ball the young girl had braved the driving November storm.

"And now, Annie, help me to decide, for although Mrs. Vale is exceedingly kind to me, even urging my presence on the plea of friendship, yet all that is soundly practical in my nature counsels me to come here, stay with you till 10, at which hour your 'retreat' is sounded, and then creep quietly back into my own little room and read till sheer weariness sends me to bed."

"Would it not be better, darling, for you to please Mrs. Vale?"

"Better, Annie?" and her eyes flashed, "better to feel the pangs of a position to which I have not been born? True, Mrs. Vale is a considerate woman, and would shield me if she could; but will her guests regard this protection? I know the women better! 'Who is that?' will some jeweled shoddy exclaim, and how can the question be answered? I am neither Mrs. Vale's relative nor guest, but—the governess of Mrs. Vale's children."

Her voice trembled, and her eyes were full of tears.

"No, Annie," she continued, "I have no place in society, and it is safer not to risk attack.

Annie felt the truth of her sister's logic, yet she knew that it was wiser for Mary to accept Mrs. Vale's invitation. No kind shelter awaited the orphans, for self-reliance was a hard necessity forced upon them, and it was braver to meet life's shares than to shrink, and shrinking, lose a good home. The elder sister also felt a pardonable pride in the rare beauty before her, so she tried to sooth the sensitive spirit, and wayward, haughty nature. And in truth Mary Carter was gifted with the "fatal gift," for if the mere accident of birth leaves its impress, she as thoroughly illustrated that birth as any of the patrician beauties of the old days of Rome. Light golden waves of hair, that the poets love, shaded her low Greek forehead, and beneath her proudly-arched brows shone dark, changeful hazel eyes—eyes that gleam with passion or glance tenderly soft, as a cooing dove; then a lithe, graceful, expressive figure, with a walk even characteristic, and you felt, when you looked upon her, that mere circumstance could not locate her, but that she belonged where she was born—among the daintiest of the land. A woman to be sheltered and cared for, not to struggle and suffer.

Annie's argument prevailed, and on the night of the ball, Mary Carter walked into the brilliant rooms with Mrs. Vale, and not even in that lovely gathering was one fairer than the young girl standing at Mrs. Vale's side.

Only a simple dress of tulle fell in a cloud mist around her, and a wreath of lilies bound her shining hair. Excitement deepened the color of her cheeks, and her eyes were luminous with the light that only such eyes ever give forth.

"My friend, Miss Carter."

How Mary's heart beat as Mrs. Vale introduced her. The inherited pride was undiminished; and although she felt that her position was honorable, yet she knew that society gave her no status.

But Helmsmuller's lovely music was sounding, and youth, with its keen relish of pleasure, cannot always feel the shackles of circumstances, so Mary forgot her nervous fears, and enjoyed every moment till—well, it was near the close of the evening. The beautiful Faust lanciers was echoing, and the third figure, so trying to a woman's grace, was begun. Mary Carter's vis-a-vis was a handsome, showy woman, flashing with diamonds, and, in the intervals of the dance, conversing with a tall, distinguished gentleman, who stood carelessly leaning against a pedestal near by. With the eye of a connoisseur he swept the crowded rooms, and rested it on the slight figure opposite.

"Saving your fairest self, Mrs. Edelbert, I would determine the young lady facing us the most beautiful in the room. Watch her movements and that graceful courtesy; in that simple inclination is the test of the breeding, which the exquisite feature substantiate."

"You are for once mistaken, Mr. Hardinge, for that is only Mrs. Vale's governess."

It was the second forward, the forward when the ladies courtesy, and just when the music sways for the low inclination, and when the cold, hard words fell distinctly, "only Mrs. Vale's governess." For one single instant the young girl faltered—for one second, as she afterwards said, her eyes were blind, her brain reeled. But true to its old source, the haughty blood rose to her rescue, and with a lady's flash, a fleeting look of ineffable scorn, she met Mrs. Edelbert's gaze until the woman quailed, then, as a queen, Mary Carter rose and glided back to her partner.

And John Hardinge saw it all and felt for the young fawn, so cruelly wounded, shrinking, quivering, yet with all the spirit of the rampant lion.

The man felt his heart beat quickly, and his pulses thrilled at the insult thus ruthlessly given; so he coldly looked at Mrs. Edelbert and walked away.

It was Sunday after the party, just at the soft hour when the twilight shadows the day, and on the warm curtains the fire gleams danced in weird fitfulness; the gas was not yet lit, and through the dimness floated the wailing notes of a sweer contralto. What a world of tender pathos in the tones as they appealed:

Flee as a bird to the mountain,
Ye who are weary of sin.

And she sang on, with a low sob in her voice, as though her heart echoed every note of the music. Her face was very pale, and her eyes rested on Raphael's Madonna. The children were very fond of Mary Carter, and they were kneeling and leaning near, perfectly calmed by the sweet, sad strain, when noiselessly the heavy curtain parted and Mrs. Vale walked in with her brother, John Hardinge.

"Mary, here is my brother, John Hardinge, of whom you have heard me speak so often; and this, John, is my friend, Miss Carter."

The poor child's thoughts were wandering to Thursday evening, when she had rested upon those very words, with such crushing results; therefore her bow was very cold, and her voice trembled as a few minutes after she arose, and, excusing herself, retired from the music-room.

The arrow was quivering still, and the poison was absorbing the heart's vitality—its trust in human nature.

A shade of disappointment clouded John Hardinge's face as the last fold of her trailing black dress disappeared from the heavy curtain, and then he told Mrs. Vale of what had happened.

She was a kind, gentle lady, and her heart sorrowed for the desolate young orphan.

Mr. Hardinge often strolled in at the "children's hour," and the little ones were really as lovely as the celebrated group known as Longfellow's children.

Always in the music-room he found Mary; for never since the night of the ball had she appeared in the parlor. Society had only stamped the impress which her own heart had warned her of, and she felt that as a governess she was unrecognizable. And so the buoyant, haughty spirit forced itself into the shackles, and the young heart fed upon its life for food.

But John Hardinge was no longer a young man; therefore he was not easily daunted, nor was he a neophyte to be discouraged by a girl's coldness. The heart that was unimpressed by the sun of forty summers at last felt the trembling of germination, and the realization came with untold strength and power; so the strong man yearned to fold within his protecting care the delicate blossom so tossed by life's storm.

Proud and shrinking, she seldom allowed herself to be talked to; but music was her greatest passion, and she quite forgot her life and position when Mr. Hardinge's pleasant visits came to brighten her winter days.

He was a cultivated, courtly gentleman, whose wealth made him sought after in the great marriage market; and mammas were especially suave and daughters very docile when Mr. Hardinge vouchsafed attention. But men in society; they weary of rote and routine, and tire of reproduction from the one unvarying and unvaried type, a pretty, expensive doll. Therefore they are more often attracted by the species *sui generis*, afforded without a grand whirl; and so the marriages of such men are disappointing and startling to the expectant battalions.

Madge was the youngest and fairest of the Vale household; a winsome little fairy of six summers; but fever flushed her soft cheeks, and her blue eyes were bright with that dangerous light which makes the heart of her mother throb hard within her bosom, for she feels instinctively that the Reaper is near.

Eight days and nights Mary Carter attended the child, for the faint voice always sounded her name, and the little arms ever sought her breast to nestle on.

But the fiat had gone forth, and Mrs. Vale saw the little one pass from her; saw the violet eyes close on Mary's bosom; heard the baby twice plead for Mary's hymn, and while the low music sounded Mrs. Vale fainted by her dead child.

Then the beautiful strength of the young girl developed, and her tender words of comfort called back the mother's faith. A woman's religion is never more lovely than when clouds and shadows darken; then she clings closer to the cross, her "rock of ages," and her words of trust and comfort seem almost inspiration. And Mr. Hardinge watched the slight figure as it softly glided to and fro on its errands of love in the house of sorrow.

* * * * * * * *

The little one had been laid to rest beneath one of the willows of the Trinity Cemetery, and the household seemed under a spell—the weight of the first great grief. Mrs. Vale was in her darkened chamber, the children in the nursery, and Mary sat in the low bay window of the library. Her face was very pale, for long watching had exhausted her. Mr. Vale had told her in the morning of his intention of sailing for Europe next month, and had placed a check for a handsome amount in her hands.

This Mary at once returned. There was a flush of the old pride warming her cheek when she wrote the simple lines enclosing the check to Mr. Vale:

I should be false to my name did I receive pay for any service it has only been my pleasure to render. The salary agreed upon is only one-fourth the sum returned. This I shall be glad to receive. MARY CARTER.

And now she was thinking of her future, she felt that she must find another home, though no one could shrink more from intercourse with strangers. There were many Mrs. Endelberts in the great world, and a governess was only considered a person to control and instruct unmanageable children; not a woman with the heart and soul of a woman, but a piece of household furniture, to occupy its own special place, and nothing more.

And so the rough tide surged on, and two burning tears blinded her eyes as these hard realities formed the picture of her life to come.

Her intercourse with Mrs. Vale had always been pleasant, and Mr. Hardinge's visits had become more of an anticipation than she cared to acknowledge. Now fate would drift her away and her very name would be forgotten.

Why had she met these kind people? and why Mr. Hardinge—

"Mary," sounded a well-known voice, and she looked up to meet the very face she had been dreaming of. "I have come to tell you a little story. Have you time to give me a half-hour's patience?"

She could not speak then for her heart was full—full of the sorrow that knows no utterance. He drew up one of the old gothic chairs close to her low seat and commenced:

"A very long time ago, Mary, my father died and left my mother with two little children and not a dollar to support them. We were comparative strangers in New York, and I was then a boy, only fourteen, and still attending a school.

"I shall never forget the dreary November afternoon on which my father's corpse was borne from the house. My mother's grief maddened me, and on my knees beside her, I promised to take care of her.

"I wandered out the next day with a boy's determination, but with a boy's faint heart. In twenty stores I offered myself and was twenty times refused. Work was what I wanted—labor, honest labor, and money for my toil. At last, footsore and pinched with cold, I nerved myself for my last attempt, and walked into the office of one of our merchant princes.

"There was a gentleman writing at one of the desks who was pointed out to me as the only partner in. He was just finishing a letter, and looked up as I paused before him.

"My appearance seemed to please him, for I was neatly dressed, and he spoke with some surprise as he answered my request.

"'You have an honest face, my lad,' he said, in conclusion, 'and I will see what can be done for you.'

"The words were few and simple; but I afterward learned that he never promised without fulfillment.

"I saw him next day, and he gave me employment—not only employment, but he saw my mother, and for years, through his kindness, we were saved from want.

"Then a great crash came. My kind friend died, and we heard that his family had left New York.

"Fortune smiled upon me and I became rich; but one sorrow weighed upon my heart, the family of my benefactor had escaped me. What if they were now suffering?

"I came back to New York last autumn, and as soon as I saw you I felt the haunting resemblance to a face that had somewhere crossed me. Your name at once struck the old chord, and I found to my surprise that you were the daughter of Thomas Carter.

"And so, darling, I wish you to help me lighten the debt I owe your father.

"I have to-day purchased a lovely home which I wish your taste to furnish, and if you will condescend to be an old man's pet I will promise," he added, smiling, "to submit to the rule of a very wayward woman."

She could not answer him then, for her tears fell rapidly, and the first words that pride urged were, "I am too poor for a rich man's wife."

But he kissed the tears away, and told her to consult Annie about it all. And so when the calm, practical sister heard the story, she soothed the little one as on the day preceding the ball, and the quiet, blue eyes looked up in Mr. Hardinge's face as she replied:

"The bread cast upon the waters has returned in many days."

And the house in—street received its beautiful mistress, and Annie Carter loved to watch her darling dispensing the noble charities which her husband's wealth allowed.

"You are right, Mary," he would always say, for you have taught me how precious is the recompense that returns."

COUNTRY GIRLS.—Meta Victoria Fuller, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls: "The farmers' daughters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of this country—a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them, for before they can become this they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two things. There are some who deprecate their condition, and some who have false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence upon all of the subjects of the day, and of a refined education, is no more excusable in a country than in a town-bred girl, in these days of many books and newspapers. Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away from home to boarding schools; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world would rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had wherever the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders, and an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to obtain a sweet draught from the 'Pierian Spring.' There is a farmer's daughter in this very room in which I am writing—a beautiful, refined and intelligent woman—in whose girlhood books were not so plentiful as now, and who obtained her fine education under difficulties which would have discouraged any but one who had a true love for study."

THE CHILDREN'S BATH HOUSE.—A Kansas correspondent of an Eastern exchange writes: The children have made a very simple, convenient bath house, and cheap enough for everybody to have one. They took a store box about 6 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, and about 3 ft. high. To the top of this they nailed pieces of board to make it about 6 ft. high, and around the posts or boards they stretched old carpet and blankets with carpet over the top also. This makes a nice little room into which they can set a large tub and then have room enough to dress in the other end. One end is not closed up with carpet, but is boarded up about 3 ft; this is where they put in the tub and water and where they step into the room. The whole thing is movable and can be pushed around the yard, so as not to be long enough in one place to cause an odor from the waste water. The bottom of the box is the floor, and it is a nice clean place in which to bathe. The children draw a tub of water every morning, and let it set in the sun till nearly noon or afternoon; then they take turns in bathing, and sometimes the boys play an hour in it. But the girls like it quite as well, and every day they make their ablutions. Little three-year-old Fred enjoys it ever so much, and one-year-old cousin Robbie, who lives near us, cries to take a bath whenever he see the house.

IT IS a curious scientific fact that women are rarely afflicted with color-blindness; even in families where the defect has been transmitted and the men of the family are all more or less color-blind, the females are exempt. An attempt has been made to explain this on the grounds that the occupations of women, their attention to dress and to various handiworks where color enters as an important element, seem to have brought their sense for color to a higher degree of perfection than is the case with men, who usually neglect cultivation in this direction.

THE traffic in eggs in this country is estimated to aggregate $180,000,000. Hens our prosperity.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 9, 5, 10 is distant.
My 4, 15, 6 is a nickname.
My 1, 7, 3 is a receptacle for grain and bulky commodities.
My 10, 5, 3, 13 is relative position.
My 6, 11, 10 is to injure or deface.
My 14, 7, 2 is a falsehood.
My 1, 5, 8 is a malediction
My 14, 7, 16, 2 is a small cord.
My 12 is found in all continental countries.
My whole was an eminent philosopher and sage who existed in the 18th century.

CLAUDE REVERE.

Hidden Animals.

1. 'I say, Rube, are you coming to see me to-night."
2. If I were in your place I would go at once.
3. The damage done by that cat amounted to $5.00
4. While they were trying to decide with regard to the colors, pink or buff, a low cry was heard.
5. Please show me how; let me try it once.
6. You shirking numbskull, come here.
6. 'Sahib, excuse my rashness," pleaded the faithful fellow.

JERRY.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in strap, but not in string;
My second is in song, but not in sing;
My third is in skill, but not in tact;
My fourth is in move, but not in act;
My fifth is in place, but not in room;
My sixth is in fate, but not in doom;
My seventh is in salute, but not in hail;
My eighth is in cover, but not in veil;
My whole is a tree resembling palms,
Which never grows on northern farms.

A. B. C.

American Towns.

1. An article of food.
2. Indispensable to sailors, a kind of meat.
3. A wild animal, an enclosure of land.
4. A color, ground.
5. In the middle, a port of refuge.

JOE.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail upright and leave sharpens; again, and leave to sharpen; again, and leave a little; again, and leave an exclamation.
2. Curtail a woman and leave a boy; again, and leave a musical note.
3. Curtail desire and leave to jump; again, and leave an exclamation.
4. Curtail part of a house and leave part of the body; again, and leave to listen.

CHARLES.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."
CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—William Shakspeare.
CURTAILMENTS.—1. Shed, she. 2. Barn, bar. 3. Wet, we. 4. Seek, see. 5. Kind, kin.
CHARADE.—Connecticut (I-cut-connect).
PROBLEM.—Twelve.

Dick's Journey.

As most children are aware, Cleveland is a city in Ohio, and Cape May is a watering-place at the very point of New Jersey's great toe. In the early part of this month of August two lads, whose homes are in Cleveland, were at Cape May together, but one of them was obliged to return with his father in order to get ready for school. Phil was the boy who took the train westward bound, and Harry was the lad who stood on the depot platform at Cape May and shouted: "Good-bye; don't forget Dick!"

"Dick" was not a boy, but a bird—as pretty a pigeon as ever was. His cote was at the Cape, and there also were his wife and children. Phil gave him some crumbs and carefully stowed the cage away under the car seat. All that night and the next day Phil and his pigeon traveled westward, coming finally to Phil's house in Cleveland. That evening Phil wrote the following in very small words on a tiny bit of tissue paper:

"Home safe. Tom's busted the cover off his ball and Prof. Jenkins got throwed of'n his horse and is laid up with a broken leg. All well. Your ma says you ought to come with us. Both of my pups can see, and Susie's cat's got kittens. Burglars got into your pa's house and stole everything. Good-by. PHIL."

Early the next morning Phil tied the note to Dick's neck, wrapping silk about it securely, and let Dick out of his cage. Dick flew up above the houses and went round in a circle. Then he mounted still higher and made another circle, and all at once darted in a straight line toward the southeast. Why he took that direction Dick didn't know himself. He felt it in him that he was right and nothing could have induced him to change his course. Phil couldn't see the sun when he let Dick go, but as soon as the bird got a few hundred feet above the treetops he caught a glimpse of the sun's round rim, just rising far to the east. Dick made up his mind to see his wife and children before night. He gave the air strong strokes and before Phil could count a hundred was out of sight. Dick saw houses and trees and fields below him, and a dark gray mist shrouded the earth, but he kept on. As the red rays of the sun shone upon his body he looked to other birds like a darting thing of light. A crow with a "hawk- hawk" flew across his path, a bee-bird tried to head him off and a flock of swift-winged swallows joined in the race, but not an inch from his air-line did Dick swerve. Soon away to the south he saw great clouds of smoke rising from Pittsburg and just ahead of him was a blue line of mountains. Dick wanted a drink of water very badly. The sun began to burn. The air was still and hot and only in cleaving it like an arrow could Dick gain a bit of comfort. On he flew, over the smoky oil country, into the blue of the high hills, and thus he passed many towns looking like blocks of toy houses far below. An eagle sat at the top of a dead hemlock on the summit of one of the Alleghanies and when Dick swept by the eagle shrieked at him and gave chase. Dick put on more speed. His wings cut the air so quickly that they looked as though they were standing still and long before the brave bird came to the Susquehanna he had left the old pirate of the mountains behind.

Dick heard the steam whistles harshly telling of noon. The sun was above, and the poor fellow was becoming tired, but he didn't want to drop down to earth to rest. Flying swiftly on for two hours more, he saw an object floating directly in his path. He saw with his quick eyes that it wasn't a live object, and so approaching he perched upon its peak. And what do the children think it was? A little balloon, no more or less! It was about the size of a bushel basket, and below hung a small car in which was a 'cute little doll. Whence did it come? Dick didn't know, nor did he care. He hopped down into the car, and was overjoyed to see a bit of bread that had been put there, no doubt, for the use of Miss Dollie. Dick he'ped himself to crumbs, blinked at the sun as if to say, "I've rested two minutes, at least," and then darted away on his journey. Broad fields were below him and the skies were blue, but off to the north the air look hazy, and from that direction came low mutterings of thunder. It was sunset, and the storm was rolling rapidly down. Would the whistling wind stop him? It was a race between the great clouds and the little bird, but Dick was brave, and he wanted to see his children before dark. The clouds, black, angry and full of noise, swept along. Dick flew higher and higher. Drops began to fall and Dick caught them upon his thirsty tongue. Lightning ran fleet-footed beneath him, but the bird's eyes were keen, and soon he found himself above the very top most point of the storm. Up there the air was still. As Dick passed over Philadelphia a great black curtain hung around the city, but he could hear a humming noise below. Not a moment did Dick stop to listen. To the south he saw in the twilight a great stretch of water. The moon came up out of the sea to the east. On Dick dashed until, with a soft coo, he put his head in at the door of his cote and kissed his children one by one.

I SAID to my little girl one day: "What a large forehead you have got. It is just like your father's. You could drive a pony carriage round it." To which her brother, five years old, said: "Yes, mamma; but on papa's you can see the marks of the wheels."

Household Hints

PAN-DOWDY.—Core, pare and quarter enough tart, juicy apples to fill a deep earthen baking-pan. Make a crust. Butter your baking-pan well. For a three-quart pan take a teacup of brown sugar, mix with it two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of clove, and a saltspoonful of allspice, with a pinch of mace. Mix all with a teacupful of molasses. Put the apples into the pan, scattering in a few bits of butter, and stir in the molasses and sugar. Roll your crust out into a thick round that will cover the pan, fit it over closely, put into a quite moderate oven, and keep a moderate, steady fire. Bake as long as you can without spoiling the crust. When done, take off the crust, break it up in small pieces, and mix it with the hot baked apple. Set all away to grow quite cold.

TROUT COOKING.—The trout is a peculiar fish; it requires great nicety in cooking or its flavor is lost. The flavor of the brook trout is exceedingly delicate and must be dealt with in a gentle manner. Brook trout should never be placed in boiling water, but over steam; boiling it in water soddens it and takes away its flavor. When steaming it put into the water some peppercorns and a very little salt. A second way of cooking trout is to melt a piece of fresh butter, stir into it some water, and place the trout in it, adding peppercorns and a little salt. Place round several slices of lemon and cover up very close. Stew like this 20 minutes. Take out and strain the gravy over the trout.—*Food and Health.*

FIG CAKE.—Here is a recipe for a fig cake which is nice enough for a wedding: Take two cups of white sugar, rolled very fine, one cup of butter; beat the butter and sugar to a cream; one-half cup of sweet milk and the whites of seven eggs beaten to a stiff froth; then add three and a half cups of flour prepared with baking powder; stir the cake well and bake in layers. For the filling, take one pound of figs, chop them fine, and cook until soft and smooth with a teacupful of water and half a cup of sugar. This filling should be prepared before the cake is baked and spread between the layers. Then cover the whole cake with icing.

COFFEE SYRUP.—Take half a pound of the best ground coffee, put it into a saucepan containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint; boil the liquor, put it into another saucepan, well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils add white sugar enough to give it the consistency of syrup; take it from the fire, and when it is cool, put into a bottle and seal. When traveling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, put two teaspoons of the syrup in an ordinary cup and pour boiling water upon it, and it is ready for use.—*Caterer.*

Health Column.

Laws for Hair.

The general law for the care of the hair is cleanliness. But this essential condition is not always to be brought about by the same methods. In some cases the scalp and the hair itself require washing as often as once every month; in other instances, once in three months is sufficient. When the hair is in a healthful condition the glands at the roots are strong and vigorous and supply a natural oil. These glands often become obstructed or weak in their action, and finally dead. So long as they are inactive through obstruction or weakness, the hair may be restored, but when they are actually dead, and the scalp assumes a shining appearance, nothing will remedy it. Baldness may be prevented; it cannot be cured.

The obstructions are to be removed first by thoroughly washing or shampooing the head. This is to be done by using water and castile soap as warm as it can comfortably be applied. It must then be thoroughly rinsed. Three or four rinsings with tepid water are not too much. After this cleaning the hair for a day or two is apt to be harsh and dry. Special attention should then be given to rubbing and brushing the scalp. One of the most effectual methods to keep the glands in good working order and to bring out the oil, is to rub the head gently (either night or morning, when you have the most time to devote to its care) with the balls of the fingers. In this way the hair is not only separated, and the air allowed to pass through it, thus drying it from an unpleasant moisture, but the pressure upon the secretions of oil causes activity and brings it to the surface.

The hair should be thoroughly brushed every night or morning with a brush of good stiff English bristles. Wire brushes irritate the scalp and are very detrimental. For the same reason fine-tooth combs should not be used. It should always be remembered that while friction is necessary, irritation is to be avoided. Excessive irritation will itself produce dandruff, the most common of the scalp diseases, and often the forerunner of those of more serious nature. In cases where the dandruff is excessive, and of a dry, scaly nature, the scalp should often be washed, and always carefully. But even in such instances the hair itself requires occasional washings to cleanse it from dust. In such instances it is necessary to apply some safe and reliable wash, which should be free from oil. After the dandruff is removed, proper care and attention will promote luxuriant growth, and where there is not actual baldness, will restore natural vigor.

In order to keep the hair healthy it is essential that it should be trimmed about once a month. Merely chopping off the ends does not answer this purpose. The hair should be examined under a microscope and every end that is split—all hair splits after a time—should be trimmed off. These split ends are dead hair, and no matter how scanty the hair is the sooner one is rid of this much of it the better. The first time it is trimmed in this way, from a quarter to half an inch should be removed; after that only the extreme ends need be cut.

In regard to dressing the hair, the crown of the head should be kept free. The practice of parting it at the sides, just above the ears, and pulling it toward the top, is very injurious, making the crown soft and tender and the hair diseased. Crimping the hair may be done without much injury if great care is used. Instead of braiding in 10 or 12 small, tight braids, there should be but two. The buttons at the back of children's dresses, or aprons, often ruins the hair by snarling and breaking it, and luxuriant curls or flowing tresses have sometimes to be shorn close just for this reason. The prevailing notion is that children's hair should always be cut. But, if the child is perfectly healthful and the hair good, it is only necessary that the ends should be carefully trimmed every month. For delicate children, the hair should be kept cut close till they are 12 or 14 years of age. The most sensible and healthful style for girls for school and ordinary wear is to braid it firmly and leave it hanging down the back.—*Food and Health.*

WHY WE COMMENCE DINNER WITH SOUP.—The rationale of the initial soup has often been discussed. Some regard it as calculated to diminish digestive power on the theory that so much fluid taken at first dilutes the gastric juices. But there appears to be no foundation for this belief. A clear soup disappears almost immediately after entering the stomach, and in no way interferes with the gastric juice, which is stored in its appropriate cells ready for action. The habit of commencing dinner with soup has, without doubt, its origin in the fact that aliment in this fluid form—in fact, ready digested—soon enters the blood and rapidly refreshes the hungry man, who, after a considerable fast and much activity, sits down with a sense of exhaustion to commence his principal meal. In two or three minutes after he has taken a plate of good warm soup the feeling of exhaustion disappears, and irritability gives way to the gradual rising sense of good fellowship with the circle. Some persons have the custom of allaying exhaustion with a glass of sherry before food—a gastronomic no less than a physiological blunder, injuring the stomach and depraving the palate. The soup introduces at once into the system a small installment of ready digested food, and saves the short period of time which must be spent by the stomachin deriving some nutriment from solid aliment.

Worth Knowing.

Discovery and Uses of Water-Glass.

Von Helmont, in 1640, found that when, in making glass from sand and alkali, an excess of alkali was used, the glass would dissolve in boiling water. In 1827, Von Fuchs utilized water-glass, soluble glass or silicate of soda, in stereochromy or solid color-painting, in monumental and mural decoration, and in the preparation of cements and artificial stones. London *Engineer* suggests that, although used for a large number of purposes in the arts, it is capable of more extended application when it becomes better known. A compact, marble-like stone is formed when it is mixed with chalk and is dried. Similar stones are formed by mixing water-glass with bone-ash, zinc-white and magnesia. Ransome's artificial stone is prepared by mixing sand with water-glass solution, to form a plastic mass which is then pressed into the required shapes and placed in a solution of calcium chloride; the silicate of calcium thus formed cements the grains together, and the chloride of sodium formed at the same time is removed by washing with water. With clay, lime, sand, cement, etc., soluble glass enters largely into the composition of many of the patented artificial stones, plastic tiles, slates, etc., and also of our common soaps, the detergent qualities of the glass making it an excellent scouring material. In cold water this glass is nearly insoluble, or dissolves very slowly, but in boiling water it dissolves with facility; and remains in solution after the water has cooled. If the water contains 30% of the glass in solution, we have a substance of a sirupy consistence, which may be used as a transparent varnish on many substances; on drying, it forms a glassy coating that fairly resists moisture and change of temperature. *Engineer* remarks that, although the *Scientific American* says it has been used extensively as a vehicle for certain pigments to form paints known as silica paints, oil and the other common ingredients are used as the vehicle in the paints known and largely used by that name in England.

Leatherette—Its Manufacture and Uses

One of the many articles made of paper material, which is gradually coming into general use, says the *Paper World*, and for which something else gets the popular credit, is leatherette, which is manufactured by the Shawmut Manufacturing Company of Boston, at Turner Falls, Mass.

It is being brought into use in so many ways, and is at once so susceptible of beauty and economy in various mechanical and ornamental appliances, that we may well give something more than a passing notice of it. It is so perfect an imitation of leather that its use is time and again had, without its users being aware that they are handling something other than leather itself, and its serviceable nature renders the detection still more difficult. For all uses to which it has yet been applied it is nearly, if not quite, equally serviceable with leather, and gives excellent satisfaction to those who have occasion to use it or to deal in it.

It is only in this country that leatherette, the real, genuine article, is made. The Japanese are the only people who manufacture an article to be at all compared to our American leatherette, and although they make an excellent imitation, the price of their material is high and they copy but few grains and colors, while our leatherettes can be made to imitate any grain of leather, and in any conceivable color, so much so that it has rapidly grown into popular use in a great diversity of purposes, among which are book and pamphlet binding, silver, jewelry and all kinds of leather cases; fancy boxes for papeteries, pocket-books, trunk linings, boot facings, table and desk coverings, wall paper, letter-files, chess-boards, etc., and its durability has been proved by its use for covering whip handles.

As its name implies, it is a close representation of leather, so close that good judges are often deceived, and requires a thorough examination to detect its true nature, and when used in the different trades it answers the purpose to which it is put equally well with the real article. Being made of paper, it enters only into competition with leather when it can be fastened to some more solid substance than itself, as, for instance, cloth for belts, wood for boxes, leather for inner sole linings, or pasteboard for book binding, although for flexible covers it answers without any support. Its surface wear is remarkably durable, as it is made on the same principle as oil-cloth. Numerous imitations have been on the market for several years, but no exact imitation of leather has ever before been accomplished. The genuine leatherette, though unknown, even in name, only a few years ago, has now become an established article of trade, and taken a notable place among our American industries.

DYEING SILKS.—The process of dyeing has much to do with the durability of a silk. Ordinary silk when first spun and woven is strong and substantial, but often after it leaves the dyer's hands it is just the reverse. In dyeing black goods nitrate of iron can be employed without injury to the fibre; while sulphate of iron, made from copperas, though giving a good color, cannot be thoroughly washed out after the dyeing is completed, and remaining in the fabric is pretty certain to rot it. Nitrate of iron, however, costs considerably more than the sulphate, and hence it is used by some manufacturers.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Officers and members of all associations in this Department are invited to send us regularly all news of interest.

President Garfield's Funeral.

The various fraternal societies were represented by large delegations in the great funeral demonstration on Monday, Sept. 26th. By actual count there were 6,056 of the societies represented in our columns, divided as follows: Free Masons, 1,322; Odd Fellows, 1,300; Knights of Pythias, 660; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 648; Knights of Honor, 432; Grand Army of the Republic, 360; Independent Order B'nai Bri'th, 360; Ancient Order of Foresters, 248; Chosen Friends, 224; United Ancient Order of Druids, 160; Improved Order of Red Men, 108; United Order of Red Men, 100; American Legion of Honor, 80; Native Sons of the Golden West, 64.

By request we reproduce a complete roster, with some few corrections as prepared by the San Francisco *Examiner*, of Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The fraternal society portion of the procession consisted of the following:—

GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS AND ESCORT.

L. O. Plaisance, Marshal.
Walcott's Band.

MASONIC BODIES.

The Grand Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, in and for the State of California, and the subordinate bodies under its jurisdiction.

Thomas H. Caswell, Thirty-third Degree, Inspector-General, Active Member of the Supreme Council.

Horace H. Hubbard, Thirty-third Degree, Inspector-General, Active Member of the Supreme Council.

James S. Lawson, Thirty-third Degree, Inspector-General; Active Member of the Supreme Council.

Officers—Charles F. Brown, Thirty-third Degree, Venerable Grand Master; Silas M. Buck, Grand Prior; Stephen Wing, Grand Preceptor; Lewis M. Cutting, Grand Admiral; Isaac S. Titus, Thirty-third Degree, Grand Minister of State; Alpheus F. Williams, Grand Chancellor; William Jeffray, Grand Almoner; George J. Hobe, Thirty-third Degree, Grand Registrar; John H. Titcomb, Grand Keeper of the Seals and Archives; David M. Laird, Grand Treasurer; Adam A. McAlister, Grand Primate; Theodore H. Goodman, Grand Master of Ceremonies; William De W. Allison, Grand Expert; Richard S. Corning, Assistant Grand Expert; Harry Holles, Grand Beausenifer; Columbus Waterhouse, Grand Bearer of the Battle Flag; William Stuart, Grand Master of the Guards; Nathan W. Spaulding, Grand Chamberlain; William T. Garratt, Grand Seward; Abram B. Davis, Aid-de-Camp to Grand Commander; James Oglesby, Grand Tiler.

GODFREY DE ST. OMAR COUNCIL, NO. 1, KNIGHTS KADOSH.

Officers—Sir Theodore H. Goodman, Commander; Sir David W. Laird, First Lieutenant-Commander; Sir Abram B. Davis, Second Lieutenant Commander; Sir John H. Titcomb, Chancellor; Sir Frank A. Reynolds, Orator; Sir Luman Wadham, Almoner.

YERBA BUENA CHAPTER, NO. 4, KNIGHTS ROSE CROIX.

Officers—Sir John M. Buffington, Wise Master; Sir Richard S. Corning, Venerable Sen.·. Warden; Sir George Spaulding, Venerable Jun.·. Warden; Sir William Jeffray, Almoner; Sir George J. Hobe, Thirty-third Degree, Secretary; Sir Moses Heller, Treasurer.

YERBA BUENA LODGE OF PERFECTION, NO. 6.

Officers—Philip Peck, Venerable Master; Richard S. Corning, Senior Warden; James H. Dane, Junior Warden; David McClure, Orator; Bernard Franz, Almoner; John H. Titcomb, Secretary; Moses Heller, Treasurer.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

San Francisco Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons—M. J. Keating, High Priest.

California Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons—Franklin H. Day, High Priest.

SUBORDINATE MASONIC LODGES.

California Lodge, No. 1—Abram Halsey, W. M.; Asa R. Wells, S. W.; Alfred W. Bradbury, J. W.

La Parfaite Union Lodge, No. 17—Emmanuel Raas, W. M.; Eugenie Robinet, S. W.; Armand Chevannier, J. W.

Occidental Lodge, No. 22—Charles L. Haskell, W. M.; Lowell B. Spencer, S. W.; Thomas F. Batchelder, J. W.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30—Robert Bright, W. M.; Israel W. Gates, S. W.; Rufus W. Thompson, J. W.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44—Marcus D. Boruck, W. M.; E. M. Gallagher, S. W.; Andrew Bergen, J. W.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 120—Jacob Luchsinger, W. M.; David Eisner, S. W.; James H. Dane, J. W.

Herman Lodge, No. 127—Charles E. Rohte, W. M.; Adolphe Koneke, S. W.; George Walter, J. W.

Pacific Lodge, No. 136—Richard S. Corning, W. M.; Charles W. Bryant, S. W.; Philip W. Code, J. W.

Crockett Lodge, No. 139—Samuel Simmons, W. M.; George A. Hubbard, S. W.; William J. Crozier, J. W.

Oriental Lodge, No. 144—George H. Thompson, W. M.; Edwin W. Newhall, S. W.; John M. Van Mehr, J. W.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 166—John C. Hall, W. M.; Curtis C. Kenyon, S. W.; Charles P. Faulkner, J. W.

Mission Lodge, No. 169—Martin V. B. Taylor, W. M.; Matthias T. Wilson, S. W.; William McPhun, Jr., J. W.

South San Francisco Lodge, No. 212—Elias C. Hare, W. M.; Charles J. Gillen, S. W.; Thomas B. De Witt, J. W.

Doric Lodge, No. 216—John M. Merrill, W. M.; William F. Curlett, S. W.; Louis S. Shoenfeld, J. W.

Speranza Italiana Lodge, No. 219—Antonio Daneri, W. M.; Carl Scalmanini, S. W.; Benjamino Moron, J. W.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 260—Alexander H. Wands, W. M.; Charles E. Blake, S. W.; George C. Dawson, J. W.

Libert's Band.

COMMANDERIES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

California Commandery, No. 1—Knights Templar, Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, Eminent Commander; Sir Joseph M. Litchfield, Generallissimo; Henry Edwards, Captain-General.

Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16—Kinghts Templar, Sir William O. Gould, Eminent Commander; Sir H. H. Blake, Generallissimo; Sir Tristam Burgess, Captain-General.

M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California—M.·. W.·. Samuel Crawford Denson, Grand Master; R.·. W.·. Clay Webster Taylor, Deputy Grand Master; R.·. W.·. John Quincy Adams, Senior Grand Warden; R.·. W.·. Orrin Whitcomb Hollenbeck, Junior Grand Warden; V.·. W.·. Moses Heller, Grand Treasurer; V.·. W.·. Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary; V.·. Rev. Henry Cox *as* Grand Chaplain; W.·. Marcus D. Boruck, Grand Orator; W.·. George T. Grimes, Assistant Grand Secretary; W.·. John W. Shaeffer, Grand Lecturer; W.·. Harvey Matthews, *as* Grand Marshal; W.·. Wm. S. Phelps, *as* Grand Bible Bearer; W.·. Louis Cohn, *as* Grand Standard-Bearer; W.·. Phillippi G. Sabatie, Grand Sword-Bearer; W.·. Columbus Waterhouse, Grand Senior Deacon; W.·. J. W. Anderson, *as* Grand Junior Deacon; W.·. Wm. H. Anderson, *as* Senior Grand Steward; W.·. Abraham Halsey, *as* Junior Grand Steward; W.·. Richard Allin, Grand Pursuivant; W.·. Samuel D. Mayer, Grand Organist; W.·. James Oglesby, Grand Tiler.

Total number in line, 1,322.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Lincoln Post, No. 1—Senior Vice-Commander F. D. Sweetser, commanding.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 2—Post Commander W. H. Holmes, Commanding.

Department Officers—C. Mason Kinne, Department Commander; W. F. Ellis, Senior Vice-Commander; J. M. Davis, Junior Vice-Commander; W. A. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General; O. B. Culver, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. W. Staples, Inspector; H. K. McJunkin, Judge Advocate; C. N. Harris, Chief Mustering Officer; L. L. Dorr, M. D., Medical Director; Rev. T. K. Noble, Chaplain.

Total G. A. R. in line, 360.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Martin, Marshal.
Ebert's Band.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

California Lodge, No. 1—David T. Van Orden, Noble Grand; Charles E. Dugan, Vice-Grand.

San Francisco Lodge, No. 3—John T. Grant, N. G.; James G. Maguire, V. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13—George Mook, N. G.; O. W. Luidinghausen, V. G.

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15—J. H. W. Riley, N. G.; A. G. Planer, V. G.

Templar Lodge, No. 17—N. B. Norton, N. G.; H. L. Sanborn, V. G.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 29—G. E. Bacon, N. G.; Samuel Loenthal, V. G.

Bay City Lodge, No. 71—J. Saulmann, N. G.; Isador H. Cahn, V. G.

Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 112—W. C. Orcutt, N. G.; James DeWitt, V. G.

Germania Lodge, No. 116—G. C. P. Frank, N. G.; Peter Boettge, V. G.

Concordia Lodge, No. 122—Peter Breuse, N. G.; V. Tietjen, V. G.

Apollo Lodge, No. 123—John W. Perry, N. G.; W. C. Johnson, V. G.

Parker Lodge, No. 124—J. A. Wells, N. G.; S. P. Simonds, V. G.

Unity Lodge, No. 131—Thomas Howell, N. G.; George W. Lamont, V. G.

Hermann Lodge, No. 145—Theodore Dierks, N. G.; J. H. Stelling, V. G.

Pacific Lodge, No. 155—John Thompson, N. G.; Benjamin Pendleton, V. G.

Ophir Lodge, No. 171—J. M. Troutt, N. G.; W. J. McLaren, V. G.

Occidental Lodge, No. 179—G. L. Spear, N. G.; J. C. Eggers, V. G.

Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 194—E. Clarisy, N. G.; W. W. Peck, V. G.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 204—George Waite, N. G.; William Meyer, V. G.

Alta Lodge, No. 205—J. W. Russell, N. G.; J. C. Beatty, V. G.

Franco-American Lodge, No. 207—E. Turpin, N. G.; T. Treyer, V. G.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 222—J. E. Neal, N. G.; G. M. Pease, V. G.

Morse Lodge, No. 257—M. Cohen, N. G.; J. A. McGarth, V. G.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 275—B. E. Taylor, N. G.; George Godfrey, V. G.

Western Addition Lodge, No. 285—W. A. Robertson, N. G.; Joseph Shoope, V. G.

Berkeley Lodge, No. 270, of Berkeley—Thomas Hann, N. G.; W. H. Chapman, V. G.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

Golden Gate Encampment, No. 1—C. P. Walcott, Chief Patriarch; A. G. Lyle, High Priest.

Walhalla Encampment, No. 7—Peter Breuss, C. P.; H. F. Maass, H. P.

Wildey Encampment, No. 23—A. Bruck, C. P.; W. J Burt, H. P.

Oriental Encampment, No. 57—W. S. Potter, C. P.; E. W. Blaney, H. P.

SPECIAL ESCORT TO GRAND BODIES.

Encampment Battalion—Gilbert G. Burnet, Commander; C. B. Putnam and George C. Gardner, Captains.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

M. W. Grand Patriarch, William T. Galloway; M. E. Grand High Priest, R. S. Robbins; R. W. Grand Senior Warden, C. B. Kimball; R. W. Grand Scribe, W. B. Lyon; R. W. Grand Treasurer, John Hanson; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, E. H. Black; W. Grand Sentinel, J. H. Applegate, Jr.; W. Grand Marshal, J. A. Brown.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

Davis Louderback, M. W. Grand Master; Leon D. Freer, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Daniel M. Burns, R. W. Grand Warden; Walter B. Lyon, R. W. Grand Secretary; Henry B. Brooks, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Rev. A. F. Hitchcock, W. Grand Chaplain; M. E. Clough, W. Grand Marshal; Daniel Burns, W. Grand Conductor J. M. Benson, W. Grand Guardian; Ernest Dunker, W. Grand Herald.

Total Odd Fellows in line, 1,300.

Knights of Pythias.

Preceded by Wolcott's Band.

Escort, Uniform Division, No. 2, Frank B. May, Sir Knight Commander; Rudolph Meiners, Jr., and W. E. Lyons, Lieutenants.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

California Lodge, No. 1—Rudolph Meiners, Jr., Chancellor Commander; A. B. Bowers, Vice-Chancellor.

Damon Lodge, No. 2—J. G. Florance, C. C.; C. E. Harding, V. C.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 3—John H. Weigand, C. C.; F. W. Crosset, V. C.

Laurel Lodge, No. 4—A. M. Blade, C. C.; John Henderson, V. C.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5—Henry W. Dodge, C. C.; Isaac Steindler, V. C.

Allemania Lodge, No. 8—Frank French, C. C.; William Eybs, V. C.

Eureka Lodge, No. 9—Wm. C. Erben, C. C.; H. Hollman, V. C.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 12—Chas. E. Baker, C. C.; Wm. Munns, V. C.

Harmony Lodge, No. 15—R. Klenck, C. C.; A. Streuberg, V. C.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 16—C. S. Hoffman, C. C.; A. E. Buckingham, V. C.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 24—Wm. A. Stewart, C. C.; George Plummer, V. C.

South San Francisco Lodge, No. 45—Henry Weiss, C. C.; John C. Kispert, V. C.

Bayard Lodge, No. 53—R. Lavigne, C. C; E. Jacquot, V. C.

Syracuse Lodge, No. 58—George Raphael, C. C.; N. H. Burnham, V. C.

Unity Lodge, No. 61—T. A. E. Brady, C. C.; F. H. Noonan, V. C.

Golden City Lodge, No. 63—Hermann, Shaeffner, C. C.; A. H. Ewell, V. C.

GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

John H. Harney, Grand Chancellor; Henry Bearwald, Vice Grand Chancellor; Geo. W. Peckham, Grand Prelate; A. S. Booth, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal; Geo. Cantus, Grand Master of Exchequer; F. H. Merguire, Grand Master-at-Arms; Geo. W. Lorens, Grand Inner Guard; A. Page, Grand Outer Guard.

Total Knights of Pythias in line, 660.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Hiawatha Tribe, No. 3—H. Barter, Sachem.

Manzanita Tribe, No. 4—Wm. Jones, Sachem.

Iritaba Tribe, No. 6—James Suter, Sachem.

Miantonomah Tribe, No. 9—Wm. Rotrosky, Sachem.

Pohonachee Tribe, No. 10—M. L. Wheeler, Sachem.

Pocahontas Tribe, No. 11—Edward Conolley, Sachem.

Sotoyome Tribe, No. 12—F. G. Randle, Sachem.

Tuscarora Tribe, No. 36—J. B. Jones, Sachem.

Tahoe Degree Council, No. 1—S. A. Clough, Sachem.

GREAT COUNCIL.

J. A. Filcher, Great Sachem; J. F. Pinkham, Great Senior Sagamore; Charles E. Spencer, Great Junior Sagamore; Eugene Lehe, Great Prophet; H. S. Winn, Great Chief of Records; Adam Smith, Great Keeper of Wampum; A. M. Peterson, Great Sannap; A. Andrews, Great Mishinewa; R. H. Pettit, Great Guard of the Wigwam; L. Silver, Great Guard of the Forest.

Total Improved Order Red Men in line, 108.

U. A. Order of Druids.

San Francisco Grove, No. 3.—J. Muller, Noble Arch; J. Drusedum, Vice-Arch.

Eureka Grove, No. 4.—John Koester, N. A.; Henry Dahl, V. A.

Norma Grove, No. 5.—James Wallace, N. A.; George Goldsmith, V. A.

Sigel Grove, No. 7.—Anton Ewald, N. A.; Louis Wilke, V. A.

Perseverance Grove, No. 10.—E. Bourguignon, N. A.; J. P. Ferroir, V. A.

Schiller Grove, No. 11.—W. J. Tietjen, N. A.; William Stelling, V. A.

Hesperian Grove, No. 15.—H. R. Morton, N. A.; George A. Tripp, V. A.

Elvin Grove, No. 16.—E. Maginnis, N. A.; S. A. Clough, V. A.

Laurel Grove, No, 17.—G. Mechlin, N. A.; J. Durschke, V. A.

Templar Grove, No. 19.—Chas. Swenson, N. A.; N. J. Krukau, V. A.

Galileo, Grove, No. 37.—E. Ziero, N. A.; A. Bonnetti, V. A.

GRAND GROVE OF CALIFORNIA.

E. Maginnis, Noble Grand Arch; Philip Rohrbacher, Deputy Grand Arch; Henry A. Chase, Grand Secretary; Charles Weber, Grand Treasurer; Henry Wulff, Grand Marshall; L. Alexander, Grand Guardian; Peter Eckert, Grand Sentinel.

Total Druids in line, 150.

Independent Order B'nai B'rith

Ophir Lodge, No. 21,—Louis Seldner, President.

Modin Lodge, No. 42.—Marcus Meyer, President.

Pacific Lodge, No. 48.—Henry Schwartz, President.

Montefiore Lodge, No. 51.—Henry Levy, President.

Columbia Lodge, No. 127.—Aaron Wash, President.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 129.—Jacob Davis, President.

California Lodge, No. 163.—Solomon Fisher, President.

Unity Lodge, No. 273.—Charles Harris, President.

Cremieux Lodge, No. 325.—David Levy, President.

GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

Jules Cerf, Grand President; S. Hirschberg, Grand Vice-President; I. J. Ascheim, Grand Second Vice-President; Louis Blank, Grand Secretary; M. Kalmuk, Grand Treasurer; J. Lipman, Grand Sergeant-at-Arms; Leo. Meyer, Grand Messenger; Joseph Hirsch, Grand Standard Bearer. Total line, 360.

United Order of Red Men.

California Stamm, No. 70—W. Moore, Over Chief.

Golden Gate Stamm, No. 74—T. Jacobs, Over Chief.

Pacific Stamm, No. 78—J. Glassman, Over Chief.

Germania Stamm, No. 83—G. S. Rietzke, Over Chief.

GRAND STAMM OF CALIFORNIA.

Frederick, Wickenhauser, Grand Over Chief, C. B. Rohte, Grand Under Chief; John Beemer, Grand By-Chief; P. Frank, Grand Priest; S. Pollock, Grand Secretary; F. Shiermer, Grand Marshal; John Eisen, Grand Gregor; William Geislick, Grand Herald; G. Neilson, Grand Watchman; F. H. Meyer, Grand Outside Guardian.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

John Eisen, Grand Prophet; F. Lindow, Grand Captain; T. H. Buckman, Grand Treasurer; H. Bald. Grand Secretary; E. Rumridge, Grand Priest.

Total United Order of Red Men in line, 100.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

Preceded by Excelsior Band.

San Francisco Lodge, No. 4—Chas. S. Fechheimer, Master Workman.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8—A. C. Knudsen, M. W.

Harmony Lodge, No. 9—Wm. Decker, M. W.

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14—Frank B. May, M. W.

Bernard Lodge, No. 19—H. G. McCormick, M. W.

Unity Lodge, No. 27—S. Rosenfeld, M. W.

Valley Lodge, No. 30—E. H. Black, M. W.

Spartan Lodge, No. 36—A. W. Prevost, M. W.
Magnolia Lodge, No. 41—M. Warshauer, M. W.
Myrtle Lodge, No. 42—H. L. Sanborn, M. W.
Franklyn Lodge, No. 44—C. N. Payson, M. W.
Hercules Lodge, No. 53—Chas. E. Carroll, M. W.
Washington Lodge, No. 60—Isaac Birnbaum, M. W.
Burns Lodge, No. 68—Robert Wilson, M. W.
Saints John Lodge, No. 73.—J. N. Prather, M. W.
Excelsior Lodge, No. 126—F. S. Poland, M. W.
Olympic Lodge, No. 127—E. P. Fish, M. W.
Fidelity Lodge, No. 136—F. J. Symmes, M. W.
Bay View Lodge, No. 159—James Armstrong, M. W.
Memorial Lodge, No. 174—S. H. Carkeet, M. W.
Friendship Lodge, No. 179—Chas. Creighton, M. W.
Triumph Lodge, No. 130—J. H. Cattran, M. W.
Noe Valley, No. 185—A. V. Thompson, M. W.

GRAND LODGE ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master Workman; Frank G. Beatty, Grand Foreman; John T. Rogers, Grand Overseer; H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder; Chas. H. Haile, Grand Receiver; Eugene J. Gregory, Grand Guide; W. Wiltse, Grand Watchman.
Total A. O. U. W. in line, 650.

Knights of Honor.

Ivy Lodge, No. 1716—C. B. Harmon, Dictator.
Germania Lodge, No. 1718—C. Rohrig, Dictator.
Friendship Lodge, No. 1731—E. P. Cressy, Dictator.
Charter Oak Lodge, No. 1755—H. D. Dunn, Dictator.
Eureka Lodge, No. 1756—W. L. Hodgkins, Dictator.
Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 1788—S. F. Purdy, Dictator.
Norman Lodge, No. 1841—Jacob Gans, Dictator.
Saxon Lodge, No. 1848—John Marquis, Dictator.
Union Lodge, No. 1895—A. W. Prevost, Dictator.
San Francisco Lodge, No. 1922—M. B. Langham, Dictator.
Tancred Lodge, No. 1927—William Cronin, Dictator.
Yosemite Lodge, No. 1930—J. M. Lenhart, Dictator.
Occidental Lodge, No. 1990—P. T. Hollings, Dictator.
Mission Lodge, No. 2106—A. L. Sobey, Dictator.
Keystone Lodge, No. 2107—Richard Farraday, Dictator.
Fidelity Lodge, No. 2108—A. W. Follansbee, Dictator.
Oriental Lodge, No. 2163—F. W. Harris, Dictator.
Eagle Lodge, No. 2204—Thomas Cohn, Dictator.
America Lodge, No. 2229—William Kitchen, Dictator.
Confidence Lodge, No. 2282—F. J. Kremple, Dictator.
Far West Lodge, No. 2324—J. L. McKee, Dictator.
Anchor Lodge, No. 2365—L. E. Pratt, Dictator.

GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles E. Travers, Grand Dictator; L. R. Webster, Grand Vice Dictator; William T. Hamilton, Grand Assistant Dictator; W. H. Mahoney, Grand Reporter; R. H. Warfield, Grand Treasurer; G. W. Lamont, Grand Chaplain; H. L. Lusk, Grand Guide; N. Steinhart, Grand Guardian; S. American, Grand Sentinel.
Total Knights of Honor in line, 440.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court Robin Hood, No. 5931, George Rankin, Chief Ranger.
Court Eureka, No. 6146, H. Beaver, C. R.
Court Aurora, No. 6450, A. Froment, C. R.
Court America, No. 6454, Henry Hollman, C. R.
Court California, No. 7671, C. Atchinson, C. R.
Court Invincible, No. 6672, J. B. Cumming, C. R.
Court Occidental, No. 6676, W. Wallace, C. R.
Court Golden Gate, No. 6681, Charles Bachman, C. R.
Court San Francisco, No. 6747, A. H. Josephs, C. R.

DISTRICT DEPUTY CHIEF RANGERS.

T. Watson, James Healing, Thomas Jarvis, Alfred Butt, W. R. G. Samuels and J. W. Fish.

DISTRICT COURT.

Fred. C. Hensley, District Chief Ranger; John B. Tungate, D. S. G. R.; L. Thatcher, District Treasurer; F. E. Haskell, District Secretary; Thomas P. DeWitt, District Trustee.
Total Foresters in line, 250.

American Legion of Honor.

Golden Council, No. 118, W. J. Gorman, Commander.
Alta Council, No. 147, J. G. Libbey, Commander.
Myrtle Council, No. 187, Manuel Eyre, Commander.
California Council, No. 250, J. M. Lenhart, Commander.
Bohemian Council, No. 261, W. J. Younger, Commander.
Columbia Council, No. 335, E. H. Hewitt, Commander.
San Francisco Council No. 442, E. H. Reese, Commander.
Coleman Council, No. 451, J. M. Verdenal, Commander.
Washington Council, No. 480, C. O. Burton, Commander.
Occident Council, No. 502, R. E. Chapman, Commander.
Golden West Council, No. 547, J. K. Wilson, Commander.
Golden Star Council, No. 548, A. J. Prager, Commander.
Excelsior Council, No. 559, Thomas H. Craig, Commander.
Protection Council, No. 569, E. B. Eaton, Commander.
Metropolis Council, No. 640, Charles D. Coon, Commander.
Mystic Council, No. 674, Thomas H. Caswell, Commander.
Golden Shore Council, No. 695, J. E. Squires, Commander.

GRAND COUNCIL, A. L. OF H. OF CALIFORNIA.

Osgood C. Wheeler, Grand Commander; G. W. Alberti, Grand Vice-Commander; George W. Knox, Grand Orator; C. G. Bockius, Past Grand Commander; Abbie E. Wood, Grand Secretary; John N. Bessie, Grand Treasurer; Barton Dozier, Grand Chaplain; Alexander P. Murgotten, Grand Guide; Louis Ehrlich, Grand Warden; John Landis, Grand Sentry.
Total A. L. of H. in line, 80.

Order Chosen Friends.

Concord Council, No. 2—Joseph Davis, Chief Councilor.
Crystal Council, No. 4—J. W. McCormick, Chief Councilor.
Golden Shore Council, No. 5—J. C. Palmer, Chief Councilor.
Amity Council, No. 6—H. H. Barnett, Chief Councilor.
America Council, No. 7—I. Silver, Chief Councilor.
Pacific Council, No. 8—C. A. Russell, Chief Councilor.
L'Union Franco-American, No. 10—A. Cheminant, Chief Councilor.
Columbia Council, No. 11—D. Reese, Chief Councilor.
Samaritan Council, No. 13—R. Kendrick, Chief Councilor.
Home Council, No. 14—Charles Ru Land, Chief Councilor.
Washington Council, No. 16—James Sharpe, Chief Councilor.
Phœnix Council, No. 18—J. H. Miller, Chief Councilor.
Bohemian Council, No. 23—Harvey Matthews, Chief Councilor.
Owl Council, No. 30—J. H. Thompson, Chief Councilor.
Social Council, No. 46—J. W. Kinsley, Chief Councilor.
Empire Council, No. 47—Joseph Smith, Chief Councilor.

GRAND COUNCIL O. C. OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles W. Bryant, Grand Councilor; James M. Baird, Grand Assistant Councilor; T. M. Cook, Grand Vice-Councilor; S. Danielwicz, Grand Recorder; John W. Shaeffer, Grand Treasurer; Louisa M. Balch, Grand Prelate; George L. Morgan, Grand Marshal; D. E. Hamblin, Grand Warden; Robert E. Hodgkinson, Grand Guard; J. A. Winship, Grand Secretary.
Total Order Chosen Friends in line 225.

Native Sons Golden West.

California Parlor, No. 1—A. L. Lutgens, President.
Sixty-four men in line.



Officers of the Grand Lodge. — SAMUEL CRAWFORD DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; ALEX. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

PETALUMA.—The event of the past few weeks was the grand celebration at Petaluma on the 9th ult. The proceedings did not reach us in time for our last number.

Corner Stone Laying of the New Masonic Hall at Petaluma.

Friday, September 9th, was a grand gala day for everybody at Petaluma, especially so for the members of the Masonic Order thereabouts. For several years the Lodges of the place have owned a valuable lot on the corner of two principal streets, Main and Western avenue. In June, work for a new hall was commenced. The old buildings were removed and excavating for the foundation begun. The building on the day of the ceremonies was all up one story, except the corner where the stone was to be laid. At 11 o'clock on the 9th, the members of the Order of the Petaluma Lodges and invited brethren, including representatives from all parts of the State, formed in procession at the old hall on Main street. First came Santa Rosa Commandery Knights Templars, Sir Geo. A. Johnson, Eminent Commander, headed by Dowe's cornet band; Petaluma Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22, and 200 Master Masons; the Grand Lodge of California. The Grand Master, S. C. Denson, was represented by Deputy Grand Master, Thos. H. Caswell. The Senior Grand Warden by B. F. Tuttle. Past Master of Petaluma; the Junior Grand Warden by A. Wright, Past Master of Healdsburg; and the other officers of the Grand Lodge by visiting Past Masters. The procession moved up Washington street to Keller, to B, to Main, to corner Main and Western avenue, the site of the new hall. Here the line halted, opened ranks, and the Grand Master and other Grand officers were escorted by the Grand Marshal to the platform. Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen; ode by a quartette choir. P. M., Wm. B. Haskell, President of the Hall Association, then arose, and in a short address invited the Grand Master to lay the corner stone with the usual ceremonies of the Ancient Craft. The Grand Master, in reply, addressed the members of the Order present and the assemblage in interesting remarks appropriate to the occasion, showing the speaker to be, as he is, one of the best informed Masons in the United States, and well worthy of the honor of conducting the exercises of this occasion. After the address, he proceeded to perform the work of laying the stone. A copper casket, eight inches square, was deposited in its place. In this casket was sealed up the following: A parchment containing this inscription: This corner stone of a Masonic Temple, erected by the Masonic Hall Association of Petaluma, was laid by the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., of the State of California, on Sept. 9 A. D. 1881, A. L. 5881, Samuel Crawford Denson, Grand Master, and the names of the officers of the Hall Association. Act of incorporation of Masonic Hall Association of Petaluma; Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of California; proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California session of October, 1880; Constitution of the Grand Chapter of California; Hand Book of the Grand Chapter of California; By-laws and lists of the officers and members of the following Lodges: Petaluma, No. 77; Arcturus, 180; La Fayette, 126; By-laws and members of Petaluma Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22; By-laws of Santa Rosa Commandery Knights Templars; Holy Bible; piece of mosaic from ruins of King Solomon's temple; copies of the following papers: Petaluma *Weekly Argus*, *Courier*, *High School Enterprise*, *Women's Christian Temperance Union*, *Land Journal*, Sonoma *Democrat*, Santa Rosa *Daily Republican*, *Russian River Flag*, Healdsburg *Enterprise*, *Marin Journal*, Sonoma *Index*, Cloverdale *Reveille*, San Francisco *Daily Alta*, *Call*, *Examiner* and *Chronicle*; wheat and barley from the mills of Petaluma; American silver dollar, 1881; half dollar, 1812; half dollar, 1836; half dollar, 1860; quarter dollar, 1876; 10-cent piece, 1835; 5 cents, 1861; German coin, and various American and Japanese coins, etc. The upper stone was lowered to its place, while the Grand honors were given and ceremony of the consecrating of the stone with corn, wine and oil was performed, the Grand Master applying the trowel to the cement. The Deputy Grand Master applied the square, the Senior Grand Warden the level, the Junior Grand Warden the plumb, when the Grand Master pronounced the stone well formed, true and trusty. Past Master and Sir Knight Geo. A. Johnson then, as Grand Orator, delivered a brief, but very appropriate and interesting address, setting forth in eloquent words the grand opportunities for Masonic work and a due appreciation of all that is good and ennobling. Old Hundred was then sung by the choir and the assemblage, and the procession reformed and marched back to the hall, and after closing a collation was partaken of by the members of the fraternity. They then dispersed, having passed a very pleasant time, although the day was excessively warm. May it be a day long remembered, that will bring to the Craft renewed ardor and interest in the noble principles and teachings of Freemasonry.

THE craft generally will be pained to learn of the attempted murder of Bro. Edwin Aldrich Rodgers, of Sonora, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st. He was returning to his home, probably from a society meeting of some kind, as he is prominent in all the fraternities represented in that town.

THE fine painting of Grand Secretary Alexander G. Abell, ordered by the last Grand Lodge, has been placed in position in the gallery of the Grand Lodge. It is nearly life size, representing the Grand Secretary seated at his desk, with his glasses carelessly lying before him. Suspended upon the wall hangs a picture of the Masonic Temple, a most appropriate accompaniment for this grand picture, as Bro. Abell may be truly said to have been the originator, and for many years, almost the sole friend that institution had. It hangs in the center of the gallery, where the clock used to.

ON Friday evening, September 29th, Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, formally dedicated their new asylum in the new building recently erected on the south side of Post street, between Kearny and Dupont streets, a full account of which we hope to have in our next. This new Commandery has had remarkable success during the few months it has been in existence, and we trust they will be still further favored now that they have so elegant a place to convene in.

THE GERMAN FREE MASONS.—At the annual meeting of the Gr. Orient of the Order of Free Masons in Holland, which was held at The Hague on the 19th ult., under the presidency of the Gr. Master, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, a motion was unanimously adopted, amidst loud applause, in which the hope was entertained that Jews would no longer be excluded from some of the Lodges in Germany and Sweden. The resolution also contained an expression of regret that Freemasonry in Germany had not exerted itself to counteract the proceedings of the anti-Jewish faction in that country.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., in which Bro. Gen. George Washington was initiated on Nov. 4th, 1752, on the payment of £2 3s., has determined to erect a Washington Memorial Masonic Temple. The proposal has received the approval of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

THE fraters at Vallejo and Woodland are contemplating the formation of a Commandery at each of these places. Sir Knight Abraham Powell has been designated as Eminent Commander, at Vallejo, and as soon as he perfects himself in the work the Commandery will be organized. At Woodland the fraternity are building a fine hall, suitable for meetings of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and as soon as the same is completed we shall expect to hear of the dispensation being issued for their Commandery.

ALTURAS CHAPTER, No. 34, formerly located at La Porte, Plumas county, has been removed to Quincy. The Grand High Priest has given his official sanction to the change of location. This will undoubtedly be the means of causing a large number of Companions of the late Quincy Chapter, No. 32, which surrendered its charter some years ago, to again place themselves in standing and renew their allegiance to the Royal Craft.

THE Masons of Omaha and Nebraska have arrived at the conclusion that their Order needs a library, and have commenced securing one. They already have a fine collection of valuable books.

BRO. JOHN W. BROWN, editor of the *Voice of Masonry*, has been appointed by the Grand Master of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the present Masonic year. We shall expect an able report.

THE statement is frequently made that Martin Luther was a Free Mason, and the year 1520 is named as the time in which he became connected with the craft, that date marking the period of his breaking away from Rome. There are several traditions to the effect that Luther was connected with one of the German Brotherhoods that had some points of resemblance to the Masonic institution, and it is by no means improbable that such was the case. There is no real evidence, however, to support the proposition that Luther was a Mason, and nothing is gained for Masonry by asserting a claim which rests on so slight a foundation.

CHINESE FREEMASONS.—Articles of incorporation of the "Dork Hung Tong," a Chinese benevolent society organized for the purposes of pecuniary profit, have been filed with the County Clerk of San Francisco county. The English name of the society is, "The Second Independent Order of Chinese Freemasons in America," its objects being the same as other benevolent societies. There is no capital stock, and the Directors are Chin Ah Fook, Young Ah Hop, Wong Ah Hong, Wong Ah Chan and Moy Ah Lum.

IT HAS been decided in the State of Arkansas that the loss of a foot, the missing member being artificially supplied, enabling the candidate to take all necessary steps, was no bar to the Lodge receiving and acting upon his petition, and initiating him if found worthy; the internal, more than the external, being what Masonry regards, and moral fitness has more to do in making "a perfect man" than physical conformation.

THE will of Bro. John Milton Jones of Suisun Lodge, No. 55, has been filed for probate. Testator bequeaths his estate, valued at $8,600, to his wife and four daughters. The estate consists of certificate of membership in the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, valued at $5,000; one certificate in the beneficiary fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of California, valued at $2,000, and a certificate of membership of the Guarantee Fund, valued at $1,000.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter — JEROME BANES, Gr. Patron, Red Bluff; MRS. S. JENNIE MANN, Gr. Matron, S. F.; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Gr. Sec'y, S. F.



IVY CHAPTER, No. 27, O. E. S., at their regular meeting Tuesday evening, Sept. 13th, was largely attended. The pedestels and principal chairs were covered with choice flowers. Mrs. Jennie S. Mann, W. G. M. and Abbie E. Wood, Grand Sec'y, were in at-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 221.)

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman..... Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. BERRY.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. CHAS S. FECHHEIMER.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YABLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. SCHUTZ.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. ALFRED T. EASTLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. KNUDSEN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. WM. DECKER.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. CHAS H. SILLIMAN.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. YOUNG.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. JOSEPH WALFORD.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. HENRY BROWN.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. FRANK B. MAY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. BAKER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. J. MCCOY.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. WEBB.
19—BERNAL. H. G. MCCORMICK.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. JOHN HOLTHUSEN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. H. J. NORTON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. R. B. MOSBY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. BRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. PAYNE.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAS. T. STOCKER.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. W. FOX.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26 GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. S. ROSENFELD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. GWINN.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. MORRHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. E. H. BLACK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. BURNETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. MILLER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. HOADLEY.
33—UKIAH. A. O. CARPENTER.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. HOCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35 OAK LEAF. J W. OSBORNE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. PREVOST.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. KRAUSE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. WARSHAUER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. SANBORN.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. MAX. BLUMENTHAL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. PAYSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. CURNO.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. BENJ. KNIGHT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERSON.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. MCBAIN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. GILMAN WRIGHT.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN A. RAPP.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. C. E. CARROLL.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. STEWART.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday WALTER NEUSTADT.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. STILL.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. LING.
56—MISSION. H. DUSTERBERRY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. TODD.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. HEWITT.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. SMITH.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. ISAAC EISENBAUM.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. LARSEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. OSTERHOUT.
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. MERWIN.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. CAREY.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. W. E. NORRIS.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67 GRIDLEY. T. T. HARRIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. ROBT. WILSON.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. LARREMORE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. POTTER.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS H. C. PREHN.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. O. J. LAWRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. GILBERT.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. PRATHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. WILLIAMS.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. JOHN ERCKSON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JNO. W. MEADS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. C. M. HATCH.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. SETH B. HUNT.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. KENT.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KAITZENSTEIN.
81 JUSTICE. H. H. FISH.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. MOSHER.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. BURKE.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM. RICHARD MELROSE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. GRIMSHAW
86—SAN PABLO. AZRO RUMRILL.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. TILLOTSON.
87—DURHAM. PETER JONES.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. LORD.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. SHARP.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. FOSTER.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. BERRY MITCHELL.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. MCCROSKEY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday A. RECARD.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. ADAMS.
98—MONTEREY. MANUEL WOLTERS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. S. A. RICHARDSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JACOB KNEULY.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. PREWETT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. CHADBOURNE.
102—BIGGS. E. D. SMITH.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. BROKAW.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. R. CURTIS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday JNO. T. PARR.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. DUKES.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. MANHIRE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. T. L. JONES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. HOLLIS.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R HASTINGS.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H BREMHAM.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. DICKSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. HART.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113 GALT. J. K. MCKINSTRY.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. L. SHUTZENBERGER	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. DAVIS.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday WM. JOHNSON.
116—G. ISLAND. SAMUEL GILMOUR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. STHINFIELD
117 CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODWARD.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. MARSH.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CARY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. CRESSEY.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123 DOWNIEV'E. R. B. CHRISTOPHER.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. S. R. STEPHENSON.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. F.S.POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. FISH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. WARF.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. G. W. EASTON.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. D. WOOD.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. FLEMING.
134—LAUREL. M. P. CHAMBERLIN.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. J. T. MASTEN.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. SLACKFORD.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. SYMMES.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. SANDERS.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. STEELE.
138—JACKSON. N. T. LITTLEFIELD.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. CLEVELAND.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. NOYES.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHTS. W. T. KNOX.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. TREAT.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. B. M. ROTHERY.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. E. TURNER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. BANBURY.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. RAILTON	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. GEO. W. SIMPSON.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIPF.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R ROHDE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. ED. THOMPSON.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FIELDER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. JAS. ARMSTRONG.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. WINTER.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. ROBT. MARTIN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	JAS. N. KRAW.
165—ASHLER. J. E. BAKER.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. BARTON.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. SAFFORD.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. CHAS. CRAMER.
167—LINDEN. S. A. WILLIAMS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. WINNING.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. C. G. HEALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. DEPHEW.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. DURHAM.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. JOHN JONSEN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. B. T. WILLIAMS.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. CARKEET.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. H. H. REID.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. CHAS. CREIGHTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. CATTRAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. JOHN L. BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. PEEPLES	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. PATRICK.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. DUDLEY.
186—WAHTOGA. C. WADSWORTH.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. KIDD.
187—TEHAMA E. F. WADE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. KELLEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. THOMPSON.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	CHAS. VALKENBERG.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. CUNNINGHAM.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. FOWLER.
192—SAN MATEO. GEO. H. FISHER.	San Mateo. San Mateo Co.	GEO. WINTER.
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. DOYLE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. J. H. CARTER.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	JOHN W. SHUFORD.
196—ROCKLIN. JOHN SWEENEY.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. FRAME.
197—SONORA FRANK W. STREET.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. RYER.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. W. W. TILLOTSON.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. SIMEON HUNT.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MISS N. THOMPSON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. DR. J. S. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. A. P. MURGOTTEN.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. H. S. SHUEY.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MISS MAY LAWLESS.
8—AURORA. MRS. CHAS. D. DUNN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. LAUMEISTER.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.

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San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. SHANNON.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. HAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. KEITH.
3—STOREY. J. C HARLOW.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROLLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. A. MILLER.	Austin, Lander Co.	GEO. C. HOLBROOK.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley, Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. CHAS. E. HOLBROOK.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMAN

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
L. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. RCVR.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

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The Nation's Loss.

The President is dead. For 80 days the country watched with longing eyes for every indication that his precious life would triumph over the wretched stroke of the assassin and has balanced hope and fear with almost affectionate anxiety. Meantime with heroic fortitude he has borne indescribable pain, and with brave heart awaited the result, longing to live and yet not afraid to die. And now he has gone hence, leaving to the country a rich legacy in the memory of a noble life and the example of high and disinterested patriotism. To-day the people mourn. The emblems of mourning are fixed upon a nation's homes and marts, along the country roads and beside the city streets. Everywhere hearts are heavy with the sense of the nation's bereavement.

James Abram Garfield was born on November 19, 1831, in the district known as the Western Reserve, about 15 miles from Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Abram Garfield, was a hard-working farmer, but the rough pioneer labor exhausted him before his prime. The mother was a woman of large frame and strong common sense. Of four children James was the only one who betrayed uncommon capacity. The elder brother is now a farmer in Michigan and the two sisters farmers' wives. In James, to the father's passion for work was added the mother's desire for knowledge. He worked early and late, but all his efforts were put forth to get an education. Labor on the farm through the summer, work at the carpenter's bench during the winter filled up his time, but, unlike his companions, he was never satisfied with this life. He had a strong desire to go to sea, and he walked 40 miles to Cleveland to ship on one of the lake craft. The captain swore at him and he retired discomfited, but compromised his nautical longings by hiring out as a canal boy. He drove the horses, and after a season of this apprenticeship was allowed to take charge of the helm of the boat. In the winter he turned his hand to any rough farm work. But even this active life could not satisfy him. He felt the stirrings of ambition—he had a consuming desire for knowledge. With a small amount of money which he got from his mother he set out for the nearest school. Here he studied hard, supporting himself by work at the carpenter's bench at morning and evening, and teaching school during the winter months. At 23 he concluded that he had gained everything possible from the academy. He had saved up money enough to carry him through one year at college. So, with that energy which always characterized him, he insured his life, made over the policy to a business man for a loan of ready money, and thus equipped, started for Williams College. In 1856, Garfield was graduated from college, receiving one of the best honors. On his return home he accepted the position of professor at the College of the Disciples, in Hiram, Portage county, Ohio. After two years of this work he was elected President of Hiram college. While a professor, he married Miss Lucretia Randolph, the daughter of a farmer in the vicinity, whose acquaintance he had made while preparing for college. They married because they loved each other. Neither had money, but the young girl sympathized with Garfield's tastes and aspirations; she encouraged his ambition and stimulated him to study and reading by her own scholarly tastes. In subsequent years he has acknowledged that no small share of his success in life has been due to her unwavering faith in him, and the encouragement which came from her intelligent companionship and womanly devotion.

The young college President was elected in 1859 to the State Senate of Ohio from the counties of Portage and Summit. The summer of 1861 saw him a Colonel, in command of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry—a regiment largely composed of his friends and of the students of the college. His army record is full of honors for honorable service, and he rose to the rank of Major-General. While in the field, Garfield was nominated for Congress and elected by a large majority, in December, 1863. He showed at once that, though unpracticed in parliamentary tactics, he was no mean antagonist in debate. Before the first session was over he had won an assured place in the regard of his associates, and had made his mark as a ready debater. He showed in his first session a great fondness for the study of financial questions, and when appointed later on the Ways and Means Committee, he did good service in enforcing his idea of specie payment. He never wavered in his convictions, nor faltered in defense of what he regarded as the only safe financial policy of the government. In January, 1880, he was elected to the seat in the Senate which was then occupied by Allan G. Thurman, whose term expired March 4, 1881. After Garfield's nomination for President by the Chicago Convention on June 8th of last year, he resigned his seat in the Senate to which he had been called, but which he never occupied. He was elected President by a decided majority, and inaugurated March 4, 1881.

The events of the last summer are too fresh in the minds of the people to need rehearsal. None can forget the darkness of that Saturday, July 2d, when the news was spread abroad that the President had fallen at the hand of a miscreant; none can forget the long days of suspense from that time until the patient sufferer was released.

Tributes to the worth of the dead President will occupy the tongues and pens of orator, poet and historian for a long time to come. Just at the moment, it is difficult to frame fitting praise, but the following from the New York *Tribune* is excellent:

At the very moment when he was stricken to the earth he was considered among the most acceptable of all the rulers of the nation. His ability, his statesmanship, and his personal purity of character, were recognized by all. He was esteemed as an example to all who claimed a share in the honor that such a ruler bestowed upon his country, and would also share in the brilliant prospects of his administration. He stood confessed as one of the foremost men of the age. The great chieftain, and what is more, the Executive of a great people, has been stricken down in the moment of his fame. Long will he be lamented. Long will the atrocity of his fate be cited in future times. Generations yet to follow will forever link the name of Garfield among the brightest and most glorious of the rulers of the American people. By the side of the name of Abraham Lincoln the American people have now reverently inscribed James Abram Garfield. These two great names will live forever in history. As they mourned Lincoln, they will mourn Garfield, with a feeling of reverential tenderness, with gratitude for the example of his lofty, pure life, and with pity for his cruel, untimely death.



THE LATE JAMES A. GARFIELD.



MRS. GARFIELD—MOTHER



MRS. GARFIELD—WIFE.

It is fitting as we mourn for the dead, that we should express sympathy with those whose personal loss is greater than ours can be—the honored mother, heroic wife and beloved children. The President loved his family with a love which is a shining example for a nation of sons, husbands and fathers. As a contemporary writer says: He died as a pure, upright Christian would prefer to die, with an unblemished record, wholly unmindful of personal pain and the abrupt termination of his highest political hopes, and grieving only for his cherished wife and children, whose love and affection made his home an earthly heaven. Around his bedside the American people have for weeks gathered in sympathy and prayer. To-day the same people will mingle their tears with those of his venerable mother, his wife and children, as members of one common family, mourning one common father and friend.



THE CHILDREN.

Mr. Garfield's Belief.

On February 8, 1876, after the regular business of the day, it is stated, in the formal phraseology of the *Record*, that Mr. Phelps (Connecticut) offered a resolution that the House has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Orris S. Ferry, and that proper tributes be paid for his public and private virtues. One of the speakers was James A. Garfield, who delivered a touching and fraternal tribute, ending with the following:

"Before closing, however, let me refer to the crowning glory of his life. Mr. Ferry had a strong religious element in his character. This was with him a great controlling force, and not a sentiment. No cloud obscured the effulgence of his hope or dimmed his vision. Clear and high, his intellect and his faith rose above all storms and darkness, and sustained him in sweet companionship amid the unrevealed mysteries of pain. As his end drew near he came back to his home after a brief absence. There, under his own roof, with the angels of his household about him, he passed to his rest. Thinking of trials past, and knowing as we do how well he had wrought for the future, trusting in the merits of his dear Lord, he could repeat the sweet lines of Bonar:

'Beyond the parting and the meeting,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell, and the greeting,
Beyond the pulse's fever beating,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.'

"Ay, the sweeter word of inspiration—in the volume of the Book it is written: 'Lo! I come quickly. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.'"

And thus is chronicled the memory of a scene so unusual, so profound that the great hall of legislation, with its scores of careless, worldly men, seemed for the time transfigured. We all seemed to be "sitting in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Even the reporters' gallery, a cool, phlegmatic region, as you may guess, showed a suspicious, surreptitious display of pocket handkerchiefs, and tears were in the eyes of many members on the floor. I have often heard General Garfield eloquent, but I have never, before or since, heard him approach the touching pathos of that hour. The occasion was ripe for him when he rose; he felt the solemn glow reflected from all hearts around him, and his voice, always sympathetic, took on an almost priestly function and an unconscious tone of exaltation that seemed above mortality, as he recited the dead man's tribute to the dead. The poem that formed its fitting climax seemed to glow with beatific flame.

Woman, the Queen of Home.

There is probably not an unperverted man or woman living, who does not feel that the sweetest consolations and the best rewards of life are found in the loves and delights of home. There are very few who do not feel themselves indebted to the influences that clustered around their cradles for whatever good there may be in their characters and condition. Home, based upon Christian marriage, is so evident an institution of God, that a man must become profane before he can deny it. Wherever it is pure and true to the Christian idea, there lives an institution conservative of all the noblest instincts of society.

Of this realm woman is the queen. It takes the cue and hue from her. If she is in the best sense womanly—if she is true and tender, loving and heroic, patient and self-devoted—she consciously and unconsciously organizes and puts in operation a set of influences that do more to mould the destiny of the nation than any man uncrowned by power of eloquence, can possibly effect.

The men of the nation are what mothers make them, as a rule; and the voice that those men speak in the expression of power, is the voice of the woman who bore and bred them. There can be no substitute for this. There is no other possible way in which the women of the nation can organize their influence and power that will tell so beneficially upon society and State.—*Scribner.*

KNOW THYSELF.—Horace Mann justly remarked—"A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts. I am certain I could have performed twice the labor, both better and with greater ease to myself, had I known as much of the laws of health at 20 as I do now. In college I was taught all about the motions of the planets as carefully as if they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization, and the conditions indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profoundest ignorance. Nothing could be more preposterous. I ought to have begun at home, and taken the stars when it should come their turn. The consequence was, I just broke down at the commencement of my second college year, and have never had a well day since. Whatever labor I have been able to do has been done only on credit, not on capital—a most ruinous way, either in regard to health or money. For the last 25 years I have been put from day to day on my good behavior, and during the whole of this period, as an Hibernian would say: 'If I had lived as other people do for a month, I should have died in a fortnight.'"

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that gives beauty to the flower. There is always before or around us that which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth and gladness. The sky is blue 10 times where it is black once. You have troubles, it may be; so have others. None are free from them; and perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life, fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never acquire skill, where there is nothing to disturb its surface. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can within and without him; and above all he should look on the bright side. What tho' things do look a little dark? The lane will turn and the night will end. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than in a whole hemisphere of clouds and gloom. Therefore we repeat "look to the bright side." Cultivate all that is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose.—*The Interior.*

THE Boston *Courier's* advice to all aspiring young ladies: If you want to make your mark in the world, instead of lying in bed, "get up and dust."

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

FRATERNAL RECORD EDITION.

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Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - October 1, 1881.

The Age of Beneficiary Societies.

The statement was made in the Fraternal Department of the *Call* that if the Masons or Odd Fellows had collected from each member $20 per year as assessments for a beneficiary fund they would have been enabled to pay $2,000 at the death of each of their members. This was doubted in some quarters, and in order to prove the truth of the statement a table was prepared which we copy as follows:

TABLE

Showing Admissions, Suspensions, Deaths and Total Membership from 1865 to 1830 in the I. O. O. F.

YEARS.	Admissions.	Suspensions.	Deaths.	No. of Members.
1865	26,602	9,484	2,105	153,594
1-66	36,965	11,506	2,020	189,128
1867	44,275	15,675	2,164	214 561
1868	51,544	20,293	2,323	245,036
1869	51,927	24,354	2,208	268 608
1870	60,322	27,973	2,561	298,637
*1871	64 454	32,368	2,920	327,877
1872	47,198	24,494	2,116	348,898
1873	77,126	35,974	3,839	385,097
1874	73,490	40,230	4,008	414.092
1875	73,607	46,713	3,878	437.719
1876	66,938	46,697	4,139	453,903
1877	55,584	49 873	4,307	455,293
1878	48,493	52,812	4,276	446,971
1879	47,630	48 485	4,368	441,739
1880	48,595	45,556	4,520	440,158
Totals	874,750	532,397	52,152	5,521,311

*June, 1870, to January 1, 1871.

Now, supposing that this Order, old and young, aged, infirm, healthy, etc., at the end of 46th year, in 1865, had agreed that each member should pay $20 a year in beneficiary assessments, in return for which the Order guaranteed to pay $2,000 at his death—what would have been the result? By glancing at the line of total membership it will be seen that for the time given, it aggregates the equivalent of 5,521,311 members for one year, which, at $20, gives the sum of $110,426,220. During the same time 52,152 deaths have occurred, which, at $2.000 each, would have cost $104,304,000, and left a surplus of $6,122,200 in the treasury. Another point, the monthly dues of an Order are sufficient to pay its expenses, and the sums received for initiation and conferring degrees are reserved to aid in paying extra assessments. At $10 each, this item would have brought $8,747,500, and if but half of it had been applied as a reserve fund, it would have made the surplus over $10,000,000 for the time given. This table not only proves the assertion made, but it will be found interesting, showing, as it does, the percentage of death-rate and fluctuations of one of the great Orders of the day. It also proves that the death-rate for a term of years will not average above 1% a year. These years include the epidemics in Tennessee, Mississippi, etc., where Odd Fellowship lost heavily.

Absenteeism.

A correspondent of the K. of H. *Advocate* has some pertinent remarks upon this subject, as follows: "It is estimated by all candid men that rich and powerful corporations have secured the control of our courts and State and National legislatures; and while our success insures the downfall of life insurance companies, we must not expect that they will succumb without a fierce struggle. If corporations can secure the control of our State and National legislatures, what is to prevent them from securing our Supreme and Grand Lodges? They have only to use money, and what money has done it can do it again. There is only one way left us to prevent any such ruin and disgrace. We must be warned by the lessons of the past. The corruption in the various departments of our Government has grown and strengthened upon the inaction of our voters. They have failed to attend to that most important of duties—to attend to the primaries, which are the source of all power; and the voter who fails to attend the primaries, is as much a traitor to our country and its institutions as if he openly took up arms against her. They are our country's secret foes, and strike far harder blows than her open enemies, for them we can find and put down; but we have no weapons to strike down those whose inaction and indifference allows base men to take charge of our affairs. What the primary meeting is to our Government, the subordinate meeting is to our Order. They are the fountains of all law and authority; and if we would prevent bad men from getting into power, we must attend our meetings to prevent it. There is the only place we can enter our protest against their base designs; and those who fail to attend Lodge meetings are holding out inducements to invite our enemies to prepare for our future destruction, and are discouraging the zealous members who are the faithful guardians of our Order's interests."

This is as true as the sun shines; and if members do not perform their duties, but trust all to the "faithful few," even these will grow "beautifully less," and their families will suffer the consequence. There is no sense or reason in meeting the same few familiar faces every meeting night in the Lodge-room. The delinquents have just as much right to attend meetings as the most enthusiastic brother; and perhaps his enthusiasm some of those days will run out through his bootlegs, the contagion will spread, and then you, delinquents, can whistle for the payment of the beneficiary certificate.

A Delinquent Fund.

The chronic delinquent is the curse of an Order. Probably every Lodge in the land has its tardy ones, men who are forever backward in coming forward and paying their dues and assessments. Meeting after meeting, when the question is asked, "are there any delinquents?" the same old familiar names are read off. Now these brethren get their notifications the same as the others do, they know the consequences of their non-action as well. They know that but for some brother's kindness, some brother more mindful of their interest than they are themselves, their insurance would incontinently go where the woodbine twineth, and they would be where Mahomet's coffin was, to wit, suspended.

He who cares not enough for his family to see to it that his assessments are paid as they fall due, is hardly worthy the name of brother, and only a feeling of charity toward that family rather than any appreciation of the character of its careless head, prevents the brethren from letting him reap the fruits of his unconcern. But this paying of others assessments has swelled to the proportions of a nuisance in many Lodges. It is often a severe strain on the generous ones, who pay out $1, $2, $3 or $5, and often have to wait months for reimbursement. Sometimes they never get their money back. We have known cases where one of these chronic nuisances got into debt to 3 or 4 members; but charity suffereth long and is kind, and other members still came forward and hazarded their money.

More than one Lodge has asked itself, "how can we remedy this nuisance?" The answer that a Lodge of South Boston, has given to this question is the best we have yet heard. It is practical and seems to meet the difficulty. The Lodge has a "contingent fund," made up of receipts from entertainments, etc. From this fund all over-due assessments are paid, and the tardy brother charged 15 cts. for the accommodation.

Now why cannot every Lodge set apart a small sum, say $25, from its general fund, for the paying of these assessments, and make a similar charge for the money advanced? But you could not enforce a fine of 15 cts. or any other amount on a brother for non-payment of an assessment, you say. To be sure you could not; but what of that? If you save a brother from suspension, and he is not willing to pay 15 cts. for the accommodation, simply take what the Lodge can collect, viz, the amount of the assessment. When it comes around again that he is in arrears, let him slide. The man who holds 15 cts. of more worth than his membership and insurance, isn't the man whose name will add any lustre to your roll of membership, Let him slide.—*Ex.*

Riding the Goat.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* has the following amusing account of an initiation which took place in that city: The American Legion of Honor has a flourishing Council situated on Twenty-third and Franklin avenue, named Marquette, where every Monday night the shrieks of the victims who are subjected to its mysterious initiations break out on the night air, and the neighborhood wonders what new devilment the boys are up to. The Lodge is composed largely of Second street people, with a sprinkling of roving blades in it who are always up for some new kind of fun. The morale of the Lodge is evidenced by the officers, who are R. S. McDonald, Frank Ring, Morrison Renshaw, and a number of others of that kidney. Last Monday night the Council was called to order as usual, and after the opening prayers had been recited, the Lodge was declared ready for the initiation of candidates. There is a Tenth street physician, Dr. William Reilly, who has been induced to join the Order, under false pretences, and it was for his funeral that the torches were being lit. He is a large, full-bearded, dignified man, altogether unable to appreciate playfulness when directed against himself, and rather apt to believe that the prestige of his profession would protect him from the ribald assaults of the unedified. He was introduced to the body by Mr. Brooks, and the following are his experiences, as told to a sympathizing friend:

His eyes were bandaged tightly in the anteroom, and he was then led into the Council hall, where various vulgar practical jokes were played upon him. It is said that his body was measured, and the measurements recorded by the scribe, who did his work in a most flippant and frivolous manner; that this being done the doctor was required to climb to the peak of confidence, and cast himself off from the precipice at the command of the chancellor, whose lawful orders he had pledged himself to obey. This feat is accomplished by leading the blind folded man up and down a see-saw board until he imagines himself about 50 ft. from the ground, when, as a matter of fact, he is not more than 18 inches up. When the word comes to cast himself off, the victim seldom fails to refuse, and to emphasize his refusal by clutching a desperate hold upon the pole, whence it becomes necessary to pry him off and cast him into the abyss. It seems that one of the tests of the Order is the collection of damaging testimony about a neophyte, which is sprung upon him in one part of the initiation, and which consists simply of very mean personal questions, containing innuendoes of the most damaging description.

Dr. Reilly had never been initiated into a secret society before, and consequently all of this work was new and serious to him, and he did not take kindly to it at all. In fact, in the middle of the plank-walking he broke from the guides and succeeded in reaching the door, out of which he escaped to the street, with all the regalia of the Order upon him. Chase was made, but he was not overtaken. When the doctor woke up the next morning, the more he thought about the thing the madder he got. He conceived it was his duty to warn innocent outsiders of the ruffianly character of the Lodge, which he denounces in no measured terms as a collection of Mohawks, utterly devoid either of reason or decency. Marquette Council, at its next meeting, will bring the doctor up for trial on a charge of breaking his obligation and giving away the secrets of the Order, and it is whispered that a committee of stalwart young men has been appointed to bring the doctor before the Council next Monday night, *nolens volens*. In the meantime he has announced his intention of swearing out a warrant, charging the Council with assault and battery and malicious defamation of character. The row is a very pretty one, and is apt to furnish more developments. The only pity is that the doctor did not get through the initiation completely, so that the whole secret work might be exploited.

The above brought forth from the doctor the following: I have read a letter signed R. S. McDonald, replying to a somewhat lengthened and greatly exaggerated account in your issue of 22d inst., respecting initiation, etc., ceremonies of the A. L. H. As I was not your informant, I am not responsible for the statements therein contained, as to false pretences, etc., under which I joined the Order, but as I understand, the degree which was to be conferred only exists in the imagination of some of the members of Marquette Council, I must stigmatize the performances at that pretended ceremony as a hoax, gotten up to amuse the members at my expense, and to which I naturally had an objection. I think so astute a lawyer as R. S. McDonald is reputed to be should have more reliable information before charging me with revealing the secrets of the Order, a charge which I must brand in his own language as an infamous falsehood. I have in my possession documents to show that the honor of the degree referred to was not sought by me.

To which the *Post-Dispatch* replies: The facts in the above case are briefly these: Dr. Reilly had been initiated into one Council of the Order in a proper manner, and was finally prevailed upon to go to another Council for the purpose of receiving the "Medical Examiner's Degree." This degree (?) is simply the old work of the Sons of Malta, and is in no way whatever connected with the A. L. of H. The whole thing was intended only as a good joke on Reilly.

A Birth Insurance Company.

The latest new-fangled idea in the insurance line that has come to our notice is an association formed in Laurelton, Pa., for the purpose of paying to the parents of new-born children a stipulated sum. It is called the "Mutual Assessment Birth Association." From the K. of H. *Reporter* we learn that this association extends its helping hands to all married folks, who are the only class that can become members. Certificates are written for amounts from $500 to $3,000, a certificate for the former costing $4.50 and the latter $24. Members do do not become beneficiaries until a year after obtaining certificates, and in that time they are not subjected to assessment. The assessment will not exceed $1.25 on a $1,000 certificate, $2 30 on a $2,000 certificate, and $3 40 on a $3,000 certificate. Neglect to pay an assessment within 30 days after notice forfeits the membership. When a member becomes a beneficiary he is entitled to the face of his certificate, or so much thereof as one assessment, less costs of collection, shall amount to. Claims against the association are those arising from births only, and are payable 60 days from receipt of proof, by a physician's certificate, or the certificate of two reliable persons. Births within a year of the date of the certificate will not be recognized; no distinction is made as to sex or health of child, and the association must be notified within 10 days of its birth by the beneficiary. Unlike most speculative insurance companies, this one has a system of annual dues, out of which the officers expect to make their living. A member holding a certificate of $1,000 must pay $4 a year to keep it in force, half of this amount being due in January and the other half in June. This plan permits of one being insured from his birth to his death. His parents take out a policy before his entrance upon this vale of tears, another immediately succeeding that interesting event, and until he leaves the parental roof secures him against accident. He insures himself before his marriage, takes a policy on his prospective offspring, insures the little property and live stock he may have accumulated, insures his stock, and finally insures his life for the benefit of those who remain after he is gone.

It will be seen from the above that the projectors of this association have been very careful in their ground work and have reared an edifice that cannot be easily overthrown, and which is at the same time symmetrical in its entirety and beautiful in every part. It is a strictly moral organization, in the first place, in that it gives no encouragement to multiplying and replenishing the earth to people outside of the sacred bonds of wedlock. Then, again, no member can become a beneficiary until he or she has belonged to it a year. Therefore, no initiate can possess an undue advantage over another. All must join untrammelled by the shadow of coming events. It is a fair start with all, and no favors. Still another beautiful feature; it makes no distinction as to the sex of the children born. This one feature alone should commend it to popular acceptance, especially to the upholders of the theory of sexual equality. We believe the society has a long and prolific future before it. We believe that it will be an immense factor in the augmentation of our population. There's millions in it!

THE Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. has issued in pamphlet form the address of Mr. Lloyd Tevis, delivered before the American Bankers' Association, at Niagara Falls, August 10th. This address deals with the growth, past and prospective, of the industrial and banking system of California. The enterprise of this railroad company in thus printing in convenient form this notable address is to be commended. Bro. J. Meredith Davies, Lick House, is General Agent for this company on this Coast, and parties desiring copies can procure them of him.

Fraternal Record.

[Continued from Page 317 of this Issue.]

tendance, besides prominent members from sister Chapters. One member was received into the Chapter by affiliation and one candidate initiated, after which a short time was spent in musical and literary exercises and voluntary speeches by several of the members, past officers and visitors. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a large magnificent basket of flowers made up of tuberoses and other choice selections, on which was the words, "Welcome to the new member, Mrs. Asa R. Wells." An adjournment was had to the banquet room where a fine collation was spread and that was finished up with ice cream. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by an hour of spirited dancing in the large Lodge room.

Petaluma.—Past Patron Dr. R. Press Smith, of Santa Rosa, assisted by Grand Secretary Abbie E. Wood and Past Grand Secretary Anna M. Elliott, instituted Morning Star Chapter at Petaluma on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, and installed the following as their first board of officers:

Mrs. Libbie Zartman, Worthy Matron; Charles E. Hutton, Worthy Patron, Mrs. Mattie Cox, Associate Matron; Mrs. Jennie Fishburn, Treasurer; Mrs. Helen Singley, Secretary; Mrs. Alzina Jacobs, Conductress; Mrs. Fannie Roth, Associate Conductress. Twenty-two charter members.

The following new Chapters have been organized this year:

Placer Chapter, Dutch Flat. Matron, Jennie Martin; Patron, J. J. Harris; A. M., Sarah B. Harriman. Instituted by I. J. Rolfe, March 24, 1881.

Wheatland Chapter (18 charter members). Patron, J. M. C. Jasper; Matron, Linnie Keyes; A. M., Lillie G. Jasper. Instituted by Jerome Banks March 23d.

Home Chapter, Stockton (22 charter members). Matron, Hannah J. Thresher; Patron, F. M. West; A. M., Fran. Kinsley. Instituted by Jerome Banks May 21st.

Alturas Chapter (21 charter members). Matron, Mary Estes; Patron, Gamaliel T. Harris; A. M., Cynthia A. Spicer. Instituted by Max Posner June 3d.

Quincy Chapter (28 charter members). Matron, Carrie L. Variel; Patron, Geo. E. Houghton; A. M., Kittie A. Meyers. Instituted by Mrs. Banks June 21st.

Sincerity Chapter, Taylorville (42 charter members). Matron, Martha A. Gentry; Patron, Geo. W. Boyden; A. M., Arabella Young. Instituted by Mrs. Banks June 24th.

Marysville Chapter (17 charter members). Matron, Carrie A. Fuller; Patron, Lemuel T. Crane; A. M., Susan A. Saul. Instituted by S. Jennie Mann, Jerome Banks, A. E. Wood, Lizzie Aram, June 25th.

Ophir Chapter, Oroville (13 charter members). Amelia Ostroski, W. M.; Richard DeLancie, W. P.; Clara R. Gale, A. M. Instituted June 27th.

Fidelia Chapter (20 charter members). Inez K. Hamlin, W. M.; G. W. Alberti, W. P.; A. M., Martha E. Van Arsdale. Instituted June 28th.

Crystal Chapter, Auburn (14 charter members). Julia M. Lubeck, W. M; J. G. Bisbee, W. P; Mary Fubweiler, A. M. Instituted July 8th, 1881, by S. Jennie Mann.

Kingsley Chapter (17 charter members). Mary E. P. McCowan, W. M.; Walter L Bransford, W. P.; Emma M. Metzger, A. M. Instituted July 23d by Carrie A. Kingsley.

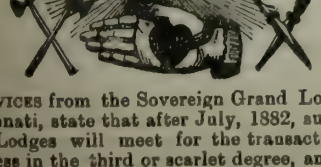
Silver Spray Chapter, Napa (25 charter members). Sister Ella M. Hann, W. M.; F. M. Hackett, W. P.; Sister Hackett, A. M. Instituted August 12th by S. Jennie Mann.

Yolo Chapter, Woodland (22 charter members). Rebecca G. Frost, W. M; William H. Martin, Patron; Harriett Wyckoff, A. M. Instituted August 20th.

Morning Star Chapter, Petaluma (22 charter members). Mrs. Libbie Zartman, W. M.; Charles E. Hutton, W. P.; Mrs. Mattie Cox, A. M.; Mrs. Jennie Fishburn, Treas.; Mrs. Helen Singley, Sec'y.; Mrs. Alzina Jacobs, Conductress; Mrs. Fannie Roth, Associate Conductress. Instituted by Past Patron, Dr. R. Press Smith of Santa Rosa, assisted by Grand Secretary, Abbie E. Wood and Past Grand Sec'y, Annie M. Elliott, Sept. 27th.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—Davis Louderback, G. M., San Francisco; Leon D. Freer, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. Burns, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. Lyon, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. Brooks, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



Advices from the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, state that after July, 1882, subordinate Lodges will meet for the transaction of business in the third or scarlet degree, and not in the initiating degree as heretofore.

This change we believe to be for the better, as it is in conformity with the custom of all other bodies and places the full control of Lodge business in the hands of those who have attained a full membership in the Order. It will have a good effect in another direction. As all like to have a voice in the management of the affairs of a Lodge, it will cause many to take the degrees who have not done so, and in that way reduce the number of initiatory degree members and increase the number of scarlets.

The Grand Encampment will meet in this city two weeks from next Tuesday. The Grand officers have their reports about ready, they will show a good amount of work done during the past year, and that the Encampment branch is in a very flourishing condition.

Had it not been that hundreds of Odd Fellows turned out as Masons, Workmen and others, there would have been at least 2,500 Odd Fellows in the funeral procession on the 26th ult.

Several of the Eastern jurisdictions are complaining that their Grand Lodges are becoming unwieldy, and that for the dispatch of business, as well as saving of expense, representation should be reduced. It will not be a great many years before similar suggestions may be heard with reference to the Grand Lodge of California. A delegate body of 450 and a voting body at elections of about 600 will, with future growth and additions, soon become unwieldy.

Sale of Odd Fellows' Hall.—The trustees of Odd Fellows' hall, New York, have sold the premises to Robert Hoe, Jr. for $85 000, subject to a mortgage of $60,000. This is a better price than at first expected would be received. The personal property in the hall will be sold at private sale or auction, and the Grand Secretary and the few Lodges now remaining, will move up town. At one time 40 Lodges met in the hall, and the annual income was $25,000. Now only four Lodges meet there, and the income is hardly $4,000. The membership having moved up town, the Lodges had to follow, and the hall being thus deserted and of no further use, was sold. We hope ere many months to record the fact that our Lodges, Encampments and Grand Lodge officers have "moved up town" to their new building soon to be erected on the corner of Market and Seventh streets.

Grand Patriarch Charles H. French, of Portland, Me., was severely injured in that city during the past month. His horse becoming unmanageable by a passing train of cars, he was thrown violently to the ground, his head coming in contact with a rock. Bro. French is on the road to recovery, but it is feared will forever bear evidences of the disaster.

New Albany Lodge, of Indiana, paid one brother sick benefits to the amount of $6,500, covering a period of twenty years.

The Order at Large.—The Louisville *Argus* has been making up a table of statistics, which is presented here: "In numerical strength the largest jurisdiction in Odd Fellowship is in Pennsylvania, 905 Lodges and 74,476 members. The next rank is Ohio, which is the banner State of the West, having 44,562 members in its 642 Lodges. Illinois ranks fourth, with 25,932 members distributed in 588 Lodges. New York is the third jurisdiction in membership, having 37,891 in 481 Lodges. Then comes Indiana, with 541 Lodges and 26,541 members. Massachusetts is the sixth in rank in membership, has 156 Lodges and 24,965 members, a very large average per Lodge. The seventh in rank is California, having 21,468 members and 271 Lodges.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. Terry, P. G. C., Stockton. John H. Harney, G. C., S. F.; George Cantus, G. Treas, S. F.; A. G. Booth, Grand K. of R. & S., S. F.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

CALIFORNIA, NO. 1. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, Rudolph Meiners, Jr., C. C.; W. H. Cobb, K. of R. & S.

DAMON, NO. 2. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle, J. G. Florand, C. C.; E. B. Harding, K. of R. and S.

GOLDEN GATE, NO. 3. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, John H. Weigand, C. C.; A. H. Gage, K. of R. and S.

LAUREL, NO. 4. Monday evening, Pythian Castle, A. M. Blade, C. C.; John Hanna, K. of R. and S.

IVANHOE, NO. 5. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle, H. W. Dodge, C. C.; J. D. Spencer, K. of R. and S.

ALLEMANIA, NO. 8. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle, Frank French, C. C.; J. H. Winter, K. of R and S.

EUREKA, NO. 9. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, W. C. Erben, C. C.; O. F. Welcon, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR, NO. 12. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle, C. E. Baker, C. C.; John McH. Hay, K. of R. and S.

HARMONY, NO. 15. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, R. Klenck, C. C.; John deWitt, K. of R and S.

MYRTLE, NO. 16. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle, C. S. Hoffman, C. C.; C. C. Gilmore, K. of R. and S.

METROPOLITAN, NO. 24. Monday evening, Pythian Castle, W. A. Stewart, C. C.; S. Barker, K. of R. and S.

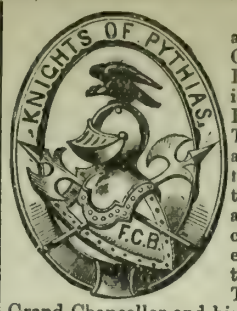
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, NO. 45. Tuesday evening, Railroad Ave., S. S. F., Henry Weiss, C. C.; C. E. Dunshee, K. of R. and S.

BAYARD, NO. 53. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, R. Lavigne, C. C.; Victor Manchebout, K. of R. and S.

SYRACUSE, NO. 58. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle, George Raphael, C. C.; M. S. Meyer, K. of R. and S.

UNITY, NO. 61. Thursday evening, 16th & Valencia St., T. A. E. Brody, C. C.; Geo. H. Darcy, K. of R. and S.

GOLDEN CITY, NO. 63. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, Hermann Shaffner, C. C.; Wm. Martin, K. of R. and S.



On Monday evening, after the grand parade, Grand Chancellor John H. Harney, accompanied by D. D. G. C. Frank Mitchell, visited Triumph Lodge, No. 47, at San Jose. The strife for membership among the various fraternities at the present time had caused a relaxation of energy and lack of interest in this Lodge. The presence of the Grand Chancellor and his Deputy at the meeting above referred to had a good effect; their words of counsel and good advice were well timed, and the result will be a renewed life and vigor into the membership of Triumph's boys.

The Grand Chancellor has advices from Red Bluff to the effect that the new Lodge recently organized there is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

The largest turnout in the procession on the 26th, in proportion to their membership, was the Knights of Pythias. Out of a registered membership of about 2,000 in this city, they turned out 660 in line.

The Uniform Division won for itself new honors, and their appearance was highly creditable to themselves and the Order of which they are prominent members.

The interest manifested by the officers of the Order in the "Fraternal Record" edition of the Watchman, is we assure you fully appreciated by the publishers. Within the last few weeks nearly all the officers in this city have added their names to our lists. We shall publish in in our next a list showing how generally our efforts are being seconded, to make this the live Knight's journal of the coast.

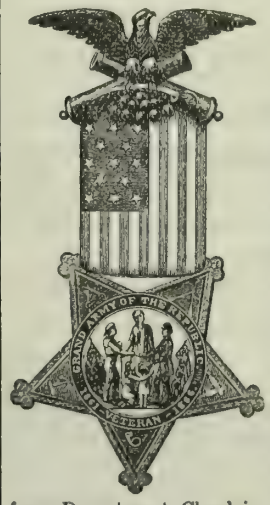
Ivanhoe Lodge is quite likely to have another tidal wave. Their party will no doubt serve as a means of increasing the already large list of applicants.

If some mercantile house wants a good reliable man to fill almost any position of trust or responsibility, Chancellor Commander Rudolph Meiners, Jr., is at present out of business and would like to hear of such an opening.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal A. G. Booth, is in receipt of a good strong petition for a new Lodge at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara county.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Officers of the Department of California.—C. Mason Kinne, Com., San Francisco; W. F. Ellis, S. V. C., San Jose; J. M. Davis, J. V. C., Oakland; W. A. Robinson, A. A. Gen., San Francisco; O. B. Culver, A. Q. M. Gen., San Francisco; J. W. Staples, Inspector, San Francisco.



During the week following the announcement of the death of President Garfield, the meetings of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, and Lincoln Post, No. 1, of this city, were very interesting and largely attended. At Thomas Post, on Tuesday evening, able and eloquent addresses were made by Senator Miller, Department Commander Kinne, and others. At Lincoln Post, on Thursday evening, the Comrades listened to a feast of eloquence from Department Chaplain Rev. T. K. Noble, Hon. Walter Leman, and others. Both Posts adopted suitable resolutions, each of which will be suitably engrossed and presented to Mrs. Garfield by Senator Miller, who will call on her on his way to Washington, whence he is called to attend the special session of the United States Senate.

A strong petition has been received for a Post at San Diego. The boys of this city regret that San Diego lies so far down the coast, for if it was within reasonable distance, they would set Assistant Quarter Master General Culver on to getting up another excursion as they had at Santa Cruz, when they gave the boys of that new Post a good send-off.

General and Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, who died a few weeks since, was a Past Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

On the evening preceding the public funeral service in memory of President Garfield (Sunday Sept. 25th) the comrades of Lincoln Post No. 1 and Gen. H. Thomas Post No. 2, attended divine worship at the church of Rev. T. K. Noble, Department Chaplain, and listened to a very appropriate service, delivered in that comrade's usual style of finished oratory.

Comrade Noble is a member of Lincoln Post No. 1.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—David McClure, P. G. D., San Francisco; Chas. E. Travers, G. D., San Francisco; S. H. Warfield, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. Mahoney, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



Editors Watchman:—I observe from your Sept. 1 issue that the Grand Reporter of California feels exceedingly aggrieved at some of the remarks made in my article of August 15th. I made no direct charge that the Grand Reporter had neglected his duty, but intimated that it was possible that some of the delay in the payment of death benefits might be accounted for by failure of the Grand or subordinate Lodge Reporters to comply with the law. I expected that, if he had not failed in his duty, he would show the fact in your columns. I neither had nor have any desire to do the Grand Reporter any injustice, nor was my article written for the purpose, as he alleges, of injuring him.

He, with considerable asperity and display of temper, declines to furnish you with the facts, dates of death, etc., as requested by you. I have taken the trouble to secure them, and herewith furnish them, so far as concerns those names mentioned in the memorial sent by the San Francisco Lodges to the Supreme Dictator. Their publication by me ought to convince the Grand Reporter that no unfairness was intended him:

Deaths in California, February 20th to May 20, 1881.

Names.	Lodge No.	Date of Death.	Date of Notice from Lodge to Supreme Reporter.	Date of Notice From G. R. to Supreme Reporter.	Date of Notice from G. R. to Supreme Treasurer.	Date of Draft on Supreme Treasurer.
George Kemme	1930	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 21	May 27	
August Rupert	1656	" 17	" 17	" 17	" 26	
Nicholas Nahmens	1923	" 2	Mch. 2	Mch. 2	June 6	
F. M. Corcoran	1580	" 13	" 14	" 19	May 23	
D. L. Crouch	2013	Mch. 14	" 19	" 19	June 10	
Geo. H. Nelson	2306	" 15	" 19	" 19	" 13	
Benj. Voorhes	1922	" 5	April 4	April 4	" 8	
J. W. Cunningham	1927	April 22	" 27	" 27	July 20	
Oscar Hirsching	1718	" 20	" 27	" 27	" 16	
Robert L. Dixon	2107	" 20	May 4	May 4	" 18	
W W. Battles	1731	May 23	" 25	" 25	Aug. 1	

From this statement it appears that, in most instances, the Lodge Reporters have forwarded the death notices with a fair measure of promptness, and that the Grand Reporter has been so remarkably prompt that he has actually dated (if not sent) his notices on the same date of those from the Lodges. One exception only appears.

There appears to have been an undue measure of delay at Supreme headquarters, the cause of which we may confidently expect to know when an answer shall have been received to the memorial mentioned; and here let me suggest that, when such reply is received, the Grand Reporter furnish you a copy for publication.—Justice

The *Reporter* finds space to dwell at length upon our suggestions concerning the separate beneficiary plan and takes occasion to call the attention of its readers to an article it has referring to the A. O. U. W. Supreme Lodge and Ohio as a sample of what members of that Order think of the separate jurisdiction plan. If the readers of the *Reporter* understood why Ohio is not in favor of separate jurisdiction they might understand just how much importance to place upon an opinion on this subject coming from them. In order that our readers may understand why Ohio Workmen declare against separate jurisdiction, we will explain.

Some years ago the A. O. U. W. in Ohio became very much demoralized, and during a season of depression there, it is a well-known fact that they admitted many into the Order that never should have been allowed to become members. During this time their losses became very burdensome and many withdrew from the Order and their number became reduced below 2,000 members, and by the nature of our laws they returned again to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge.

They have now come to their senses and the Order is growing rapidly by the introduction of good material, their number has increased beyond the minimum for a separate jurisdiction (2,000) yet they decline to ask for another separation, not that they do not think it the proper way to conduct the Order, but simply and solely because they have so much of that undesirable material still left within the Order in that State, that their losses now would oblige them to pay three, four, and sometimes five assessments a month. Hence, from purely selfish motives, they remain within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, to oblige the other members within that jurisdiction to help them bear the loss of their indiscretion. And they are quoted as good authority against separate beneficiary jurisdictions.

Assessment No. 87 became due October 1st. Members who did not pay up last week had better give the same their immediate attention.

Assessment, No. 88, will be due October 15th. The whole number of deaths reported, including those for which this assessment is levied, is 2,339, which suggests the payment of about $4,678,000 from the Widows' and Orphan's benefit fund.

(Continued on Page 324.)

AMBER.—Much of the amber, as it is found, is in small pieces. In order to give additional value to them, a large number of smaller pieces are ingeniously joined together so as to form one of larger size. This is accomplished by moistening two surfaces of amber with potash, warming them to the proper degree and pressing them together. Still smaller pieces are joined by exposing them, covered with sand in an iron pot, to the action of heat for 40 hours, or boiling it for 20 hours in rape oil, when the material will become transparent and the pieces will fuse together. As vessels and other objects of great size made of amber have come down to us from remote times, the fact suggests the probability that the art of molding and working amber in some such manner was known and practiced by the ancients.

IN spite of the magnificence of the domestic arrangements of the ancient and refined care bestowed upon all that could make life agreeable, they were without many of the most ordinary conveniencies. For instance a clock to regulate time, to us an indispensable piece of furniture, which a man of the most moderate means can command, and even the poorest does not like to be without, was for nearly 500 years unknown in Rome, and even in latter times only in a very imperfect state. According to Pliny there was no sun-dial in Rome until 11 years before the war with Pyrrhus, although in Greece they were in use somewhat earlier, about 500 B. C. Water clocks came into fashion later on; but there was no idea of accurate time keeping, and in order to know the hour, without giving themselves any trouble, the patricians kept slaves for the express purpose of watching the dials and reporting each time the hour expired.

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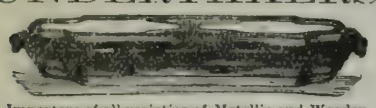
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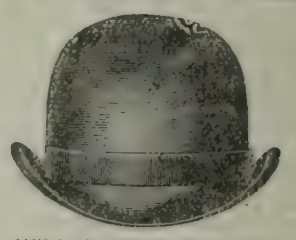
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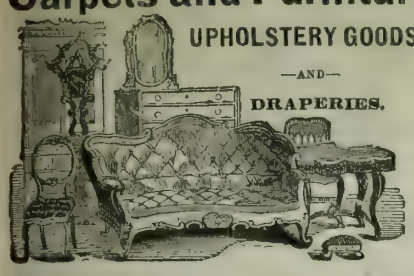
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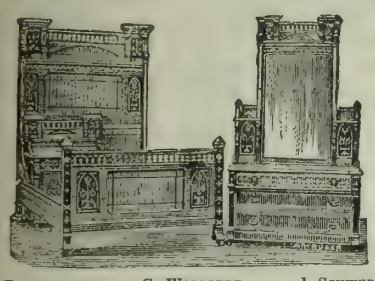
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Probable Cost to Each Member, about $8 a Year.

The object of this Association is to afford an additional protection of $1,000 to families of deceased members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

To become a member the applicant must be a Master Workman in good standing in his Lodge, under 50 years of age, and in sound bodily health. No re-medical examination is demanded, though the Association reserves that right, and when necessary, the applicant must pay the Examiner's fee.

There are no Lodge meetings to attend or Lodge dues to pay. There is no sinking fund, consequently the members have the benefit of every dollar received.

No Director receives any remuneration for services rendered.

The admission fee includes the first assessment of $1, which assessment is levied, and made payable on the death of a member, and disbursed on the same principle as the Beneficiary Fund of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members. It is endorsed by Hon. Roderick Rose, Past Supreme Master of the Order in the United States, also, by W. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and C. W. Taylor, Past Grand Masters of California, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, C. C. Terrill, P. Peck and E. H. Morgan, Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, all of whom are members, and cordially recommend the Association to the support of the Brothers throughout the State.

The average cost of this additional $1,000 to the $2,000 already pledged by the Order, will be about $8 per year, or less than 20 cents a week.

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FRATERNAL RECORD.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 321 OF THIS ISSUE.]

Ancient Order United Workmen

Degree of Honor.

The dallying with the Degree of Honor is puerile. It can be made an important auxiliary to the Order, and would prove one of its strongest pillars, if the Supreme Lodge only had the courage to do what all must see is necessary to accomplish that result. Instead of doing so, however, the august body avoids taking decided action, and puts the matter off from year to year, and so the Degree remains a sort of sickly side-show, doing no good for itself or the Order, and not likely to do any until it is revolutionized. It is strange that so powerful an influence as this Degree affords, should lie at our doors clamoring for admission, and we coolly ignore it and the plain advantages it would bring to that Order. This is certainly short-handed policy.

We are glad to see our views in relation to the Degree of Honor endorsed by so able an advocate as the *National Bulletin*, the oldest journal of our Order. The Degree of Honor is coeval and co-existent with the Supreme Lodge, but since it was born into the world, it has been compelled to hover around the paternal table and be content with such crumbs as might fall unobserved to the floor. Now the Degree is desirable or it is not. If desirable, then the Supreme Lodge should do whatever in its best wisdom it can, to make of the Degree a grand success. If not desirable, then it should be eliminated from the Order altogether.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge, a committee was appointed, of which Representative Pratt, of California, was Chairman, to consider all matters referred to them concerning this Degree. The committee made an elaborate report embracing general laws, a beneficiary article, and a general constitution for the government of all Degree of Honor Lodges. This report presented beyond question the most perfect beneficiary system that has ever yet been devised, at least so far as its details are concerned, and could only have been evolved from minds schooled in the practical workings of the Order. But notwithstanding this fact was seen and acknowledged by the leading men of the Supreme Lodge, still we have reason to know that only by parliamentary strategy was this committee able to get its report into print, or even get it before the body for consideration. Its fate was postponement for a year.

The WATCHMAN desires to be put on record as favoring the Degree of Honor, and also as in favor of making it beneficial so far as practicable. The scheme submitted to the Supreme Lodge by the committee before referred to, or something substantially the same, we believe ought to be adopted; and we ask, as it is now in the hands of every Lodge in this jurisdiction, being embodied in the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge, that it be read and considered by every well-wisher of the A. O. U. W.

There is no earthly reason we know of why our wives, daughters, sisters and mothers, if fulfilling the requirements of safety, should be denied the privileges we have for ourselves, nor any tenable ground for refusing the privilege to such of our members as may desire it, of securing an additional amount of protection for their families to the extent provided for in the scheme under consideration, and that without being compelled to join some other organization to do it. We venture the assertion, that had the Supreme Lodge adopted the plan proposed, there would have been organized in this jurisdiction, before the next session of that body, more than 50 Lodges, with an average of more than 50 beneficial members each. At this date we could have mustered more than 1,000 such.

We have great faith in the power of the press as an educator. Our Supreme Lodge representatives need educating as to the wants of the brotherhood in regard to the subject under consideration. Two amongst the most powerful advocates in the Order, the *National Bulletin* and the Missouri *Overseer*, stand shoulder to shoulder with the WATCHMAN in this regard, while several others, we believe, entertain the same views. It is a noteworthy fact that no one has spoken in opposition. How can anybody? What objection can there possibly be? We have heard only doubts of its desirability expressed, but never a reason for such doubts.

Brethren, think this matter over; study it as one worthy of the most earnest consideration of every true Workman, and we are sure you will arrive at the same conclusion we have, and then at the next session of our Grand Lodge, obedient to your will, that body will formulate an appeal to the Supreme Lodge that will be heeded.

Send in Your Amendments.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I noticed in the WATCHMAN of Sept. 3d, a note from Bro. Dunbar, calling attention to the fact that there was a standing committee to whom all amendments to the constitution of the Grand and subordinate Lodges were to be referred during the year. This committee was called into existence for the following reasons: First, not less than one whole day of the last session of the Grand Lodge was consumed in introducing amendments to the existing laws; this was a consumption of time which that body could ill afford. Second, one-half these amendments could not receive the attention they deserved, simply because it was impossible for the committee, efficient as it was, to give the time to them that they perhaps deserved. These two reasons led to the creation of a standing committee of five, consisting of Bros. L. L. Dunbar and G. Winehill, of S. F.; Sol. Ehrman, of Mission San Jose; H. S. Ball, of Salinas City, and C. H. Dunton, of Oakland, to whom all amendments are to be referred during the year, and no amendments will be received by the committee later than two weeks prior to the next session of the Grand Lodge, and no amendments can be introduced during the session except by the consent of two-thirds of that body. Now there seems to be some misunderstanding among the brothers as to when and how these amendments are to reach the committee.

Permit me to say that the idea and spirit of the provision is this: At any time during the year up to within two weeks prior to the next session of the Grand Lodge, any brother in any Lodge anywhere in this jurisdiction, who thinks that any law or laws of the Grand or subordinate Lodges can be improved in any way, has simply to draw up his amendments in as clear a manner as possible, submit it to the Past Master of his Lodge who was and is a member of the present Grand Lodge, have it signed by him and forward it to either of the brothers I have mentioned and it will receive all the attention it may by its importance demand. In this manner every brother who thinks he can benefit the Order through its laws, has through his Past Master an opportunity, and every amendment proposed will receive its proper amount of attention, which it could not receive under the old law.

At the opening of the next session of the Grand Lodge, this committee will be in readiness to report, and the time heretofore consumed in the simple introduction of amendments can be devoted to the discussion of those important matters which come before that body and are too often crowded out for want of time I trust this is sufficiently clear so that every Master Workman who reads the WATCHMAN (and they all *ought* to read it) will understand and govern himself accordingly. Of course all members of the last Grand Lodge understand the law fully as well as yours in C. H. and P.

C. H. DUNTON,
Chairman Committee on Amendments.

A MOVEMENT is on foot which will be crystalized some time next month for a grand reception by Magnolia Lodge, No. 6, D. of H., of San Jose, to Silver Spray, No. 3, Aurora, No. 8, and Diamond, No. 5, D. of H. The exercises will be a reception, the initiation of 100 members, to conclude with a grand ball.

The Workmen at the Obsequies.

The Lodges of this city were well represented at the obsequies of the late President, James A. Garfield. The division was preceded by the Excelsior band, followed by Grand Master Workman Barnes and Grand Recorder Pratt. Then came the Deputies, Past Master Workmen, Master Workmen, Foremen, Overseers, Guides, Recorders and Receivers, after which were the members of the various city Lodges. There were about 648 Workmen in line. Noe Valley, No. 185, turned out the largest percent.—90. Deputy Grand Master Loud was efficient in his duties as aid to the Grand Master Workman. When the Workmen reached Tenth and Market, the order was given to disperse, and the tired and hungry Workmen went their various ways.

Notwithstanding that a great majority of the members belong to other societies, from the fact that so many preferred to turn out with the A. O. U. W., it shows their esteem for the Order. The only fault that could be found was the want of harmony in regalia, which it is hoped will receive attention from the proper authorities in the near future. As an evidence of this, we heard some of the sidewalk brigade say, when the Workmen hove in sight, here comes the Hibernians. This should not be so. The Workmen should have a regalia distinct from other societies, so that when they do parade in public they will not be confounded with any other.

Grand Master Workman's Appointments.

W. H. Barnes, G. M. W., will make official visits as follows:

Monday, Oct. 3d—Deputy Rector's district, at Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, Oakland.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th—Hercules, No. 53, anniversary Saratoga hall, city.

Thursday, Oct. 6th—Dedication of A. O. U. W. hall at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county.

Saturday, Oct. 8th—Deputy Fleming's district at Berkeley.

Tuesday, Oct. 11th—Deputy Barstow's district at San Rafael.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN BARNES will officially visit San Leandro Lodge, No. 18, on the 28th of October, and a good time is expected, and all Workmen are invited to attend. The attendance of No. 18 is rather small, but this is fully accounted for from the fact that nearly one-half this Lodge have removed to Benicia lately, but those brothers remaining are alive to the interest of our beloved Order, and will doubtless soon work the membership up to the proper standard.

AN Eastern exchange contains an account of a gentleman who had been proposed for membership, passed examination and elected, and a dispensation had been granted for the conferring of the two degrees at one meeting. The evening arrived but the candidate did not present himself, and before another opportunity offered he was prostrated by sickness and died. The event is noticeable from the fact that death is likely to visit us any moment, and that delays in matters of such vital importance to one's family are dangerous. The old maxim of putting off for to-morrow what can be done to-day s here fatally illustrated.

PRESENTATION.—On Sept. 16, 1881, C. H. M. Curry, sitting P. M. W. of Yerba Buena, was the recipient of a handsome black mesquit gold headed cane, on which was inscribed "Yerba Buena, 14, A. O. U. W., to C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W., 1881." Bro. Frank B. May made the presentation speech in a style that was equal to the occasion. Bro. Curry was taken by surprise and in choice words portraying gratitude answered.

ONE of the Philadelphia Lodges having found out that the restriction against smoking had a tendency to keep the members away from the Lodge-room, abolished the rule, and the result is reported to be that the members take an interest in the Lodge's affairs, and lively meetings are the result.

THE Supreme Recorder's report for July places the total membership of the Order at 102,317; beneficiary received, $140,999.75; disbursed, $143,666.20.

ONE assessment this month, and a good surplus carried over.

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.



THE beautiful banner borne in the great procession was the handiwork of Grand Secretary Abbie E. Wood, assisted by one or two lady companions of the Order.

GRAND COMMANDER O. C. Wheeler is expected home about this time. He will visit Washington Council in San Francisco soon after his return, and will probably be accompanied by other Grand officers.

THE proceedings of the first session of the Grand Council are in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution within a very short time.

COMPANION Miss Eva Coon was installed Secretary of Metropolis Council last week by District Deputy Grand Commander J. W. Kinsley.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 1 has been issued from the Supreme Commander's office as follows:

We thank the Companions for the confidence reposed in us, and yet feel the responsibility in its fullest sense.

The third annual session met at Hall of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Essex street, Boston, Mass., August 23, 1881, and consumed five days of arduous labor. Each representative made personal sacrifice, each studied the good of the Order, and all separated with congratulations, and prayers for the continued success of our noble Order.

The following are the officers-elect for the year ending fourth Tuesday of August, 1882: Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Darius Wilson, M. D., 5 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Commander, Jacob Roberts, M. D., 2033 Green street, Philadelphia; Supreme Vice-Commander, Frank J. Smith, Houston, Texas; Supreme Orator, A. Warnock, 268 W. Thirty-fourth street, New York, N. Y.; Past Supreme Commander, Darius Wilson, M. D., 5 Temple place, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Miss Nettie Mosher, 442 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Gwinnell, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Chaplain, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, D. D., L. L. D., Oakland, California; Supreme Guide, Thos. H. McGechin 9 S. Gay street, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Warden, Hon. L. S. Ebright, M. D. Akron, Ohio; Supreme Sentry, N. R. Morse, M. D. Salem, Mass.

Supreme Trustees—A. E. Keyes, M. D., Mansfield, Ohio; M. F. Hundall, Richmond, Va.; Chas. K. Darling, Boston, Mass.

Finance Committee—M. Nisbet, 808 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. B. Kimball, Salem, Mass.; A. Warnock, 268 W. Thirty-fourth street, New York.

Committee on Laws—Geo. L. Hill, Marshall, Texas; T. H. McGechin, 9 S. Gay street, Baltimore, Md.; F. A. Benson, Binghampton, N. Y.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Gen. O. C. Horne, Hawkinsville, Ga.; E. M. Crawford, 5 Temple Place, Boston, Mass; W. P. Gannett, 12 P. O. Square, Boston, Mass.

Committee on Secret Work and Journal—Chas. E. Meyer, 1717 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Bradley, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Prof. Geo. W. Blish, 50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

The amended laws take effect at once. Ten copies of the proceedings will be sent to each Grand Council and two copies to each Subordinate Council. The amended laws will be compiled and printed as soon as possible, and two copies mailed to each Subordinate Council.

There were six copies of Ritual submitted for competition for the prize of $200, offered by Supreme Council of 1880; neither of which meeting the approval of Committee on Ritual, the Supreme Council has offered another prize of $500 for the Ritual submitted and approved by Supreme Council of 1882. Until the adoption of a new Ritual, the present one will be the only one recognized.

By a change in the laws, the annual election of Medical Examiner is abolished. Each Medical Examiner of the Order will be required to make application as per form 1, and be commissioned by Supreme Commander as Medical Examiner of the Order. New Councils at their institution, will select a commissioned Medical Examiner. Councils already instituted will see that their present Medical Examiner is thus commissioned, or select one that is.

The Supreme Council will furnish sets of supplies to all Grand Councils free of cost. The Deputy Grand Commanders will apply to the Grand Secretary for the same. Subordinate Councils, working under Supreme Council jurisdiction, will apply directly to the Supreme Secretary for supplies. One common fee to Deputy Supreme Commanders and Deputy Grand Commanders has been agreed upon. All Deputy Supreme Commanders, to institute new Councils, desiring their commission renewed, must make formal application to the Supreme Commander and file new bonds.

All communications from Grand and Subordinate Councils to the Supreme Commander,

Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, must be attested by the signature and special address of the proper officer, with seal of Council affixed. Otherwise no attention will be given them.

We congratulate each Companion on the unprecedented progress of the Order, and pray for a hearty and common reciprocity with all co-laborers in future working for the Order.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Supreme Council, the day and year above mentioned. JACOB ROBERTS, S. C.

Attest: NETTIE F. MOSHER, S. Sec'y.

ROYCBIV CHOSEN FRIENDS

Grand Officers.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; JAMES M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treas., S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Rdr. office 601 California street, S. F.

THERE are just 50 councils of the Order in California to-day, which fact speaks volumes in praise of those who have labored in its behalf. The work of spreading the Order has been divided among many earnest hands. The prosperity of other older and larger Orders of similar character, yet excluding ladies from membership, made the work of extending the Chosen Friends comparatively easy, hence the rapidity with which it has grown.

THE Representatives to the Supreme Council, Brothers Patterson and Danielewicz, will leave for Detroit during the first week in October.

D. MCNEIL has finally resigned as Recorder of Phœnix Council and Professor J. W. Anderson has been elected to fill the vacancy.

HOME COUNCIL meets at Red Men's Hall on Tuesday evening of each week; a visit to this Council always repays one, as their sessions are always interesting, and their membership pleasant and agreeable.

DR. L. J. HENRY, who has heretofore been an active, efficient and faithful worker in the Order, has resigned his commission as Deputy Grand Councilor under circumstances to be regretted. The Doctor is a gentleman of a keen sense of honor, and could not stand it to be trifled with, as he felt he had been by his superiors in office. We trust he will not allow his interest to relax, nor his hand to grow idle, as he is one of those members who give character to the institution.

AT THE last meeting of Bohemian Council, No. 23, O. C. F., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, That noble and gifted nature, whether on the tented field, the council of the nation, or in the exalted position as executive of the Republic, was ever wont to manifest the truest devotion for the country's welfare; therefore, be it

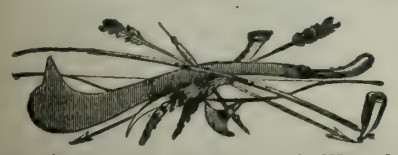
Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Almighty God, who for some wise purpose has seen fit to allow this dire calamity to be inflicted upon us, we, as members of Bohemian Council, No. 23, O. C. F., in common with our fellow citizens, desire to render our tribute to the many virtues and noble qualities of our deceased President, James A Garfield, and to unite in the expression of a nation's sorrow over this sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased President our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sore affliction. Be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Council.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Officers of the Great Council.—J. A. FILCHER, Great Sachem, Auburn; J. F. PINKHAM, Great Senior Sagamore, Oakland; C. E. Spencer, Great Junior Sagamore, Sacramento; EUGENE LEHE, Great Prophet, Stockton; H. S. WINN, Great Chief of Records, S. F.; ADAM SMITH, Great Keeper of Wampum, S. F.



GREAT CHIEF OF RECORDS, H. S. WINN, has removed his office to No. 122 Geary street. The Chief is one of the most accommodating Grand Officers in this State, and we are placed under many obligations to him for favors rendered and information imparted, in our efforts to advance the cause of the "Big Injuns."

GREAT REPRESENTATIVES Johnson and Chase are due back to this reservation soon. Their duties as members of the Great Council of the United States are over for this year.

THE library room of the Red Men on Post street is now one of the most inviting places to spend an hour in the city. It is light and airy, and well stocked with the various newspapers of the day, while the arrangement of the books and shelving are convenient and attractive.

THE Improved Order of Red Men's Endowment Fund Association of California has recently been thoroughly re-organized, a new code of laws adopted, new plans of operation proposed, and in general terms placed in a condition that will not only be pleasing, but attractive to the members of the Order generally. The following constitute the new board of officers: John F. Pinkham, President; A. Andrews, Vice President; H. S. Winn, Secretary; W. M. Betts, Treasurer. Directors, J. A. Filcher, Eugene Lehe, John F. Pinkham, Geo. B. Katzenstein, H. S. Winn, A. Andrews, Wm. Rotrosky, Wm. A. Betts and Hosea Barker. Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Henry M. Fiske, M. D. In our next we will give more particulars concerning this important branch of fraternal endowment.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, D. G. Pres.; San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento; GEORGE. B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



ON Tuesday, the 13th ult., the Native Sons gave John H. Grady a serenade at his residence, in honor of his election as Tax Collector of San Francisco. After several tunes had been played the members of the society, some 70 of whom were present, were invited inside, where they partook of the good things provided by Mrs. Grady, occasionally toasting the health of John and Mrs. John in the "nectar of the gods." After the serenade, the whole party repaired to a banquet which had been spread by the directions of the committee at the Southern Pacific Oyster House, Mr. Grady occupying one end of the table, and Mr. A. C. Lutgens, the President of the N. S. G. W., the other end. After the sumptuous supper had been decently interred, Pres. Lutgens opened in a neat congratulatory speech. Bro. Grady replied that he recognized the fact that but for his being a native Californian and a member of the Native Sons, he would to-day have been sailing on the mournful voyage up "Salt river." He felt, and would not forget, his deep obligation to the Sons for their warm fidelity. Ex-Assemblyman Gavigan was called upon, and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Grady's worth and ability. Mr. Jas. H. Barry, who was introduced by Mr. Higgins as the would-be Supervisor, said that the sting of his defeat was lessened by the election of his friend, Mr. Grady, and earnestly and eloquently spoke of the power for good possessed by the young men, urging them to study the principles underlying our system of government, and then to exercise their influence in the favor of men who will leave it in their hand, when in the course of nature their time comes, unsullied and unimpaired. Mr. Barry then introduced Mr. Frank J. Higgins as the would-be Assemblyman from the Ninth District. Mr. Higgins replied in his usual felicitous manner. Speeches were also made by John E. McDougald, H. Lunstedt, G. Harvey Fairchild, Frank Wisker, Ed. L. Meyer and others. After three cheers for the first native Californian elected to a municipal office, the party adjourned.

CALIFORNIA PARLOR had a very interesting meeting Thurday, September 16th, Pres. A. C. Lutgens presiding. J. W. McCarthy, County Clerk of Stanislaus county, was initiated. After the usual relief and other routine business was transacted, Mr. McCarthy was called upon, and said that he was an old Tuolumnite and a schoolmate of J. H. Grady. He had frequently read of the Native Sons, and at the last session of the Grand Parlor had noticed the familiar names of John Grady and S. L. Terry, to whom he had written for information, as he felt that as a native Californian the Order concerned him. What he had thus learned had stimulated in his heart a strong desire to be "one of us," and now he felt that the fraternal cords had been indissolubly wound around his heart. He proposed within a very short time to organize a new Parlor in Modesto.

FRANK D. RYAN, President of Sacramento Parlor, was also present, and was called upon and spoke, as only Frank can, of the strong hold of the Order upon the affections of the members everywhere, and particularly those enthusiastic, progressive Sons of Northern California. By request, he afterward recited, in his thrilling, eloquent manner, "Sheridan's Ride." Speeches were also made by all the "old standbys," as John McDougald would say.

AT ITS regular meeting, held September 22d, California Parlor, No. 1, N. S. G. W., adopted the following by a rising vote:

"President Garfield is dead!" Ominous telegram! With a dull thud, it falls like a black pall upon the hearts of a family of 50,000,000 mourners. Tongue and pen are arrested in an impotent effort to describe the sorrow that weighs down our heavy hearts. Often has the spirit of our youthful ambitious natures been thrilled by the recital of his glorious career, from the canal-boat to school, through college, the army and Congress, each successive place too small for his great spirit, until elevated to the pinnacle of the ambition of an American citizen; in his whole course always mindful of his duty to his God, his country, humanity and his family; winning from all respect for his honor, esteem for his unfaltering fidelity, and confidence in his rigid Christian integrity. We regard his illustrious career as a conspicuous exemplification of the glorious possibilities that our country offers to her sons, teaching us that the road to greatness is open to the humblest in the land, and stimulating us to emulate his glorious example. In common with all humanity, we deplore and mourn his violent and untimely death, and bow with the resignation of a chastised spirit to the decrees of an inscrutable Providence.

Resolved, That we condole with his bereaved and stricken family, mindful that though all human sympathy may fail to mitigate their grief, they are in the hands of One who will not suffer the waters of bitterness to overflow.

Resolved, That the Native Sons of the Golden West do participate in the funeral obsequies to take place in this city on Monday, the 26th instant.

H. Lunstedt, Frank J. Higgins, F. G. Wisker, Committee.

The Parlor then adjourned out of respect to the memory of James A. Garfield.

THE Native Sons made a very fine showing in the Garfield obsequies, following immediately behind the Pioneers, turning out about 175 members, with flags and regalias appropriately draped. A number of the Sacramento and Oakland Sons parading with them.

THINGS are "booming" in Sacramento Parlor, No. 3. They have now over 110 members, and every meeting shows an increase in the roll of membership. A large number of regalias for members have been added to the already large number, as the increase in membership in the last six months required their immediate addition. New and handsome constitutions in their revised forms have also been procured both by Sacramento and Placerville Parlors.

MARYSVILLE PARLOR, No. 6, has just received its handsome new seal.

PLACERVILLE PARLOR, No. 9, is enjoying a season of prosperity, having received some six or seven applications for admission since its organization in the early part of the present month, and a spirit of energy has been infused into the members by their worthy President, Alderson.

ARGONAUT PARLOR, No. 8, has received its new regalias, and rumor hath it that an elegant banner will be forthcoming ere long.

GRAND PRESIDENT CHIPMAN keeps a fatherly eye on all the Parlors, and is well satisfied with the rapid progress being made in the Order throughout the State. Yours truly, C. E. PARKER, Treasurer Parlor No. 3.

Women at Fifty.

It is absolutely untrue that under tolerably fair conditions, a woman is (if we may repeat that crude phrase) "played out" when she has seen 45. If all goes well, or even not very ill, a woman more frequently than not takes a new departure at about 50. It is preposterous to assume that a woman of mature age is likely to be behind her growing daughters or her growing sons, in effectiveness of intellect, in aptitude for "subjects" new or old, in general brightness and susceptibility. In what might be called "quality," in the French sense of the word, she is, upon the suppositions we have just made, so much the superior being, that if the daughters, and the sons, too, do not feel it, there is something wrong with them. It must, indeed, be granted as a preliminary that there is love between the husband and the wife, and that the young people are good in harness, and above all, in themselves; but with these inclusions, little more is needed. And the battle is to be won along the whole line. A gray hair is a gray hair, a crow's-foot a crow's-foot—and these rarely come to the young; but "certainly," as Lord Bacon says, "it is no marvel, though persons in years seem many times more amiable, *pulchrorum autamnus pulcher*, for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. It is the mistake of giddy adolescence, or sand-blind conceit, to suppose that a woman of 50 cannot be exquisitely beautiful, cannot command a man throughout the whole range of his nature; cannot take up all the gladness of life, and beautifully radiate it again, for him and for others. In all his, we are, of course, leaving out, with a sad heart, the miserable life of the very poor. But even with the poor the general rule holds; and amongst them, some of the pleasantest, brightest, handsomest women are women of advanced maturity, but released from the pressure of the cares and toils which young children bring. Such women may even be observed to take a fresh start in mental growth; they read more, and, mixing more with men, pick up general knowledge, and become more agreeable companions than ever. These remarks become more strikingly true, as we carry our eyes upward in the scale of money and culture. Rahel, who was always ill, wrote at 50 years of age that she felt in most particulars just as she did at 14 or 15; that she had, on the whole, the same opinions and inclinations as at 30, only that the background of her life was richer with gathered experience and well connected thought. She laid stress upon the connectedness, meaning, no doubt, that she could take bird's-eye views better than in early life; and she adds, that at her ripe age a joyful yearning or tendency to look forward had sprung up in her, which was a kind of echo of the feeling of early youth.

Of course, every woman is not Rahel, but it was certainly no fault of hers to expect too much of the young. Why, she asks, should they believe the old? "Wrinkles are no testimony." No; but one may add that they can believe "for the work's sake;" and, in spite of prejudice of nearness, apprehend a little of what Rahel meant, and what is exemplified in the lives and letters of numbers of women of ripe age. Not to quote other ladies of great ability and culture, take a very ignorant old country dame, Wm. Godwin's mother. She puts "succages" for sausages, and had, on the whole, a hide-bound sort of intellect; but what wise, hearty, lively, penetrating letters she writes! The cold Godwin, himself 45, says at her death that he felt as if he had now no one to council him and take care of him. But, to go to a type common enough, something between Dame Durden and Rahel, take the mother of Frederick, in Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Faithful Forever." You may meet her any day in ordinary society. Nothing can be more beautifully wise than her letters; and though it is true that a poet writes the felicitous things for her, yet the poet has something of Richardson's truthfulness. Such a lady had no need to ask for toleration from clever young people.—*The Spectator.*

A NEW WAY OF COLORING THE HAIR.—Dr. D. W. Prentiss, of Washington, reports to the Smithsonian Institute that he recently gave a little girl of that city jaborandi, a Brazilian plant, as a cure for blood poisoning. He was much surprised to find that her hair, which was at first a light blonde, soon began to turn dark, and watched with much interest the darkening process for four months, when it was almost black. He believes that the change was due to the medicine which he administered during that time for the child's blood.

LONDON *Fun*—O'Mulligan: "It's drink, sorr's the curse of ould Oireland. Drink!—that makes a man 'bate' his wife, starve his children, go out to shoot his landlord—and miss him, too, bedad!"

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

246,747.—MACHINE FOR REFRIGERATING—C. W. Gellett, Oakland, Cal.
246,674.—OVERALLS—H. Heynemann, S. F.
246,614—COMPOUND HYDROCARBON FUEL—J. P. Jones, Gold Hill, Nev.
246,786.—GRATE FOR STOVES AND FURNACES—Thomas Kearns, S. F.
246,682.—TRICYCLE—R. Lorenzo, Summit, Cal
9,863.—OVERALLS—D. Newstadter, S. F. (Reissue)
246,825.—COFFEE POT—Geo. A. A. Giffait, Portland, Or.
246,826.—GASOLINE STOVES—Geo. A. A. Giffait, Portland, Oregon
246,695.—KITCHEN TABLE—C. H. Townsend, Oakland, Cal.
246,840.—WOOD BORING MACHINE—J. M. Trackwell, Skookumchuck, W. T.
246,845.—APPARATUS FOR ILLUMINATING BUILDINGS—J. B. Whitcomb, Berkeley, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1881.

246,925.—ORE CRUSHING STAMP MILL—C. H. Baker, S. F.
246,862.—SAFETY ATTACHMENT FOR ELEVATOR—E. B. Bishop, S. F.
247,018.—MIDLINGS PURIFIER—Wm. Crye, Walla Walla, W. T.
247,020.—COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR—Geo. W. Deitzler, S. F.
247,021.—COOLING APPARATUS FOR AIR OR LIQUIDS—Geo. W. Deitzler, S. F.
247,022.—REFRIGERATING APPARATUS—Geo. W. Deitzler, S. F.
246,872.—AERONAUTIC APPARATUS AND REGULATOR—E. DeJough, Salem, Oregon.
247,031.—DRIER FOR PAINTS—A. H. Eeverett, S. F.
246,948.—SEAM AND WELT FOR UNITING LEATHER—C. F. Glanville, S. F.
247,072.—MAKING PAPER PULP FROM WOOD—R. B. Lane, Stockton, Cal.
247,080.—BOILER FURNACE—John Mailer, S. F.
246,917.—DEVICE FOR SHARPENING PLOW SHARES—D. F. Spangler, Dayton, W. T.
246,918.—TOE-CALK VISE—D. F. Spangler, Dayton, W. T.
246,919.—APPARATUS FOR PULLING TIRES FROM WHEELS—D. F. Spangler, Dayton, W. W.
246,983.—HAND ROCK DRILL—W. P. Stevenson, Vallecito, Cal.
246,990.—STEAM GENERATOR—J. S. Woolsey, Gilroy, Cal
246,934.—TOOTH BRUSH AND CASE—Arment & Scott, Dayton, W. T.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & CO., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

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Interesting Statistics.

The production of agricultural implements in this country gave employment in 1850 to 5,361 hands; in 1860, to 12,867; and in 1870, to 23,251. Now the number of hands engaged in this industry is 40,680. Maine now has 282; New Hampshire, 245; Vermont, 495; Massachusetts, 646; Rhode Island, 108; Connecticut, 790; New York, 7,237; Pennsylvania, 3,097; Delaware, 71; Ohio, 10,248; Michigan, 1,938; Indiana, 2,526; Illinois, 7,870; Wisconsin, 2,700; Minnesota, 330; Iowa, 1,104; Missouri, 1,074; Kansas, 261; Nebraska, 81. Ohio has made notable advancement in this industry. In 1860 she had 165 persons employed in it and to-day has 10,248.

Alabama is as large as England, and yet has only 1,000,000 of people to England's 21,000,000. California, with less than 1,000,000 of people, is very little smaller than France with 36,000,000. We do not think Massachusetts overcrowded with 1,500,000, nor Ohio with less than 3,000,000, nor New York with 4,500,000; and yet, if Texas were settled as thickly as New York, its 1,000,000 would grow to 22,000,000; if like Ohio, it would have 21,000,000; if like Massachusetts, it would hold 52,000,000, or more than the whole present population of the Union. There are only 15 States out of the 38 which have each more than 1,000,000 of people, while there are 14 States which have a larger area than England with her 21,000,000. Settled like England, these States would have more than 300,000,000. The States toward which emigration is now mainly setting are Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Colorado. These about equal Missouri in population, while their area is ten times hers. So, to be evenly populated like Missouri, sparsely populated as that State is, these five should have 29,000,000; and to be settled like Massachusetts, being ninety times as large, they must have 135,000,000, or three times our country's present population. If the whole territory of the Union was settled like New York, it would contain 270,000,000; if like Massachusetts, 560,000,000; and if it reached England's ratio of inhabitants to the square mile, its population would almost equal the present population of the globe.—*Exchange.*

A RESTAURANT keeper writes his own bill of fare, thereby saving the cost of printing. It announces: "Coffy, supe, roste befe, fried hamm, boyled and baked pertaters, fried and could pudden, mins pys, mutting chops, vele culverts, and hasch.

Floor Building.

So few of the floors constructed in new houses are, says the *Building News*, equal to their work, that the attention of architects and builders might be profitably called to the subject. In going over some of the newly-erected houses in the suburbs of London, it is not infrequent that one finds dwelling house floors which have sunken so much in the center as to destroy the comfortable assurance that they are safe. These instances occur chiefly in houses erected by speculative builders, who seem to be under no regulation of any kind in respect of floor timbers. * * * Many practical builders have a conviction that if a timber as a joist has a larger cross section than another it must be stronger. Thus they fancy a piece of timber 8 inches by 3 inches, which equals 24 square inches in sectional area, cannot be so strong as a piece 5 inches by 6 inches which has 30 inches in area. The fact is, the smaller piece is the made up of furniture, though this is generally placed, at least the heavier articles, round the walls of rooms. The space occupied by tables and other objects in the center of a room reduces the available standing area, and thus, for all ordinary floors, 70 lbs. per superficial foot may be calculated for as the full load in extreme cases. Rules founded upon the resistance of beams to rupture are, however, of little use, as the floors may be seriously affected by deflection, and deflection is directly as the cube of the length. In regarding stiffness, the load per foot has been given by one authority as 90 lbs. per foot, including weight of materials. It makes all the difference to place joists an inch nearer, though builders like to give as much interval as they can, for economy's sake. Instead of joists being placed 12 inches apart, it is oftener to find them 13 inches or even 14 inches, and the consequence is a scantling which has been found to answer in a well-built house fails when it is introduced with a greater distance or interval. Then the modern speculative builder's floor is seldom properly stiffened by cross bridging. There is only one row instead of two or more. Of course no practical man will deny the advantage of bridging his floor joists. It helps wonderfully to prevent deflection under a concentrated load, for the joist immediately beneath the load is relieved of direct strain, and the joists on each side take a share of the weight.

"THERE must be lawn order," said the policeman when he mowed his fruit yard.

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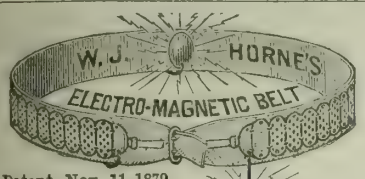
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SILVER IN THE ARTS.—A circular has been prepared by the Mint Bureau for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver used in manufactures and the arts in the United States during the last fiscal year. It will be forwarded by mail to manufacturers, with a request that they fill up a blank form which will be inclosed, calling for the amount of United States coins melted and worked up, fine bars used, and foreign coin, dust and old manufactured articles made into new work. Nearly 3000 answers were received from persons addressed with a similar object in view last year, which showed that there had been an aggregate of $12,198,363 in gold and silver used in the manner indicated during the fiscal year 1880.

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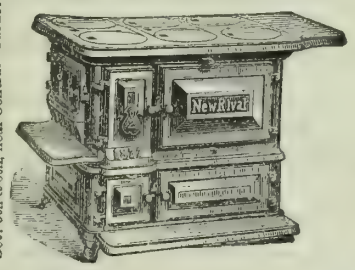
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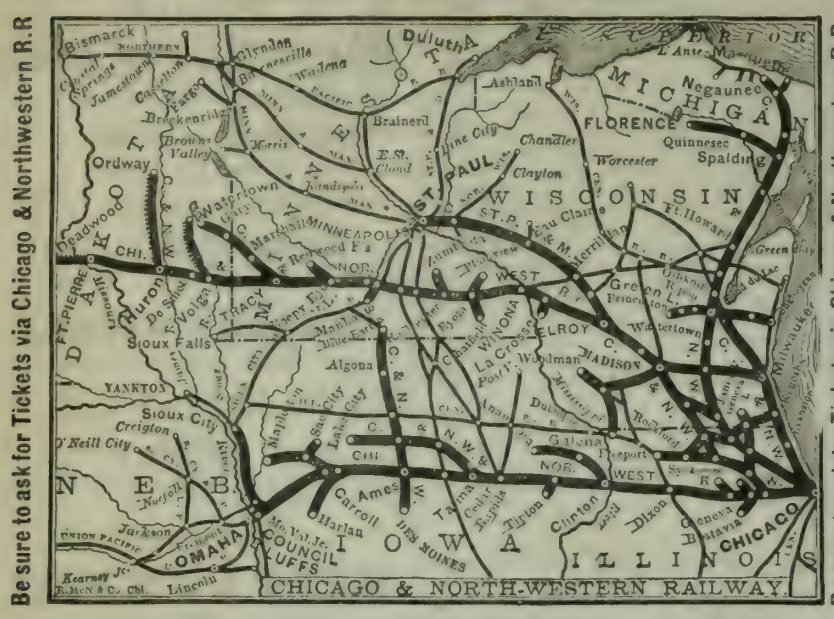
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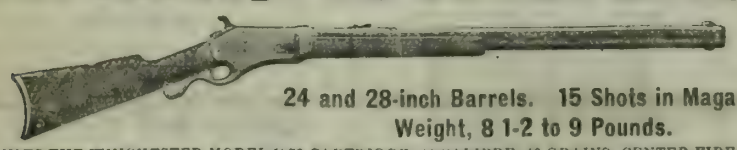
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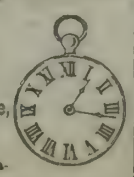
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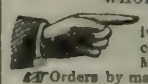
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Arizona Apaches.

Now that the Apache Indians of Arizona are brought prominently before the public consequent upon the war in that Territory, the illustrations upon this page will be of interest. These Indians are known everywhere as among the worst, the most treacherous and relentless of the Indian race. Their raids have brought grief to many travelers or settlers in their domain, and their bad name has been spoken with execration in many quiet neighborhoods at the East as their murders have robbed peaceful firesides of those who have gone out on ventures or in the service of the country.

The Apaches are of medium size, physically quick and active, and are capable of enduring great hardships. Their muscles of locomotion have been developed to the fullest extent, and they are capable of moving with great rapidity. Intellectually they are very shrewd, have good command of language, are quite witty and fond of joking. It is related that ex-Gov. Safford was present at the first attempt to make a general peace between them and the whites and the friendly Indians. The conference lasted two days, and the chiefs who spoke for the Indians argued their points with great ingenuity, far excelling in shrewdness the tame Indians.



AN APACHE CHIEF.



APACHE SQUAW WITH PAPPOOSE.

The greatest war chief the Apaches ever had was Cochise. He never was whipped in a fight, and was a natural born chief. He was kind to his men, and never tasted food until they were first supplied. But he exacted in return implicit obedience to his commands, and a very slight deviation cost the offender his life. He had no more hesitation in plunging his spear through the heart of one of his own men, than in killing an enemy in battle. He was a man of great energy, of superior ability and firmness of purpose, and was generally faithful to his promises. He was tall, straight and commanding in appearance, and his features were regular with a placid, though rather sad countenance. He rarely ever smiled, and was thoughtful and studied in all his expressions. A writer talked to him of the superior advantages of civilization, but he replied, "I am too old to adopt new customs." He had captives with him who could speak and read the Spanish language and he was well advised of everything the newspapers said about him. He expressed a desire that his children should learn to read and write, "but of us old people," he said, "you can make nothing of us but wild men." He died a natural death about five years ago. During the last three years of his life he and his people lived at peace with the citizens of Arizona, but carried on a relentless war against the Mexicans across the frontier.

Since the Apaches have been brought on the reservation and have got acquainted with civilization, they have undergone considerable change. They have commenced to labor, and many of them seem desirous of earning their own living. The events of the present outbreak, however, show that the old wild spirit is still dominant. They have for several years been self-governing; the police duties have been entirely performed by men belonging to the tribe. In one instance an Indian attempted to kill the U. S. Agent at the reservation, but was almost instantly killed himself by his brother, who was acting as a policeman.

By Indian custom the woman is the property of the man. When an Indian desires to marry, he purchases his wife from the father. A man is allowed as many wives as he is able to purchase. She is thus his property to do with as he pleases. He can beat her at will, and even kill her if he so inclines. Of course she is treated according to the disposition of her husband. Some are kind and indulgent, while others are brutal and cruel. There is nothing in the Indian custom to which they cling with more tenacity than this supreme power over their wives; and no Indian, however unjust or cruel another may be, ever thinks of interfering to protect her; and the sentiment of a whole tribe has often been united against the efforts of agents who have tried to correct these abuses.

But the Apaches with their barbarous customs must go the way of all the historic tribes who once inhabited the now prosperous States east of the Rockies; and while one can but feel commiseration for their utter extinction, the happy and prosperous homes which will be founded in their hunting grounds, must compensate them for their spoilation.

HEALDSBURG, No 31, whose celebration was postponed on account of the death of the President, will hold a public reception October 27th. They have a live Lodge of Workmen up there, and a grand time may be expected.

AFTER a full discussion of the question of paying sick benefits by Bernal Lodge at its last meeting, it was decided not to incorporate this provision in the by-laws. It seems to be the general opinion that this feature will prove an element of weakness.

The Law's Jugglery.

One of the most prominent matters forcing itself upon the attention of the people is the legal hair-splitting taking place in the various courts of the country. When a person is now placed on trial for some crime committed against society, and has the money wherewith he can hire lawyers skilled in the fine points of the law, the chances are as ten to one that person will never be convicted. It would seem as if the more desperate the case the more likely will it be that counsel will endeavor to hide its enormity by legal technicalities, and thus try to shield their clients from the consequences of their wrong-doing. The lawyers, to a certain extent, cannot much be blamed for striving to do all in their power for their clients. They are hired for this purpose, and cannot well help taking advantage of every point. The principal trouble lies with a too complaisant court.

Courts are supposed to be formed for the protection of the people and not for the protection of criminals. Whatever power they have is derived from the people, and when they seek to abuse that power the source from whence it is derived will surely have something to say about the matter. There is such a thing as carrying this juggling with the law a little too far. A suffering people may have its confidence so far impaired in the correct administration of justice as to resort to heroic methods to remedy the evil. This would be an event greatly to be deplored.

All good people should unite and try to bring the courts of the country to a proper sense of their duty to the people. If one set of judges are negligent of their duties, then the people should see to it that they are deposed, and men of known probity chosen in their stead. Old Californians well remember the scenes that were enacted when justice was weak in early days. It was then found almost impossible to convict a criminal. We do not want to see a repetition of these days. A little common sense let into judicial reasoning would be a good thing, and thus make our courts what they should be—the pride of every citizen.

THE *Pioneer* has an item stating that there are about 420 Workmen in the two Lodges at San Jose, and that the membership is constantly increasing.

THE first Lodge of the A. O. U. W. has recently been established in Greenbackville, Accomac county, Virginia.

Home Miscellany.

The Wheel Goes Round.

Though daily we may plan and plot,
Each day we are sure to find,
To our distress, that things are not
Exactly to our mind;
And useless 'tis to grieve and fret,
Or meet our fate with frowns,
For life was never perfect yet
Without its ups and downs.
The wheel goes round and round;
The wheel goes round and round;
And those who now are at the top
Will soon be on the ground;
And those who at the bottom lie
Will then be at the top;
For so the wheel goes round and round,
And round, and will not stop.

To-day my neighbor soareth high
On fortune's favoring breeze;
His wants abundant streams supply,
His life is one of ease;
His cup of pleasure and delight
Seems sparkling to the brim;
The sun is on his path so bright
That many envy him.
And yet the wheel goes round;
The wheel goes round and round;
And those who now are at the top
Will soon be on the ground;
And those who at the bottom lie
Will then be on the top;
For so the wheel goes round and round,
And round, and will not stop.

Some labor hard from day to day
To till the stubborn soil,
While some from morn till evening gray
Reap rich reward for toil;
And those who in their early youth
Escape much grief and care,
May, when old age creeps on in truth,
Life's heaviest burdens bear.
The wheel goes round and round;
The wheel goes round and round;
And those who now are at the top
Will soon be on the ground;
And those who at the bottom lie
Will then be at the top;
For so the wheel goes round and round,
And round, and will not stop.

— *Josephine Pollard.*

Peachy Peay.

The annual check had come from Cousin Winamaker, and Mrs. Caldwell and her daughters were discussing where they should go for the summer. Mrs. Caldwell was a widow with but a small income, and Mr. Winamaker was a millionaire.

Mr. Winamaker himself, though a widower, was still in the prime of life, and eminently handsome; and Mrs. Caldwell, perhaps, would have preferred his hand to his check; but she knew this was a hopeless wish.

"So kind of Cousin George," she said, "And now, girls, where shall we go? I am tired of Saratoga and Long Island. What do you think of a quiet country retreat somewhere?"

To a quiet country retreat, after some discussion, it was resolved to go. The place selected was a farm, up among the hills, belonging to a well-to-do farmer, known as Grandfather Tole. Aunt Phœbe, Grandfather Tole's sister, had rather opposed the taking of boarders, as she opposed everything that was novel; but Chloe, the eldest of the granddaughters, who was the Jupiter, had spoken up promptly. "Why not?" she said. "It will stir us up and give Maggie some idea of great folks, for I am told these Caldwells are very fashionable. Let us have them, by all means." Maggie was Chloe's younger sister, and the pet and beauty of the family; and when she, too, pronounced in favor of the scheme, the thing was settled. So the Caldwells came—mother and daughters.

"They're not stuck up a bit, if they did come from below," said Aunt Phœbe, when tea was over. "Appear just like our sort of folks."

The Caldwells were equally pleased.

"Let's stay here always," said Mabel, the younger daughter, to her mother; "it is so beautiful in the country. I hate the city."

It really was very pleasant at the old farm house those early summer days. There was a tender green on field and tree, such blossom and scent; such sparkling mountain streams; such wonderful moonlight. The Tole family, too, were so pleasant. Maggie was the life of the house. She was so full of fun and was so obliging. "So cultivated, too," said Mabel, who had fancied that farmers' daughters must be ignorant. "Why, she has read more books than I have, ma!"

But as the summer advanced and the days grew hotter, and things lost their novelty, the fickle Mabel began to be less enthusiastic about the country.

"Always the same milk and fruit, always the same drive," she said. "And Maggie has so much to do now that she can't be with me like she used to. I'd rather a thousand times be in town. It is so dreadfully stupid here, with not so much as a donkey cart going by. The musquitoes are ever so much worse than at home. There we have bars, and there are more people, so they needn't bite just us all the time. And the flies are awful."

In the midst of her grumble there came a smart rap on the door, and was directly pushed open by a little old woman, who dropped a brisk little courtsey on the threshhold, and then stepped in. She was dressed in an old-fashioned "short-gown and petticoat," and wore on her head a huge green silk affair, fashionable 30 years ago under the name of "calash," and bearing close resemblance to a chaise top. Away in under this monstrous bonnet was the wide frill of a white muslin cap; and a pair of colored iron-bowed glasses covering a pair of twinkling black eyes. The old woman carried on her arm a covered basket, and in her hand a great bouquet of field lilies, jewel-weed, golden rod and clematis.

"Miss Peay, Miss Peachy Peay," said she, dropping another courtsey; "I called to fetch you a handful of my sopsovine apples. My tree is early, and I thought maybe you hadn't had a taste of apples yet this year. And here is a parcel of blows I picked as I was a coming. Mebby you will like them, too. They are considerably pretty."

As she spoke, Miss Peay opened her basket and took out a dozen smooth, red apples, fragrant and fair.

"Oh, how nice! Thank you ever and ever so much!" cried the Caldwells, in a heartfelt way. "Do stop and sit with us awhile."

"Yes, I was a meaning to," returned Miss Peay. "I live over to the cross-roads, a good bit from here; but I rode with my brother Philip as far as the turn of the road. He brought his grist to the mill here, for he thinks Cooley grinds better than the man does at our place. And he had one or two arrants at the store; so I don't need to be back to the turn under half an hour or such a matter."

"And you live with your brother?" asked Mrs. Caldwell.

"Oh, yes! Him and me, we never, ne'er a one of us married, and we've always lived together. We was twins, but we arn't any alike. You would not think we was anything to each other."

"Is it on a farm like this where you live?" asked Mabel, forgetting her discontent at once.

"Something like," returned Miss Peay. "My brother, he carries on the outdoor work and I keep house for him."

"Do you do all the work your own self—every bit?" asked Mabel, in a tone of pity and wonder.

"La, yes, Miss; I hope so; and I have a good bit of time left for my knitting. I knit 25 pairs of white muslin mittens and 25 pairs of feeting last winter. Mr. Call, to the brick store takes them, and pays one-half the money and one-half the goods."

"Feeting! What are feeting?" asked Mabel.

"Feeting! Why, don't you know? Men's socks or stockings, or whatever they call them. I finished off a pair this morning."

"Oh, mother! exclaimed Mabel. Can't I get a pair of Miss Peay's feeting, and send to Mr. Winamaker."

Mrs. Caldwell smiled; and the quick black eyes under the calash caught the smile and the thought behind it.

"'Tisn't likely," said she, "my homespun, blue yarn would be suitable for a city gentleman, but I would send him a taste of my sopsovines in welcome, if there was a chance."

"Oh, yes!" cried Mabel, "do send him some apples! We are just sending a box of ferns and mosses for his aquarium, and there is plenty of room."

"Send them, to be sure," answered Miss Peay, opening her basket again, and as though it had been the widow's barrel that never lacked its handful, producing another dozen of smooth, red apples, fragrant and fair.

Miss Peachy Peay went away presently with another brisk little courtesy. But the effect of her visit lasted longer. It even outlasted the apples. Mabel's good nature continued all day, and as she occupied herself filling a letter to Mr. Winnamaker with a picturesque and enthusiastic account of the visitor.

But that was not the last of the visitor. She came again upon another day, when Mabel was in the midst of another fit of dissatisfaction.

This time Miss Peay brought some early blackberries and a great handful of water-lillies; and she came in a dress still odder and older-fashioned, with the same little dipping courtesy, and the same quaint cheerfulness of manner.

"Mr. Winnamaker was ever and ever so much obliged for those apples, Miss Peay," cried Mabel; "and he says if you are as nice as your apples, he wishes we would take you home with us. Will you go, Miss Peay? Now please do."

"Home with you!" exclaimed Miss Peay, her black eyes shining with mirth. "A plain country body like me would make a pretty figure in the city! And I should be worried to death by all the noise and buz. Somebody a-going by in the road pretty much continually, I expect; and a fire likely enough somewheres about, almost every day. But I thank him and you, too, for the invite."

"Oh, Miss Peachy, you must go! Mr. Winamaker wants to see you awfully. He truly does," persisted the inconsiderate child.

Miss Peachy laughed heartily; but before she had time to do more, the village coach drew up before the door, and Mr. Winamaker himself got out.

At that sight Mrs. Caldwell rushed eagerly upon the plazza, followed by all the children; and Miss Peay was left alone in the room, with no way of escape but through the little square entry, where Mr. Winamaker stood paying the driver, and shaking hands with the Caldwells.

She had no idea of meeting him, though, and so she darted across the room to seek an exit through the window. But her dress caught on an ugly nail that Mabel had driven in the casement to hang thistle-down upon.

"I am awfully glad you've come. I do love you so!" she heard Mabel say; then the party began to move toward the room.

Miss Peachy Peay at this made another effort to escape; but the nail held firmly to the stout chintz gown that couldn't tear, for alas! it was not woven on our degenerate looms.

"Miss Peachy Peay is here this minute, Mr. Winamaker, and so you can see her," continued Mabel, with a lisp that she put on, like a state dress, upon a state occasion.

Miss Peachy Peay at this struggled still more fiercely, but still the nail and chintz refused to part company. And it was this astonishing tableau that presented itself to Mr. Winamaker's eyes as he entered the room.

"Permit me, madam," said he, coming forward politely.

At that instant the gathers of the gown gave way, and at the same time the green calish and iron-bowed glasses fell off, and down floated a mass of fair hair, and up looked a sweet, girlish face in a pretty flush of girlish shame.

Mr. Winamaker had only an instant look, for as soon as she felt herself released, Miss Peachy Peay disappeared around the corner of the house never to return.

"Oh, mamma! what a trick has been p'ayed on us," cried Mabel. "Did you know it was Maggie all the time? I didn't dream it.

Mamma smiled with wise superiority.

"Country life gets dull sometimes, and we have to amuse ourselves with all sorts of travesties," said she, in a side apology to Mr. Winamaker.

As to poor Maggie, she would gladly have hidden her diminished head during Mr. Winamaker's stay; but that was not possible. The servant who was to have been such a family relief never came, and Maggie was both chamber-maid and table-waiter. But when she appeared that night with his cup of tea, Mr. Winamaker gave no sign of recognition. So by degrees the hot color burnt itself out on her cheeks, and she quite recovered her tranquility. Nevertheless, he noted every look and word and gesture, though so quietly that even Mrs. Caldwell's observant eyes did not see it.

So that, for once in her life, she was taken unawares when, at the end of two weeks, Mr. Winamaker led her to the arbor at the foot of the garden for the sake of asking her advice, as she said, and began to ask it by announcing his intention of adopting Maggie Tole as his daughter.

"My advice!" thought Mrs. Caldwell, curling her lip a little. "He is past advice, and a good way past it. I have seen for two days which way the robin was going to fly."

But outwardly she was sweeter than honey and smoother than oil.

"How nice!" she said, heartily, yet, as a woman would have perceived, with an undertone of disapprobation. "A capital idea," she continued, after a reflective pause, "only—I doubt if her grandfather would part with her. And then she is rather old for adoption—22 at least, I fancy."

"Twenty-two!" repeated Mr. Winamaker, aghast.

To be sure! What had he been thinking of. Whatever it was he evidently thought of it no more, for, though he staid another two weeks, he never spoke of adopting a daughter.

Neither did he at Christmas when he came to Cranberry, to see how the country looked in its robes of transfiguration, white and glistening. Nor in the early spring-time, when he came for no reason at all that Aunt Phœbe could discover.

"Unless to see about getting board for next summer; and I should 'most thought he'd a wrote for that, and not be to the cost of a journey down here," said she. "Look here! I wouldn't go in the parlor—there's folks there—that New York gentleman, Mr. Wagonmaker. Likely he wants to see your pa on some business or other," she added, as Maggie came down the stairs, looking as fair and fresh as a daisy.

She went right on, however, in spite of Aunt Phœbe's warning, and as soon as she opened the parlor door, Mr. Winamaker came forward, and, bless you, kissed her!

"I want to know—" ejaculated Aunt Phœbe, opening her eyes.

She did know, and soon, for though Mr. Winamaker still said nothing about adopting a daughter, Maggie Tole, before the water-lilies were in bloom, went to live with him in his beautiful home in the city.

And when she went, packed away in the choicest corner of her trunks, among white satin and lace and muslin and orange flowers, was a green calash.

"In memory," said the happy bridegroom, "of Miss Peachy Peay, who first introduced me to my wife."

GIRLS, don't be in a hurry to get married. If you are but 16, don't allow such an idea to get into your head for at least four years. Don't even run the risk of it by permitting any young man to get as far as the proposing point. Fight him off, and make him wait or go away to somebody who is ready. Don't live under the impression that you must accept the first lovesick youth who proposes. Be patient, deliberate and sagacious. There is a world of happiness for you between 16 and 20. The world would be a dreary old waste if it were not for the sweet faces of young girls with their piquant sayings and melting smiles. After you have reached 20, it would be well to consider the matrimonial problem with some seriousness.

A YOUNG man at Keene, N. H., licked 200 postage stamps and was badly poisoned. The mucilage contained corrosive sublimate. A clear case of star contractors trying to reduce the males.

Who Are the Ladies?

In his address to the young women who competed for the premiums offered for culinary achievements at the State fair the President, J. McM. Shafter, said:

I do not think that baking a loaf of bread is the highest duty of a girl, but I do think that to become an accomplished housewife is not only one of the first, but one of the most imperative duties of women; and it is to direct attention to, and to create in you a belief of this fact that I offer you this premium.

I have calle you ladies. What is your title to this appellation? There are titles of birth, place, honor and worship; these are of right. There are also titles of courtesy, and in this country lady is one. It is true that there are some who strive to confine this title to those esteemed or the highest in social position. But this assumption is denied by most, and the title is generally applied to all respectable women of tolerable manners. But I feel constrained, young ladies, to put you upon a higher plane than most, and to assert for you the highest and most time-honored claim to this honorable name. Indeed, you alone inherit it from that time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Some hundreds of years before our era the Greeks and Romans made large conquests in Asia, the birthplace of the human race. They brought back to Europe the spoil of nations, captives, theology and the productions of nature, including animals, fruits and grain. It was in this way that wheat among its agency was diffused throughout Europe, and soon furnished bread for all. While the warlike men from the north of Europe were making their excursions by land and sea, the mistress of the household cared for the wild brood which remained. She prepared the stores of hard bread which the men carried away, and welcomed their return with a full supply of the staff of life. In their boisterous banquet, from her own baking she caused a manchet of bread to be placed at each seat, or sent the loaves of bread around in baskets to the feasters. To mark her high office she was denominated *ladie*, the breaker, dispenser, and, with slight assumption, the maker of bread. While we may, out of our magnanimity and courtesy, allow this word to be used by those who have not of courtesy, but of right—and do not forget either, it is to be retained by practicing its virtues and its art—I have caused the legend Bread Maker to be engraved upon this piece of plate, and I trust the lady, Miss Clara A. Murphy, 17 years of age, a resident of Brighton, county of Sacramento, into whose hands I now place it, will always retain and exhibit it as evidence of actual merit and honorable distinction.

A Mother's Influence.

Wendell Phillips related the following in an address a short time ago: In a railway car, once, a man, about 60 years old, came to sit beside me. He had heard me lecture the evening before on temperance. "I am master of a ship, sailing out of New York, and have just returned from my fiftieth voyage across the Atlantic. About 30 years ago I was a sot; shipped while dead drunk, as one of a crew, and was carried on board like a log. When I came to, the captain sent for me, and asked me: 'Do you remember your mother?' I told him she died before I could remember anything. 'Well,' said he, 'I am a Vermont man. When I was young I was crazy to go to sea. At last my mother consented I should seek my fortune in New York.' He told how she stood on one side of the garden gate and he on the other, when, with his bundle on his arm, he was ready to walk to the next town. She said to him, 'My boy, I don't know anything about the towns, and I never saw the sea, but they tell me those great towns are sinks of wickedness, and make thousands of drunkards. Now, promise me you'll never drink a drop of liquor.' He said, 'I laid my hand in hers and promised, as I looked into her eyes for the last time. She died soon after. I've been on every sea, seen the worse kinds of life and men—they laughed at me as a milksop, and wanted to know if I was a coward. But when they offered me liquor I saw my mother across the garden gate, and I never took a drop. It has been my sheet-anchor; I owe all to that. Would you like to take that pledge?' said he." My companion took it, and he added: "It has saved me. I have a fine ship, wife and children at home, and have helped others." How far that little candle threw its beams! That earnest mother saved two men to virtue and usefulness—how many more He who sees all can alone tell.

A YOUNG lady was sitting with a gallant captain in a charmingly decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece, placed there *pour les convenances*. In the adjoining room, with the door open, were the rest of the company. Says the little niece, in a jealous and very audible voice, "Auntie, kiss me too." Any one can imagine what had just happened. "You should say twice, Ethel dear; two is not grammar," was the immediate rejoinder. Clever girl, that!

THE electric light may be brilliant and all that sort of thing, but there's nothing like a tallow candle for dropping grease all over the carpet.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 3, 8, 4 is an instrument for propelling a boat or other small sailing vessel.
My 5, 11, 16, is an intoxicating beverage.
My 13, 15, 8, 14, is an animal.
My 14, 3, 12, is a weight.
My 9, 10, 2, is a personal pronoun.
My 10, 15, 1, is a filthy animal.
My 7, 8, 5, 15, 12, is a vehicle on four wheels.
My 6, is a vowel.
My whole was a distinguished American general.
PAUVUS.

Transpositions.

1 Transpose a band surrounding a cask and form an exclamation.
2. Transpose a small animal and form a pitchy substance.
3. Transpose food and form two or more horses harnessed for drawing.
4. Transpose a European city and form a greater quantity.
5. Transpose to remove the skin and form to harvest.
6. Transpose a boy's nickname and form a conjunction.
JERRY.

Hidden Authors

1. The cow performed a wonderful feat this morning.
2. Red Riding-Hood passed this way last night.
3. Who wrote that beautiful poem?
4. Wasn't the master near the building when it fell?
E. H. B.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a weapon and leave a kind of fruit.
2. Behead a kind of fruit and leave a plant.
3. Behead a part of the body and leave a kind of wood.
4. Behead a tool and leave an illuminator.
5. Behead a part of the body and leave a conjunction.
PERCY.

Conundrums.

1. What is that whose head and mouth are at opposite extremes?
2. Why is the letter N like the Staits of Gibralter?
MAGNUS.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Benjamin Franklin.
HIDDEN ANIMALS.—1. Bear. 2. Goat. 3. Catamount. 4. Buffalo. 5. Owl. 6. Gnu. 7. Ibex.
CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Palmetto.
TOWNS.—1. Sandwich. 2. Wind-ham. 3. Deer-field. 4. Green-field. 5. Center Harbor.
CURTAILMENTS.—1 Honest, hones, hone, hon, ho. 2. Lady, lad, la. 3. Hope, hop, ho. 4. Hearth, heart, hear.

Cured by Kindness.

"You oughtn't to do so," shouted Willie as the peddler dashed past in his wagon, giving the whip unmercifully to his poor half-starved horse. Another moment in turning the corner the wagon was upset and the horse broke into a run. He ran for a mile or more. The wagon was broken to pieces, and the man thrown out and badly bruised. Next day the "vicious beast" was offered for sale. Willie's father bought him for a low price for use on the farm. It was a foolish bargain, people said, for the horse was quite uncontrollable. Even his owner said he would bite, rear, kick and run away. But Mr. Ely bought the horse to please Willie, whose tender little heart was full of pity for the poor animal. "We will be so kind to him that he won't want to be bad, papa." So they agreed to follow Willie's plan.

Before long Mr. Ely and Willie began to drive the horse. People were surprised at the change in him. "He would go as slow as desired," said the gentleman who told the story, "stop instantly at whoa, follow his master, come at his call and rub his head on his shoulder." What had made the change? Not force! The poor horse had been beaten, kicked and starved before, and grew more and more stubborn. Now he was well fed, well bedded, well watered; not over driven or overloaded, never whipped, kicked or scolded. Kind words were given him, and now and then an apple or a piece of sugar. No gentler or more faithful horse went on the road. Willie's plan had succeeded. The little fellow fairly lived with the horse, and the horse seemed to know he was his best friend. Ben was a favorite with all the family.

One night Mr. Ely was away from home. He had taken Ben early in the afternoon, but when bedtime came he had not returned. Thinking he would not be home that night, the family closed the house and retired.

About midnight, Willie heard Ben's neigh. Jumping out of bed, he ran to the window, and there was Ben at the door without his father. In a few moments the family were aroused, and Willie's brother hurriedly opened the door. No sooner had he done so than Ben turned around and trotted off toward the road. He followed him quickly. Ben lead him a quarter of a mile and then stopped. There Mr. Ely lay on the ground in a swoon. When he was taken home he soon recovered, and told them that as he was riding through the woods, he struck his head against the overhanging branch of a tree and fell from the horse. He was stunned by the blow, and did not remember anything more. After that night Ben was the hero of the village. But there was one strange thing about him, he never forgot either a benefit or an injury. Sometimes when in harness he would see his former master. Then all his old fire would return; his eyes would roll, he would champ and bit fiercely, and show his intense desire to get at his enemy. Only Willie or his father could quiet him then. Ben taught the people of that village more than they ever knew before of the power of kindness. And a good many of Willie's little friends began to pratice his way of treating their dogs and ponies. They found out the surest way to manage them was by kindness.

Humorous.

Chips.

SLIPPERS for evening wear are cut exceedingly low, and the stockings to be worn within them are embroidered in proportion to the expected display.

ONCE they started a girls' seminary in one of the territories. It flourished well, but just in the hight of its prosperity the principal eloped with the whole school.

LEMONADE parties in Bodie! A splendid opening for a coroner, and undertaker. They should each take along a barrel of citric acid and a lemon for baggage.

THE advice of one who had been kicked, and did not care to call the kicker out, though he deprecated a recurrence of the outrage, was, "Sit down whenever you see him."

LIFE is a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is captured by diamonds; middle age is conquered by a club; while old age is raked in by a spade.

SENATOR MAHONE has twice been the father of triplets, and an exchange flippantly says that when the children are out in the front yard on pleasant days, his residence is mistaken for an orphan asylum.

SAID one fellow to another: "If I was as flat-footed as you are, I would not be afraid of slipping on the sidewalk." "Yes," was the response, "some people are flat on one end, and some on another." The first chap looked thoughtful and went down the street.

NOW is the winter of impecunious discontent made summer sun of oblivious repose by the new postal regulation about nuisant mail matter. No more can tailors and bakers dun an inoffensive debtor by postal card, for the said inoff. d. can just tell the p. m. to destroy all such agitating nuisances.

Household Hints

GALETTE.—This cake is a great favorite in France. Sift a pound of the best flour, put it in a heap on the pastry board, make a hole in the middle, put into it a pinch of salt and one of sifted sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, and a gill of water. Knead the ingredients together, and when they begin to mix sprinkle over by degrees half a gill of water, continuing to knead with the palm of the hand, and when the paste is perfectly smooth make it into a ball and let it lie for an hour. At the end of this time roll out the paste to thickness of half an inch. Mark the edges as for Scotch shortbread, put the cake on a baking sheet, brush over the top with yolk of an egg, and score it in the form of diamonds Bake in quick oven for half an hour, or until the galette is elastic on pressure of the finger.

DAMASCENE ROLL.—Boiled pastry should be prepared with as much care as that meant for baking, the proportions of butter, lard and flour the same. Stew the cherries or whatever fruit you desire, with a little sugar; roll out the pastry into a thin sheet—the thinner the better; spread over a thick layer of the fruit, and then, commencing at one side, roll carefully until all the fruit is inclosed within the paste; punch together at both ends, and tie up in a strong cotton cloth, then drop into a pot of boiling water. The Morello cherry is the best for this purpose, or some other fruit possessing acidity. To be served with sweet sauce.

LIGHT CHOCOLATE CAKE.—The ingredients of light chocolate cake are two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, three and a half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, the yolks of five eggs and the whites of two. For the frosting use the whites of three eggs, 18 teaspoonfuls of sugar, two squares of chocolate and two teaspoonfuls of corn starch. Melt the chocolate, stir in the beaten eggs, the sugar and the corn starch, flavor with vanilla and put on the cake while hot.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Take a part of a quart of milk and stir in a cup of Indian meal; put the rest of the quart on the fire, add a teaspoon of salt; when it boils add the Indian meal, stirring constantly for several minutes; while boiling remove from the fire and mix in a cup of molasses, and one and a half of cold milk; bake in a buttered pudding dish four hours, or better, all night in a slow oven; raisins can be put in if desired after the pudding has been baking an hour.

ONION TOAST.—Boil some onions of moderate size, change the water twice in boiling; salt in the last water. When nicely done take out with a skimmer. Make a gravy such as you make for cream toast. Toast slices of bread, lay them in a dish, put the onions on the slices, one on a slice, and pour the gravy over both.

Note.—The onions will cook in half the time if you cut them into 3 or 4 slices before you put them into the water.

CREAM TOAST.—Boil a pint and a half of cream or new milk and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, add a little salt. Toast slices of stale bread quickly, of an even brown on both sides, lay them in the toast dish and dip over them a plentiful supply of the hot thickened cream; add another layer of toast and then more cream.

Health Column.

The Hygiene of Old Age.

At no period of life is a careful observance of the laws of health of so imperious importance as in advanced age. The vital machinery is worn and weakened, the vitality at low ebb, and it is of paramount importance that all unnecessary hindrances should be removed, that every removable obstacle to the healthy performance of the bodily functions should be taken out of the way. Thousands of lives are annually sacrificed through the mistaken idea that hygienic rules which are acknowledged to apply to young persons and adults are not to be observed by those in advanced age. For example, many popular writers maintain that while the use of wine as a beverage by youth and adults cannot be condemned too strongly, it is necessary for the aged, as a means of stimulating the declining forces.

Another writer condemns bathing by the aged because, it is claimed, it uses up the animal heat.

The error of the first theory is apparent when the fact is recalled that stimulating lessens, instead of reinforcing, vital strength, thus weakening the hold on life and shortening its duration. The fallacy of the second theory is equally apparent when we take into consideration the fact that in old age the wastes of the body are greatly increased. The discharges from all the outlets of the body are more heavily laden with organic impurities than during youth and adult age. The breath is laden with the poisonous products of disintegration, and the perspiration with effete matter. It is for this reason that a sudden obstruction of any of these outlets is so speedily followed by fatal results. If frequent bathing is neglected, the skin becomes obstructed and the kidneys are overworked. The urine becomes irritating in character, and inflammation or congestion of the bladder is likely to be the result. We have met scores of cases of irritable bladder in elderly men which could be traced, in a great part, at least, to the neglect of the bath.

Old persons should recollect, also, that the bath is for them particularly necessary as a sanitary measure. As the waste of the body preponderates over the repair, the skin, if unwashed, soon becomes covered with a film of the most intensely poisonous and readily decomposable matter. A few days' accumulation is enough to produce a condition not only in the highest degree detrimental to the individual himself, but offensively injurious to all persons of acute olfactory sensibilities who may be closely associated with him.

It is true that cold bathing may be, and generally is, in a high degree injurious to aged persons; but bathing in water at or near the temperature of the body cannot be more productive of harm than putting on a clean suit of clothes. Cleanliness is enforced by one of the first laws in the "code of health," and is binding at all times, and at all ages. The greatest enemy of health is dirt; and the worst of all kinds of dirt is that which arises from the destructive processes at work in the body.—*Good Health.*

The Improvement of Human Health.

In result of a somewhat large acquaintance with the facts held to indicate the state and progress of "human health," I fear my testimony must be given to show that the improvement effected by science consists in a prolongation of the passive endurance of life, rather than an extension of the period of true vitality, or any increase of the opportunity for good work and real intellectual enjoyment. We may "live" longer, but our lives are not either happier or more useful for the excessive energy recently devoted to the conservation of health, or this inordinate and laborious means taken to avoid disease and death. It may, doubtless, be possible to raise humanity to the level of one of those scientific toys which approximate perpetual motion, but expend their whole force in moving themselves. Whether longevity purchased at the price of passing a life-time in running away from death would be worth having, I must leave to be determined by the judgment of those who set a value on our so-called sanitary progress, which I, for one, fail to recognize.

I think men were happier and better, and lived nobler lives before the pursuit of health and the yearning for longevity became a craze, almost amounting to madness. What to eat, drink and avoid, what to wear, where and how to live, by what means to avoid infection, to keep off disease, and to escape death for a few weary and worried years, are questions which so engross the thoughts, if they do not embitter the lives, of the multitude, that the proposition, "Is a sanitary life worth living?" has come to be a subject of serious contemplation, and one which the taxed and harassed community will sooner or later be compelled to entertain.—*Dr. Granville, in a letter to the Spectator.*

SINGULAR DEATH.—A singular death occurred in Paris recently. A man struck a match to light it, and a bit of phosphorus flew on his hand, burning it slightly. The next day there was a white spot, which he covered with plaster. A pus vessel formed, which caused blood-poisoning, and the man died.

Worth Knowing.

THE fusibility of soft solders is increased by adding bismuth to the composition. An alloy of lead four parts, tin four parts, and bismuth one part, is easily melted, but this alloy may itself be soldered with an alloy of lead two parts, of bismuth two parts and tin one part. By adding mercury, a still more fusible solder can be made. Equal parts of lead, bismuth and mercury, with two parts of tin, will make a composition that melts at 122° F., or an alloy of tin five parts, lead three parts and bismuth three parts, will melt in boiling water. In mixing these solders melt the least fusible metal first in an iron ladle, then add the others in accordance with their infusibility. To cast strips of solder, pour the molten metal on a flat surface of stone or metal, drawing the ladle along the while to leave a thread of metal of the desired substance.

CLEANING BRASS.—Make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar; then place ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. Dip the articles to be cleaned in the acid, then remove them into the water, after which rub them with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass is greasy it must first be dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water. This cuts the grease so that the acid has the power to act. This is a government recipe used in the arsenals.

TEST FOR LINSEED OIL.—An excess of crude nitric acid mixed with a suspected oil, and agitated, will indicate the presence of fish oil by the dark brown discoloration of the oil which follows. Pure linseed oil under the same treatment would be changed to a sea green, and finally greenish yellow, while the acid itself becomes yellow. Rosin oil to any extent is also indicated by adding to one part of the suspected oil in a small vial three parts of pure linseed oil. If the samples contain a rosin oil, the pure linseed oil floats on the top and the line of contact is plainly visible.—*Leffell's Mechanical News.*

FRENCH WATERPROOFS.—The method of making clothing, paper, gloves, and other porous substances water proof, as pursued under a patent in Paris, is as follows: Cut paraffine in small slices, and dissolve in pure naptha or benzine free from fat or oil. Make a solution in a vessel with a glass stopper, and shake repeatedly until a thorough solution is made, and there may be an excess of paraffine to bring about a good result. Immerse the articles till perfectly saturated. Dry by heat or in the sun. The solvent evaporates and leaves the paraffine, which is impervious to water and will resist acids. Iron cloths, and a polished surface will be obtained.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER BELTS.—For making cement for leather belts take of common glue and American isinglass equal parts, and place in a glue pot. Add water to cover the whole. Soak 10 hours. Then bring the mixture to boiling heat, and add pure tannin, till the whole becomes ropy or like the white of eggs. Apply warm. Buff off the grain of the leather where it is to be cemented; rub the joint surfaces solidly together; let it dry a few hours, and it is ready for use. If properly put together no rivets will be needed, as the cement is as strong as the leather.

A TEST OF PURE DYE IN BLACK SILKS.—Dilute muriatic acid will discharge a pure black dye from the silk without injury to the fiber, leaving the silk a light straw-yellow color. Weighted silks will suffer more or less change and breaking down of fiber by the same test, and if particularly bad will sink into shapeless gum. Care should be taken to obtain the proper degree of dilution, which, as the commercial acid itself varies in strength, can be ascertained best by trial.

TO PAINT TIN ROOFS.—First scrape off the rosin and sweep the roof. Wash with strong soda water, and let remain till rained on. Give it a coat of pure Venetian red mixed with one-third boiled and two-thirds raw linseed oil. The second coat may be of any color. The soda water dissolves the rosin after the scraping, and destroys the greasy nature of the solder and the new tin, so that the paint will take hold.

SPECIFIC AGAINST MICE.—As a specific against mice, calomel is recommended. One part of calomel, five parts of wheat flour, one part of sugar and one-tenth part of ultra-marine are mixed, and the whole exposed as powder in the localities infested.

PAINT and varnish brushes should never be used as dusters, nor used dry. If, from any cause brushes have shrunk, they can generally be restored by putting them for a short time in a cellar or moderately damp place.

A GOOD GLUE AND MUCILAGE.—The best quality of mucilage is made by dissolving clear glue in equal parts of water and strong vinegar, and adding one-fourth of an equal volume of alcohol and a small quantity of a solution of alum in water

To clean grease from bolts, moisten them in benzine; roll in sawdust and brush off.

FRATERNAL RECORD.

Officers and members of all associations in this Department are invited to send us regularly all news of interest.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge.—SAMUEL CRAWFORD, DENSON, G. M., Sacramento; CLAY W. TAYLOR, D. G. M., Shasta; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S.F.

Address of Grand Master Denson.

The following annual address of the Grand Master of Masons in California, was delivered at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, October, A. L. 5881.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA:—At the last communication of this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge you conferred upon me the highest honor within your gift, and signified in the strongest manner possible your fraternal confidence and esteem, by placing in my hands the Grand Master's gavel for the year now about expiring. For this most emphatic token of your high respect, my heart responds with sincerest gratitude.

The year of my exaltation now draws to a close, and the report of my stewardship is here presented. I congratulate you, and the fraternity of this jurisdiction, that the past year has not been marked by any serious discord among the craft. The correspondence of my office has been extensive, but by rare good fortune few perplexing questions have arisen; the exercise of executive power has rarely been invoked, and in no case has it been deemed necessary to have recourse to the high prerogative powers of the office in any but matters of an agreeable nature.

The year has been one, the peace, tranquility, prosperity, and happiness of which have been marked and emphasized, rather than interrupted by only infrequent sounds of discord. No present or Past Grand officer has been summoned hence; no great pestilence, epidemic, or other wide-spread calamity has visited our territory. Floods and fires have raged in other lands, but have touched us lightly. Mother Earth has yielded an abundant harvest, and gladdened our hearts with her millions of shining gold and nutritious grain. In place of the fierce and relentless storms which have swept over and devastated other lands, we have been fanned by gentle breezes laden with fragrance and life-giving vigor. To God, "from whom all blessings flow," let us reverently bend the knee and render grateful adoration and praise.

While the correspondence of my office has embraced some hundreds of letters, very many of these were of a nature to require no special notice in this report. Many contained inquiries, the answers to which consisted of mere citations to sections of the Constitution, or to resolutions or edicts of the Grand Lodge; and with such matters I deem it unnecessary to encumber the proceedings of this august body, but shall confine this repert to such questions as seemed to be new, or of such importance as to merit your consideration.

In my judgment each subordinate Lodge should be permitted to manage its own affairs, so far as may be consistent with the good of the craft; but when a Lodge, having a limited membership and no considerable accumulation of funds, reduced the monthly dues to 25 cents, I felt constrained to withhold my consent to the amendment to its by-laws providing for the reduction. Doubtless the payment of dues frequently becomes an onerous burden upon many a good Mason, and possibly the dues in some Lodges are now maintained at too high a figure; but certainly every Lodge should have a secure and reliable income sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses, and keep something in the treasury for emergencies and works of charity.

Bro. Rucker, of La Grange Lodge, proposed this question: "Is an actual residence within the State for six months necessary in order to entitle a party to petition for the degrees; and will a temporary absence from the State, covering a part of the last six months before petitioning, debar him?" This was answered in the negative; my decision being, that so long as the petitioner is in good faith and intention a resident of the State, a temporary absence, with the continuous intention of returning to his California domicil, does not disqualify him.

A somewhat singular case arose in Janesville Lodge, No. 232, and my advice was called for in the premises. In conferring the third degree upon a candidate, and just as he was being instructed in the guard and sign, he was seized with sudden illness and had to be removed from the Lodge-room and carried to his home, where he continued for some time to be so sick that his life was in great peril. The Lodge thereupon desired to know the status of the afflicted brother; his rights and privileges, and the duties of the craft and Lodge toward him. My decision was, that since the brother had taken the * * * *, which made him a * * * * *, he was entitled, for all purposes of charity and relief, to be so considered and treated, and in case of his death was entitled to Masonic burial; that when his health was sufficiently restored, it was the duty of the Lodge to begin where its proceedings were interrupted and impart to him that to which he was already entitled. But it being feared that, even if he survived his severe illness, he might not sufficiently recover all his faculties to conform to the ritual in the remaining portions of the degree, the Lodge desired to know what then would be his status, and to this I answered: "He is a Master Mason, and entitled to be so considered for certain purposes; but not having been fully instructed, he is not a member of the Lodge, and cannot sit in a Master Mason's Lodge."

In the matter of charges against the Worshipful Master of Colusa Lodge, No. 142, this Grand Lodge, at its last annual communication, reversed the decision of the Grand Master, refusing to appoint a Commission, and hence it devolved upon me to make the appointment; but before the necessary information could be had and a suitable Commission selected, the annual election was held, and another brother was chosen as Worshipful Master of the Lodge; wherefore, I concluded that since Colusa Lodge was no longer disqualified to try the charges, it would be best to send the matter back there for adjustment, and it was so ordered.

In answer to inquiries from several Secretaries of Lodges, I have uniformly instructed that no action of the Lodge is necessary to authorize the Secretary to issue a certificate of membership as a basis for an application for a Grand Lodge Diploma; that every member of a Lodge is entitled to have such certificate so long as he is in good standing, and his dues are paid; and the Secretary has full authority to issue the certificate, attested by the Lodge seal.

A question arose as to which Lodge should pay the expenses of a trial, where one Lodge preferred charges against a non-affiliate, residing within the jurisdition of another Lodge. Not being aware of any written law upon the subject, present and past Grand officers were consulted by me, and the conclusion arrived at that the established custom or usage has been, for the Lodge making the charge, to defray the expenses of the trial. While this was my decision, it does not entirely satisfy my judgment, and it is respectfully submitted to this Grand Lodge, that the question may be settled for the future. There is something meriting consideration in the argument, that such trials are for the good of the fraternity at large, and not especially for the benefit of the complaining Lodge.

Several Lodges have made inquiries as to the proper course to pursue, where a candidate has been initiated, and after waiting for several years without apparent cause, has presented himself for advancement. My reply to all has been, that after taking proper care to ascertain whether or not, in the meantime, any valid objection to advancement has arisen, the candidate, if worthy and well qualified, should be advanced, and that where he was originally elected to the three degrees, an additional ballot was not necessary or proper.

Touching the rights of contributing non-affiliates, the following decision was made: 1st. A non-affiliated Mason has the right to tender a contribution equal to the monthly dues to any Lodge in the jurisdiction, and the Lodge has the right either to accept or reject the same.

2d. When a non-affiliated Mason contributes or tenders to some Lodge an amount equivalent to the monthly dues, he thereby merely preserves his standing in the craft, and is entitled to all the charities and fraternal courtesies due a Mason at large. He does not, by contributing to any Lodge, become in any sense a member thereof, and has not, necessarily, any greater claim upon such Lodge than any other non affiliate in good standing. Where a non-affiliate resides within the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of one Lodge and contributes thereto, it is clearly the duty of that Lodge to see that he is not "made a burden to others." This duty, however, arises from the fact of his residing within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and not as a reciprocal duty resulting from his contribution—the contribution merely having the effect of preserving his standing. But when the contributing non-affiliate lives within a city under the concurrent jurisdiction of several Lodges, the fact that one of such Lodges has received his contribution does not increase the measure of duty of that Lodge, nor relieve any other Lodge, of concurrent jurisdiction, of its obligations. In case of the death of a brother under such circumstances, he should be buried by the Board of Relief, while, if he has contributed for any considerable length of time exclusively to one Lodge, a very strong moral obligation would rest upon such Lodge to extend relief to him or his family out of its own treasury.

Decisions have been made:

That permission from the Lodge in whose jurisdiction a petitioner for the degrees resides, to another Lodge, to receive his petition, can only be given by unanimous consent.

That the Master of a Lodge has authority to fill a vacancy in the office of Secretary by appointment, and that an election, is not necessary.

That Masonic law does not forbid the receiving of a petition from a candidate more than once rejected, after the lapse of the prescribed time, but that the fact of repeated rejection should admonish the Lodge to be more than ordinarily careful in examining into the qualifications of the applicant.

That an entered apprentice, initiated in a foreign Lodge, cannot be advanced in a Lodge in this State without the written request or consent of the Lodge in which he was made, and that upon the properly authenticated request of his Lodge, the work may be done without the formalities of a petition, reference and ballot.

That a resident of this State who, while abroad in another jurisdiction, receives the degrees without the permission, or request of the Lodge having jurisdiction over the place of his residence, cannot visit any Lodge in this State until cured by affiliation in the Lodge where he resides, in the manner and upon the terms prescribed in the general regulations.

That the office of W.·.M. does not become vacant by the failure of the Lodge, at the proper time to hold the annual election, nor by the failure of the Master elected to qualify for installation. In this connection legislation is recommended establishing some reasonable time within which the officers must, after election, be installed, and requiring the Lodge at the expiration of such time, without installation, to apply for a dispensation to hold an election.

It has also been decided:

That in a case where charges were preferred by the W.·.M. by direction of the Lodge, against a brother for using vile language toward and striking a brother Mason, and the charges are being tried before a commission, the brother against whom the offense was committed can neither withdraw the prosecution nor refuse to testify when summoned as a witness.

That where a brother under suspension for the non-payment of dues is tried and found guilty upon charges of unmasonic conduct, and sentenced to be reprimanded, it is proper to summon him, and admit him into the Lodge for the purpose of receiving his reprimand; though it would seem that a Mason who can and will not pay the trifling amount required for dues, and suffers himself to be suspended, and then commits an act justifying a finding of "guilty of unmasonic conduct," ought not escape with a mere sentence of reprimand.

The San Francisco Board of Relief has applied to me in several cases where Lodges in the interior of the State have ignored demands made by said Board for sums expended in relieving the distress of persons claimed to be entitled to relief from such Lodges. I have corresponded with the Lodges, and in several instances satisfactory adjustments have been made; while in others no solution could be reached. Not feeling authorized to institute an investigation or trial as to the merits of such a demand, I have satisfied myself with endeavoring through fraternal suggestions and advice to secure an agreement, not deeming it lawful for me, even in a clear case, to peremptorily order a Lodge to pay such demand and enforce the order. It has therefore, been suggested that the Board of Relief present a memorial, in each case, to the Grand Lodge, where such questions can be authoritatively tried and settled.

It has more than once occurred during the year, that the arrearages of a Mason under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when such Mason was about to die, have been tendered to the Secretary by interested relatives, and under such circumstances as to convince the officers of the Lodge, that the tender was made for the mercenary purposes of others and not at the instance of the suspended brother.

My views upon this question are expressed in the following extract from a letter to Bro Gideon Wing, of Columbia Lodge, No. 28: "In my judgment when a brother is so indifferent to Masonry as to refuse to pay the small amount required for dues, having the ability to pay, and is suspended, and while under suspension, is about to die, it looks like fraud and deception, for any interested person—particularly one not a Mason—to volunteer the payment of the small amount requisite to restore the suspended brother, for the manifest purpose of imposing upon the Lodge the burden of burying him, and taking care of his family. Masonry is not an insurance society, and every Mason renounces selfish motives prior to entering our portals; but there seems to be some tendency toward a degeneracy of motive, and many appear to think entirely too much of what can be gained out of Masonry. No man is bound to submit to what he knows to be a fraud; why then should a Lodge? I would not lightly impugn the motives of any one, but if I knew the relative of a suspended Mason in volunteering to pay up his dues, had only selfish an dpecuniary purposes in view, I should certainly decline to receive the payment; for the knowledge of the unworthy motive would rebut all presumptions of acquiesence on the part of the suspended brother."

Reports have been received from all the District Inspectors except those of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third.

Bro. Watson, of the First District, says in his report: "The craft in my District are enjoying a season of unusual prosperity, owing doubtless to a revival of business. In this county the Lodges are doing good work and are financially in better condition than for several years past."

From the Third District Bro Bonner reports general prosperity.

Bro. Winsell, of the Fourth District, makes a very full and elaborate report, showing a very encouraging state of affairs in that District generally. Two or three of his Lodges require overhauling in their work, but they are under good supervision, and no doubt that very efficient Inspector will bring them up to the proper standard.

Bro. Brown, of the Eighth District, reports all the Lodges in his District in a flourishing condition, and a similar report came from Bro. Rolfe of the Ninth District.

From the Eleventh District the otherwise encouraging report of Bro. Warren, brings tidings of discord in Table Mountain Lodge, No. 124.

Bro. King, of the Fourteenth District, makes a very full and satisfactory report; the condensation of which is, that all the Lodges work well and enjoy harmony and prosperity.

The report of Bro. Wright, of the Fifteenth District, is of the same tenor. He recommended that the present system of keeping the "Black Book" be abolished, and a scrap or letter book in which the reports of rejections, etc., by the Grand Secretary can be pasted, and thus save a great amount of labor to the Secretaries. The suggestion merits consideration, and I submit it to you.

From the Sixteenth District comes a good report of correct work and harmony in the craft, and the Inspector, Bro. Adams, in his very well written report, says: "Some of the Lodges in this District have had a good share of work, while others have had none; and while some are very careful in the selection of material, others are very careless and do not seem to care what kind of material they introduce. Of late years, so many different societies have come into existence, and so many of our members are becoming connected with them, that they are losing, in a great measure, their interest in Masonry. I am not an alarmist, but I think at this time it is important that we should be true to our principles."

Bro. Pockman, of the Seventeenth, and Bro. Burnham, of the Eighteenth District, report general prosperity, good work and harmony; and the condition of affairs in Bro. Aitken's (the Nineteenth) District is satisfactory, except as relating to St. Mark's Lodge, No. 85. This Lodge is in a deplorable condition, and something ought to be done by the Grand Lodge to relieve it. The town of Oleta, where the Lodge is located, is reported as one of many villages in this State which prospered in the good old days of profitable placer mining, and decayed with the exhaustion of that class of mines. The prosperous conditions which once called for the establishment of a Lodge there, no longer exist, and it is manifest to my mind that the burden of longer maintaining a Lodge at that place is more than the few good brethren remaining there can be expected to bear. This Lodge might be removed to the flourishing town of Plymouth, or consolidated with Drytown Lodge; or, if nothing else can be done, the brethren would do well to consider the propriety of surrendering their charter.

From the Twentieth District, Bro. Hedges reports the craft flourishing and working well.

Bro. Clark, of the Twenty-second District, concludes his well-written report with these words: "Throughout the District, harmony and good feeling are particularly noticeable, not only among the brothren individually, but between the different Lodges, each striving in its own particular sphere, and all together, to advance the sublime principles of our Order."

The Twenty-third District is reported by Bro. Reynolds to be in unexceptionable condition.

From our much esteemed Bro. Rucker, of the Twenty-sixth District, comes a good report; and aside from petty discords, and want of punctuality in keeping up the records, the Lodges in that District may be considered as steadily advancing toward a state of perfection.

The Lodges in the Twenty-ninth District, as reported by Bro. McGuire, transact all their business in conformity to the Constitution and regulations.

A good report comes from Bro. Hines, of the Thirtieth District; "he is a good man and bringeth good tidings." He reports that all the Lodges in his District work well up to the ritual; that their records and accounts are well kept, and their financial condition sound. He suggests the consolidation of Santa Barbara Lodge, 192, and Magnolia, No. 242, both located in Santa Barbara, and occupying the same lodge room; which would make one strong and vigorous Lodge, in place of two feeble ones. This suggestion is a good one, and if the process of consolidation should be resorted to in many other localities much good would result.

While the condition of the several Lodges of the Thirty-first District, as reported by Bro. Hinds, is not all that could be desired, still the outlook is encouraging. He very justly complains of the too prevalent practice of remitting dues in some of the Lodges. In one Lodge of 84 members, the books show the enormous sum of $867 of delinquent dues; and in another, members able to pay were relieved of their ar-

rearages, when the Lodge had not in its treasury enough to pay the dues to this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Curtis, of the Thirty-second District, reports the seed planted by this Grand Lodge in Arizona soil as flourishing and promising much in the future.

These are the only reports which came to hand in time to receive special mention in this report. Others have been received more recently, and are, together with those already referred to, submitted herewith for your consideration. Much valuable information is contained in some of them, but I feel compelled to limit this portion of my address to a bare reference to some of their general features.

On the 30th day of November, 1880, the Grand Lodge was specially convened at Elk Grove, and the new and well appointed hall erected in that town by Elk Grove Lodge, was dedicated in due form. On the 22d day of February last, the Grand Lodge was convened and duly opened in this hall, and proceeded thence to the city of beautiful homes across the bay, where the stately and imposing temple erected by the Masonic fraternity of Oakland, was solemnly dedicated to Freemasonry, according to the traditions of our craft.

Deputations have been issued as follows:

On the 17th of November, our Very Reverend Grand Chaplain was deputed to dedicate the new hall of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, located at Willows, Colusa county:

On the 9th of September, to Bro. Thos. H. Caswell, Past Master, to lay the corner stone of the new temple to be erected by the brethren in Petaluma:

My sanction was given the 22d day of April, 1881, to the removal of Keystone Lodge, No. 161, from Copperopolis, Calaveras county, to the town of Milton, in the same county, and the wisdom of the removal has been demonstrated by the increased prosperity of the Lodge:

Dispensations to form new Lodges have been issued, as follows:

Lompoc Lodge, U. D., at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, Cal., on the 10th of December, 1880.

Tucson Lodge, U. D., at Tucson, Pima county, A. T., on the 17th of February, 1881.

Solomon Lodge, U. D., at Tombstone, Cachise county, A. T., on the 8th of June, 1881.

The labors of my responsible office have been greatly alleviated by the kind and fraternal advice and assistance of the past and present Grand officers, and particularly the Grand Lecturer, and our very excellent and efficient Grand Secretary, who, as all know, is a living encyclopædia of Masonic knowledge.

To all of these, and particularly the latter, who has been ever obliging and ready to aid in every way possible in the performance of the varied and sometimes delicate duties of the office, I desire in the most emphatic and grateful terms to return my sincere thanks.

I herewith present a circular recently received from the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, but inasmuch as this matter was pretty effectually disposed of at our regular communication in the year 1876 (see printed proceedings at pages 360 and 492), I deem it inexpedient to re-open the question, and therefore submit the same, without comment, for your consideration.

A question of conventional jurisdiction has arisen between Greenville Lodge, No. 249, and Sincerity Lodge, No. 132. It is represented that when Greenville Lodge was about to organize, the petitioning or charter members applied to Sincerity Lodge—that being the nearest chartered Lodge—for a recommendation that a dispensation issue, which recommendation was cheerfully given, but with an express agreement upon a line of jurisdiction about one mile nearer the new Lodge than a central line between the two. A misunderstanding has arisen, and my opinion to the validity of such an arrangement of jurisdictional lines was invoked by Sincerity Lodge. Not deeming it essential that the question should be hastily settled, and being in much doubt, I respectfully refer the question to this grand body, and recommend that the proper committee hear the representatives of the two Lodges and report their decision of the question.

With this report I present a circular letter just received from Bro. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, appealing to the fraternity of the United States for contributions for the relief of sufferers from the fire that recently raged over the northeastern part of that State, and laid waste a large section of a flourishing country. The suffering is represented to be great, and the need of contributions urgent. Such an appeal never went unheeded in this land of generous deeds, and I therefore deem it unnecessary to do more than bring this cry of distress to your knowledge, and leave your own hearts to suggest the response.

To this Grand Lodge will be submitted the report of a special committee appointed at the last regular communication to prepare and submit a plan for establishment of a permanent institution for the relief, care and maintenance of our orphan children. The committee is composed of able and thoughtful men, and it may well be assumed that whatever plan shall be recommended by such committee will be good. It is not my purpose, however, to forestall the judgment of any member of this body in favor of any prrticular scheme, and you are earnestly entreated to give this momentous question your most profound consideration. No more important matter will come before you, and now is the time to think and act. We are about to lay the foundations of a structure that may, if we act unwisely, dwindle, decay and tumble down, or which may grow and increase and accumulate power for good, and become so permanent and firmly established that thousands of grateful hearts will praise the generous scheme after you and I have been forgotten. Benevolence to mankind is man's noblest work, and man never approaches nearer the attributes of Divinity than when engaged in schemes of pure and unselfish charity. We have it now within our power by the exercise of prudence and good judgment to inaugurate a plan of systematic and substantial charity that will reflect credit not alone upon us, but also upon the age in which we live. Let a free and full discussion be had, and then let us adopt the plan proposed by the committee, or such other plan as may promise better results, and if possible let it be put into immediate operation. Above all things, let us avoid the too common error of attempting to conduct an extensive enterprise upon other than sound business principles. Whatever plan of organization may be determined upon, this Grand Lodge should, in my judgment, manage, control and assume responsibility for it, and not one dollar's indebtedness should ever be incurred without the dollar being first provided to meet the debt. No costly buildings should be erected at present, nor should any unreasonable or utopian thing be attempted. If we manage wisely, as we must, the necessary means can be readily furnished by the Lodge alone; and if we succeed in laying well the foundations of this grand and good work, as I feel assured we shall, I feel justified in expressing an abiding hope that there will be found men of generous hearts and ample means who will with hearty pride make such munificent donations and endowments as will make this one of the most magnificent eleemosynary institutions in all our broad domain. There are many noble and generous-hearted men whose sublime energy and comprehensive business capacities have been rewarded, in this land of grand opportunities, with wealth computed by millions, and to such men can we appeal with confidence for liberal endowments to aid so deserving a cause, founded upon such a sound and intelligent a basis as to assure them that their contributions will be wisely managed and prudentially appropriated to alleviate human distress.

A painful theme now comes in place. On the second day of last July, while the nation of which we are proud to be humble citizens was decorating its halls, its streets, and its homes in holiday attire for the joyous celebration of the natal day of the proudest enactment of our country's history, a single vile act turned all our joy to woe and plunged a happy people into the depths of anxious grief. A great and good man who had been chosen to the highest political place attainable by man, one with whom a nation was satisfied, and of whom a nation was proud; one to whose noble and generous impulses the conflicting sectionalism and distrust hitherto disturbing our land were rapidly yielding; one whose great heart and honesty of purpose were rapidly uniting the several chains of mutual confidence and unity, and rekindling the smouldering fires of patriotism throughout the States; one whose every thought and act reflected the light imparted to him in a Masonic Lodge—was struck down by an act of unprovoked, unmitigated and fiendish assassination. I cannot dwell upon the dreadful thought nor recount to you how that brave and magnanimous man, in spite of his ghastly and mortal wound, kept grim-visaged death at bay week after week, with a sublime and heroic resolution to cling to life and perform his unfinished mission, until all of him that was mortal had so wasted away as to be unable longer to contain his great soul

When the solemn clang of the weeping bells tolled out the mournful intelligence of his death, the nations of the earth put on the habiliments of woe, and the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1881, when his body was consigned to earth, was entered upon the calendar as the gloomiest day of time. This Grand Lodge was specially convened, and joined the sorrowing throng, which, all over the land, celebrated the last sad rites to the nation's dead and our departed brother.

Brethren of the mystic tie, the term of my stewardship is drawing to a close, and this emblem of authority entrusted by your confiding affection one year ago into my hands will soon be returned to you, and upon my part, with conflicting emotions of joy and sorrow—sorrow when I reflect that the many imperative calls to other duties have rendered it impossible for me to administer the high and distinguished office better, and joy when anticipating an early emancipation from the grave responsibilities clustering around this jewel. Perhaps in taking leave of you, it would sound well to expatiate somewhat upon the beauties and excellence of Masonry, and congratulate you upon the increasing number of the craft, and the cheerful prospect of a good crop of candidates in the future. But while the highest encomiums do not exaggerate the excellence of our tenets, in my humble judgment, they are pronounced with injudicious frequency, and lead directly to the popularization of Masonry and the two rapid increase of Masons. This organization is a grand old growth of the illimitable past, nourished and supported by its eternal springs of immortal principles, and hardened by the wintry storms of adversity, and has no place in the race of modern societies for popular favor and rapid accumulation of members. As well might the sturdy oak, gnarled and scarred by the contending hurricanes of untold centuries, envy and seek to emulate the cereals that flourish and rapidly grow beneath its protecting boughs. We have too many Lodges and too many members, and the tendency of to-day to make Masonry more of a popular institution, is the darkest cloud within the Masonic horizon. While the great moral lessons we inculcate can make no man worse, it is useless to expect them to miraculously transform the man whose inherent nature is not fitted to receive and appreciate the heaven-born principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, into one who will, in his life's conduct, exemplify those excellent principles. Man's views, belief and conduct may be greatly modified and improved by correct moral teachings and associations, but his nature is seldom radically changed; and while the Lodge and its associations elevates every man coming within its influence to a superior moral plane, still, it cannot be expected to work miracles in reformation. The man whose heart, though uncultured and in the rough ashlar state, does not pulsate in harmony with the fundamental principles of morality and manly character taught in our symbolic lessons, is not a fit pupil for our instruction, has no place in the Lodge, and if there, is a burden and a non-assimilating element that must eventually produce discord and a sort of moral dyspepsia. It is a familiar principle in mechanics, that nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and a society or association of men may well be judged by the similar principle, that no exclusive body can be ranked higher in the moral scale than the lowest character, received, recognized as entitled to fellowship and held out to the world as a member.

Greater care should be taken in the selection and admission of material into our social structure. No man who is not of such character and standing that his name means honesty, integrity and broad-minded benevolence toward his race, should ever be encouraged to send his petition to a Lodge; and when the petition is presented, the candidate should receive the most searching investigation, and be promptly rejected if any doubt exists as to his fitness for membership. To be a Mason signifies much, it is true, but it should signify much more. The fact that a man is a Mason ought to be a guarantee, not alone to the fraternity, but to all the world, that he is a man of honesty, integrity, liberality and moral character. In fact, it may be assumed that, as a general rule, such is the fact; but unfortunately there are too many exceptions. Every member of the craft who falls short of what a Mason should be, detracts in the same degree from the average estimation in which we are held by the world and by each other. Masonry has never been, and was never calculated to be, a popular society. The very first declaration made by every candidate for the fraternity with us clearly admonishes him of this fact. All selfishness and mercenary motives must be renounced before even our outer door can be entered, and these are the life-giving principles of most of the modern popular societies.

Far be it from me to utter one word of disparagement of any other society. They are, so far as I know, all organized upon good principles and charged with important missions, and are the promoters of much good. Those societies are not in the way of ours, are not our rivals or our enemies, and will aid rather than injure us. Let them increase and prosper and enjoy their popularity and strength of numbers; but let us sail according to our ancient chart, and maintain our exclusiveness, our high code of morals, assumed when time was young, and our traditional practice of disinterested and voluntary charity. Let us be distinguished by the average high moral character and intelligence of our members, rather than by our numerical strength. Let us see to it that every Mason is a man of good natural sense, of good, clean everyday character, honest, truthful and sober, and not addicted to any habits or vices unbecoming a gentleman. We cannot hope to elevate practical or real Freemasonry to the standard of the ideal, but by constant watchfulness we may be able to maintain in the practical a strong resemblance to the ideal.

These are plain thoughts, clothed in plain words; but to them I believe each of your hearts responds with a sincere *"So mote it be!"*

During my administration I have received from the craft nothing but profound respect, gentlemanly courtesy, constant succor and the warmest of fraternal fellowship, for which you and your respective Lodges will ever be borne in grateful memory.

And may the Spirit of the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe abide within and bless this Grand Lodge and all its subordinate bodies; may our conduct ever be characterized by brotherly love, relief and truth. May Mother Earth continue to yield her abundant treasures; may you and yours be blessed with health and material prosperity; may all our lives be inspired by Faith and Hope and our pathway adorned by Charity; may we live in honor, die in peace and meet beyond the grave in that Celestial Lodge where confusion cannot enter, and where harmony is supreme.

Knights of Sparta.

At the session of the Supreme Lodge, held in this city Wednesday, October 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Past Supreme Archon, C. W. Nevin; Supreme Archon, D. L. Levy; Supreme Vice-Archon, A. G. Palmer; Supreme Recorder, I. M. King; Supreme Treasurer, Walter H. Levy; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. F. F. Lord; Supreme Prelate, Dr. M. H. Logan; Supreme Marshal, C. H. Carkeet; Supreme Warden, D. McNeill; Supreme Guard, John Brainard; Supreme Sentry, Henry Schwind; Supreme Trustees, C. W. Nevin, Dr. F. F. Lord, D. McNeill, P. J. Horan, C. S. Hoffman.

The following officers were installed by Past Supreme Archon, C. W. Nevin, as first officers of Alpha Conclave, No. 1, Knights of Sparta, for the ensuing term: J. H. Harny, Past Archon; C. E. Baker, Archon; John Hanna, Vice-Archon; John F. Naughton, Recording Scribe; C. S. Hoffman, Financial Scribe; J. Hintz, Treasurer; D. L. Leavy, Oracle; T. W. Tompkins, Master of Ceremonies; Daniel P. O'Donovan, Guide.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. Terry, P. G. C., Stockton. John H. Harney, G. C., S. F.; George Cantus, G. Treas, S. F.; A. G. Booth, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

CALIFORNIA, NO. 1. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, Rudolph Meiners, Jr., C. C.; W. H. Cobb, K. of R. & S.

DAMON, NO. 2. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle, J. G. Florand, C. C.; E. B. Harding, K. of R. and S.

GOLDEN GATE, NO. 3. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, John H. Weigand, C. C.; A. H. Gage, K. of R. and S.

LAUREL, NO. 4. Monday evening, Pythian Castle, A. M. Blade, C. C.; John Hanna, K. of R. and S.

IVANHOE, NO. 5. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle H. W. Dodge, C. C.; J. D. Spencer, K. of R. and S.

AL EMANIA, NO. 8. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle, Frank French C. C.; J. H. Winter K. of R. and S.

EUREKA, NO. 9. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, W. C. Erben, C. C.; O. F. Weldon, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR, NO. 12. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle C. E. Baker, C. C.; John McH. Hay, K. of R. and S.

HARMONY, NO. 15. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, R. Klenck, C. C.; John deWitt, K. of R and S.

MYRTLE, NO. 16. Tuesday evening, Pythian Castle, C. S. Hoffman, C. C.; C. C. Gilmore, K. of R. and S.

METROPOLITAN, NO. 24. Monday evening, Pythian Castle, W. A. Stewart, C. C.; S. Barker, K. of R. and S.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, NO. 45. Tuesday evening, Railroad Ave., S. S. F., Henry Weiss, C. C.; C. E. Dunshee, K. of R. and S.

BAVARD, NO. 53. Thursday evening, Pythian Castle, R. Lavigne, C. C.; Victor Manchebout, K. of R. and S.

SYRACUSE, NO. 58. Wednesday evening, Pythian Castle, George Raphael, C. C.; M. S. Meyer, K. of R. and S.

UNITY, NO. 61. Thursday evening, 16th & Valencia St., T. A. E. Brody, C. C.; Geo. H. Darcy, K. of R. and S.

GOLDEN CITY, NO. 63. Friday evening, Pythian Castle, Hermann Shaffner, C. C.; Wm. Martin, K. of R. and S.



Grand Chancellor John H. Harney will start on an extended trip next week. He will visit Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo and Lompoc. He expects to institute a new Lodge at Carpintiria, from which point a large petition was received some time since, and the Grand Chancellor will improve this opportunity to give the new Lodge a good start.

Alameda Lodge paid a fraternal visit to Laurel Lodge of this city last Monday evening. It was a grand good time and only a sample of what should occur often, as the results of such visits are very beneficial to any Order.

The party and entertainment given by the Ivanhoe Lodge last Thursday evening was a grand success. The talent was of the highest order, the programme was well carried out and everybody present enjoyed the evening.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Ancient Order of Foresters, an Order which is of English origin and has its official head in England, has a governing body in each State known as a District Court. The District Court of California held its annual session at 413 Sutter street, Druid's hall, in this city, Monday, Oct. 10th, opening at 1 o'clock P. M. At the opening session there were present the following District officers: District Chief Ranger F. C. Hensley, Deputy Sub-Chief John Songate, District Treasurer E. C. Hatcher, District Secretary F. C. Haskell, and 20 delegates, representing 11 subordinate Courts. The reports of the District officers were presented, showing the Order to be in a very flourishing condition, numerically and financially. There was a large number of unimportant amendments proposed to the District and subordinate Courts' constitution. A long time was taken in the evening discussing the legality of holding an election for officers at that time, which resulted in a vote to proceed with the election. Every office was strongly contested, showing the earnestness existing among the membership and their desire to select good material for every position in the District body. The result of the election was as follows: District Chief Ranger, J. B. De Witt; District Sub-Chief, James Healing; District Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Brown; District Secretary, F. C. Hensley; District Beadle, Dr. W. R. G. Samuels. The officers were then installed, and after transacting considerable outside business, the meeting adjourned.

For a more complete report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, see our "Fraternal Record" edition, which also contains numerous items from various other fraternities.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory, San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Spaarow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Baker.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. Mc. oy.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. R. B. Mosby.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Payson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. Curno.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Wooderons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. McBain.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. Still.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Dusierberry.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. O. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Osterhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. Harris.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larremore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. Jno. W. Meads.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. Burke.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lucky.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. Lord.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Gerry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Wolters.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Manhire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Bremham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Stihnfield
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodward.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cary.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. S. R. Stephenson.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Warf.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. J. T. Masten.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. Slackford.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. B. M. Rothery.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Banbury.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R Rohde.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovis.
156—MAIN TOP. Ed. Thompson.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday Max Fielder
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton. Jas. Armstrong.	Sutter Creek Amador Co. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Saturday Wm. Songer. J. Sloan.
159—BAY VIEW. S. Wintrer.	S. San Francisco, San Francisco Co.	Friday J. W. Escott.
160—SAN DIEGO. T. E. Jones.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
161—WEAVER. D. A. Brownstone.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	
163—SYCAMORE. Robt. Martin.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Jno. W. Meads.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. E. Baker.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. Barton.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. S. A. Williams.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	E. A. Winning.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Dephew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carkeet.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. H. H. Reid.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas. Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. Cattran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. Peeples	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. C. B. Patrick.	Blue Canyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. C. Wadsworth.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. Kidd.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. Kelley.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Chas. Vaikenberg.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Simeon Hunt.	Coloma El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. W. Billington.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 2d Tuesday of the month. 32 O'Farrell St.	C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. Hand.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. Keith.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rolland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heineman
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. French.	Globe City, Gila Co, Arizona.	Tuesday. Chas. T. Martin.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATIEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

There's a heap of philosophy in the question which a Washington young lady of the mature age of six propounded to her aunt the other day. It was after the story of the creation and the fall had been related, and the young lady had been meditating for some time on the moral of it, when she suddenly broke out with: "Aunty, after Adam and Eve disobeyed God, why didn't he kill 'em and begin over again?" It is not impossible that the question has occurred to older people.

Quail on toast and oysters on the half shell are every day feed for poor printers, but when they are confronted by syrup on beefsteak they quail in oysterics.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

Hunting the Sea Otters.

The sea otters are, according to Scammon in his "Marine Mammals of the Northwest Coast," the most valuable fur-bearing animals inhabiting our ocean. They are caught as far south as 28° north latitude and northward to the Aleutian islands. The full-grown animal may be five ft. in length, including the tail. The head resembles that of a fur seal. The fur is black or dark brown. Otters have been secured along the California coast for many years, but now there are but few secured. Of late they have been shot from the shore by hunters who have wandered up and down in search of them.

The mode of capturing the sea otters between Point Greenville and the Aleutian islands varies with the different native tribes inhabiting that coast. The Aleutians, dressed in their waterproof garments, made from the intestines of the seals, wedge themselves into their *baidarkas* (which are constructed with a light, wooden frame, and covered with walrus or seal skin), and, donning their hunting caps, plunge through the surf that dashes high among the crags, and, with almost instinctive skill, reach the less turbulent ground-swell that heaves in every direction. These aquatic men are so closely confined by the narrow build of their boats, and keeping motion with them, too, that their appearance suggests the idea that some undescribed marine monster had just emerged from the depths below. Once clear of the rocks, however, the hunters watch diligently for the otters. The first man that gets near one, darts his spear, then throws up his paddles by way of signal; all the other boats forming around him, at some distance. The wounded animal dives deeply, but soon returns to the surface, near some one of the *baidarkas* forming the circle. Again, the hunter that is near enough hurls his spear and elevates his paddle, and again the ring is formed as before. In this way the chase is continued until the capture is made. As soon as the animal is brought on shore, the two oldest hunters examine it, and the one whose spear is found nearest its head is entitled to the prize.

The number of sea otter skins taken annually is not definitely known, but from the most authentic information we can obtain, the aggregate for the past three years has been 5,000, 1,000 of which came from the Kurile islands; and, valuing each skin at $50, amounts to the sum of $250,000.

The Oldest Pensioner. — Maryland can probably claim the oldest pensioner in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Cretzer, who resides in the Ninth district of Baltimore county, upon the York road. She was 103 years old in last December, and is the widow of John Cretzer, of Capt. Parry's company of Maryland militia, who served in the year of 1812. Notwithstanding her advanced age she can walk about the house and attend to household duties. She has the record of her birth and her marriage to John Cretzer in the year of 1801. Her sight and hearing are good, and her mental faculties are in excellent preservation. On Tuesday, she was driven in to receive her pension payment at Maj. Adreon's office on Calvert street, and he would not give her the trouble to alight; he carried her check to her at the carriage, and found her thoroughly cheerful and in the humor for quite a talk. She is believed to be the oldest pensioner, if not the oldest person in the United States.

Reading in Bed.—Never read in bed or in a reclining attitude; it provokes a tension of the optic nerve very fatiguing to the eye-sight. An exchange says: "Bathe your eyes daily in salt water, not salt enough, though, to cause a smarting sensation. Nothing is more stengthening, and we have known several persons who, after using this simple tonic for a few weeks, had put aside the spectacles they had used for years and did not resume them, continuing, of course, the oft-repeated daily use of salt water. Never force your eyesight to read or work in insufficient or too broad light. Reading with the sun upon one's book is mortally injurious to the eyes.

How I was Elected Circuit Judge.

Rev. Dr. H. W. Pierson, who is doubtless known to many of our readers from his sojourn in this State about five years ago, is the author of a book, soon to be published by Appleton & Co., entitled "In the Brush; or Old-Time Home Life in the Southwest." The book will be a very entertaining sketch of the customs and characteristics of the dwellers in the back districts of the southwest a generation ago, and will give much amusement to the general reader and to those who happen to have had an opportunity to observe the home life which the author describes. From an advance sheet we take the following description of a style of electioneering, which shows how well local traits are touched off by Dr. Pierson "In the Brush:"

"I made," said the Judge, "a very thorough canvass of the district with my opponent. We closed our public discussions, and I returned home a few days before the election, which was to come off on the first Monday in August. My opponent was Judge K——, whom you know as a very worthy man, a perfect gentleman, and a superior judge. He was honored by the bar, popular with the people, and a very hard man to defeat. He had held the office several years. I wanted it, had worked very hard for it, and was determined to gain it if possible. I looked over the district very carefully, made the closest estimate I could, and found I should be defeated unless I could make very heavy gains in some precinct. It was a desperate case, and I could in honor only electioneer on the 'still hunt.' I concluded to mount my horse and ride to C—— F——, which you have visited and know is about the most ignorant and uncivilized region in the State. I thought it more than probable that I would find a barbecue-dance in progress there on Saturday afternoon, at which all the people in the precinct would be present. When I arrived I found a dance in full progress in the open air under the trees, and an ox roasting over the fire near by. It was the last of July, and very hot and very dry. A perfect cone of dust arose above the crowd, in which all the dancers were enveloped. It was a strange, wild scene—a scene to be witnessed nowhere else but in the wildest portions of our southwestern wilds. There were old men and old, grizzly-headed women, young men and young women, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, all mingling together and dancing with backwoods energy and wild delight. As I dismounted, hitched my horse, and went up and joined those that were looking on, one and another saluted me, very respectfully, with—

"'How 'dy, Broadcloth?'

"As the weather was very warm, I had worn from home a black alpaca sack-coat. This was the only deviation from home-made butternut-colored jeans in the entire crowd. My black coat, therefore, distinguished me from everybody else; and as I walked about among the people, the invariable salutation was—

"'How 'dy, Broadcloth?'

"I moved around among them very quietly an hour or more, observing all that was going on, and watching for the most favorable opportunity to make myself known to them and win their favor. At length my course was clearly settled in my own mind. I saw what would be my opportunity. I could see that the fiddler was already so drunk that he would fall off the block, dead-drunk, before a great while. I had learned to play the fiddle when a boy. I could take the fiddler's place and prevent the calamity of a complete break-up of the dance.

"His powers of motion failed sooner than I had expected, and there was great sorrow in all the company. After a while I intimated quietly to some of them that I could play the fiddle, and they shouted at the top of their voices:

"'Broadcloth can fiddle! Broadcloth can fiddle! Hurra for Broadcloth!'

"'At once there was a general rush of the company about me, all of them imploring me to take the fiddle and play for them. I replied, very positively:

"'No, gentlemen, I won't fiddle for you!'

"'Why not, Broadcloth? Why not?' they all responded.

"'I will tell you why not,' I said. 'I came here a stranger, and you haven't treated me with any civility at all; you haven't invited me to dance; haven't introduced me to the ladies; haven't made me one of yourselves at all; and I won't fiddle for you.'

"But they made so many apologies for the past and promises for the future that I finally relented, changed my mind and agreed to fiddle for them. This announcement was greeted with a general shout of joy. I then began to brag in the most extravagant manner possible. I told them that when they saw me draw the bow, it would be such music as they had never heard since they were born. I took off my coat, unbuttoned my shirt, rolled up my sleeves, took the fiddle, and drew the bow across it, back and forth, for a minute or two, with all my might. They responded to this very noisy musical demonstration with a scream and yell of wild delight, and a 'Hurra for Broadcloth!' I took my seat and began to play just before sundown, and played—until the sun was up the next morning. During the night they came around me and said:

"'Who are you, Broadcloth, anyway?'

"I told them I was a candidate.

"They shouted:

"'Broadcloth is a candidate! Hurra for Broadcloth.' And then asked me what I was a candidate for.

"I told them I was a candidate for circuit judge, and they repeated:

"'Broadcloth is a candidate for circuit judge. Hurra for Broadcloth for circuit judge!'

"This was as much information as I dared to give them in one installment. I did not wish to give them any more until what I had told them was perfectly fixed in their minds, so that they would not make any mistake when they came to vote on the following Monday.

"One of them, a little more thoughtful than the rest, came to me afterward, and, applying an oath to the party to which I belonged, said he hoped I was not a —— ——. I did not, in behalf of myself or party, resent the oath or favor him with any definite reply to his question. I knew that the greater part of the company generally voted with the opposite party, and that, enthusiastic as they now were in my favor, too much information on this point would be fatal to my prospects. I felt quite sure that neither my opponent nor any of his friends would give them this information, and undo the work I had accomplished between that time and Monday morning.

"As the morning dawned, in response to the inquiries of some of the more enthusiastic of my friends, I gave them my name in full, which was greeted and repeated in cheer after cheer.

"When I bade them good-by, mounted my horse and rode away, they followed me with their cheers, and when out of sight among the dense forest trees I could still hear their enthusiastic—

"'Hurra for S——, candidate for circuit judge!'

"When the election returns were announced, every vote in C—— F—— precinct had been cast for me. That night's work with the fiddle secured my election."

The Emotions.—We believe strongly in the emotions as an element of health and disease. Every person should strive to maintain an equable temper. Fretfulness and ill-temper impair both moral and physical beauty. A scold bears that brand upon the countenance as indelible as the mark of Cain. Good emotions improve digestion, while the bad ones impair it.

It doesn't pay to be too good natured. An Indianapolis editor got a letter from an unknown correspondent, asking how he contrived to flirt without his wife's being able too catch him. He pitied the ignorance of the inquirer and wrote him an explanation of the whole racket. And when he found that the inquirer was really his wife, he had delirium tremens, without the fun of getting 'em.

"Mr. Jones, you must come to my room soon and see my lovely baby," said a fond mother to a fellow lodger. "Thank you, I heard him all night," was the equivocal reply.

Mechanics in Surgery.

Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill, of Philadelphia, has recently invented and put in actual practice, a mechanical appliance for superseding the use of hand tools in surgery. Although this is not the first instance of the introduction of the higher refinements of mechanics into the practice of surgery, it is nevertheless quite a step in advance, both in the comprehensiveness of the machinery and its varied applications, over anything which has preceded it.

The apparatus has been for some time in use in several of our principal Eastern cities, where it is received with much favor by leading surgeons. Quite recently it has been brought to the attention of English surgeons, at the session of a Medical Congress, where it has been described and commented upon as follows:

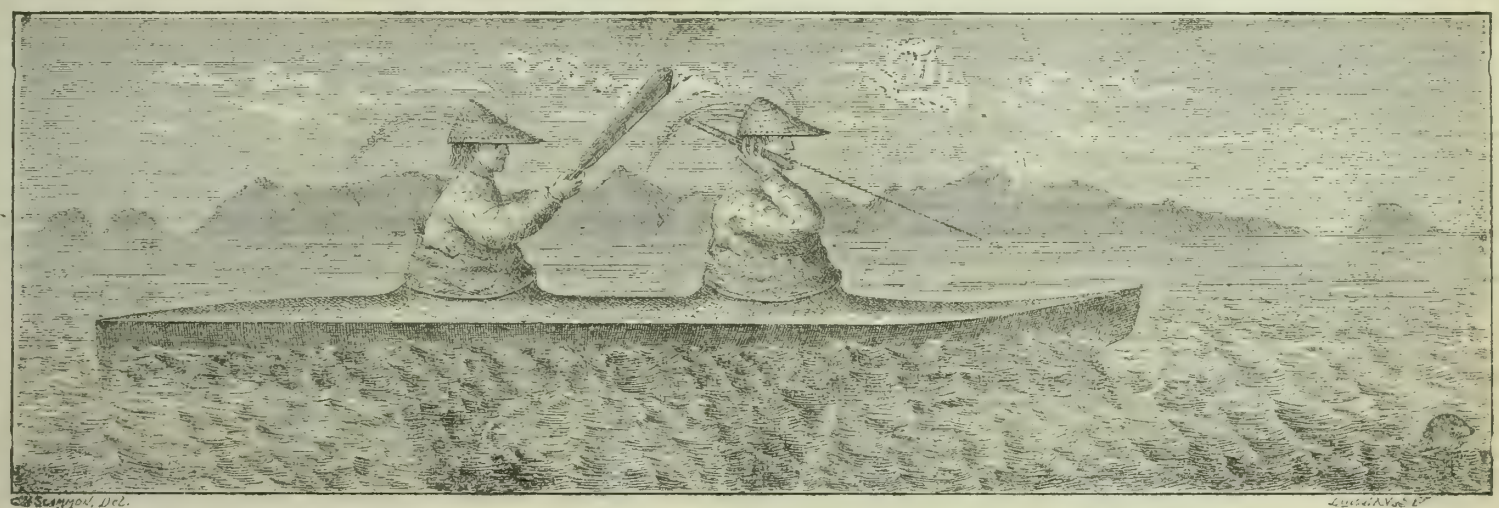
"Our American friends have always been foremost in devising mechanical appliances for superseding manual labor, and Dr. Bonwill's is the latest which has been brought under our notice. Besides saving labor, the present machine tends to redeem from something of barbarism certain surgical operations, particularly amputations. As well as being the latest addition to the list of labor-saving appliances, it is, perhaps, the most startling, inasmuch as the amputation of a limb may now be effected by the aid of machinery, just as conveniently as hair-brushing is.

"The surgical engine of Dr. Bonwill consists of an iron standard carrying an arrangement of multiplying wheel gear, which, by means of an endless cord passing over pulleys, transmits rapid rotary motion to either small drills or very fine circular saws, as the case may be. These instruments are attached to the end of a series of rods connected by universal joints, which permit the operator to move the cutting instrument in any direction he pleases while it is revolving at an incredibly high speed. It will, of course, be understood that these instruments are intended to deal only with bone. Thus with the drill it was shown that in cases where it is desired to hold the parts of a fractured bone together in a certain position, holes can be drilled and pins inserted, which, being held in a steel frame, keep the parts exactly in position. With the circular saw it was demonstrated that pieces of any required shape can easily be cut out of and removed from a bone, or a bone can be cut through in a few seconds.

"For amputations, a small, straight saw can be used. It is simply fitted into the holder, and as it is attached to a small eccentric worked from the main gearing, it has a very rapid reciprocating action imparted to it when the gearing is put in motion, which is done by means of a small hand-wheel. The comparatively slow movement of the hand of the operator is here replaced by the inconceivably rapid motion of the mechanical saw. By this means not only is the time occupied in the operation greatly shortened, but the operation itself is much more neatly performed, owing to the smallness of the cutting instrument and the high speed at which it is moved.

"Dr. Bonwill is certainly entitled to the thanks of the medical profession, and no less those of the suffering public, for having dedicated his invention to their free service. We may add that this is not the only adaptation of mechanical means to surgical ends devised by Dr. Bonwill. He has made several other applications of machinery in minor surgery.

The *Moniteur Industriel* describes a new covering for gutters or leaders crossing sidewalks. Heretofore these covers were plates of cast iron, the surface of which was broken by elevated ridges. Much travel, however, wore these plates quite smooth and polished, making them dangerous to tread upon. The government of the city of Paris is now laying new covers, which are cast with a ridge around the edges, forming a font or basin, which is filled with bitumen or asphalt flush with the sidewalk; this leaves but two narrow ridges of metal exposed, which give no trouble. Throughout the Rue Richelieu these covers have been placed, and the city is introducing them in the Rue Montmartre.



SEA OTTER HUNTING ON THE PACIFIC—THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDER'S CANOE OR BAIDARKA.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Regular (A. O. U. W.) Edition.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - October 15, 1881.

Grand Master Workman's Appointments.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., will make official visits as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 18th—Celebration of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, of Livermore.

Friday, Oct. 21st—Reception of Silver Star, No. 2, D. of H., Temescal.

Monday, Oct. 24th—Newark Lodge, No. 169.

Tuesday, Oct. 25th—Visit Olympic Lodge, No. 127.

Thursday, Oct. 27th—Healdsburg Lodge, No. 31.

Friday, Oct. 28th—San Leandro Lodge, No. 12.

There is no one fact that gives us more pleasure in putting on record than the one where father and son are members of our Order. It may seem to the casual observer of little moment, but reflection will show its deep meaning. One grain of sand is but a trifle, but when the sands accumulate and are piled one upon the other a mountain is the result, which, rising grandly above the sea, stands as an impregnable barrier against the waters. So with the A. O. U. W. Father recommends son to join one of the grandest fraternal beneficial Orders the world has ever seen, and the foundations are thus laid so strong and enduring that nothing else than the world's destruction would seem to be able to destroy it. These remarks are brought forth from the fact that Bro. H. Mitchell, of Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose, is the father of Wm. Mitchell, of Gilroy Lodge, No. 26. May the record increase from time to time.

The meeting in Deputy Fleming's district, Berkeley, on the 8th inst., drew a large attendance from all the Lodges in this district. An address by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and several of the brethren whiled a well-spent evening. A fine collation was spread at the close of the meeting.

R. B. Nixon, Recorder of Temple Lodge, No. 11, Temescal, writes us that this Lodge is in a flourishing condition. They have taken in three new members this term, and have at present 48 Workmen in good standing. The attendance is very good.

We met Bro. E. R. Hill of Industry Lodge, No. 8, Oregon, at the grand District meeting, on the 3d inst.

It is Well.

The axe has fallen, and the official head of the Grand Master of Iowa lies in the basket. It was not unexpected, but the announcement will not be less gratifying to the Brotherhood for all that. The jurisdiction of Iowa has for a long time been in a state of chronic insubordination. Her quota of the yellow fever contribution is unfilled into about $9,000, and when the relief assessment for the benefit of Indiana was sent out every jurisdiction responded with the utmost alacrity except that of Iowa, and there the Grand Master utterly refused to execute the law, and as a dernier resort the law, or rather the executors thereof, had to execute them. Now let the Grand Foreman "step to the music of the Union" and all will be well, otherwise his head will join company with that of the defunct Grand Master, and so on till the guillotine shall have cut away the head and front of rebellion.

We believe the mass of Iowa Workmen to be good and true men. We believe, furthermore, that the leading men of the Order thereaway to be not only the peers of any in point of ability, but in loyalty also, but the reins of government by some ill-starred mischance had fallen into the hands of men wrong headed and, we fear, wrong hearted, so that nothing but the most extreme measures could work a remedy, and we rejoice that we have men at the head of the Order who have dared to sustain the majesty of the law by applying the only available means to work a cure. We breathe freer. We are lifted out of the valley of humility. One guilty man has been made to suffer, but the innocent have not been disturbed. Now we look with some confidence for good reports from Iowa. We look for a rekindling of the fires of fraternity on her slumbering altars. We look for the awakening of a new life that shall make the jurisdiction a source of strength and not an element of weakness—one of which we may speak with pride and not with shame. Such a result accomplished will crown the administration of Supreme Master Workman, Wm. H. Baxter, with a halo of glory that time shall scarcely obscure.

We have lived long enough to learn that in fraternal organizations, as well as all others, laws should be made as plain and explicit as possible. Generalities should be avoided. Had our laws plainly and explicitly set forth the exact relations between the Supreme Lodge and Separate Beneficiary Jurisdictions the Iowa difficulty would, in all probability, have been avoided. It may be well to count on the natural impulses of men to do right who are bound by the ties of a fraternal organization, but it is safer and better to rely on a positive law that each member has obligated himself to uphold and defend. Selfishness is too strong a passion to be stimulated by temptation or to be trusted in any case of danger. It should be walled in and double guarded. Fraternal laws of all others should be plain, explicit, and just, and then they should be executed without fear or favor. Such societies exist only by mutual consent on the part of the membership, and the moment any one of the members refuses to abide by the laws, which alone make a fraternity possible, he should be compelled to part company with the rest. The whole body should not allow itself to perish because of the defection of a single member. Iowa first took advantage of laws which, to say the least, were not as plain and explicit as they should have been, and that lead to a flagrant violation of laws about the meaning and legality of which there can be no question. We say Iowa, for she has to bear the shame of the action taken by her officers. God grant this shame may be speedily wiped out.

We can scarcely see how any difference of opinion can be entertained in the future regarding the respective rights of the Supreme Lodge and Grand Lodge jurisdictions. Our laws and decisions and precedents have settled all serious questions in this regard and to the satisfaction of the brotherhood with scarce an individual exception. We all know that the control of all that pertains to the secret and ritualistic work of the Order is within the exclusive control of the Supreme Lodge. We also know that the beneficiary laws are framed and controlled by the Supreme Lodge, and that "no change shall be made except by the Supreme Lodge," or, by a Grand Lodge with the consent of the Supreme Lodge, as the law has been judicially interpreted. We know that the Supreme Lodge is the body of ultimate responsibility and stands behind every individual beneficiary certificate issued by the Order; and we know that to sustain this responsibility the Supreme Lodge has the power to mass the financial ability of the entire organization. These questions being thoroughly settled, established and understood we rest in confidence that no conflict of authority between the different branches of the Order can arise in the future.

What now seems most necessary to guard against is radical changes in our laws, for such changes are likely to be for the worse rather than for the better. Continual tinkering is an evil that cannot be too severely condemned. Changes even of a trivial character, are being made from year to year, and we are subjected to much annoyance and expense but to no purpose except to gratify the vanity of some member who has at best but a shabby and unpromising hobby to ride. Let well enough alone. We want no changes except such as actual experience shall prove to be really necessary.

Statistics of Sickness in Benevolent Societies.

We clip from a recent issue of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* the following article which will, no doubt, prove of interest to many of our readers:

There is a valuable source of statistics relating to the amount of sickness in certain classes in this country, which, so far as we know, has not been utilized by our sanitary students. We refer to the reports of those benevolent societies which pay their members a certain sum when they are incapacitated by illness from pursuing their vocations. The most important of these societies is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For the experience of this influential organization we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. James B. Nicholson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The attention of this Order is naturally turned to a study of the prevailing average of sickness, because the question of this average for each year of an individual's age is of importance in estimating the obligations which a Lodge assumes on receiving a member, and in devising a system of dues which shall bear equitably on every person. And all the statistics which have been accumulated for years go to prove that there is a steady rate of increase in sickness for the average individual, proportionate to his advance in age. Years ago this fact was established by the authorities of Great Britain in their investigations into the conditions of friendly societies. The only reasonable question that remained was, whether the conditions of health and disease on the continent of North America were the same as in Great Britain. That question may also be considered as answered—all statistics showing that the yearly increase takes place in the new world as in the old; that the rate is slightly lower among our members than among the members of benevolent societies in Britain; and that in all these organizations the rate is much lower than with the general community.

In Pennsylvania, throughout all the Lodges, there has been, as might be expected, a steady increase in the average of sickness as the Order grew older, and a larger number of its members approached old age. This is strikingly illustrated in the following table, which gives the general average of sickness, in weeks, per 100 members:

In 1873 this was	62 25
In 1874 " "	62 91
In 1875 " "	67.22
In 1876 " "	64 47
In 1877 " "	77.39
In 1878 " "	80.90
In 1879 " "	89.78

Classifying the Lodges by hundreds, the statistics render apparent how much less time is lost by sickness in the junior Lodges than in the old ones. Thus, the oldest 100 Lodges in this State lost, in 1879, 128.81 weeks' sickness for each 100 members; while the 100 junior Lodges lost but 22.35 weeks' sickness for each 100 members. A mathematical law has been deducted from the study of this progression, to this effect. It appears that after making due allowance for the causes that produce fluctuations, the existence of a law that regulates the demand for sick benefits is as clear as any mathematical demonstration can be made.

In the Lodges numbering from 1 to 100, the increase in five years was 24 weeks for each 100 members. In the Lodges numbering from 501 to 601, the increase during the same period of time was 13 weeks, while in the Lodges numbering from 701 to 801, the increase was five weeks. Thus showing that the ratio of increase in five years was greatest in the older Lodges, and least in the younger Lodges. Nothing can be clearer than the fact thus demonstrated by the experience of the Order, that in every Lodge there will be an increased demand for benefits in the future, as the Lodges grow older, and that the ratio of increase will change and be enlarged with each decade of years, until the maximum demand is reached, on account of the maximum of sickness having been attained. The financial bearing of these facts on the prosperity of the Order is perfectly well recognized by the able men who have its interest in charge.

The reports of Mr. J. W. Hallam, Grand Secretary for the State of Delaware, present the statistics of the Order in other forms, one of its tables showing the number of members sick at each age, with the number of week's sickness, and the number who died. While another table shows, by decades, the number, averages and percentages of members sick at each age, the number of week's sickness, and the number who died. A part of this table we make room for, as it strongly shows the increasing invalidism with advancing life:

Ages.	Total Membership.	No. of members sick.	No. of weeks sickness.	Average No. of weeks each member is sick.
From 21 to 30	[illegible]	248	1061	4
" 31 to 40	330	361	1946	5
" 41 to 50	423	332	2279	6 83
" 51 to 60	191	221	1488	6 73
" 61 to 70	[illegible]	127	1230	9 85
" 71 to 80	22	43	647	15

It is believed, also, that temporary causes, especially business prostration, increase the amount of sickness, even among active, fairly well-to-do males, as most of the members of the I. O. of O. F. are. Thus the Grand Secretary remarks of the sick rate in 1879, which mounted up the heavy figure of 89.87 weeks for each 100 members:

The amount of sickness for which benefits have been paid, if distributed *pro rata* among the entire membership in the jurisdiction, would assign to each member during the past year a sickness of six days, six hours, 58 minutes and 40 seconds duration, an increase of nearly two days the past five years. It was thought that the steady increase in the average amount of sickness was abnormal, arising largely from business depressions and want of steady employment. It is yet too early to declare that there is no ground for the idea. The experience of the current year will be looked for with some anxiety, to ascertain whether the increase will continue upon the same ratio as it has done in the past, or whether the revival of business will not have a favorable effect upon the ratio of sickness.

It is highly probable that this is an exciting cause of many maladies. The depressing of anxiety, grief and fear, of disappointment and discouragemet, are too well known to need any special mention.

These observations by no means exhaust the documents of the Order in their hygienic and sanitary interest, and we refer to them rather to bring them to the attention of special students in that branch than for any other purpose.

The mineral cabinet of Bro. H. Mitchell, of San Jose, is one of the handsomest we have ever seen. It is 10 ft. 6 inches in hight and 3 ft. 6 inches wide, containing 60 different kinds of wood, native and imported, divided into 2,136 pieces. It consumed a good portion of one year in making, and is valued at $1,000.

Bro. W. O. Thrailkill, formerly of Sacramento, has taken up his residence in Oakland, following his profession as dentist. He is also publishing the "Dental Jairus," which has several corresponding editors in the East assisting, making it a valuable publication not only to the profession, but to every household. We welcome him to our sister city across the bay.

On Tuesday, October 18th, Vesper, No. 62, Livermore, will have a celebration. This Lodge has not been represented in our "Locals" for some time. Brethren, let us hear from you.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws' or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Our beneficiary certificates now number up to 14,860.

Four sets of supplies for new Lodges have been issued from this office during this month.

The double assessment for September had little effect on the usual number of suspensions, the increase being scarcely, if at all, perceptible.

Our Degree of Honor Lodges are without charters. Some years ago the Supreme Lodge adopted a design for charters for Degree of Honor Lodges, but there the matter was dropped, as has been the case with most matters connected with the degree. At request of some of our Lodges, I made application to the Supreme Recorder for charters, who in a letter referring to the subject, says: "It has been brought to the attention of the Supreme Master Workman and Finance Committee, and no steps in that direction [the printing of charters] have been authorized, and I do not think that anything will be done in that way until further orders from the Supreme Lodge are had." It is the old story. The Supreme Lodge would do itself more honor by disowning its only daughter altogether, or else make some provision for her necessities. But possibly it is as well that no charters be issued until after the next session of that body may be adopted.

Medical Examinations.

Dr. E. P. Iliff, of Newark, N. J., having been requested to give his views to a sister society upon the subject of medical supervision, gave utterance to some truths which should have a wide circulation, as there is no more important position in the Order than that of Medical Examiner. He says: All men are not honorable, and it is necessary in all insurance organizations to make provision for all probable contingencies, and to secure protection from all imposters. To the casual observer the examination papers of any one of these societies seem to be very rigid, and appear to contain sufficient inquiry to detect all forms of disease. This, however, is not the case. There is undoubted evidence of evasion of facts. The examiner is not sufficiently bound in the performance of his duty; neither is he sufficiently paid for the labor which it is necessary he should bestow upon that duty. Any practitioner who has a large practice demanding his attention, cannot be expected to devote the time necessary to these cases for the pittance he receives, while his private patients are clamoring for his attention. The consequence is, he rapidly makes the inquiries, affixes the answers, taking the candidate's word for everything, gets the work off his hands, pockets his little fee, and gives himself no trouble about what may be the result of that examination. To carefully examine a candidate requires time. There is also necessary a certain adroitness on the part of the examiner to bring out facts in the life habits of the candidate which he is reluctant to disclose, and which may have a marked effect upon the risk. For instance, candidates as a rule are very reluctant about previous habits of dissipation, and an answer of "an occasional glass of beer" is oftentimes all that can be obtained, and the candidates habits are set down as temperate. Now the question arises, "what is meant by an occasional glass? Does it mean one glass a month or one glass per hour?" Certainly the answer is very indefinite, and to my mind, very unsatisfactory. Do you ask why unsatisfactory? I will tell you. By carefully scanning the lists of death causes in a society to which I now belong, I notice that of 168 deaths, there were from Bright's disease, 9; from cirrhosis of the liver, 3; from heart disease, not designated acute, 12; cancer of the stomach, 2, and from consumption, 31. Considering first, then, all those afflictions of the kidney collectively demonstrated Bright's disease, and which are in a large proportion of cases the result of the abuse of alcohol, I conclude that in the case of death from Bright's disease occurring within 16 months from date of examination, the disease must have existed at that time, and a careful examination of the urine would have revealed the presence of the incipient disease. Cirrhosis of the liver and fatty degeneration of the heart are to be suspected if it can be learned that the candidate has been for years even the most moderate, yet habitual drinker. When evidences (be they ever so slight) of Bright's disease are found to exist, I regard the risk as extremely hazardous. When family history points to the existence of tubercular disease in a single member of the family, the candidate should undergo the most rigid examination; his age should be over 35 years, and his occupation should be such as does not especially predispose to lung disease. If he is found to be perfectly sound, is over 35 years of age, his occupation suitable, his habits and customs such as conduce to good health, he might be admitted.

This is a matter of business, not pleasure. We are not to look upon applicants as honest, pure-minded individuals simply because they desire to unite themselves with us in the bonds of a brotherhood.

It is, I believe, a universal law in all secret Orders to appoint a committee to investigate the standing of each candidate. It is my candid conviction that these committees very frequently perform their duties in a very flimsy manner. I know of cases of favorable report where the candidate was known to be addicted to habits of dissipation. This should never be. No committee should report favorable in such cases, and they should be held accountable to the Lodge when the facts respecting the candidate's habits become known. Very much depends on the efficiency of the committee.

I cannot conceive why men should bind themselves in a contract to pay a stated sum of money to the family of one who invited disease and death through indulgence in pernicious habits, which indulgence has cost him an actual outlay of cash perhaps far exceeding the amount for which he was insured. Let the instructions to committees be explicit, and let those instructions be reiterated from the chair whenever a committee is appointed, something after the manner of a judge's charge to a jury.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Temple Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W, North Temescal, Oct. 3d, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of Temple Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W:

Sirs and Brothers:—We, your committee appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions of respect to the memory of the beloved wife of Bro. J. W. Shurvell of this Lodge. most respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the beloved wife of Bro. J. W. Shurvell, we feel it right and proper to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of the wife of our beloved brother we deeply sympathize with him and his dear little children in this, their sad affliction; and pray that he may be spared to raise and educate them in the fear and love of the Supreme Ruler.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to him and his motherless little ones its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Lodge, and that the Pacific States Watchman be furnished with a copy for publication.

O. R. Morgan, R. B. Nixon, H. C. Babcock. } Com.

R. B. Nixon, Recorder.

Col. Fizzletop recently met Col. Gilhooly, who is a prominent secret society man. Said the former: "I've made application to become a member of your noble Order, and I want you to see that I am elected. I want to join on account of my wife." Yes, that's a good idea, as every man should protect his family against poverty and distress." That's not what I mean. I want to join your noble Order on account of my wife, because unless I've got some Lodge to go to, or some other good excuse, she won't let me come down town at all nights. Just as soon as I am a member, there will be called meetings almost every night, that I'll just have to attend, and I'll always set 'em up,' and the admirer of the noble Order winked a wink that had beer in it.

Bro. Alex. De Elom, who has for eight terms served his Lodge (San Francisco, No. 4) as Guide, has been presented by his brothers with a silver Workman's badge as a token of their respect and for his faithfulness in the duties of his position.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 2, D. of H., Temescal, will give a grand entertainment October 21st.

Official Responsibility.

We copy from the *Fraternal Censor* the following excellent article upon the responsibility of subordinate Lodge officers, and the position which the individual member occupies in the Lodge: Are the officers of subordinate Lodges the agents of the Order, or of the members of the Lodge in which they hold office? This is a question that must soon receive an authoritative answer, and if the Supreme and Grand Lodges are incapable of fixing the relative responsibility of the respective interests, then the courts will; and the Order may be called upon to submit to a decision, emanating from a mind ignorant of the principles of beneficial Orders, and imbued with an antagonism engendered by the teachings of the "old line" life insurance system; or possibily the cause of justice may be relegated to the tender mercies of a jury, with whom the sympathetic plea or hypocritical tear, would inevitable outweigh the facts, though clear as the noonday sun.

The recent experience of the Order in the Peugh case contains a warning that should not be lightly regarded, especially as it is the first case in which the laws of a beneficial Order have been overruled by the court.

It is not creditable to the Supreme and Grand Lodges that so large a proportion of each session is frittered away discussing questions of purely local bearing, to the exclusion of such subjects as official responsibility, that affects the interests of every member in the Order.

If it is conceded that the subordinate Lodge officer is the agent of the Order, his acts will bind the Order as between it and a third party, and the officer alone is subject to the penalties of the Order's laws, which cannot exceed expulsion. A medical examiner may receive correct replies from any number of applicants who are physically disqualified, and yet so fill out the blanks that each pass, and in the course of a few weeks, months or years the Order is required to pay $2,000 for each of the risks so admitted; and during life their membership cannot be disturbed because the testimony is forthcoming to substantiate the claim of innocence. The interest of the physician may not be apparent, and yet be very substantial.

An isolated Lodge of say 40 members may think, that 50% or 75% of the cost of insurance might be saved by an omission of the Financier to send them notices of assessments on that percentage, or, as in the Peugh case, a Financier by failing to give a statement of account when asked, may release the insured from payment, and yet hold the Order liable for the risk.

The officers of a Lodge may collect the dues and assessments from the members, and put the money in their own pockets instead of remitting to the Grand Recorder, and if suspension of the Lodge, and death of one or more members follow, the Order is liable to the heirs of the deceased, although the deceased was under suspension when the death occurred, such possibilities might be indefinitely multiplied; and that which is possible, may become probable. We are aware that these possibilities are not pleasant to contemplate, and will be dismissed by many, as too improbable for a serious contemplation, or to justify any precautionary measures. As to all questions, there is another side to this: shall the innocent member be required to suffer, for the shortcomings of an officer, with whose election, possibly, he had naught to do? Shall the innocent heirs of a deceased member be deprived of the benefits guaranteed by the Order because a careless Financier omitted to send a notice of assessment or failed to give credit for payments, which results in the suspension of the member without his knowledge? These are questions that will be differently answered, as viewed from different standpoints, and will depend largely upon the relationship existing between the member and his Lodge. If in the habit of attending his Lodge meetings, taking an interest in the election of officers, the reading of reports and receipts, and the management of the fiscal affairs of the Lodge, he will know whether the officers are performing their duties, and will know the exact status of himself and Lodge, and will be an advocate of the theory that it is every man's duty to do likewise or take the consequences. The man who joined for the insurance cares nothing for the fraternal features of the Order, and thinks attending Lodges a waste of time, is a firm believer in the theory that the Order should assume all risks, and that his responsibility ceases when he has paid his dues and assessments to an officer of the Lodge. Let us see which of the two theories are nearest in harmony with the genius of the Order.

Life insurance at the minimum of cost is the foundation upon which the Order has been built, and it has been demonstrated that the co-operative system is the most economical and safest insurance when conducted upon the fraternal plan, *i. e.*, by Lodges. It is the cheapest, because, through the co-operation of its members, new risks are constantly being secured without the payment of commissions to agents. It is the simplest, because each member carries his own reserve, which renders unnecessary the services of article financiers on princely salaries to invest the money of the insured. It also renders unnecessary the incomprehensible actuary, and the accommodating director who draws his salary regularly for the use of his eminently respectable name. It also reduces the host of clerks to a list of two or three, whose salaries and office rent about equal the salary of first-class clerks. But the question arises, is this simple system safe where the management rests in the hands of these two or three? The laws of the Order require that these officers shall give security, sufficient to protect the Order from loss by reason of their delinquencies, and they are selected by the representatives of all the Lodges and hence are the agents of the Order. But as these men cannot personally supervise the acts of the subordinate Lodge officers, each Lodge is required to make its own selection, and each member being an interested party is expected to co-operate with every other member in supporting the principles of the Order, and enforcing its laws. Each member can, and is supposed to know the law, and by attendance on Lodge meetings can always know his own standing and that of his Lodge. The Order is an aggregation of individuals, each of whom have agreed to perform his just proportion of the work incident to its management, that each may thereby secure $2,000 insurance at the minimum cost. The duty of each is to pay all just demands upon him and see that his Lodge and its officers conform strictly to the law. The officers of a Lodge, being the selection of its members, are their agents, and it is just and proper that they should be responsible for their acts; and it would be eminently unjust to hold them responsible for the delinquencies of officers of other Lodges, in whose election they had no part or interest, and of whose acts they can have no personal knowledge. It is also proper in this connection to consider the tendencies of the two theories. To declare that the officers of a subordinate Lodge are the agents of the Order, is to relieve the member of that sense of responsibility which tends to care in the selection of officers and the management of the Lodge. It encourages corruption and collusion by making such things possible. In fact, the whole tendency is to laxity in discipline and inattention to the management of the Order; while on the other hand the doctrine of personal responsibility of each member for the management of his Lodge tends to strict discipline, strict and honest management, and accomplishes what the Order was designed to do, viz: furnish insurance on a cheap and safe basis.

This was an exhibit at the recent Mechanics' fair that attracted attention and favorable comment by the artistic display of different kinds of appliances, but more especially for the Elastic Cork Truss. From numerous testimonials from leading citizens, recommendations from the California State Medical Society, in 1876–7, and the first premium at the Mechanics' fair of 1880 and 1881, Mr. Beman is not only known as a skillful and artistic surgical mechanic, but seems to have a mechanical genius in making appliances for the human family. The truss has no iron plates, hard springs or cumbersome pads to chafe and gall, or rust and corrode. Cork is a non-conductor, soft and elastic, and the truss can be worn sleeping, riding, dancing or swimming. Those who are afflicted can be helped and relieved by applying or sending to Wm. Beman, anatomical surgeon, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrel street, S. F.—*From Mining and Scientific Press.*

Bro. Adam H. Murphy, formerly doing business at No. 12 Fourth street, has associated with him John E. Adams, and removed to No. 406 Sansome street, where will be carried on the business of coffee and spice manufacturing. They have have had long experience and knowledge of the business, and are confident they will be able to please all their customers. Among some of the articles they deal in are the following: Whole and ground spices of every name, whole and powdered herbs, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda, saleratus, Empress of India curry powders, chocolate, broma, cocoa, flavoring extracts, teas, spice-mill supplies and essence of coffee. The building in which the new firm is located is very eligibly situated, and consists of three stories, with basement. It is fitted up with all the appliances necessary for the conduct of a large trade. A visit to the new house shows that the firm means business, and they will no doubt take a leading place among our spice and coffee firms.

The Pacific Straw Works, 16 Fourth St., is the popular place of this city for renovating and remolding hats and bonnets. Having had a long experience, Bro. G. A. Dean is always prepared to furnish the latest styles of hats and bonnet frames and remodel them to the fashion.

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Danger from Dust.

A probably serious source of disease is the dust of cities. When we reflect that this is the dried and pulverized dirt and filth of our streets, derived from all kinds of refuse matter, its dangerous qualities may be suspected if they are not clearly obvious. Conveyed by the winds, it is diffused everywhere, and settles upon or adheres to everything. We inhale it, drink it, and eat it with our food. A speck of mud on our bread excites disgust; but who minds the same thing when it is nothing but a little dust? If our food just brought from the market or the provision store is examined with the microscope, it is found to teem with small particles of dust, consisting of fine sand, bits of hay and straw, filaments of cotton from old paper and rags, wood fibres, hairs and scurf scales of man and beast, starch grains, spores, etc. Recent investigations render it probable that dust contains the germs of decomposition, gangrene, and contagious diseases.

While our view of the dangerous qualities of dust may be exaggerated, there is certainly sufficient reason to regard it with apprehension, and make it desirable to avoid it. Its subtle and all-pervading character renders this, to a great extent, impossible, but it may be much reduced by the removal of its sources of supply—the accumulation of dirt and filth. For this reason the streets should be kept clean, by sweeping and washing; and, to facilitate this, they should be as smoothly paved as will be consistent with safe walking and driving. Especially is this desirable in the vicinity of the depots of our provisions, the market houses, where, unfortunately, we often observe the greatest accumulation of dirt. The streets around our markets should have an asphaltum or other smooth pavement, and it should be swept and washed weekly, or oftener.—*American Journal of Microscopy.*

BAVARIAN ANTI-FRICTION COMPOSITION.—Ten and one-half parts of lard, melted with two parts pulverized plumbago. Melt the lard and mix in the plumbago slowly, and be sure that it is fine. Stir well. Apply in cold state. Used with great success instead of oil, tallow, etc.

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Action of Jaborandi on the Hair.

Science, of Sept. 17th, contains some further particulars in reference to the action of jaborandi in changing human hair to a darker hue The active principle of the drug, which was employed, is knownas philocarpin—an alcoloid, derived from the plant jaborandi, which has been quite recently introduced into medicine from Brazil. The philocarpin was administered by hypodermic injection. It has a peculiar and powerful effect upon the human system, producing profuse perspiration and salivation. It also stimulates the growth of the hair. It was administered for the purpose of eliminating urea from the system of the patient, which was present as a consequence of the suppression of urine due to other troubles. About 40 centigrams were put in gradually increasing dozes, and producing 22 "sweats," and it was estimated that 14 pints of fluid were removed by these "sweats." The ureamic symptons were completely removed.

The administration of the philocarpin was commenced Dec. 16, 1880, and the change in the hair was first noticed Dec. 28th. After that time the change was gradual. The hair, in its normal state, was light, tinged with yellow. In Jan., 1881, it became a chestnut brown, and in May following almost black. In addition to the change of color, the hair also became thicker and coarser. While previously quite dry, it became moist and oily. The hair on all parts of the body underwent the same change. The eyes also became much darker—a dark blue.

Another case, that of a 14 months-old infant is reported by the same party—Dr. D. W. Prentiss, of Washington City—with the same results in case of the hair. In this instance the drug was administered for membraneous croup.

The effect of this drug on the hair appears to be something new, and if experience confirms these observations, another will be added to the several already-known marvelous influences which philocarpin has upon the human system. The *modes operandi* of the change is yet to be determined. It is known that the drug stimulates the growth of the hair, and the suggestion is made that the change in color may be due to an oily pigment that is increased in quantity under the influences of large and continuous doses. As age advances the processes of nutrition are enfeebled, and the hair gradually becomes thin and dry and white, until it finally dies and falls off. Possibly this drug, if it can be administered without detriment to the general system, may become valuable as a preventive to premature baldness.

"DOES your sister Annie ever say anything about me?" asked an anxious lover. "Yes," replied the little girl; "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make nice cradles."

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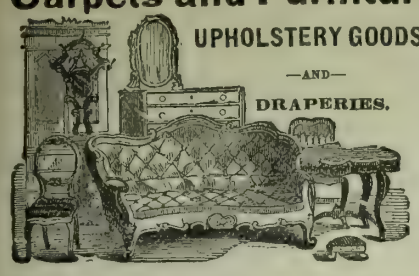
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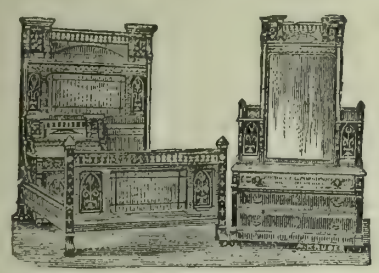
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A SINGULAR USE FOR ELECTRICITY.—Perhaps one of the queerest applications of electricity to the useful arts is its employment in the hiving of bees when they swarm. The old fashioned way of accomplishing this interesting feat of domestic economy was, if not absolutely dangerous, at least quite annoying and provoking. German scientists of a practical disposition conceived the notion of utilizing the electric force to stupify, without injuring, the bees for a short period. The plan was found to work like a charm. It was first tried upon bees that had gathered upon trees. Whether the clusters were large or small, the result was perfect. The bees fell upon the ground in a trance which admitted of safe handling. The next stage in the experiment was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the ends of two conducting wires into a fully occupied honeycomb, and turning on the current for an instant, the insects were rendered inactive for about 30 minutes. Bee-rearing and the producing of honey are yearly becoming a greater industry in this country. Parties interested in the business should test the German idea of hiving bees by electricity. The chance is not remote that bee proprietors will apply too strong a shock and lose their bees, but they will gain in science, which ameliorates all small disasters in this progressive age.

A NEW MALARIA PARASITE.—Prof. Laverau, of the medical school of Valde-Grase, has just published a work describing what he considers to be a new parasite which he has found in the blood of persons affected with malarial fever. A notice of his discovery was communicated to the Academy of Medicine so long ago as November, 1880, but it seems to have attracted little attention, being thought to be simply one of the numerous announcements made of late years, of the discovery of the cause of malaria, which prove in the end to have no foundation. The organism described by Prof. Laverau is a minute cell, in general appearance somewhat like a white blood corpuscle, and having like it amœboid movements. He considers it to be animal rather than vegetable in character, but for this there seem to be no sufficient grounds. The matter is one of great importance and we shall look with interest to see what the forthcoming report by Dr. Sternberg of the army, to the National Board of Health upon the supposed causes of malaria, may contain in regard to the claims of Prof. Laverau.

THE coinage at various mints for September was $7,847,300, of which $2,400,000 was in standard dollars.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN DEEP MINES.—It has been frequently stated that earthquake shocks are seldom felt at any great depth beneath the surface, as in deep mines. This reported fact has given much hold to the electric theory of earthquakes, under which the earth would not be supposed to be disturbed at any considerable depth. But the following item, clipped from a late English paper, puts quite a different face on the matter: "A severe shock of earthquake is reported to have been experienced in the mining district of Teversal, in Nottinghamshire, about noon on Friday last, (Aug. 1881.) In one of the pits belonging to the Stanton Iron Works Co., the miners were so alarmed at the shock and the accompanying noise that, thinking an explosion had occurred, they rushed to the mouth of the pit. In the Pear Tree Inn, Fackley, bricks were removed from the chimney, and the same thing was noticed in a house at Taversal. The stationmaster at the latter village, while sitting in his house, was thrown from his seat by the shock, and a quantity of plaster was detached from the ceiling. There was no explosion in the mines or other circumstance to account for the phenomena, and an upheaval of the floor of one the pits indicated that the cause of the disturbance was below the workings. One of the pits is 1,290 ft. deep. The shock traveled in a northwest direction."

ANTI-WHISKY AND TOBACCO ESSAYS.—We have received circulars from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, announcing that Dr. R. H. McDonald, President of the Pacific bank, has placed at the disposal of this society the sum of $1,500; $1,000 to be distributed among the public schools of San Francisco, for prizes awarded for the best essays on the evil effects of intemperance and tobacco; $500 for prize essays on the same subject (Intemperance and Tobacco), for the public Normal school at San Jose, and the public High schools of the State, outside of San Francisco. The competition for these prizes is governed by many rules and conditions, and those who desire to know the full scheme had better address Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Secretary W. C. T. U., 314 Sutter street, S. F., asking for circulars.

AN extract from the letter of a recent immigrant: "I'm wurking on the streets, but I don't intend to do it long. Shure, Mike Mulhooley, who left home three years ago come nixt Aister, has a rich young young lady to drive him around the city wid a beautiful span, and he sitting up behind with his arms folded, like a fine gintleman intirely."

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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Hercules' Anniversary.



Hercules, No. 53, with their numerous guests celebrated their third anniversary, at Saratoga hall, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th, 1881, by a literary and musical entertainment, closing with a very enjoyable dance. This large hall was elaborately trimmed and festooned for this special occasion with flags tastefully hung and grouped in clusters from wainscotting to ceiling, with shields and pretty devices and evergreens artistically arranged around the room. Suspended from the ceiling were a dozen cages containing the sweet singing canaries. Over the platform in large gilt letters was the word "Welcome," while on each side were banners, on one these words, "Hercules, No. 53, A. O. U. W., instituted Sept. 13th, 1879." on the other, "Hercules, No. 53, A. O. U. W., third anniversary, Sept. 13th, 1881." The several committees were on hand early, Bro. Bergmann being the chief to distribute the programmes at the entrance to the hall, whilst at his side was the flower girl ready to pin on the lappel bouquets, whilst others politely showed their guests to the reception parlors and free hat-room. The exercises were commenced with appropriate remarks by C. E. Carroll, M. W. Overture, band of six pieces; address, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. It being a grand gathering, the Grand Master seemed to arise to the occasion, delivering an address that was replete with statistical facts, interesting thoughts and complimentary words for the young giant of the A. O. U. W., Hercules. Vocal solo, Mrs. Sadie Parker, Miss Roxie McFarland accompanying on the piano. This was an artistic performance of great merit, that was favorably received and rewarded with a hearty encore. Cornet solo, Prof. Von der Mehden, with band and piano accompaniment by Prof. Yanke. Vocal solo, "Where is Heaven?" Mrs. H. W. Baxter; an interesting and sentimental song that was exquisitely rendered and received with much favor by the audience, and for a unanimous encore, Mr. H. W. Baxter, her husband, joined in a character piece on sweets of married life, that created much merriment, each stanza being encored, and at the close recalled. Piano solo, by Miss McFarland, that was finely executed and given a generous applause; closing with a character and sentimental song, by request, by the Grand Master. Saratoga hall is one of the most popular places in San Francisco for parties or entertainments. The acoustic properties are pronounced by the leading musicians as among the best in the city. The reception parlors and accessories are large, and under the management of Mr. Jacob Schleicher, the proprietor. This is one of the popular resorts for first-class entertainments and balls, and on this evening the perfected arrangements were carried out to the letter. Bro. Jas. S. Cluff, floor manager, lead the grand march which was large enough to fill the entire hall. Spirited and pleasant dancing was kept up until the wee sma' hours, in carrying out a programme of 18 figures, one of which, as appeared in the list, the Virginia reel, was dedicated to the "growlers;" we suppose to those of Hercules, although none appeared on this festive occasion. The gentlemen vied with each other in their courtesies and attentions to each other and their guests; the ladies were finely and richly dressed, and everything went merry as the marriage bells. The several committees seemed determined to make their 3d anniversary worthy of the occasion; and we believe it was universally acknowledged to be one of the best of the season. That they may have some slight token of remembrance, we herewith give the names of the several committees: Committee of arrangments, P. E. Hilton, P. M. W., Chairman; E. F. Baruth, A. Bergmann, Chas. Carroll, Sr., M. W., F. Hill, L. M. Manzer, W. H. Miller; floor manager, James S. Cluff; floor committee, E. R. Folsom, J. L. McKee, J. P. Nichols, John Plath, T. C. Gainey, C. C. Megowen; reception committee, A. J. Vining, P. M. W., Chairman; W. W. Morrison, P. M. W., B. Hastings, P. Veasey, P. M. W., L. L. Dennery, A. F. Bell, John Fick, J. H. Congdon, Wm. Litch.

Bernal, No. 19.

The worthy brethren of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, are moving along in their usual prosperity. At their meeting on the 10th inst., one candidate was elected to receive the degrees. A resolution was introduced providing that on the death of a member or his wife, the surviving party shall be paid $75. Under head Good of the Order, G. Powell, P. M. W., made some well-timed and interesting remarks, in the course of which he paid a just tribute to our Grand Master. After which Bros. Juniper, Prince, E E. Worth, Rd'r, Carsten, Cullin Rv'r, and Brady discussed the question of paying $75 under the circumstances heretofore named, in a pleasant and fraternal manner. It is always interesting to spend an evening with the brethren of Bernal, No. 19.

Bay View, 159.

Bay View Lodge, No. 159, had an entertainment in their hall, South San Francisco, Friday evening October 7th, which is reported to have been very successful. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., was present and enlivened the occasion with one of his spirited addresses. Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W., did the honors of the chair. The following programme was given: Banjo duet, Messrs. Wm. West and G. Winterburn; recitation, Master Ralph Sloan; song, Miss E. Ellinghouse; piano solo, Miss Lulu Shaw; Reading, Miss Minerva Ellis; song, Wm. E. Lutz; recitation, J. C. Kispert; song, Miss Katie Welby; piano solo, Miss Alma Kelly; recitation, Miss Alice G. Jewell; song, Miss E. Ellinghouse; piano solo, Mis Henning; vocal duet, Miss Jewell and Mr. Flagg; Committee of Arrangements—John Sloan, Henry Lehrke, John T. Welby. Bay View is quite a distance from the center of the city, but the Workmen in No. 159 "hold the fort" with honor to themselves and credit to the Order.

Anniversary of Fidelity, 136.

The second anniversary of Fidelity, No. 136, was celebrated on Thursday evening, October 13th, at Saratoga hall, by a grand banquet and ball. The marvelous success of this Lodge of Workmen induced an almost unanimous agreement of the members to celebrate in a regal manner. Commencing at the sidewalk the stairway was canvassed to the hall door, while on each side of the stairs in hall and reception rooms were filled with pots and racks of evergreens and exotic plants in so profuse a manner that you easily imagined you were gliding through an oriental garden. Flags, streamers and wreaths were spread out and hung in clusters at close intervals in every part of the hall. A mammoth anchor, on which rested the shield, was covered with roses and pinks and delicate flowers with the letters A. O. U. W. wrought in with different colors, beneath which set out in burning gas-jets was the word "Fidelity 136." On a rustic pedestal near the platform, was a mammoth glass globe, in which sported the different colored fishes, and at the extreme end was the large bowl filled with choice lemonade. Saratoga hall was dressed in a manner of taste and elegance seldom if ever known to this favorite resort. The gentlemen in attendance made a fine appearance in their dress suits and lappel bouquets which had been distributed to all who wished them free. A large number of the ladies were in full dress, their dresses being of the richest material and most elegant suits. At 8:45 Brother George R. Sanderson, P. M. W., and his wife, led the grand march with a company that filled this large hall just full enough for dancing. A programme of 16 dances, with a few extras, was kept up until the "wee sma' hours," by a real cordiality, and enlivening music by Blum's band of eight pieces, with an occasional flood of calcium light thrown over the merry dancers. At 11:15 the grand march was formed that led to the large hall above, where "Ned," of the "Mercantile Lunch," 212 Sansome street, had set a banquet that did him honor as a caterer and gladdened the hearts of over 300 guests at one sitting. The six long tables were fairly loaded with choicest meats, salads, fruits, pyramid and ornamental cakes, with the best ice cream for dessert. Everyone seemed in their best mood, and an hour was happily spent in feasting and jollification in the banquet-room. Extreme politeness and cordiality seemed to pervade the entire company, especially the several committees who showed particular attention to their invited guests. From the commencement to the close there was not a word of censure or of dissatisfaction expressed, and to a casual observer it seemed like the reunion of one great family. Thus has passed the second anniversary of Fidelity Lodge of Workmen, with its selected membership now numbering over 300, which will at the session of the next Grand Lodge be over 500. With a unity of action and oneness of purpose, the possibilities for doing good to their fellow men will be exemplified in Fidelity, No. 136, A. O. U. W. We herewith give the several committees who carried out the wishes of their brother Workmen by giving an entertainment that was worthy of the Lodge they represented: Committee of Arrangements—F. J. Symmes, J. W. Rourke, F. S. Chadbourne, W. T. Caldwell, J. B. Curtis, L. W. McGlauflin, A. W. Moore. Reception Committee—W. H. Penfield (P. M. W.), Geo. W. Brower (P. W. W.), T. A. Farless (P. M. W.), Walter H. Holmes (P. M. W.), E. W. Reading (P. M. W.), L. L. Dunbar (P. W. M.), Geo. R. Sanderson (P. M. W.), Wm. B. Smith (P. M. W.), E. B. Young (P. M. W.). Floor Manager—Geo. R. Sanderson. Assistants—Chas. H. Smith, A. M. Grim, Geo. S. Neale, J. E. Cook, Harold Holderness, John T. Bent.

Triumph, 180.

This fortunate and successful young Lodge is moving steadily ahead in membership. One hundred and fourteen names of first-class material are now enrolled. On October 11th there were five applications lying on the Recorder's desk, which resulted in the J. W. degree being given to two and the M. W. to one. There were two applications received for the degrees. Unfortunately, the principal officers were absent on this evening, but their places were admirably filled by the veteran P. M. W.'s of this Lodge.

Excursion of Valley, 30, to Monterey.

Over 100 Workmen, members of different Lodges of the city, under the auspices of the brethren of Valley, made an excursion to Monterey on October 1st. The party consisting of a preponderance of ladies, wives and daughters of Workmen, occupied four coaches. The passage was pleasantly spent in singing and enlivened conversation the entire trip. The company, headed by a band of music, marched from the depot to the Hotel Del Monte, and were assigned their rooms. As soon as their toilets were ready, the banquet room was thrown open, where a magnificent dinner was in waiting, which was indulged in with gusto. The evening's entertainment consisted of a grand ball in the large hall adjacent to the Del Monte. Large bowls of the choicest temperance drinks were prepared, where all could indulge at their election. Mr. Chas. Crocker and daughter, and other distinguished guests of the Del Monte joined in the dance, and a real enjoyable evening was had. On the following day the party separated in groups, for a drive, surf bathing, sight seeing, visiting all the noted places in the quaint old town. Lunch was served at 2 o'clock, and the party returned at 4 P. M., arriving at 8:45. Everything passed off pleasantly, and not a grumble from the commencement until the close. The gentlemen having this party in charge, Mr. A. C. Bassett, S. P. R. R.; Mr. H. R. Judah, Assistant Passenger Agent, S. P. R. R.; and Geo. Schoenwald, manager of Hotel Del Monte, received a unanimous vote of thanks for the efficient and princely manner in which they treated the excursionists. The committee of arrangements, consisting of W. B. Lyon, P. M. W.; D. McLeod, P. M. W.; Jas. M. Camp, Financier; Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., did so well that the boys hope they may inaugurate a similar excursion soon.

Aurora, No. 8, D. of H.

A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by the brothers and sisters of this Degree of Honor Lodge, on the evening of the 11th inst. One lady and two gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of this degree, the work being performed by the officers in their usual faultless manner. A short recess was had, when Bro. Mau took his seat at the piano, and then—

> "On with the dance,
> Let joy be unconfined
> When youth and beauty meet
> To chase the glowing hours with flying feet,"

After a short season spent in this pastime, the programme was commenced with a duet by Mrs. Sexton and Mrs. Rossbach, the former lady at the piano, when, in response to an encore, the latter lady played the accompaniment. An essay on some of the conceits of men and women was then read by Mrs. Adley H. Cummins, which is printed elsewhere. Piano solo, Miss Congdon, who received an encore for her able effort. The programme was closed with a song by Bro. Cahill. The Lodge then closed in due form, all seeming well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Lodge Locals.

Mt. Hamilton, San Jose.

The brethren of Mt. Hamilton held a very pleasant and interesting meeting in A. O. U. W. hall on Oct. 5, 1881. As quite usual among our Lodges, resolutions of respect to our late President were spread on the records of the Lodge. A ballot was had and three candidates were elected to receive the degrees. The petitions of three persons were received and committees appointed; also one petition for affiliation. One very gratifying feature of this Lodge, as displayed on this evening, was willing response by members to assist a brother whose family was sick. The average age of the last six candidates elected and given the degrees was 30 years, and taking the average age of 16 candidates during this term, it has been 31 years and 8 months. Several brethren made interesting remarks under head "Good of the Order," and Bro. Chas. W. Shortridge, Financier, paid the Pacific States Watchman a compliment, by saying it was the best paper published in the Order, and every Workman should take a copy.

Mission 56.

Editors Watchman:—Let me give you a brief description of three interesting occasions in the history of Mission Lodge, No. 56. Two of these she shared with Newark and Reliance Lodges; the third was especially her own day. The first was the visit of the Grand Master, Bro. Barnes. A reception was given him September 12th, in the public hall of Centerville. A literary and musical programme was followed by a lunch and dancing. A very large company of the Workmen and their friends filled the spacious hall. Bro. Barnes was in his usual happy mood and convulsed the audience with his funny squibs and irresistible stories. The city readers of the Watchman, of course, are familiar with the nature of the brother's performances, but to us poor folk of the country much of it was new, and all of it entertaining. The second occasion, in point of time, was the third anniversary of Mission Lodge. This Lodge numbers 71 strong. It is made up of good material, as, indeed, is true of all the neighboring Lodges; but Mission was the earliest organized, and, having a favorable location, grew rapidly. Washington hall was ablaze with light on the evening of the 27th of September, while carriages and wagons streamed along the roads converging at the Mission, pressing toward the light that promised a hearty welcome and festivity. Nor were the pleasure seekers disappointed. Sunol, Pleasanton and Livermore sent their sturdy sons and healthful daughters, while the valley of the Alameda, for miles, contributed her gallant and her fair to join with unrestrained joy in the happy anniversary. There are few little circles in a radius of six miles that do not contain a member of Mission Lodge; so that her gala days are like the mustering of a Scottish clan. The music was the best that the country affords. The refreshments were superior and in princely abundance. The tables fairly groaned under loads of grapes, fair as those of Eschol. The committee, composed of Bros. Lebrecht, Hibbard, Goley, Howell, Trimmingham, Healey and Owens. All worked faithfully, but to the two first, new members, whose opportunities for work were better than those of the others, but whose activity exceeded their opportunities, special praise is due. They worked very quietly, but achieved a marked and most gratifying success, and the anniversary of '81 will remain memorable to the hundreds who were there. The third occasion of interest was the burial of Bro. George Smith of Reliance Lodge, killed by a boiler explosion. He was a poor man, but he was a Workman; and 80 carriages followed his remains to the grave. The beautiful ceremony for Workmen was read by Bros. W. T. Ralph and W. F. Emery of Reliance, with much feeling. It was the first death in the three Lodges participating, and the "last sad rites" were observed as became the spirit of brethren. I think the brethren present will pay the next assessment with even more than the usual cheerfulness, for the widow is among us, and our faith is made perfect in sight. The sad event is sending in applications, and we report a very encouraging outlook.

According to instructions, I send the following resolutions, which explain themselves:

At the regular meeting of the Mission Lodge, A. O. U. W., Saturday, September 24th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, He who presides over the destinies of nations has been pleased to remove from his high place, our beloved President, James A. Garfield, therefore, be it

Resolved, By Mission Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., that while bowing to His dispensation, who doeth all things best, we mourn with sincere grief the wise ruler, the able statesman, the exalted patriot and the truly good man; and

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies go out toward the noble wife, whose remarkable fortitude in her severe affliction has so endeared her to the people, and to her who mourns a son, and they who will miss a father's guiding hand, may the Great Father be gracious; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and be sent to the bereaved family, and be published in the *Alameda County Reporter* and Pacific States Watchman

Signed, H. Dusterberry, J. E. Wamsley, P. M. Fisher.

P. M. Fisher, Recorder.

San Rafael, 24.

A very good meeting was held at San Rafael on the 11th inst. The work was illustrated by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., after which the doors were thrown open and the public admitted, when an address was given by the Grand Master Workman. A supper and a general good time concluded a happily spent evening.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

District Meeting.

The Workmen of District No. 2, Oakland, held a good meeting at the A. O. U. W. hall, on Oct. 3d, under the auspices of Oak Leaf, No. 35. The brethren met in goodly numbers at an early hour, and promptly at 7:30 o'clock the M. W., Bro. Osborne, called the meeting to order and dispatched the business of the Lodge quickly. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., and H. G. Pratt, G. Rd'r, were received with honors and a welcome by the M. W. Bro. Pratt, G. Rd'r, was called on for a few remarks, which were of a complimentary character, at the success of our Order. Bro. E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., followed in a short speech, particularly condemning the practice of forming too many beneficiary orders. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., as usual, made the speech of the evening, reviewing the work that has been done in our Order, what is being done and the probable future of this favored child of the 19th century. Among many things he said during his interesting speech was this: "Eight-tenths of the men of California belong to some great fraternal or beneficiary society, and from this great army not a widow can be found in the poor-house or have filled a pauper's grave. Fraternal societies are the great key that unlock the coffers of benevolence and charity. In our Lodge-rooms and around our altars we educate and mold character, for deeds of kindness to our fellow men. The man who surrenders his horded wealth when the grim monster death calls him away is not entitled to the credit that we are who divide our substance voluntarily, knowing where and to whom we dispense our charities. The advance guard that we are, shall be the forerunner of an army of 100,000, marching to victory and new laurels." Bro. M. S. Levy, Rabbi, was called and made a short eloquent speech. Bro. E. F. Loud at request, gave the secret work of both degrees. Bro. Dunton, P. M. W., of Oak Leaf, made a short interesting speech that was well received. Bro. Northey, P. M. W., of Brooklyn, No. 3, undertook to make a speech, but deferred it until some evening in his own Lodge. Bro. Watson, P. M. W., of Brooklyn, No. 3, made some interesting remarks of a fraternal nature, that were listened to with marked attention and favor. Bro. D. S. Hirshberg, P. M. W., made a few remarks, in the course of which he paid the Pacific States Watchman a very high compliment as a paper that should be taken by every Workman. Bro. W. O. Thrailkill, from Sacramento, also made a few remarks, followed by a piano solo by the Grand Master Workman. It being time to take the city train, the brethren of San Francisco were excused, departing delighted with their evening's entertainment.

The favorite resort for getting Havanas, is at 202 Sansome street. Bro. H. Kozminsky will remove across on Pine street some time this month.

Grand Recorder's Statement for September.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for September the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

279, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	64.00
280, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R.	20.20
280, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. R.	10.15
280, Contingent, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	4.05
280, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	1.55
281, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr.	25.00
282, Supplies, Gus. Pohlman	14.00
283, Supplies, Bartling & Kimball	3.50
284, Furniture & Fixtures, Gilbert & Moore	25 00
285, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co.	87.61
285, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co.	17.75
286, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co.	2 25
287, Supplies, Pacific Press	27.00
288, Supplies, G. M. Wood & Co.	7.00
289, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co.	166.70
290, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr.	291.66
291, Expense, David Farquharson	50.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F	$ 817.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Sept., Benef. Fund	19,366.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Sep. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	$ 1,863.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Sept. 1, 1881		$21,229.00
Paid Thomas Brown, Atty in fact, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 292	$2,000.00	
Paid Candido Bolla, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 293	2,000.00	
Paid Mary C. Uttin, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 294	2,000.00	
Paid Lucy Platt, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 295	1,800.00	
Paid Sarah Platt, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 296	200.00	
Paid James Patterson, "Executor," Ben. Fund. Warrant No. 297	2,000.00	
Paid Carola Halberstadt, Benef. Fund, Warrant, No. 298	2,000.00	
Paid Sarah Jane Needham, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 299	2,000.00	
Paid Annie L. Overend, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 300	2,000.00	
Paid Martha T. Ormsby, Ben. Fund, Warrant No. 301	2,000.00	
Paid Katie Schafer, Benef Fund, Warrant No. 302	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$20,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Oct. 1, 1881		1,229.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$19,366.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	506.25	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Sep. 1, 1881.	1,863.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Sep. 1, 1881.	2,761.63	
Total		$24,496.88
Paid out of Benef. Fund	20,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	817.42	
Total disbursements		$20,817.42
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1881		$3,679.46
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	19,366.00	
Bal. on hand Sep. 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	1,863.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$21,229.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		20,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Oct. 1, 1881		$1,229.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$506.25	
Bal. on hand Sep. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,761 63	
Total Gen'l Fund		$3,267.88
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		817.42
Bal. Gen'l Fund Oct. 1, 1881		$2,450.46

UPCHURCH FUND.

Total am't rec'd in Upchurch Fund to Oct. 1, 1881	$1,002.25

Some of the Conceits of Men and Women.

The following essay was read before Aurora Lodge, D. of H., on Tuesday evening, October 11th, by Mrs. Adley H. Cummins: Every man and woman is possessed of the fancy that there is some distinguishing trait or superior faculty which marks each out of the common herd, which elevates each a little above their fellow creatures, which places each upon a nice little pedestal all of their own, from which high spot they can see over the heads of the rest of mankind, and pity them in a superior sort of way. And when the man upon the pedestal, feeling a little lonely, perhaps, in being so isolated from the rest of the world by his superior qualities, suddenly discovers several other people daring to mount pedestals also, he is at first amused, then curious. For what quality can these stupid, ugly creatures imagine that they possess to entitle them to mount a pedestal?

Let us stop in our grand parade, sliding along through the world on our rollers far above the common folk, step down a moment, and see what conceits these are which lift us to such a hight of self-appreciation. We shall find that the humblest down-trodden worm of a human being has a pedestal at hand when occasion requires.

A very homely man with homely ways is poor Wilkins, but there is a latent satisfaction hidden beneath that broken-bridged nose of his, which beams out occasionally quite bewildering to the beholder. What can that man have to be so self-congratulatory over? If you are curious instead of cynical you may discover the cause. "I had the finest shaped nose in our family before it was broken." Poor Wilkins, why not let him take pleasure in the thought, it hurts no one.

And there is no commoner or prouder reason for mounting the pedestal than upon the beauty of one's personal appearance. The beauty may be utterly inapparent to the observer, it makes no difference to the owner, he or she knows of its existence, and a single feature well moulded is sufficient to take the owner up.

Poor Martha had a tip-tilted nose, and was scarred with cruel pit-marks. Some one who wished to put her in a good humor, told her a little fiction of a certain gentleman, that he had said she was quite a good-looking girl, thinking it would give her quite a surprise. But Martha's head was thrown back to a dangerous angle, and her nose was pointed toward the sky as she responded in acid accents: "It is not the *first time* I have been considered handsome!"

Beauty is only relative after all. One who is considered the prettiest of the family may be very plain when compared with other families, and even a pretty person may sink into nothing beside a dashing beauty. The belle of a country town feels her insignificance, and melts into tears when trying to rival the belle of the city—one who has gained her title over a greater competition. One may be quite pretty at home with no other face for a foil, yet become utterly commonplace in a crowd. Yet every woman is aware of some little point in her favor, which warrants her in holding her head up, either she has pretty hair, or good teeth, or a small white hand, or a nice little foot. If her complexion is not good she forgets that and consoles herself with not possessing various other failings of other women, and with the fact that "she has a dimple in her chin, anyhow." And men are not a whit behind, in fact as they surpass women in everything else they attempt, the sciences, art, manufacturing, etc., which they are so proud of expatiating upon, so also do they surpass women in their Narcissus-like admiration. There is no man so homely that he can not be discovered in considering that "he is a pretty good looking fellow." The vainest woman cannot in her vanity equal simply a vain man. Yet, is it not an excellent thing that in this life so heavy with tears that every man should have inherent in him so simple, harmless and inexpensive a conceit as this—it costs nothing yet makes him happy. He is a self-running, perpetual-motion mechanism of happiness. Beauty is the lever of the world, after all.

Men are nearly always proud of some inherent faculty of their own, but ladies frequently float along in a blissful state of conceit over some wonderful quality in their husbands (yes, they do, I know dozens of them), and sit waiting with wondering eyes for the world to join in. In this Lodge there are several exceptions, however, which I must be fair enough to grant, several lovely gentlemen who adore their wives and think they are sufficient cause for claiming a pedestal apiece. And that is the way it ought to be. But of the former a case comes to mind. Young Mrs. Marigold said once to a roomful of company: "Really, do you know when I looked around the church this morning, and saw all the men, I wondered how any woman could have married any one but—John—." This remark was not received with favor, for all the other wives had been thinking the same thing of their own particular John.

Some people are sustained through life and its trials by some happy little conceit. Mrs. Dandelion was a woman of many miseries, but she could always be cheered and strengthened by telling a new neighbor that her father had had the largest funeral ever seen in that part of the country, and that her babies were the prettiest corpses ever laid out in the neighborhood.

Some people enjoy abusing and criticising the rest of human beings from their lofty standpoint, those who have dared to mount pedestals lower than their own. One of this class says, boldly: "All men are fools," and yet he does not include himself. He simply smiles and says: "I am not a fool because I can see that the rest of you are."

O, it is lovely to go sailing along in this lofty way, one feels quite happy in his isolation.

And yet, human beings are very nice—each is of a different pattern, each of a different prismatic ray—just turn on the calcium lights and the homeliest becomes angelic—each is a curious study—so sensitive, so easily unstrung. But do not play upon the strings roughly—the human soul is very tender and sweet underneath all those quaint, burr-like conceits—even a plumber may have a musical soul—each is so mirror-like, can reflect the image before it and reveal the faults and flaws so unmercifully.

And yet, send back the beauties and graces as well, the color and the smile.

If we step down occasionally and study up other people's claims to pedestals, we may find so many lovely things, the good, the true, the beautiful, that we may hesitate about remounting our own.

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THE Workman Guarantee Fund Association is now paying $1,000 upon the death of a member, without cost or expense to the receiver. The annual cost of the additional $1,000 to Workmen is about $8 per year, which seems a very reasonable figure for so substantial a sum of money.

NEW PATENTS.—Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending Sept. 27, 1881.

247,479, Brittain, Rolley & McGeorge, Springville, Cal., remedy for cure of scab in sheep; 247,535, N. D. Burlingham, Garden Valley, Cal., amalgamator; 247,545, P. F. Dundon, S. F., mud-ring for boiler furnaces; 247,546, P. F. Dundon, S. F., furnace for steam boilers; 247,668, T. J. Loftus, Sacramento, Cal., faucet; 247,571, C. F. McGlashan, Santa Barbara, Cal., railway balloon, electric tramway and truck; 9,885, (reissue), W. A. Rogers, Folsom, Cal., device for raising tailings from mines; 247,585, W. C. Stiles, Nevada City, Cal., grinding and pulverizing apparatus; 247,705, W. A. Stoddard, Dalles, Or., stump extractor; 247,709, Sweyea & Lowe, Walla Walla, W. T., Buckle; 247,720, Caroline Weisser, Los Angeles, Cal., hair tonic.

Attend to This.

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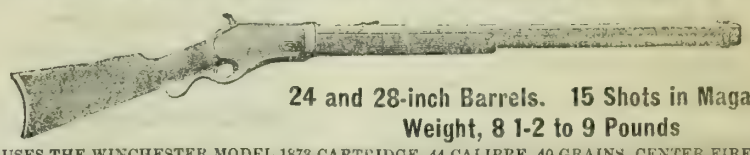
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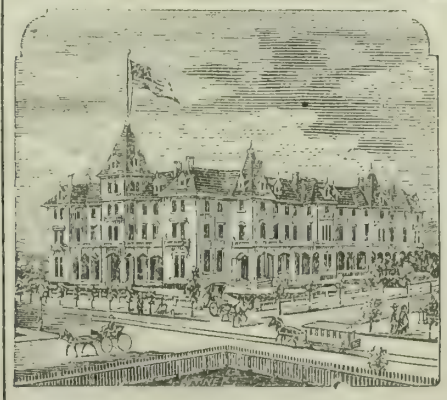
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Mechanical Air Navigation Possible.

Notwithstanding the numerous ineffectual attempts in this city to produce a machine that will navigate the air and be subject to the will of the pilot, the thing has been successfully accomplished elsewhere. The Boston *Journal of Commerce*, in a recent number, gives the following:

Four years ago Charles F. Ritchell of Bridgeport, Conn., made some public exhibitions with an air-sailing contrivance that attracted considerable attention at the time, from the fact that his machine could be absolutely governed in ascent and descent by mechanical means, independent of a levitating gas, and relatively directed in a horizontal course. At that time, in a trial made at Hartford, Conn., his machine, as witnessed by the writer, went to a height, perpendicularly with the level of the ground, of at least 300 ft., passed eastwardly over the Connecticut river, turned about and came back to the point of starting, and landed at the feet of the gentlemen who, as a committee, witnessed the ascent.

The next day the apparatus was sent up when a considerable breeze was stirring. The operator took his car up to a line of moving air that carried him away a distance of nearly nine miles. But, working his way down, he was able to descend into a door yard, call for and obtain a glass of water, and then re-ascend, but was unable to get back to his starting point against a breeze. In short, this trial demonstrated the fact that such a machine as that could not contend against adverse wind. But it also demonstrated that mechanical means could guide as well as propel in the air, and more, that mechanical means could be successfully employed to elevate and depress the position of the aeronaut at will.

But these experiments also proved that the limit of guiding and elevating control was confined to that of the power to be employed—which must be manual, as combining the largest amount of exerting force with the smallest amount of weight.

In the experiments made at this time the machine used was a cylindrical gas-holder, suspended horizontally over a frame holding the aeronaut. This frame was made of hollow, thin steel pipe, combining great strength with little weight. The operator, when seated, made a weight which, with the machine, would be just about the balance in the atmosphere by the gas-holder. To ascend, the operator rotated rapidly a fan on a vertical shaft directly under the center of the contrivance, the fan acting like the propeller of a ship.

A similar propeller in front of the operator, on a horizontal shaft, produced a horizontal movement. This front propeller worked on a universal joint, so that it could be turned to face 30 degrees of the circle, or at least as much as the rudder of a vessel at sea.

It will be seen by this brief summary that the Ritchell machine could be elevated and depressed, and guided in horizontal planes by means of rapidly revolving fans—it has been demonstrated that this can be done. But the limit of action is narrow, as it is controlled by the power supplied by the operator. This power, as applied to lifting, Professor Ritchell finds, is only about 15 lbs. He now proposes to make an experimental machine carrying an engine, to be fed with compressed air, which will furnish available power to lift a very much larger weight and more perfectly control the lateral movements of the machine. He is at work on it now, and when completed it will be exhibited in some large hall or in connection with some exhibition that has sufficient tent area to give room and exclude wind.

EXTRACTING MAGNESIA FROM SEA WATER.—The *Moniteur Industriel* describes a new method for extracting magnesia from sea water, which is an inexhaustible reservoir for it. The magnesia may be precipitated by chalk, the same as from other solutions. After allowing the precipitate to settle one day, one cubic meter of sea water gives about 80 liters of gelatinous magnesia. The process could readily be carried out on a large scale, making an industry of it, by collecting the precipitate in large basins. The chalk would be the principal expense incurred. Having thus obtained the magnesia, a calculated quantity of dilute phosphoric acid is added, which will again precipitate a tribasic phosphate, which settles and which can be filtered on linen or by a filter press, and becomes an excellent agent for extracting the ammonia from fertilizers consisting of ammonia magnetic phosphates.

A MAN recently obtained a divorce, and declared, "Once more I stand erect and assume the attitude of freedom and a single man." Then he went home, got into bed, and in an hour awoke with a bad illness, yelling "Where's Maria? Quick! Get a mustard plaster, or I am a goner."

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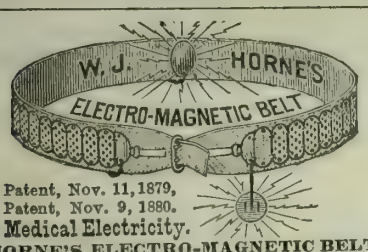
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Patent, Nov. 11, 1879,
Patent, Nov. 9, 1880.
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Brain and Body Work.

Physiologists, after patient and close inquiry, have arrived at the important and practical conclusion, that the power of the entire man, his vitality, is as much expended by two hours of deep mental effort as by a whole day of ordinary bodily labor. This fact seems to be founded on observed physiological laws; hence, the man who spends four hours in the 24 in earnest mental labor, goes to the utmost allowable limit for a day's work, and all the time that remains, after deducting 10 hours for eating, sleeping and dressing, should be conscientiously expended in muscular exercises, which require no brain effort, and such exercises should always, by preference, be those which are agreeable, useful and profitable; for they not only promote the healthful condition of the body, but give rest to the brain, which, by that rest, recuperates its powers; many can remember, when turning back to their school days, that they have gone to bed feeling that they did not know their lessons, yet, on rising in the morning, the mind would run over them with a gratifying and surprising clearness. It is this which accounts for the observation that persons have striven hard to remember some important fact, or as to where valuable papers have been laid, and towards morning, when the mind began to awake, a little before the body, this being the time of dreams, the point is made clear in the form of a dream, thus showing that rest of the brain, whether by actual sleep or the passive, comparative rest which manual labor affords, gives mental activity, vigor, perspicacity; from these it follows that no form of muscular exercise is ignoble in a student, a brain-worker, which has to be done by some one, and by being done by him, will save money, or will save the time of another, who, perhaps, may already be overtaxed. How many servants are overtaxed! how many faithful, uncomplaining wives are overtaxed! and sons and daughters sometimes; and clerks, and apprentices, and other employees. In every dwelling in a large city, there are many things which the master could do which would reflect benefit on himself and others.

A Remarkable Pony.

A well authenticated and extraordinary case of the sagacity of the Shetland pony has just come under our notice. A year or two ago, Mr. William Sinclair imported one of these little animals from Shetland on which to ride to and from school, his residence being at a considerable distance from the school buildings. Up to that time the animal had been unshod, but some time afterward Mr. Sinclair had it shod by Mr. Pratt, the parish blacksmith. The other day Mr. Pratt, whose smithy is a long distance from Mr. Sinclair's house, saw the pony, without halter or anything upon it, walking up to where he was working. Thinking the animal had strayed from home, he drove it off, throwing stones after the beast to make it run homeward. This had the desired effect for a short time; but Mr. Pratt had only got fairly at work once more in the smithy, when the pony's head again made its appearance at the door.

On proceeding a second time outside, to drive the pony away, Mr. Pratt, with a blacksmith's instinct, took a look at the pony's feet, when he observed that one of its shoes had been lost. Having made a shoe he put it on, and then waited to see what the animal would do. For a moment it looked at the blacksmith as if asking whether he was done, then pawed once or twice to see if the newly shod foot was comfortable, and finally gave a pleased neigh, erected his head, and started home at a brisk trot. The owner was also exceedingly surprised to find the animal at home completely shod the same evening, and it was only on calling at the smithy some days afterward that he learned the full extent of his pony's sagacity.

BURNING GOLD INTO CHINA.—To dissolve gold for gilding china or glass that has to be burnt: Triturate gold leaf in a mortar with a little honey until reduced very fine; then dissolve out the honey with hot water, and mix the gold dust with a little gum water for use; or dissolve the gold in hot aqua regia, evaporate to dryness in a porcelain dish over a hot water bath, and dissolve in ether for use.

No lady with any refinement will use her husband's merschaum pipe to drive nails in the wall.

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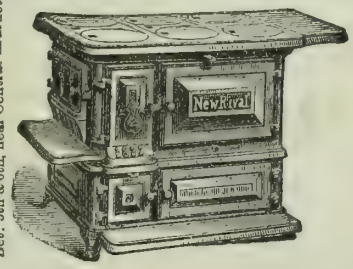
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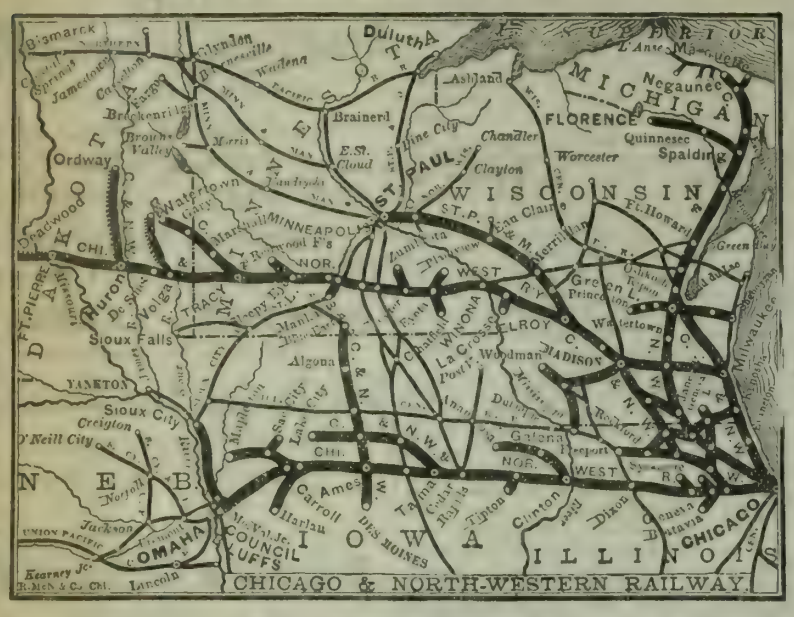
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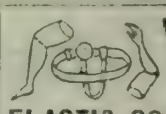
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German Silver, Heavily Silver Plated	$12 00 per dozen.
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All Complete with Ribbons.

D. of H. Badges heavy gilt, $6.50 per dozen; D. of H. Badges, ornamental, $9.50 per dozen. Lodge Jewels, Axe and Trowel, $2.50 per set. A. L. of H; O. C. F. Badges. P. S. of A. Jewels. Lodge Seals, etc. **Replating of Tableware a Specialty.**

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Peep O' Day Alarm Clock	1.50
Sunrise Alarm, fine movement	2 00
Sunrise Timepiece, fine movement	1.50
Fine Gold-headed Cane as low as	6.00
Children's Bracelets, rolled gold	2.50

Ladies Bracelets, in all styles to suit customers.

Call and see my fine line of Clocks, every one running at the right time.

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Every Clock and Watch leaving my place warranted a good timepiece.

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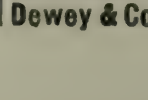
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 21. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator No. 12 Front St.

A Charming New England Scene.

It is to be hoped that this characteristic New England scene will not aggravate any feeling of homesickness in the hearts of those whose youthful days were spent among the elms of this stern and rugged portion of our country. The saying, "There's no place like home," will doubtless suggest itself to many, and the mind will wander back to the happy days of childhood.

Many of our readers, no doubt, will be reminded by this of similar scenes "back in the States." Those beautiful elms, so appropriately conspicuous in the foreground, will confirm the "regular down Easter" in the opinion that there is no tree that the forests of any country produce that equals the elm in grandeur, beauty, expressiveness and hardihood, the essential requisites of a perfect shade tree. The rank and file in the background, we will suppose, are maples; and along the border of this grove the ox cart, drawn by a pair of steers with the horse-of-all-work on the farm acting as leader, is wending its way, perhaps, to the far distant part of the miniature farm; *almost beyond the sound of the tin dinner horn.*



THE ELMS OF NEW ENGLAND.

SILVER WREATH LODGE, No. 2, Globe City, Arizona, gave a ball on the evening of Oct. 21st, the object being to raise funds to purchase an organ for the Lodge. Bro. Jacob Abraham writes us that it was a success in every way, and that the Lodge was represented by 37 of its members.

IT has come to the notice of many of our leading brethren, that notices of funerals and special meetings called in the daily papers should have the emblem of the Order, as is usual in such cases. The prominence of the Workmen in this city, it seems, would warrant our daily papers in procuring those emblems.

California's Material Prosperity.

There's music in the air. Not the music that comes from the vocal organs or that produced by the various instruments, but the far sweeter and more tangible melody which arises from a people who are happy and on the road to material prosperity. Long have the residents of this coast, and especially those of California, been watching and waiting for that boom which struck the Eastern States some three years ago. It would seem as if our isolation was a supreme bar to the advancing tide of prosperity which filled the workshops of our sister States beyond the Rockies with orders for manufactured goods, and brought to the husbandman a fair compensation for his hours of weary toil. But slowly and surely are we marching onward with steady strides, and the happy hum of reviving trade and mechanical and agricultural industries is now an assured and absolute fact.

There is one thing which marks the prosperity now nearing fruition one to be doubly rejoiced at. We are building on a sure and solid foundation. There is nothing of the wildcat or speculative interest entering into our business or other pursuits. The advancement now obtaining seems to be marked by the entire absence of all those artificial means which seem to find foothold and thrive when prosperity will be continued. Visionary and wild schemes have no place in a sound and healthful material prosperity. All projects which promise more than the legitimate products of well applied industry, are but barnacles to our progress, and should be closely scanned by all when they are submitted for public favor. As we have started out in so conservative a manner, rearing our structure upon sound and enduring business principles, it is of paramount importance that we should continue so to act.

The various lines of railroad that are now forging ahead across the continent, uniting the Eastern seaboards with those of the Pacific, are one of the most encouraging signs of the times. These railroads are not built by their managers for the mere fun of the thing. They are constructed to make money. This they cannot do without population. Hence it is a self-evident truth that they will do all in their power to promote immigration to this coast. Then, with our vast tracts of fertile land cut up into small farms and peopled by a population such as have made the great States of the West so prosperous, we will have entered upon an era such as was never seen before. It is cheering to think of this. It gives joy to all Californians who have stood by their fair State when the clouds were dark and lowering, and it seemed as if we were marching onward to our sure destruction.

If it were not for a few local questions, which it is to be hoped will be settled satisfactorily to all, there would seem to be nothing in the way of our advancement. To particularize the many industries into which man can enter, would occupy more space than we can at present command. It is sufficient for our purpose to state that there is no place on this continent which offers better inducements to energetic men to better their condition. Take, for instance, the cultivation of the vine. Here is a field which one can enter with the reasonable certainty of amassing, if not a fortune, at least a reasonable competency. Year by year are the wines and raisins of California winning wider recognition in the markets of the world, and the time is not far distant when they will command the highest prices. Then look at the possibilities of the great fruit interest of this State. Even now, with our limited population and lack of cheap transportation facilities, there is a greater demand for the best varieties of fruits than can be supplied. So, also, can the various other pursuits of the farm be engaged in with profit, and, as the years go by, those districts which at present suffer by reason of a lack of water, will be brought into a high state of cultivation by means of artificial irrigation.

The prosperity of the rural population will bring to our cities and towns a like onward advancement. Manufactures will spring up, affording employment to numerous operatives. It would be the part of wisdom for those intending to engage in this line of industry to commence early. Some of the largest manufactories in the world were started from very humble beginnings, and the splendid chances that will be offered here should spur on to immediate action all those who are mechanically inclined.

Yes, California's future is assured. It has been a long time coming, this bright messenger of material prosperity. Let us all direct its way through the straight road that leads on to the happiness of the whole people, avoiding the quicksands and quagmires, keeping in mind that as our lines are cast in such a genial clime, we will seek to make our citizenship in it a reflex of all that is good, and noble and true.

BIGGS LODGE, No. 102, Butte county, will give a grand ball on Friday evening, November 4th. It is the intention to have a fine time, and No. 102 will see that everybody that will attend shall enjoy themselves.

BRO. A. N. GRISWOLD, P. M. W. of Bodie Lodge, 143, was among the company visiting Myrtle, 42, on the 22d ult.

Home Miscellany.

Dialogue of the Horses.

FIRST HORSE.

We are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!
There is naught for us too gentle and good
In the graceful days of our babyhood:
We frisk and caper in childish glee—
Oh, none so pretty and proud as we!
They cheer and cherish us in our play—
Oh, none so smilingly sweet as they!
And when a little our lives have grown,
Each has a table and room of his own,
A waiter to fill his bill of fare,
A barber to clean and comb his hair.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!
Then show us, gayly dressed and proud,
To the eager eyes of the clamorous crowd;
They champion us in the rattling race.
They praise our beauty and cheer our pace;
They keep for us our family trees—
They trumpet our names beyond the seas;
They hang our portraits on the walls,
And paint and garnish and gild our stalls.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!

SECOND HORSE.

We are the slaves of men—
The menial slaves of men!
They lash us over the dusty roads,
They bend us down with murderous loads;
They fling vile insults on our track,
And know that we can not answer back;
In winds of winter, or summer sun,
The tread of our toil is never done;
And when we are weak, and old, and lame,
And labor-stiffened, and bowed with shame,
And hard of hearing, and blind of eye,
They drive us out in the world to die.
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of selfish men!
They draft us into their bloody spites,
They spur us, bleeding, into their fights;
They poison our soul with their senseless ire
And curse us into a storm of fire.
And when to death we are bowed and bent,
And take the ball that for them was meant,
Alone they leave us to groan and bleed,
And dash their spurs in another steed!
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of brutish men!

—*Will Carleton's Country Fair.*

Aunt Serena's Trialations.

I was sittin' one cold evenin', a spell ago, meditatin' and toein' of a stockin' that I was knittin' for a nephew of mine when I heerd sumbody rap. It kinder startled me at fust, for I'm a poor, lorn creetur, and there is so many tramps pokin' round that natterly I felt sort of skittish. Howsumever, I took the kerosene lamp and went to the door—and behold! there was the same nephew of mine—Robert Grimes—that I had been knittin' for, and a grand-lookin' gal with him.

I was real tickled to see Robert. I had the bringing up of that boy, mostly; I washed his face and combed his hair ev'ry mornin' for about 19 years, and spanked him when occasion required. I shook hands with him, and then he said:

"Allow me to introduce my wife—Anna—Aunt Serena."

Sakes alive! I was completely beat. The idea of that high-falutin' thing bein' my niece. Why, she looked as if she was Queen Victry, at the very least!

I axed 'em to cum in, and then I see that her dress was dragging about half a yard on the floor. Thinks I, now sumbody has stepped on the back bredth and ripped out the gathers. It's too bad! But before I had time to speak about it, she gave it a little swish and sot down, and then I made up my mind that them are gathers was ripped out purpose.

I axed 'em if they had ben to supper, and they sed no. They had been travelin' ever sense mornin'. So I made a rousin' cup of tea, and sot out the table. I put on a plate of cold beans, cause sumtimes people want suthin' hearty to commence on when they ben travelin'. I sot on a plate of pickles, sum bred, cheese and donuts, and one of my best punkin pies. Then I told 'em to set up and have some supper.

The minit that gal got site of the table, she throwed up both hands and yelled:

"Baked beans! Oh, horror! Robert, do hand me my vinegarett—I shall surely faint!"

I sprung right up, and says I: "I don't know anything about your vinegar-*ett*, but here's sum good, strong cider vinegar; p'r'aps that'll help ye. Want a swaller on't?" and I held the vinegar bottle right to her mouth. But she pushed it away, and Robert said:

"I'm sorry, aunt, but my wife is so extremely delicate that she could never bear the sight of baked beans!"

"Fudge and fiddlesticks! Delekit!" sed I; "more likely she had to liv on 'em to hum till she got sick on 'em! I'll carry the things off—then p'r'aps she'll revive!"

Just then she spied the pickles, and said to Robert:

"What are those green things lying in the dish before you?"

"Them's cowcumber pickils, you ninny!" sed I, for I begun to think she didn't know nothin'.

"Cow what?" said she.

"She means cucumbers," said Robert, "you have eaten cucumbers, haven't you, dear?"

"Oh, yes," said she; "but really, until this moment, I always imagined they grew in slices!"

"Where on airth have you ben, and what have you ben doin'," sed I, "that you don't know eny more?"

"I attended a boarding-school till my education was finished, and mamma never would allow me to come near the kitchen. But I have done lots of worsted work; I'll make you the lovliest sofa pillow, some day, with a dog on it."

"Young woman," sed I, "I have got a piller onto my sofa in the parlor; it is made of goose feathers; it's a span clean piller case, and I won't have no nasty dog a settin' on it—I tell you."

"She means a worsted dog on canvas, aunt," said Robert.

"Waal, I don't want eny of them are things. I don't suppose you could git a meal of vittals, could ye?" sed I.

"Oh, no!" sed she, in a horrified way.

"Waal, what be you goin' to do, now you've got married?" sed I.

"Board, of course, like other people, my dear aunt."

"Waal, like enough if Robert's well and has a big sal'ry, you'll manage to get along. But what are ye going to do if he should be sick?"

"Oh, I'm one of the cheerful kind; I never borrow trouble. But, really, aunt, I should like to take a few lessons in cooking of you. It would be such fun."

I looked at her as she sot there with that long, silk gownd on, big gold things shakin' in both ears, gold bracelits, a long chain with a watch on the end of it, and curls and braids and frizzles a whiskin' ev'ry way, and I sed, calmly: "I guess you'll hev to take off sum of them fixin's, and get into a sensible caliker dress with a big apern, before I try to larn ye enythin'; I ixpect it'll be hard work, enyways; it's rather discouragin' tryin' to beat enythin' into a body's head where the brains are as few and scatterin' as yours appears to be. Howsumever, for Robert's sake, I'll try."

And so I did, and of all the trials I ever had that gal was the wust. Why, she didn't know nigh so much as I thought she did at fust, and that was useless.

The fust time I let her make the tea, she put in, as near as I can calkerlate, about half a pound of my best green tea and then filled the teapot with water. You can imagine the result.

One day I had a lot of carpit rags I wanted to sew, and I thought I'd let her get dinner alone. I told her I thought we better hev sum biled rice for toppin' off, cause that was healthy, and Robert was powerful fond of it. I told her she mite jest run down to the store and git sum. I told her to put it on airly, so as to let it cook slow.

I got so ingaged in carpit rags that I didn't go nigh the kitchen for onct all the mornin'.

About half past 'leven, she come to the settin' room door, and said she wished I'd cum out and see about that rice. She didn't know what to do with it.

So I went out—and massy sakes! the sight was enough to disgust a starving savage! There was my kittle that would hold a pailful, on the stove runnin' over with rice, and she had got every bowl and tin dish in the house full of biled rice. She sed the stuff kept comin' up, and comin' up, and she didn't know what to do with it.

I looked at her and sed, as calmly as I could: "How much rice did you put into that kittle?"

"I got four quarts, aunt, and I put it all in," says she.

I didn't say enythin' more; I could not. We fed the hog on biled rice that day, and I told Robert, kinder confidentially, that I had a strong mind to make a good mustard plaster, and put it right on top of that gal's head, and mebbe, if she had eny grains of common sense, 'twould sort of draw 'em together, for I was about sick tryin' to make enythin' of her.

One Saturday mornin', jest as I had got reddy to go to bakin', one of the naybors cum in, and sed I must cum right over to his house, for one of the young ones had got the croop, or hoopin' coff or suthin'. I didn't know how to leave, but Anna sed:

"I'll make the pies, auntie; I've seen you make them so many times, I know I can."

Waal, thinks I to myself, I'll let her try. I told her where things was as I was gettin' reddy; told her I shortened my pie crust with lard, then mixed it with sour milk, cause I thought it was softer that way. I told her the lard was in the buttery, cut up in chunks on a plate.

Waal, I went off, and didn't git home till most supper time. She had got things in tolerable order, considerin'. I kinder felt encouraged; thought mebbe I shouldn't need the mustard plaster, arter all.

She had got four pies made. They did look sorter decent, and I put one on the table for supper.

Just as soon as I tasted it, I knew suthin' wan't right. The fust mouthful made me sick.

"Anna Grimes," sed I, "for conscience sake, what have you put into these pies?"

"Why, just what you did, aunt—I put in most a whole square chunk of lard, and I had to cut it all up into little pieces. It wouldn't dissolve."

A thought struck me all of a sudden, and I riz right up and went to the buttery, and as true as you live, that sap head had shortened her pie crust with hard soap. I had jest bought a dozen bars of hard soap, and put it on the bottom shelf in the buttery, and she had put most a pound of it into them pies.

I gave right up that nite. I told her firmly that the best thing she could do was to let herself out to sum respectable milliner or dressmaker, to stand in the winder for to hang new bunnits and gownds onto.

I felt that I could stand a bushel of biled rice at a time, and green-tea puddin', but when it cum to short'nin' pie crust with hard soap, 'twas time to take a decided stand. It was a leetle more'n I could swaller.

I hev only jest this remark to make: If there's eny gal who reads this here paper, that thinks cowcumbers grows in slices, or shortens their pie crust with hard soap, they need not set their caps for any of my nephews. I'll brake up the match just as sure as my name's Serena Wiggins! I sartingly will!

Womanhood in Germany.

The American lady who travels in Germany views with astonishment and indignation some of the labors there assigned to her sex. All the most menial, the most repulsive, and much of the most exhaustive work is accomplished by the German women.

They hoe the beet fields, and where it is not safe to use a hoe, weed on their hands and knees. They sow, stack and reap the grain, and bear it home upon their shoulders in sheaves that a few paces off they appear like walking haystacks.

They drive the plow, and in some cases draw as well as drive it. They carry heavy loads of manure upon their backs, bringing it from distant places of deposit and distributing it as it is needed. They haul away heavily loaded carts. They break stones and mend roads. They dredge small streams for the sake of their fertilizing mud.

In the cities they clean the streets, working with shovels, handcarts and brooms made of rods. They collect the offal and refuse from houses and stores. They are harnessed to milk carts and bakers' carts, which they draw from door to door. They saw and split wood. They unload freight cars at depots. They serve as porters, conveying their loads on their backs in baskets made to carry 60 lbs. They are yoked with dogs, cows and oxen to drag heavy weights along the highway, and they even act as hod carriers, climbing up and down steep ladders to bring bricks and mortar to the masons. So reports Mrs. Livermore in a recent letter to the *Women's Journal*. It strikes the mind with horror. In our own country the condition of women who sew on shop work in a hot loft 10 hours a day, supported by a lunch of pie and cold tea, is bad enough; but, thank God, we have no such horrible sights in this free land as the harnessing of a woman alongside of a cow!

—*Colorado Farmer.*

FLOWERS AND HOMES.—Why should your homes be dreary? Let the floral beauties invite the bees to keep you company. The beauty and freshness of spring is only the more welcome when it is made balmy with odor of flowers. Plant flowers. They have a language all their own. They refine and elevate, and soothe and ennoble mankind. The feast, the tournament, the triumphal ovation, the hymenial ceremony, and the obsequies of the dead all call for bouquets, wreaths, and blossoms of beauty, and sympathetic, silent, consonant voices speaking to you in subduing potential charms through the language of flowers. It will crimson the face of the maiden with blushes of joy to present her with a bouquet, which speaks in emblems and tokens of your own heart pulse, and it will cheer the octogenarian to put the choice twigs in the button-hole of his coat, as in it he wears the sentimental tokens of child-like innocence. The soldier puts the cluster in the gun-barrel as he marches from home with his fluttering heart, thinking of the "girl he left behind him." Plant flowers; there is more in them than language can speak.

HOME, love, duty worthily accomplished, work, learning—these are the true perennials of life and sweeten what they adorn. In youth it is perhaps natural that there would be a certain restlessness and eagerness for novelty, a certain impatience under monotony, and a feeling that to lead a quiet life without pleasure or its fatigues is to "bury one's days" in a most unprofitable manner. This is only right, and what we must expect and allow for. Still, even youth, with all its eager desire for movement and excitement, cannot do without love and duty, without home and work; and to lead a life all of pleasure only, devoid of emotion or conscience, is to live on sweets alone, whereby comes nausea and disablement instead of nourishment and strength.

MAKING THEMSELVES AT HOME.—Some of the customs out on the stock ranges would be rather surprising to people in more settled communities. One of the customs is for the men when out gathering up stock to go to the nearest camp, or house, at night. What this may involve will be understood from a recent case at Mr. Jacob McKissicks camp, in Lassen county. He had just got there with a load of provisions, when 53 vaqueros came in to supper; they remained in the neighborhood three days, and in that time ate up his entire load. No charges are ever made. The men ride up, pull the saddles off their horses, turn them to a haystack, and then go into the house expecting to find food; after eating, they tumble into the hay. In the morning they are up, eat breakfast, and off by daybreak.—*Greenville Bulletin.*

THE flowing reporter who wrote, with reference to a well known belle, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief, and left for parts unknown, when it appeared the next morning: "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry-boats.

The Child Hero.

The statue of the child hero, Joseph Bara, has been erected in the church square at Palaiseau, on which a chateau of the Condes, in which he was born and reared, looks down. Joseph Bara's father was a woodranger on the Palaiseau estate of the Condes, and his mother was a domestic in the chateau. She was a widow when her son, at the age of 12, enrolled himself as a volunteer. His head had "taken fire" at a patriotic meeting where Carnot's appeal for 450,000 men was read before him.

The boy learned to play the fife and drum, and furbished the arms and cleaned the horse of a major of Spahis who had fought in India under Bussy. This officer, the little drummer, followed to La Vendee. To harrass and throw the enemy off the track, this major often sent his little drummer running through the brush to beat here and there the drum, or sound the fife. Bara was one day surprised by a band of peasants. He was a boy of delicate features and aristocratic air. The Vendeans thought him some nobleman's child who had been perverted, and told him that if he cried "Live the king!" they would let him off. He answered by beating his drum. "Are you deaf?" roared a country brute, who took aim at him. "I am a republican," replied the boy. "Ah! young brigand, have a care! Give up your drumming, and, like us, cry, "Live the king!" "Live the republic!" cried Bara. Twenty firelocks were discharged at him, and he fell dead. Horrified at the execution, the Vendeans fled. But some of them returned, picked up the corpse, and respectfully bore it to the camp of the Blues. The Convention decreed a pension to Bara's mother, and ordered that an engraving of the little drummer's execution be made and hung up in every primary school to show what a child can do when inspired by a noble sentiment. Chenier, in "La Chant de Depart," alluded to Bara's execution, and David (d'Angers), who found one of the engravings ordered by the Convention, chose his death as a subject for his chisel in 1837. The statue at Palaiseau represents the youthful hero in the uniform of a Hussar. A drumstick has fallen from one of his hands, the other he still holds. The boy has been struck with the 20 bullets, but the expression of heroic exaltation still lingers on the delicate young face.

THE LESSON FOR BOYS.—It is a grand thought that from the woods of Ohio, a boy could come forth, nameless and fortuneless, without family, without influence, with nothing but his strong arms, quick brain and the bold hopes which are the birthright of American boys, and challenging the rough world for a contest, at the call of duty, as a soldier, he could win for himself a glorified name; that, following that same duty, he could for 18 years, as a representative in Congress, so bear himself as to become the acknowledged leader of that august body; that lifted still higher he could assume and wear with a grace and dignity all his own, the highest honors of the republic; that at the very pinnacle of his power, and with the full fruition of his hopes almost within his grasp, receiving the stroke of an assassin, he accepted the decree without a murmur; and while anxious to live, without a protest or complaint, with the same gentleness and dignity which gave a charm to his life, waited, with unblenching eyes, while death drew near. There is nothing loftier than this in all history. It exalts American manhood everywhere, and makes men exult, even while they weep. The country sorely needed more years of the life of its dead President; but he who has gone needed nothing more, for though from poverty and obscurity, he had not 50 years in which to do his work, he so lived and wrought that the measure of his life is full. Beside Lincoln and Washington he takes his place, and around his dust all Christian peoples stand as mourners.—*Judge Goodwin.*

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Within the memory of people now living, married women had no legal existence. The law regarded them as practically the property of the husbands, who could not only spend their money and do as they pleased with their possessions, but could administer corporal punishment or deprivation of liberty the same as to their children. The wife had no redress. She had no rights before the law, and could not bring a suit, excepting with her husband's consent and in his name. In view of the representations heard at the present day of the degredation of women, it is well to look about and see what progress she has made. She can now hold property, engage in business, bring suits in her own name, and enjoy every right of citizenship except that of suffrage, and even that has now been granted, to a certain extent. And now the English House of Lords has decided that she is legally responsible for her own debts, which her husband is not bound to pay, provided he has furnished her the means for procuring necessaries. He is not even bound to notify people not to trust her, nor to forbid her to pledge his credit. He is, in fact, relieved from all liability on her account, excepting in cases wherein he authorizes her to contract it. What result this reversal of a previously understood law will have upon this country remains to be seen.

"I am the oak; you are the vine," remarked an ardent though silly lover to his Marianne. "Let the vine, therefore, creep around the oak until it reaches the topmost leaves—" "And finds nothing there," exclaimed the heartless beauty.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of eighteen letters
My 3, 6, 13, 13, is to cultivate the soil.
My 17, 5, is an animal.
My 12, 14, 11 is one of the forms of my whole.
My 15 is a letter but little used.
My 7, 4, 8, 9, many exchange for my whole.
My 18, 16, 10, 2, my whole may bring upon you.
My 1, 11, 2, is where my whole can usually be procured
My whole is a great curse upon humanity.

J. C. B.

Hidden Rivers of Europe.

1. The robins have come again.
2. Helen and Jane have gone to a ride.
3. Charles said he would win a prize.
4. The little cur always snaps at my heels.
5. The box used to be hidden under that tree by the roadside.
6. Charley, don't go near the river.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Problem.

Add one to a certain number, then subtract the sum from the original number and have one remaining.

JUSTICE.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in wren, but not in crow;
My second is in fellow, but not in beau;
My third is in row, but not in scull;
My fourth is in tempest, but not in lull;
My fifth is in heart, also in hand;
My sixth is in company, but not in band;
My seventh is in ark, but not in ship;
My eighth is in leather, but not in kip;
My ninth is in old, but not in new;
My tenth is in yellow, also in blue;
My eleventh is in ice, but not in snow;
My twelfth is in finger, but not in toe;
My thirteenth is in reap, but not in sow;
My whole a Southern State you'll find to be—
Who among you can tell its name to me.

PERCY

A Floral Bouquet.

1. To injure, a personal pronoun and a valuable metal.
2. A falsehood and to want.
3. A part of speech, even, and a vowel.
4. A nickname, two articles, and silent.

J. C. B.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—George Washington.

TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Hoop, pooh. 2. Rat, tar. 3. Meat, team. 4. Rome, more. 5. Pare, reap. 6. Dan, and.

HIDDEN AUTHORS.—1. Cowper. 2. Hood. 3. Poe. 4. Sterne.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Spear, pear. 2. Grape, rape. 3. Spine, pine. 4. Clamp, lamp. 5. Hand, and

CONUNDRUMS.—1. A river. 2. Because it is at the end of the Mediterranean.

Darkey Jim.

"Where under the sun is Darkey Jim," said Pinkie to herself, as she turned over and over in bed trying to find him. "I don't beheve Kitty put him to bed at all."

Kitty was the nurse, you know, and Darkey Jim was the black rubber doll that Santa Claus brought last Christmas time. I don't know why Pinkie always wanted Jim to sleep with her, because he was torn most to pieces. The big dog got him once and ate a whole leg off, and one night Jim was left ontdoors in the rain, and was dreadfully soaked out of shape. But Pinkie had a little sister, Ruth, who slept in another room, just through the doorway, so when Darkey Jim wasn't found that night, Pinkie called out:

"Ruth, are you asleep?"

But no answer came.

"I believe she's got him herself, and won't tell," said Pinkie.

So she got out of bed and went into the next room.

"Ruth, have you my Darkey Jim?" she asked, as she came to the crib. Ruth didn't answer, and so Pinkie began to feel all about for the doll, and at last she found it. But do you suppose that Ruth was really asleep? Not a bit more than you are at this moment; and when Pinkie tried to lift Jim out of the crib to take him to her own bed, she found out that Ruth was wide awake and had tight hold of Jim's leg.

"Go way!" cried Ruth, sitting up in bed and tugging with all her might to keep hold of Darkey Jim.

"He's mine, Ruth Vail, and you know it," answered Pinkie. "So give him to me."

They were both dreadfully cross, it seems to me, but they were dreadfully sleepy, too.

Well, the end of the quarrel was that mamma, who was down stairs, came running up to see what the noise was all about. Ruth was crying, but Pinkie wasn't—because she had the doll.

"He's mine, and I want him," said Pinkie crossly.

"I got him first, and I think I might keep him, I do," sobbed Ruth.

"Now look here," said mamma, taking Darkey Jim away from Pinkie, "this is too bad, to make all this noise and fuss, and neither one willing to give up to the other. I tell you what I must do. I'm going to stand Darkey Jim up here against the door between the rooms and have him sleep there all night. He'll be just as near one of you as he is to the other, and I hope both of my little girls will be satisfied—although I must say that I think Ruth should't have taken Jim at all, because he did'nt belong to her."

So that was the arrangement made, and mamma went down stairs again, leaving the children in bed, and Jim standing on his one leg against the door.

Pinkie hadn't been in bed two minutes before she began to think:

"I don't see what use Jim is to anybody, over there."

Then she thought a little more;

"I don't think I was very good to Ruth, particularly as she gave me half her peach to-day. I know what *I'm* going to do. I'm going to get Jim and put him straight in Ruth's crib."

Now it happened that Ruth hadn't been in bed two minutes either before she began to think:

"I expect I was real cross to Pinkie."

Then she thought some more, too:

"I don't see what good Darkey Jim's doing over there all alone by himself. I know what *I'm* going to do. I'm going to get him and put him straight in Pinkie's crib."

So both the little girls got softly out of bed at just the same time, and went carefully across the floor.

"I must be very careful so Ruth won't hear me," said Pinkie to herself.

"I must be very careful so Pinkie won't hear me," said Ruth to herself.

So they felt along the wall, and put out their hands, and ran bump against each other in the dark.

"You take him," said Pinkie.

"You take him," answered Ruth. "He's yours, you know—and I'm real sorry."

"But you gave me the peach, and I was cross," said Pinkie, holding out Jim in the dark.

And how do you think they made it all right?

Why, they both got into the same bed, and Darkey Jim slept between them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Humorous.

Chips.

AN old man who had been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said, "Wal, no; not for damages—I've had enough of them; but I'll just use 'em for repairs."

IN the Dog Days.—She: "The Prince Charley is again becoming a fashionable dog."

He:—"Who invents the new fashions in dogs.

She:—"Can it be the puppies?"

"YOU smoke a great deal, Gus," said a friend to Gus De Smith. "Yes," replied Gus, "particularly after dinner. I have got so in the habit of smoking after dinner that the dinner don't taste right when I eat it unless I have a smoke afterward."

AN Englishman who had published his observations during a trip to the United States concludes that the most striking and thoroughly American characters he saw were Bob Ingersoll and "Maud S." Mr. Beecher is not getting a fair show this season.

"AH! Adeliza; if you were captain of a ship in what capacity would you want me to go?" He hoped she would say, "first mate," but it was late, and she was very sleepy, and as she leaned her head against his opera spotted shirt front she murmured "as donkey—donkey pump!"

Household Hints

DELMONICO PUDDING.—A quart of new milk, three even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk, the yelks of four eggs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heat the milk, add the sugar, then the starch, and last the beaten yelks. Flavor, pour into a pudding dish and bake in a slow oven (the top must not brown) 30 minutes. Have the whites beaten stiff, sweeten, flavor and spread over the pudding. Return to the oven and let it just brown.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE.—In order to make white sponge cake, one has only to leave out the yelks, and use the proportion of eggs needed, entirely of whites. Take two pounds of pulverized sugar, two pounds of whites of eggs, one and a half pounds flour, and the gratings of the yellow rind of one lemon, or a drop or two of lemon oil, or a teaspoonful of lemon essence. Beat the eggs to a staunch froth, then add the sugar, then the flavor, and last the flour. Bake in buttered pans, and in a moderate oven.

PLAIN STEAMED PUDDING.—Two cupfuls of sour milk with some cream in it, three cupfuls of sifted flour, one-half cupful of finely chopped suet, a little salt and a large teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Stir the milk into the flour, beat until free from lumps, add the suet and salt and at the last moment beat in the soda. Steam two hours. Eat at once with a hard sauce—sugar and butter beaten together and flavored.

APPLE BAKED PUDDING.—Pare and core six tart cooking apples and place in a buttered baking dish. Pour over the following batter: A pint of milk, two beaten eggs, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with flour enough to make a batter thicker than for pancakes.

MUSH MUFFINS.—Cold mush is not a very promising mixture to the eye, but when thinned with milk and thickened with a little wheat flour and eggs, in the proportion of four to a quart, it makes very good muffins.

PUFF PASTE.—An easy way of making puff paste is to mix the flour with three-quarters of its weight in butter, and milk enough to make it easy to roll. It should not be touched with the hands.

Health Column.

Civilization and Health.

Is the human race deteriorating, physically? In other words, is civilization a shortener of life, or otherwise? Although much may be said for the haleness and heartiness of our grandfathers' and much against the pale, slim, city-bred dyspeptic, yet we cannot but come to the conclusion that the race is not in so sorry a plight as some people would judge.

Among savages life is short, and it is the exception for a man to attain to 50 years, while long before that his powers are decayed. Then, too, in the records of English courts, from the 13th to 16th century, Sir Thomas Hardy found no instance of a man who had survived his 80th year, and the age of 70 was rarely reached, and was regarded as extreme.

The advance in medical knowledge, the spread of education and sanitary improvements have, taken together, had a great effect in adding to the average of men's lives. It is true we see certain unwelcome signs of decay, notably in the teeth of the present generation; but these are the result of local causes which, it may be hoped, will disappear in course of time. Railroads and steamships do much, indirectly, to benefit the race constitutionally, in bringing together to this country hardy representatives of other races. The intermixture of blood which is the result cannot but exert a highly beneficial result on this nation. In this matter we are, as a people, highly favored, and the time may be looked for when Americans will stand out before the world, more even than now, as one of the healthiest nations extant.—*Herald of Health.*

Women as Doctors.

At the recent commencement of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, some interesting facts were stated concerning the career of the graduates of that institution, which have a direct bearing on the success of women in this field of professional labor. The following are the more important of these statements: Of the 276 women who had graduated from the college in the past 30 years, 32 had died, 31 had given up their profession, and 151 were then practicing. Of the 151 in practice, the incomes of 24 were between $1,000 and $2,000; the incomes of 20 were between $2,000 and $3,000; of 10, between $4,000 and $5,000; of 3, between $5,000 and $15,000; of 4, between $15,000 and $20,000; and of 10, less than $1,000. The average income from practice was about $3,000. Sixty-six were members of medical societies; 51 were married after studying medicine, and 61 before; of 50 who were married, 43 reported that the practice of medicine had no unfavorable effect on their domestic life; with 6 the effect was not entirely favorable; with 1 it was unfavorable; 3 were prevented by practice from marrying, and 5 gave up practice on account of marriage.

These facts make an exceedingly favorable showing for the women doctors, and should be a convincing argument in favor of the practice of medicine by the sex. Indeed, the opposition to them has so materially lessened during the past few years, that it can hardly be said to have any existence since the majority of the medical societies have withdrawn their opposition.

AN ANTI-VACCINATOR'S FATE.—Possibly the bitterest opponents of vaccination may be impressed by the grim details of the story which was told and discussed by the Rothehithe Vestry on Tuesday. A person in the locality had made himself conspicuous for many years as a vehement anti-vaccinator, and had ingeniously succeeded in evading the act, so that no members of his family were vaccinated. A couple of months back one of this man's children took small-pox. No doctor was called in, but the child was nursed by its mother and recovered. Then the mother herself took small-pox and died, after which two more of the children fell victims to the disease, and three more had to be taken to the hospital. Bad though this was, there was more to come, if the story told at the vestry be true. The anti-vaccinationist borrowed from a neighbor a suit of black clothes to wear at his wife's funeral. He kept the clothes in his house a few days before returning them. Shortly after their return their owner also took the small-pox, was conveyed to the hospital and died there. Since then several houses in the same neighborhood have become infected, and some sixteen cases of small-pox have been taken to the hospital. Commentary on such a case is needless. The liberty of the individual is sacred so long as it does not infringe on the liberty of some one else. If anti-vaccinationists only did harm to themselves no one would have a right to interfere with their fancies; but when their vagaries may lead to the wholesale infection of a district and the deaths of several persons, it is time that the laws which aim at preventing the spread of contagion should be thoroughly put into force.—*London Daily News.*

BODILY HEAT.—The heat given out by an ordinary oil lamp is about six times that given out by an ordinary human body. The heat production is very inconsiderable—too small to be taken into account in this connection.

Worth Knowing.

"Rough on Rats."

In every drug store in the land are seen placards bearing the inscription "Rough on Rats." Do the people know that this preparation thus advertised is just as rough on human beings? A chemical examination shows that it consists principally of *arsenious acid*, a deadly poison. Recently we have word from New Orleans of a whole family poisoned by this dangerous substance. Druggists in most States are prohibited from selling arsenic without plainly labeling it "*Poison*," and taking great care to keep it from the ignorant and careless, but here is *arsenic* sent into every house with no precaution whatever. Is there not need of some regulations in these matters? Arsenic sells at *wholesale* at from *one* to *two* cents a pound. Rough on Rats at 15 cents an ounce. Quite a fair percent of profit.

There is another form of arsenic sold in the drug stores with no warning. It is "cobalt" or fly poison. Cobalt is only a soluble form of arsenic, and being soluble, is really more dangerous than common arsenic. But do the people know this?

Paris green is still another deadly form of arsenic, in reality a compound of arsenic and copper, both of which are poisonous. In the fluids of the alimentary canal, Paris green readily dissolves and rapidly proves fatal.

Owing to its cheapness and the brilliant colored compounds which this drug forms, arsenic is used in great quantities in hundreds of places where it would never be suspected. It is found in wall paper, paints, calico, rubber nipples, confectionery, colored crayons, glass, glazing materials, etc. Strange as it may appear, arsenic is used in some countries as food.—*Science and Health.*

TO COVER WIRE WITH GUTTA-PERCHA.—The *Mechanical World* gives the following as an easy method for covering copper wire with gutta-percha for electrical purposes: Some commercial gutta-percha cut into small pieces is introduced in a bottle containing sulphide of carbon; this bottle must be well stopped. If agitated from time to time it dissolves at the ordinary temperature. When completely dissolved it is left to stand some days, until the impure matters deposit at the bottom. It is then poured into another bottle, which is also kept well stopped and at a low temperature; for thick wire the solution must be concentrated. The wire being dipped in this solution, the sulphide of carbon, evaporating, leaves on the surface a layer of gutta-percha more or less thick. In order to operate continuously, the solution is poured into a V tube, through which the wire is passed over a wooden pulley. The distance between the tube and the bobbin upon which the wire is rolled is about ten yards. In order that the sulphide of carbon may evaporate, this operation should be carried on in the open air.

BLEACHING GUM ARABIC.—The solution of gum is first strained through linen in order to remove earthy matters, fragments of wood, etc., and is then mixed with freshly prepared hydrate of alumina, which must not be allowed to dry up. The mixture is poured upon a linen strainer, and thus a clear, colorless solution of gum is obtained, while all the coloring matters are kept back by the alumina. It is generally sufficient to pour the solution of gum through a moist layer of hydrate of alumina. The more slowly the gum water is filtered the more colorless it becomes. If perfect whiteness is to be obtained the filtration is repeated through fresh portions of hydrate of alumina.—*Muster Zeitung fur Faerberei.*

STAINING AND MATCHING.—To stain mahogany a dark color, dissolve bichromate of potash in warm water, and apply it to the parts to be stained; it can be made weak by adding water, and the learner should use it weak at first, or he may make his work to dark; when dry, paper down. A little red sanders used in the polish makes it a bright red color and improves the staining; this stain is used in matching mahogany work that has been repaired. If the work is not required to be very dark, a little red sanders mixed in the polish will be sufficient. This is likewise used for birch or any wood that is used to imitate mahogany.

OIL ON WOODWORK.—Carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated the fact that seasoned wood, well saturated with oil when put together, will not shrink in the driest weather. Wheels have been known to run many years, even to wearing out the tires. Very many dollars might be saved annually if this practice were adopted. Boiled linseed oil is the best for general use, although it is now known that crude petroleum on even old wheels is of great benefit.—*Young Scientist.*

SHEET ZINC is used to a great extent for ceilings in Germany, especially where the beams for the upper floor are made of iron. The use of wood is entirely dispensed with, and excellent decorative effects are produced by stamping, painting and gilding or bronzing a part of the ornaments.

END SPLITTING.—Logs and planks split at the ends because the exposed surface dries faster than the inside. Saturate muriatic acid with lime, and apply to the ends like whitewash. The chloride of calcium formed, attracts moisture from the air and prevents the splitting.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



THE principal event in Odd Fellow circles since our last issue was the 27th annual session of the R. W. Grand Encampment. It convened in this city on Tuesday, Oct. 18th, and the session lasted two days. The following Grand officers were present: William T. Galloway, M. W. Grand Patriarch; R. S. Robbins, M. E. Grand High Priest; C. B. Kimball, R. W. Grand Senior Warden; Walter B. Lyon, R. W. Grand Scribe; John Hanson, R. W. Grand Treasurer; E. H. Black, R. W. Grand Junior Warden; Charles H. Randall and E. D. Farnsworth, R. W. Grand Representatives; Henry J. Applegate, Jr., W. Grand Sentinel; E. Dunker, W. D. Grand Sentinel; J. A. Brown, W. Grand Marshal. Representatives from 62 Encampments were present, and 21 P. C. R's. were instructed in the Grand Encampment degree.

The report of Grand Patriarch Galloway feelingly commenced with a touching tribute to the memory of our late President, James A. Garfield. He further says:

"I am pleased to inform the members of this Grand Encampment that I have met with no opposition in whatever suggestions I have made or instructions given for the benefit of our Order. I have been warmly received by the members of the various Encampments I have visited, and can look back on the record of the past official year as one of great pleasure. I have found the camp fires burning, some with a brighter light than others. I have offered words of encouragement whenever and wherever I thought it was needed. I cannot recall an instance, out of the 51 Encampments visited, where any of the members felt despondent after my departure, but on the contrary were more hopeful when I left them than when I found them. The new ritual has been received with favor, and I am satisfied it will make many accessions to our Order. I feel confident in stating that the new work has created a new life and given the members fresh zeal. I have examined 29 out of the 40 District Deputy Grand Patriarchs, in the unwritten work, with much satisfaction, and feel gratified in stating to this Grand Body that I found all willing as well as anxious to perform the official duties assigned to them. I have held schools of instruction to promulgate the work of the new ritual, and for the purpose of having the work as near uniform as possible. There have been two Encampments instituted, both under favorable auspices. It might be well to state that while I was anxious to have as many Encampments created during my official reign as possible, I did not lose sight of the necessity of having them meet with a healthy growth for the future; therefore was assured, before granting petitions to the charters members of the two Encampments, that they would do their utmost for the future success. Galt, No. 65, was instituted May 30th; Susanville, No. 66, July 4th. I regret that I was obliged to wait two months for an advance copy of the new ritual before I was able to continue with my visitations, which prevented me from visiting a large number of Encampments. I have had no occasion to make any decisions of importance. But one appeal case has been presented to me, which was submitted to the proper committee for action. I have found some Encampments so remote from the fountain head that it was seldom that a Grand Officer ever visited. When they did honor the members with a visit, they were warmly received and advantage taken of the short visit he had to make in acquiring as much knowledge of the work as possible. I think it would be proper to recommend to the next Grand Patriarch to visit one-half of the number of Encampments in this jurisdiction only, and give more time to each visitation, and his successor visit the other half; so that every Encampment can be visited by a Grand Officer once in every two years. Some have said: How can you expect us to have any courage to perform work when we don't see a Grand Officer once in a while to keep us posted about the working of the Order.' The neglect of a Grand Officer to visit the remote Encampments will certainly cause the members to become indifferent. My experience this last year has convinced me that it would be better for a Grand Patriarch to visit one-half of the Encampments, and make his visits a little longer, than to make the flying trips as the other Grand Patriarchs and myself have done. The labor will not be so burdensome, and the time and money will be more beneficially expended. If something of the kind is not done, the members of the Encampments will feel slighted, which will cause them to become careless of the progress of their Encampments."

Then follows an earnest advocation for an endowment institution for the Order. The report has also a record of visitations, and also the names of Patriarchs who have died during the year. The report concludes as follows: I feel grateful to the Grand officers, to the District Deputy Grand Patriarchs, and other members of the Order, for their endeavors to aid me in the promulgation of the new work, for the confidence reposed in me, and for their uniform kindness. In concluding my report, I beg to state that I have tried to live up to my obligations to the best of my ability as your executive officer. In retiring from the office, I feel confident that my successor will strive just as hard as I have done, to build up the usefulness of this branch of our Order. Trusting he will meet with your hearty co-operation, is the sincere and earnest wish of Yours, in F., H. and C.

The following is the report of W. B. Lyon, Grand Scribe, being an abstract of reports of subordinate Encampments: Number of encampments, Dec. 31, 1880, 60; number of members, Dec. 31, 1879, 3,626; number initiated during the year, 198; number admitted by card during the year, 13; number reinstated, 21; total, 3,858. Number of members withdrawn, 55; number of members suspended, 313; number of members expelled, 4; number of members deceased, 51; total, 423. Number in membership Dec. 31, 1880, 3,435; decrease in membership, 191; number of Patriarchs relieved, 397; number of weeks sickness for which benefits were paid, 2,217; amount paid for relief of Patriarchs, $13,003.75; number of widowed families relieved, 23; amount paid for relief of widowed families, $570; number of Patriarchs buried, 44; amount paid for burying Patriarchs, $1,878.50; number of wives of Patriarchs buried, 5; amount paid for burying wives of Patriarchs, $106.75; amount paid for charity, $786. Total for relief and charity, $16,345. Amount paid for current expenses, $12,781.68. Total expenses, $29,126.68. Average expense per member for relief, $4.76; average expense per member for current expenses, $3.72. Total average expense per member, $8 48. Amount of receipts, $41,802.75; average receipts per member, $12.17. Assets—Amount of money in general fund, $15,364.72; amount of money loaned and in bank, $42,006.74; par value of hall stock, $54,500.50; value of real estate, $1,950; value of furniture, $2,588.21; value of regalia, $23,208.85; value of libraries, $517.50; value of cemeteries, $740; value of other investments, $14,899.87. Total, $155,776.39. Average assets per member, $45 35. Total Grand Encampment receipts, $4,233.30. Expenditures—Printing journal, etc., $365.50; supplies, $501.17; salary of Grand Scribe (18 months), $750; rent of office (18 months), $270; representative tax, 1880, $150; representative tax, 1881, $150; traveling expenses of Lee Ellsworth, Grand Patriarch, $332.75; traveling expenses of W. T. Galloway, Grand Patriarch, $500; jewel for Grand Patriarch, $125; *New Age* advertising, $12; janitors, $20; blank charters, $15; incidental expenses, $181.20; Garfield obsequies, $23.50; portrait of Grand Patriarch, $30; Total, $3,426.12.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. S. Robbins, of Salinas, Grand Patriarch; C. B. Kimball, of Marysville, Grand High Priest; E. H. Black, of San Francisco, Grand Senior Warden; W. B. Lyon, of San Francisco, Grand Scribe; John Hanson, of San Francisco, Grand Treasurer; W. B. Davies, of Sacramento, Grand Junior Warden; Wm. T. Galloway, of San Francisco, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States; Lewis Soher, H. S. Winn and W. E. Lutz, of San Francisco, Trustees.

One of the best resolutions of respect to the memory of President Garfield we have yet read was presented by E. A. Davis, P. C. P. It reads as follows:

Upon the verge of the celebration of the natal day of our Republic came the sad, the awful intelligence that our beloved chief magistrate, James A. Garfield, had been shot down by the bullet of an assassin, and must die. No event in the history of our country ever transpired that so moved the great heart of the nation as did that; and when on the wings of the lightning the latter anuouncement was heralded that the accursed bullet was not true to its errand, and that the President would live, then went upward to the Great Ruler of Nations the devout thanksgivings of 50,000,000 of freemen for their hoped-for deliverance, and then the joyful anthems raised by his loving countrymen were echoed and re-echoed by all the civilized people of the world. But the joy of the nation was only for an hour. The issues of life and death were not with the loving hearts and hands that watched and tended the dying hero in his marvelous struggle for life, and after many long and weary days of suffering—in the prime of his manhood, in the zenith of his power, on the very threshold of his highest and best service to his country—his poor wasted body, no longer fit to hold his daring and sublime soul, he sunk into his last and final slumber. And now, while the nation yet rests in the shadow of the great calamity, this grand body, representing a great benevolent and patriotic organization of this commonwealth, takes occasion to record its detestation and abhorrence of the act which has deprived the nation of its great head, to express its great and unfeigned sorrow at the loss of him who so fully and completely exemplified in his life the great principles of our Order, and to tender to the family of our lamented late President our fraternal love and sympathy, and the assurance that, as he died for the nation, so shall the Republic live for them.

What more should be said of this honored dead? What tribute can we pay? What can we say of him that would be fitting and just? What pen can enroll the record of his noble deeds and of his manly christian virtues? What tongue can recite the wondrous glories of his accomplishments or speak the language which tells the seeming romance of a career so bright as his, which wrought out a character so full, so true, so complete and so perfect? Oh! that we could look to the full hight of his greatness, that we might paint in sincere words the grandeur of his example, the glory of his life. Oh! that all people of this fair land could know and feel the high, steady purpose that always guided him, the grand moral courage that never deserted him, the heroic perseverance and industry that trained up and developed his matchless intellect, and the truthful, simple and honest nature of the great man who so fully won the hearts and confidences of the nation. With what profit can we, brothers, study a character so grand? What an example does it afford to the world of struggling, ambitious humanity, what hope it inspires in the hearts of the humble youth of our land, pointing as it does, the way to them, by which intelligence, perseverence and honest endeavor in this free land may achieve the highest distinctions that worldly honors can confer. Patriarchs, we honor ourselves by recording our homage and tribute of our love to Garfield, the noble man, the brave soldier, the wise statesman, and the christian gentleman, the product of true American life.

An amendment to the constitution was passed proposing to abolish all prefixes to Grand Lodge officers' titles.

Past Grand Patriarch, W. H. Barnes, presented a report proposing an endowment plan for the Encampment branch. After considerable discussion a committee consisting of C. C. Terrill, C. O. Burton, C. W. Dannals, George A. Case, William T. Galloway and W. W. Lyman was appointed to present a report at the next session of the Grand Encampment.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing Nos. 2 and 42 at Sacramento to consolidate into one Encampment; also the same privilege to No. 31 at Los Angeles and No. 54 at Anaheim.

The per capita tax was fixed at 60 cents for the ensuing year.

Charters were ordered for the new Encampments at Galt and Susanville.

An elegant jewel, emblematic of his rank, was presented to the retiring Grand Patriarch. The presentation address was made by Wm. H. Barnes, P. G. P., Bro. Galloway feelingly responding.

WE have received a copy of the *Companion*, published at Columbus, Ohio. It is a very neat 16-page paper, and from a cursory examination seems to be well edited. S. C. Chorlton, M. D., is the editor.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton. JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas, S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.



BENEVOLENCE, being one of the fundamental principles upon which the noble structure of Pythian brotherhood is founded, is the disposition to do good. Good will, kindness and brotherly love, accompanied with the desire to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and of such and none other, is the true Knight of Pythias. We know that in our degree work these principles are taught, enjoined, exemplified and subscribed to by every member of the Order, and who are expected to practice them in every avocation of life; and this leads me to propound the query: Are we any better than the generality of men outside the pale of our Order? I would answer: In a general sense we are. Why? Because those who refuse or neglect to be associated with others for benevolent purposes, do not come under the influence of the associations and teachings as exemplified at our Lodge meetings—hence the dreadful scourge of society selfishness. True, selfishness is a part of poor human nature, and we are all more or less imbued with it; but by associating ourselves with others in a benevolent capacity, our evil propensities are toned down, and we become better, more useful and happier men.

These being the principles, workings and aim of all such benevolent organizations, should be encouraged and subscribed to by every good and patriotic citizen, whether rich or poor.

To our brethren and friends I would say, the work goes bravely on. Our indefatigable Grand Chancellor, John H. Harney, has been on an extended tour through the southern counties, and we are advised by him, as well as from other sources, that the Lodges throughout the Order are in more than a healthy condition, and that our Order is being extended everywhere.

We have also exceedingly flattering reports from from our enterprising and esteemed Master-at-Arms, F. M. Merguire, whose motto is "Go ahead," having been deputed by the Grand Chancellor to visit the Lodges in the northern and middle counties, and are happy to learn from him that there is a perfect boom among the brethren, that the Order of Knights are being favorably considered by all classes of good citizens everywhere; and another good feature presents itself here: that business men and men of worth, influence and stability are rapidly coming into our Order, and the Lodges throughout the State, not content with building up their own Lodges with good material, are spreading the principles of our Order throughout the community and pushing the good work into every locality where there is an opportunity of establishing a good and permanent Lodge.

It might reasonably be supposed that when our valiant Knights Grand Chancellor Harney and Grand Master-at-arms F. M. Merguire, were absent on their mission of Knights Errantry, that a partial relaxation of interest in our city Lodges would occur, but on the contrary, everything has been lively in and around the Castle Hall, lots of candidates and plenty of work; and from the fact that District Deputy Frank Mitchell, another live man, represented the Grand Chancellor during his absence, together with our honored lady assistant, Mrs. F. M. Merguire, taking charge of the duties allotted to them, everything went off with the usual vim. So prosper the Knights of Pythias. J. P.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco; R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



AT the last session of the Supreme Lodge, several changes were made in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the most important of which are the following: The first is in the qualification for membership: Hereafter, any person can become a member who passes a satisfactory moral and physical examination. The membership was formerly confined to Knights of Honor and their female relatives. The vote on this proposition in the Supreme Lodge stood 36 to 8, Massachusetts and Kentucky casting 4 votes in the negative. The beneficiary department is divided into two classes—A and B. In class A $1,000 is the amount of the benefit, and $2,000 in class B. A person who desires can take one or both, thus making $3,000 as the sum total of the benefit to be derived. A Supreme Medical Examiner was appointed, to whom all medical examinations must be submitted. Elections of officers of subordinate Lodges are to be held annually. Assessment notices are to be issued by the secretaries. Dues are to be paid on the first night of each quarter. Other Lodges are to be notified of the applicants for membership. When it becomes necessary to issue a second assessment notice, 15 days more time is allowed for collection, and a fine of 10 cts. imposed. If, then, the assessment is not paid, the period of time is extended 15 more days, a fine of 25 cts. inflicted, and if not paid the member is suspended. Five members constitute a Lodge quorum. A member who has been suspended one year, on being reinstated must be assessed at the age of reinstatement. No ballot or medical examination is necessary when a member is reinstated within 30 days. Any person can become a social member. A new ritual was also adopted. The above changes will take effect from the first of November, 1881. Lodges of Knights and Ladies of Honor who wish to confine the membership to those of the parent society can do so, by simply enacting a by-law to that effect. The whole matter is left to the subordinate Lodge.

A NEW Lodge Knights and ladies of Honor will shortly be instituted at Berkeley by Dr. C. S. Haley.

A NEW Lodge was instituted at Haywards, Alameda county, October 15th.

WE have received a copy of the *Record*, a paper devoted exclusively to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. It is published at Towanda, Pa., by J. R. Kittridge, of the K. of H. *Advocate.*

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council.—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.



A RECEPTION was given on Friday evening, the 14th ult., at Laurel hall, 32 O'Farrell street, to Grand Commander and Supreme Representative O. C. Wheeler, on his return from the Supreme Council, which he has just attended; as also to the Grand Council, who attended in a body with him. The reception was managed and held under the auspices of Washington Council, No. 480, although all the Councils of San Francisco and Oakland, as also the officers and members of the Grand Council, were invited. It being the regular meeting night of Washington Council, an initiation of four candidates preceded the reception. The hall was beautifully decorated, and when the Grand Council entered, was well filled with members of the Order. At 8½ o'clock the Grand officers, escorted by the Commanders of the various subordinate Councils, followed by the members of the Grand Council, headed by the banner of the Order, entered the hall, the

assemblage rising and being introduced by the Marshal, W. K. Doherty, of San Francisco Council, and were welcomed by the Commander of Washington Council, C. O. Burton, who presided. The officers were then escorted to their respective positions, which were surrendered to them, the subordinate officers taking seats on their right. After a piano duet by Mrs. Weiss and Miss Mulrein of San Francisco Council, Commander Burton, in a few brief remarks, welcomed all present and introduced the Grand Commander, who entertained those present some little time in an account of his attendance upon the Supreme Council and what he had seen and what he had learned. He represented the business of the Order as being properly and judiciously administered—all its interests well guarded. He referred in the highest terms to the care and skill displayed in the management of the Supreme Secretary's office, which is held by a lady, Miss Nettie C. Mosher, with 13 assistants under her control. He also spoke of the close scrutiny of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief of all the applications for membership, thus assuring none but first-class risks; he spoke also of the rapid growth of the Order, being only 2 years and 10 months old, and now numbering over 33,000 members, and of Grand Councils in as many States. After a song by Mrs. Weiss, Past Grand Commander Bockius was introduced, who was the first Deputy Supreme Commander in the city and instituted the first Council in San Francisco. He referred to the early organization of the Order here and its rapid growth, the first Council being but a little over a year old, and the membership now numbering 3,000 in the State. After a piano solo by Miss Fisher, of San Quirco Council, the Grand Secretary of the State, who is also a lady of acknowledged ability and well qualified for the position, Abbie E. Wood, was introduced, who entertained the audience with a well-timed, sensible speech, in which she urged and enforced the claims of her sex to fill places that they were capable of doing, many of which has been heretofore closed against them because they had not had an opportunity of qualifying themselves. After the conclusion of her remarks which were well received and appreciated by those present, Companions Chapman and Benhayon of Occident Council, recited from Shakspeare the quarreling scene between Brutus and Cassius, local names being substituted for those in the text, which was a decided hit, and gave unusual satisfaction. Several other members of the Order gave short addresses with accounts of the condition of the Order which was represented as being in a most prosperous condition. At the conclusion of the exercises a beautiful star of flowers was presented on behalf of Washington Council by Commander Burton to Mrs. Abbie E. Wood, as a mark of appreciation of her official course and assistance rendered to the Committee of Arrangements. Thanks were returned to Councils and companions for their attendance and aid rendered, when the exercises were closed by singing the closing ode, thus ending one of the most pleasant and agreeable gatherings of the season, with a general wish that what had been so auspiciously inaugurated by Washington Council might be taken up by some other Council and that this pleasant and profitable meeting of the entire Order might be repeated at no distant day, and thus become one of the social and fraternal features of the Order.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—Frank J. Higgins, D. G. Pres.; San Francisco; H. Clay Chipman, G. P., Sacramento,. George. B. Baldwin, D. G. P., Marysville; Henry Lunstedt, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



Grand President Chipman has encouraging news from Red Bluff and Tehama as to the possibility of instituting Parlors at those places, and has, through his lieutenants, infused the proper enthusiasm into the young men in that vicinity.

The new "pass word" for the second quarter has been transmitted to the Presidents of the various Parlors, and imparted to the members of their respective Parlors by them.

Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, is enjoying prosperity as usual, and is mostly due to the untiring efforts of its much esteemed and respected President, F. D. Ryan. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his tact in creating interest, and his easy, graceful manner has served to make his term one of the most prolific since its organization.

G. P. Chipman never fails to attend every meeting, and his advice and counsel has much weight with the Parlor. He is proud of the fact that he is a member of the "Banner Parlor," and hopes to see it retain that position indefinitely.

C. N. Post, the able speaker and Clerk of the Supreme Court, takes an active interest, and is a valuable addition to the young Order.

Jos. Walis, the rising young attorney-at-law, has been promoted from the ranks to Rifle Inspector First Artillery Regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant. On the 9th of September he inspected the rifle practice of the whole regiment at Camptonville, Nevada county.

Jos. Palm, a popular member, has been elected First Lieutenant Company A, First Artillery Regiment.

P. C. Jurgens, who has had a very severe attack of pneumonia, is recovering rapidly, and will be able to resume his business duties shortly.

M. A. Hamburger has removed to Los Angeles, where he is engaged in business with his father. Parlor No. 3 misses his manly form, but is partially reconciled, from the fact that he still retains his membership.

Geo. Steinmiller, an old "charter member," has also removed, and is doing business for himself at San Diego, and doing well, too.

Past President F. B. Houston is an energetic worker, and is entirely wrapped up in the advancement of the young Order. Has made the best Chaplain the Parlor ever had.

Past President H. W. Taylor is not dead yet by any means, and is playing his points for a responsible Grand Parlor office at the next session in Sacramento.

First Vice-President J. T. Stafford has missed but one meeting during the present term, and that was unavoidable. He has many friends and supporters among the Natives, and is the most popular "lady's man" in Parlor No. 3.

Wm. Fawcet is the handsomest member, and is likewise a favorite with the Native daughters.

Modesto Parlor, No. 11, was instituted at Modesto last Saturday evening. Delegations from San Francisco, Sacramento and Oakland were present. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. McCarthy; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Williams, J. C. Simmons, Jr., E. D. McCabe; Recording Secretary, B. F. Hudelson; Finance Secretary, E. F. Branch; Treasurer, C. F. McCarthy; Marshal, H. D. Bradford; Inside Sentinel, T. J. Harp; Outside Sentinel, J. W. Murphy; Executive Committee, T. A. Wells, Arthur Ray, W. D. Aske; Chaplain, L. C. Branch; Asst. Recording Secretary, J. B. Schlosser; Asst. Financial Secretary, Earnest Ray. The Parlor starts with 24 charter members.

Pacific Parlor, No. 10, will be instituted at the rooms of California Parlor, No. 1, next Thursday evening. The following officers have been chosen: President, C. L. Weller, Jr., (a son of Gov. John B. Weller); Vice-Presidents, Wm. Metzner, Geo. McPherson, H. D. Kelley; Recording Secretary, L. W. Kidd; Financial Secretary, L. W. McPherson; Treasurer, Frank Underhill; Marshal, H. Rogers; Executive Committee, Edw. McCloskey, Edw. Searing, J. P. Jones; Inside Sentinel, N. G. Learing; Outside Sentinel, W. J. Barry; Past President, J. A. Steinback.

Canadian Association.

The regular quarterly entertainment, combining musical and literary exercises with a social dance, was held at B'nai B'rith hall, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th. These meetings have become quite popular, are strictly invitation parties, and are usually well attended. On this evening there was a brilliant assemblage, who were highly delighted with the following programme:

Overture, orchestra; ballad, "Sing to me the Auld Scotch Song," Mr. C. T. Pidwell; Miss Viva Pidwell accompanist, Mrs. C. W. Tozer singing an answer in the distance. This piece was finely executed and loudly applauded. Recitation, little Walter Malloy. This was a great favorite, and received a hearty recall. Vocal solo, Miss Linda Hoag, who was recalled, Mrs. M. E. Hoag, accompanist. Humorous recitation, Mr. E. J. Chandler; well received, and for an encore recited a sentimental piece. Vocal solo, Mrs. Walter Malloy, Miss Lizzie Cole accompanist; an artistic performance that was loudly applauded, and the recall kindly answered. Duet, "The Fisherman," Mrs. C. W. Tozer and C. T. Pidwell. The happy blending of trained voices in this piece produced a happy and pleasing effect, and received a hearty recall. Instrumental quintette, Messrs. H. de St. George, R. H. Whitley, Julius G. Grundell, J. Neilson and A. Fine, with zither and guitar; a real musical treat that received a hearty recall. Recitation, Mr. Chas. Putnam; a humorous and sentimental piece that was listened to with close attention, and at the close received a hearty recall. Vocal solo, Mrs. C. W. Tozer; a pleasing effort, and encore, that closed a select entertainment, which was followed by a list of eight dances, in which a large part of the audience joined, and which carried the exercises up to a late hour. The executive committee, consisting of A. Barker, A. Gilliland, Chas. E. Hunt, Sam'l Beatty, J. W. Buchanan, Alfred Hogg, J. W. Gilliland and W. B. Blair, received many compliments for the able manner in which they executed their trust, especially Mr. Chas. E. Hunt, master of ceremonies.

Spartan Lodge, 36, has the honor, we believe, of the largest number of members who have sons who are also members. The following is the list: R. A. Pogue and son, E. A. Pogue, age, 25; J. Tuttle and son, Chas. K. Tuttle; E. Danforth and son, E. P. Danforth, age, 26.

Miss Grace A. Bell, daughter of Amory Bell, of Hercules, was married to Mr. C. H. Schoff, of this city, on the 25th of October, by Rev. Dr. Scott.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Several Recorders are delinquent in the matter of monthly reports. Without these reports it is simply impossible to keep the records correctly.

The square and compasses are now eliminated from our work, and are no longer either "working tools," or emblems of our Order. No visible emblems are required in their place. If a Lodge so desire, there can be no objection to placing the anchor and shield at or behind the station of the Master Workman.

It will be observed that in the assessment list last sent out is the name of one who died in 1880. This is correct. Official report was received only a few weeks since. The reason why is a tale too long to tell in this department, but suffice it to say no fault attaches to the Lodge. The brother died in New York city.

Up to the present time of writing, we have issued over 15,000 beneficiary certificates, and we have about 13,100 Master Workmen in good standing. We have lost by death about 200, a few by expulsion, and the balance stand suspended, or have gone to other jurisdictions. For everyone we lose by death we lose nine from other causes. Whether this ratio will continue in the future we can only know by statistics.

It is the intention to send out a blank for statistical purposes to the several Lodges in this jurisdiction, and Recorders are most earnestly asked to fill them at the close of the term, and forward to this office as quickly thereafter as possible. I could get at the desired information from records in this office, but it would be a work of many weeks, and with the aid of our several Recorders the labor will be divided between more than 200 persons, and but little required on the part of each. These statistics are of vital importance, and cannot be too thoroughly and carefully collected.

At the beginning of each term we experience much difficulty and annoyance from a misconception of the law in relation to and forwarding of semi-annual reports. At the time of installation of officers the report should be handed to the installing officer, that he may see that it is correctly made out, and that the proper amount of capitation tax is paid to him. This tax was fixed by the last Grand Lodge at 60 cents per annum—30 cents per term—and is to be paid on all members. The report should then be passed back to the Recorder, that he may forward the same at once to the Grand Recorder, for only by these reports do we get the names of the new officers. If no officers are to be installed, the report should be made all the same, and forwarded with the tax. A person does not cease to be a member because suspended for nonpayment of assessments unless he is six months in arrears. A Junior Workman is a member.

Clay W. Taylor.

Our esteemed brother, Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W., was elected Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of California, at the session of the Grand Lodge in October, in San Francisco. Few men in the history of our Order have advanced to such high positions in so short a time. His administration as Grand Master Workman was characterized as one that strictly followed the law and constitution, establishing precedents that will be the rule of action for coming years.

At the close of his term he was elected a representative to the Supreme Lodge, where his ability was recognized, and, through his efforts, combined with his colleagues, our ritual and working tools were changed in a manner that gave general satisfaction to all.

His election to this honorable position by an almost unanimous vote, when he had been a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons only four years, is a compliment seldom given to anyone. Although his profession and the arduous duties imposed upon him as Grand Master will take a large portion of his time, we know he will find time to visit the Workmen Lodges and give his counsel and assistance to the Order which first honored him as its chief officer.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Memorial Lodge, No. 174., A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Oct. 24th, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of Memorial Lodge, No. 174, A. O. U. W.:

Sirs and Brothers:—Your committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, Richard Grunwald, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, Richard Grunwald; and

Whereas, It is but just and proper that this Lodge pa a tribute of respect to his memory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Richard Grunwald this Lodge mourns the loss of a worthy member; his family, an affectionate husband and father, and the community, an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender his bereaved family its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the records of this Lodge, and the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of our deceased brother and that a copy be sent to the Pacific States Watchman for publication.

J. H. Gyselaar, C. W. Nevin, C. S. Hoffman. } Com.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Oct. 11th, 1881.

Master Workmen, Officers and Members of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W.:

Sirs and Brothers:—Your committee appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the grief occasioned by the death of our esteemed brother, A. A. Gault, most respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, The Supreme Master Workman of the universe in his wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst and remove to his eternal home, our beloved brother, A. A. Gault, while yet in the prime of life and usefulness; and believing that it is proper and right that an expression of our sorrow should be shown, therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of our brother, A. A. Gault, our Lodge has lost a most worthy brother, and an earnest and honest Workman in every sense of the word.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his bereaved family and friends in their sore affliction, and, believing that the all wise Providence will give them strength to bear this great trial and afford them protection in the future.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our deceased brother the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the term of 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy be presented to the Pacific States Watchman for publication.

J. Waterman, W. I. McKay, Fred Ahrens. } Com.

Bro. Frank A. Brooks, O. of Memorial, No. 174, was married on the 18th of October, to Miss Clara B. Arnold, at the residence of her mother, 106 Eleventh street. The happy affair was one of unusual brilliancy, the presents given to the young couple amounting to several hundred dollars. Mr. Frank Brooks has been in the *Mining and Scientific Press* Patent Office over five years, and we feel a proud interest in extending to him our congratulations.

Miss Linda Hoag, daughter of our reporter, J. C. Hoag, has been tendered by her many friends a benefit, to take place on Tuesday evening, November 1st, at B'nai B'rith hall, Eddy St. The young lady has often most obligingly assisted at the entertainments of the Workmen and others, and they are taking the opportunity of testifying their appreciation. A first-class programme has been arranged, and all who attend will be sure of passing a pleasant evening.

Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W. of Memorial, No. 174, was married on Thursday, October 27th, to Miss Hattie Perry, of St. Helena. This makes the second marriage from Memorial in two weeks. It might be suggested that if any of our young men wish to get married, it would be well to become a M. W. of Memorial, 174.

Geo. W. Brock, Receiver, and Geo. Kennedy, Financier of Vesper Lodge, have held their positions successively for three years, or since the institution of the Lodge.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. W. McDearmon, of Unity, No. 25, Portland, Oregon, in Harmony, No. 9. The usual word from Oregon: "Getting along finely."

A new Lodge of D. of H. is in process of formation, to be located in this city. Some of our leading Workmen and wives are joining in the movement.

The total beneficiary money received by the entire Order for the month of August amounted to $115,578.40; disbursed, $115,013.40.

And still the increase goes on with 103,612 members in the A. O. U. W.

Subscribers, if they prefer, can have the Fraternal Record instead of the Watchman, by simply notifying us by postal card or otherwise.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas. H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Spaarow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Baker.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. McCoy.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb.
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. R. B. Mossy.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Payson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. Curno.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Sutphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodbrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. McBain.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. Stoll.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Dusterberry.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Waggstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Osterhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. Harris.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larremore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Frehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. Jno. W. Meads.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. Burke.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lucey.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. Lord.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Berry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96 SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sprecker.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Woltens.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Manhire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Bremham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Sthinfield.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodward.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cary.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONVI'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. S. R. Stephenson.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Warf.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. J. T. Masten.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. Slackford.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symms.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. B. M. Rothery.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Banbury.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R Rohde.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. Ed. Thompson.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S Winter.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Robt. Martin.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. E. Baker.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. Barton.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. S. A. Williams.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. Winnige.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Dephew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carkeet.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. H. H. Reid.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180 -TRIUMPH. J H. Cattran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L. Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. Preples.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. Dan. Peterman.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. C. Wadsworth.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. Kidd.
187—TEHAMA E. F. Wade.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. Kelley.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Chas. Vaikenberg.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles. Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Simon Hunt.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. W. Billington.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. Rdr.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rve.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. Hand.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. Keith.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McKae.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rolland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	Tuesday. A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. C. H. Match.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Chas. E. Holbrook.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinkman
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. French.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. Chas. T. Martin.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. Rde.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. Rve.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. Trustee.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M. PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

TAMALPAIS HOTEL.—This most delightful and healthy resort has this summer been refurnished and painted throughout. The proprietor, Mr. W. G. Graham, formerly of Congress springs and other leading country hotels, is well known throughout the Pacific coast for his courtesy and attention to his guests. As a caterer he is unrivaled. The beauty of the country around San Rafael, and the mild and salubrious climate render it a most desirable residence during the fall and winter months.

Mabel's first way of eating roasted mussels: "When they open their mouths, mamma, open yours, but pull the binding off them."

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

The Golden Gate Park.

A few years ago the outside lands of San Francisco, westward from Devisadero street, were often the source of fierce contention for possessory right by various parties, not unfrequently resulting in bloodshed and death to the retainers of adverse claimants. How long this state of affairs would have lasted it is hard to say, had not some far-seeing persons succeeded in having a portion of the land in question sequestered and finally, by legislative enactment, devoted to public use in the shape of parks. The property once secured, it was not long in being turned to account. With this end in view, the Governor was authorized and directed, within 30 days after the passage of the act, to appoint three Commissioners, who were to hold office for four years without compensation, each Commissioner to be a freeholder and resident of San Francisco. The first Board of Commissioners was composed of Messrs. S. F. Butterworth, D. W. Connelly and C. F. McDermot, and to them and their successors our city will ever be greatly indebted for what is now the most delightful resort on the coast. We have never heard what the gentlemen had to say on being shown their field of labor—certainly nothing could have been much more uninviting.

The grant consists of a parallelogram about three miles in length by half a mile in width, and contains in the neighborhood of 1,050 acres, of which fully three-quarters were desolate sand dunes, relieved here and there with a hill of red rock suitable for making roads. In fact, it was a miniature Arabia—there was *Stony* and *Sandy*, but the third part was lacking. Kind nature, with bounteous hand, had decked no portion of it with lofty trees and luxuriant herbage, and the lonesome traveler derived but little comfort and society from the presence of vegetable life. Out of such an allotment how nearly has been constructed Arabia Felix, may be ascertained by spending a day within its bounds. Noonday and midnight are not more opposite than

What it Was and What it Is.

It seems to be an institution created for the people, and a more cosmopolitan thing than its visitants can hardly be found. Representatives from every class and condition of society enter its portals, and the gay equipage of the millionaire often presses hard on the tattered garments of Lazarus. During the year just passed the gatekeepers have reported the entrance of the following: Carriages, 42,745; double buggies, 47,070; single, 170,302; total vehicles, 260,117; equestrians, 37,526; pedestrians, 834,863; in vehicles, 780,501; total, 1,652,993.

For the accommodation of these visitors there has been constructed (linear measurement) of drives and bridle paths, 48,682 ft., covering an area of 2,055,630 ft., and of walks for pedestrians, 10,000 ft. This does not include road making done by the Bush fund.

These walks and roads have been on every hand embelished by the gardener's art, until, in her gay attire, the park enfolds a vast variety which is pleasing to the human mind, and consequently has a tendency to tranquilize the agitated passions, exhilerate the man, and render all around him delightful. Here he who has been confined with the business of the week, toiling in the "sweat of his brows," becomes invigorated and refreshed as he takes his walk, with the happy family group about him, and marks how the desert has been made to blossom as the rose.

The Conservatories.

This structure is favorably situated on a commanding site between the main drive and the north ridge road. The building is about 250 ft. in length, covering an area of about 15,000 sq. ft., and exceeded in size only by the Government conservatory, at Washington. Oriental in style, graceful in outline and highly ornamental. The main entrance, or reception-room, is 23 ft. square, substantially furnished, and ornamented with a fountain in the center. From this room the visitor enters the rotunda—a circular room 56 ft. in diameter and about the same number of feet in hight.. An octagonal space in the center of the rotunda is occupied by several varieties of rare tropical plants; and the dryness of the atmosphere is relieved by the spray from a fountain set in the center of all.

On the right of the rotunda is the Orchid house, an arched room, 35x50 ft. There are many rare and beautiful varieties of this strange family to be found here, representing a monetary value of hundreds of dollars, principally the gift of our public-spirited citizens. The space not all being taken up by the orchids, an infinite variety of other beautiful flowers have been introduced, presenting the great difficulty of deciding which is possessed of the greatest charm; yet certainly, nothing can be much more beautiful than the collection gloxinias here assembled. The beauty of the flower steals upon one, and almost before we are aware of it, we are absorbed in admiration.

The arched room on the extreme right of the building is set apart for the cultivation of the larger and rarer aquatic plants. A circular pond, 28 ft. in diameter, has been constructed here, with the necessary heating apparatus, and the general public already know the result. In this tank the Victoria Regia lily reigned supreme, surrounded by the less pretentious, yet still beautiful sisters of her tribe.

The Ferns.

Although not confined to any one portion of the conservatory, more may be found adjoining the lily pond than anywhere else. The collection comprises all the finer varieties, such as tree ferns, staghorns, climbing ferns, adiantums, and in the more sheltered nooks the magnificent Farleyense shows how beautiful a thing may be yet bear no flowers. There is probably no form of growth that attracts more attention than ferns. Their delicate foliage causes them to be sought for cultivation, or their fronds are carefully gathered and dried by the ladies against the time when occasion offers for spatter-work. They furnish to botanists a broad and inviting field for investigation, but their greatest beauty can be brought forth only with the microscope. Thus they appeal to the scientific element of man's nature as well as to the æsthetic, and while they gratify the taste, furnish food for the intellect.

We doubt the existence of a superior floral display anywhere in the world, and a 30-year old city being the possessor of it must commend, abroad, our admiration of the beautiful, as well as the public spiritedness of our citizens.

On the left of the main building is a wing similar in size and shape to the Orchid house, in which may be found some of the choicer varieties of roses, such as Mareschal Neil, Cloth of Gold, etc., together with azaleas, lilies and a multitude of beautiful foliage plants. The Californian, having grown tired of exotics here, recognizes an old friend in our beautiful Mariposa tulip, cultivated and brought to perfection, and it is at once placed in the front rank of flowers.

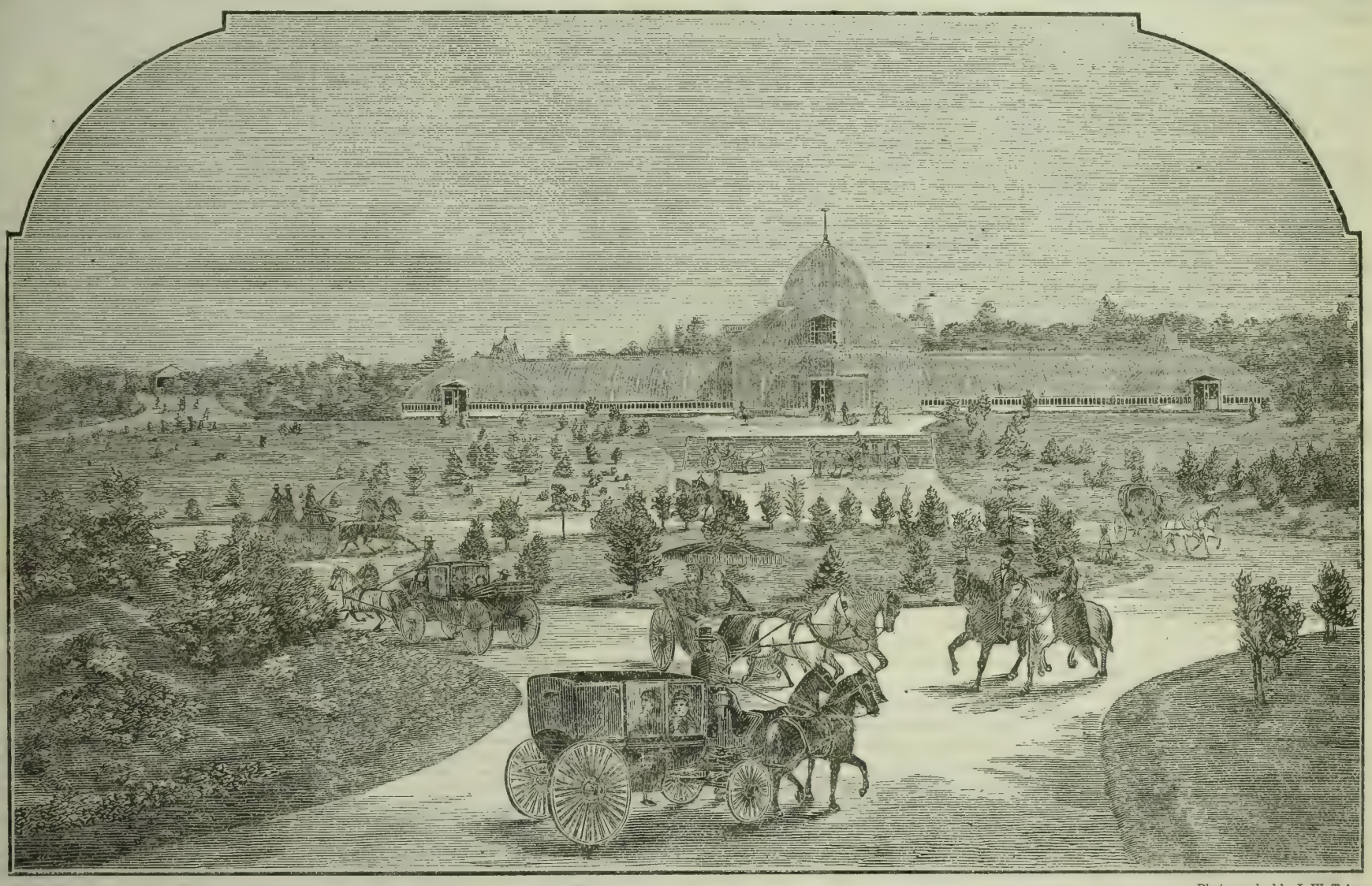
The greenhouse adjoining, which corresponds in general features with the aquatic department, is intended for the growth of hard-wooded plants, such as japonicas, azaleas, etc. Here, apparently with a desire to show what may be done, the gardener has taken several heliotropes and trained them to standards, until they have attained a hight of from 8 to 10 ft., without a sign of vegetation on the stem, until the top is suddenly terminated in a magnificent umbel of flowers, as delightfully fragrant as only heliotrope can be. There is also an old-fashioned rose geranium trained in the same manner, to a hight of 18 ft. The lover of camellias will here have no cause for complaint. This room probably presents the greatest diversity of color to be found in the building, for here are stored the calceolarias. This collection (calceolaria) does not command attention so much for its beauty as for its abundance of flowers and variety of hues; among scores of plants, no two being found of the same shade. The border plant, the Alternanthea amabalis (?), being easy of cultivation, pleases everybody, and is one of the finest edging plants that can be grown.

In the rear of the building are two propagating pits, 50 ft. long by 12 ft. wide; a growing house, 75 ft. long by 25 ft. wide; and a potting-room, 30 by 30 ft.

A heating apparatus supplies the requisite warmth to all the chambers, and an admirable system of ventilation enables the keeper in charge to preserve at all times an equable temperature.

Thirty-five tons of glass and over three tons of putty were used in the construction of the conservatory.

The Commissioners have lately received from Sir Joseph Hooker some 65 varieties of Sikkim and Bootan rhododendrons, the finest and choicest of the family, many of which will have to be grown in the conservatory to be protected from the prevailing winds.



Photographed by I. W. Taber.

OUR GREAT PLEASURE GARDEN—THE CONSERVATORY, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Baby Died at Sea.

It was in the summer of '73 that we made our first trip to Oregon. The weather was extremely hot, and the *John L. Stevens*—commanded by the lamented Captain Connor—was crowded. Among the second-class passengers on board was a family of seven, consisting of father, mother and five children. They had come from southern Missouri and were seeking a home in the Willamette valley. During their long and tedious journey the youngest child—an infant—some 10 or 12 months old, had contracted *cholera infantum*, and the first night out from San Francisco it died. The ship carpenter prepared a plain box in which the attenuated little form was placed, the whole covered with coarse canvas and prepared for burial at sea; but the poor afflicted mother supplicated so strenuously against this, that the sympathetic heart of Captain Connor was touched and he consented for it to remain on board until we should reach Astoria. At this port, while the ship awaited the incoming tide, we went on shore and gathered flowers, which we hastily formed into a wreath and cross; Capt. Connor enshrouded the little coffin in the blue field and white stars of the American flag, upon which we placed our floral offering, and thus it was given into the hands of the Masonic fraternity, of which the father was a member.

'Twas a touching sight, as the ship sped on in its course up the winding beautiful river, this stricken family, gathered in a sad group at the vessel's stern, straining their tearful eyes for one last lingering look at the store-house where, under the stars and the roses, they had left the mute form of their little one to be buried by kind-hearted strangers.—*S. K. Saxe.*

PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.—A most remarkable and acceptable discovery was recently made in the Spanish Colonial Office at Madrid, of a portrait of Columbus, made when the great explorer was about 40 years of age. It represents him without any wrinkles on his broad forehead, with dark, thick hair, a brilliant eye and a beaked nose. The portrait is in perfect state of preservation, and the inscription is intact. It reads: "Columbus Lygur., novi orbis repertor." The size of the portrait is about 16x20 inches.

AN old colored man saw a sign in a chemist's shop which read "Tasteless medicines." Looking in at the "pizen-mixer," as he called him, he said, "Dat am de bes' advice I eber got—taste less medicines," and then hurried away, just in time to dodge a package which was thrown after him.

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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - November 1, 1881.

Another Decapitation.

There is another Iowa head in the basket. First it was that of J. D. Nichols, the Grand Master; then the Grand Foreman was called to assume the duties of Grand Master. He, too, refused, or neglected to execute, the Relief Law, and down comes the guillotine across the official neck of Geo. R. Miller. Now, Geo. Stahle, Grand Overseer, is called to the chief office of the jurisdiction, and, if he takes the course of his predecessors, will meet with a like fate. Next in succession, we presume, will come the acting P. G. M. W., who, we believe, is Bro. J. W. Willett, and there we may expect the work of destruction will stop, and the work of restoration begin, for we believe he stands pledged to the support of the Supreme Master in his efforts to maintain the dignity of the law and punish rebellion. We rather suspect Bro. Willett to be about the sort of man that Iowa needs in the present juncture of affairs. He is in the prime of life; 5 ft. 8 inches in hight; weighs 180 lbs., and wears a 20-inch collar. By profession he is a lawyer, and has the reputation of being a very hard man to beat. If his hand gets at the helm, we feel an abiding faith that the wayward craft will be speedily righted and wheel safely into port. But however this may be, we are overjoyed that a precedent is to be established, that shall be a warning to all who in the future would seek notoriety at the expense of broken vows and a disrupted organization.

At this time of writing we are in ignorance as to the feelings of Bro. Stahle, Supreme Overseer of Iowa. He has a right to be considered true and loyal until proven otherwise. To him is given the opportunity of making a record of glory that rarely falls to the lot of man. The conduct of those higher in office has emphasized the situation, so to speak, and correct conduct on his part will stand out in bright contrast to the black background of his predecessors. While we would like to see the reins in the hands of Bro. Willett, we should, of course, be better pleased if one is found in the person of the Grand Overseer, ready, willing and able to perform the duties of Grand Master of distracted Iowa, that right here the work of decapitation may cease, and the dawn of a new era commence.

The Old Fallacy.

It is strange with what tenacity people will sometimes stick to a fallacy right in the face and eyes of facts and sound reason. In New York, and confined to that State, is a beneficial organization known as the Empire Order of Mutual Aid. Its system is similar to that of the A. O. U. W., each member paying the same amount on an assessment; but when a death loss is settled, the beneficiary is paid in addition to $2,000, a sum equal to that paid by the member during his lifetime into the beneficiary fund. This plan, though open to serious objections, has yet the advantage of being more exactly just than any other that had ever been devised. But certain superficial thinkers in that Order believe the plan cannot be successfully carried out for a great period of years, and straightway they hold aloft the banner of that hypocritical abomination, graded assessments, based on the tables of "American experience," so called. By these tables is figured out the deceptive result that a man joining at the age of 21 years should pay only half as much on an assessment as one of 49, while the death record shows that of those who join at 21, the per cent. of loss in the Order is almost exactly the same as that of those who joined at 49. It is often asked: How can this be so, when the expectancy of a person at 21 is double that of one at 49? The fact is expectancy of life has very little to do with the matter at all. *The man least liable to die while in good standing in the Order* is the best risk, and, *per contra*, the man most liable to die in like manner is the poorest risk, and if there is any such thing as justice to be considered in this connection, the poorest risk should pay the most, and the best risk should pay the least. If the man at 21 or 30 stands an equal chance for drawing $2,000 from the society with a man of 49, he should pay as much to maintain his chance; if less, then he should pay less. But this does not explain how it is that young men are costing, not only the A. O. U. W., but kindred organizations, just about the same as the old ones, and why expectancy of life cuts but little figure in arriving at a correct conclusion. Now, this is why a man joins a life insurance company or fraternal beneficiary society, and at the date of joining, the probability is that he will remain in the organization a little less than seven years. It's no use to produce statistics to prove this. It is a fact so well known that no proof is required.

But here is a question that has never been fully determined: What is the comparative danger of death according to individual ages *for seven years after admission* to an insurance organization, whether old line, fraternal or otherwise? On the correct solution of this question hangs all the law and the profits of graded assessments, and *not* on the expectancy of life for the full period of a man's existence.

Again, tables of expectancy are made up from mankind in general, including the halt, the lame, the blind, the good, the bad and the indifferent. Fraternal societies in particular require not only a clean bill of health but a clean moral record also, and so it comes to pass that a man at 49 who can at that age pass the ordeal is by far a better risk, or has a much greater expectancy of life than the average man at the same age, and is in very little more danger of dying for the time he may be expected to remain in the organization than one of tender years, in whom perhaps the seeds of some fatal disease lie hid away from the keenest scrutiny of the examining physician only to break forth before he shall have lived out his expectancy of seven years in the Order. If anyone supposes that a man joining the A. O. U. W. at, say, 25 to 35 is less liable to call on the Order for $2,000 than he who joins at 49, he is simply mistaken so far as present statistics go to show. The middle age seems to be the most hazardous in very spite of all the expectancy tables, and the old fellows to be as good risks as the young ones. These are the facts as they exist at present. What the future may develop we have no means of knowing. In the meantime we should diligently compile statistics and as diligently fight off any effort to go back to the old exploded theories of life insurance companies, concocted and maintained for the money that was in them. We have no such object for perpetuating both a fallacy and an injustice.

THERE were seven expulsions from the Order in Illinois in August, one in Missouri, one in Iowa, two in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania.

Instructions to Medical Examiners.

Wm. C. Richardson, Supreme Medical Examiner, has, in accordance with the instructions of the Supreme Lodge at its annual session in Detroit held last June, arranged and compiled the following instructions to medical examiners of the A. O. U. W. These instructions are substantially the same as are now in use in this State, but they are so important that we think no better use can be put to the space at our command than their insertion. Dr. Richardson writes:

There are few things less subject to fluctuation than the average duration of human life. Death from old age is rare, being only 5½% of the whole number of deaths. The duration or probable expectation of life at a certain age can be calculated as follows: To the age add two-thirds of the difference between it and 80, and you will have the average duration of life; for example, let us take the age at 20, the difference between 20 and 80 is 60; two-thirds of 60 (the difference), which is 40, added to the age, 20, equals 60, or the average duration. This would not apply to a single individual, but for 1,000 persons this calculation would be correct. Should persons be admitted who have a phthisical diathesis, or any other which would terminate life at an early age, the calculation would not hold good; hence the necessity for rigid medical examinations. This illustration shows that the medical examination is the corner-stone of the life insurance feature of our Order, and upon the medical examiner's honesty and capacity depends the prosperity of the A. O. U. W.

The following table exhibits the expectancy of assured lives, based upon the large experiences of life insurance companies:

Years old.	Expectation years.	Years old.	Expectation years.	Years old.	Expectation years	Years old.	Expectation years	Years old.	Expectation years.
21	41	27	37	33	33	39	28	45	24
22	40	28	36	34	32	40	28	46	23
23	40	29	36	35	31	41	27	47	23
24	39	30	35	36	31	42	26	48	22
25	38	31	34	37	30	43	26	49	21
26	38	32	33	38	29	44	25	50	20

An exhaustive series of questions have been prepared, calculated to open up to the medical examiner the past, present and prospective condition of the applicant. The physican should see that the questions are thoroughly understood, and should also impress upon the mind of the applicant the danger of making false or incomplete statements and the necessity of full, free and ingenuous replies.

The practical questions to be finally answered by the medical examiner respecting each applicant are substantially:

1st. Shall I accept the applicant?

2d. Shall I reject the applicant?

3d. Shall I postpone and repeat the examination.

A decision on one of these questions must be reached. The first will be answered affirmatively when the application is an undoubtedly good one; the second, when it is an undoubtedly bad one; the third, when there is doubt in the examiner's mind as to the real and permanent physical condition of the applicant, and a probability or possibility that on further examination the objectional features of the case may disappear. As long as grounds for suspicion and doubt on one side and hope or possibility on the other are present, postponement may continue. The better to enable the physician, for his own reputation and the good of the Order, to reach a proper decision on the main question, the following instructions have been drawn up. These instructions are derived from physiological and pathological considerations, and from the experience of other orders and insurance companies, and condensed, arranged and applied to the wants of the A. O. U. W.

These instructions will be:

1st. General and advisory.

2d. Special and peremptory.

It is not contended that occasional applicants, whose conditions run counter to the instructions, will not live an average life, but such cases are always hazardous and unsafe, and, to prevent a collapse of the Order, should be rejected.

In considering the work of the medical examiner, it may aptly be divided into two parts. 1st. The objective. 2d. The subjective. The first embraces what the examiner himself can perceive as to the condition of the applicant; the second, what he can elicit from the subjective knowledge of the applicant through the printed and supplementary questions.

General and Advisory.

Objective.—When the applicant comes before the examiner, he should first take a general survey of the man; much may be inferred from a careful inspection. General appearance will produce a more or less favorable impression on the examiner; but he should not on that account relax his scrutiny as to particulars. Thorough examination may unexpectedly efface such an impression—sometimes in favor of, at other times against, the applicant. If he looks older than he declares himself to be, make it a point for investigation; if he states his age correctly, it is evidence of premature decay; if he looks younger, it is evidence of a good risk. His figure must be well proportioned. The figure of the model man tapers from top to bottom. He is broad-shouldered and narrow-hipped. The nearer the applicant comes to this ideal the better. The presence of large hips and narrow shoulders should argue against him. Over six ft. in hight is excessive; under five ft. is undersized; both are objectional.

There should be a certain proportion between hight, weight and circumference of the chest. The following table, assuming the person to be 30 years of age, gives the relative proportions:

Hight.	Weight.	Circumference of Chest.
5 feet 1 inch.	120 pounds.	31.06 inches.
5 " 2 "	125 "	35 13 "
5 " 3 "	130 "	35.70 "
5 " 4 "	135 "	36.25 "
5 " 5 "	140 "	36.83 "
5 " 6 "	143 "	37.50 "
5 " 7 "	145 "	38.16 "
5 " 8 "	148 "	38.53 "
5 " 9 "	155 "	39.10 "
5 " 10 "	160 "	39 66 "
5 " 11 "	165 "	40.23 "
6 " "	170 "	40.80 "

A deviation of more than 20% from this calculation is to be carefully considered.

At a greater age, great weight would be more consistent with health than at the age (30) taken, or younger.

Excessive adipose or emaciation is objectionable.

If the applicant has very thin, dry hair, which looks moth-eaten, and almost all the hairs are split at their ends, it does not show a vigorous constitution. A bald head and white hair are unobjectionable if they come in years; but if they come prematurely—if a person says he is 30 years of age, and has a bald head and white hair—it signifies early decay. On the other hand, if there is a family predisposition to gray hairs early in life, and the family history shows that the members have been long-lived, the fact of having gray hair is not objectionable.

Examine the scalp. Determine whether there are any adherent scars. Such scars will result from ulceration, and they are mostly of a syphilitic character. They may result from injuries. Adherent scars from syphilis show that the system has been affected by the poison; adherent scars from injuries lead to the suspicion that the inner table of the skull has been involved, and that subsequent trouble may be developed in the way of epilepsy. You will occasionally find gummatous swelling on the scalp, not very prominent, rather diffused, which give a slight sense of fluctuation, and are painful. Such swellings belong to the lesions of secondary syphilis.

Look at the eyes. A heavy, dull eye, without vivacity, is not at all prepossessing, and shows a sluggish constitution, unless the person is accustomed to wear spectacles. There are certain defects about the eye which are to be noted. Fatty degeneration at the upper edge of the cornea (the *arcus senilis*), if present in early age, indicates a tendency to fatty degeneration of the internal organs, especially of the heart and kidneys. If present in old people, it is not objectionable; but developed early in life, it is decidedly so. Cataracts should not influence the application unfavorably, but amaurosis and staphyloma should be regarded as objectionable. Note the difference between cataract and plastic deposit in the pupil. Cataract runs in families, and does not prevent the person from reaching old age; but the plastic deposit, which in many cases so closely resembles it, is almost always the result of syphilis, and is objectionable.

Inspect the ears. If an offensive discharge issues from the ears, the case should be examined, especially with reference to caries. If pieces of bone have appeared the risk may be declined; for, from very slight causes, the inflammatory process may be transferred to deeper parts and terminate life.

Perforation of the tympanum with offensive discharge is objectionable. Simple difficulty in hearing is but slightly objectionable; it is hereditary, but does not shorten life.

Observe the nose. If it has become depressed inquire as to how it was caused. If by injury, the fact of its existence does not shorten life; but if in consequence of syphilis, scrofula or diphtheritic ulceration, it may render the applicant objectionable. If a fetid discharge from the nose exists, you should inquire whether pieces of bone have appeared; if so, it is an objectionable application.

Simple mucous polypus of the nose is of no consequence in this connection, because it does not interfere with long life. But if polypus has invaded the antrum, it is objectionable. Polypus of the antrum, when it pushes downward the hard palate and, perhaps, raises the floor of the orbit, is decidedly objectionable, because very apt to become malignant; or, if not malignant, will necessitate an operation which may endanger life. A network of blood-vessels upon the nose of a person in middle life is to be regarded with suspicion. It is usually the forerunner of apoplexy. Epistaxis occurring in young individuals is not of special consequence; but occurring in elderly persons is decidedly objectionable; inasmuch as it is almost invariably indicative of apoplexy.

Next look into the mouth, and first at the tongue. If the tongue has ragged edges, you may assume that the applicant is subject to epileptic fits; for during these fits it is frequently wounded by the teeth. There may be evidences of old ulcerations in the throat, such as deficiency of the soft palate, etc.; and if the result of syphilis, as they are very liable to be, it must be determined to what extent the specific disease has affected the general constitution.

Decaying teeth in the mouth of a person, say 35 years of age, may have considerable signifi-

cance, especially if associated with an exposure of the alveolar process from absorption of the gums. The fact may then indicate premature decay, and, taken in connection with other conditions, may afford valuable suggestions.

If the applicant shows signs or remains of facial paralysis, the mouth being drawn to one side, ascertain the cause; if it is the ordinary facial paralysis, which has its origin in the peripheral or local nerves, it is not objectionable; but if the person has lost power in other portions of the same side, the cause has been central, and makes the application extremely objectionable.

A short, thick neck indicates liability to apoplexy. See whether there are any scars from old ulcerations. If there are, they probably point to a scrofulous diathesis. If marks of a seton, or scars from cupping or venesection, are found on the neck or other parts of the body, ascertain for what purpose the seton, the cupping and venesection were brought into requisition. It is probable the applicant has suffered from some grave diseases, and full inquiry should be made concerning the matter.

Glandular swellings of the neck in scrofulous subjects are objectionable, indicating, as they do, the possibility of future phthisis.

Examine the post-cervical glands. If they are enlarged, it is an indication of secondary syphilis.

Ascertain if the skin carries moles, wens warts or swellings of a non-glandular character. They indicate the sycotic constitutional dyscrasia, which furnishes the soil most favorable for schirrous, cancroid and cancerous growths.

Examine the back. See whether there is any positive curvature of the spine, either angular or lateral. Angular curvature almost always excludes the application. Lateral curvature excludes only when the curvature is sufficient to displace, and thus disturb the action of the heart. In many persons the right shoulder is a little higher than the left, in consequence of a light bend in the dorsal vertebræ. This is not seriously objectionable. Certain deviations from the straight line are brought on by occupation. For example, among carpenters the right shoulder is considerably higher than the left; but such a deviation has no special significance.

Examine the thorax. It should be well formed. Ascertain to what extent the chest expands. In health the ordinary expansion is one inch, and the chest should be capable of being expanded two inches with a forced inspiration. If it does not do that there is something wrong. Note the dimensions of the thorax. The circumference of the chest should be double the distance from the tip of one shoulder to the other. The circumference of the chest should be four times the antero-posterior measurement made at the lower part of the sternum. The distance between the nipples and the antero-posterior measurement is equal; hence the circumference of the thorax is four times the distance between the nipples. There should be no sinking of the chest-wall under the clavicles, and the expansion should be nearly equal upon both sides, the right side normally expanding a little more than the left. With forced inspiration, the respiratory capacity of a well-developed man, 5 ft. 8 inches in hight, should be 230 cubic inches; although in the ordinary inspiration and expiration rarely more than 20 cubic inches of air are changed. The capacity of the lungs in a healthy man 5 ft. 8 inches in hight being 230 cubic inches, it should increase 8 inches for the addition of every inch, so that a man 5 ft. 9 inches in hight should have a respiratory capacity of 238 cubic inches. The proportion holds good from 5 to 6 ft., and any great deviation from this ratio (say 15% to 20%) would be sufficient ground for rejection.

Examine the thorax with reference to resonance. The most important question to be decided is whether the resonance is perfectly good just above and below the clavicles; for that is the predilection seat of tubercular deposit. If there is considerable deviation from the normal upon either side of the chest, postpone the examination or reject the applicant. A slight diminution of resonance at the lower part of the thorax should warrant careful consideration. It is not the purpose here to teach the means through which the condition of organs within the thorax is ascertained. The medical examiner must be familiar with the normal sounds of the heart and lungs, and the prognostic meaning of all abnormal deviations therefrom. All such deviations, if permanent or likely to be so, should lead to rejection; if curable, a postponement commensurate with the time required should ensue.

As to the abdomen, determine whether there is any increase or diminution in the size of the liver, spleen and other organs, and whether there are present any abnormal growths. Determine whether hernia is present. A simple reducible hernia is not objectionable, providing the person wears a truss. An irreducible hernia, an umbilical hernia and a ventral hernia are, in the order mentioned, increasingly objectionable. It is questionable if, under any circumstances, an applicant with either umbilical or ventral hernia should be accepted.

Ascertain if scars and swellings in the groin are present. If so, past or present bubo may be presumed, and constitutional syphilis suspected.

If an examination of the urine for sugar or albumen is advisable, satisfy yourself that the urine presented is not that of another than the person himself. It may be thought advisable to have the urine passed in the presence of the examiner.

Examine the extremities. Tremor therein evinces a nervous temperament or chronic alcoholism. Observe any marks of cupping, leeching, or general blood-letting. Look for varices or varicose ulcers. See if the joints of the fingers or toes are enlarged from rheumatic or gouty deposits. Examine the nails. If they are convex in the longitudinal axis, it is decidedly objectionable, and especially so if the extremities of the fingers are also bulged. These signs are indicative of central trouble. If the nails are malformed, discolored, and covered with thick ridges, it may indicate secondary syphilis. On examining the feet and ankles, determine whether there is œdema. If present, it indicates impairment of the circulation; it it may be from a general weakened condition of the system; possibly in consequence of recent illness, or of central disease affecting the kidneys or heart. Decided œdema over the anterior surface of the tibia indicates secondary syphilis. Enlargement of the knee-joint is decidedly objectionable.

Subjective—To what the examiner may learn by objective work will be supplemented that which may be ascertained from the subjective knowledge of the applicant. While an occasional item of the

Special and Peremptory

instructions may be found above, the main portion will naturally follow after the final facts have been reached through the printed and extempore questions.

On taking up the printed questions, the medical examiner will see that the applicant for examination signs the agreement at the top of the blank in his presence. See that all questions are perfectly answered and all blanks properly filled. It has happened that invalids desirous of insurance have induced healthy substitutes to personate them with the examining physician, and thus fraudulently secured an insurance otherwise unattainable. The signature will not only aid in exposing the fraud attempted upon the Order, but attest a knowledge of responsibility on the part of the applicant as one of the contracting parties. If the information attained through the printed questions is not satisfactory, supplement them by others. Ask the applicant as to his *family* history. Learn the age to which various members of the family have lived; a knowledge of the age to which the parents attained is of great importance. Without any special reason, some families have a strong tenacity of life, and resist noxious influences and diseases which would destroy others. Study the family history as bearing upon the tendency to hereditary diseases, such as consumption, insanity, epilepsy, gout, rheumatism, cancer, and the like; the frequency of their transmission from one generation to another, etc. If such diseases manifest themselves decidedly in the family history, they make the applicant objectionable.

Again, if the family history throws any suggestion in a certain direction, examine the applicant carefully in that direction; for example, a man presents himself with a flat chest and high shoulders; you think he has weak lungs; you find, however, upon inquiry, that both parents reached an advanced age, none of the family have died of consumption; possibly the father is alive and has a similar chest. This conformation of chest would be peculiar to that family, and would not impair the risk. On the other hand, such a conformation of chest, with traces of consumption in the family history, would certainly reject the applicant.

Inquire into the individual history of the applicant, what diseases he has had, whether he has suffered from diseases liable to leave behind them serious results or recurring relapses. Suppose he has had acute articular rheumatism; be very careful about the examination of the heart. If it has a rapid action, although no morbid sounds are present, it is better to reject the applicant. Were it not for the rheumatic history, you might ascribe it to excitement, exercise, etc., and so pass him. If there is evidence of albuminuria or diabetes, you should reject the applicant.

If he is an athlete, and has undergone training for extraordinary efforts of walking, rowing, etc.; if a stone or marble cutter, or baker; if a butcher and very fat, if a saloon-keeper or member of the liquor dealing or manufacturing class, he is likely to be short-lived. The latter often die of Bright's disease. If he is a student and neglects muscular exercise, dyspepsia and other life-shortening diseases may arise. If a member of the learned professions, he is likely to have a good average duration of life.

Loss of weight within the year previous should be investigated carefully. If connected with other symptoms of incipient consumption (as rapid pulse, dry, hacking cough, etc.), the applicant should be rejected. If the loss is *marked and rapid*, even if unconnected with phthisical symptoms, the examination should be postponed or the applicant rejected.

Rapid increase of fat should be looked upon with suspicion. Fat persons sweat easily, take cold often, are predisposed to apoplexy, gout, and dropsy. Accumulations of fat at the surface augur accumulations interiorly, and while fat at the surface draws upon the vigor and power, and adds burdens to the general system, fat interiorly, in addition, is likely to produce serious effects by pressing upon vital organs or tissues. If attended by slow or hesitating pulse, atrophy or fatty degeneration of the heart may be feared. Such applicants should be rejected.

Both marriage and acclimation should be in favor of an applicant. A new comer to any State or Territory should be unquestionably sound, or his case should be postponed or rejected. This is all the more important in view of the fact that many change their residence on account of previous ill-health, and the family and personal history cannot be well ascertained.

Respiration should not exceed 20 nor be less than 15 per minute. The annexed table gives about the normal relations between the age and pulse; any marked deviation therefrom is undesirable.

Age.	Medium Pulse.
10 to 15 years	83
18 to 20 "	77
20 to 25 "	78
25 to 30 "	74
30 to 35 "	73
35 to 40 "	73
40 to 45 "	75
45 to 50 "	70

The pulse must not be more than 88, nor less than 56 per minute. Applicants permanently exceeding these limits should be rejected unhesitatingly.

The relations between the respiration and the pulse should be noted. There should be about four pulsations of the heart to one act of respiration. Should the ratio vary much from this, it would afford good ground for rejection.

It is positively required that the candidate be examined privately, that the chest be stripped by the removal of all starched and other clothing, such as might interfere with the recognition of disease of the thoracic viscera, and that careful auscultation and percussion of the thorax be made, and the result stated in full. Two measurements at the extremes of expiration and inspiration must be taken. The expansion is ordinarily two inches; less than that should awaken suspicion.

There are various organic diseases of the heart. The examiner must thoroughly inform himself respecting them. When incipient, they postpone; when established, they positively reject. An applicant whose heart intermits, or is in any way irregular in its action, should be postponed. If the same condition exists on subsequent examinations, he should be rejected as too hazardous a risk.

If in the family history consumption or other hereditary disease is found to have occurred among the ancestry or relations of the applicant, he is to be regarded as ineligible under the following circumstances:

If both parents have died thereby, not eligible. If the disease has caused the death of but one parent and no other relative, not until forty years of age. If one parent and a number of brothers and sisters, or other relatives, have been affected thereby, not until the age of thirty-five; and in *neither case*, even at these ages, *unless* the condition of the applicant and his conformation at the time of examination are unexceptional, and the appearances are that they will probably remain so.

If the applicant resembles the deceased ancestor or ancestors, the case would be stronger against him than if he resembled the unaffected parent.

If the applicant has had hemorrhage from the lungs, he is not eligible until seven years thereafter.

The applicant is to be considered ineligible if he has had asthma within three years, except that produced by external causes, similar to rose or hay asthma, or by employments which have been permanently relinquished.

If he has had gravel or calculus within five years, or after the age of forty, he should be rejected.

If he has had undoubted attacks of heptic or nephritic colic within five years, or painter's colic occurring more than once, and the applicant still remains a painter, he should be rejected.

If he has had fistula or any large ulcer, the first should have been healed three years, the second thoroughly cured.

If he has had apoplexy, epilepsy, hereditary insanity, symptoms of softening of the brain, habitual cough, convulsions of any description, organic disease of the liver, kidneys, or lungs, within seven years, or after the age of forty, rejection should ensue.

Important tumors, disease of the spine, well-marked (and active) secondary or tertiary syphilis, permanent strictures, amputations at the shoulder joint or above the knee after the age of forty, should reject.

If double hernia or single incarcerated hernia exists, it rejects. Single reducible hernia, where a truss can and will be worn, is not objectionable.

If varicose ulcers are present, or varices of limbs, extending above, or of unusual size up to the groin, postponement or rejection should follow.

Paralysis, if of any extent or duration; *rheumatism* or *gout*, if of frequent occurrence, or *chronic* or *hereditary*; also *tonsilitis*, if frequent, especially if connected with constantly enlarged tonsils, *reject*.

Deafness or loss of sight, if complete or nearly so, relect.

Hemorrhoids, so vascular as to debilitate by hemorrhage, or which will probably require surgical interference; skin diseases, if extensive or formidable, or likely to impair general health, especially if connected with or resting on constitutional or hereditary dyscrasias, should cause rejection.

Dropsy, if symptomatic of, or connected with, any organic or chronic disease of a general character, any injury which seriously impairs locomotion, or has disturbed the functions of the brain or other important organs, reject. The profound and lasting effects of concussions or injuries are too often overlooked by the examining physician.

If an applicant has been intemperate, the necessary period of reform must be determined by the physician. The reform must be well established and affirmatively proved in favor of applicant, or rejection ensue. A reformed drunkard may have laid the foundation of organic disease previous to reformation; if his countenance is pallid, his face a little puffy, and hand tremulous, reject.

If applicant daily and habitually uses malt or alcoholic stimulants (except as prescribed, for a limited time, by his family physician), merely for the excitement of the stimulus, as a beverage or for pleasure of companionship; if he is a member of the liquor manufacturing or selling class, among whom the temptation for excessive drinking is always present, *immunity from intemperance must be proven*. The physician in such cases will postpone, giving time for proof to be brought forward. If it is not forthcoming, the applicant must be rejected.

Excessive use of tobacco affects the secretions, impairs the nervous system and curtails longevity. In many instances it should be deemed sufficient cause for rejection. So with the habitual use of opium or other narcotics, which (unless prescribed by a physician and used for a limited time) should cause rejection.

Present illness of any kind postpones. Recent illness, especially if of prolonged or severe character, involving the liver, stomach, intestines, bladder, kidneys, heart, brain, or lungs, should postpone examination until the permanent results of such illness (if any) are made manifest.

It has been observed that the longevity of men above forty or forty-five years, living in malarial districts and suffering from malarial fevers, is seriously affected. Such applicants may often be postponed to advantage, and sometimes rejected. The examining physician must decide each case on its own merits. If such applicants are affected by the sycotic dyscrasia, indicated by the presence of warts, wens, moles, and non-glandular swellings, a strong presumption would thereby be raised against their acceptance.

So far as medical examinations can, the foregoing instructions, if fully observed, are deemed sufficient to protect the Order from extraordinary risks, and to preserve it for lasting usefulness.

Let medical examiners keep especially in view two facts, viz: that consumption and intemperance lead to more deaths than most other causes combined; and applicants likely to come under the influence of these prolific destroyers of human life should be kindly but firmly turned aside.

Let them make the examinations with judgment and discretion; but with the special object in view as to the probabilities of the applicant living the average duration of human life. Guard against deception, as every applicant desires to pass a satisfactory examination, and will conceal anything likely to be objectionable or prevent his acceptance. Be always guided by the strictest honesty, and reject all parties, no matter what their influence or necessities may be, who are not physically sound and possessed of the vitality likely to give them the average duration of life.

Finally, as they are examining for the protection of the Order against impaired lives, they are to consider themselves in all cases, as the officers and employees of the Order, and should give the Order, rather than the applicant, the benefit of all doubts.

Bro. McWilliams, of Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, was present at the meeting of Olympic, No. 127, on Tuesday evening, October 18th. Owing to the absence of the Overseer, our visiting brother was requested to assume the chair. One candidate received the J. W. degree, the work being performed in good style by the Overseer, Foreman and Master Workman. The Master Workman degree was conferred on two, when Bro. McWilliams was requested by Bro. Rossbach, P. M. W., to deliver the charge of the P. M. W., which he done in a grandly impressive manner. The evening was quite profitably spent, the visiting brother contributing in no small degree to the pleasure of all present.

Bro. A. D. Jordan of Noe Valley, one of the charter members, and a very useful and prominent member, has removed to Sacramento city. We commend him to the kindly courtesies of our brothers in Sacramento.

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The Valley of Death.

The Fate of Immigrants on its Burning Sands.

The Valley of Death, a spot almost as terrible as the prophet's valley of dry bones, lies just north of the old Mormon road to California—a region 30 miles long by 30 broad, and surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation, and the shadow of a bird or wild beast never darkens its white, glaring sands. The Kansas Pacific railroad engineers discovered it, and some papers, which show the fate of the "lost Montgomery train," which came south from Salt Lake in 1850, guided by a Mormon. When near Death valley, some came to the conclusion that the Mormon knew nothing of the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from their party. The leader turned due west, and so, with the people and wagons and the flocks, he traveled three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the center, but only the white sands, bounded by scorching peaks, met their gaze. And around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. The children, crying for water, died at their mother's breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals, the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered and raved and died. After a week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a mountain. It lasted but a short time, when all perished but two, who escaped out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven families, with hundreds of animals, perished here, and now, after 22 years, the wagons stand still complete, the iron works and tires are bright, and the shriveled skeletons lie side by side.

COMPRESSED gunpowder experiments have been made with compressed gunpowder, made to fit the drill holes and cut into short lengths. It was found to possess many advantages over loose powder, among which is a saving of 40% in powder.

A WESTERN editor appeals to his delinquent subscribers by saying: This week we have taken in potatoes and cucumbers on subscription. Now, if you will bring in some vinegar for the pickles and some wood to roast the potatoes, we can live till artichokes get big enough to dig.

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ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY.—M. Plante has succeeded in obtaining engravings on glass by the following process: The glass is laid in a horizontal position in a shallow vessel and covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash. A platinum wire is dipped in a horizontal position in the solution along the edges of the glass. The platinum wire is in communication with one of the poles of a secondary battery of 50 to 60 elements. The lines are traced by hand with the point of an insulated platinum wire, which is in communication with the other pole of the battery. The parts of the glass covered with the alkaline solution become engraved when touched with the end of the platinum wire, however rapidly this is moved, the thickness of the lines varying with the thickness of the wire. The current from either pole can be led into the writing wire; that from the positive pole requires, however, a stronger current.

LIQUID SUGAR.—Messrs. Sachenroeder & Gottfried, of Leipsic, have lately patented a process for obtaining liquid sugar which does not crystallize. Raw sugar with a high polarimetric power is clarified with a sugar solution, then passed through the Boegel turbine, and in this apparatus it is again clarified with steam, its polarization being brought to about 100°. The pure product thus obtained is dissolved in a boiler heated by steam, then passed through a system of charcoal filters, in which it becomes perfectly clear. In the vacuum apparatus the solution is reduced to 40° B., after the addition of one-fourth to one-fifth per cent. of chemically-pure crystallized citric acid or crystallized tartaric acid. The acid combines with the sugar, and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

MAGNESIA FROM SEA WATER.—M. Schlvesing extracts magnesia from sea water by the following method: The magnesia is precipitated from the sea water by means of lime. One cubic meter of water, when thus treated and left to rest for one day, gives about 16 gallons of gelatinous precipitate of magnesia. If this precipitate is mixed with a weak solution of phosphoric acid, a precipitate of tribasic phosphate is obtained, which settles when left to rest, and can be filtered and used for the precipitation of ammonia from sewage by the methods already known.

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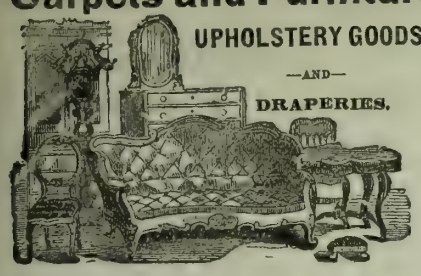
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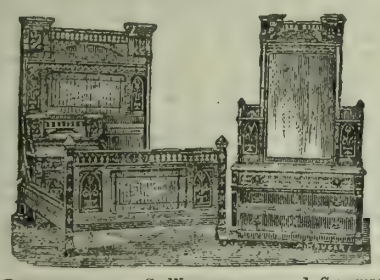
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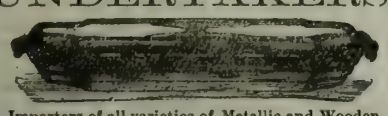
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A Peculiar Property of Gutta-percha.

It is a well-known fact that when gutta-percha is placed in water having a temperature of 60° to 70° C., it becomes very plastic, and may be used to receive very delicate impressions. Not so well known, however, is the information that the softened gutta-percha becomes very elastic toward severe shocks, that it will bear blows from large hammers, and allow itself to be thrown against a strong wall without showing any indication of the result, while at the same time it is so susceptible to gentle pressure that it is capable of receiving the slightest of impressions.

This peculiar property is possessed by other plastic bodies though in a less degree, as, for instance, freshly kneaded bread. It is considered as resulting in consequence of the occluded air contained in the substance.

The following simple experiment demonstrates the correctness of the above suggestion: Two spheres of equal weight are made of gutta-percha which has been softened in water at 70° between the palms of the hand. One of these is placed on a card, and the air removed from the sphere by exhausting it under the receiver of an air pump; the other is retained for comparison. Both spheres, from their weight, will assume the form of round cakes, but the one under the air pump will swell considerably and exhibit a wrinkled surface. The increase in volume often more than doubles its original size. If the swollen piece is permitted to harden under the receiver of the air pump and then broken with a chisel, its cross section will appear honeycombed like the interior of a loaf of bread, while the fracture of the other piece will only show small cavities. Very dense gutta-percha does not swell under the air pump, but if placed under mineral oil and made empty a voluminous evolution of air from the gutta-percha will take place.

After the air is again admitted under the receiver it will be found on examining the gutta-percha that it has lost the property of hardening on cooling. It has become like tough, greasy leather. A voluminous evolution of air was also observed when clay, putty and kneaded bread were examined under oil in vacuo similar to the above described treatment of gutta-percha.

The same phenomenon was observed when a sample of gutta-percha, which had been softened in an air bath, was treated as above; in this case a longer time is required for the heating, as the heated air is very slow in giving the amount of required heat.

With some bodies the enclosed air plays an important part in affecting their mechanical properties—thus clay, for instance, may be somewhat compressed by means of a piston in a cylinder; but as soon as the pressure ceases, it resumes its former volume.

The densest clay, when placed under the air pump, will become covered with numerous fine crevices (small as hair), which close up when the vacuum is sufficiently reduced.—*Dingler's Polytechnis.*

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.—How photography of colors may be accomplished by dying layers of coagulated albumen was lately explained to the French Academy of Science by C. Cross and J. Carpentier. They submitted two photographic proofs of a painting in water colors along with the original, showing the exact reproduction of the details and colors. Three photographs of the original were taken—one through a liquid orange screen, another through a liquid green screen, and a third through a liquid violet screen. For the image obtained through the first screen, a red color bath was employed; for that produced through the second screen, a blue bath; and for that effected through the third screen, a yellow bath. In this process there is evidently no direct photographic reproduction of objects with their natural colors.

WOMEN AS LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS.—The following note from Washington Territory has points of interest: The Territorial Legislature convened at Olympia, W. T., on Monday of last week, and elected the following officers: Council—President, Horace F. Stratton; Chief Clerk, Ross G. O'Brien; Assistant Clerk, John Detiere; Enrolling Clerk, A. W. Engle; Engrossing Clerk, Miss Louisa McMillan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Louis McMillan; Doorkeeper, W. A. Leonard; Messenger, Frank E. Moore; Watchman, H. H. Morgan; Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Thompson. House—Speaker, George Comegys; Chief Clerk, E R. Burke; Assistant Clerk, William Hughes; Enrolling Clerk, Miss C. Newton; Engrossing Clerk, Miss Lizzie Ferry; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. P. Berry; Doorkeeper, W. H. Johnson; Watchman, George D. Forbes; Chaplain, Rev. D. Bagley.

THE Mormons are building a big temple at Logan, 100 miles north of Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake City Temple will cost $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 when finished; at Manti they have another one under way, and at St. George they long ago completed a fine one.

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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Visitation California No. 1 and Occidental No. 6, to Myrtle, 42.



On Saturday evening, October 22d, our Oakland brethren of California, No. 1, and Occidental, No. 6, with preponderance of the Occidentals, numbering over 50, visited Myrtle, No. 42. At an early hour in the evening the delegation arrived, and were received with honors and a neat speech from Bro. M. L. Sanborn, a significant feature of which was, when the word "Welcome" was pronounced, the whole number repeated the word with pleasing effect. A recess was had, and the usual social feast indulged in for a while, after which the Lodge was closed and an adjournment made to the large hall or banquet-room where, through the length of the hall, were two tables, on which was spread a collation, made up by the voluntary contributions of members of Myrtle, and gotten up in a style of grandeur that was a surprise to all. Fruits, turkey crab salad, sandwiches, ornamented cakes, French candies and large bouquets graced the tables, while over each cup for the coffee was a Japanese napkin, on which was printed "Myrtle 42, A. O. U. W., welcomes her brothers and friends." A staff constituting the P. M. W. and handsome brethren of Myrtle, were appointed by Bro. C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W., to wait on the guests and the ladies who were seated all around the room. It was one of the best spreads we have seen, and was indulged in with gusto. Among many pleasing devices was a mammoth cake, on which were the words, "Myrtle No. 42, A. O. U. W., compliments of Keva Falk." After the feast came a literary programme opened with a piano solo by Professor Charles S. Hoffman, P. M. W., followed by a vocal solo by Miss Frances Lincoln, sister of Bro. Harry Lincoln of Myrtle, that was loudly encored. Brother J. J. Schutz, M. W. of Occidental, made a neat little speech that was listened to with close attention. Recitation, Bro. E. T. Dewey, of Myrtle, a humorous piece, which caused much merriment. Song, Bro. Charles E. Baker, P. M. W., Prof. Hoffman accompanying on the piano, and at the close received a hearty encore. Recitation, Mrs. Jas. L. Fields, that convulsed her hearers and won a hearty recall. Reading, "The Jiner," Bro. George Berdan, Foreman of California No. 1, well rendered and pleasantly received. Vocal solo, Bro. J. N. Bogart, Organist of Myrtle, who is always interesting and pleasing, and certainly came up to his usual standard as he was heartily encored. Remarks, C. S. Haley, Medical Examiner, whose pleasant duty was to present Bro. M. L. Sanborn with the shinbone of a defunct mammoth, and his wife, Sister Sanborn, with a large and beautiful bouquet. Bro. Sanborn happily responded. Vocal solo, Wm. H. Voorhees, P. M. W., a patriotic song that was finely executed and enthusiastically received. Speech, J. H. Barry, P. M. W., a happy effort that was well received. Humorous speech, H. F. Morris, Fin., who convulsed his hearers, with his humorous hits and oddities. Vocal solo, Miss Linda Hoag, which was well received. It being now time to take their departure, Bro. Sanborn, on behalf of Myrtle, presented a beautiful bouquet to Bro. J. J. Schultz, M. W. of Occidental, which was happily responded to. This was one of the most enjoyable evenings we have witnessed for some time, and reflected great credit on the brethren of Myrtle, for the fraternal and regal manner they entertained their guests.

Burns' Monthly Social.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, the usual monthly social was one of the best of the season. The Lodge-room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen and the little folks. W. K. Doherty, as master of ceremonies, called the following programme: Reading, Dr. Rodgers; instrumental music, Messrs. Tilton, Gaffon and West; a pleasing effort and recall. Piano solo, Miss Katie Preston; recitation, Bro. T. C. Maher, and for a recall recited "Roger and I;" extracts from the new paper, which we shall name "Burns' Monthly," by Wm. C. Flint, P. M. W.; very interesting and witty. Vocal solo, Mrs. E. Bray; recitation, Mr. Lovejoy; humorous vocal solo and encore, Bro. Gus Pohlman; scene from "Julius Cæsar," Messrs. Chapman and Benhayon—adapted to Burns Lodge and her past officers; a fine performance that was loudly applauded. Piano solo, Miss Bessie Soles; vocal solo, Mrs. J. F. Bolts, Mrs. C. Joost accompanist; an artistic and pleasing performance that was heartily encored and kindly answered; Scottish dance, Prof. West; humorous recitation, Prof. H. C. Eastman, and for a recall sang a piece, Prof. Rhind accompanist; reading by Dr. Doherty, caricature on Julius Cæsar; recitation, Bro. G. Lamont, of Bernal, a fine effort that was loudly applauded; reading from the paper "Burns' Monthly," Past Master Workman Flint; piano solo, Mrs. C. Joost; Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., who called in at this time, by request made a few stirring remarks and sang a song which closed a pleasant and well spent evening.

Harmony, 9.

We note under the present administration of Harmony, good progress. On Saturday evening, Oct. 15th, two applications—one elected to receive the degrees, and five received the M. W. degree. There membership is now 200, and it is believed by the leading members that it will be increased to over 250 at the meeting of the next Grand Lodge.

Magnolia, 41.

Magnolia, one of our brightest subordinates, is growing in interest and members. One person received the J. W. degree, on Monday evening, Oct. 17th. The work was given by Bros. H. P. Terry, O., John Tyler, F., M. Warshauer, M. W., in a very correct and dignified manner. As the Grand Master observed who was present, "the work was letter perfect." A case of distress coming before the Lodge, the sum of $20 voted for his relief. Under the head of Good of the Order Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., delivered a short address, dealing principally in the present status of our Order. A few of them we give. He said: "We have now over 13,000 M. W. on our roll; we have established ten new Lodges since January 1, 1881; within the last three weeks I have sent out supplies for four new Lodges; our average increase is over ten per day, and this is only the advance guard of an army that shall gather in its folds in a short time 25,000 good men. Let our Lodges be a family gathering for each other's good, to educate and improve our lives for future happiness and usefulness. His interesting talk was listened to with marked attention and satisfaction.

Noe Valley, 185

This Lodge had a very interesting meeting at its last session. The J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates, the work being performed in a very impressive manner. A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., was present and assisted. When "Good of the Order" was reached, the Master Workman vacated the chair and called on J. D. Thompson, P. M. W., to exercise the duties of presiding officer. The programme was opened with a horn solo, after which was announced that the third degree would be conferred. Refreshments were then served in abundance. Bro. Welborn proposed the health and happiness of the guests, which was responded to by Bro. Frederick Blight, of Harmony, No. 9, in a few well-chosen remarks. Bro. McIver, P. M. W. of Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, proposed the toast, "Noe Valley Lodge, long may it live," which was responded to by District Deputy Egleston of No. 14, who, during the evening, made a stirring address which all that heard will long remember. On behalf of the Baby Lodge, Brother Caraw, after a fraternal speech, tore down the flag which hid something on the wall over the Master Workman's chair. This proved to be a splendid portrait of J. D. Thompson, P. M. W., when it was presented to the honored P. M. W. He was very much taken by surprise and feelingly thanked the brothers for their kindness. Bro. E. H. Watson proposed a sentiment from Shakespeare which was responded to by Bro. Mayo with a sentiment from Hamlet which was finely rendered and well received. C. V. Thompson, For., proposed the three cardinal virtues of our Order: Charity, Hope and Protection, which was ably responded to by G. W. Lawton. W. C. Dudley, Rdr., proposed the sentiment, "temperance," being responded to by A. V. Thompson, M. W., in a temperance speech which would have gratified the Good Templars and all who are engaged in the great work of promoting temperance. Bro. Curry, of No. 14, also made some remarks on the subject. Bro. Coon, of No. 14, was called upon and made some humorous sayings. Bro. Ruthroff, of Excelsior, and other brothers also made remarks, which closed a pleasant evening gathering. It is hoped that more of these socials will be the order, and that those magic letters, A. O. U. W., will be over many doors.

Myrtle, 42

Myrtle, No. 42, is not a whit behind her sister Lodges in the steady progress she is making. On Oct. 15th, two applications received, and the M. W. degree given to two. After the work was done, as is always the custom, voluntary literary exercises were the rule. Several brethren made interesting remarks, interspersed with the usual voluntary singing and recitation.

Olympic, No. 127.

An official visit was paid to Olympic Lodge, No. 127, on Tuesday evening, October 25th, by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W. The J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates, the Grand Master Workman giving the unwritten work. After which, by dispensation, the same two brothers were advanced to the M. W. degree, the G. M. W. again giving the unwritten work of this degree. It is needless to say that it was finely done, and that the initiated brothers were exceedingly fortunate in having the G. M. W. illustrate to them the ritualistic principles of the A. O. U. W. The usual business of the Lodge was then dispatched, and when Good of the Order was reached E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., gave a concise and logical address. The fact was that the worthy Deputy seemed to be in a speaking mood, and the manner in which he spoke seemed to greatly please his brother Workmen. The G. M. W. then followed in a short address, which was remarkable for its solid facts and sound reasonings. He gave statistics showing how the average age of a society always remains the same. He alluded to the fraternal regard which the older societies manifest for the A. O. U. W. He also told how, when visiting small interior towns in the State, the members of the Lodge often travel 10, 20, and even 30 miles, to pay their respects to the Grand Officers and to hear the principles of the Order. No State in the Union, said the G. M. W., can approach California in the enthusiasm and earnestness of the brethren of California. Here the officers are required to perfect themselves in the work, and the result is that we have good Lodges and good officers. After cautioning the Lodge to sacredly guard its portals, and always hold in fond memory the living principles of the Order, our G. M. W. closed his address amid loud applause. Bro. Adge, M. W. of Sugar Loaf Lodge, No. 157, Iowa Hill, was present and addressed the Lodge briefly and well. The veteran Past Master Workman, Geo. W. Dixon, was then called upon and spoke of the unity and harmony of the members of Olympic, which a personal knowledge compels us to substantiate. The Master Workman, E. P. Fish, was then called upon by one of the brothers, who acknowledged the call in a few well chosen words. After which Adley H. Cummins gave a short exposition of the success and fraternal feeling which has characterized No. 127, and also of the glorious possibilities of the A. O. U. W., if it is true to its mission and purposes. The Grand officers then took their departure, shortly after which the Lodge was closed in due form. Olympic has been very successful this term. There has been one or more initiations on nearly every evening. Ninety-five members are at present on the roll, and it is confidently expected a round 100 Master Workmen will be secured before the end of the year, which will entitle the Lodge to two representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Friendship to Valley, No 30.

The largest Lodge in this jurisdiction, and the second in the United States, has commenced her regular winter boom. There were 8 applications handed in at their meeting on the 19th of October, and six received the J. W. degree. The work was given in a very correct manner, as is the practice in Valley, No. 30. The young Lodge, Friendship, called in force and were received with honor, and a short welcome. Dr. Jewell, P. M. W., was called on for a few remarks, which resulted in a fine speech, full of telling hits and interesting thoughts, followed by B. Broughton, Overseer of Friendship, after which a recess was had and a short social season spent. E. F. Loud, D. G. M., made a short address that was full of suggestive thoughts and valuable information, followed by Bro. I. G. Mysell, in a few quaint remarks that were listened to with strict attention. Bro. T. H. Macdonald, P. M. W., recited a humorous piece that caused much fun. These fraternal visits are a feature of our Order that should be encouraged, as they have been productive of great good.

Spartan, 36.

No. 36 is increasing her membership and making her meetings of more than ordinary interest. On Oct. 14th there were two applicants and eight received the M. W. degree. The work was performed by the regular officers, Bros. Smith, G., Alexander, L. W., Jordan, F., and Prevost, M. W., in such a perfect manner as is seldom seen in any Lodge in this jurisdiction. A gratifying feature of the evening was that Bro. E. Danforth, P. M. W. of Spartan, administered the rites to his son, E. P. Danforth, and to E. A. Pogue, whose father is also a member of Spartan. After the routine of business Bro. Wilson, one of the new members, performed on the piano, and E. P. Danforth recited to the satisfaction of his hearers a speech of Mark Twain, after which E. Danforth passed the word along the line to increase the membership of Spartan immediately with the same class as was introduced on this evening.

Sts. John, 72.

Sts. John's monthly social was a pleasant one. The following programme was given: Song, Prof. H. C. Eastman, Organist; Reading, J. O. Jephson, P. M. W.; solo, J. N. Prather, M. W.; humorous reading, W. B. Marshitz, Rdr.; Hindoo poem, Sam. J. Fletcher, F.; Reading, Bro. Eastman; remarks, H. G. Prince, P. M. W.; Reading, A. K. Kipps. The brothers had a pleasant evening.

Presentation.

The third anniversary of Washington, No. 60, was made interesting on their last meeting. Bro. H. B. Schunhoff, the sitting P. M. W., was presented with a magnificent solid silver set, Henry Wolfsohn the first Past Master Workman, making the presentation speech. The silver was accepted, and in evident surprise the accepting speech being happily conceived, R. S. Lindsey, P. M. W., Bros. Roth, Morganstein and Knight, made short congratulatory speeches, after which J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., of Iowa, but whom we claim as our own, made one of his happy, earnest and interesting speeches.

Silver Spray, 3.

The members of Silver Spray, D. of H., held a very good meeting on Monday evening, October 23d. There were four applications received, and the degree conferred on three—two ladies and one gentleman. After the business of the Lodge was over, a short season was pleasantly spent in sociality and tripping the light fantastic, etc. Under head "Good of the Order" Bro. Rafferty, of Magnolia, Sister Halloway, J. Davis, P. M. W., Bro. B. Austin, Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., made pleasant remarks that were well received.

Yerba Buena, 14.

This pioneer Lodge has made a record in promoting the principles of our Order second to none. Her membership is now nearly 200, having paid sick benefits at the rate of $10 per week, and now has on hand over $3,000 in her "Sick Benefit Fund." As a Lodge constituting, so to speak, a large family, where fraternity, sociality and cordiality exist, we may find here a true exemplification. At their meeting on the 21st of October two petitions were received and the J. W. degree given to one. It is always pleasant to call on the brethren of Yerba Buena, No. 14.

Lodge Locals.

Grand A. O. U. W. Entertainment at Stockton.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—On Friday, Oct. 21st, under the auspices of Stockton Lodge No. 23, a grand social re-union and musical entertainment was held by the brothers of the five different Lodges in San Joaquin Co. Many of the members came a distance of from five to 15 miles at the request of J. M. LaRue, D. D. G. M., that they might see the exemplification of the secret work of the Order rendered letter perfect, and to enjoy a social feast. At seven o'clock the doors of their Lodge room were thrown open, the brothers with smiling faces and glad hearts entered, and all were received with kindly greetings. Promptly at 7½ o'clock J. W. Payne, M. W., called the Lodge to order. After the regular order of business had been disposed of, the Master Workman stated that J. W. Watson, P. M. W., was present by the request of Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., to exemplify the secret work. At this announcement Bro. Watson was called for, who responded by saying that he would endeavor to give them a perfect rendering of the work, and then in a clear, distinct manner gave the work of both degrees. Many questions were asked in relation to the work, and all promptly answered. The Recorder, Bro. Lehe, stated that as the District was well represented, he would like to hear from the visiting brothers. Hence, as the name of each Lodge was called, some brother responded, giving a brief sketch of the prosperity of the Order with them. The Master Workman then stated that ample provision had been made elsewhere for farther and more complete enjoyment. At the closing, Stockton Lodge, with her invited guests convened at Mozart Hall, in open session. Here the brothers met their wives and families. The hall was provided with seating capacity and table room for some 300 people. Long tables, four in number, extending the length of the hall, loaded with all the luxuries of the season, presented an inviting appearance. Music was furnished by the orchestra of Professors Schmidt and Dreyfous. District Deputy J. M. LaRue acted as master of ceremonies. The entertainment was opened with music by the orchestra, followed with a song by a quartette composed of Messrs. Waterman, Baird, Houghton and Phelps. Bro. S. D. Waterman then delivered an appropriate address of welcome. J. W. Watson, P. M. W., of Oakland, was then introduced, who gave an outline of the inception of the Order, its objects, aims and principles. Both of these gentlemen were heartily applauded at the close of their remarks. The company were then invited to the supper, and when all were seated, Bro. Lehe, in a humorous presentation speech, gave Bro. Delano, chairman on Committee of Entertainment, a custard pie as part compensation for his excellent services. When all had partaken of refreshments, the tables were quickly cleared and removed, and the hall put in order for dancing. At a late hour the social was brought to a close. The entertainment from beginning to end gave perfect satisfaction, and certainly reflected much credit to the Lodge and her Committee of Arrangements. Yours in C. H. and P., OBSERVER.

Eden, 204.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Allow me to introduce you to a new born. On Saturday evening, Oct. 15th, 1881, in Willow Hall at San Lorenzo, Alameda Co., a scene was enacted long hereafter to be remembered by those who participated, it being the organization of Eden Lodge, No. 204, A. O. U. W. Seventy-five visiting Workmen from different Lodges in the district had gathered to assist and honor us with their presence by instituting this new Lodge, and 50 charter members helped, swelling the ranks to 125 good and true Workmen, and by appearance as fine a body of men as ever convened at this place at any time previous. D. D. G. M. William Sanderson officiated, assisted by Wm. Seymour, J. A. Forbes, R. J. Cox, John Jablonsky, George Lovegrove, and last but not least our Grand Receiver, C. H. Haile, acting as Recorder pro tem. The following members were elected and installed as officers for the ensuing term: P. M. W., Edward Hathaway; M. W., James McCoy; Foreman, H. W. Meek; Overseer, J. H. Conley; Recorder, Henry Dopman; Receiver, A. Preston Crane; Financier, E. O. Webb; Guide, John C. Sabine, Jr.; Inside Watchman, John C. Geercke; Outside Watchman, James Anderson; Henry Marlin, Wm. Mendell and Wm. Roberts were elected Trustees, and Dr. C. S. Coleman Medical Examiner. Under the head of Good of the Order, a charming surprise was in store for us, by the rendering of some sweet vocal and instrumental music by Bro. J. A. Forbes; also Bros. Johnson and Morgan of San Leandro Lodge delighted us with their songs, after which appropriate remarks were made by several brothers belonging to different Lodges in the district. Finally we were reminded that a collation had been spread,

and that before parting every brother there present was expected to do his level best to these final ceremonies. On the eve of dissolving Bro. Sanderson proposed three lusty cheers as a send off for the new Lodge, which were given with a will. This compliment was returned by giving three hearty cheers for the Grand Officers and all visiting brothers, by the members of Eden Lodge, No. 204, A. O. U. W. HENRY DOPMAN, Recorder.

Honcut, 205.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 15th, Frank F. Carnduff, D. D. G. M. W., of Butte Co., instituted a new Lodge at Moore's Station, (Honcut). Eleven charter members were duly initiated, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: D. P. Merrill, P. M. W.; C. Shillman, M. W.; J. E. Marston, F.; S. Bennet, O.; M. W. Burgan, Rdr.; John Keitle, Rec.; V. E. Burdick, G.; J. C. Gnisler, I. W.; J. E. H. Hazelbush, O. W.; Dr. O. C. Hawkins, Med. Ex. C. Spillman, D. P. Merrill, J. Keitle, Trustees. After the officers were installed, and the Lodge regularly instituted, it was appropriately christened Honcut Lodge, A. O. U. W., after which all adjourned to D. P. Merrill's store, where a collation was spread and ample justice done to the fare. It being a stormy afternoon and evening, the delegations of officers and members expected from Nelson, Biggs, Gridley, Live Oak, Oroville and Marysville did not put in an appearance, and the District Deputy Grand Master had only the assistance of Dr. O. C. Hawkins, of Oroville, a member of Biggs Lodge, No. 102, who acted as P. G. M. W. If the weather had been favorable this new Lodge would have had a grand send off upon its mission of Charity and Protection. This new Lodge gives promise of prosperity and a rapid increase in membership. In fact, on Saturday, the 29th, the District Deputy will visit Honcut Lodge, and expects to install 10 new members. The above facts are taken from the Biggs *Recorder*.

Newark, 169.

The Grand Master Workman paid a visit to Newark, No. 169, on October 24th. There was a goodly number in attendance. The work was exemplified, the revised unwritten work being given. Speeches were made by P. M. W. Dusterberry, and Reading, Bro. Wolfe, of Brooklyn, No. 3, and Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. The doors were thrown open, and ladies and gentlemen soon filled the hall. Dancing and a fine collation concluded the evening's exercises.

Vesper Lodge, of Livermore.

An official visit of the Grand Master to Livermore on October 18th drew a large number in their fine hall. Over 60 had gathered in their Lodge-room awaiting the arrival of their guests from the city. The usual routine of business was quickly passed and the Lodge closed, when all hied away in line of march to the town hall, where were a large audience of ladies and gentlemen and wee' folks. Bro. L. Horton, D. D. G. M., in a very neat speech introduced William H. Barnes, G. M. W., who delivered an address of one hour, that was full of solid facts and humorous hits, interesting, instructive and pleasing. After which E. M. Reading, P. M. W., made a few practical remarks that were well received. At request the Grand Master amused his audience by a vocal solo and comic recitation, fairly convulsing his hearers with mirth. The hall was cleared and a fine band discoursed good music with the assistance of Miss Susie Morrell (daughter of Bro. R. B. Morrell, Foreman) as accompanist on the piano. Spirited dancing and real sociability was the order, interspersed with some specialties from the Grand Master in character singing, given at the earnest solicitation of his friends. At twelve o'clock a good number marched a few doors to a restaurant where a collation was in waiting, while the balance went on with the dance. This exchange of places and occupation was kept up until nearly three o'clock, the only regretful feature in the business was that those who came at the eleventh hour found the process of absorption of food had gone on to an alarming extent by those that had preceded them. Take it all in all it was a pleasant re-union, and awakened a great interest in the Order in Livermore. The guests constituting the principal part of the audience were a select company, showing refinement, intelligence and good taste.

Vallejo, 75.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As it has been so long since I undertook to write a letter, I fear my attempt at this time may prove a miserable failure, as there is so little to write about of interest to your paper. Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, still lives and continues to slowly gain in membership, having now 97 Master Workmen in good standing, and all in good health. We have lost one member by transfer, and *one* by accidental death. We hope to reach an even 100 very shortly. We quite often see members of our sister Lodges of San Francisco at our Lodge meetings, and are very glad to meet them there. To all brethren who may chance to be in Vallejo on a Friday evening, an invitation is extended to meet with us. On the receipt of the news of the death of our martyred President, this Lodge passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The sad announcement is made that the reaper of death has gathered our brave and beloved President, James A. Garfield, from amongst us, struck down in the proudest moment of his pure and useful life by the hand of a cowardly assassin, filling all hearts with sorrow and anguish, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge with profound sadness mourn the death of our great and good President, whom we recognized as the first representative of American citizenship, and whose name and memory will be cherished in the hearts of all true lovers of our country.

Resolved, That we tender to the aged mother, the stricken wife and the bereaved children of our departed Chief Magistrate our heartfelt sympathy, and our earnest prayer is that the God of the fatherless will sustain and comfort them in this hour of sorrow.

Fraternally, in C. H. and P.,
WM. R. COX, JR., Recorder.

Arizona Lodge, No. 1.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The following are the names of officers of our Lodge: Henry Buchman, M. W.; M. E. Holbrook, P. M. W.; A. M. Bragg, Foreman; Phil. Schreiber, Overseer; B. Heinemann, Recorder; J. M. Berger, Receiver; Samuel Baird, Financier; William H. Lewis, Guide; F. Miltenberg, Inside W.; Rudolph Jand, Outside W. Yours, in C. H. & P., B. HEINEMANN, Recorder. [Our directory being printed on the first form, the above was received too late to make the necessary changes—ED.]

NELSON GEORGE.—The obsequies of our late brother, Nelson George, who lost his life in the recent disastrous fire, were held in Pythian Castle, on Sunday, the 16th ult. A large concourse of citizens, together with a very large delegation of K. of P. and about 70 of Workmen, assembled in the hall, where, under the auspices of the K. of P., the funeral ceremonies were conducted, Bro. C. E. Baker presiding as master of ceremonies. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. J. Woodbridge. On the part of the K. of P., Bros. Geo. Hepp, A. R. Tobey, E. S. Niles and Carl Kleson acted as pall bearers, and Bros. P. Veasey, Frank Hill, H. C. Dodge and J. L. McKee on the part of the Workmen. A large procession was formed at the hall by the several Orders, and marched to Geary street, opening ranks alternately, allowing the hearse to pass through, followed by a large number of carriages. At the vault in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, John M. Verdinall, Past Grand Chancellor, performed the impressive ceremonies of the Knights of Pythias, each brother Knight depositing the sprig of myrtle.

FIFTEEN deaths to be paid for in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for October. They were furnished by the following States: Ohio, 9; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Georgia, 1; Colorado, 1; West Virginia, 1. Eight of the above deaths in Ohio occurred in Cincinnati. Ohio has proved a grievous burden to the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction.

THE popularity of the new Workman diploma is such that the first edition is sold. The new edition is now ready for delivery. Copies can be seen at Purdy's jewelry store, 16 Fourth St. Over 200 copies have been ordered for the Eastern States, and the favorable mention of the Eastern press cannot fail to gratify the enterprising publisher and proprietor, Bro. C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W. of Yerba Buena, No. 14.

BRO. FETHERSTON & Smith have opened a finely equipped cigar store in San Jose near the Auzerais House. As this place is the general rendevous for Workmen, sojourning brethren would do well to call and get a fine cigar and be introduced to the brethren of San Jose. Bro. Geo. Fetherston, P. M. W., is one of the pioneers in our Order, having been one of the first Grand Officers.

THE INDIANA CHAIR MANUFACTURING CO.—This enterprising firm has added several large rooms for the display of an increased stock of goods of their own manufacture, as also those received from the original house. They have now in stock a full line of goods to furnish a house complete. It is always a pleasure for Bro. Rentchler to show their merchandise and give bedrock prices to their customers.

WE observe unusual activity in the industrial and mechanical interests in this city. On a recent visit to the Mission iron foundry, at the northwest corner Noe and Twenty-fifth streets, we found our genial brother, Wm. Axford, crowded with a class of work heretofore done at the East—fine, light and difficult castings.

THE recent cold snap reminds us that winter is close at hand. The fuel, coal or wood, can be had in quantities to suit at bedrock prices by applying to Bro. John Henderson, Jr., P. M. W., 117 O'Farrell St.

FROM personal experience we can recommend Bro. John Horner, 1,300 Folsom St., N. W. corner of 9th, as one of the best in this city from whom to procure men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's boots and shoes, or to have repairing neatly and promptly done.

BRO. JOHN TYLER, Foreman of Magnolia, has opened a fine restaurant at 1007 Market street, near Sixth. As a caterer and restaurateur he is favorably known, and he has properly named it Tyler's Restaurant.

THE Palace bakery, 1523 Mission street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, is one of the popular bakeries. Bro. Robert Matthey, the proprietor, is extending his business, and runs his wagons to all portions of the city.

BRO. I. E. ALEXANDER has removed his carpenter shop to 616 California street, near Kearny.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for the month of October.

WORKMEN GUARANTEE FUND

ASSOCIATION.

Paying $1,000 as Directed in the Policy.

Only for Members of the A. O. U. W.

Average cost to each member about $8 a year. Endorsed by Past Grand Masters Jordan, Barnes and Taylor, who are members of the Association. Send for application. Address or apply to

E. M. READING, Sec'y,

38 St. Ann's Building, Cor. Powell & Eddy Sts., S. F

THE GROCERY STORE
For Family Supplies,
C. C. BUTT, - - Proprietor.
S. W. Corner 19th & Stevenson, S. F.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

New Workman Diploma.

The First Edition is exhausted. The Second Edition is ready for delivery. The Diploma can be seen a **Purdy's Jewelry Store, 16 Fourth Street,** near Market. Orders addressed to C. H. M. CURRY, publisher. 16 Fourth St., will be filled and sent C. O. D. Price $2 each.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From Official Reports for the "Mining and Scientific Press," U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1881.

248,143.—FRUIT BOX—R. J. Cook, Sacramento, Cal.
248,157.—ICE MACHINE—C. W. Gelett, Oakland, Cal.
248,171.—AMALGAMATOR—A. R. Hamlin, Alameda, Cal.
248,097.—LIFE BOAT—A. Holmes, Petaluma, Cal.
248,122.—ORE PULVERIZING MILL—W. I. Tustin, S. F.
248,235.—ROAD WAGON—E. B. Towl, Franktown, Nev.
248,034.—CAR COUPLING—H. L. Gibbs, Calistoga, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1881.

248,442.—BOILER COVERING—G. C. Fowler, S. F.
248,303.—STEAM AND WATER STEERING APPARATUS—John Gates, Portland, Oregon.
248,307.—BOTTLE COVER—Grisel & Cooley, S. F.
248,311.—TURNTABLE—Edward Halsey, San Jose, Cal.
248,330.—BALLOT BOX—David Lindenborn, S. F.
218,482.—STRAIGHTWAY VALVE—Thomas J. Loftus, Sacramento, Cal.
9,895 (Reissue)—PROCESS OF, AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING ILLUMINATING GAS—E. P. McCarthy, S. F.
248 493.—HEATING FURNACE—W. H. Moore, Portland Oregon.
248,502.—PICK—P. W. Reardon, San Jose, Cal.
248,353.—LABEL HOLDER—A. Schilling, S. F.
248,357.—GARDEN CULTIVATOR—J. S. Silvera, Camptonville, Cal.
248,524.—DOUBLE OSCILLATING ENGINE—R. L. Stevens, Albany, Oregon.
248,363.—ADJUSTABLE SEAT RAIL FOR VEHICLES—Stimson & Needham, S. F.
248,376.—SOLDERING APPARATUS—W. W. and W. A. Williams, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & CO., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

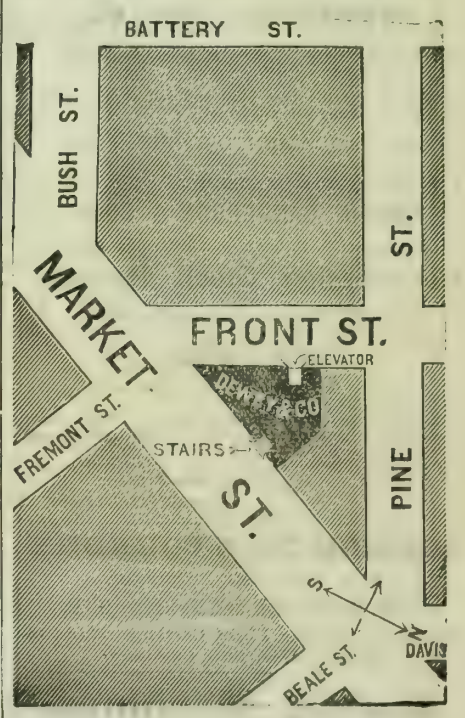
G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
A. C. KNOX—State of Nevada.
C. E. WETMORE—Alameda county.
E. A. WEED—California.

THE WORKMEN GUARANTEED FUND ASSOCIATION has established itself in the favor and confidence of the members of the A. O. U. W. by a systematic course of prudence, economy and promptness. It has promised nothing that it has not fulfilled. Its management has been based upon strict business principles, and each application undergoes the closest examination. Though the Association is for the exclusive benefit of those belonging to the A. O. U. W., and paying $1,000 additional to the $2,000 pledged by the Order, its system of checks against imposition, for prudential reasons is not public and therefore is more valuable to its membership. We recognize in this Association much merit and cordially recommend it to all members of the A. O. U. W. who desire more insurance for their families. This additional $1,000 can be carried for about $8 a year, and is worthy the consideration and support of the brothers throughout the State.

THE rule adopted by Fidelity Lodge, providing that the initiation ceremonies shall be confined to the first and second meetings of the month, has worked to a charm. A circular was recently issued by Frank J. Symmes, M. W., to each member, requesting that they bring in one candidate, and the result has been that 25 applications have been received, and it is expected that the Lodge will number 500 members at the time of the next Grand Lodge session. By having initiations only twice a month, greater time is had for social intercourse, but making the meetings of much more interest. Fidelity is a live Lodge, and we are glad to hear of its prosperity.

Business and Patent Office Removal.

After October 29th, our friends and patrons will find the business offices of Dewey & Co. removed from No. 202 Sansome St., to No. 252 Market St., on the northeast corner of Front and Market Sts. We have secured the entire upper floor of Nos. 250 to 252 Market St, and No. 12 Front St., where we shall have permanently more spacious and pleasant rooms for the accommodation of our increasing business. Our apartments will have two main entrances as shown in the following engraving, viz:



OUR STAIRWAY, No. 252 MARKET ST.
OUR ELEVATOR, No. 12 FRONT ST.

The building we have now occupied between four and five years is to give place to a new one, which fact causes our removal.

Old and new friends are cordially invited to give us an early call in our new quarters.

VALLEY No. 30 will give a literary and musical entertainment November 30th. At their last meeting the following committee was appointed: Walter B. Lyon, P. M. W.; George A. Case, P. M. W.; Daniel McLeod, P. M. W.; Henry Hoeber, P. M. W.; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W. We may expect a grand time.

SILVER SPRAY, No. 3, D. OF H. will give an invitation party at Ixora Hall, on Friday evening, November 4th. It promises to be a grand affair.

THERE were 100 applications received at the Grand Recorder's office for beneficiary certificates on October 24th. Pretty good day for certificates.

Traveling Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

Business Guide.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in the City

Imperial

No. 724½ Market street, San Francisco,
C. A. HOWLAND, Operator.
☞ A lot of new backgrounds just received.

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Carpet Weaver,
No. 39 Second St., (Basement) S. F.
A Good Stock of List Carpet on hand. Carpets made to order and sent C.O.D. to the Country. Custom Work promptly executed.

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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
15 Kearny and 635 and 637 Commercial Sts.
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ALTA SOAP CO.,
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TOILET & LAUNDRY SOAP.
of every description.
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EDWIN DAKIN. J. G. LIBBEY.
COMMERCIAL SOAP CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC, FANCY AND TOILET SOAPS.
☞We make the best Soap and sell at the Lowest Prices. Try it and you will buy it.
223 SACRAMENTO STREET, 223

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COFFIN, SANDERSON & COOK,
(Members of S. F. Stock and Exchange Board.)
Commission Stock Brokers,
No. 312 PINE STREET San Francisco.

TRUNKS
To and from San Francisco for Fifty cents, by the OAKLAND TRANSFER CO.
Oakland Office, 1014 Broadway, near 11th; Mason's Stone cor. 6th Avenue and 12th St., East Oakland, and 16 Post St., S. F.
Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, etc., transferred to and from Oakland, Brooklyn, and all parts of the city.
OSCAR FITCH, Propr'.

MISSION IRON FOUNDRY
WM. AXFORD, Proprietor.
N. W. Corner 25th and Noe Sts. S. F.
All Kinds of Fine Light Castings Made to Order. Also, Safe Castings.

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All kinds of Second-Hand Sewing Machines, guaranteed to be in perfect order, sold Cheap for Cash and on Installments. All kinds rented and repaired at
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MACHINE BRUSHES AND FLUE BRUSHES A SPECIALTY.

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☞Call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.☜
Shirts to Order a Specialty.


$1. FOR WATCHES CLEANED. Glasses 10 cents. Stem Winding Watches, $5 and upwards. Clocks, $1 and upwards. American Clock Depot, Watch and Jewelry Factory, 37 Sixth St., S. F. T. D. HALL.
☞A. O. U. W. emblems.

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JACKSON & TRUMAN,
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Agricultural Implements.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Nos. 627, 629 and 631 SIXTH ST., S. F.

KELLETT & McMURRAY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLASTER DECORATIONS
PLASTERING REPAIRED AND WHITENED.
No. 763 Market Street, S. F., Cal. No. 470 Twelfth Street, Oakland.

Stealing Specimens.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: Most mining companies whose ledges contain what is known as "specimen ore" sustain heavy losses through the tricks of dishonest employes. Numerous cases are reported here in Nevada county where miners working for $3 a day, and supporting large families, have accumulated wealth with such remarkable rapidity that in a very few years they have been enabled to retire from the field of active labor and live on the fat of the land, and this when it was positively known they had not been dealing in stocks.

The "tricks of the trade" are numerous, and in view of recent happenings it may not be amiss to describe some that are connected with the history of gold mining in this locality.

One trusted employe of a well-known company that frequently developed "pockets" in the course of its operations had a practice of lighting his tobacco pipe every time he was coming off shift, and enjoying a smoke as he rode to the surface and walked homeward. The pipe had a bowl that held almost a handful of tobacco, but despite this extravagance the man, in addition to having a snug bank account, lived in good style, dressed his family nicely and gave his children quite an expensive education. How he could do so much on $3 a day was a mystery for several years. Finally, one morning, as he stepped into the dry-room after ascending to the surface, the bowl of his pipe separated from the stem and fell to the floor. The Superintendent of the mine happened to be there, and it rolled to his feet. He courteously stooped to recover it for the owner. As he did so he observed it was very heavy, and turned it over in his hand with curiosity. The miner saw the motion and got nervous. The Superintendent noticed the peculiar action of the miner, and a ray of suspicion entered his not over-astute mind. He walked out of the room with the pipe, leaving the miner in a greatly excited condition. When he got to his office he made an examination. In the bowl he found a rich specimen covered by a thin layer of tobacco. The smoker never worked in that mine again.

A miner who had always enjoyed a spotless reputation for being upright and industrious, went to a Grass Valley physician some years ago to be treated for what the patient claimed was "blind piles." An examination of the case showed that the patient's only chance for recovery was to submit to a surgical operation. The operation was performed, and a ragged chunk of gold was found in the anus. The man died, thus paying the penalty of his dishonesty.

Another instance was where a miner, who was regarded as eccentric because he let his hair grow nearly to his shoulders, used shoemaker's wax to fasten specimens close to the roots of the hirsute covering, and he is supposed to have carried on the robberies for some years before being detected.

Another was the object of frequent jests because of the size of his nose in the vicinity of its bridge. The nostrils were contracted at the outlet, and expanded as they went upwards. It was not until some one finally detected him in smuggling nuggets out of the mine by putting them in his nostrils that the advantage of such a nose was appreciated by his fellow-workmen.

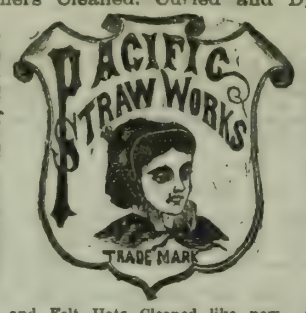
A dentist in this city had a call from a miner who was suffering with the toothache. While examining the offending ivory, which was a hollow one, he pried out a small piece of quartz heavily charged with gold. He accepted it as pay for his work and considered himself well remunerated. It is probably unnecessary to add that the quartz was not put there by a dentist.

GLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—It is not so very long since glass windows were first used, and now comes an inventor who proposes to make window blinds of glass; and why not? They can be made of any kind, colored, plain or engraved, and never need painting. They will serve to exclude vision from the outside, yet admit more or less light, which is softened or diffused so as to prevent injury to the eyes or to delicate carpets and upholstery.

PEOPLE should avoid, as far as possible, being run over by railroad cars. An empty platform car weighs 18,000 lbs.; an empty box car, 20,000 lbs.; a passenger car, 36,000 lbs. and sometimes more; and an average locomotive, 80,000 lbs.; a single pair of car wheels, 500 lbs.

A SHIPWRECKED sailor said they were out of provisions in an open boat for twenty days. "How did you live?" "Sure, sir, we dined on one of the officers. It was the first mate we'd had in a month!"

Business Guide.

FELT HATS MADE TO ORDER,
Feathers Cleaned, Curled and Dyed.
16 FOURTH, NEAR Market St., S. F.


Latest Style Hat and Bonnet Frames,
Straw and Felt Hats Cleaned like new. G. A. DEAN, Proprietor.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, HOUSE BROKER,
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☞Also, Black Frock Coat Suits for Funerals, Etc.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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Importer of Hosiery, White Goods, Embroidery, Domestics, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.
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Ladies' and Children's Underwear made to order.

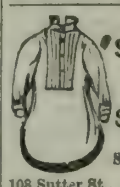
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Stationers, Bookbinders and Printers.
525 Clay Street, Corner Liedesdorff
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Carpenter and Builder.
Shop, 616 California St. S. F.
☞Houses Built and Repaired, Stores Refitted and General Carpenter work done.

Business Guide.

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T. C. W. B. S.
THOMAS' COOL WATER BLEACHING SOAP.
Ask your dealer for it, and have no other.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
STANDARD SOAP CO.,
204 Sacramento St., SAN FRANCISCO.

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Grand Central Auction Store,
NO. 24 SIXTH STREET,
For First-class Bargains in
DRY and FANCY GOODS
MRS. J. W. JONES, PROPRIETOR.
☞New Goods from Auction daily.


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SUPERIOR SHIRT FACTORY.
Orders from the Trade promptly attended to.
SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR
TO ORDER and READY MADE.
S. SILBERSTEIN, - - Proprietor.
108 Sutter St., bet. Kearny and Montgomery, up stairs

J. W. COFFIN. CHAS. HENDRY.
COFFIN & HENDRY,
Importers and Dealers in
Ship Chandlery and Naval Stores.
Full Line of Oars, Anchor Chains, Rope, Blocks, Oakum, Etc.
Nos. 2, 4, 6 & 8 Market St., and No. 1, 3, 5 and 7, Sacramento St., S. F.

RICHARD RICE.
Practical Plumber, Gas & Steam Fitter.
107 CEARY ST. S. F.
Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. Jobbing promptly attented to.

HODGE'S
Cloak and Suit Rooms
No. 10 Fifth St., near Market, S. F.
Ladies Suits from $4.00 up. Also a Full Line of Ulsters, Morning Wrappers and Corsets, Dolmans, Dress Trimmings Etc. Special attention to orders at Lowest Rates.

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PRACTICAL
MERCHANT TAILOR

Is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of
French & English BROADCLOTHS,
Beavers, Walentines,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Also, the Best
American Manufactured Cloth,
Which he is now prepared to Make up the Latest Styles at the Lowest Market Prices.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.—Employing none but First-class Workmen, he guarantees Good Fits and perfect satisfaction. Call and examine his stock.
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Photographer,
STUDIO: 1069 BROADWAY, Cor. 12th, OAKLAND.
All styles of Pictures known to the Art executed in the best style. Children's Portraits a specialty.

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Nos. 1056, 1058 and 1060 Thirteenth Avenues,
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SAN RAFAEL.
This well-known and favorite hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Newly furnished. FIRST-CLASS in every respect.
TABLE supplied with the VERY BEST the market affords. The long experience of the proprietor enables him to make the TAMALPAIS the most desirable country house on the coast.
The salubrity of the CLIMATE and beauty of the SCENERY is world-renowned.
W. G. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,
PENDERGAST, SMITH & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Iron Castings and Machinery of all Kinds,
217, 219 & 221 Fremont St. bet Howard & Folsom,
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Conducted on the European Style.
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PETALUMA, CAL.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

CRAFT HOUSE, Woodland, Cal.
JOHN GASSNER, PROPRIETOR.
The Leading Hotel of the City.

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Adams' Patent Pillow Sham Holder
Prices reduced. Can be adjusted to any ordinary sized bed. The best in the market. Try one. Sent post paid by mail. Send for Illustrated Circular. G. W. WAGGONER, 408 Tenth St, Oakland, Cal., Gen. Ag't for Pacific Coast

Names of Steel.

To the ordinary reader, the numerous names applied to steel are simply bewildering. He reads articles discussing the qualities of this most useful material, and encounters name after name which, conveying no definite idea to his mind, serve to increase his perplexity. They often leave him in doubt upon important points. It is true that writers occasionally stop to define a term, or describe the peculiar qualities and nature of the steel to which a certain name is given, but at the next moment they employ terms, by way of comparison or enumeration, which they assume the reader knows, because they have been before the public for a considerable period. This leaves him almost as badly off as though none of the names had been explained. The truth of the matter is, that owing to the numerous new processes and improvements in the manufacture of steel which have been introduced recently, the vocabulary has become greatly extended. The terms which were common a few years ago have become practically obsolete, or if now used are employed in a different sense from that to which our older mechanics became accustomed when learning their trades. A brief account of some of the most common names in use at present will be of service.

Blister steel is made by causing the carbon of charcoal to penetrate iron in a heated state. German steel is blister steel rolled down into bars. Sheet steel is made by hammering blister steel. Double shear steel is made by cutting up blister steel and putting it together and hammering again. Crucible steel is made by melting in a pot blister steel and wrought iron or unwrought iron and charcoal and scrap. Bessemer steel is made by blowing air through cast iron, burning out the silicon and carbon. Open hearth steel is made by melting pig iron and mixing wrought iron, or scrap steel, or iron ore to reduce the silicon and carbon.—*Blacksmith and Wheelwright.*

THE VALUE OF SCIENCE.—Mr. J. D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior, in the course of his address of welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, remarked as follows: "Science is not without interest to all classes, and has a natural relation to business centers and economics. Science must be sought for its own sake, as all that is valuable in knowledge goes to complete the man. Since the first meeting of this association, more wonderful revolutions have taken place in the history of progress than ever in the same period before, and the triumphs of science are more marked. A scientific association is not for the profit of a business venture or for personal aggrandizement. The true fire of scientific zeal will rise into the domain of devotion, a devotion to science for its own sake, to an object worthy of its labor and higher than the accumulation of wealth. Some one has said, 'There is a natural tendency to give too much importance to a special department in science.' We need to concentrate all that makes intellect broad and ennobles soul-life."

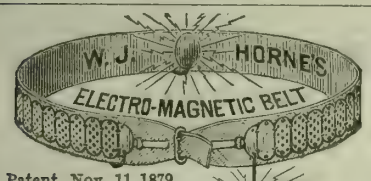
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131 Post Street, Rooms 3, 4 and 5.
Over Samuel's Lace House.

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—SPECIALTY:—
☞The administration of Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. 925 and 927 Market street, opposite Mason, San Francisco.

COFFIN & MAYHEW,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner 16th and Valencia and 20th and Mission Streets, San Francisco.
☞Prescriptions prepared from fresh Drugs at very Reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM ZELNER,
Apothecary,
Southeast Corner Mission and Fifth Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



Patent, Nov. 11, 1879,
Patent, Nov. 9, 1880.
Medical Electricity.
HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT.
(The Only Genuine.) Received 1st Premium State Fair.
Electro-Magnetic Belts, New Style, $10; Electro-Magnetic Belts, Extra Appliance, $15; Electro-Magn. Belts, 9 Improvements, $20
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR. BEST IN THE WORLD.
Will positively cure without medicine—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, Impotency, Rupture, Liver Disease Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Ague, Piles and other diseases. Send for illustrated catalogue, free. Also,
RUPTURE GUARANTEED, RELIEVED, or Cured. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Hundreds of cures.
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JOHN H. WISE, President. CHAS. A. LATON, Secretary.

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Writing Academy.
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A Practical Business Training School.
Graduates assisted in obtaining Employment
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And Other Societies.
The Halls in the new building, 32 O'Farrell St., have been elegantly furnished and are ready for occupancy.
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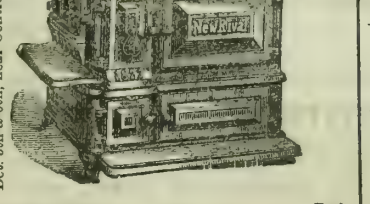
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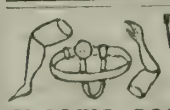
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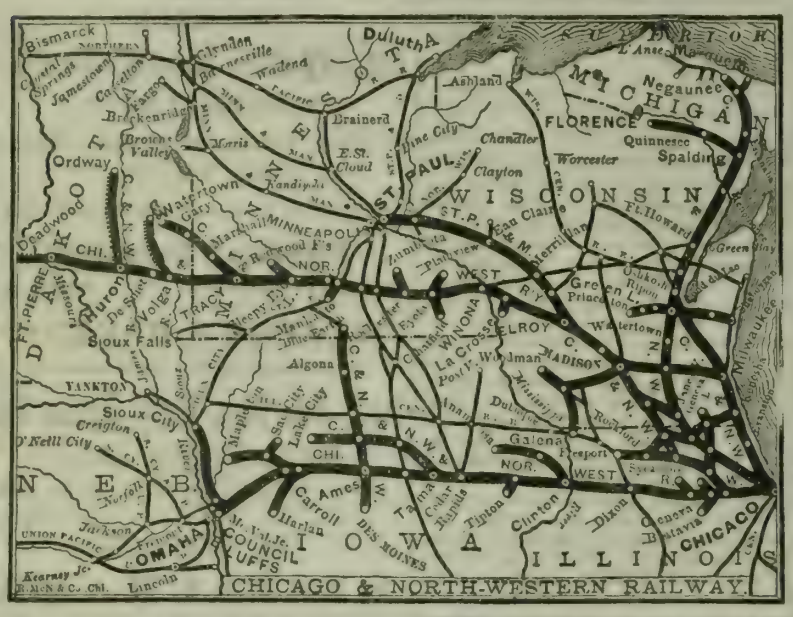
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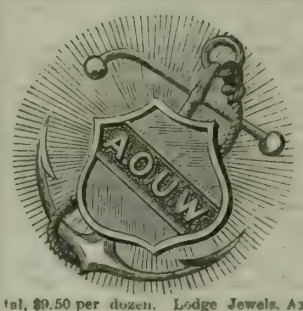
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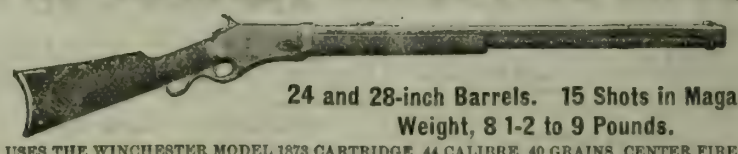
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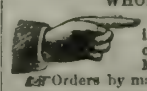


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A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—NO. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 15, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

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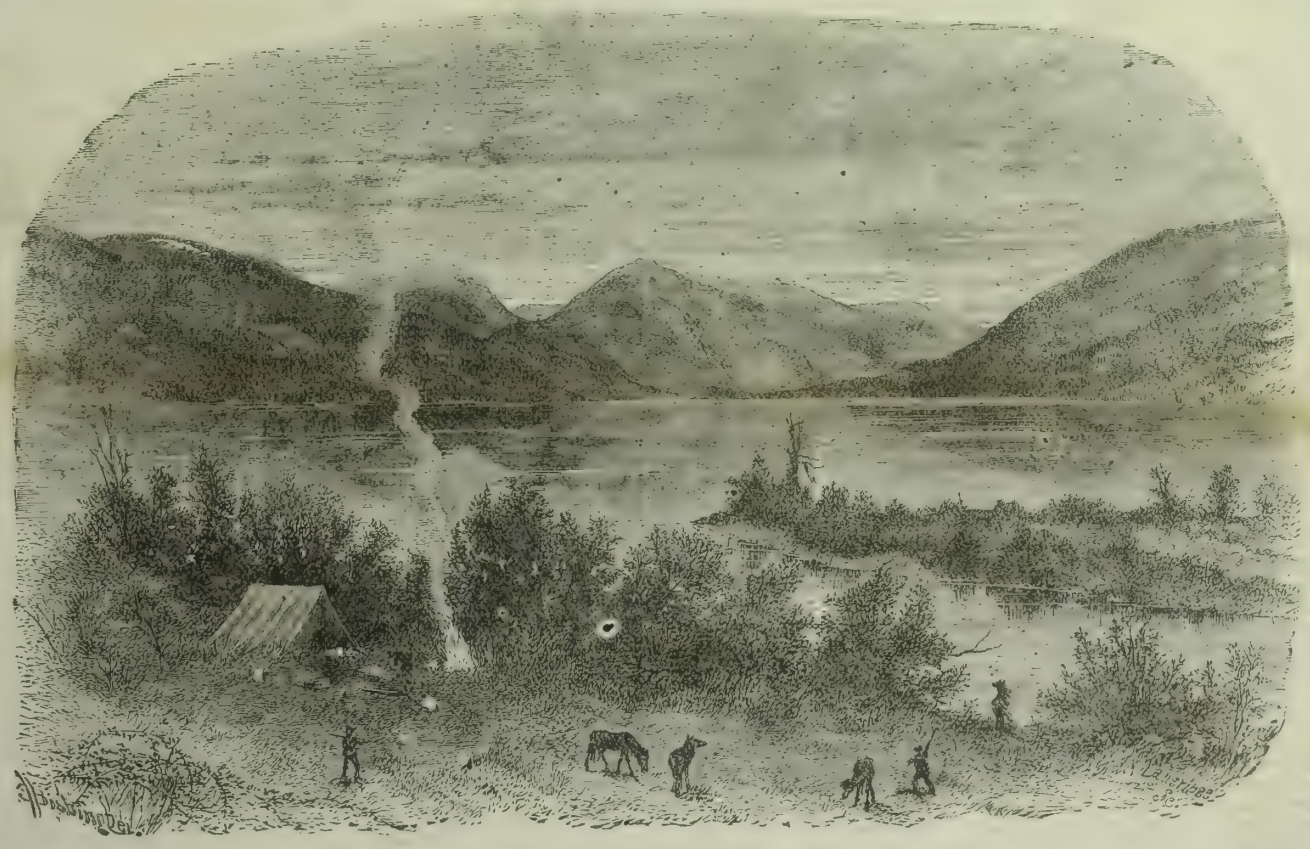
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A Colorado Lake.

Among the many beautiful views which the photographer accompanying Prof. Hayden's expedition to Colorado has made it possible for us to admire is one of Upper Twin lake in the Sawatch range of mountains. An engraving on this page gives an idea of the placid loveliness of the lake and its romantic surroundings, as seen by the artist and transferred to paper by the aid of his camera.

The crest of the divide at the head of the south branch of the Little Platte, says Prof. Hayden, presents a fine view of the valley of the Arkansas toward the west, with the grand range of the Sawatch on the west side like a gigantic wall, with its wilderness of peaks, upward of 13 000 and many of them 14,000 feet. Nestled at the base of the Sawatch, at the mouth of the Lake Creek gorge, are the beautiful Twin lakes, separated from each other by a belt of morainal deposit only about 200 yards wide, with a small stream flowing from one to the other, 20 feet wide. The upper lake is one mile in length and half a mile in width. The greatest depth found by sounding was 76 feet.



UPPER TWIN LAKE, COLORADO.

To the southeast may be seen distinctly the ranges about the San Luis valley, with Ouray and Uncompahgre peaks rising far above all the rest. To the east we have the South Park full in the foreground, looking like an immense meadow. The ridges which run across it in different directions are softened down by the distance. Pike's peak, with the ranges of mountains on either side, shuts of the vision from the broad plains beyond; it rises so far above the rest that it becomes a most important landmark for a radius of 50 or 80 miles in every direction.

To the northeast and west is the splendid group of peaks of which Mt. Lincoln is the crowning one; while to the northwest are the sources of the Arkansas with the Tennessee pass and its associated ranges of mountains. The Blue River range can be seen dimly beyond. Such are the geographical features of this remarkable region, and I describe them from time to time, to convey to the reader the fact that the variations are kaleidoscopic, and from every important mountain peak a fresh and equally grand view may be obtained.

THE LAW'S PHRASEOLOGY.—Have any of our readers seen a copy of the indictment of Guiteau? It is certainly unique, and for legal nonsense takes the palm. Here is a portion:

"The said Charles J. Guiteau, with a certain pistol of the value of $5, then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said Charles J. Guiteau, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off to, against and upon the said James A. Garfield, and that the said Charles J. Guiteau, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Charles J. Guiteau discharged and shot off as aforesaid, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound him, the said James A. Garfield, in and upon the right side of the back of him, the said James A. Garfield."

Now, it does seem that this mass of iteration and reiteration could be done away with in this day. It looks like reading an indictment of the 18th century instead of the 19th.

THE Relief Committee have charge of two brothers in the German hospital, who are being taken care of by the Committee. Several brethren have received material aid lately at the hands of this auxilliary.

THE following appointments of District Deputies have been made: J. E. Prewell, of Dutch Flat, of District No. 3, of Placer county, Vice C. B. Patrick resigned, and J. T. Sullivan, of Tulare county, Vice C. F. Hall resigned.

BRO. S. EHRMAN, P. M. W., of Mission, No. 56, reports prosperity in Mission Lodge. Their increase the last month has been three.

San Francisco.

Our city has made rapid progress in material prosperity during the last 30 years. The little village of the sand dunes of early days has grown year by year until now we rank the ninth city in the United States in point of population. The gold and silver mines of California and Nevada have been the prime factors in establishing the onward march of the Bay city. The proceeds from their hidden treasures have erected most of our stateliest private residences and public buildings. In other large centers of population this upbuilding has been caused by men who have won fortunes in business, and in mechanical and manufacturing industries. Without attempting to discuss which of the two systems are the best for a community, it will be only necessary to state that the future prosperity of San Francisco lies in the direction of an extension of its trade and the development of manufacturing industries.

The peninsula on which this city is situated affords unrivaled advantages in the way of location for establishments seeking to manufacture at home those articles which we at present import from the East.

The greatest drawback that manufacturing establishments have heretofore encountered, has been the high rate of interest demanded for money, and also the onerous rate of local taxation. But this cannot always be kept up. The quick communication which will soon be established between this city and the Eastern States will bring new blood and capital to our city, eager to engage in any legitimate enterprise that will afford a fair remuneration for the labor. We also seem to be entering upon a new era as regards local taxation, and the profligate waste of the old days is likely to give place to that rigid economy which the times demand. When capitalists could obtain a high rate of interest for their money, of course they would not invest in manufacturing enterprises. They looked not beyond the cent.-per-cent. policy which insured them a handsome interest on their loaned capital without the risk and bother of investing it on their own account. In the East men were willing to place their money in some manufacturing industry, stick by it, and be content with small profits until such time as the business would expand. Here, in a great majority of cases, a different line of policy was pursued, money was loaned to the struggling manufacturer, a high rate of interest exacted, and if not promptly paid, the sheriff was called in. Of course such a line of action has been ruinous to our manufacturing industries, for they could not possibly stand up under the exactions imposed upon them. But, as we said before, there is hope that all this will be changed, now that connection with the East will be more rapid and the ways of going hither and thither more numerous.

The fact is there has been a little too much of the old pioneer spirit among many of our business men. They were rudely shaken up by the construction of the C. P. R. R., and those that are left will receive a further awakening when the four or five lines of railroad now pushing their steel bars across the continent reach San Francisco. It will not do to sit in back offices and wait for the arrival of a customer. They will have to enter into the race with all the vim and energy of the new arrivals, or else retire as gracefully as they can before they are compelled to.

With this new life infused into our business circles, it would seem that San Francisco will soon occupy a rank second to no city in the country. Her fine harbor, excellent climate and the many advantages of location render this almost certain. It only needs dash and enterprise to assure her future greatness.

A WORD TO WIVES.—It has come to our knowledge that two of our late brothers were induced to join our Order at the earnest solicitation of their wives. What is worthy of note in each case is that their death was the result of accident and they had been members but a short time.

AT the last meeting of Valley, No. 30, the anticipated literary and musical entertainment that was to take place this month, was indefinitely postponed.

BRO. I. HORTON, D. D. G. M. W., reports progress in Livermore. Two J. W., at the last meeting, and four M. W. received the degree.

Home Miscellany.

The Planting of the Apple Tree.

Come, let us plant the apple tree,
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly;
As 'round the sleeping infant's feet
We softly fold the cradle-sheet,
So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs, where the thrush, with crimson breast,
Shall haunt and sing, and hide her nest;
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee,
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant, sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky;
While children come, with cries of glee,
And seek them where the fragrant grass
Betrays their bed to those who pass,
At the foot of the apple tree.

And when, above this apple tree,
The winter stars are glittering bright,
And winds go howling through the night,
Girls, whose young eyes o'erflow with mirth
Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth,
And guests in prouder homes shall see,
Heaped with the grape of Cintra's vine,
And golden orange of the line,
The fruit of the apple tree.

The fruitage of this apple tree,
Winds and our flag of stripe and star
Shall bear to coasts that lie afar,
Where men shall wonder at the view,
And ask in what fair groves they grew;
And sojourners beyond the sea
Shall think of childhood's careless day,
And long, long hours of summer play,
In the shade of the apple tree.

Each year shall give this apple tree
A broader flush of roseate bloom,
A deeper maze of verdurous gloom,
And loosen, when the frost-clouds lower,
The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower.
The years shall come and pass, but we
Shall hear no longer, where we lie,
The summer songs, the autumn's sigh,
In the bough of the apple tree.

And time shall waste this apple tree.
Oh, when its aged branches throw
Thin shadows on the ground below,
Shall fraud and force and iron will
Oppress the weak and helpless still?
What shall the tasks of mercy be,
Amid the toils, the strifes, the tears
Of those who live when length of years
Is wasting this little apple tree?

"Who planted this old apple tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude, but good old times,
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple tree."

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

The Fifty-Dollar Bill.

Mrs. Dean sat alone in her little kitchen. She never used her parlor. There was the extravagance of an extra fire to be considered—the fact that the best rag carpet, woven by her own skillful hands, must not be worn out too recklessly, the dread possibility of sunshine fading out these chair covers. Mrs. Dean was an economist. She believed in making everything last as long as it possibly could. And so she made the kitchen her headquarters, and sat there knitting, with her feet comfortably balanced on the stone hearth, the saucepan of apples bubbling softly away at the back, and the sound of her husband's ax ringing from the back shed as he cut and split the kindling wood, piled up there in well-seasoned logs.

She was a little, wrinkled-faced woman of 50, with stiff ribbon bows to her cap, hair that seemed dried up instead of silvered, and keen, blue eyes that twinkled as if they had discovered the secret of perpetual motion. To save money was her chief end and aim in life. The very mittens she was knitting were to be sold at the village store in exchange for tea, sugar, spices and all necessary groceries. "A penny saved is as good as a penny earned," was the golden rule by which she shaped her life.

"I'm glad I took that money out of the savings bank yesterday," said Mrs. Dean to herself as the bright needles clicked merrily away; "people say it isn't quite safe. And one can't be too careful. But then, again, there's the danger of burglars—though, to be sure, no burglar," she added, with a complacent inward chuckle, "would ever think of looking in the folds of the old *Clinkerville Clarion* newspaper in the pocket on the wall. It's the bureau drawers, and the trunks, and the locked-up chests that they aim for. A fifty-dollar bill! a clean, crisp, new fifty-dollar bill! And all savings, too, out of the house money."

Just then there sounded a knock at the door, and in came old Dr. Bridgman, rubicund with the touch of the March wind, and muffled up in the furs of the wild animals which, from time to time, he himself had shot.

"Good day, Mrs. Dean, good day!" said he.

"No, thank you; I can't sit down. I'm a deal too busy for that. But I heard yesterday that you took $50 out of the savings bank?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Dean, her face involuntarily hardening, "I did!"

"We are taking up a subscription to get little lame Dick Bodley a cart and donkey, so that he can go around peddling tinware," said the doctor. "It's pretty hard for any one afflicted as he is to get along, and if you can help us a little——"

"But I can't," interposed Mrs. Dean, breathlessly. "The money was an investment. I don't propose to cut it up into little bits."

"It's a deed of charity, Mrs. Dean," said the good old man, "to help lame Dick Bodley."

"I dare say," said Mrs. Dean, a little irritably. "But I never pretended to be a charitable character."

The old doctor went away, and the next visitor was Helen Hurst, a rosy girl of 18.

"Excuse me for interrupting you, Mrs. Dean," said she, "but Larry Johnson was at the bank yesterday, and he tells me that you drew out your money!"

"Was all creation there?" thought Mrs. Dean.

But she said nothing, only knit away until her needles seemed to glance and glitter like points of fire.

"I am trying to get a boarding place at Mrs. Swipes'," added Helen, coloring, "so as to be near the district school, where I am to teach this spring. But Mrs. Swipes requires payment in advance by the month, and, unfortunately, we have used up all our slender means in providing my outfit. A teacher, you know, must be dressed decently to command the respect of her pupils. But if you would kindly lend me $10——"

"I never lend," said Mrs. Dean, curtly.

"I will be sure to pay it up when I receive my first quarter's salary," pleaded Helen. "And I don't know of any one else to go to."

"It's altogether against my principles," said Mrs. Dean, with her face as hard as if it had been carved out of hickory.

Helen Hurst crept out, feeling humiliated and disappointed beyond all expression.

Mrs. Dean chuckled at her own shrewdness; but she hardly had time to stir up the apples in the saucepan, before Mrs. Graham entered with a little leather-covered memorandum-book and pencil.

"I am looking for charitable people, Mrs. Dean," said the Squire's wife, with a laugh.

"Then you've come to the wrong place," said Mrs. Dean, frigidly.

"Poor Patrick O'Hara was killed yesterday, in the machinery of the rolling mill," said Mrs. Graham, ignoring her neighbor's response. "He has left a wife and eight children, totally destitute."

"And whose fault is that?" said Mrs. Dean.

"Will you not contribute something toward relieving their destitute condition?" urged Mrs. Graham, opening the book and holding the pencil ready for use.

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Dean. "I've no money to spare."

"But I was told——"

"Oh, yes—about the money that was drawn out of the savings bank!" said Mrs. Dean. "But I intend to keep that money for myself, Mrs. Graham."

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," softly spoke Mrs. Graham.

"Yes, yes—I know!" said Mrs. Dean. "But nobody interprets the Bible literally, nowadays."

Mrs. Graham took her departure, acknowledging within herself that her errand was a failure; and Mrs. Dean, left to herself at last, indulged in a nap, with the knitting-work in her lap—a nap wherein she dreamed that the fifty-dollar bill had taken to itself legs and was running away from a crowd of pursuers, herself among the number.

When she waked up, roused by the noise of coal being poured upon the stove, a candle was burning and Mr. Dean was laughing at her.

"Why, Betsy," said he, "I thought you never were going to wake again. Here you sat with the fire dead out, and I've had to kindle it up again."

"Bless me!" said Mrs. Dean. "I must have been asleep quite awhile. But"—as she started up she saw that the old wall-pocket, opposite, was empty—"where is that old number of the *Clinkerville Clarion*!"

"It was last week's paper," said Mr. Dean, calmly. "We had both of us read it, so I just took it to kindle the fire."

"You burned it up?"

"Yes," said Mr. Dean; "I burned it up. Why shouldn't I?"

For half an hour Mrs. Dean sat silent and never spoke a word. Her first utterance was:

"It's the Lord's judgment upon me!"

Mrs. Dean was a resolute woman, full of character. She went to her table-drawer, took out a sheet of paper and wrote to Dr. Bridgman, inclosing a dollar toward lame Dick Bodley's cart and horse. She sent another dollar to Mrs. Graham for the poor little O'Haras, and promised to donate a barrel of russets, a bushel of potatoes and some of her husband's cast-off clothes to cut over for the children. And she sent for Helen Hurst to come and see her.

"I can't lend you $10, my dear," said she, "because I haven't got it. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll let you make your home here as long as you please. There's a nice spare room, and it's an eighth of a mile nearer than Mrs. Swipes' to the district school."

"O, how very, very good you are!" said Helen, her eyes swimming with grateful tears.

"Good!" cried Mrs. Dean. "I'm just beginning to see what a selfish, greedy creature I've been all my life. But you're welcome, my dear, and your board shall not cost you a cent."

She opened her parlor, shook out the curtains and built a fire in the air-tight wood-stove.

"Dean likes the parlor," said she, "because it has such nice south windows, and I don't see why we shouldn't enjoy it."

She baked a fresh batch of gingerbread, and sent a loaf to old Mrs. Mudge; she took out a basket of hickory nuts for poor little Harry Jones, who was trying to crack dried-up pignuts on the stone by the roadside; she renewed her subscription to the church charities.

"I can't be very liberal," she said; "but I am determined to do what I can."

"That's right, my dear,—that's right!" said her husband. "We shall be prosperous, never fear. I'm awfully sorry about burning up your fifty-dollar bill; but, if it's going to open your heart like this, it's the best thing that could have happened to us."

Mrs. Dean was sweeping out the kitchen. She looked around with a smile as she moved the wide-leaved table which always stood under the wall-pocket, and took down the pocket itself, a rude structure of splints, lined with red cambric and tied with cords and tassels of red worsted, to dust it out.

"Yes," she said, "I am afraid I was getting to be a little miserly, and——why, what's this?"

Mr. Dean stooped and picked up a slip of crumpled, dark-green paper, which had fallen out from the wall-pocket as his wife turned it upside down and tapped her finger against it to remove all possible dust.

"It's the fifty-dollar bill!" said he, with mouth and eyes opening in unison. "It must have slipped down from the folds of the newspaper and lodged here."

"The Lord has sent it back to us," said Mrs. Dean, reverently; "and He has sent a lesson, wise and merciful, with it."

"Well," said Mr. Dean, after a moment or two of silence, "there's a lesson in almost everything He does, if we did but know it."

And all the theologians in the world could not have improved upon the faith of this simple, unlettered old farmer.

THE PARALUNE.—The latest freak of fashion is the paralune. Visitors at the French beaches during the last summer were surprised at seeing many ladies while wandering in little groups on the sands under the moonlight carrying their parasols, not rolled up and used as walking canes, but expanded over their heads as though to protect them from the rays of the moon. Great was the surprise to learn that they were not really parasols, but paralunes. The paralune, as its name indicates, performs a similar office to that of the parasol—the one guards against the sun, the other against the moon. The inventors of the paralune assert the effect of the moon's rays on the complexion is very disastrous. The plumpest faces, they say, will grow thin and the delicate peach bloom of the cheek will pale and become yellow when long subjected to the action of the moon's rays. Not alone will the face lose color, it is said, but it will also become dry and shriveled. The only device to prevent this is, of course, the paralune. The paralune resembles the common parasol, except that it is covered with a thin, transparent silk gauze of the color best suited to the wearer's complexion. Those most commonly used are pink, as the color lends a soft tint to the complexion, which loses its natural color under the pale light of the moon. The framework is light, as a wind has not the same fatal effect on the gauze as on a solid silk web. The handles are light and delicately carved. The casings are generally made of silk, similar in color to that of the paralune. They were high priced last season, as but very few were made.

SEWING.—It is not the unmitigated evil we sometimes think, this overflowing sewing-basket. It is a very good anchor sometimes for girls who would otherwise put in the time in a giddy, trifling way, neither giving or receiving good. Better a quiet sewing hour at home than a handkerchief flirtation in the street. Where the women of the family sew together for an afternoon or evening, it is often the pleasantest portion of the day. I know families where one reads an interesting book while the others sew, thus beguiling the time and taking from it all sense of weariness. The reading time is looked forward to as real entertainment and much profitable information is thus obtained and idle, gossiping talk is kept from creeping in. Such a system tends to bind in harmony mother and daughter, and is "a tie of home" that will look always dear in the retrospect.

A RECENT article in the New York *Tribune* says that the oleander is such a deadly poison that a horse which had eaten a bunch of its leaves died in a short time. Persons picking and eating its blossoms have also died from the effects. The branches divested of bark and used as skewers have poisoned the meat roasted on them and killed seven out of 12 persons who partook of it.

"WHAT a beautiful thing, my dear, is a rosy cheek!" "Yes, husband, but how great the contrast when the blush settles on the nose."

To Young Women.

O, young woman, cultivate your mind, shun frivolous reading, poor, weak, silly books, sentimental books. Read for knowledge some hard book which demands attention, memory, thought; master one good book, no matter what; geography, arithmetic, astronomy, history, what you will; but study it and know it well; understand one thing certainly.

Read also for beauty, what fills the imagination, fills it with handsome shapes and wakens noble thoughts. There are poets, our own and those abroad, who can do this; some of the present generation, some long passed by. Read also for the reason—something that gives you general laws, universal views. Read for inspiration. You may be poor and have little time, or rich and have much. Still, there is one humanity and one womanhood in the idle and in the active, in the rich and in the poor, and the same noble book will speak to each and to all; and so is America favored and blessed that the poorest, the most active, can find the book, and the time also to read it, if she will.

Next, reverence your own moral instincts. Ask your conscience, is it right, as well as your hearts, is it kind? Man is more likely to go astray through self-love; you, through the opposite path. Keep your individuality sacred. Surrender not to priest, nor husband, nor father, nor mother, nor lover, nor child. Look to your own moral sense for approbation, not to man nor to woman, but—

> As that pronounces lastly on each deed
> Of so much praise, in heaven expect your meed.

Cultivate religious faculty, develop the instinctive religious feelings; have reverence for God. Let it light your conscience and give you a general moral rule whereby to find your path. Let it beautify your intellect and stimulate your understanding, imagination, reason. Let it correct that poor temptation to frivolity, peevishness, vanity, discontent.

Remember that all the little every-day duties of woman's life are just as much means to help you as the rougher discipline of man is to aid him in his course. The little cares, sorrows and joys, the vexations of the household, the perplexities of those careful and troubled about many things, these are elements to form the noble woman; only she must have a noble idea, a noble will.

So the artist takes the little chips of many colored stone and constructs his grand mosaic of creative skill, a queen, a Madonna, an angel, and the dead stone becomes a living oracle, a moral prophecy of nobleness to come. Grandeur of character is not easy to young women or men. God be thanked, it is possible to both! And one noble woman, she is parent of many more; in her spiritual image and likeness she shall create women and men to the end of time! Aye, people eternity with noble souls, beautiful in life, and welcome unto God.—*Theodore Parker.*

The Glorious Sunshine.

How California is blessed with continual sunshine during the summer months, we, who have lived here and enjoyed her glorious climate so long, almost fail to realize. In Merry England, so called, as in Ireland and in other parts of the world, the lack of sufficient sunshine is the greatest drawback to prosperity, and in consequence the crops the past season have been a failure. We are brought to these reflections by the perusal of a published letter of the Hon. John Bright, of England, who is one of the best friends of the poor on earth, and who is ever ready to do what he can to ameliorate their condition. In this letter, addressed to complaining tradesmen and mechanics, Mr. Bright says:

"Prices are high enough and good enough; what we want is sunshine and more heat, and about that there is no remedy. But if the want of sun and genial summer affects and impoverishes the farmer, it is the impoverishment of those connected with land that causes a general falling off in our home trade, and depression, more or less severe is felt through almost all the industries of the country. It is not foreign tariffs, it is not commercial treaties, it is not what resists or is being done by foreign governments, which is now or has recently been doing us harm; it is the diminution in the wealth of the country, owing to the reduction in the produce of the soil, and this only, which is the cause of the depression that has prevailed here during the last four or five years. The best authorities calculate that during the harvests of the last three years a sum of not less than £200,000,000 sterling has been lost to the country as compared with the result if we had the blessing of genial summers and of average harvests."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—It is stated that a larger number and greater variety of ideas can be conveyed with more exactness in a given number of words in the English language than most any other. This is strikingly shown in the matter of telegraphy. It has been demonstrated that for all telegraphic purposes, the English language is from 25% to 33% cheaper than the French, German, or any other language.

SURGERY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Dr. Lyman, writing in the *Popular Science Monthly*, refers to the low condition of surgery when it was in the hands of the barbers, and when surgeons were called "skinners." He quotes a passage from Sprengel, saying that in Germany no artisan would employ a young man as an aprentice without a certificate that he was born in marriage of honest parents and came of a family in which were found neither barbers, bathers nor skinners.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 16, 15, 12, 9, is an animal of rather irregular motions.
My 3. 2, 7, 8, is a woman's name.
My 10, 15, 4, 13, is a numeral.
My 1, 13, 11, 5, 6, is a city in France.
My 6, 2, 14, 16, 5, are much used in war times.
My 1, 7, 13, 9, is a poet.
My whole is a part of Wolsey's advice to Cromwell.

E. H. B.

Transpositions.

1. Transpose a period of duration and form a portion of an account.
2. Transpose a pipe for conveying water and form a covering for the foot.
3. Transpose an English nobleman and form genuine.
4. Transpose to devour and form a plant.
5. Transpose a part of the body and form to injure.
6. Transpose a boy's name and form a falsehood.
7. Transpose a measure and form an entrance.

F. J. B.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in beach, but not in shore;
My second is in much, but not in more;
My third is in birch, but not in maple;
My fourth is in lock, but not in staple;
My fifth is in watch, but not in time;
My sixth is in eagle, but not in dime;
My seventh is in song, but not in ditty;
My whole is a large western city.

Leo. P.

Floral Acrostic.

I've a message first for thee,
'Ere thy transient beauty fade.
Sweets to the sweet we freely give
For friendship's sake, sweet maid.
Now your blush has won my heart,
Cruelty pray do not use.
But come down to me sweet maiden,
And my chaste love don't refuse.
Will you pledge me, fairest lady,
As my love I offer thee?
Thy health and truth I'll ever cherish,
And solace in adversity.
My initials you will see,
Show I attach myself to thee.

Jennie.

Conumdrum.

Why is the letter G like a great noise?

Jerry.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

Numerical Enigma.—Intoxicating liquor.
Hidden Rivers.—1. Obi. 2. Lena. 3. Dwina. 4. Ural. 5. Oxus. 6. Don.
Problem.—Add one to nine and ten (X) is the result; take X from IX and I is left.
Cross-Word Enigma.—North Carolina.
Floral Bouquet.—1. Mar-i-gold. 2. Lie-lac (lilac). 3. Verb-e'en-a (verbena). 4. Chrys-an-the-mum.

Aunt Louisa's Pudding.

"One, two, three, four, five! O what beauties! Which biddy do you think laid 'em? I'm almost certain sure it was dear old Fluffy. Bless her heart! isn't she just the darlingest—"

"Whew, Mill! You quite take my breath away. But have a care; those eggs are not cobblestones!"

The warning came too late. Crash! went the eggs gathered in Milly's white apron. She had, without thinking, leaned against the barrel that held the nest, in her effort to discover additions to her store.

"O, Lenny! do you think Aunt Sice will scold awful?" exclaimed Milly, looking ruefully down at her apron. The yellow fluid was already oozing through the pretty barred muslin.

"I daresay you'll catch it," Lenny replied. There was not a spark of sympathy in his tones, yet Lenny was not a bad boy.

Milly did not quite understand what her cousin meant when he said she would catch it, but she felt that it was something to be dreaded. Two great round tears gathered in her eyes.

"I wish—papa would come and fetch me home," she cried. "Who would ever think the nasty eggs would mash so easy! O, dear! what shall I do?"

Just then the pleasant voice of Aunt Louisa was heard at the kitchen door, calling, "come, dears, be quick! I'm waiting for the eggs. The pudding will be spoiled if you don't make haste."

"And I do so love Aunt Sice's puddings!" cried little Milly. Choking back a sob, she answered, "I can't come Aunt Sice! I'm awful!"

She had dropped her apron, and its sticky contents were streaming down to her very toes. The soft laugh that greeted her as Aunt Louisa discovered the woful plight she was in, at once reassured her and put her at her ease.

"Am I not a funny pudding, Aunt Sice? I hope you won't get frightened and give me to the beggarman, like Mrs. Tom Thumb did, you know!"

"Run Lenny," her aunt cried playfully, "and see if there happens to be a beggar passing!"

Then she caught Milly up in her big calico apron and ran with her to the house. There she was made as clean and sweet as ever. Lenny found a new nest of eggs, and Aunt Louisa's pudding turned out a famous one.—*Our Little Ones.*

A young lady admitted to her mother that her beau had kissed her on the cheek. "And what did you do?" asked the old lady, in a tone of indignation. "Mother," said the young lady, "I cannot tell a lie; I turned the other cheek."

A little boy, disputing with his sister on some subject, exclaimed: "It's true, for ma *says* so; and *if* ma says so, it is so, whether it is so or not!"

Humorous.

Chips.

In Russia "hello" is rendered "Tzijakanfitkranjanzski," hence the telephone can never be introduced into that country.

A new book asks: "Can she atone?" A more important question to the marrying men is: "Can she bake?" or "can she sew on shirt buttons?"

We know a man who is such a fanatic in the belief that continual progress is essential to his happiness that he will not drink milk because he thinks it is going back to "first principles."

"Beauty is ever young," sings the poet. It is—it is. Look at us. Only 23 thirty years ago, and not a bunion to-day. Photographs for sale at all the principal news depots and drug stores.

"Domestic bliss—kissing the maid of all work." We have forgotten the exchange that is so far out of the way as to make the above remark. Bliss forsooth? Is being "snatched baldheaded. What he calls bliss?"

"Is there an opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills; "a considerate carpenter, forseeing your visit, left an opening for you; turn the knob to the right."

The following "notis" was pasted on the door of a Virginia blacksmith shop: De copartnership here to fore resisting betwix me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owes de firm will settle wid me, and dem de firm owes will settle wid Mose.

A Scotch preacher, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly begun, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, its nae fair. Wait till I get alang, and then, if I'm nae worth listening to, gang to sleep; but dinna gang before I get commenced. Gie a mon a chance."

A Newly-Acquired Habit.—"Look heah, Uncle Mose, you fooled me wid dat ar horse I buyed from yer last week. He jest drapt dead in his tracks." "He nebber drapt dead in his tracks or anywhar else as long as I had him, goin' on 20 years."

Household Hints

Hints.

A correspondent of the Germantown. *Telegraph* says that the following are a few of the things she has learned in her own house:

That if we wish to prolong our lives we should put one day between washing and ironing.

That a tough beefsteak may be made eatable by mincing it pretty fine with a chopping knife and cooking quickly in a pot with a close cover, to prevent the steam from escaping.

That salt pork will be as nice nearly as fresh, if soaked in sweet milk and water, equal parts.

That clabbered milk is better than water for freshening salt fish.

That half a cup of vinegar in the water will make an old fowl cook nearly as quickly as a young one, and does not injure the flavor in the least.

That liver should be thrown into boiling water after being sliced thin, and then fried in lard or dripping.

That piecrust will not be soggy if it is brushed over with white of egg before the fruit is put in.

That a piece of cork is better than cloth for applying brick dust to knives.

That ripe cucumbers make a good sweet pickle.

That apples which take a long time to bake should have a little water in the pan.

Baked Pears.—To bake small pears, pare them but leave the stems on and do not core them. Put them into a deep dish with fresh lemon or orange peel. Strew over them some brown sugar or molasses; pour on them a little water and cover them quite tight. Set in a moderate oven and bake until tender throughout. The best pears for baking are the large late ones usually called Pound pears. Pare them, cut them in half, and take out the cores. Lay them in a deep white dish, with a thin slice of fresh lemon peel in the place from which each core was taken. Sprinkle them with sugar and strew some whole cloves or some powdered cinnamon among them. Pour into the dish some port wine; to a dozen large pears allow one pound of sugar and a pint of wine. Cover the dish with a large sheet of brown paper tied on; set it in a moderate oven and let them bake until they are tender through, which you may ascertain by sticking a broom splint through them. They will probably be done in an hour, but you must not leave them in long enough to have them go to pieces. In cold weather they will keep a week.

Compote of Sweet Potatoes.—Select fine, large sweet potatoes, all as nearly of a size as possible. Boil them well and then peel off the skins. Then lay the potatoes in a large baking dish, put some pieces of fresh butter among them, and sprinkle them very freely with powdered sugar. Bake them slowly till the butter and sugar form a crust. They should be eaten after the meat, and will be found very good. This is a Carolina dish.

Health Column.

Death from a Tarantula Bite.—The Louisville *Courier Journal* of Oct. 12th, says: Oliver C. Waddell, who recently removed to this State from Texas, settling along White river, in Stone county, was bitten yesterday by a tarantula. He was on a hunting expedition in the mountains, and had camped under a large pine tree. Some time during the night the insect crawled in between the blankets which enveloped him as he lay before the fire and bit him twice, once on the finger and again on the arm near the elbow. He was awakened by a tingling sensation in that part of his body, and rousing himself, discovered the cause and succeeded in killing the tarantula. It was as large as the hand of an ordinary man. Waddell's hand and arm began to swell rapidly, and before he could get to the nearest house, some four or five miles away, the poison had spread apparently to all parts of his body. It was some time before he could get medical skill, and when the physician arrived Waddell was found to be beyond hope. He lingered sometime, however, dying in the afternoon. The case is a singular one, from the fact that it proves that the tarantula is capable of inflicting a death wound.

A New Malarial Disease.—The Boston *Herald* shakes in anticipation of a great danger which menaces that city. It says: "A terrible foe is marching upon New England. His name is Malaria. This mysterious disease is still a puzzle to medical science, and no satisfactory cause can be assigned for its origin, although various theories are advanced. But we must face the alarming fact that the danger is upon us. It is now acknowledged that, year by year, the malarial zone is steadily spreading northward. Every summer it has attacked new districts whose sanitary conditions were hitherto unquestioned, and thus far it has seemed to come to stay. At the time of the Centennial it made its appearance at Philadelphia and scored its victims by hundreds. Nearly all of New Jersey is now a den of malaria. It has intrenched itself along the Hudson and crossed into western Vermont. New York City and the shores of Long Island sound are fearfully inflicted. The past summer its advance line has appeared in the Berkshire hills and in the Connecticut valley, Lenox and Springfield being especially marked. It has even come as near as Rhode Island, making its appearance in several districts of that State this season. Therefore it is time for us to be alive to the danger before us."

Wood-Splitting as a Remedy.—Some years since, the wife of a wealthy Tennessee banker, after trying a variety of remedies for dyspepsia and other ailments, consulted a physician noted for plain common sense and small doses of physic. He told her if she would split the wood for the family it would cure her. Woodhouses are unknown in Tennessee, or were at that time, and of course the wood-splitting must be done in the open air. The lady procured an axe suited to her hand, and applied herself to the task, beginning with a few sticks each day, and increasing the number as she grew stronger. Gradually her ailments all disappeared, and her health became exuberant. When we knew her 25 years ago, with a house full of servants, and practically unlimited wealth at command, she still did all the wood-splitting for the family, and bid fair to double the half century in age she had already attained. Doubtless, taking her exercise in the open air had quite as much to do with her recovery as the mere muscular labor had.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Treatment of Nervous Shocks.—The true way in all cases of shocks, whether from hurts or frights, is to unloosen every bandage that could obstruct circulation, lay the person in an easy position, see that the feet are warm, the room well ventilated; let them lay (it may be) for hours or even days, and "balmy sleep, Nature's sweet restorer," will do its work better than all the stimulants in creation. If, when consciousness return, there is sickness or headache, as the case generally is when the shock occurs soon after a meal—because it suspends digestion—the contents of the stomach ferment and sour, to prevent which a good drink of tepid water, and sometimes, the finger placed at the back of the tongue, will produce a vomit and the souring mass thus prevented from vitiating all the fluids. Let this be followed by another sleep. If inflammation occurs, it can be stayed by a wet cloth, properly regulated as to temperature and duration to meet the case—the sense of comfort being the rule of right.

Comparative Longevity.—The Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Vienna has made some interesting researches concerning the longevity of women and men in Europe. He finds that out of 102,431 individuals who have passed the age of 30 years, 60,603 are women and only 42,628 are men. In Italy 241 alleged centennarian women are found for 141 men of that age.

A Good Disinfectant for the Mouth.—Permanganate of potash and binoxide of barium, of each 24 grains, are to be rubbed up into a mass, with sugar and glycerine, and divided into 144 lozenges. It is said that the use of these will remove all disagreeable odor from the breath.

Worth Knowing.

Seasoning Timber.—With the increasing scarcity of timber, experimenters and inventors appear to be constantly at work devising ways and means for preserving it from decay when put to practical use. The latest improvement in this direction is that introduced by Mr. C. Rene, pianoforte maker, of Stettin, Germany, who utilizes the property of oxygen, particularly of that modified by the electric current, to produce the desired result. It is very well known that wood seasoned for years is much more suitable for all purposes than if used soon after it is thoroughly dried. Several artificial means of seasoning have been introduced, but no system at present appears to be largely adopted; and if a cheap and simple process were discovered, it would no doubt tend to improve woodwork generally, which is now too often finished in a defective manner, owing to the damp state of the timber used. This is often noticeable in the doors and windows of newly built houses. Mr. Rene introduces his process particularly for musical instruments, though there seems no reason why it should not be used for many other purposes also. Instruments thus treated are said to possess a remarkably fine tone, and are not likely to deteriorate, but improve with age, as did the famous violins of the old Italian masters.

A New Wood-Preserving Process has been invented in France by M. Jacques. He first impregnates the timber thoroughly with a simple solution of soap, mixed with an acid—preferably phenic acid. This causes the fermentation, in a few days, within the wood, of a fatty acid, which is insoluble in water, and impregnates the remotest fibers. The reaction of the acid on the soap does not take place until a portion of the water has evaporated. It is claimed that more perfect impregnation can be had in this way than with creosote, and that there is no danger of the washing out of the preservative from the exposed surfaces, as when sulphate of copper is used. The Government Commission on technical railroad operation in France is said to favor this process.

Under-water Lamps.—A new method of illuminating the tanks at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, was lately shown by means of the "Faure" electric battery, and which, so far as it went, was of a successful character. The lights shown were, to the number of six, submerged in the tank with excellent effect, showing up every fish and plant with great distinctness, a result impossible to attain under the old system of gas illumination. One of the great advantages of the electric over the gas lighting system is, that the fish do not seem to mind in the least the close proximity of the incandescent lamps, while at the same time they do not suffer from the noxious emanations evolved during the combustion of gas.

Hard Putty.—The *Carriage Monthly* gives the following for a hard putty that will dry in one day: Take the whitening, mash all the lumps out on the stone, and mix it into a stiff paste by adding equal parts of japan and rubbing varnish; then add as much keg-lead as you think will make it work free with the knife; then add the rest of the whitening until you have it to suit you. This will sand-paper good with one day's drying. If you want putty that will dry quicker, take dry white lead and mix with equal parts of japan and varnish, to which add a few drops of turpentine. This is very soft for putty, but can be sand-papered in from two to three hours, it becoming perfectly hard in that time.—*The Leffell Mechanical News.*

The cracks in common mortars and cements are due, according to the investigations made by M. Decourneau, to the uncombined quicklime which they contain. In order to neutralize the lime and overcome the difficulty, he employs a compound formed by mixing very fine silicious powder with the diluted nitric acid. By this means, mortar is obtained having a much greater as well as more uniform and lasting resistance than those hitherto in use. The application of this method, it is stated, has given excellent results, especially in the new forts at Paris, and the stones made by such process may be sawed and chiseled like natural stone.

To Detect Adulteration in Ground Coffee.—Place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water. Chicory will very soon become soft, while coffee will take a long time to soften. Again, fill a tumbler full of water and gently drop a pinch of the coffee on the surface. Pure coffee will float some time, while chicory or other soft roots will soon sink, changing the water to a brownish or yellowish color.

A cheap paint is made for brick walls by simply mixing up good hydraulic cement in water, and applying with a whitewash brush. The natural tint is neutral and pleasing, but may readily be varied. This paint cannot be washed off by storms nor peeled off by the sun.

Asphaltum and India Rubber Varnish.—Dissolve India rubber in a small quantity of refined spirit of tar. It takes about six hours to dissolve. Asphaltum dissolves in the same vehicle in about the same time. This is preferable to the old plan with mineral naphtha.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge.—CLAY W. TAYLOR, Shasta, G. M.; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Vallejo, D. G. M.; MOSES HEILNER, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

Tucson Lodge, No. 263

Monday, Oct. 31st, says the *Arizona Journal*, was a great day among the Masonic fraternity of Tucson, for, as a result of the labors of Past Master J. T. Alsap, Tucson Lodge, No. 263, which has heretofore been working under dispensation, was instituted. A large number of guests from various parts of the Territory were in town to attend the ceremonies. At 3 o'clock J. T. Alsap, acting as Deputy Grand Master, opened the Grand Lodge of California. The following officers were present: J. T. Alsap, M. W. G. M.; C. E. Holbrook, R. W. D. G. M.; F. A. Shaw, R. W. S. G. W.; Mr. White, R. W. J. G. W.; B. M. Jacobs, V. W. G. Tr.; M. P. Freeman, V. W. G. S.; G. G. Hamburg, V. W. G. C.; T. Cordis, W. G. M.; O. S. White, W. S. G. D.; John Hart, W. J. G. D.; W. F. Kitt, W. S. G. S.; A. A. Green, W. J. G. S.; Moses Katz, W. G. O.; J. W. Callahan, W. G. T.

After appropriate remarks by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge of Tucson, No. 263, F. A. & M., was instituted with the following officers:

Ansel Mellero Bragg, W. M.; George James Roskruge, S. W; Abraham Marx, J. W.; Chas. Tanner Etchell, Treasurer; Henry Bueman, Secretary; Wm. Downie, S. D.; James McCandless Elliott, James Albert Zabriskie, J. D.; C. M. Strauss, Chaplain; Adolph George Buttner, S. S.; Albert Steinfeld, Jun. S.; Henry Davis Ressill, Tyler.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Lodge-rooms at the Grand hotel, for the purpose of conferring the third degree upon a member. In the evening, a banquet, consisting of good things from all the earth, was served up at Levin's hall. Genial Paul Jenicke, of the Mint Exchange, was manager of the banquet, and it is unnecessary to say that the cuisine was perfect and the wines unsurpassed. It was a thoroughly enjoyable time, and over the rich, sparkling champagne, the jolly Masons chatted and smoked and drank each other's healths. Care was thrown aside, conventionalities discarded, and a regular carnival of good feeling reigned. Everybody's health was drunk, and everybody responded happily. In the way of response, especially happy hits were made by A. T. Alsap, Moye Wicks, C. M. Strauss, J. A. Whitmore, Judge Van Voorhies, and several others, whose names we did not learn.

Altogether, it was a time long to be remembered, as well on account of the genial expressions of fellow-feeling, as on account of the prestige and privilege which the Tucson Lodge gained thereby.

Masonic Landmarks.

There are some landmarks about which no Masonic doctors—we mean LL. D's.—will disagree. Let us name them:

(1) The belief in a Supreme Being, the Grand Architect of the Universe.

(2) The division of the Craft into three degrees.

(3) The presence of the Book of the Law (in English-speaking countries, always the Holy Bible) as an indispensable part of the furniture of a Lodge.

(4) The government of every subordinate Lodge by a W. Master and two Wardens.

(5) The equality of all Masons when they meet "upon the Level."

(6) The secrecy of the work of Masonry.

(7) The fundamental points in the making, passing and raising a Mason.

(8) The legend of the Third degree.

(9) The supremacy of the W. Master in the Lodge.

(10) The right of every Mason to appeal to the Grand Lodge.

(11) The representation of every Lodge in the Grand Lodge.

(12) The government of the entire body of the fraternity in the State or Nation by a Grand Master, elected, directly or indirectly, by and from the craft.

(13) The right of the Grand Master to preside in every subordinate Lodge in which he is present in his jurisdiction.

(14) A belief in a resurrection to immortal life.

(15) The connection of speculative Masonry with operative Masonry, as practiced in the middle and remote ages.

CAPT. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of the steamship *Ethiopia*, was presented with an apron made of lambskin and silver, by Judge Gedney, of New York City. The following is the presentation speech:

"The lambskin or white apron is the distinguished badge of a Mason. It is a gift of the fraternity at large, and unites you to that ancient mystic Order whose votaries are found in every clime, and who hail each other on every sea. You are a part of that unseen cable reaching around the world, each link a brother's love. The apron is the insignia of a Mason. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, more honorable than the Star and Garter.

"In the land of your birth it is worn proudly, as one of his highest honors, by the heir to England's throne, and in this land he, whom every son of America reveres as the father of his country, and whom mankind claims as a brother—Washington—wore with distinction the badge of a Mason.

"With it comes a benediction, a blessing from every true Craftsman. While the All Seeing Eye is upon you, may you be ever reminded that He who watches the lonely sparrow's flight will take note of your life voyage.

"May that thought cheer you in the silent watches of the night, and when thinking of the dear faces pressed against the window panes peering into the storm which sweeps across the Gareloch, may you remember the brethren here and everywhere whose hearts are beating with theirs.

"When danger walks over the deep and the snow and the sleet drive in your face, when the post of honor becomes the place of grave responsibility, and the good old ship groans and strains in the grip of giant billows, and all look to you to lead them into peaceful bays, may it serve then as a talisman to hold you and them safe and *secure amidst perils.*"

BRO JOHN F. BURRILL, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois during the last eight years, resigned his office September 1st ult., and Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., of Springfield, Deputy Grand Secretary, was immediately appointed to the place by the Grand Master, Most Worshipful Bro. Wm. H. Scott.

NEW YORK has 73,000 Masons more than any other State in the Union. Illinois comes next with 36,000; Pennsylvania third, with 35,000, and Ohio fourth, with 29,000. There are 545,887 Masons in the United States, the proportion being a little over 1 to every 100 inhabitants.

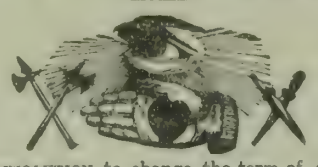
MASONRY will soon flourish in Spain, where not long ago its patrons were persecuted and imprisoned. Signor Segasta, Prime Minister, is Grand Master.

THE centennial exercises at Yorktown, Va., occupied four days, from 18th to 21st of October, inclusive. The Masonic Order laid the corner stone of the monument, and over 5,000 of the craft were present.

AMONG the decisions of Grand Master McGrath, of Michigan is the following: "A brother sells to another brother a quantity of grain at a stated price, for future delivery, prices advance and the seller refuses to deliver, is the seller amenable to charges?" "*Answer:* No. A Masonic Lodge is not the proper place to settle controversies of this character, whether they arise in the ordinary marts of trade, or bucket shops."

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



A RESOLUTION to change the term of subordinate Lodge offices from six months to one year, in the Grand Lodge of New York, was lost by a vote of 335 ayes to 512 nays.

THOS. N. FORD, representative to the S. G. L. from Washington Territory, received $368.70 as mileage and per diem, that being the largest amount received by any one representative.

A LODGE in Indiana has paid sick benefits to one brother for a period of 20 years, amounting to $6,500.

THE Home for Aged and Indigent Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania is progressing favorably. A year ago it was $10,000 in debt; now it owes but $3,600, and this will canceled by January next.

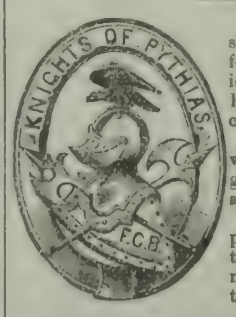
THE total revenue of Ohio Lodges amounts to $323,433.59 annually.

LAST year 42,544 men joined the I. O. O. F. in the United States.

16,159 members is our net increase in Odd Fellowship in 1880.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton; JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C.; S. P. GEORGE CASTLE, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.



THE railroads are stirring the fraternal feeling up in New Mexico. Three Lodges of K. of P. have been recently instituted there.

KANSAS done very well last year, having gained seven Lodges and 317 members.

THE Uniform rank is progressing well throughout the country, new sections being continually added.

THE Order throughout the United States is in a very satisfactory condition.

THE report of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal gives the following as the increase or decrease in membership of the Cincinnati Lodges during the past six months:

Cincinnati, No. 2, decrease, 6.
Damon, No. 8, increase, 4.
Schiller, No. 14, decrease, 10.
Ivy, No. 16, increase, 5.
Lincoln, No. 17, increase, 4.
Columbia, No. 18, increase, 15.
Douglass, No. 21, increase, 16.
Ohio, No. 31, increase, 4.
Texas, No. 34, even.
Crescent, No. 42, increase, 5.
Golden, No. 70, even.

JAMES A. GARFIELD Lodge, No. 131, was instituted last Saturday, at Rendeville, Perry Co., Ohio. The new Lodge gives every promise of success, the members being young enterprising men.

THE first Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Oregon, elected the following officers: Past Grand Chancellor, C. B. Golden, of Marshfield, Coos county; Grand Chancellor, C. E. Buchanan, of Portland; Vice-Grand Chancellor, John O. Basearth, of Astoria; Grand Prelate, Rev. A. S. Nicholson, of Vancouver; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Ward Stevens, of Portland; Grand Master of Exchequer, John Holmes, of Portland; Grand Master-at-Arms, W. B. Mays, of Pendleton; Grand Inner Guard, Sam. Baer, of Baker City; Grand Outer Guard, S. Larsen, of The Dalles; Supreme Representatives, E. D. Curtis, of Astoria, and H. G. Clark, of Albany. There was a parade of about 200 mounted Knights, and their fine appearance attracted much attention.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco; R. H. WAKEFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor Powell and Eddy.



THE Knights and Ladies of Honor have adopted the principle of the Workmen in the matter of issuing assessment notices. Hereafter all assessments will be issued on the 1st of each month, and not as heretofore on any date of the month as the treasury required. This is a wise and sensible arrangement, as the members will know whether they are to be assessed for each current month, and also the fact that when an assessment is issued it will not be likely to escape the memory, on account of the uniformity of issue.

NEW YORK is the banner State in point of membership. It has 12,000 members, and is gaining at the rate of two per cent a month.

Report of the Supreme Treasurer.

SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF HONOR,
Office of the Supreme Treasurer,
SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Oct. 1, 1881,

EDITOR K. OF H. JOURNAL—*Dear Sir and Brother:* Your Supreme Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report of all moneys received and disbursed by him from May 1, 1881, to date:

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT FUND.

Balance on hand, per Supreme Lodge Report..	$ 96,709 86
Amount received from May 1, 1881, to date...	756,202 39
	$852,912 25
Total amount disbursed from May 1, 1881, to date.....	743,994 45
Balance cash in Treasury.....	$108,917 80
Less 34 $2,000 orders already drawn and unpaid	68,000 00

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council.—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Secy., office room 1, Shiels building 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.

Official Circular, No. 1

OFFICE GRAND COMMANDER,
GRAND COUNCIL A. L. OF H.,
1653 GROVE ST., OAKLAND, CAL., Sept. 25 '81

To the officers and members of the American Legion of Honor, wherever dispersed around the globe:



COMPANIONS—It is pleasing to announce to you, that the Grand Council of the State of California was duly organized on the 8th day of August, 1881, at San Francisco, by D. S. C., C. G. Bockius, assisted by P. C., J. L. Fields, Acting Grand Secretary; and that the following officers were duly elected and installed:

Grand Commander O. C. Wheeler, of 192, 1653 Grove street, Oakland; Vice Grand Commander, G. W. Alberti, of 122, Yuba City; Past Grand Commander, C. G. Bockius, of 187, San Francisco; Grand Orator, Geo. W. Knox, of 272; Grand Secretary, Abbie E. Wood, of 674, 32 O'Farrell street, San Francisco; Grand Treasurer, John N. Besse, of 541; Grand Guide, A. P. Murgotten, of 474; Grand Warden, L. Ehrlich, of 548; Grand Sentry, John Landis, of 652; Grand Representative to Supreme Council, O. C. Wheeler, of 192; Alternate, A. P. Murgotten, of 474.

The Constitution of the Supreme Council gives to this Grand Council the general supervision of the Order in this State, wherefore the following orders are hereby promulgated:

1st. All questions pertaining to the Constitution, laws and usages of the Order, which require interpretation or construction, and all appeals from subordinate Councils, must be submitted in writing, to the Grand Commander.

2d. All orders for supplies, within this State, must be made to the Grand Secretary, who will promptly furnish the same at prices fixed by the Supreme Council.

3d. Any change in the offices of Commander or Secretary of a subordinate Council must be promptly reported to the Grand Secretary.

4th. All commissions of Deputy Supreme Commanders in this State, are void from and after the institution of this Grand Council. But Deputy Grand Commanders will be appointed by the Grand Commander, in his discretion, upon proper application.

5th. This Grand Commander and Grand Secretary will officially visit any Council which may desire and request such visit, so far as it shall be in their power.

6th. The desired progress of the Order can be secured only by the cheerful and vigorous co-operation of its members; wherefore it is earnestly enjoined that every member of the Order make all laudable effort to induce every eligible man and woman in the State to unite with us in our noble effort for the common weal.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Council of the State of California, on the day and year first above written.

OSGOOD CHURCH WHEELER,
Grand Commander.

Attest: ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y.

LAST Tuesday the lower hall of the Masonic Temple was filled with members of the American Legion of Honor and their friends, the occasion being the reception of Union Council of Brooklyn by Oakland Council, No. 192, of this city. About 50 of the visiting Council put in an appearance and were cordially welcomed by their entertainers, who had made every possible preparation for their amusement and comfort. The following programme was well presented: Trio, vocal, "Ye Shepherds Tell Me," Messrs. Palmer, Farrington and Crabtree; piano solo, Edgar S. Kelly; song, "The Message," Blumenthal, Miss M. Melvin; recitation, "An Order for a Picture," Holton Webb, of San Francisco; cornet solo, "Silver Stream," polka, C. L. Crabtree; scene from "School for Scandal," Mr. Gray and Mrs. Abbie Wood, of San Francisco. After the exercises the guests proceeded to the banquet hall where a fine repast was served. Commander W. H. H. Hussey presided in an able manner, well supported by Vice-Commander, Mrs. E. D. Farrington. After supper dancing was enjoyed and all left well pleased with the reception.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Official Circular No. 2

OFFICE GRAND COMMANDER,
GRAND COUNCIL, A. L. of H.,
1653 GROVE ST., OAKLAND, CAL., Sept. 25, '18.

To all Councils and Companions, A. L. of H., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of California:—First—By a decision of the Supreme Council, held in August last, the use of the ritual as published by the Supreme Council is made obligatory in all cases, without omission, addition or substitution of any kind. Hence the paragraph at the bottom of page 15, giving liberty to vary the ritual, is abrogated.

Second—It is necessary that all charters issued to subordinate Councils since the organization of this Grand Council, August 8, 1881, should bear the signature of the Grand Commander and Grand Secretary. Therefore, all charters that have not been signed by the above-named officers, should be at once forwarded to the Grand Secretary that they may be thus signed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Council of the State of California on the day and year above written.

OSGOOD CHURCH WHEELER,
Grand Commander.

Attest: ABBIE E. WOOD, Grand Secretary.

COUNCILS are at present located in 36 States, in the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick, Canada; the Sandwich Islands and the District of Columbia.

THE issuing of assessment notices on postal cards is prohibited by Article VII, Section 2, of the Supreme Council constitution. See action of Supreme Council proceedings, 1880, page 39, report of Special Committee. The only legal form of assessment notice is that furnished by the Supreme Council.

THE following is a pen picture of Nettie F. Mosher, Supreme Secretary: An active, intelligent woman, about 22 years of age, and of very pleasing manners and fine address. Though not what a connoisseur of beauty would call a handsome woman, still she is quite prepossessing in appearance, and a charming conversationalist. She has bright blue eyes, a high, wide forehead, is about 5 ft. ½ inch high, and a thorough business woman.

JAKE ABRAHAM has been appointed agent for the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, a splendid semi-weekly paper, published at San Francisco, in the interests of the A. O. U. W. All members of the Order should subscribe for it.—*Globe Chronicle, A. T.*

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, P. G. Pres.; San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento,; GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



A New Parlor.

Modesto Parlor, No. 11 was instituted Saturday evening, October 29th, by Grand President, H. Clay Chipman, S. L. Terry, Acting Deputy Grand President, Past Grand President, F. J. Higgins, Grand Secretary Lunstedt, assisted by John H. Grady, of San Francisco, W. Y. Showler, F. B. Heuston and F. D. Ryan, of Sacramento, and Grand Lecturer, A. F. Jones, of Oroville. The initiatory work was exemplified by Bros. F. D. Ryan, President; F. B. Houston, P. P.; A. F. Jones, Vice-President; S. L. Terry, Marshal. Grand President, H. Clay Chipman, then installed the following officers: President, J. W. McCarthy; First Vice-President, J. S. Williams; Second Vice-President, J. C. Simmons, Jr.; Third Vice-President, E. D. McCabe; Rec. Secretary, B. F. Hudelson; Financial Secretary, E. F. Branch; Treasurer, C. F. McCarthy; Marshal, H. L. Bradford; Executive Committee, Arthur Ray, J. W. Murphy, David Lewis; Passed President, L. C. Branch.

The charter of Modesto Parlor embraces 28 names comprising in intellect and in social standing the worthiest of Modesto's population, "The flower of the Roman army." Young, talented and ambitious, they will find a niche in their State's temple of fame.

After the interesting ceremonies had been satisfactorily conducted the Natives had a banquet—an indispensable feature of a new Parlor—of which we will let A. E. Wagstaff, of the Modesto *Herald*, who was "thar," speak.

At half-past 11 o'clock they marched to Backer & Casebolt's restaurant, where a magnificent collation awaited them, and a few others who were honored with an invitation. After being properly seated, the President of Modesto Parlor, J. W. McCarthy, who was properly constituted master of ceremonies, announced the order of exercises. Of course, oysters of the Eastern persuasion led off, done up in any style the appetite craved, followed by a general onslaught upon the excellent dishes which were spread out before the company. We have not space to name the dishes which made up the bill of fare. In fact, we believe there was nothing omitted which the market could afford or a cook prepare, sandwiched with claret of the best brand. Having satisfied hunger, the next thing was the usual regular toasts and responses, supplemented with the never-failing Heidsic, which sharpened wit and crystalized otherwise crude ideas. We were given a prominent seat at "the other end" of the table, facing the President, and we could not refrain from seeing his eye twinkle with gratification at the success of the enterprise. The first toast—

Our Guests—Was responded to by Hon. L. C. Branch, who was "totally unprepared" for the occasion, but who evidently impressed upon his hearers the fact that he was equal to any emergency. He gave the guests a royal welcome in a speech of about 10 minutes, which was the time allotted each orator by the presiding genius. The next was

Our State—Which was taken charge of by Mr. McCabe, who was also unprepared for the duty assigned, but who presented the matter in a very masterly manner, and paid an eloquent tribute to California and her native sons. The third toast was

Stanislaus County—Which received a glowing panegyric from B. F. Hudelson, who seemed to be much surprised at being called upon to respond. He was quite eloquent, and proved himself equal to the task. The fourth,

The Legal Profession—Was responded to by S. L. Terry, of Stockton, who has his own way of doing things. The facial expressions carry with them a world of meaning and of mirth, and we see a vein of humor running through his speeches which provoke us to irrepressible laughter.

The Press—Was responded to by H. L. Bradford in a few brief but well-chosen remarks. It is one of the old toasts of the world, and always demands due consideration. We never knew of a banquet that did not provide a toast for the "press."

The Press of Modesto—Was responded to by A. E. Wagstaff, of the *Herald*, who was so annoyed by two of the Native Sons that he was cut short, and all because he was an Ohio man, and a stray sheep among wolves.

The Medical Profession—Was responded to by Dr. W. J. Wilhite in a very happy manner.

California Parlor, No. 1—Was responded to by Frank Higgins, of San Francisco, who was one of the charter members of the first Parlor organized. He presented the aims and objects of the Order, and gave a resume of its progress to the present time.

The Future of Our Order—Was responded to by A. F. Jones, of Oroville, who exhibited a great deal of zeal in the future grandeur of the Order, and proved himself an orator of no mean caliber.

Sacramento Parlor, No. 3—Was represented and responded to by Frank D. Ryan, who claimed to belong to the Parlor having the largest membership of any in the State. His remarks were received with considerable applause.

Old Tuolumne—Was responded to by John H. Grady, lately elected Tax Collector of San Francisco. He said that he loved Old Tuolumne, but was sorry to say he had not visited the county of his nativity since he was 12 years of age.

Our Parents—Received a eulogy from J. C. Simmons, Jr., who was particularly happy in his theme, which was woven together in beautiful and touching language. His mother was a woman, and who can forget a mother?

The Ladies—Generally such a theme inspires a young man to glowing words and valorous deeds, but our young friend J. S. Williams is so bashful, and withal so impressible, that he could only respond in that delicate manner which is a "give away" to one in the meshes of some enchanting damsel, and he was courteously excused.

The Pioneers of the Order—Was responded to by Henry Lunstedt, of San Francisco, who is Grand Secretary of the Order. He paid a glowing tribute to the young men who resolved to institute the Order, and closed with a beautiful peroration.

The Capital City of the State—Was responded to by T. B. Houston, of Sacramento.

The President of Modesto Parlor—Was proposed by S. L. Terry, and responded to by J. W. McCarthy, in his happiest manner.

While enjoying the hospitality of the occasion we could not but reflect upon the scene before us. Here were about 35 young men—native sons of California—who were probably the correct representatives of the average white natives of California. We asked ourself: If this be true, from whence comes our hoodlum element? They were all fine-looking young men, fit to be called the worthy sons of noble sires. Perhaps the hoodlum element is but a small factor in the make-up of the Native Sons, and probably the larger portion are importations. At least those present on this occasion are lively types of honorable manhood; and may they live long and prosper.

After humorous recitations from Terry, Bradford and Ryan, and comical stories from Jones, Grady and Terry, in which they are inimitable, Pres. McCarthy adjourned what was one of the most intellectually enjoyable banquets the Native Sons ever have had.

A Successful Entertainment.

B'nai B'rith hall was filled with a large number of our best people on Tuesday evening, November 1st, the occasion being a musical and literary entertainment, with tableaux, tendered to Miss Linda Hoag, daughter of our reporter, J. C. Hoag. The programme was opened with a piano solo by Prof. Yanke, which served to put the audience in good humor, and whetted the appetite for the good things that followed. Mrs. A. W. Baldwin sang a selected song with good precision, and was encored for her fine effort. Prof. B. F. Bean was then brought forward by the master of ceremonies, and his violin obligato showed a thorough acquaintance with the instrument. Mrs. Susie F. Neil was next with a recitation, which pleased her audience, as an encore was demanded. Then the fair beneficiary was introduced, and the manner in which she was received and the applause which followed her effort, showed what a strong hold she had on the effections of her audience. The young lady has a good voice which, with age, will become more mellow, and her gestures are given with rhythmic grace. Then there flitted on the stage a bright little fairy, Retta Hentrich, who danced the sailor's hornpipe, with all its accompaniments, in a manner that would have delighted the jolliest tar that ever lived. Mrs. Baxter in a vocal solo then followed, and was rewarded with a double encore for her finished effort. Recitation, Miss Joh. Drucker, which was given with splendid dramatic action. Miss Bernie Hentrich then gracefully danced a fancy dance, using the tambourine. The first part of the programme was closed with song and musical specialties by Frank Stewart. All of the performers were encored, and the ladies presented with handsome bouquets.

Part second was opened with cavatina ("Robert le Diable") by Mrs. A. W. Baldwin, Miss Cora Baldwin accompanying on the piano. Then Prof. Bean gave his musical specialties. It looked as if the Professor was to be kept playing all night, his audience so enthusiastically encored him. After he had appeared seven times, the quarrel scene from Julius Cæsar was given by Messrs. Benhayon and Chapman; then the curtain was drawn and the preparations for the tableau commenced. The idea sought to be conveyed by the tableau, was the influence which an inordinate use of strong drink has upon society. The first picture was called "High Life," in which was grouped a number of ladies and gentlemen, the calcium giving a wierd beauty to the scene. Mrs. Baldwin wore a black silk and velvet with train; Mrs. Baxter, black silk; Miss May Stanton, pink satin; Mrs. Neil, black silk; Miss Jessie King, light blue satin; Miss Elva Elder, black satin; Miss Drucker, black silk; Linda Hoag, light buff, painted with flowers; Bernie Hentrich, light gold silk; Bertie Hentrick, light gold silk; Etta Wood, blue, with white lace overdress. The picture presented by this scene was truly magnificent.

Then the next tableau was prepared, and represented "Debt." Descending on the downward scale, "Poverty" was next shown, and lastly, "Murder and Insanity," when the father, having lost his reason, has slain his wife, and stands before his only child with uplifted knife, being crazed with drink, is about to send her soul into eternity—the whole concluding with an earnest, thoughtful song by Miss Linda Hoag, to walk the straight road of sobriety.

Thus closed an entertainment which was exceedingly well arranged, and the large number in attendance showed that the efforts of the beneficiary in lending her services to the Workmen entertainments, and others, were appreciated.

The Veterans Home.

A commendable movement is now in progress to raise funds to establish a Veterans' Home, where the helpless survivors of the war may be housed and cared for during the remaining days of their pilgrimage. It is proposed to locate the Home upon a farm where it may be made self-sustaining after the land and buildings are paid for. The project will commend itself to patriotic men in all parts of the State, and we doubt not all who can contribute to the cause will be glad to do so. The following circular will explain the need for the Home and what is required to secure it:

The Executive Committee of the Veterans' Home Association beg to present the following.

1st. We have the names and postoffice addresses of about 7,000 veteran soldiers and sailors resident in California, who served under our country's flag in past wars; and we know there are many more on the Pacific coast.

2d. One hundred of these are in public almshouses of California, and a much larger number, by reason of old age and infirmities, are being surely drawn to them.

3d. Patriotism, humanity, and even public interest demand that these suffering relics of our country's defenders should be provided with a home where they may live in decency and respect, and, dying, escape burial in paupers' graves.

4th. Many States of the Union have built such homes for their disabled soldiers and sailors, and our remoteness from the national center makes it necessary that there should be such a home on this coast. Our Veteran Home Association now appeals to the generous and patriotic people of California to furnish money to buy an ample tract of productive land, enough to establish it on a self-sustaining basis.

5th. Sixty thousand dollars will do to start it and give a home to the maimed and helpless, while those who cannot obtain employment or do full work, will there have shelter, food, books, newspapers and companionship, by the aid of their own labor, and such help as may be reasonably expected from the Federal and State Governments.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
Headquarters, Nucleus Building, S. F.

GONE TO 'FRISCO.—Dr. H. C. Sheets left with Mrs. S. last evening for San Francisco, where he proposes to locate and practice the dental profession, at the corner of Bush and Kearny streets. Dr. Sheets has made an excellent record here in his profession, and leaves behind him that of a gentleman. Carson loses a good man, but as the field is larger at the Bay City, a dentist of his ability cannot be blamed for leaving so quiet a mountain town as Carson. The *Tribune* wishes the doctor and wife all the success and happiness they can expect for themselves, and commends Dr. Sheets to the denizens of the Bay City and elsewhere, to their kind consideration, and as a man entirely *au fait* in his profession.—*Carson Tribune.* Dr. Sheets has entered into a co-partnership with Dr. J. N. Prather, M. W. of Sts. John, 73, long and favorably known as one of the most skillful and conscientious practitioners in the dental profession in this city.

THE Chicago and Northwestern railway now has on its line between Chicago and Council Bluffs an institution which has become very popular in the West of late years—namely, dining cars, not like those of the Pullman Co., in which meals are served *a la carte*, and you pay for what you order, but cars in which a full meal is served at a fixed price (which fixed price, by the way, in all of these cars, so far as we know, is 75 cents). That is, these traveling hotels are conducted on the "American plan," and not on the "European plan," like the Pullman hotel cars, which are properly restaurant cars. Bro. J. Meredith Davies is the General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE art of building large organs successfully for churches and cathedrals has only been developed in a few persons in any country. We, as Californians, have a pride in Bro. John Bergstrom, who has constructed so large a number here that he may be justly styled "the organ builder of this coast." He is now constructing two for Portland, Oregon, of similar style to those he built in this city, one of which is the Three Manual in Kalloch's church on Fifth street. His address is 29th and Mission streets.

THE Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in a very praiseworthy work, that of forming classes for instruction in French, Spanish, elocution, phonography, vocal music and bookkeeping. The long winter evenings are now at hand, and as time hangs heavily on many persons, they should avail themselves of the opportunity for instruction here offered. Full particulars can be had of the Secretary of the Association, H. J. McCoy, at their building, 232 Sutter street.

SISTER SUSIE NEAL and Miss May Favor have opened a Decorative Art School at No. 14 Geary St., room 17. Their line of instruction will be oil and water color painting, household decorations, fancy needlework, Kensington embroideries, macrame lace, crochet, etc. Their terms are reasonable and their reputation as artists and instructors good.

Removal of Patent Agency and Newspaper Offices.

October 29th the patent agency and newspaper offices of Dewey & Co, were removed to the northeast corner of Front and Market Sts., occupying a large space on the upper floor, where we have spacious and pleasant rooms for the accomodation of our increasing business. Our apartments will have two entrances as shown in the following engraving: Our stairway, **No. 252 Market St.**, and our elevator, **No. 12 Front St.**



☞ Take the Elevator at No. 12 Front St.

Visitors will find it better to step around the corner from Market St., to the elevator rather than ascend the stairs. Old and new friends are cordially invited to give us an early call in our new quarters.

Resolutions of Respect.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL OF YOSEMITE LODGE,
No. 171, A. O. U. W.,
Nov. 1st, 1881.

WHEREAS, For the second time in the history of our Lodge, death has invaded our fraternal home and bereft us of an honored brother, R. D. Enright.

Resolved, That we, the members of Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W., feeling keenly the loss sustained in his death, desire to pay merited tribute to his memory. In the early vigor of a warm-hearted, generous manhood, Bro. Robert D. Enright enlisted as a helper in the great work of our beloved Order, and by his fidelity to its sacred tenets, enjoyed our fullest confidence and esteem. A respected citizen, an exemplary brother and a faithful son were combined in his generous nature, and stood prominent in his daily life. While we humbly bow to the decree which has deprived us of a brother, and a grief-stricken household of a son, we tender to his afflicted parents the sympathy born of true Charity; bid them Hope for the great future, and commend them to the Protection of the Supreme Master of the Universe.

Resolved, That a copy of this, our humble tribute to the memory of our late brother, Robert D. Enright, be spread in full upon the records of this Lodge; that a copy, properly attested, be forwarded to his bereaved parents, and that our charter be appropriately draped for the space of 30 days in respect to his memory.

A. J. PEDLAR,
W. J. BROWN,
H. C. WARNER.
} Com.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL OF HERCULES LODGE,
No. 53, A. O. U. W.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4th, 1881.

WHEREAS, On the 13th day of October, 1881, through the instrumentality of the devouring elements, our late brother, Nelson George, while in the discharge of his duty, fell a victim to the power of death, and was called to spheres beyond the empire of this life; and,

WHEREAS, The members of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W., recognizing the many social and moral virtues of our deceased brother, are thereby better enabled to join in full sympathy with his kindred and friends in mourning his departure. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Lodge extends to "Her," who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, their full and heartfelt sympathy, as also to all, who with us, cherish and respect his memory.

Resolved, That as a slight outward token of our feelings the charter of the Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days.

L. M. MANZER,
H. W. MILLER,
P. E. HILTON.
} Com.

CHAS. MERSFELDER, JR., Recorder.

HYMENIAL.—Of late we notice our Workmen of San Francisco have been quite fortunate in securing wives. This is as it should be, and shows the appreciation that Workmen are held in by the ladies. Our latest, Bro. J. Joseph, of San Francisco, No. 4, was married to Miss Belle Simon, sister of Bro. J. Simon, of Franklin, 44. Then another is that of Bro. H. Reinhart, of Memorial, 174, to Miss Lena Hoffman, daughter of Bro. S. Hoffman, of Franklin, 44.

IXORA HALL.—This favorite resort for balls and parties under its present management, is gaining popularity. The ventilation is good, the accessories ample and convenient and the floor is considered the best one for dancing in this city. The management will not allow meetings in this hall to any questionable parties, it being their desire to make this the resort for the best class in this city.

PORTRAITS, ETC.—We call attention to the card of H. Hellwegen's art gallery in this issue. It will be remembered that his collections in the late Mechanics' Fair art gallery, was noticed generally and favorably.

THE employment firm of Rice, Ewer & Co.—male department, 626 Clay; female department, 116 Geary—is a reliable one. This firm is well and favorably known. We recommend these gentlemen to those seeking employment.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman ..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
L. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY; PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. BERRY.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. CHAS. S. FECHHEIMER.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YABLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. SCHUTZ.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. ALFRED T. EASTLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. KNUDSEN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. WM. DECKER.	San Francisco, 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. CHAS H. SILLIMAN.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. YOUNG.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. JOSEPH WALFORD.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. HENRY BROWN.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. FRANK B. MAY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. BAKER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. J. Mc COY.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. WEBB.
19—BERNAL. H. G. MCCORMICK.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. JOHN HOLLINGER.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. H. J. NORTON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. R. B. MOSBY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. BRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. PAYNE.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAS. T. STOCKER.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. W. FOX.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. S. ROSENFELD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. GWINN.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W.Hall.	Friday P. F. MORSHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. E. H. BLACK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. BURNETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. MILLER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. HOADLEY.
33—UKIAH. A. O. CARPENTER.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. HOCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. OSBORNE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. PREVOST.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. KRAUSE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. WARSHAUER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. SANBORN.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. MAX. BLUMENTHAL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. PAYSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. CURNO.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. BENJ. KNIGHT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERSON.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. MCBAIN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. GILMAN WRIGHT.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN A. RAPP.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. C. E. CARROLL.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. STEWART.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday WALTER NEUSTADT.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. STOLL.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. LING.
56—MISSION. H. DUSTERBERRY.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. TODD.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. HEWITT.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. SMITH.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. ISAAC BIRNBAUM.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. LARSEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. OSTERHOUT.
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. MERWIN.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. CAREY.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. W. E. NORRIS.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. HARRIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. ROBT. WILSON.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. LARKEMORE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. POTTER.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS H. C. PERIN.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. O. J. LAWRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. GILBERT.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. PRATHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. WILLIAMS.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. JOHN ERCKSON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JNO. W. MEADS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. C. M. HATCH.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. SETH B. HUNT.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. KENT.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. FISH.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. MOSHER.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. BURKE.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM. RICHARD MELROSE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. GRIMSHAW
86—SAN PABLO. AZRO RUMRILL.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. TILLOTSON.
87—DURHAM. PETER JONES.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCKY.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. LORD.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. SHARP.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. FOSTER.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. BERRY MITCHELL.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. MCCROSKEY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. ADAMS.
98—MONTEREY. MANUEL WOLTERS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. S. A. RICHARDSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JACOB KNEULY.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. PREWETT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. CHADBOURNE.
102—BIGGS. E. D. SMITH.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. BROKAW.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. R. CURTIS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday JNO. T. PARR.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERT.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. DUKES.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. MANHIRE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. T. L. JONES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. HOLLIS.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R HASTINGS.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H BREMHAM.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. DICKSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. HART.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113—GALT. J. K. MCKINSTRY.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. L. SHUTZENBERGER	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. DAVIS.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday WM. JOHNSON.
116—G. ISLAND. SAMUEL GILMOUR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. STHINFIELD
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODWARD.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. MARSH.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CARY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. CRESSEY.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. CHRISTOPHER.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. S. R. STEPHENSON.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. FISH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. WARE.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. G. W. EASTON.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. D. WOOD.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. FLEMING.
134—LAUREL. M. P. CHAMBERLIN.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. J. T. MASTEN.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. BLACKFORD.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. SYMMES.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. SANDERS.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. STEELE.
138—JACKSON. N. T. LITTLEFIELD.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSELL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON, A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. CLEVELAND.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. NOYES.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. KNOX.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. TREAT.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. B. M. ROTHERY.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. E. TURNER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. BANBURY.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. RAILTON	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. GEO. W. SIMPSON.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIFF.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R ROHDE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. ED. THOMPSON.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FIELDER
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADOE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONORE.
159—BAY VIEW. JAS. ARMSTRONG.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. WINTER	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. ROBT. MARTIN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	JAS. N. KRAW.
165—ASHLER. J. E. BAKER.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. BARTON.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. SAFFORD.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. CHAS. CRAMER.
167—LINDEN. S. A. WILLIAMS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. WINNING.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. C. G. HEALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. DEPREW.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. DURHAM.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. JOHN JONSEN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. B. T. WILLIAMS.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. CARKEET.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. H. H. REID.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. CHAS CREIGHTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. CATTRAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEHN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. JOHN L. BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. PEEPLES'	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. DAN. PETERMAN.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday. W. C. DUDLEY.
186—WAHTOOA. C. WADSWORTH.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. KIDD.
187—TEHAMA E. F. WADE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. S. P. KELLEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. THOMPSON.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	CHAS. VANKENBERG.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—80'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. CUNNINGHAM.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. FOWLER.
192—SAN MATEO. GEO. H. FISHER.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	GEO. WINTER.
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. DOYLE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. J. H. CARTER.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	JOHN W. SHUFORD
196—ROCKLIN. JOHN SWEENEY.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. FRAME.
197—SONORA FRANK W. STREET.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. RYER.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. W. W. TILLOTSON.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. SIMEON HUNT.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SHILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. M. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEINBACH.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	R. J. ANGEL.
207—WESTPORT. R. B. MARELE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. F. W. STEWART.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. THOMPSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. DR. J. S. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. A P. MURGOTTEN.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. H. S. SHUEY.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MISS MAY LAWLESS.
8—AURORA. MRS. CHAS. D. DUNN	San Francisco. 2d Tuesday of the month. 32 O'Farrell St.	C. S. LAUMEISTER.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.

NEVADA.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. SHANNON.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. HAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. KEITH.
3—STOREY. J. C HARLOW.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCKAR.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday C. B. BRISBLY.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. A. MILLER.	Austin, Lander Co.	GEO. C. HOLBROOK.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. FRENCH.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Thursday. CHAS. T. MARTIN.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

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W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

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WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. B.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. RCVR.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

LETTER STAMPS.—The ingenuity of mankind in

The Panama Canal.

We give on this page a panoramic view of the Panama canal as planned by M. De Lesseps. The general principles of the plan are now so well known as to need no detailed description, and the engraving will give a much better idea than columns of figures would. It shows the course and the relative positions of the rivers. It also shows the location of the big dam which is to turn the Chagres river.

A great deal of preliminary work is now being done at the canal in the way of surveying, boring, etc. They are also studying a way to dispense with a lock at Panama. The high tide at Panama is 32 ft., and on the Atlantic side it is only 1 ft. 6 inches. The problem presented by these differences is now being studied. They think the current will be very small, and that it will present no difficulties to be overcome.

These facts we gain from Mr. Prosper Huerne, an architect of this city, who has just returned from Panama, where he remained several months, superintending the construction of buildings in one of the villages on the line. There will be 15 or 16 of these villages on the line. The first one Mr. Huerne laid out at Gabun, and at the next station to that place. All the material for the building was procured in this city and shipped down there ready to be put together. The mill work, etc., was all done here. Mr. Huerne took about 40 American carpenters with him. Another village station will soon be established. Each village has for buildings, a large shed, store houses, lodging houses, an engineers' cottage, hospital, workmen's kitchen, dining rooms, foreman's lodgings, bakery, water tank, ice house, etc. The villages are arranged precisely alike. Every possible means has been provided to keep the men in good health. The buildings are well ventilated, and all the sanitary requirements are well cared for. The design of the buildings and the general plans were by Mr. Huerne, and were adopted without any demur. Water is brought to all the dwelling houses and they are all properly sewered.

In the panoramic view, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 show stations in the canal where vessels turn out to let others pass. Fig. 7 is the dam for controlling the waters of the upper Chagres; length, 1,500 meters; breadth, 960 meters; hight, 45 meters. Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are valleys inundated by the rivers Chagres, Chilibre, Pegueni, Gatuncillo, hight of the inundation, 38 meters; volume of the water, 1 milliard cubic meters. Fig. 12, lower Chagres, separated from the upper by the levees of the canal. Fig. 13, discharging ditch formed by the bottom of the levees. Fig. 14, cut of the Calebra, hight, 87 meters; length of the canal, 74 kilometers, 49 being in plains, 28 in the rocks; breadth, bottom 22 inches in plains, 24 meters in rocks; water level, 50 meters in plains, 28 in rocks; depth, 8 meters, 50 in plains, 9 meters in the rocks; shortening of distances by the canal from 1,400 leagues to 4,800 leagues.

The survey and staking of the line of canal has been accomplished by two corps, which has employed a large number of natives. The check surveys and leveling of the railroad have been finished from Colon to a point beyond Pedro-Miguel on the Pacific side. The bench marks of the leveling have been engraved on the abutments of the railroad bridges, and also on the mile-stones at the necessary points.

The leveling of the longitudinal section of the large canal and likewise the cross sections already laid out, have been connected with the line of the railroad which serves as a base, the level of which commences at the ocean, and which was determined by the first observations made by the hydrographic corps.

The staking out of the work in the mountain regions is nearly completed. There still remains, however, a small amount of leveling of ditches between Obispo and the Chagres river and the crossing of the neighboring summits, the timber from which has been cut down in order to facilitate triangulation. Two corps are at work on the survey of the dam for the reservoir at the head of the upper Chagres.

A corps has been organized to run a line across the mountains by way of Upper Obispo and the river Pedro-Miguel, although the reconnoissance made of this district last year seemed to show that this passage was not as favorable as that by Calebra. The engineers consider that it is necessary to verify this by correct level in order that no possible economy may be overlooked in the definite staking of the canal. Another line is run from the mouth of the canal near Panama to an embouchure on the Rio Grande.

Instruments will be placed on the Chagres at Gamboa for the purpose of observing the velocity of the current and the rise and fall. Similar observations will be made on the Gatuncillo and the Obispo, affluents of the Chagres, and on the Rio Grande. At Colon surveys are being continued in order to determine the mouth of the canal, and also works for the protection of the harbor.

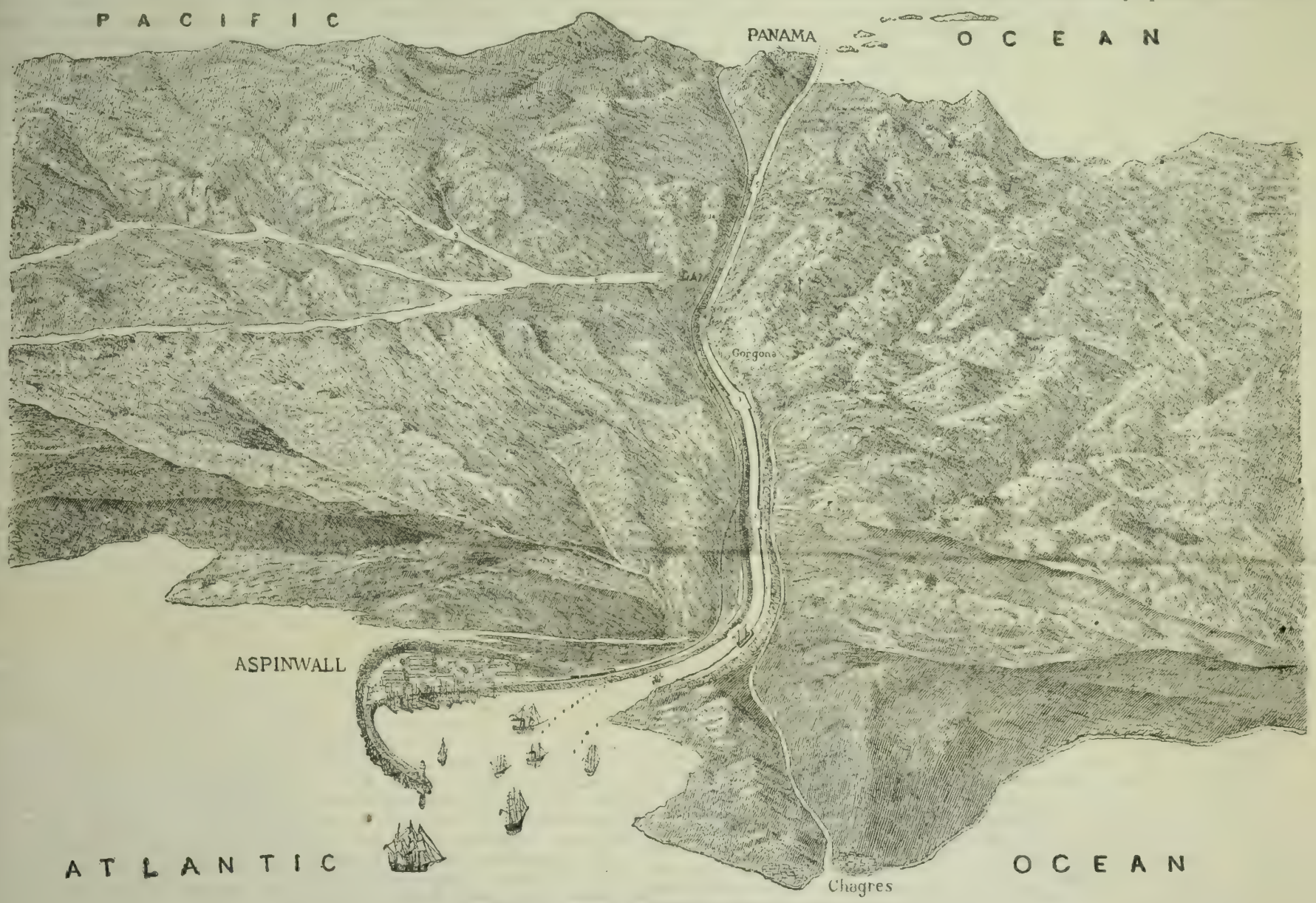
About 1,500 soundings have been taken in the immediate neighborhood of the line of projected mouth of the canal. Samples of the bottom are taken with each sounding, with a view of determining its hardness. The bottom of Colon bay is covered with mud, which is in certain places mixed with sand; and near the shore, pure sand is found, mixed with small shells. The rest of the bay is bordered with a belt of coral. The softest mud is at the mouth of the Folkes river. This deposit was originated by the stoppage of the current around the island, owing to the construction of the railroad embankment. It can be dredged out, however, if it is decided to make there a harbor of refuge for deep-water ships and coasters.

The temperature varies in Colon between a maximum of 30° C. and a minimum of 21° 9′ C. The daily averages are between 29° 4′ and 26° 2′ C.

These meteorological observations have been regularly made at Colon at the mouth of the Rio Janeiro (Pacific) and at Gamboa (the central point on the Chagres). Borings have been made along the line of the canal across the Calebra to determine the character of the ground. Six shafts have been sunk between kilometric points 51 and 56. The deepest, which is 50 meters deep at station 51, struck hard rock at 43 meters. The next one, at station 52, at 23 meters, struck a bench of very hard rock, of two meters and more in thickness. Then it ran into a conglomerate; and then a second bench of very hard rock was struck. Finally they passed through a very thick bench of hard rock, which they struck at 31 meters.

The other shafts have only indicated an argillaceous conglomerate. Finally to determine the character of the ground at Emperador, a large shaft having a sectional area of 10 meters, has been sunk. At a depth of eight meters, they came across angular pieces of dolorite imbedded in a mass of colored sand.

The shafts are timbered, and have two compartments. Six houses have been built at Emperador for the corps of miners. A large carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, etc., have been put up for convenience in the shaft work. The frame-work and machinery for the sinking to 100 meters have been received and housed in. At some of the shafts palm roofs only have been put up to protect the men from the rain and the rays of the sun.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Compared with the laboring classes of Europe, those of California have no cause to complain. With the richest native soil, capable of producing anything that will grow in the temperate zone, almost continual sunshine, every condition the agriculturist and horticulturist could desire more favorable than elsewhere—under such circumstances we ought to be the happiest people under the sun. But still we have some who are discontented. We wish they could go to Europe and see the difference. They would never, never growl again.—*Yolo Democrat.*

"LONGFELLOW wears his frock coat buttoned to the chin." The question now is, who sewed that button on the poet's facial extremity.

Town and Country in England.

The more we can draw our people out of our towns and villages into the country and employ them on our soil, the sooner we shall wean them from these two national vices—thriftlessness and intemperance—vices which have made us a very *byword* among the nations of the world. The effect of the land laws, the establishment of free trade, the encouragement of commerce and the neglect of agriculture, have one and all tended to draw our people from the land into what are termed those "hives of industry," to inhabit crowded streets and squalid homes, and labor in the close atmosphere of factory and workshop. Our excise laws then facilitated and encouraged the multiplication of public houses and gin palaces in these towns to five times the number either *required* or *demanded*. Our people are then afterward bitterly taunted that they have become a nation of drunkards. We daily pray the Almighty: "*Lead us not into temptation;*" but do *we* act up to the spirit of that prayer when we draw our people from the soil to live in crowded cities, and place the temptation of public houses and gin palaces at every turn and corner?—replenishing our revenue, it is true, but at what a cost? At the cost of impoverishing the homes of our people, filling our asylums, our jails and our workhouses.

Thus we read in the writings of Mr. Baghot de la Bere, concerning the condition of industrial affairs in England. Of course his lesson there is that the city operatives should be allowed to acquire rural property, though it be but the smallest area into which a man can plunge a spade and plant a seed and enjoy the growth thereof. His remarks are true: If the overcrowded towns and cities could be emptied into the vacant country, there would be an incalculable reduction of crime and vice.

In England it is hard to acquire property in land, both because of the price at which it is held and the indisposition of owners to reduce their estates. In this country it is quite different. There is plenty of land, and it is a happy reflection that the city people are going out upon it. The breaking of the idols of stock gambling is having a most salutary effect upon the tastes and desires of the people, especially those of moderate means, whose small earnings were erstwhile thrown to the Moloch of the stock market. We are often surprised at the people who come to ask us about the wisdom of investment in the country and the planting of trees and vines. Porters, clerks, housekeepers and others, whom one would never think had a thought beyond the routine of their daily lives, come to speak of soils and exposures and the varieties of orchard fruits. Some already have purchased little corners of land here and there, from the tides to the clouds; others are looking for a corner into which to put their earnings. We count this most fortunate for the State. The reign of the gambler and his exactions from the intoxicated masses of devotees are swept away. The temple of industry o'ertops the shrine of chance. It is well to go to the country. California is going.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Take Escalator No. 12 Front Street. ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

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By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
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☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - November 15, 1881.

A Good Deed.

It was a kindly act and nobly done. The case was a sad one as will appear from the narrative. A few years ago there came to Oakland an excellent and industrious man and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, a girl and a boy. He had enough money to buy him a little home and until such time as he could determine how best to apply his means for such purpose, he deposited his fund in Duncan's bank in this city. A few days afterward the bank failed and all was lost. He began life anew, as it were, bought a lot in Oakland, and mortgaged it to build a house. By dint of industry, good management and economy the mortgage was gradually reduced month by month, till only $500 indebtedness remained. Then came the crowning calamity. The brain of the toiler yielded to paralysis and he became an inmate of the asylum at Napa. There was a possibility that the family could support themselves, but the mortgage! There was no hope that it could be raised, and the little home, all that was left, must be swept away. But the unfortunate man was a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Here was a case to arouse and call forth the fraternal feelings of these Orders. At once they struck hands in the good work of relief. Grand Master Barnes was appealed to for assistance, and such appeals he never permits to go unanswered. An entertainment was gotten up under the joint auspices of the two Lodges of which our friend and brother was a member. All expenses were donated. Bro. Barnes managed the affair as only he can do it, and the result was a clean balance of $411 to the credit of sweet charity. Then was seen the holder of the mortgage, who in the kindness of his heart donated two months' interest and $30 of the principal. Sixty dollars remained yet to be provided for, and kind friends (we suspect the Grand Master knows more of this than he would care to tell) made up the balance and took up the terrible mortgage. Then one evening, on an hour's notice, there gathered some 20 friends, and delivered the canceled nightmare that hung over the home of a worthy man and brother. There was mingled joy and sadness, and smiles and tears. Is there nothing of fraternity in our societies but empty words? Let this incident answer.

The proposed reception of Ivy Lodge, No. 4 D. of H., will take place on Thursday evening, November 17th.

The A. O. U. W. Universal.

The membership of the A. O. U. W. in this jurisdiction is of a character that, in point of moral excellence, may safely challenge comparison with that of any other society of any kind whatever. Go where you will, and it will be found that the men who gather around the Workmen's altar are the picked men of the locality—the best, mentally, morally, physically and socially, amongst their fellows. It follows that, under our commercial conditions, many go out from here to foreign countries, some temporarily, some to remain. These men, loving the Order, and cherishing a fond remembrance of the pleasant associations formed in our Lodge-rooms, have an ardent desire to see the honorable standard of Workmanship set up in their new homes. Frequent calls come for some authority to establish Lodges in Europe or in the islands of the ocean. In answer to these appeals, our representatives presented to the Supreme Lodge, at its last session, a scheme by which this desire might be gratified, but for some inexplicable reason, it did not find favor in the eyes of that body. It will not, it cannot, always be so. The time will come when these appeals will be heard and the light which we have for ourselves will not be hid under a bushel, but will shine out to illuminate the whole civilized world.

That there are difficulties in the way of extending the Order into foreign countries may be freely admitted. Each country would for palpable reasons have to be in a great measure independent from all others in all matters pertaining to the pecuniary affairs of the Order. They would have to manage their own beneficiary departments with no responsibility resting the one on the other, or on the Supreme Lodge, lest a war or some other great calamity should bury the whole structure in irretrievable ruin. Besides, close proximity of Lodges is an absolute necessity for the successful working of any beneficiary plan fashioned after that on which the A. O. U. W. is founded. Even in our own country we find it difficult, if not impossible, to work satisfactorily any plan that combines widely diversified States under one general head. This difficulty led to the separate beneficiary system adopted by the A. O. U. W., and must eventually lead to the adoption of something similar or equivalent by every other fraternal assurance organization, or to their final overthrow altogether.

It is believed that all these difficulties in the way of spreading the Order in foreign countries are fully provided for in the scheme before alluded to, and which we copy below. No doubt if our Grand Lodge at its next session should urge this matter upon the attention of the Supreme Lodge, and charge our representatives to use their utmost endeavors to effect its adoption, another glorious chapter would be added to the legislation for the good of the Order, originating with this jurisdiction, and then would come the dawn of the long hoped for day when the A. O. U. W. would become not only a great national but a universal organization whose beneficence should cover with blessings the civilized people of all the earth. We extract the following proposed amendment to the S. L. Constitution, from the published proceedings of the Supreme Lodge session of 1881:

AMENDMENT TO SUPREME LODGE CONSTITUTION.

Add to Art. 4, Sec. 1, the following:

The Supreme Lodge shall also have power to charter Lodges to be known as Superior Lodges in countries foreign to the United States and Dominion of Canada, the same as Grand Lodges are chartered under the direct supervision of the Supreme Lodge. Such Superior Lodges shall be independent powers within their respective prescribed jurisdictions, and exercise all the prerogatives of this Supreme Lodge, except in the following particulars and in accordance with the following restrictions, which shall in substance be set forth in their respective charters, to-wit:

First—This Supreme Lodge shall be acknowledged as the supreme head of the Order.

Second—The Beneficiary Department of such Superior Lodges shall be totally separate and independent the one from the others and from that of this Supreme Lodge, and no obligation of any one shall in any manner be binding upon any other, but such department of Superior Lodges shall be conducted on the same general plan as that adopted by this Supreme Lodge.

Third—The Supreme Lodge specifically reserves to itself the right to give and prescribe the ritualistic and secret work of the Order, and also the signs, tokens, passwords and emblems, and to change the same as provided in its Constitution, and Superior Lodges shall not at any time alter or repudiate them.

Fourth—Subject to these regulations and requirements, Superior Lodges shall have power to establish, charter and control subordinate and grand lodges in their respective jurisdictions the same as such lodges are chartered, established and controlled by this Supreme Lodge.

Any Superior Lodge shall have the right to be heard in Supreme Lodge through a duly qualified and accredited representative, the expense of such representative to be paid by the body sending him. H. G. PRATT.

There are over 4,000 Workmen in San Francisco.

Medical Examinations.

It will be incumbent upon our Grand Lodge at its next session to provide for a chief medical examiner or an examining board, to whom shall be referred all medical examiners' reports on applicants for admission to the Order before the degrees can be conferred on such applicants, except in case of new Lodges. It is, therefore, a matter for grave consideration what plan we shall adopt in regard to this matter. If it be determined to have a chief examiner, certain things should be provided for both in the interest of economy and celerity of action. To pay postage on every application sent to the medical examiner, then postage to return the same, and then postage again to transmit the paper to the Grand Recorder, would be in itself no trifling expense to the organization—say $600 a year. It would not be less. Then some of our Lodges are remote, and a week is required to reach this city by mail. Now a man is proposed and examined. On an average, a week must elapse before his application can get into the Lodge; another week will be consumed in geting it to the chief medical examiner; another in returning it. Then some time must necessarily pass before the paper gets into the Lodge, when it can be acted upon. Then a committee of examination must be appointed, who will consume another week before reporting, so that a ballot can be had. Four weeks from the time of examination till a vote can be had on an application, will not be far from the average time consumed under favorable circumstances, unless some plan can be devised to avoid this circumlocution arrangement. A medical board would not obviate this difficulty, but might aggravate it. We mention these matters that they may receive due consideration on the part of our membership. There is no question but that our unexampled prosperity has been and is owing in a large measure to the celerity with which we have been able to do business under our present system, and it is doubtful if any other can be devised which shall so happily combine both celerity and safety, but then it involves the necessity of conferring the J. W. degree before the fitness of the candidate is finally passed upon. This is to a degree objectionable, and yet very little trouble comes of it in actual practice. There is a doubt, however, whether this system is allowable under the Supreme law, which provides that the degrees of the Order shall not be conferred till the Medical Examiner's report shall have been passed upon favorably by a Chief Medical Examiner, or an Examining Board. A liberal construction, we believe, would admit of the J. W. degree being conferred, but not of both it and the M. W. degree; and if so, then our present system could in all essential particulars be adhered to, making the G. M. W., G. R., and, if thought desirable, a physician such a board as the law requires, whose approval of all reports should be necessary before the candidate would be eligible for the M. W. degree. Whatever shall be done, and whatever plan adopted, should be made a constitutional provision, so that no trouble might arise as to the law governing the case; and it is high time something for such purpose were put into the hands of the Committee on Amendments, that it might receive that careful attention which the importance of the subject demands.

In our last issue we gave considerable space to the instructions to medical examiners, issued by Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, Supreme Medical Examiner. It is to be hoped that they will receive the earnest attention of all subordinate medical examiners. In this State every medical examiner's blank is examined by the G. M. W. and G. R., still the local examiner who sees the man and judges of the fitness for membership can best tell whether he is qualified for membership. A sound, healthy organization can only be had by the utmost care on the part of the physicians of the Order, and all doubtful cases should be rejected. No matter how warm our hearts or generous our inclinations, justice demands that all applicants should be closely scrutinized.

The Order is in such a prosperous condition in Missouri and such zeal manifested for the good of the Order, that they expect to have a membership of 10,000 within the next year. The present membership is about 8,000.

The Success of the A. O. U. W.

It is no doubt very gratifying to the membership of the A. O. U. W. in this State, and particularly to those who first nursed the young stranger, stood by it, and guided its way through devious courses to its present magnificent strength and power, to witness the continued prosperity of the Order. This success has not been achieved through mere luck. Of course there was an opening for such a society as ours—in fact a pressing need for its institution—but it would have failed as many other good things have, had it not been for the superior qualifications of the officers who manage or managed its financial and executive business. Bros. Pratt, Jordan, Taylor and Barnes, are preeminently men whom any Order would be fortunate in securing as its chief officers, and the success of the A. O. U. W. can only be attributed to their wise guidance of the affairs of the society. Passing over the term of H. G. Pratt, when he was Deputy Supreme Master Workman, and the struggles of the young Order to obtain public recognition, and also of the terms of Past Grand Master Workmen Jordan and Taylor, we come down to the present, as more likely to show the status of the Order, when Grand Master Workman Barnes assumed the honorable position of head of the Order in this State. It was thought by many that the maximum strength of the Order had been reached, or that if it would increase it would be so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. The figures, however, of the last nine months tell a different tale. We show an increase of 376 Workmen for February, 310 for March, 311 for April, 321 for May, 267 for June, 210 for July, 256 for August, 237 for September and 287 for October. This makes a grand total of 2,575 *new* Workmen added to the rolls of the Order during the last nine months, being an average of 286 per month.

Now, it must not be supposed that this increase for three-quarters of a year has been attained without any extra exertion on the part of the Grand Lodge officers. As showing how the brothers of subordinate Lodges have been encouraged in the work, and also of putting the Order in a favorable light before outsiders, we give a few more figures: For the nine months beginning with February and up to November 1st, Grand Master Workman Barnes has made 86 official visits, and in these visits has met 139 subordinate Lodges. He has also delivered 45 public addresses, and traveled 7,122 miles.

There's the record, brethren of the A. O. U. W. It shows that our Grand Master Workman has worked to some advantage, and that the indomitable energy of the man has proved a source of fruitful good to the A. O. U. W.

Then that poor child—that unacknowledged offspring—the Degree of Honor, has received his earnest attention; and from Nos. 6 to 10 inclusive have been added to the roll of subordinate Lodges, in all of which the G. M. W. has been the instituting officer. Arrangements will be perfected by the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, whereby this degree will be placed on a permanent basis, and then our wives and female relatives will share with us that protection which is at present guaranteed by the A. O. U. W.

The increase in the number of subordinate Lodges of the A. O. U. W. has also been steady. From Nos. 194 to 208 inclusive have been added, the G. M. W. instituting one, the Deputies the rest.

Thus does the A. O. U. W. continue its beneficent march, gathering within its folds the picked men of the State, and throwing around the homes of its members its protection. Misery and want will not be known among the families of Workmen when the provider has gone hence, for over 13,000 Workmen are pledged to each other to pay the sum named in the beneficiary certificate, and also nearly 300 new members a month are added, thus certifying that the Order holds first place in the affections of the people as a fraternal beneficiary organization. May it ever continue to prosper.

It is very gratifying to note that all the journals published in the interest of the Order are clear-cut in their expressions as to the sad mistake committed by the Grand Master Workman of Iowa in the matter of the Relief assessment. They all condemn the course pursued by that officer.

The Grand Master Workman will visit Stockton Friday, Nov. 18th, and Folsom Dec. 2d.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

BLANK reports for Financiers and Receivers can be had on order from this office—10 cents each. It would be well to send in orders early, if the blanks are desired.

OUR number of M. W. in good standing is now about 13,200, with an average increase over all losses, of about 250 per month. There have been issued 15,180 beneficiary certificates.

BY the first of January next, we expect to contest with Pennsylvania the honor of being, next to New York, the largest jurisdiction of the Order. Then we will be ready to start after New York, and will overtake her, too, unless she redoubles her energy. We are now increasing much more rapidly than she.

AT the present time of writing, the chances are that one assessment will be all that will be required for December. This will make 14 for 1881, two less than for 1880, or an average of 15 for the two years. Under ordinary circumstances, we may expect the future will give us just about the same average. Experience proves that the death rate of the Order does not increase, all prognostications to the contrary notwithstanding.

IT frequently happens that some member fills the blank on the back of his beneficiary certificate, thereby making, as he supposes, a change of direction in payment. This does not follow, unless the beneficiary certificate be transmitted to the Grand Recorder, that he may cancel the same and issue a new one in its stead. This is the law, and it was framed so that no transfer could be made except on the books of the Grand Lodge. The necessity for such a regulation needs no argument to anyone acquainted with the business of associations of this character.

A Thought.

If some kind friend should offer to give you, for the use and behoof of your wife and children when you shall have gone to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ere returns," a piece of real property, worth $2,000, on the sole condition that you should pay the taxes thereon, and you should refuse the offer, what excuse could you give for so mean an action? And yet, $2,000 in coin can be secured to meet such a want, or, more likely, such a necessity, more cheaply than in the case supposed above; and payments can be made so easily—a little month by month—and so little that the cost of useless luxuries is to almost every person fourfold more. The cost of one cigar a day is more than enough. If need be, throw tobacco to the dogs, and protect your family. The road over the hills to the poor house is never open to the wives or children of good Workmen, nor does the wolf of want stand with gleaming teeth before their doors.

A CASE has recently occurred in Oregon, which has occasioned considerable correspondence in that State. It seems that when the present Grand Recorder assumed office he found a number of applications awaiting action, one of which bore on its face evidence of being an unsafe risk. In the meantime, however, the candidate had been initiated and received the two degrees, and the Lodge held that nothing could be done in the matter. The Grand Master Workman took a different view and decided that it was his duty to refuse the issuance of a beneficiary certificate when the applicant is morally or physically disqualified, notwithstanding the applicant may have been elected by a Lodge. In this case he found, from the applicant's medical examination, that he was physically disqualified and therefore held it as his duty, and also the Grand Recorder's, to refuse to issue a beneficiary certificate in all cases where the Medical Examiner's certificate showed upon its face—as it did in this case—that the applicant was physically disqualified, no matter as to whether or not the applicant had been elected and received the degrees.

CAMPTONVILLE LODGE, No. 122, will give a ball on Thanksgiving night. It is expected that a delegation from Downieville, No. 123, will be present.

From Grand Master Workman.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN,
SAN FRANCISCO, November 10th, 1881.

To the D. D. G. M. Workmen of California:

DEAR SIRS AND BROS:—Although the term will not close until the meeting of the Grand Lodge on the first Tuesday of April, 1882, yet I should be pleased to hear from you, officially, as to the progress of the Order in your district to date, its status, prospects, etc. A supplemental report can also be made next March, to close up the fiscal year.

Report particularly as to the knowledge of officers of Lodges in the written and unwritten work. The net gain of the Order for 1881, thus far, has been about 250 members per month, and we have great reason to be thankful for the wonderful prosperity and success vouchsafed to us.

Elections and installations will soon be in order. When you cannot personally install the officers of a Lodge, deputize some competent P. M. W. to do so. Be careful that *the entire number* of rituals belonging to the Lodge are placed in your possession at installation. You will deliver them to the newly installed M. W., take his receipt for same, and forward said receipt to the Grand Recorder.

Examine the reports and collect the pro-rata tax at installation, forward said pro-rata tax to the Grand Recorder immediately, but return the reports to the Recorder of the Lodge, to be forwarded by him to the Grand Recorder.

In forming new Lodges notice particularly Section 10, Article 12, Const. of G. L.

Lodges in your district wishing to use the name or wear the regalia of the Order for public purposes, such as balls, parties, anniversary or other entertainments, where the public is admitted, must apply to you for a dispensation or permission for same, which you will grant, whenever in your judgment the circumstances and surroundings are such as will be creditable to the Order. Read carefully the former circulars to Deputies issued from this offie.

Any suggestions as to what you may consider for the advantage of your district will be gratefully received, and any assistance or aid I may be able to render, will be willingly bestowed. With sincere wishes to all, and trusting that our united efforts may win continued prosperity and success, I am, fraternally yours,

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W.

In a Nutshell.

If every man who joins an Order should stay in until he died, and if tables of expectancy of life were made from lives selected solely from the organization, then a system of graded assessments based on such expectancy would approximate equity; and if every member should live out his full expectancy and no more, then absolute equity might be realized, but when we make a table of expectancy from population in general, and then base a system of graded assessments on that, shutting our eyes to the fact that of all the persons who join assurance companies or associations not more than one-fifth die in such organizations, we commit a folly for which men of sense have no excuse. When we get a table of expectancy that shall show the probability of a person dying within the seven years next succeeding his admission to the Order, then we can know whether assessments ought to be graded, and if so, just how it should be done. But no such table has ever been made, nor any attempt looking to it that we are aware of, except that began by our Grand Recorder last year. If other Grand Recorder's would adopt the same plan, not many years would elapse till we should have statistics more valuable for assurance purposes than the world has ever known.

NELSON LODGE, No. 202, Butte county, will give a grand ball on Thanksgiving evening. It gives promise of being the most successful and enjoyable gathering that has assembled in Nelson for a long time. A good band will furnish music, and a good supper will be furnished those who attend.

AT a special meeting held by Fidelity, No. 136, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of three be appointed to purchase a "Henry F. Miller" piano at a cost not exceeding $375. The committee selected comprised G. R. Sanderson, P. M. W.; E. M. Reading, P. M. W., and J. F. Curtis.

A BALL will be given at Ixora hall on the 19th inst., in aid of the Veteran's Home. This worthy object deserves the fullest encouragement from all.

WE must say that the *Protector*, of Maryland, is making a noble, manly and intelligent effort to have that jurisdiction set apart as a separate beneficiary. It is to be hoped its effort are appreciated by the membership.

Assessment Notice.

The following are the deaths occurring in the Order in this State. Five deaths will be paid from assessment No. 12, the remainder, from No. 13, now in process of collection:

Death No. 70.—Bro. Oscar Rein, of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, San Francisco, died Nov. 17, 1880, of fever, aged 38 years. Joined the Order Jan 6, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 71.—Bro. John Keating, of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, of Oakland, died July 23, 1881, at sea, of double pneumonia, aged 43 years. Joined the Order Feb. 21, 1881. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 72.—Bro. Alexander A. Gault, of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, San Francisco, died Aug. 16, 1881, of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 34 years. Joined the Order Feb. 1, 1881. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 73.—Bro. J. H. Talken, of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3, died Sep. 19, 1881, of consumption, aged 44 years. Joined the Order March 11, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 74.—Bro. Ambrose S. Niles, of Lincoln Lodge, No. 83, died Sep. 25, 1881, from suicide, aged 51 years. Joined the Order May 6, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 75.—Bro. Geo. R. Smith, of Reliance Lodge, No. 93, Alvarado, died Sept. 27, 1881, from boiler explosion, aged 31 years. Joined the Order May 13, 1879.

Death No. 76.—Bro. Christian Mossman, of Anaheim Lodge, No. 85, died Sept. 27, 1881, of malarial fever and congestion of the lungs, aged 49 years. Joined the Order March 6, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 77.—Bro. Joseph Rosenthal, of Washington Lodge, No. 60, San Francisco, died Oct. 3, 1881, of dropsy of the heart, aged 49 years. Joined the Order April 22, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 78.—Bro. Richard Grunwold, of Memorial Lodge, 174, died Oct. 7, 1881, of affection of the throat, aged 38 years. Joined the Order June 19, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 79.—Bro. Nelson George, of Hercules Lodge, No 53, San Francisco, died Oct. 13, 1871, by being burned in planing mill, aged 47. Joined the Order April 29, 1881. Payment from surplus.

The A. O. U. W. in Utah and Montana.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I instituted a Lodge of the A. O. U. W. with 15 charter members in Park City, Utah, on the 1st of this month, and have just instituted a Lodge in this city with 35 charter members. There is every reason to believe that Butte Lodge, No. 1, will have over 100 members by the 1st of the year. From here I go to Helena, Deer Lodge and Missoula in the interest of the Order. I find that Montana will be a good field for the A. O. U. W., and it will here grow rapidly when once introduced. All the new members have expressed themselves as being more than pleased with the Order. D. F. Fox, D. G. M. W.

Butte, Montana, Nov. 3d.

[We are glad to hear of the extension of the Order in these Territories. It will prove welcome news to the Grand jurisdiction of Nevada, under which these Territories will work. Bro. Fox is a live and energetic propagator of the principles of the A. O. U. W., and can place the Order before the people there in its proper light. We would like to hear from the different Lodges, and hope the brothers will write often. We can say further to these new children in the cause, develop the fraternal and social principle as much as possible. Give entertainments, etc., and have your families and friends as the audience.—ED.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A correspondent writing from Seattle, W. T., under date of November 1st, gives the following news: Last night I visited Columbia No. 10, where I found a good attendance, the brothers earnest, and everything running smooth and harmonious. One thing I could not fail to observe, namely, the order in which the balloting was proceeded with. After the M. W. and the For. had deposited their ballots the members started from the right of the M. W., taking their turn in balloting. This is a good rule, as it insures a full ballot in most instances, but few declining to vote, it seemed as if it were a duty which no one desired to shirk. To-night I shall visit Alki No. 33.

BROS. HENRY HOEBER, P. M. W., Wm. H. Lyon, P. M. W., and W. F. Norcross, proprietor of the *New Age*, made a flying trip to Eureka, Humboldt county, last week. While there, they visited Bay City Lodge, and found our brethern there in force, and in a prosperous condition. As there was no work on hand, a pleasant evening was spent in fraternal speeches and sociality.

Grand Recorder's Statement for October

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for October the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 303, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M.		$100.00
304, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
305, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		291.66
306, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
307, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		2.50
308, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R		18.50
308, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. R		29.50
308, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		8.50
310, Supplies, F. Kroger, & Co		62.50
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$ 588.16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Oct., Benef. Fund	18,141.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Oct. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	1,229.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Nov. 1, 1881.		$19,370.00
Paid Mary A. Kennedy, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 309	$2,000.00	
Paid David McMullan, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 311	2,000.00	
Paid Margurite Gault, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 312	2,000.00	
Paid Mary Talken, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 313	2,000.00	
Paid Mary E. Niles, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 314	2,000.00	
Paid C. Clarenbach, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 315	2,000.00	
Paid Jennet L. Smith, Benef. Fund, Warrant, No. 316	2,000.00	
Paid Julia Keating, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 317	2,000.00	
Paid Frances Mossmann, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 318	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$18,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Nov. 1, 1881		1,370.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$18,141.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	790.40	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Oct. 1, 1881.	1,229.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Oct. 1, 1881.	2,450.46	
Total		$22,610.86
Paid out of Benef. Fund	18,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	588.16	
Total disbursements		$18,588.16
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1881		$4,022.70
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	18,141.00	
Bal. on hand Oct. 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	1,229.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$19,370.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		18,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Nov. 1, 1881		$1,370.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$790.40	
Bal. on hand Oct. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,450.46	
Total Gen'l Fund		$3,240.86
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		588.16
Bal. Gen'l Fund Nov. 1, 1881		$2,652.70

UPCHURCH FUND.

Total am't rec'd in Upchurch Fund to Nov. 1, 1881	$1,005.95

SERENADE.—Bro. Chas. S. Hoffman and his newly made bride were made the recipients of a fraternal visit on Monday evening, Oct. 31st, from his brethren of K. of P. and Workmen. At the close of the meeting of Memorial, A. O. U. W., some 20 Workmen formed in line of march, and with the addition of a number of Knights, marched to Bro. Hoffman's residence on Post street. This large company was soon followed by a quartette of professional vocalists, who heralded their arrival by discouraing fine music. The whole company were invited to the dining-room, where a cold collation, with the sparkling wine, etc., was provided in abundance. Toasts, songs, character and sentimental, speeches and congratulations were indulged in until a late hour. Mr. W. H. Bodfish, Senior Past G. Chancellor and Supervisor elect, Mr. T. J. Duffy, C. A. Howland, J. Roos, J. Graham, and a number of the leading members of Memorial were present, and by their wit, humor and song, contributed largely in making the evening a pleasant one to Bro. Hoffman and wife and their guests.

THE remarkable progress of the Workmen in all parts of our jurisdiction is a subject of general congratulation in every Lodge room. Not only as Workmen proper, but our D. of H. is gaining rapidly, and especially the Workmen's Guarantee Fund, which as an auxillary to those Workmen who wish an additional $1,000 insurance, is advancing in numbers beyond precedent. There has been nearly 1,500 certificates written and are now coming into the office of the Secretary, St. Ann's Building, at the rate of 8 or 10 a day.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. W. H. Leminger, of Valley Lodge, Salem, Oregon, who is just on the point of departure East, in the interest of his patent elastic draft whiffle-tree. He has disposed of the right to manufacture in all the Pacific States, and is now introducing it in the East. We wish him success in his laudable enterprise.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR TIMBER. — The growing scarcity of timber appears to be attracting the attention of visitors everywhere to the importance of devising substitutes. It is now stated that a house could be built of glass blocks about as cheaply as of granite blocks. Some glass manufacturer should make the demonstration. But people who might live in such houses should be careful not to throw stones. It is also claimed that fire-proof houses can be built of cotton and straw. In preparing these materials, raw cotton of inferior quality, the scattered refuge of plantations and sweepings of factories, are mixed and converted into a paste, which becomes hard as a stone, and then is called architectural cotton. It may be made in large slabs, whereby the building of a house would be rapid in comparison with the practice of laying brick after brick, and at about one-third the cost. For the other part, wheat straw is treated in a way already known, and converted into pasteboard. The sheets thus prepared are soaked in a solution, which hardens the fibers, and are then compressed under enormous power into beams and boards of any required size, and the effect of the soaking is said to render them difficult of combustion.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH WIRES. — The growing necessity for placing telegraph wires underground in cities, is eliciting much discussion in regard to some cheap and yet desirable method of insulating the wires. A new material has recently been brought to the attention of the public, which is said to be only about one-sixth the weight of iron. It is composed almost wholly of pure carbon, in what form is not stated, and so is indestructible; does not rust nor change by exposure, whether in the air or underground, as is not affected by frost. But the chief virtue claimed for it in connection with underground wires is that it is a perfect insulator. It is said, too, that the pipes need not be buried very deep in the earth, as they may be of a semi-elastic character, adjusting themselves to the slight upheaval and depression of the ground through the action of frost or other disturbances.

THEY begged him to play a little. He seemed to feel bashful at first, but after a while began to paw the ivories vigorously. "What power!" said a listener to the owner of the piano. "Yes," exclaimed the latter in alarm, "he seems to have considerable muscle; but he ought to know that this isn't a gymnasium."

THE winnings of the American horses in England and France this year amount to about £30,000.

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The Influence of Telegraph Wires on Lightning.

Some interesting facts in the above connection have recently been brought out by M. Montigny through observations along a railroad telegraph line in Belgium. It appears that the wire for a considerable distance passes along extensive lines of poplar trees, while the road rises gradually from a plain to an elevation of about 200 ft. A close examination shows that along this route only about 1% of the trees have been struck by lightning on the plain, and on the slope about 25%, while upon the highest portion of the line not less than 64% of the trees show evident marks of injury from lightning.

M. Montigny distinguishes three kinds of injuries: First, the bark torn and detached on a limited part of the trunk; second, a furrow, straight or (rarely) spiral, made on the tree, from near the wire, down to the ground; third, a peculiar oval wound, with longer axis vertical and lips colored light brown. The furrows, which are probably due to the most violent discharges, are relatively most frequent on the upper and western slope, which the storms usually reach first. M. Montigny is of the opinion that the lightning, while provoked by the wire, does not strike that first and then the tree, but strikes the tree directly.

His conception of the process is to the following effect: Suppose a thunder cloud charged with positive electricity. A long telegraph wire under it, though insulated, may acquire as great negative tension in the nearest part as if in direct communication with the ground; and the tension is greater the nearer to the cloud. While the inductive influence affects the wire most, objects that are near, such as trees, share in the influence according to their conducting power. The lightning is attracted in the direction of the wire, yet does not strike it; the insulating cups present an obstacle to its prompt and rapid escape to the ground. It finds a better conductor in a neighboring tree wet with rain.

ACID BURNS.—The *Bulletin de Therapeutique* says that acid burns can be cured by the application of a soft paste of calcined magnesia and water, in a layer about two millimeters in thickness. The magnesia requires to be renewed in 24 hours; but patients, after recovery, retain no marks of the accident

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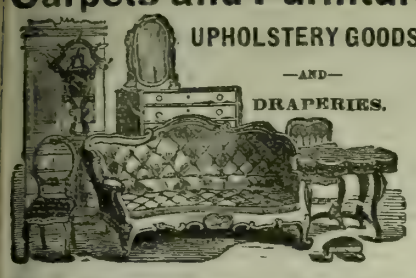
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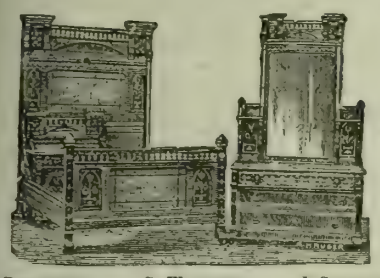
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The Moon and the Weather.

M. De Parville has published in the *Journal des Debats*, a paper on the temperature of the present year, which, at Paris, has risen to a hight exceeding all previous authentic records. In the course of the article he raises the question as to whether the dryness of the present summer could have been foreseen, and answers it in the affirmative. Having then referred to the influence of solar action on the atmosphere, he says: "A very long series of observations has also shown that the moon, which passes every month from one hemisphere to the other, influences the direction of the great atmospheric currents. The changes in those currents, in consequence of the prevailing moisture or dryness, are intimately connected with the relative position for the time being of the sun and moon.

The distance of the moon from the equator, that is, the inclination of the moon's path to the plane of the equator—varies every year, passing from a maximum to a minimum limit; and the meteorological character of a series of years appears to be mainly dependent upon the change of inclination when these extreme limits have been touched. Observations prove that the rainy years, the cold winters and hot summers return periodically, and coincide with certain declinations of the moon. In our latitudes the rainy years occur when the moon's declination has touched its extreme limits of 28°, 26° or 18° respectively. They are separated from each other usually by periods of about three years, and then six years." M. de Parville then gives a list of rainy years running back to 1783, the most recent being 1879, 1876, 1866, 1859, 1856 and 1853, in each of which the moon's declination was either 28°, 26° or 18°, beginning with 26° in 1879 and running back in the order named. The severe winters, he says, coincide as a rule within a year of the same declinations. The dry summers come naturally in the middle of the period which divides two wet years. The next wet year ought to coincide with the declination of 18°, therefore, with the year 1884, as the last was 1879 with the declination of 26°. Between the two years comes the period of maximum dryness, and it may be expected, therefore, that the year 1882 will be another dry year.

LONG TELEPHONE CIRCUIT.—The telephone has been successfully worked over a distance of 350 miles between Buffalo and Patterson in New York and New Jersey States. The voice could be recognized, but owing to the sputtering and snapping caused by induction (the wires were close to the ordinary lines), the words could not be distinguished.

IVY POISON REMEDY.—A correspondent of a contemporary says: "My boys have been great sufferers from ivy poison, one of them to an extent beyond description, and visited by many physicians two or three times a day without any apparent relief. An old Quaker hearing of the case, called to see him, and promised to cure him in 24 hours. He gathered a handful of 'life everlasting,' which grows in abundance in every pasture and roadside in the country. A strong tea was made of it, small quantities given from time to time as a drink, and the body freely bathed with it and kept wet. The relief was wonderful, and no one was more surprised than the doctor. In two days the body of the boy had recovered its natural proportions, and the fever and itching gone, and recovery fully established. It is claimed for this herb that it cures ivy poison so that no return of it is to be dreaded.

FIRES FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.—The possibility of fires from electric wires is occasioning no little uneasiness among the insurance companies, but, as would appear, without reasoning. True, cablegrams assert that the fire occurring a few days ago at the Paris electric exhibition, was due to some wires put up by the Fox Electric Light Committee of England, but the chairman of a committee appointed by the Board of Underwriters some time since, to investigate the whole subject, is authority for the statement that the committee are fully convinced that if the wires are properly insulated there is less danger from fire from electricity than from leaky gas mains and kerosene oil, and it is their intention to so report.

INSECT LIFE.—It is estimated that there are five times as many kinds of insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak alone gives shelter and support to 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their home in pine trees. In 1849, Alexander Von Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be something like 750,000 species.

BEARS are said to be more abundant in Butte county than at any time for 20 years. Deer are also working their way to the lower ranges, which is accepted as a sign of a hard winter.

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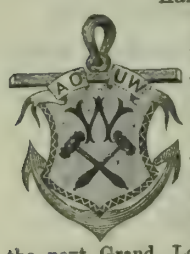
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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

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Harmony, 9.



The present administration thus far for this term has been an unqualified success. Her present officers are always at their posts, and take an interest in the work which has been considerable this term, having swelled their number above the 200 mark, with a lively expectation that they will reach 250 at the sitting of the next Grand Lodge. Bro. Wm. Decker, M. W., is an uncompromising disciplinarian and setting the example himself, requires the strictest observance of the rules and regulations of his Lodge, especially in relation to the sick and distressed, even going so far as to visit sick brethren regularly, when residing out of our city. This Lodge pays sick benefits, besides giving generous donations to needy brethren; when the scroll is unrolled that contains the record of a helping hand given by Workmen, that of Harmony, No, 9, will stand out, in our judgment, as bright a page as any one Lodge in the history of our Order in this State. They have secured the services of Prof. Eastman as organist, and with good music, a good attendance—the best as a rule of any Lodge in this city—their meetings are always attractive and elevating, the only objectionable feature in it being that sometimes the talkers persist in a species of oratory, when they speak nothing interesting to their hearers. At their last monthly social the following programme was given: Song (How Fair Thou Art) Prof. Eastman; recitation, (Henry VIII to His Troops), Bro. S. S. Johnson; song (Michael Schnyder's Party), Bro. Wilton; Reading (Magdalen), Bro. F. Blight; song (The Old Sexton), Bro. M. Thackeray, P. M. W.; reading, Bro. Barry; song (Trundle Bed Song), Bro. Webster; reading (Mr. O'Loughlin's Mistake), Bro. Cohan; song (One More River to Cross), by the club; recitation (17 O'Clock), Bro. Eastman; song (Dublin Bay), Bro. Wm. Thackeray; reading (What Ailed Ugly Sam), by M. W. Bro. Decker.

Excelsior, 126.

The regular meeting of Excelsior, 126, on November 3d, was one of pleasure and profit. There was a good attendance, and the business of the Lodge was transacted with quick dispatch. A part of it was the receiving of two petitions, making appropriations to enlarge their library, and the final report of the hall committee on Nov. 10th, it being the intention of this enterprising Lodge to build a hall for its own use. The usual literary feast was opened by H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W., who delivered an elaborate and exhaustive essay on the "Sponge," with the different specimens lying on a table before him. Each class and its locality and the manner of procuring and curing was fully exemplified and explained. This learned lecture was listened to with close attention, interspersed with witticisms, and at the close a number of questions were asked by the different brethren and intelligently answered by Bro. Mayhew. A large steel engraving showing the manner of taking the sponge was exhibited, which at recess was examined with much interest, as well as the specimens of sponge on exhibition. During a short recess, a real fraternal sociality was indulged in, while the Librarian, Bro. Silas A. White, was checking out books. Under head "Good of the Order," Bro. Mayhew received a vote of thanks for his able essay on the "Sponge." Silas White, J. F. Jenness, Sam Booth, P. M. W., A. R. Gunnison and others made short speeches, interspersed with intellectual hits and pleasant retorts from the pleased listeners. In the course of their remarks, Bros. White and Gunnison paid the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN a high compliment. Excelsior Lodge is known as the literary Lodge of our city, in which we fully concur, as there is no Lodge of Workmen in this jurisdiction who have so valuable a library, or who secure, periodically, scientific lectures free to all in their Lodge-room, prepared and delivered by their own membership, as a rule. The general interest taken in our organization is evinced in the history of Excelsior Lodge. Being on the outskirts of the city, in a neighborhood, so to speak, by themselves, they have enrolled 160 of the best citizens, have a fine library, periodically scientific lectures, and literary and musical Lodge-room entertainments that anyone can well afford to pay an admission fee to hear. These literary exercises are the voluntary and unpaid contributions of their own members.

Fidelity, 136.

Wednesday evening, November 2d, was the night of initiation in Fidelity, 136. Twelve candidates were introduced and received the J. W. degree, with the following officers acting: Frank J. Symmes, M. W.; Chas. E. Wilson, O.; J. W. Belden, For.; in a manner that was dignified, and the secret work given letter perfect. Of the personnel and character of these 12 candidates, it is enough to say that they are all well known as leading and prominent citizens of San Francisco. From the organization of this Lodge, there has been a studied purpose to admit none that would dishonor their membership. An examination of their by-laws, wherein the names and occupation of their members are printed, will afford conclusive evidence that Fidelity, 136, has a membership that is not excelled by any Lodge or organization (sociable, charitable or beneficiary) in this State. The quiet, generous and unobtrusive manner in which this Lodge of Workmen respond to charities and in assisting their own members in the battle of life, as also Workmen not members of Fidelity, is worthy of mention and should receive recognition and commendation from her sister Lodges. Their general fund is larger than any Lodge in this State, which is held for charitable purposes, and paying extra assessments when two come in one month. All entertainments and celebrations are carried out by individual subscription. A unity of purpose, a cordiality and fraternal feelings exhibited to their own members and to visitors. They are exemplifying the possibilities for good, in the association of thinking men, in this great fraternal organization. As yet they have not lost a member by death, and no brother has been dropped from their roll for non-payment of assessments, because he was short in funds. Having in view fitness, moral worth and reputation in building up their Lodge, rather than numerical strength, Fidelity, No. 136, A. O. U. W., will be recognized as one of the brightest stars in the diadem of Workmen.

Friendship, 179.

This young Lodge, termed in this city as one of our baby Lodges, is in a fair way to manhood. At their meeting on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th. There were four applications received, and the M. W. degree given to two J. W. A significant feature was a number of our well-known and leading business men. The membership is now 85, and is certain to reach 100 soon. To the few over anxious Workmen, who anticipated it as an unreasonable task to build this Lodge up, we can say they can dismiss their fears, as Friendship, No. 179, with her enthusiastic Workmen is an established fact, and will soon rival some of our older Lodges in numbers and material. On a vote as to the time of meeting, it was settled at for eight o'clock. Bro. Dixon, P. M. W. of Olympic, at the close of business, made pertinent remarks that were well received, after which a number of the brethren of Friendship volunteered to say a few words, each pledging their fealty to their Lodge, Friendship.

Myrtle, 42.

Myrtle, No. 42, is marching side by side with our city Lodges in increase of membership and general interest in their regular meetings. The meeting of November 5th was well attended, and the J. W. degree given to two candidates and the M. W. to two J. W. Workmen. A provision was enacted that is meeting with much favor, and practiced by several of our Lodges, with slight variations as to the detail of action connected therewith. This regulation is substantially this, viz.: At the end of each month, if any of the members are delinquent in their assessment, the Lodge pays it from their general fund, and charges 25 cents for the first month, and 50 cents for the second month, which, if not paid before the third assessment falls due, are allowed to be suspended. From what we have seen of the results of this provision, it would seem to merit the attention of all our subordinates.

Memorial, 174.

This young Lodge is quite active at present in making Workmen. On Nov. 7th the J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates, and the M. W. on three. There was a good attendance and the officers performed their work in a manner that was pleasing and correct. After the business of the Lodge had been finished there was a surprise for Bros. Chas. S. Hoffman, P. M. W., and Frank A. Brooks, O. Bro. C. W. Nevin, P. M. W., charged Bros. Brooks and Hoffman with bringing in two members clandestinely and requested them to appear before the altar, when Bro. J. H. Gyselaar, P. M. W., in a humorous and fraternal speech of marked excellence and with pleasing effect, presented each a token of remembrance from the brethren of Memorial. The souvenir was a pair of solid silver napkin rings, on each one of which was engraved the word "Memorial." Bros. Brooks and Hoffman happily responded and acknowledged themselves guilty and pleaded to the soft impeachment by saying they had a use for an extra napkin ring, as their family had doubled within the last 30 days and they hoped the bachelors of Memorial might have use for an extra napkin ring very soon. After a short recess and kindly rejoinders the Lodge business was resumed, and Bros. Cohen, of Magnolia, Vice, of Myrtle, Johnson, of Golden Gate; Gyselaar and Nevin, of Memorial, made short speeches that ended a happy Workmen meeting and a very pleasant evening.

Washington, 60.

The third anniversary social of Washington, No. 60, was held in Cosmopolitan hall, B. B. building, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10th. The Lodge business was brought to a close at half-past eight o'clock, when a large audience of ladies and gentlemen soon filled the hall. I. Birnbaum, M. W., made a few facetious remarks, and called R. A. Lindsey, P. M. W., to preside as master of ceremonies. J. M. McDonald was asked to favor them with a recitation, which was done in an artistic and masterly manner. Solo, Bro. Geo. A. Knight, whose professional ability as a fine vocalist was evidenced, and at the close received a hearty recall. Reading from "Mark Twain," Bro. W. Porter. Solo, German song, Bro. Chas. Zinkind, which so pleased his audience that he received a hearty encore. Recitation, J. F. Roth, subject, "When You Are Flush and When You Are Full"—a humorous piece that called for an encore. Sentimental song, solo, Mrs. H. B. Schunhoff, wife of Bro. Schunhoff, P. M. W. This lady has a sweet and cultivated voice, and her effort was loudly applauded. Quartette, E. Carlsen, P. M. W., and Mrs. E. Carlsen, Bro. Geo. A. Knight (organist) and Mrs. Geo. A. Knight. A real pleasing effort. A farcical and comical lecture on philosophy, R. Livingstone, which proved the hit of the evening, and who kindly answered an enthusiastic recall. The Chairman, Bro. Lindsey, then made a few pertinent remarks requesting the audience to arise and sing the closing ode of our Order, which was done in good style. The mutual congratulations on the success of this informal reunion proved such a treat, that we are assured that they will be continued.

Silver Spray, No. 3.

The third anniversary party of Silver Spray, No. 3, D. of H., was held at Ixora Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 4th. There was a large and select assemblage and a real brilliant affair. The popular hall was in its gayest dress, flags, streamers, hanging evergreens and flowers, with golden letters across the hall, viz., "Silver Spray Lodge, No. 3, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W." Coggin's band of six pieces discoursed the best music and a well arranged programme of 14 dances, one of which was a "Fan Quadrille," kept a very happy and congenial company in the gayest festivity until the "wee sma' hours." There seemed to be no words of dissatisfaction expressed throughout the entire evening, except by a few enthusiastic dancers who wanted to commence before nine o'clock, at which time the grand march was commenced, with Bro. John Thompson and his sister Miss Nettie Thompson, who is W. S. of H. of Silver Spray, leading the procession in which were a large number of ladies dressed in the finest costumes. We accord to Silver Spray the name of giving the finest parties in the past, and this one was equal to any or better than those given heretofore. The sisters and brothers who arranged and carried out so successfully the programme of the pride of our city "Silver Spray," are given below: Committee of Arrangements—Mrs. Herbert Jones, Mrs. Daniel McLeod, Mrs. T. H. MacDonald, Mrs. Mathew Lindsey, Miss Nettie Thompson, Mrs. Robert Caldwell, Miss Lucy McNear, E. H. Black, James M. Camp, Robert Mayow. Reception Committee—Mrs. B. C. Austin, Mrs. C. H. Evans, Mrs. H. Lincoln, Henry Hoeber, W. F. Norcross, W. C. Cody, Miss Isabella Lyle. Floor Manager—John Thompson. Floor Committee—Mrs. W. B. Lyon, Mrs. H. Wehser, Mrs. A. S. Peterson, Miss Lizzie Kerr, Miss Margie Carter, H. J. Lask, Fred. Vaughan, C. C. Terrill, Wm. Sanson, G. W. Lamont.

Golden Dawn, No. 10, D. of H.

A new Lodge of D. of H. was instituted on Saturday evening, Oct. 30th, in Mayberry Hall, at the Mission, with 21 charter members. The name adopted was Golden Dawn. The following officers were elected and installed by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., assisted by E. F. Loud, D. G. M.: Mrs. Mary Hall, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. Clara E. Poland, W. S. of H.; Mrs. Annette L. Jenness, S. of H.; Mrs. Minnie F. Hollis, S. of C.; Miss Ella Booth, S. Sec.; Mrs. Lizzie P. Gunnison, S. Treas.; Miss Effa Gunnison, S. Usher; Mr. E. L. Bacon, I. W. The Advisors appointed were Dr. S. H. Hall and Sam. Booth to W. S. of H., Mrs. T. H. Griffith and Mrs. C. N. Payson. After the new Lodge had been instituted a short recess was taken, and a short time spent in sociability. It was agreed to meet on the 2d and 4th Saturday evening of each month at Mayberry Hall. There was a feeling of satisfaction among those present when the Grand Master announced that Golden Dawn, D. of H., No. 10, was one of the subordinates of the A. O. U. W. This young Lodge is composed of leading Workmen and lady members of their families, at the Mission, principally, and bids fair to soon have 100 members.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

California, 1.

A district meeting was held in the Lodge-room of California, 1, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th. There was a good force in attendance of the members of California, which was swelled to the full proportions of the Lodge-room by the members of Occidental, 6. The petition of one candidate was received and the M. W. degree conferred on one Junior Workman in an admirable manner by the Grand officers. The large delegation from Occidental were received with honors and addresses of welcome, as also the members of the Grand Lodge, consisting of Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., and H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder. After a short and interesting recess, the usual speech meeting was opened by Bro. H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr, followed by E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., in practical, congratulatory and interesting remarks, after which he illustrated the secret work of both degrees, which was pronounced by the Grand Master as letter perfect. The Grand Master was then requested to say a few words. Among many things he said was: I have visited 87 Lodges and expect to see more, and of what I have seen I am prepared to say that the A. O. U. W. has a class of warm-hearted and generous men who might be termed nature's noblemen, and that no other organization has been able to enlist in their ranks as yet, and never will, such material as we have. Wherever I have been, I have seen the "Promethean fire" of love—the warm-hearted greeting from a select class whom, in the gratitude of my heart, I never can repay. In the course of his very earnest and eloquent speech, he alluded to the report of the committee of California, No. 1, who had reported on this evening, "The mortgage is paid." As Bro. Barnes depicted the scene—the home mortgaged, the father in the insane asylum, and when the visiting committee, of whom the speaker was one, went to that humble home and presented the heart-stricken wife with the canceled mortgage, there was not a dry eye in that little home. After which he pictured, as only our Barnes can, several cases of accidental, unexpected deaths, that brought tears to the eyes of many. He then paid a complimentary tribute to the pioneer Lodges of this coast and the pioneer Workmen of California, whom he said will live in the remembrances of a great organization that was destined to outnumber any Order on this coast. It was a good meeting and a grand speech. The suggestion was made that there was some part of the programme which would be neglected if not attended to soon, whereupon the Lodge was closed and an adjournment made to the room below, where a collation and pleasant conversation was indulged in until the arrival of the last train for the city. It is always agreeable and interesting to meet the "old guards"—California, No. 1, and Occidental, No. 6, in which we find the best type of Workmen.

Lodge Locals.

Healdsburg, 31.

The evening of October 27th was the date set apart for a grand reunion of the members of No. 31. Owing to the inclement state of the weather, the programme was somewhat interfered with. The G. M. W. was to have delivered a public address, but missed the boat, and consequently was not present. However, Powell's theater, where the public exercises were held, was well filled with the families of the brethren. Members of the string band, under the leadership of Arthur Mulligan, were pressed into service, and a social dance was inaugurated in lieu of speaking. At an early hour the company was summoned to refreshments. The tables were loaded with tempting viands prepared by the good wives of the brethren. Upward of 80 couples were seated, comprising the beauty and elite of the town; but there was a great sufficiency for all, enough and to spare. L. A. Jordan, P. M. W., acting as master of ceremonies, announced the following toasts: "Healdsburg Lodge," response by A. G. Burnett, M. W.; "Our Order," responded to by H. H. Pyne, P. M. W.; "Sister Fraternities," responded to by Bro. D. C. Clark; "The Ladies," responded to by Bro. H. K. Brown; "Good of the Fraternities," responded to by J. S. Bell, P. M. W., and Bros. A. Wright, J. Luedke, L. A. Jordan; "Visiting Brothers," Bros. Jack Sibbald and C. F. Montgomery. Bro. Burnett, M. W., delivered the speech of the evening. Other responses, although short and unpremeditated, were happy and felicitous, and the occasion was enjoyed by all present. The affair was a pleasant success in every respect, and one that is to be long remembered.

Industry, 63.

The third anniversary of Industry, No. 63, Pleasanton, was celebrated in grand style on Friday evening, Nov. 11th. The members with visitors met in their Lodge-room, which is a large new hall, elegantly furnished and equipped, and Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., exemplified the secret work, when a procession was formed, and all marched to Rose hall, where a large audience was in waiting. Bonfires were built in the main street on the line of march, and it seemed the town was given over to the Workmen for this night. The public hall was tastefully festooned, with the word "welcome" over the platform. The master of ceremonies, C. E. Merwin, M. W., introduced Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., who carefully analyzed the workings of our Order, and by comparison with other organizations, conclusively proved that our system of beneficiary life policies will be kept up without any increase of expenditure beyond the present. As compared with life insurance, the Workmen pay less by half, but the difference is all they do pay goes directly to our beneficiaries. These great fraternal societies are making and molding the character of this great country, and the chief men of our nation received their first inspiration to become statesmen in the Lodge-room. His speech was interspersed with humorous hits and anecdotes, and listened to with the closest attention. E. M. Reading, P. M. W. and Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, made a short speech that was well received. This department was closed by the Grand Master in selections from his store of musical and literary specialties to an over delighted audience. The beautiful hall was then cleared and Blum's band discoursed sweet music to gay and festive dancers. At 12 o'clock the company marched to the dining-room, to a magnificent banquet that did honor to the Rose house of which Maj. C. L. Packard is proprietor. The bill of fare was first-class. Ice cream, oranges, etc, were served in profusion to a company of nearly 200, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with their feast. The members of Industry were assiduous in extending courtesies to their guests, of whom there was a good number in attendance from Livermore, Mission San Jose, San Ramon, and elsewhere. The beautiful town of Pleasanton, with a delightful climate and refined population, will be-

come one of the resorts for our city people. Already her enterprising citizens are making preparations to entertain them. Our genial Bro. Herman Deitjens, proprietor of the Dietjen hotel, is prepared to entertain his friends, and the Rose house, Major C. L. Packard, proprietor, is in condition to please our weary and overworked population.

Official visit to Elmira.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 10th, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., paid an official visit to Elmira Lodge, No. 89. The exercises consisted of a public address in the Town hall, by the Grand Master and a few remarks by E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee fund. There was a full house of ladies and gentlemen, and the remarks of the speakers were well received. After the adjournment the brethren proceeded to the Lodge-room where the secret work was exemplified.

Sacramento, 80.

From some notes which our correspondent at Sacramento sends us we infer that this Lodge scarcely cares whether school keeps or not. They have a membership of 172 and on the night of his visit 11 members only were present. There was a total absence of the social feature. Nothing but business, and very short at that. It would seem as if the members were in a hurry to get out from the cheerless hall, for two minutes after the gavel fell only four persons were in the hall, including our reporter. The Lodge meets in the same hall as Union, No. 21. The Master Workman and officers are courteous, affable gentlemen, but the trouble is not with the officers, they have not the right kind of backing on the floor. Now brethren of Sacramento, No. 80, do you not feel ashamed to have such a report as this of your large Lodge. Supposing every Lodge in California was to do likewise, or if the few that are faithful in attendance at your meetings were to stop at home, how would it be? No quorum, no meeting, surrender of charter and final collapse of an Order which protects your families to the extent of $2,000 each. What blind fatuity must possess you to thus endanger your wives' and children's interest in the beneficent organization of which you are members. Let us hope you will see your duty, act energetically upon it, and fulfill the obligation which you cheerfully took when you were created Master Workmen.

Union, 21.

Our Sacramento correspondent sends us a few notes of this Lodge. Saturday evening is the night of meeting. The membership of the Lodge is 287, with an average attendance of 40. He reports the meetings as interesting. The principal questions before the Lodge were, obtaining employment for the unemployed brothers and attention to the sick. He says that the Master Workman, Bro. H. J. Norton, is a very popular and good officer, well posted, and the right man in the right place. The Lodge occupies a fine hall—Red Men's—corner Sixth and K streets. They have not adopted a system of volunteer entertainments as yet. He says many of the members look upon the Order as simply an insurance organization, nothing more. Granted, but we can assure those lukewarm brethren that their insurance would not amount to the value of the paper it is written upon if the fraternal spirit is not exemplified. It is singular how some men act so carelessly in such a vital matter. Our correspondent says that those who do the Lodge work of No. 21 appreciate the moral, mental and social part, and are choice spirits. He was cordially received, and reports the Lodge as growing slowly.

Valley View, 208.

Dr. A. J. Pedlar, Deputy, instituted Valley View Lodge, No. 208, at Selma, Fresno county, on the 22d ult., with 22 charter members, and installed Geo. B. Sargent, P. M. W.; S. L. Hogue, M. W.; J. E. Whitson, F.; B. W. Simpson, O.; J. Taft, Recorder; J. Fry, Rvr.; R. Balding, Fin.; P. F. Peck, G.; E. J. Henderson, I. W.; A. Barlow, O. W. Fresno county has done well. The first of last year there was only one Workman in the county; now there are three good Lodges.

Arizona, 1.

We learn from the Arizona *Journal* (Tucson), that the first social of Arizona Lodge, No. 1, was given Wednesday evening, Nov. 2d. At an early hour the *elite* of Tucson assembled, anxiously awaiting the rendition of the musical and literary programme. The *Journal* says: Mr. Henry Buehman, M. W., acted as president of the occasion, and introduced Moye Wicks, P. M. W., who made the "opening remarks." It is needless to say that the "remarks" were opening, not that they opened the door and drove the audience out, but that they served to open up an era of good feeling and universal joviality that expressed itself in a general and hearty applause. The object of the organization was sketched, a number of "hits" made, after which the orator retired amid the plaudits of the listeners. A piano solo followed, rendered by that versatile musician, Mr. Moses Katz. A double quartette then rendered "Die Capelle," and filled the room with an entrancing melody. R. C. Hopkins read a beautiful and appropriate poem entitled "Charity." Miss Mamie and Herbert Tenney gave a beautiful cornet and piano recital. A solo followed by Miss Esther Hancock which won an encore. Miss Louisa Brown then read a poem which was really a rythmic gem. "Music in the Air," followed, by the Tucson Glee Club. It was a creditable performance. Mrs. S. Ainsa gave a piano solo that secured her an encore. Mrs. Ainsa is a veteran musician, her execution is bold and her *technique* exquisite. Miss Marie Hittinger sang "The Grave on the Heath" with wonderful sweetness and simplicity. "Shamus O'Brien," that patriotic tale of the days of '98, was then retold by Willis P. Haynes, and told so well that the audience insisted upon his coming out again. Miss Josie M. Shrieber, Messrs. J. A. McFadden, H. C. Kiesel and G. W. Brown sang "Going to the Cotton Fields," after which the seats were removed from the hall and coffee served. As dessert to the intellectual feast, a social dance concluded the exercises, and the dashing blades and blushing maids tripped the light fantastic to their hearts' content. H. Buehman, J. George Hucke, Philip Schreiber and Dr. C. E. Holbrook were the very efficient floor managers.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1881.

248,630.—TOILET ARTICLE — Arment & Scott, Dayton, W. T.
248,565.—APPARATUS FOR AMALGAMATING ORES—M. P. Boss, Oakland, Cal.
248,633.—HEADER—Ira H. Bradshaw, San Leandro, Cal.
248,664.—ARTESIAN WELLS—Benj. R. Norton, Alameda, Cal.
248,787.—ROCK DRILLING MACHINE—H. F. Parsons, S. F.
248,605.—ADDING MACHINE — Wm. Perry, Santa Barbara, Cal.
248,791.—QUARTZ MILL—A. E. Redstone, Oakland, Cal.
248,805 —COMBINED BLOWER, LIFTER AND GAS LIGHTER—R. W. Silvey, S. F.
248,683.—DERRICK WAGON—W. H. Worth, Petaluma, Cal.
248,642.—WATER JACKET FOR SMELTING FURNACE— Geo. W. Fogg, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

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M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
A. C. KNOX—State of Nevada.
C. E. WETMORE—Alameda county.
E. A. WEED—California.

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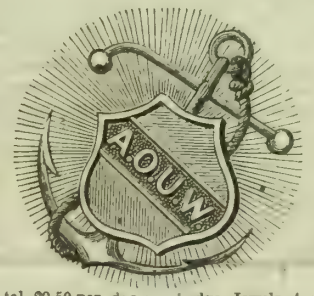
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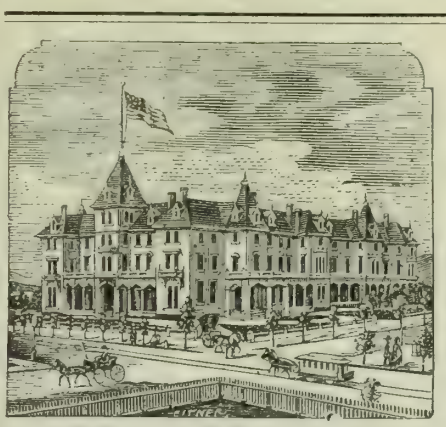
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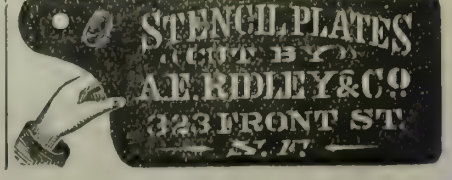


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A NOVEL FISHING DEVICE.—A new and very destructive fishing device is reported from the Columbia river, Oregon. It consists of a jetty of rocks built out from a point on the shore of the river, outside of which is a planked sluiceway, in which an undershot wheel with large tank buckets revolves. The sluiceway is built when the river is at its lowest stage of water, and the wheel is hung so that it can be raised or lowered as may be desired according to stage of water. The instinct of the salmon is to run up the river alongside of the banks, instead of mid-channel. By this the fish can take advantage of the eddies below jutting points of land. On these projecting points the Indians have, from time immemorial, taken salmon in large numbers by using dip nets. The jetty, built out from the point, makes a larger and longer slackwater behind it, and the salmon rounding the point rush into the sluiceway to get up the river. In the sluiceway the wheel, which revolves in the current, is guaged so as to sweep within a foot of the bottom, and the salmon are scooped up in the buckets, which latter let out the water as they ascend. On the wheel descending the fish are thrown out into a trough or gutter leading to a pen below, where they remain until taken away to be canned. The arrangement of the sluice, wheel, etc., is a most successful one, the catch of salmon running from 1,500 to 4,000 per day. There is virtually no expense in taking the fish, save attending to the pen. A fatal objection to this device arises from the fact that it scoops up and kills little fish as well as big ones, and as yet no provision is made in connection with it for the escape of the former. Unless the the threatened wholesale killing of salmon too small for canning is prevented the supply will be entirely cut off, and the entire canning industry destroyed, if the wheel comes into general use.

STORAGE OF POWER.—The invention of the French electrician, Faure, for the storage of electricity, seems to have opened up a new field for inventors. Our own electrician, Brush, has already presented to the world a device for storing electricity, which, it is claimed, is much superior to that of Faure. Various devices for the production and storage of electricity by wind power, by ocean wave power, and by tidal power, have been suggested, and are now engaging the attention of inventors.

WEARING QUALITIES OF ALUMINUM.—The *Manufacturer and Builder* furnishes the following useful information under the above head: There is no objection to aluminum for such domestic uses as spoons and the like, on the score of its wearing qualities, which are comparatively very good. This fact has been experimentally verified by Herr Winkler, a German chemist. To test in practice the wearing qualities of aluminum, this chemist had made a number of spoons, respectively of silver, pure aluminum and German silver. A spoon of each of the metals above named was accurately weighed on February 1, 1876, and all were put into use under precisely similar conditions for the period of one year. They were placed in the same soups, sauces, sour salads and the like, and the servant whose duty it was to wash them, was given strict orders to clean them each in the same manner. The cleaning consisted substantially in wiping them with a woolen cloth, washing them in hot water, and then rinsing them in cold. Soda was often put into the hot water, and the spoons were thus daily subjected to hot acid and alkaline solutions. The color of all the metals altered in time; the aluminum lost its luster and became of a dull, bluish-gray color; the German silver also degenerated to a grayish yellow tint; the silver lost only in color, but its luster was not impaired. As regards mechanical abrasion, no marked difference was perceptible, although after a year's use the aluminum showed distinct traces of wear at the edges. By accurately weighing the spoons at the end of the period named, the fact was established that the loss of weight suffered by the spoon of silver was 0.403%; by the aluminum spoon, 0.630%, and by the German silver spoon, 1.006%. From the above facts, it appears for such domestic articles as spoons, aluminum stands wear very well, though not so well as silver.

TO BORE HOLES IN PORCELAIN.—It is some times necessary to bore one or more holes in porcelain, but the usual way of doing this is not easy. If, however, an ordinary drill be hardened and kept moist with oil of turpentine, it will easily penetrate the porcelain. The drill commonly employed in connection with scroll-cutting machines answers very well.

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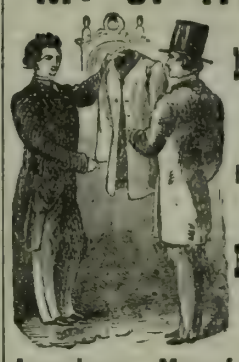
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IMPROVING THE SAN JOAQUIN.—C. E. Rhodes, a civil engineer attached to the United States Engineer Corps in this State, has completed a survey of what is known as the Devils Elbow, on San Joaquin river, and reported to Colonel Mendell. The object of the survey was to furnish the latter named officer with data to enable him to obtain the necessary appropriation to cut a navigable channel through the bend next year. Two bends in the river have already been cut off, and steamers ply daily through the new channels. The first is at the Lone Tree bend, and the second at the bend above Wakefield. These cuts are each 100 ft. wide, and are dredged to a depth of 10 ft. at the lowest low water during the season. Mr. Rhodes has had 109 snags removed from the San Joaquin river, between Grayson and San Joaquin City, and has built several wing dams to rectify the channel, and has thereby increased the depth of water in places from one to five ft. On Monday next he commences an examination of the Mokelumne river from Woodbridge westward to ascertain what improvements are needed, to insure the uninterrupted navigation of that stream.

TO PREVENT FROST ON WINDOWS.—A British Columbia subscriber inquired last week how he could prevent ice forming on the inside of his windows in cold weather. A druggist of this city says if saucers or other shallow vessels, containing sulphuric acid, are placed in various places in the room, the acid will absorb nearly or quite all the moisture from the atmosphere, leaving none to condense upon the windows.

SOAP BUBBLE BALLOONS.—M. Delon, of Paris, produces miniature balloons by means of ordinary gas conducted through a caoutchouc tube and clay pipe to glycerine soap solution. A small disk of thin paper, with fine wire from its center to a little paper car with aeronaut figures, is connected to the bubble when it begins to swell, the disk being attached by capillarity to the part where the drop forms. The detached bubble rises with its car.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.—The reports in regard to the prospects and progress of the Panama canal scheme, are quite unsatisfactory and somewhat conflicting. There seems to be abundant preparation, but very little actual work. At one time we are told that the cost of excavation will greatly exceed the estimates, and then again we read that recent soundings show immense deposits of clay, where hard rock was supposed to exist, thus greatly reducing the original estimates. And now we are told that "the Brussels excavators employed, work expensively, except in soft mud, and that the excavation at one of the new villages is found to cost actually $1.25 per cubic yard, instead of three cents, as originally estimated." At a recent date, 70 of the total number of workmen had already died, and there was a great demand for hospital accommodations. This latter convenience was being largely extended, including graveyard conveniences. Altogether, it would seem that the prospects of this magnificent engineering scheme are anything but brilliant.

IMITATION AMBER.—Considerable quantities of beautiful objects of artificial amber are now being produced in Vienna. The substance employed in its manufacture is chiefly colophony, or resin, obtained by decomposition of turpentine, though several other ingredients are used to give it the requisite qualities. The imitation is said to be perfect, and the production has even the electric properties of amber. Ingenious manufacturers have even introduced into the substance foreign bodies, insects, etc., to make the similarity more striking. Natural amber requires a temperature of 285° to 287° C. to fuse it, while the imitation becomes liquid at a much lower temperature.

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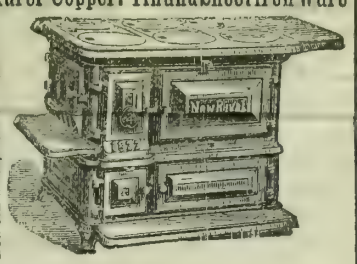
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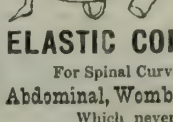
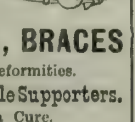
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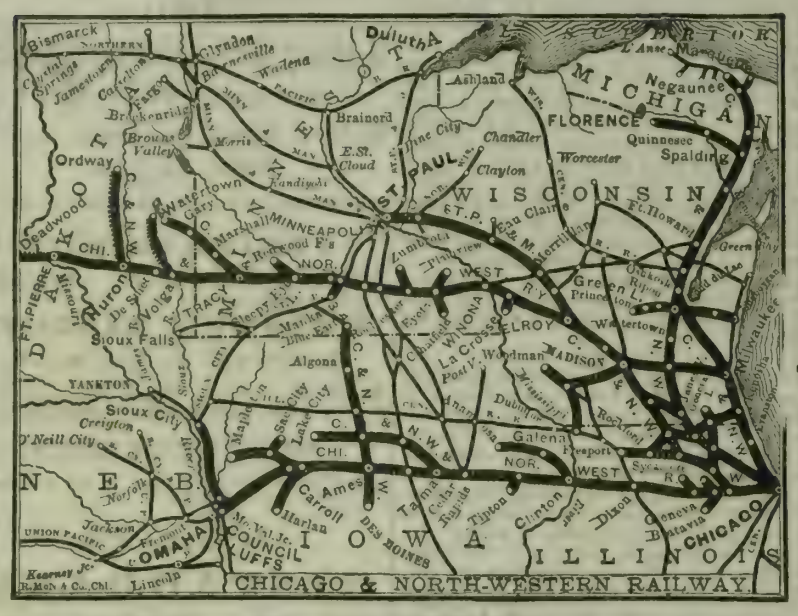
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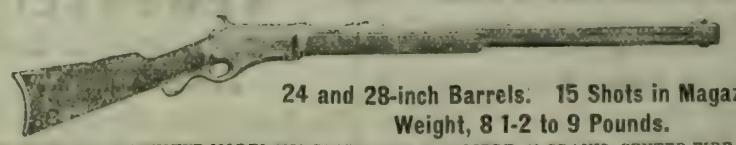
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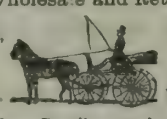
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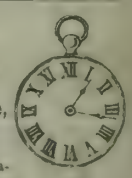
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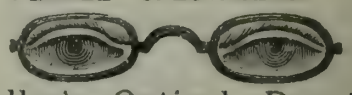
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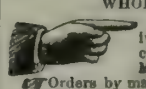


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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 5.—No. 23. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 1, 1881. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
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The Juniata.

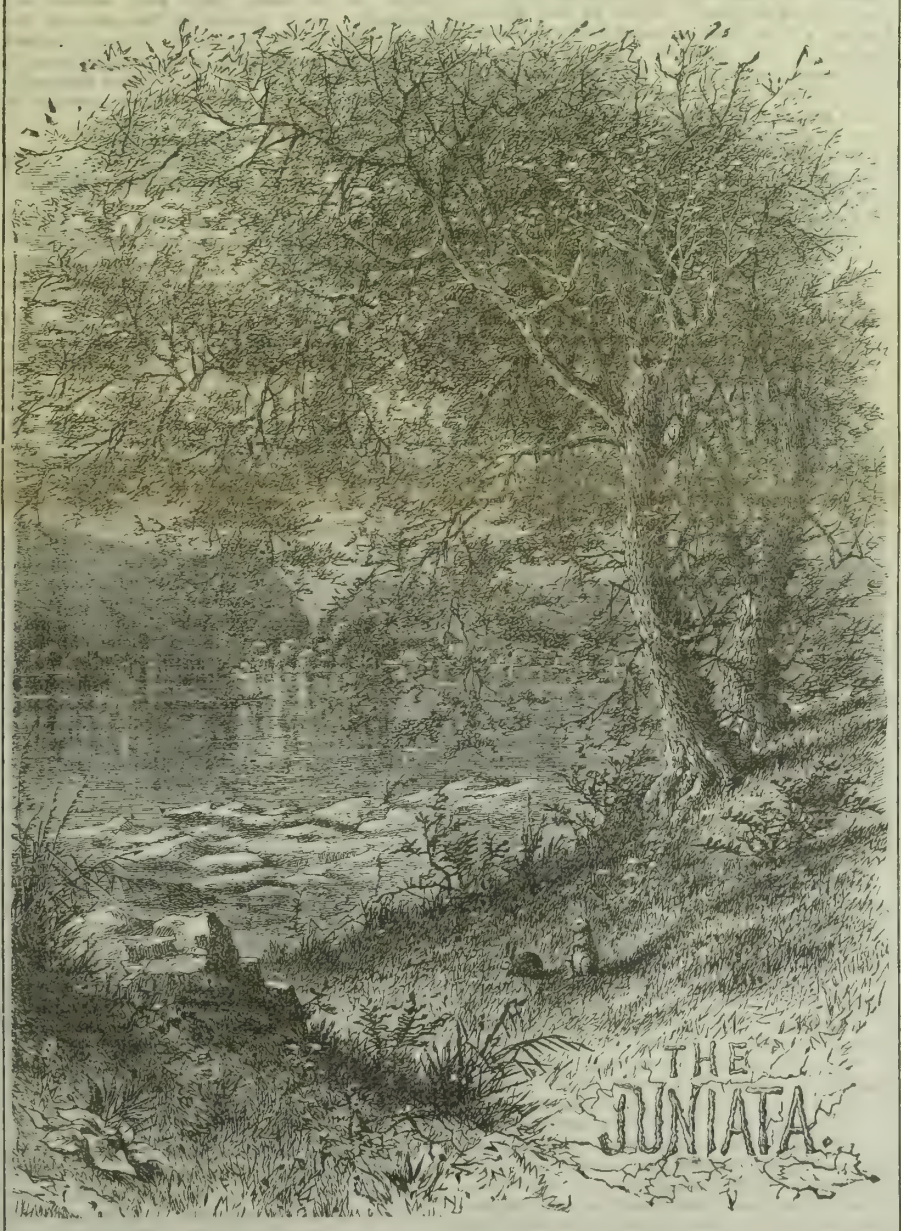
Many a school-boy of the last generation will find his ear ringing with schoolhouse songs at the thought of "The Blue Juniata." Our illustration fitly portrays one of the many entrancing scenes along the gentle river. The location is on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and travelers on that line can recall the landscape. Massiveness, softness of outline, and variety, are the distinguishing peculiarities of the Juniata scenery. The miniature river, in its course of 100 miles through the numerous outlying mountains, has apparently overcome the obstacles in its way by strategy as well as by power. At many places it has dashed boldly against the wall before it, and torn it asunder; at others it winds tortuously around the obstructions—creeping stealthily through secret valleys and secluded glens. At some points the mountains seem to have retired from the attacking current, leaving numerous isolated hills standing, as sentinels, to watch its progress. But the severed mountains, the towering embankments, and the sentinel-like hills, are all toned into form and molded into shape by the action of the elements and the foliage of nature, leaving no abrupt precipices and but few naked rocks to mar the uniform beauty. The valleys and many of the hills are brought under cultivation, and some of the latter rise in the distance, presenting alternate squares of yellow, green and brown, showing the progress of agricultural industry, while their summits are crowned with clumps of forest trees, indicating the luxuriance of the growth before the march of civilization invaded it. Every hour of the day—every change of the season—gives new tints to these mountains and valleys. The morning mist often shrouds them beneath its veil; and as this is penetrated and dispersed by the sun, cloud-like forms sail away toward the sky, pausing at times amid the higher summits as if to rest before taking their final flight to join their sisters in the illimitable firmament. The tints of evening spread over them golden and purple halos, while deep and dark shadows sink into the water and creep up the wooded embankments. Spring clothes the entire landscape in a tender green. Summer deepens this into a darker tint, and intersperses it with the yellow of the ripening harvest. Autumn scatters its gems over all, lighting up the forests with many bright hues of changing foliage; and winter brings its pure mantle of white, over which tower the ever-verdant pines, or repose dark beds of rhododendrons.

BRO. JOHN D. LUDWIG, M. W. of Anchor Lodge, No. 12, Mason Valley, Esmeralda county, Nev., writes us that the Lodge is growing in numbers, and the best citizens of the Valley are becoming members. All that join are well pleased with the Order.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for the month of November.

A Defect in the School System.

In the Nov. number of the "Pacific School and Home Journal," Dr. Walter Lindley, a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, contributes an article entitled "A Defect in the School System of California." The Doctor holds that it is wrong to place children who are bad in morals and manners among those who are not. It often happens that teachers



who are kind of heart, and also owing to the solicitations of the parents of incorrigible boys and girls, admit them when it is positively harmful to the other children's morals to be their associates. What is the teacher to do? If the boy is left to roam the streets, he joins the army of hoodlums, and the end is easily forecasted. The girl also sinks rapidly in iniquity. As a remedy for this the Doctor suggests a State reform school. He would have the State secure two tracts of land where boys and girls from 10 to 15 years of age could be sent by the school trustees, and Justices of the Peace, when such children were proved to be injurious to the morals of a school or community. In the girls' reform school could be taught the rudiments of an English education, physiology, botany, industrial drawing, cooking, sewing, and, if they showed a special talent, gardening, bookkeeping, butter-making and raising of poultry. In the boys' reform school could be taught all the above, the cultivation of fruit trees and the vine, having shops where each pupil could learn the trade to which he appeared especially adapted. One of these schools could be run for $3,400 per annum, and in the course of time would be self-supporting, as many in the Eastern States are. It would be a great blessing if we could send the vicious youngsters of a community who loaf on our streets, haunt disreputable houses and contaminate younger children to a home where they could be given a good English education, taught good morals and a means of learning an honest livelihood.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—As the time approaches for the nomination and election of officers, we feel it our duty to call the attention of our brother Workmen to the necessity of attending to this important duty and see that none but those who are qualified and whose business will admit of their attending Lodge meetings regularly are put in the important positions as officers of a Workman Lodge. We shall take occasion, from time to time, to recognize efficient service as an officer by publishing the same in the WATCHMAN.

Crime and Criminals.

The late convention held in this city for the purpose of devising or suggesting means for a reform in the system of conducting the prisons of this State has served to draw public attention to this important matter. The various ladies and gentlemen who read papers before the convention evidently had prepared their articles with some care, many of them particularly showing a profound knowledge of that science which is called penalogy. It is to be hoped that out of the mass of opinions offered something of real benefit will accrue. That what is good in the several articles as written by their authors will be carefully selected and then incorporated into that which will serve to not only protect society from the evil-inclined, but also when caught and punished, to lead to a reformation by showing the futility of pursuing a course which is contrary to law, good morals and the welfare of society.

Once a criminal always a criminal seems to be the rule with a great many people. The present spirit of the age has considerable to do with this. When the prison bars close behind a culprit, all hope is left behind, for he knows that when his term has expired and he again seeks to win his way in the world honestly, the stinging term of convict is likely to be flung in his face, thus crushing out all desire to be a respected member of society. It is only a man endowed with extraordinary moral courage who can stand up under the attacks he will be subjected to. The brand of degredation is upon him, every man's hand is against him, he retaliates and is again placed in the company of felons, to return again still more hardened and waging a relentless war against what he terms the injustice of society, who would not allow him a chance to be a good man.

There are others who view lightly a term within the prison walls of this State. They are well fed, well housed and enjoy many privileges which makes their term of incarceration one simply of no punishment at all. They are, so to speak, "the guests of the State," and right honorably does the State treat them. There is no reform about the matter. On the contrary in nearly all cases they come out more accomplished in all arts of villainy. And it is this very fact which creates a distrust among respectable people to trust anybody who has ever been within the prison walls. It is so hard to distinguish between the good and the bad that all are classed alike. Those who desire to reform are mistrusted—all are placed in the same category. Now if a prison was a place where there would be an honest attempt on the part of its conductors to reform the life of the convict; where no favoritism would be shown—all treated alike; where the good would be separated from the bad, the young from the old; where close confinement should be the general rule—then there might be some change in public sentiment, and those wishing to become respected members of society would be aided to do so. But while the present state of prison discipline is maintained there is no hope of ever changing the current of public thought, and have society extend to the discharged convict a helping hand.

It seems evident that something good to society will result from the late conference, and it is to be hoped that whatever action is taken will be wise and just. There is a pressing need for improvement.

Home Miscellany.

Twilight Musing.

The toil of the day was ended,
And I turned for a little rest,
But a feeling of sadness lingered
Like a pall o'er my weary breast;
The thought that my lot was a hard one
Came up—but I turned it aside,
While I groped in the dark for the promise
That in some way the Lord would provide.

With burdens so great and so many,
And the strength of a broken reed,
I asked, in my anguish of spirit,
O how can a mortal succeed?
I knew that to groan was not manly,
To distrust, I knew was a sin,
Yet still the dark billow came o'er me
With naught to resist it within

O'erwhelmed with a sense of my weakness,
I ventured to lift up my eyes,
Through the mist that was gathering o'er them,
To the glorious light of the skies.
The sun had passed over the summit,
That stands by the western main,
The foothills, all draped in the shadows,
Stretched out like a vail t'ward the plain.

The mountains encircling the valley,
Enrobed in their purple and blue,
Proclaimed as of old the sweet promise,
That God to his people is true.
"His righteousness like the great mountains,"
Came down, as it seemed, from the hight
Where the last ray of daylight lingers,
And the dawning first heralds the light.

In silence I gazed at the wonders
Displayed by the changing light,
As the earth beneath grew darker,
And the heavens above grew bright,
Till filled by the inspiration,
As upward it bore me along,
Till the pall from my heart was lifted,
And my groaning was tuned to a song.

—G. W. McGrew, Los Gatos, Cal.

The Mistake About Hamp See.

"Hamp See a dunce! Well, maybe so; but arter what I seed, it 'ud take a smarter schoolmaster than you to make me think so."

It was old Riley Vaughn who spoke, and although old Riley had no education, his hard sense and sound judgment were respected by all the men who sat there in the village postoffice waiting for the mail. He had grown prosperous by dint of hard work and good judgment, and his neighbors were accustomed to ask for and respect his opinions.

"I did not say precisely that, Mr. Vaughn," replied Mr. Penruddock, the schoolmaster. "I only said that my best efforts to educate the boy were rendered futile and nugatory by reason of his inexplicable inability to grasp and retain so simple a thing as the accidence of the Latin verb."

"That means in plain English that he ain't got no grip on what you teach him, don't it?" asked Riley.

"Yes, that is what I mean," replied the schoolmaster, with something like a shudder at old Riley's English. "But I will make an honorable exception in the matter of mathematics. He seems instinctively to grasp arithmetical principles."

"Yes," drawled old Riley, "one o' your boys told me Hamp could figger out how long it 'ud take fer a cistern to get full ef there were three pipes o' different sizes a-runnin' into it, an' two others o' still different sizes a-runnin' out."

"Yes, he is an expert in the practical applications of arithmetic; and yet even in arithmetic his standing is not good, because he seems incapable of mastering the exact terms of the formulæ and rules."

"Well, now, look here," said old Riley, rising and striking the counter with his big fist; "it's jest come to this here; the boy ain't got no grip on your words an' things, but he's got a good grip on the idees an' principles, an' its my belief that's the inside o' sense. I don't want to be unnecessarily offensive, but you and all schoolmasters like you ought to teach parrots. They don't want idees; they just want the words, an' that's your notion o' learnin'. That's the trouble o' this here country down here; men learn words an' kin make speeches, but they can't do nothin'. Now I have seed that boy Hamp See do what nary a man in this country could do. I bought the fust reapin' machine as was ever seed in these parts, an' when it come it was all to pieces, an' packed in boxes. I sent one arter another for all the blacksmiths an' wheelwrights an' carpenters hereabouts to set the thing up, an' I'm blest ef one of 'em could make out which end o' the thing was foremost. Not one on 'em could put any two pieces together. That 'ere boy hung around all the time, with his forehead creased up like, an' finally he says to me, says he, 'Mr. Vaughn, let me try.' 'Well, try,' says I; 'an' ef you get her together I've got a five-dollar bill fer you.' Maybe you won't believe it, but afore noon that very day, that there reaper was a-reapin' wheat like a dozen hands. The boy just seed right into the thing. Now I say ef he's a dunce, the sooner most people in these parts loses their senses an' get's to be dunces, the better 'twill be for all concerned." And with that old Riley stalked indignantly out of the postoffice.

Notwithstanding all that old Riley could say, however, public opinion was against Hamp See. It was certain that he was dull in his lessons. He could not keep up with Mr. Penruddock's classes, and instead of studying his Latin verbs, he was perpetually interrupting the school by asking Mr. Penruddock to explain things like thunder and lightning, and the presence of shells in the rocks on the mountain, and the curious way plants have of taking care of themselves—things which had no relation to the work of the school. It was agreed that Riley Vaughn could not know anything about education, because he was not himself educated. It was even said—and this came to Riley's ears—that he was prejudiced against education. Even Hamp's mother was discouraged. Hamp was always "pottering," she said, instead of attending to his books.

"Why," she said, "he's been fooling with a spring on the hill back of the house the whole season through. He's laid pipes to bring the water down here, and now he's turned the whole house into a mill." Then she would show her visitor what Hamp had done. He had constructed an ingenious water-wheel with which to make the most of the power afforded by the spring, and had set it at a variety of tasks. A stretch of line shafting passed under the floor of the house, and bands passed through the floor to the churn, and the sewing machine, and even the sausage chopper could be attached at will. "I don't deny that it's handy, and saves work," said his mother. "And now he's made a sort of fan in the dining-room, and has set that going, too, so that it keeps the flies off the table. If we had a baby in the house, I believe he'd make the water rock the cradle. But it's discouraging about his studies. Mr. Penruddock is in despair, and says he don't know what is to be made of the boy."

The summer proved to be a very dry one, and the gardens especially suffered for water. When the people began to complain Hamp had an idea. He always had an idea when an emergency arose. He went into his mother's garden and worked all the day, digging a trench down the middle, and making little trenches at right angles to the main one, so that each bed was surrounded by them, and the larger beds crossed as well. He was very careful to keep all these trenches on one level. When he had finished, he laid a drain from his water wheel to the main trench, so that the waste water, after turning the wheel, was carried into the garden and emptied into the trench. Little by little the main trench filled; then the water trickled into the smaller trenches, and as the spring from which it came was a never-failing one, the garden was well supplied with water throughout the dry, hot summer, and such a garden nobody in that region had seen that season.

People said that Hamp See certainly was a handy sort of boy; but they were sure to add, "It's a pity he is so dull."

One day old Riley Vaughn was offering extravagant prices for horse, mule or ox teams to haul stone. He had taken a contract to supply from his quarry the stone for the railroad bridge over Bushy Run, and now the time for delivery was near at hand, and no teams could be had. All the horses were at work on the crops, and it began to appear that old Riley must either lose money on the contract by hiring horses and mules and teamsters at ruinous prices, or forfeit the contract itself. He tried in every direction to get mules and wagons, offering twice the usual wages, but still he could get very few. He was in real trouble, with a loss of several thousands of dollars threatening him.

One day, Hamp, who knew what trouble Riley was in, went down to the creek, and cutting several twigs began setting them up at a distance from each other, and sighting from one to the other. The few teamsters who were at work watched him curiously, but could not make out what he was doing. He went up the creek with his sticks, moving one of them at a time, and always sighting from one to another, or rather, from one over another toa third. In this way he worked up to the quarry, which was immediately on the creek, nearly a mile above the point where the bridge was to be built. When he had done he walked back, examining the banks as he went. Then he presented himself before Riley Vaughn.

"Mr. Vaughn," he said, "I've an idea that will help you out of your difficulty."

"Will it hire teams to haul stone?" asked Riley.

"No; but it will enable you to haul stone without teams."

"If it will—Well, let me hear what it is," said Riley, changing his purpose while speaking.

"Raft the stones down," said Hamp.

Now, look a here, Hamp See," said old Riley, "I've stood up for you, said you wan't no dunce when everybody else said you was; but this here looks as ef they was right an' I was wrong. How in natur kin I raft down a creek that ain't got more'n six inches o' water in it, a-bubblin' around the stones of the bottom."?

"Well, you see," said Hamp, "I've leveled up from here to the quarry, and there's only two ft. fall or a little less, and the banks are nowhere less than five ft. high; and so, as there is a good deal more water running down in a day than anybody would think, it's my notion to build a temporary dam just below the bridge—you've enough timber and plank here to do it with two hours' work of your men, building it, say six ft. high, there where the banks are closest together. Before noon to-morrow, the water will rise to the top of the dam, and run over. When it does you'll have six ft. of water here and four ft. at the quarry, and your men can push rafts down as fast as they can load them."

"How do you know there's only two foot fall?" asked old Riley, eagerly.

"I've leveled it," said Hamp.

"That is, you figgered it out with them sticks?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure you've got the right answer?" asked the old man, with eagerness.

"Perfectly sure. You see it's simple. I plant my sticks———"

"Never mind about how you do it; I can't understand that ef you explain it; but look me in the eyes, boy. This thing means thousands of dollars to Riley Vaughn ef you've got your answer right. I kin understand that much; an' ef you've worked out this big sum right for me; I'll choke the next man who says you're a dunce jest kase you don't take kindly to old Penruddock's chatterin' sort o' learnin'. I'll do it or my name ain't Riley Vaughn, an' that's what I've been called nigh onto fifty-five year now."

Old Riley was visibly excited. He called all his men to the place selected, and set them at work building the dam, while Hamp looked on, and occasionally made a suggestion for simplifying the work. The dam was finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the water had risen two ft six inches, while the back water had passed the quarry.

"There!" said Hamp, "that proves my work. The water is level, of course, as far up as back water shows itself, and we have six inches of back water at the quarry, and two ft. six inches at the dam; so the fall is two ft."

"It looks so," said Riley, who was watching the rise of the water. The workmen had gone home, all of them convinced that this attempt to back the water a mile up the creek was the wildest foolishness; but old Riley and Hamp waited and watched.

"It doesn't rise so fast now," said Riley.

"That's because it has a larger surface; but it still rises, and the surface won't increase much more now, as there's a steep place just above the quarry, and it can't back any further up."

The two waited and watched. Midnight came, and the measurement showed three ft. six inches depth at the dam. Still they waited and watched. At 6 o'clock in the morning the depth was four ft. two inches. Then Riley sent a negro boy to his house with orders to bring "a big breakfast for two." At 7 o'clock the breakfast arrived, and the measurement showed 4 ft. 3½ inches.

"It's risin' faster again," said Riley.

"Yes; the level is climbing up the bluff banks now, and not spreading out as it rises," said Hamp.

At nine o'clock the depth was four ft. eight and a half inches, and the men at the quarry had a raft ready and were beginning to load it. Ten o'clock brought four ft. 11 inches of water and at noon there were five ft. four inches.

"I've missed it a little," said Hamp. "I said the water would run over the dam by noon, and it has still eight inches to rise before doing that."

"Well, that sort of a miss don't count," said Riley. "You've worked the sum out right, anyhow, an' the water is deep enough for raftin' an' still a-risin'. It'll go over the dam in two or three hours more, an I'll do what I said; I'll choke any man what says John Hampden See's a dunce or anything like it. An' that ain't all," said the old man, rising and striking his fist in the palm of his hand. "They've been sayin' that ole Riley Vaughn didn't valley edication; now I'll show 'em. I'm goin' to make this dam a permanent institution. I'm goin' to build Vaugn & See's foundry an' agricultooral implement factory right down the creek there, an' put a big lot of improved machinery in it; an' I'm a-goin' to send my pardner, John Hampden See, off next week, to get the rest o' his edication, where they sell the sort o' edication as is good for him—not a lot o' words, but principles an' facts. You tell your mother you're a-goin' to New York right away, boy, an' 'at ole Riley Vaughn's a-goin' to foot all the bills outen your interest in the comin' factory. You'll study all sorts o' figgerin' work an' machine principles in the big school in New York what's called the school o' mines, an' then you'll go to all the big factories an' things."

This scheme was carried out. Hamp spent three years in study, and returned an accomplished mechanical engineer. He went into the factory as old Riley's pardner, and his work has been to improve machinery and processes. The firm own many patents now on things of his invention, and the factory is the center of a prosperous region, in which Hampden See is an especially respected citizen.—*George Cary Eggleston.*

A Natural Death.—Natural death is to die sweetly, without a sob, a struggle or a sigh. It is the result of a long life of uninterrupted health; of a long life of "temperance in all things," and such a death should be one of the ends and aims of every human being, so that we may not only live long, but in that long life, be able to do much for men and much for God. The love of life is a universal instinct; life is a duty; its peril or neglect a crime. We are placed on earth for a purpose; that purpose can be none other than to give us an opportunity of doing good to ourselves and others; and to be anxious to be "off duty" sooner than God wills, is no indication of true piety. The good man has one ruling, ever-present, desire, and that is to live as long on the earth as his Maker pleases, and while living, to do the utmost he can to benefit and bless mankind, and to accomplish a long, active and useful life. The study how to preserve and promote a high degree of bodily health is indispensable. And it seems to have been ordained by a Providence both kind and wise, as a reward of a temperate life, that such a life should be largely extended; that its decline should be as calm as a summer's evening; as gentle as the babe sleeps itself away on its mother's bosom.

Girls as Gardeners.

A correspondent of the London *Garden* writes the following: It has often struck me as a real waste of physical power to see a six-foot man sitting on a bench sponging plants, or pricking out seedlings, or putting in cuttings, or doing, in fact, many things that girls or women could do quite as well, and in some cases better. For instance, in handling small seedlings their generally taper fingers could manipulate them much better than the often unwieldly paws of the stronger sex, and most assuredly where plant-cleaning is in question, their touch would be gentler and progress quite as rapid. This is no new theory, but one which has been practiced here for a long time. I use a large amount of female labor here; in fact, everything that can be is performed by them. I have one girl who for six or seven years has had sole charge of a house 100 ft. long. In this house the bulk of the indoor propagating is done. She puts in all and makes most of the cuttings, and she pots off all, having a little boy to help her. Not only does she pot off small plants with rapidity and in good style, but pots on to specimen size, mixes her own soil, waters, and does all the work of the house of every kind. I have no one here who can surpass her at rapid potting, nor do I see any difference between the general style and appearance of the plants in this house and in those under more muscular supervision, unless, indeed, that it is rather the best of all.

Hints to Men and Women.

In a recent lecture in San Francisco, Dr. Anna M. Potts explained how men and women suffer by violating the laws of their muscular system. She also treated with humorous satire many of the absurdities that women adopt in dress, for fashion's sake, sacrificing health for a stylish appearance. The question with ladies now is not "Who am I?" or "What am I?" or "What am I for!" but "How do I look?" To the habit of wearing their hats and bonnets in church, at lectures or at the play, as well as out of doors, weighing themselves down with masses of false hair, big enough for a hen's nest, and tying their bonnets down close to their heads with the pressure equal to five lbs. in weight, she attributed the headaches that so many of the ladies complain of every day. She said that gentlemen are in a great measure responsible for the absurdities in female fashion, as they encouraged the women in adopting and adhering to them, and it was the work of the gentlemen to reform them.

Some papers are not of much account as to appearance, but I never took one that did not pay me, in some way, more than I paid for it. One time and old friend started a little paper away down in southwestern Georgia and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots at public outcry, and one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote to my friend to attend the sale and run it up to $50. He did so, and bid me off the lot for $30, and I sold it, in a month, to a man it joined for $100, and so I made $68 clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in a paper that a school teacher was wanted away of in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her—now, if he hadn't taken that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I have been some other fellow, or may be not at all?—*Lowell Courier.*

A New Feminine Necessity.—Among the latest Parisian novelties is the advent of the paralune as a supplement to the parasol. The rays of the moon are quite as dangerous as those of the sun, say the chroniclers of the novelty. One can be moonstruck just as one can have a sunstroke. If the sun browns the skin, the moon dries and wears it out, just as it affects the surface of stone. Therefore, the ladies who are staying at country houses where long country walks at night are often arranged, that one may enjoy the moonlight, should remember to secure one of the dainty paralunes made in gauze, lined with red silk, which are declared to be the last effort of fashion.

Observations About the Baby—The baby does not belong to the animal kingdom; the animal kingdom belongs to him. He is a king. In fact, he is always aching. However, a baby is often spoken of as "this wheat creature," which is why they cradle him. You can't shock him. He is not a creature comfort. The baby is sometimes called an infant, in fanciful allusion to infantry, which he is thought to resemble, because he is generally found with arms about him. Bless the baby!—*Boston Transcript.*

An officer of an army relates that upon one occasion after a charge upon the enemy's works, a fierce encounter and a fall back for reinforcement, a bright young Irish soldier was found to have a rebel flag captured from the foe. Approaching him he said: "I'll send that to the rear as one of our trophies; give me the flag." "Sure, I'll not give it ye," said Pat; "if ye are wanting one, there's plinty av 'em behind that ridge over beyant where I got this; sure ye can go and get one for yerself."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 8, 2, 15, 7, 14 is one of the United States.
My 6, 13, 12, is anger.
My 1, 9, 15, 11, was a murderer.
My 16, 5, 10, is a division of time.
My 3, 14, 2, 4, is a kind of fuel.
My whole is the name of a distinguished novelist.
LEO P.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a testament and leave sick.
2. Behead a kind of fuel and leave to consume.
3. Behead part of the head and leave water falling in drops.
4. Behead slang speech and leave an insect.
5. Behead a period of time and leave a personal pronoun.
F. E. M.

Hidden Towns.

1. Sleep is necessary to health.
2. He sent Mr. Day to Newbury after stock.
3. Well, sir, what would you have?
C. B. A.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in hammer, but not in drive;
My second is in struggle, but not in strive;
My third is in six, but not in four;
My fourth is in latch, but not in door;
My fifth is in iron, but not in stone;
My sixth is in talk, but not in tone;
My seventh is in flake, but not in snow;
My eighth is in wind, but not in blow;
My ninth is in gravel, also in sand;
My whole is a far distant land.
THEODORE.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a heavy weight and leave a preposition.
2. Curtail a market and leave to injure.
3. Curtail a portion and leave of equal value.
4. Curtail a beverage and leave to achieve success.
5. Curtail possessing heat and leave a contest.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Be just and fear not.
TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Time, item. 2. Hose, shoe. 3. Earl, real. 4. Eat, tea. 5. Arm, mar. 6. Eli, lie. 7. Rood, door.
CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Chicago.
FLORAL ACROSTIC.—Iris
Night-blooming cereus;
Daphne odora;
Ivy;
Azalea;
Nettle;
Jacob's ladder;
Acacia;
Side-saddle flower;
Myrtle;
Iceland moss;
Nightshade;
Evergreen thorn.
CONUNDRUMS.—Because it is always in the midst of fight.

To Sis.

Come here, Sis, and sit down beside me, and let me give you a little talking to. Sit clear to the other end of the sofa; it makes more room for my gout and corns, besides being a good habit for a young lady to become addicted to. Always pander to this habit, and you will in time find yourself walking through green meadows and beside the still waters of self-respect. You may be walking alone, to be sure, but you will have fewer lawn dresses to do up Monday mornings. I wish to speak to you for your mother. It may be you have noticed a careworn look on her face lately. Of course, it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at it, and shake your skirts and tell it to "Shoo," as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel staves, as you did at the cow yesterday. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when ma comes down and begins to express her surprise go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will light up her dear old face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And all through those years of childish sunshine and shadow she was always ready to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss the little dirty, chubby hands, whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with this rough old world. And then the midnight kisses with which she has routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned over your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work, during these last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear to be more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort; and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear old face. She will leave you one of these days. Those burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands—that have done so many unnecessary things for you—will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips—that gave you your first baby kiss—will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity; and then you will appreciate your mother, but it will be too late. There, there, don't cry; she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and, if you feel so badly, you might go down and finish them and let her change her dress and rest half an hour before dinner. And after dinner you might do up the dishes while she takes a little nap. Then you might take down her hair and do it up for her. You need not wind it over your finger, and fuss to make little spit curls, as she used to do with yours, but give it a good brushing and wind it up gently and tenderly, as though you enjoyed doing it for her. The young man down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he expresses any impatience, you may explain to him that you feel under more obligation to your mother than you do to him. If this does not seem to satisfy him, ask him how many times he ever got up in the middle of the night to warm peppermint for you when you were dying with the colic, or how many hours he has carried you up and down the room just because you would not be quieted in any other way. Ask him to repeat Mother Hubbard backwards, and, if he is unable to do it, it will be proof positive that he is not the one who has repeated and explained it to you seventeen hundred times. Catechise him to find out if he is the one who gave you the black silk dress, and sat up nights to make it, while you were off having a good time. Corner him up, and make him admit that he went without a new bonnet last winter that you might enjoy a $12 one that you admired so much. Wring from him a confession that he has a stitch in his side, brought there by doing up your finery, week after week. Then show him out of the back door, put on a calico apron and go out and help your mother pick currants for jelly, and I guarantee you will think more of yourself, the world will think more of you, and you will be happier and better for having done so.—*Stockton Independent.*

Humorous.

Chips.

THE acme of politeness was reached by the Nevada mining superintendent who posted a placard reading: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."

JONES says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why, sir," he says, "she has made 10 bedspreads during the last two years; made them herself, sir, out of the samples she collected in her shopping tours during that time."

THE train-robbers have opened the fall season in Arkansas by robbing a train near Hope. As the robbers wore masks and could not be identified, several prominent members of the legislature have come out in cards declaring their ability to prove satisfactory alibis.

A QUESTION OF MILEAGE.—Jones held an execution against a farmer, and when he called for a settlement the agriculturist took him out into a big pasture, and pointed out a wild steer as the particular piece of property that should be levied upon. Jones chased the steer around for a while, and then sat down, and taking out his book began to write.

"What are you doing there?" asked the granger.

"Charging mileage," replied the constable, without looking up.

"Do I have it all to pay?" gasped the rancher.

"You bet."

"Then take this tame heifer here, I can't stand any such game as that.

Household Hints.

TO RAGOUT A DUCK WHOLE.—After having emptied and singed a duck, season it inside with pepper and salt and truss it. Roast it before a clear fire for 20 minutes, and let it acquire a nice brown color. Put it into a stew-pan with sufficient well-seasoned beef gravy to cover it; slice and fry two onions, and add these with sage leaves and lemon thyme, both of which should be finely minced, to the stock. Simmer gently until the duck is tender; strain, skim and thicken the gravy with a little butter and flour; boil it up; pour over the duck and serve. One and a half pints of young peas, when in season, added to the gravy improves the ragout immensely.

A CARROT DISH.—Trim a quantity of the smallest young carrots that can be obtained, and boil them in salted water. When done drain off the water; add a piece of fresh butter to the carrots, some parsley finely minced, a dash of pepper, a little powdered sugar and a squeeze of lemon; moisten with a little stock free from fat and serve very hot.

TOAST.—Put a spider over the stove half full of milk and cream; add a lump of butter and a little salt. Toast the bread evenly on both sides without burning it, and put it in the milk. When the bread is soft enough remove to a dish and put in some more, and so on till you have enough; pour the gravy over it and eat while hot.

OLD-FASHIONED BAKED APPLES.—Take juicy apples, pare, and core whole; use a large corer. Put side by side in a baking pan, and fill up centers with brown sugar; pour into each a little lemon juice and into each a long piece of lemon evenly cut; put enough water in the pan to prevent the apples from burning, and bake gently until done.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR CAKE.—Half a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and a half cups of flour, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teacupful of milk, one teaspoonful of flavoring. Mix together quickly and bake in a quick oven.

Health Column.

The Diphtheria Plant.

In an address delivered a few weeks since before the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia, Prof. Horatio C. Wood announced as the result of recent investigations, that diphtheria was propagated "by a microscopic plant or fungus, existing in all human beings, especially in the mouth and throat, but lacking the power of reproduction until given increased vitality by those disordered conditions of the mucous membrane which attend sore throat when caused by a cold."

The investigations were made at the instance of the National Board of Health, and were extended over considerable time and in diverse localities. Prof. Wood proceeded to state that in all blood there are two kinds of corpuscles—the red or color giving, and white. By careful study and experiments, both in human beings and the the lower animals, it was found that this infinitesimal plant fastens upon the white corpuscles and multiplies its cells, altering their character, until with the interior destroyed they burst, and the plants, set loose in an irregular mass, separate and go off individually, to continue the destructive work on other corpuscles. Thus increased, they poison the blood, choke the vessels and are found in myriad numbers in the spleen and bone marrow, where the blood is manufactured. Prof. Wood's investigations show that the false membrane supposed to invariably indicate the presence of diphtheria, may be caused by ammonia, Spanish fly, or any other irritating influence in the throat, so that its presence is not infallible as indicating the existence of this disease. But in any case, the false membrane is built up by this parasitical plant, which grows and multiplies upon its inflamed surroundings, whatever may be its cause. It is when the plants grow strong enough to extend to the blood, either poisoning it themselves or carrying the poison with them, that diphtheria sets in. The little plant is exactly the same as found upon a coated tongue.

When Prof. Wood put plants such as found on a healthy tongue, in sterilized water, they failed to grow. On the contrary, plants from the throat or blood of persons affected with diphtheria multiplied rapidly. The practical result of the investigation pointed out, was the possibility that diphtheria, if existing theories prove good, may be prevented by artificial vaccination. In the case of splenic fever, caught from animals, which has been proved to originate in a somewhat similar plant, Pasteur has found that the plant, when exposed a sufficient time to the air, by the action of oxygen loses its poisonous character, and when then introduced into the system makes the animal sick, but is no longer fatal. The deduction is, that this diphtheric plant, scientifically known as "micrococi," may in time be cultivated so that when inoculated with it the system will no longer be subject to the disease in its fatal form.

To Avoid Epidemics.

In a state of health there is a certain degree of *excitement* in the system. This is, the pulse beats a certain number of times every minute, averaging about 68. If, during the cholera or any other ordinary epidemic, the pulse does not go below that, and the general system is in good working order, the disease does not attack the person, nor will it as long as he remains in that condition. Nor will he be likely to suffer from the epidemic if he keeps the system steadily above the natural excitement. But the very moment the pulse is below par in rapidity and vigor, that moment is the individual more liable to disease in proportion to the deficiency. A person in good bodily condition, then, is at par, and is not likely to be attacked by any ordinary epidemic disease; and if in that condition he take a glass of brandy, he is less liable still, until the exciting effects of the liquor have subsided, when he falls below the natural standard, just as far as he was a while ago above it, and is in proportion more liable to the disease then if he had taken no brandy at all. Therefore, having commenced taking brandy, he must keep it up day and night, never letting the system go below par, or he is a lost man. Hence it was that men who were always full of liquor escaped cholera in numerous instances, and the report went forth that brandy prevented cholera; thus multitudes were introduced into the wretched habit, and perished in a drunkard's grave.—*Journal of Health.*

VACCINATION.—It is strange that so many persons declare their want of faith in the virtues of vaccination, when volumes of proof might be produced to prove its efficacy in preventing the attacks of small-pox. The greatest mortality from this disease has always been found in localities where vaccination was refused or neglected. In Chicago it is stated that 40 % of 359 cases since January 1st have proved fatal, and a large proportion of the fatal cases have occurred among the populations who resist vaccination with violence. Eighty-one out of 108 deaths from small-pox in September were in a ward where there are 40,000 persons who have not been vaccinated. This is but the repetition of a story that has often been told with much more melancholy details. Vaccination costs little or nothing, but as it is well established that it is, in a large majority of cases, an effectual preventive of small-pox, those are to blame who refuse to try it.

Worth Knowing.

CLEANING OLD ENGRAVINGS.—If brown spots and rings of mildew have not made their appearance, float the engraving face downward for 24 hours on a large quantity of water, in a vessel, perfectly free from grease and soil of all kinds. Lift it from the water on a perfectly clean sheet of glass, drain, transfer to blotting paper without touching it, then transfer to fresh blotting paper, dry, rub with bread as is done in drawings, and iron. If the stains are bad, or are not removed by this plan, place the engravings in a shallow dish, and pour water over them until perfectly soaked. Carefully pour off the water and replace it with a solution of chloride of lime (1 part liq. calcis chlorate to 39 parts water). As a rule the stains disappear as if by magic. If not, pour on the spot pure liq. calcis chlorate; if that does not succeed, add a little acid nitrohydro-chlor. dil. As soon as the stain disappears, wash the engraving carefully with successive portions of water until all the chlorine is removed. Then steep it in a weak solution of glue and gelatine, which may be colored with coffee grounds, to give the engraving a yellow color. Then dry between blotting paper, under a weight, and iron with a sheet of clean paper between the iron and the print. Small grease spots may be removed by putting powdered French chalk over them, a piece of clean blotting paper over the chalk, and a hot iron over that. If the stains are larger, benzine must be used, applying it in a circle around the stain before touching the stain itself.

SHAMPOOING.—When the barber kindly informs his patient that his hair is very badly filled with dandruff, and proposes to shampoo it as a remedy, it is safe to say "No," most positively; the majority of barbers use as a shampooing liquid, either solution of "salts of tartar" alone, or mixed with borax. They are probably not aware that "salts of tartar" is but a name for purified potash. When a solution of this is put upon the head it combines with the natural oil of the hair and scalp, and forms a soap which makes a dense lather in the hair; this is washed out, and while it effectually removes the dandruff and dust, it has also removed the oil which is needed to keep the hair in a healthy condition. Avoid all such shampooing. A teaspoonful of powdered borax in a quart of water forms a safe shampooing liquid, but still better is the yolk of an egg, worked thoroughly into the hair, applying a little at a time, and then wash it out. The egg will leave the hair surprisingly clean, and the scalp soft and free from dandruff.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE BLUE COLOR OF MILK.—Herr Hansen, an authority in such matters, explains in a recent foreign scientific journal, the cause of the blue color in milk. He has discovered in milk which has become blue, a peculiar microscopical organism, known as *bacteria*, which multiplies with very great rapidity, and in so doing produces a peculiar blue matter similar to aniline. Milk which is kept in such a manner as to prevent the access of these organisms does not become blue. In view of these facts, it is evident that blue milk is unfit for food; and, although it may be eaten with apparent impunity by adults with vigorous digestive powers, it should never be given to children, whose weaker stomachs would be unable to resist the tendency to decomposition which such milk possesses.

NICKEL TABLE UTENSILS.—Since the process of making malleable nickel has been perfected, many articles made of this material, and especially nickel table utensils, are coming into extended use. They are manufactured in large quantities in Prussia, and are much preferred to similar articles of other materials. The hardness of the metal renders it capable of acquiring a high polish, which is not readily injured by friction; grease or dirt does not adhere to it firmly on account of the smoothness of its surface, and the cleaning requires very little exertion. It does not tarnish when used frequently, and has, moreover, the advantage of possessing about one-half its original value when worn out.

STOVE POLISH.—The fine polish given stoves by those skilled in the art, is produced as follows: Have a thin mixture of black varnish and turpentine; apply this with a paint or varnish brush to a portion of the stove; then with a cloth dust this over with pulverized British luster or stove polish; then rub with a dry brush. The stove must be perfectly cold. The stove dealers buy the pulverized stove polish, which is carburet of iron, in 25-lb. packages. The process conducted in this manner is quite brief, but gives beautiful results.

TO MAKE CISTERNS AND TANKS WATER TIGHT.—Paint thickly on the inside with a mixture of eight parts of melted glue and four of linseed oil, boiled with litharge. In 48 hours it will be so hard that the tank can be filled with water.

RED ANTS.—The judicious use of oil of turpentine will effectually exterminate red ants. It may be injected into cracks and crevices in closets and elsewhere from an ordinary sewing machine oil can.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge.—Clay W. Taylor, Shasta, G. M.; John Quincy Adams, Vallejo, D. G. M.; Moses Heller, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. Abell, G. Sec'y, S. F.

A Masonic Bilk and Fraud.

Editors Watchman:—All Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and all Masonic brethren on the Pacific Coast are hereby warned against one Emil Buttrowsky, who was suspended by Mt. Morish Lodge, No. 2, Utah, for gross un-Masonic conduct, June 16th, 1873. Within the last four years the fellow has victimized Lodges from Washington Territory to Arizona, everywhere claiming to be a member in good standing of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Utah, knowing that in so doing he told a lie. He is one of the hardest cases outside the prison wall, and brothers coming in contact with him are requested to assist in bringing him inside the wall. He is a German by birth, speaks the English language with a German accent, stands about five ft. five inches, fair looking, generally dresses well, walks erect, and claims to be a barkeeper, bookkeeper and barber, but is neither. If there is a bilk anywhere it is Emil Buttrowsky.

Christopher S. Diesl, Grand Sec'y, Gr. L., Utah.

The recent celebration at Yorktown has been written about in almost every phase conceivable, yet there are a few Masonic facts connected with that event that are of general interest to old Masons. There were present the following distinguished Masons: Peyton S. Coles, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, assisted by M. W. Bro. Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master of New York; M. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Grand Master of Maryland; R. W. Bro. Hon. Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; M. W. Bro. Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Master of Massachusetts; M. W. Bro. Josiah J. Wright, Grand Master of Georgia; P. G. M. Bro. Hon. Beverly R. Welford, Grand Orator, P. G. M. Bro. Oscar M. Marshall, Grand Treasurer; Bro. Wm. B. Isaacs, Grand Secretary, and other Grand officers. The assemblage present was a very large and brilliant one, including His Excellency, the Hon. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Hon. David Davis, President of the U. S. Senate, and leading officers of the National and State Governments.

The corner stone was laid with the usual formalities of the craft, Grand Master Coles officiating with the following assistance: Golden Vessel, with Corn, borne by the Most Worshipful Bro. Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

Square, Level and Plumb, borne by Most Worshipful Grand Masters Bros. Horace S. Taylor, of New York; John S. Tyson, of Maryland; and Hon. Samuel B. Dick, of Pennsylvania.

The Golden Vessels, with Wine and Oil, by Most Worshipful Bro. Josiah J. Wright, of Georgia, and Bro. Joseph W. Martin, of New Jersey.

Right Worshipful Bro. Oscar M. Marshall, Grand Treasurer, and Right Worshipful Bro. W. Bryan Isaacs, Grand Secretary.

Tuscan and Composite Orders of Architecture, by the Worshipful Masters of Lodges Nos. 19 and 18 of Virginia.

Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Orders, by the Worshipful Masters of Lodges Nos. 15, 14 and 13, of Virginia.

One Great Light, by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 10, of Virginia.

Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 5, of Virginia.

Two Great Lights, by the Worshipful Masters of Lodges Nos. 4 and 3, of Virginia.

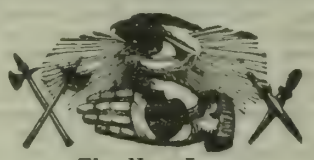
The chair occupied by the Grand Master was the one which Lord Bottetourt, when loyal Governor of the Old Dominion, presented to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and in which George Washington sat when Grand Master of Virginia Masons. The sash and apron worn by Grand Master Peyton S. Coles, were worked by Mrs. Lafayette, and presented to Washington in 1774, at Mount Vernon. The gavel was made from a portion of the quarter deck of the United States frigate *Lawrence*, flagship of Commodore Perry, at the battle and victory of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. This gavel was used by the Grand Master of the Masons of New Jersey in laying the corner stone of the monument on the battlefield of Monmouth, June 30, 1878. It was also used to lay the corner stone of the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York city, Oct. 9, 1880. Bro. Judge B. R. Welford, of Virginia, the Grand Orator, made an eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the ceremonies ended.

St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter of Boston, Mass., has on its records this minute, under date of Aug. 28, 1769: Wm. Davis was accepted and "made, by receiving the four Steps, that of an Excell^t, Sup. Excell^t, Roy^l Arch and K^t Templar," and these are in subsequent records alluded to as "the four Degrees of a Royal Arch Mason." This was probably the first time the degree or order of Knight Templar was conferred in America.

Within the next week, beginning with Dec. 1st, nearly all the Lodges and Chapters in this jurisdiction will elect their new set of officers for the ensuing year. Saturday evening, Dec. 3d, being the Saturday, on or before the full moon, there will be more than one-half of the Lodges elect on that single night.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—Davis Louderback, G. M., San Francisco; Leon D. Freer, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. Burns, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. Lyon, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. Brooks, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



The New Law.

Editors Watchman:—We are told that after the 1st of July, 1882, the Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows shall hold their sessions in the third degree for the transaction of business—that is, none but third degree members will be eligible to take part in any of the proceedings of the Order. All others will be debarred the privilege of social intercourse, voting, filling minor offices, visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, or of performing any of the duties incident to a membership in our great fraternity. Although not officially promulgated as yet, it is pretty generally known wherever an Odd Fellows Lodge exists. Perhaps it may seem somewhat premature to discuss the matter at such an early stage, but it is already, and has been for some time, actively discussed among the members of the Order generally, and by the various society organs throughout the United States.

This enactment is a "new departure"—a radical change—a reversal of the policy upon which the Order has grown and flourished for more than sixty years, or ever since it was founded in America. That it is a questionable policy, no one of broad, liberal views can look upon without a feeling of distrust. There was no cause for this change. The Order is flourishing everywhere. Since 1819 it has increased from a mere handful to say 6,000 Lodges, and about 600,000 members. It has grown rich and powerful. It has surmounted envy, detraction, obscurity and all the other evils incident to the establishment of such organizations, and has attained a prominence second to none other. It has been called by a great journalist "the grandest organized charity in existence."

It is, and always has been, fulfilling the noblest mission of which humanity is capable. And if this is true, if it has accomplished all what is claimed for it by its most earnest adherents—why in the name of Friendship, Love and Truth, disturb the relations that have so long existed?—why not "leave well enough alone?" This change bears the semblance of hasty, ill-digested legislation. Very little can be said in favor of it. The principal argument is that it will force a great many to take the higher degrees that have heretofore refrained from doing so. This species of argument is coercive in its character, and I think its advocates will find themselves much mistaken in their premises.

Let us see how the matter stands. It is said that there are over 100,000 Odd Fellows who have not attained the highest degree; and that by denying them the privileges they have heretofore enjoyed, they will perforce be induced to make the requisite advancement. This is a mere surmise, and is more likely to prove fallacious than real. Good judges of human nature have ever held that coercive measures are nearly always failures. Men do not like to be driven. The very fact of this measure provoking such widespread opposition and unfavorable criticism, *proves* it to be unsound and impolitic legislation. It will cut off from the Order many honest, worthy men, whose only reason for not taking the degrees is their inability to do so. And any legislation is to be deprecated which has a tendency to drive from an organization good members, by making them victims of circumstances. Even in a pecuniary point of view, it will prove to be mistaken judgment. Those members whom it is designed to coerce into becoming full members, now pay into the treasury of the Order as much every month as do an equal number of those entitled to "all its rights and privileges." Granting this to be the case, if this new law results in the alienation of any considerable number (as it undoubtedly will), does it not follow that a large portion of its revenue will be cut off?

I will advance the following propositions: First, that this change of policy will not attract a single *new* member to the Order; Second, that it will drive away a great many who are now members; Third, that it will decrease its revenue; Fourth, that it will "cause heartburnings and divisions" among the brotherhood; Fifth, that the benefits accruing to the Order will be greatly overbalanced by the disadvantages resulting from it; Sixth, and last, that this legislation was unwise, unnecessary and uncalled for.

There should never be any change in a settled policy that works well, unless there are cogent reasons for such change. It is not a good move to disturb old landmarks, or to destroy old associations unnecessarily. Conservatism is sometimes as desirable as progression. One of the greatest evils attendant upon human society is too much legislation. A little less law and a little more love is what is most needed. And if you cannot make men fulfill their duties by a proper application of the principles upon which our Order is founded, you cannot do so by any species of legislation.

Wood.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter.—Edward S. West, Gr Patron, Santa Cruz; Frances E. Ryder, Gr. Matron, Oakland; Mrs. Abbie F. Wood, Grand Secretary, San Francisco.



Idlewild Chapter, No. 19, Santa Cruz, had a public installation of its newly-elected officers on the evening of Nov. 16th, E. S. West, G. W. P. acted as installing officer. The stations of the officers were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the W. M.'s station was literally hidden amid the festoons and bouquets which bedecked it. The ceremonies were very interesting, and all of the officers who assisted at the installation acted their parts without a mistake. Mrs. S. I. Morris presided at the organ and played a march as the officers were escorted to their different positions. After the installation was over the members and their friends adjourned to DeLamater's Hall, where three hours were whirled away in Terpsichorean delights.

Annie E. Briggs, P. W. M., has been presented by the members of Athena Chapter, No. 46, Hollister, with a beautiful Past Matron's jewel—a hollow five-pointed gold star, enameled; in the center a gavel was suspended, from which sparkled a brilliant diamond. This Chapter was organized July 7, 1880, and its work has been very successful.

We are pleased to learn that Chas. L. Thomas, Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Cal., O. E. S., has been elected Recorder of Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, of this city.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. Terry, P. G. C., Stockton; John H. Harney, G. C., S. F.; George Cantus, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. Booth, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.



Maine.—Bro. Joseph J. Chute, G. K. of R. & S., of Maine, shows the net gain in membership for the last term amounts to 271. There being 27 lodges, this shows an average of 10 to each lodge. Nineteen lodges show an increase, 4 a decrease, and 1 held its own. Three new lodges report an aggregate of 166 members. One of the oldest lodges, No. 4, shows the greatest decrease, 10. The other 3 lodges showing a decline, are No. 7, 2; No. 12, 7; and No. 13, 1; a total in the 4 lodges of 20. There have been initiated during the term, 301; admitted by card, 22, and reinstated, 10. The total membership, June 30, amounted to 2,103.

A Good One on Michigan.

A woman of Bay City, Michigan, disguised herself as a man and clerked in a store for a year, and then applied for a membership in the Knights of Pythias and was initiated. During the work of the third degree her sex was discovered. It seems that in the third degree they have an India rubber rat and a celluloid snake, which run by clock work inside, and which were very natural indeed. The idea is to let them run at the candidate for initiation to see if he will flinch. When the snake run at the girl she kept her nerve all right, but when the rat tried to run up her unmentionables she grabbed her imaginary skirts in both hands and jumped into a refrigerator that was standing near, which is used in the work of the fourth degree, and screamed bloody murder. The girl is a member of the Order, however, and there is no help for it. This affair may open the eyes of the members of the secret societies, and cause them to investigate. It is possible that quite a number of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, etc., are women, and no one will ever know it. One Lodge, there, we understand, takes precaution against the admission of women by examining carefully the feet of applicants. If the feet are cold enough to freeze ice cream the candidate is blackballed. The temperature of the feet is considered an infallible test.

Grand Chancellor Harney reports the Order to be in a most flourishing condition in every portion of the jurisdiction. New Lodges are being petitioned for, and the present organized Lodges are adding rapidly to their membership. On the 13th of this month the Grand Chancellor expects to organize a new Lodge in the western addition of this city, to meet in Hamilton Hall, corner of Geary and Steiner streets. If that body when organized thrives as well as King Solomon's Lodge of Masons and Hercules Lodge of Workmen which meet in that Hall have, they will soon be in a prosperous and healthy condition.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, of this city, that is presided over by that prince of good fellows, Charles E. Baker, is having a very prosperous season. Not less than 35 new names will have been added to their list this term.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Officers of the Department of California.—C. Mason Kinne, Com., San Francisco; W. F. Ellis, S. V. C., San Jose; J. M. Davis, J. V. C., Oakland; W. A. Robinson, A. A. Gen., San Francisco; O. B. Culver, A. Q. M. Gen., San Francisco; J. W. Staples, Inspector, San Francisco.

Headquarters Dep't Cal., G. A. R.,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l's Office, 320 Sansome St.,
San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1881.

General Orders No. 10.



I. The annual Encampment of this Department for 1882 will be held in January next at San Jose, Cal. Posts are entitled to representation based upon the report of members in good standing Sept. 30, 1881, as follows: For each 25 members 1 delegate, and 1 delegate for a final fraction of more than half of 25. Any Post not having 25 members is entitled to 1 delegate. The delegates and an equal number of alternates *must* be elected at the time the Post officers shall be elected, the *first* meeting in December; immediately after the elections credentials will be sent to this office signed as required by Sec. 3, Art. II., R. and R.

II. The following appointments on the Staff of the Department Commander are hereby announced.

To be Assistant Inspectors:

Phil Sheridan Post, No. 7—Orrin Tabor, vice Comrade Welch resigned.

Joe Hooker Post, No. 11—N. B. Dunning.

Canby Post, No. 18—David L. Butler.

R. L. McCook Post, No. 26—J. S. Kidder.

Garfield Post, No. 28, Portland, Or.—M. V. Spencer.

McPherson Post, No. 30—Wm. N. Phillips.

They will receive instructions from the Department Inspector. Other appointments will be made in special orders.

III. The Commanders of Posts must see that all reports for fourth quarter, 1881, are ready immediately after Dec. 31st, for the staff officers must have the reports on hand at the earliest possible date in January, in order that their reports may be completed in time for the January encampment. Posts in arrears for per capita tax must forward at once.

The following have made no report for third quarter:

Halleck Post, No. 19.

Ellsworth Post, No. 20.

IV. The attention of Post officers and comrades throughout this department is called to the Veterans' Home Association, and the circulars that have been issued in the interest of the work. Every comrade should consider it his duty to do all in his power to assist in this great work. Posts should at once take steps to organize a thorough system to aid in the collection of funds, and to create an interest in the measure in their respective localities. For any information, communicate with this office, or to the Secretary of the Veterans' Home Association, Nucleus building, San Francisco. Go to work at once, as the necessity for action is urgent.

V. Orders for annual inspection will be issued by the Inspector, and Post Commanders will give the Assistant Inspectors all the aid in their power in becoming familiar with the ritual and unwritten work.

VI. Make requisition for supplies in time.

By command of C. Mason Kinne,
Department Commander.
W. A. Robinson, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Knights Golden Rule.

Editors Watchman:—R. H. Warfield, P. M. W., of Healdsburg Lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W., and Grand Treasurer of the K. of H., has been commissioned Grand Commander for California of the Knights of the Golden Rule. He instituted a Castle at Healdsburg, Cal., on the 27th of October, with 73 charter members. The Castle was named "Invincible." Tuesday evening, November 22d, he, assisted by W. G. Swan, D. C., instituted "Excelsior" Castle, at Cloverdale, Cal., with 33 charter members. In addition to the D. C. already named, G. C. Warfield has commissioned Hon. T. W. Hudson and Prof. D. C. Clark, as District Commanders. Several other Castles are under way.

The Knights of the Golden Rule was established in 1879. The Order has some distinctive features, which may be stated briefly, as follows: Benefits are not paid on suicides; ladies are admitted to full membership, thus introducing the refinements of social life into Castle meetings; it is not necessary that the ladies shall have male relatives as members of the Order to entitle them to admission; the jurisdiction is general, like that of K. of H., etc.; the one grade assessment of the Workmen is retained, but a plan of equalizing the cost of assessments has been adopted, which is accomplished by simply adding the amount

paid by a member on assessments to his death benefit, ample provision having been made for that purpose; insurance is classified so that a member can insure for from $500 to $6,500. This applies to all except those between 50 and 60 years old, and ladies. The former can insure for only $2,000, and the latter for $3,000. Assessments in the classes are kept separate.

G. C. Warfield and his deputies expect to make an active campaign. It is felt that there is room for the K. G. R. The advantages of fraternal insurance are now generally conceded. There are billions still handled by ordinary life insurance companies, often unsafe and always very expensive, which, if used by fraternal insurance societies, having no element of speculation or profit in them, would give insurance to the people at large, that is both safe and economical.—W. G. Swan.

ROYCBIV
CHOSEN FRIENDS

Grand Officers.—Chas. W. Bryant, G. C., San Francisco; James M. Baird, G. A. C., San Francisco; John W. Shaffer, G. Treasurer, S. F.; S. Danielewicz, G. Recorder, office 601 California street, San Francisco.

The Supreme Treasurer forwards the following statement in calling for Assessments No. 13 & 14. The same being for fiscal year ending October, 1881:

GENERAL FUND.

Overpaid cash receipts Oct. 20, 1880, per last report..	$642 23
Paid warrants during the fiscal year.....	29,323 37
Total.....	$29,965 60
Deduct amount received from Supreme Recorder	26,182 05
Amount overdrawn cash received Oct. 1, 1881.....	$ 3,783 55

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR—RELIEF FUND.

Balance on hand, as per last report, Oct. 19, 1880, $	119 75
Received on Assessment No. 1.....	67
" " " " 2.....	4 54
" " " " 3.....	4,902 29
" " " " 4.....	5,126 48
" " " " 5.....	6,563 34
" " " " 6.....	9,410 56
" " " " 7.....	9,913 86
" " " " 8.....	10,659 93
" " " " 9.....	10,435 17
" " " " 10.....	11,143 93
" " " " 11.....	10,341 79
Total receipts from Assessments Nos 1 to 11...	$78,622 31
Deduct orders paid from Nos. 2½ to 34 (inclusive)..	70,526 78
Balance on hand.....	$ 8 095 53

For full and complete statement of amount paid by Councils, see appendix in back of proceedings.

Balance on hand third annual report.....	$ 8,095 53
Rec'd during month of Oct. from Assess't No. 12..	9,630 11
From Assessments 5 to 11 (inclusive).....	2,128 45
Total to date, including balance.....	$19,854 09
From which deduct the following deaths—	
No. 35—Joel Pomerene, Charity 7, Millersburg, O.	$ 3,000 00
No. 37—Mrs. Emma Tarrell, Crescent 11, N. Y...	3,000 00
No. 38—M. H. Brown, Hope 6, Palestine, Texas..	3,000 00
No. 39—Mathew Lovejoy, Huron 3, Milford, Mich.	3,000 00
No. 41—H. Z. Chandler, Huron 3, Milford, Mich.	3,000 00
No. 42—C. A. Johnson, Crescent 8, Indianapolis, Indiana.....	1,000 00
Deduct from cash above.....	$16,000 00
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	3,854 09
Total.....	$19,854 09
Unpaid Nos. 28, 36 and 40, which are awaiting completion of proof.....	$ 6,000 00

Enough deaths are on file in the Supreme Recorder's office to consume all of Assessment No. 13 and a considerable amount of 14. Assessment No. 12 will net about $2,000 more than any previous assessment. See my report at third annual session of Supreme Council for particulars of death No. 34, which was paid Sept. 30, 1881. If you desire to learn the cause of death, etc., call upon the Recorder of your Council. Respectfully submitted in F., A., P., Emi Kennedy, Supreme Treasurer.

Ben'lent Pro'tive Order of Elks.



At a regular communication of California Lodge, No. 12, B. P. O. Elks, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. Reynolds, E. R.; J. Redican, Est. Lead. Kt.; F. J. Klatze, Est. Loy. Kt.; H. Blankenstein, Est. Lect. Kt.; Chas. E. Baker, Sec'y; A. Perrier, Treas.; T. E. Finley, Tyler; Trustees, W. H. Bogle, J. Whalen, A. M. Gray. We hope to hear more from this society. Items of news sentiment, progress, etc., will be at all times acceptable. A good plan would be to appoint a Lodge editor, who would keep us informed of all current happenings.

Canadian Association.—The monthly social of this society was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d, at B'nai B'rth hall. The attendance was not as large as usual but the evening was made quite enjoyable by a programme of 13 dances with extras. These monthly socials are a prominent feature in our city and are always well regulated and pleasant entertainments. The following well known citizens had the honor to form the executive department: Executive Committee; A. Barker, Chas. E. Hunt, J. N. Buchanan, Alfred Hogg, A. Gilliland, Samuel Beatty, W. J. Gilliland and W. B. Blair. Reception Committee; R. S. Falconer, W. H. Hutchinson, John Elder, J. M. Camp and E. L. Cutten. Floor Manager; W. J. McCormick. Floor Committee; Jas. Harris, Dr. W. Botsford, Dr. D. McMillan, Dr. H. G. Trueman, John Dinsmore, J. W. Disbrow and D. G. Fraser.

Outside Watchman.

The duties of Outside Watchman are onerous, laborious, and oftentimes difficult, and as such should receive a fair compensation, and none but patient, affable and genial brothers should be assigned to this important position. A number of our Workmen who have particularly distinguished themselves in this thankless position, are Bros. Richard Roach, of Harmony, No. 9, who has held his office for several consecutive terms, and who is always courteously polite and accommodating to visitors and members.

John Lauer, of Washington, No. 60, has been re-elected several terms, and is just the man for this Lodge.

Bro. H. P. Beck, of Unity, No. 27, has been at his post for five consecutive terms.

Bro. R. Young, of Myrtle, 42, has guarded the door of his Lodge for several years, and his efficiency is such that he will be continued, we hope.

Bro. Mayo, of Valley, 30, has been in office from the institution of this Lodge, and the place cannot be filled better.

A Fine Wedding.—Miss Rosa Davis, daughter of Wm. Davis Esq., and sister-in law of Bro. G. Winehill, P. M. W., was married to Herman Keiser, of Arizona, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22d. The marriage ceremony, according to the Jewish custom, was very impressively delivered by Rabbi Vidaver, at the residence of Bro. Winehill, 317 Leavenworth street, before a large circle of invited guests representing the solid men and elite of our city. The bride, a beautiful blonde, was dressed in an elegant white satin brocade, en train, with veil and orange blossoms. The groom, a young gentleman of pleasing manners and fine physique, in plain black. The house was gaily trimmed with evergreens and floral decorations, and the room set apart for the bridal presents presented a gorgeous appearance, as over $2,000 in value of presents were tastefully arranged. After the solemn rites and ceremonies had been performed the blue silk canopy under which the marriage took place, was folded, followed by exuberant congratulations and expressions of joy, which were kept up with feasting on what might be termed a choice light lunch wherein champagne and icecream and other choice things were sandwiched in with toasts until 5 o'clock, when the young couple started on a bridal tour.

Presentation.—Bro. J. T. Caruthers, P. M. W., who has been chief agent of the baggage department of the C. P. R. R. Co., foot of Market street, for a number of years, was the recipient of a fine testimonial at the hands of his friends Thanksgiving day. The souvenir was a small, solid gold trunk finished in fine style, with lock, handles and silver cords worked around it. On the inside cover is inscribed: "From his friends in the C. P. R. R. Baggage Department, November, 1881." On the outside is: "J. T. Caruthers, Oakland, Cal." Our worthy brother has had a fine harvest in gifts this year.

Bro. Walter S. Pierce who so often aids us in our social entertainments is in a position to sell pianos from the leading makers at the lowest rates. Special attention paid to repairing, renovating and tuning pianos and organs—advances made on second-hand pianos or cash paid for them at their value. Our genial Bro. can be found at his store, 30 New Montgomery, under Palace hotel.

The patent boot made by Bro. P. Kelly, 238 Kearny, near Bush, is the acme of perfection. They combine so many excellent qualities and are so favorably known that orders are received from all parts of the United States for them. We understand that Bro. Kelly is making preparations to manufacture for the trade, and at his store there is a chance now to get good bargains in all kinds of foot wear for ladies and gentlemen.

Bro. Terrance Sullivan has opened a new manufactory at 214 Sixteenth street, between Howard and Capp. He has the reputation of being a skilled workman as a cutter and fitter, and in this connection guarantees a satisfactory fit or no sale. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of goods, children's and misses' walking shoes, and men's boots and gaiters.

Bro. J. Wm. Frazer, professor of dancing, has opened his winter season at 105 Post street. He has had large experience in this city, and enjoys the reputation of being a master in his profession. No pupils are admitted to his classes unless their character is closely scrutinized and found to be good. His opening classes are much larger than usual.

Bro. Wm. Statham, manufacturer of the Statham upright piano, has opened up new and commodious facilities at 765 Mission, to meet the increasing demand for his pianos. He rents, repairs, tunes, and exchanges new pianos for old ones.

Bro. Henry Langrehr, of Sts. John Lodge was lately married to Miss Frances K. Simon, of this city. The Watchman extends congratulations to the young couple.

A Good Example.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 21, 1881.

To Keystone Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W., Oakland: Fraternal greeting from Eden Lodge, No. 204, Alameda county, A. O. U. W.

We would respectfully call your attention that a member of Eden Lodge, No. 204, is out of employment, he having sustained injuries which prevents him from performing hard labor, and having a wife and child to support earnestly desires work. Trusting to find a situation better suited to his capabilities in a town or city more readily, therefore we would leave it in your hands, hoping you will lend your assistance to secure the brother work.

The party referred to is capable of performing such work as salesman, shipping clerk, entry clerk, hotel clerk, watchman, night or day, single entry book-keeper.

Trusting to hear from you soon, we remain yours in C. H. and P. Geo. Grey,
H. Marlin,
Gerd Schafer,
Business Committee Eden Lodge, No. 204, A. O. U. W.

The above circular to Keystone Lodge is made out in printed form and is a concise and admirable way to get it before the Lodge to whom it is addressed. The brethren of Eden Lodge are to be commended for the earnest attention which they pay to the duties of their office, and their work is in marked contrast with the masterly inactivity of Business Committees generally. In many Lodges it would require a reference to the records on the part of nearly all officers and members to discover who their Business Committee is, so little attention is paid to this feature of the Order. In this connection we can say that the Watchman renews its offer to publish the employment wants of any brother without charge, who is recommended by the Business Committee of any Lodge.

Grand Master Workman's Appointments.

Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., will make official visits as follows:

Friday, Dec. 2d, Folsom.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th, Alvarado.

Wednesday, Dec. 7th, Mt. Hamilton Lodge, San Jose.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th of Dec., Lodges of Tulare county.

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, Napa.

Galt Lodge will be visited some time in December.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Hanford Lodge, 189, A. O. U. W., November 21, 1881.

Whereas, God in His providence has removed from the walks of man our esteemed Bro. R. S. Dodge, to His home with Himself, therefore

Resolved, That we the members of this Lodge recognize the right of the Supreme Ruler to dispose of His creatures, and we bow before Him and say Thy will be done.

Resolved, That this Lodge in the death of Bro. R. S. Dodge has sustained a great loss, and the community in which he lived has given up one of its best and truest citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily tender to his orphaned children our sympathies and cheerfully promise the protection which our obligations enjoin upon us.

N. W. Motheral,
F. A Blakeley, Com.
J. W. Ramsey.

"How to Read Faces."—A new work entitled "Scientific Physiognomy or How to Read Faces," recently brought out in this city, by Sister M. O. Staunton, member of Silver Spray D. of H. and wife of Bro. A. P. Staunton, business manager and one of the proprietors of the *Argonaut*, has been pronounced by the press and literary critics as one of great research and merit. The progressive ideas advanced are sustained by recent investigation in the field of mental science, and the profound thinkers of the last two centuries. This book is written in a clear, concise and racy style, the convincing proofs that you can enjoy the novelty of reading correctly the character of persons as he carries it on his face, makes each chapter more and more interesting. Every mother, teacher and physician should have one. Sister Staunton has made this subject a life study, and we believe this treatise will be her enduring monument. This book is for sale at all bookstores and the S. F. News agency.

A Point Reyes butter stand and wholesale and retail depot for eggs, cheese, honey, fruits, vegetables, etc., at Center Market, corner of Dupont and Sutter, stalls 13, 14 and 15, has been opened by Messrs. Stinson & Davenport, in which they display an extensive and choice variety of goods in their line. Bro. Davenport has had a large experience as a dealer, and their customers can always find the best this market affords.

Every Lodge, and almost every family, can now afford to obtain first-class organs on easy installments at low prices, as will be seen by advertisement of Kohler & Chase. Their music house is the oldest in San Francisco, and ranks among the largest and most popular on the Pacific coast.

Dramatic Entertainments.

A series of dramatic entertainments will be given at Deitz's Opera House, Oakland, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the Peoples' Independent Church, under direction of Mr. D. K. Higgins, the well known elocutionist, assisted by local and professional artists. They will open on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th, with the first grand production of Higgins' new drama, "The Vagabonds," written by D. K. and M. O. Higgins, of Oakland. Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th, will be rendered Tennyson's pastoral drama, "Dora." And on Friday evening, Dec. 16th, a popular drama, to be announced hereafter. Tickets, 50 cents. Open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8. No reserved seats. Each evening's programme will embrace further attractions to be announced hereafter. Mr. Higgins is very popular with the Workmen of Oakland, whom he has ably and liberally favored at many of their social entertainments, and we hope he will meet with the encouragement due him in producing his new play, which is pronounced to be very fine by competent critics.

New Patents.—Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending Nov. 22, 1881.

249,869, Geo. Applegate, Yoncalla, Or., sulky plow; 249,890, L. Brown, Waitsburg, W. T., sulky plow; 249,901, A. H. Conkling, Vallejo, Cal., churn; 249,921, S. W. Gaines, Scio, Or., flax puller; 249,764, B. T. Herold, Stockton, Cal., window-screen attachment; 249,973, W. C. Nelson, Santa Rosa, Cal., dish washing machine; 249,791, C. W. Patten, S. F., amalgamator and concentrator; 249,995, J. Richards, S. F., machine for conveying and crushing ores; 249,996, J. Richards, S. F., pneumatic machinery; 250,015, Jas. M. Thompson, S. F., ore-roasting furnace; 249,814, E. Whitmore, S. F., running gear for vehicles; 250,027, E. A. Wible, Brighton, Cal., draw bridge.

The advertisement of Bro. T. Lundy, 7 and 9 Third street, corner of Market, headed "Extraordinary," is true. Parties wishing to purchase in his line of goods will find it to their advantage to examine his stock and prices.

The Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association, intended only for members of the A. O. U. W., and now paying $1,000 on the death of one of its policy holders, has only cost its members $6 during the year, as but six assessments have been made of $1 each. We are informed by the Secretary, Bro. E. M. Reading, that not a death has occurred since its organization, nearly two years ago, by a chronic disease. This certainly speaks well for its management.

Mansion House.—First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. Cross, Proprietor.

T. N. Dunphy & Co., General Advertising Agents This is the oldest established General Advertising House in California. Bill Posting a specialty. Mr. Dunphy has for more than ten years been the sole manager of the bill posting business known as "Keyt & Co," and succeeds to all the privileges of the late A. C. Keyt, at the old stand, No. 506 Commercial St., S. F. Three thousand bulletin boards in prominent places.

Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.—Messrs. Payot, Upham & Co., No. 204 Sansome Street, are one of the oldest, most enterprising and reliable firms in the book and stationery trade in San Francisco. Scientific, industrial and foreign publications are a specialty with them. They are also noted for their first quality of blank book and fine stationery line of goods.

Our Agents.

Our Friends can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. McGrew—Santa Clara county.
M. P. Owen—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. Wright—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
Jared C. Hoag—California.
B. W. Crowell—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. Kelleher—San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
A. C. Knox—State of Nevada.
C. E. Wetmore—Alameda county.
E. A. Weed—California.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

Traveling Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman, Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Caruduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Baker.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. McCoy.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb.
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. R. B. Mosby.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Lurdne.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Payson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. Curno.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. McBain.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wilby.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. Stoll.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Dusterberry.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Osterhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Aldrn.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. Harris.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Poihlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larremore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. Jno. W. Meads.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. Burke.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lochy.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. Lord.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Berry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Wolters.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Mashire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Bremham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Sthinfield.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodward.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cary.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. S. R. Stephenson.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Ware.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. J. T. Masten.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. Slackford.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. B. M. Rothery.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Banbury.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Zipf.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R Rohde.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovis.
156—MAIN TOP. Ed. Thompson.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. Winter.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Robt. Martin.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. E. Baker.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. Barton.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. S. A. Williams.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. Winnige.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Depuew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lillet.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carkeet.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. H. H. Reid.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka, Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. Cattran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. Peeples.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. Dan. Peterman.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. C. Wadsworth.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. Kidd.
187—TEHAMA J. Harrington.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. F. P. Kelley.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Chas. Vaikenberg.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Simeon Hunt.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Shillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. M. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heinbach.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	R. J. Angel.
207—WESTPORT. R. B. Markle.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. F. W. Stewart.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Taft.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Friday Mrs. F. W. Billington.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis.
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara E. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday Miss Ella Boot.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. Rdr.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. Hand.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. Keith.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Disbron.
1—BUTTE. H. W. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. French.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. Chas. T. Martin.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. Rdr.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. Rvr.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. Trustee.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits for their support, as we expect our agent to call and present personally further information concerning our enterprise for the future. Should our agent fail to call soon in some instances, we shall be glad to have our friends favor the office directly with their response. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

The advertisement of F. Mansell & Co. in another column shows that they have moved to 434 Pine street, opposite their old stand. For ornamental, sign, and glass work, gold block letters, etc., this firm bears an excellent reputation in San Francisco, where it has been long established. We ourselves have patronized Mr. Mansell for many years.

Remembered.

In every clime and under all circumstances a nameless, yet irresistible charm clusters round the word "remembered;" into every mind, however embittered by toil and strife, this sweet word ever brings a ray of comfort. When separated from those who hold within their keeping our affections, 'tis sweet to know that we are remembered. It cheers and encourages the man of business when difficulties and cares would fain bow his spirit in the dust, to feel that there are those at home, by whom, during every moment of his enforced absence, he is remembered with affection and gratitude. Many are the offices of love which the mother performs for her child, strengthened and comforted by the thought that at some time—it may be when the dust is over her brow—they will cause her to be lovingly remembered. We all know how it used to stir our hearts with joy and make every pulse bound with gladness, when far away at school, to receive even the least valuable packet with the simple, yet beautiful words, "Believe me, my child, this was a work of love; with every stitch has been interwoven a thought of you. You are constantly remembered by your mother." Though our minds were dull and weary, these words ever came fraught with sweetest comfort, and threw a radiant light upon the most difficult problem, or rendered quick and clear the lagging and clouded brain through the medium of a happy heart.

But the thought of being ever remembered after death is far dearer. That the desire to be remembered when the heart has ceased to throb with life, and the soul passed to other realms, has reigned supreme within the minds of men in all ages, is everywhere proclaimed. This is a laudable desire, implanted by Him who "doeth all things well," deep in the heart of man, for the purpose of promoting his happiness by inducing him to do good. But many, alas! pervert this blessing into a curse by seeking its gratification through wicked, selfish means, rather than by goodness and purity; forgetting that *oblivion* is, to the noble mind, preferable to fame gained by spreading ruin and sorrow throughout the earth. Scan closely the blood-stained pages of earth's history, and mark with careful eye the immense number which, but for the manner in which unprincipled men have striven to gratify this desire, would have been spotless as Sierra's snows. Take only one instance of earth's great men—Napoleon. The blood-stained fields of the principal countries of Europe, and the marks of flame still to be seen in the City of Moscow, tell us more plainly than the tongue of man or the historic pen can ever tell us of his insatiable desire to be remembered. Truly, he has his reward!

Happy would the world be if those whose names are ever chasing each other over the historic page, were the only ones who have spent their lives upon the field of battle merely to win a name. Many are the fathers and brothers who under pretense of love for their country, but really actuated by a restless desire to make for themselves a name which should live after they had passed beyond the bourne, sacrificed home and loved ones—even life itself—mid scenes of blood and carnage. And after all this, they lie upon the plains forgotten—unmentioned in their country's annals.

Everywhere—not only in the public field of action but in the more secluded walks of life do we see that sweet to the human heart is the thought of being remembered after death. All! All! from the king to the serf, from the aged man to the beardless youth, from the gray-haired grandmother to the laughing girls, have thought, "what shall I do to be remembered?" And truly, what shall we, on whose brow the brilliant stamp of genius is not—do to be remembered?

Shall it be by sacrificing our principles of right to gain the friendship of those whom we hope will remember us? Others have yielded to this desire, and even ere the end asked in bitterness of spirit, "what is friendship but a name?" Shall we build for ourselves monuments of granite, and think by these mighty buildings to be remembered? Egypt's ancient kings thus sacrificed the lives of thousands of their subjects; their ashes lie in some obscure spot, and the pyramids but serve to show the skill of the architects of past ages, and to make the heart of every noble reflecting person turn in disgust from ambition so debased as to require so great a sacrifice, merely for its gratification.

Seldom does the gaining of earthly fame render its possessor happy. Who will say that Napoleon's was a happy life? Never allowing himself a moment's rest, ever urged on and on to boundless cruelties by his insatiable desire to win fame, could his have been a happy life? And his death! On the rocky isle of St. Helena lies this man, whose genius has never acknowledged a superior, and who has probably never had an equal. He is dying now—a captive; he is going to meet the God whose goodness he has constantly abused, and to answer for the use which he has made of the brilliant talents which have been bestowed upon him. His many cares have wrinkled his fine brow, but they have been unable to dim the fire of his eagle eye; his mind is with the past; no remembrance of good done or others made better by his brilliant talents comes to cheer and soothe him in the hour of dissolution; even his last moment is spent midst dreams of conquest; as his eyes are closed, pictures of battle fields flash o'er his frenzied brain. Earnestly during life he strove to be remembered after death, and he is remembered—as an unprincipled tyrant.

* * * * * * * * *

'Tis a cosy room in a simple cottage, the last rays of the setting sun are gleaming through a half-open window, and lingering as if to shed a halo o'er the dying head of an aged woman, whose days have been spent in doing all the good those poor, wrinkled hands have ever found to do, or that pure heart suggested. As we smooth back her snowy hair, gaze, ay, gaze on that brow! She boasts no gigantic intellect; there is no mark of brilliant talent, but gaze on. There is something sweeter, nobler far than the mere trace of intellect; in every line on that pale, wrinkled brow is written goodness and purity; every glance of her soft eye speaks of love to all mankind. Though her face is wrinkled and her eye dim, round her are gathering many loved ones who will remember and teach others to remember her with unfailing devotion. Ah! sweetly does she realize that

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

Is it not better than all earth's renown to be able at the close of a long life to say, as she trusts herself in the hands of her ever present Friend,

"Fading away like the stars of the morning,
Losing their light in the glorious sun,
So let me steal away, softly and gently,
Only remembered by the good I have done."

—*Julia M. Goodlett.*

The Lotus.

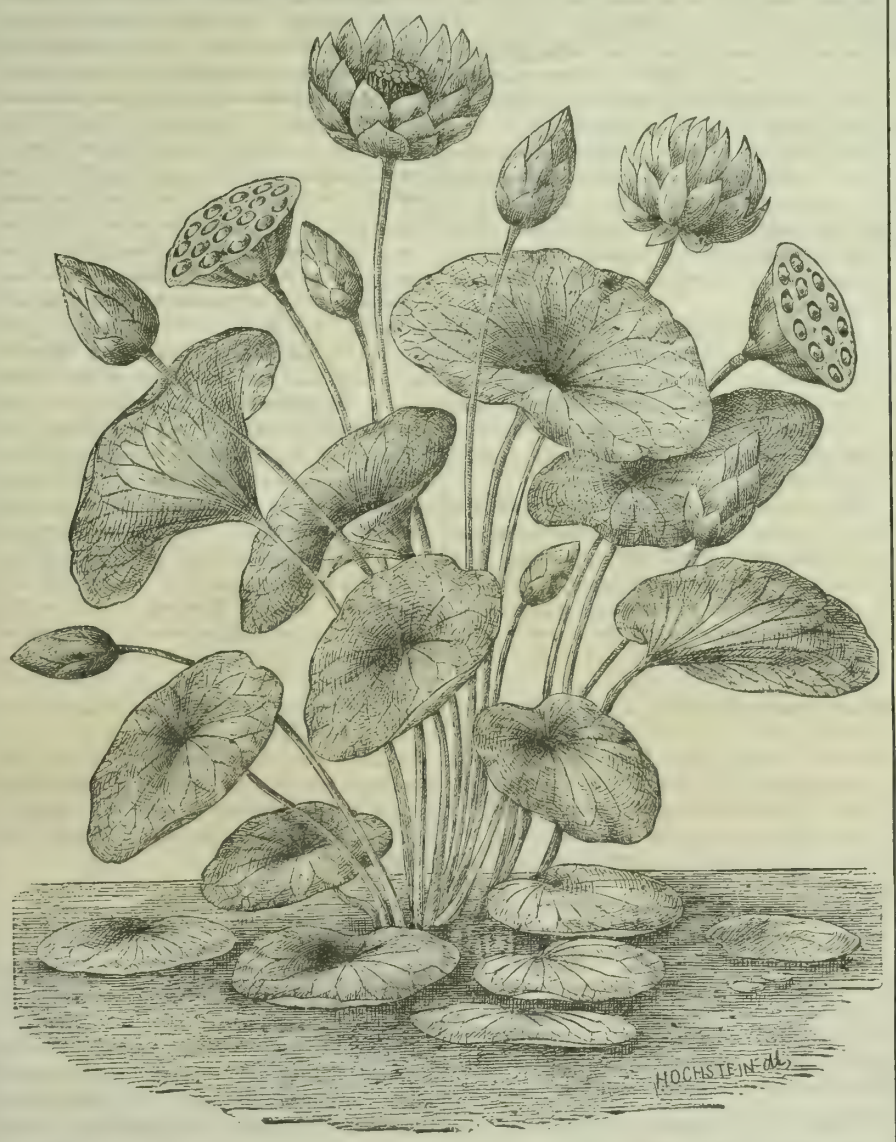
In connection with the handsome engraving of the lotus on this page, which we take from Mr. Sturtevant's catalogue, we propose to recite some interesting points in its history and add notes on its culture:

According to Thumberg, as quoted by Rhind, it is esteemed a sacred plant in Japan, and pleasing to their deities, the images of their idols being often represented as sitting on its large leaves. The long stalks are used by the natives as an article of diet. Loureiro mentions that it abounds in muddy marshes in India and China, and is cultivated in large, handsome pots in the gardens and houses of the mandarins; that there is a variety with the flower of a pure white, and another with a very beautiful luxuriant flower, having about 100 large petals, white or rose-colored. Both root and seeds are esculent, sapid and wholesome. The Chinese call it *lien wha*, and the seeds and slices of the hairy root, with the kernels of apricots and walnuts, and alternate layers of rice, were frequently presented to the British ambassador and his suite at breakfasts given by some of the principal mandarins. The Chinese have always held this plant in such high value, that at length they regarded it as sacred. That character, however, has not limited it to merely ornamental purposes, for the roots are not only served up in summer with rice, but they are also laid up in salt and vinegar for the winter. The seeds are somewhat of the size and form of an acorn, and of a taste more delicate than that of almonds. The ponds are generally covered with it, and exhibit a very beautiful appearance when it is in flower; and the flowers are no less fragrant than handsome. Sir George Staunton remarks that the leaf, besides its common uses, has, from its structure, growing entirely round the stalk, the advantage of defending the flower and fruit arising from its center from contact with the water, which might injure them. He also remarks, that the stem never fails to ascend in the water from whatever depth, unless in case of a sudden inundation, until it attains the surface, where its leaf expands, rests and swims upon it, and sometimes rises above it. This plant bears the rigorous cold of the Pekin winter.

In ancient Egypt the *Nelumbium speciosum* was endowed with mystic honors and won the admiration of the earliest writers. Herodotus calls it the "lily rose of the Nile," and Theophrastus speaks of it as the sacred bean of Egypt or the lotus of Antinous. It would be indeed a distinguished inhabitant for our ponds.

Concerning its culture Mr. Sturtevant says: It may be grown and flowered in a large tub, or, better, in a cement basin sunk in the ground, such as we have described. It sends out creeping stems, which run a long distance in the mud. This is our reason for recommending a separate compartment for it in the lily tank. It is only when planted in a large pond and allowed to spread, that it will produce the largest floating leaves. A good way to naturalize it is to start it first in a pan or shallow box placed in water at 60° to 75°, then when the water in the pond is well warmed, turn it out carefully into very rich soil or mud where the water is about one foot deep. It will then spread and take care of itself. No aquatic plants have a more tropical aspect than the lotuses; and a large patch of them, with hundreds of flowers and buds, is a sight never to be forgotten. They can be raised from seed, but it is a plan requiring a great deal of patience, as it takes three years to produce a blooming plant.

The lotus continues to bloom until cool weather in the fall. When just expanding, the flowers are especially beautiful, being of a rosy pink color. When open, they are creamy white and pink, and are very sweet. They open in the morning and close in the afternoon, like the common water lily.



THE LOTUS OR SACRED BEAN OF EGYPT AND INDIA—(Nelumbium speciosum.)

Doctored Milk.

The law against adulterated milk evidently needs enforcing now and then. The Sacramento *Bee* describes a case of adulteration as follows:

A few days ago a reputable dairyman in this city ran short of milk for his customers, and the lad who was driving the delivery wagon purchased a small quantity from another vender. This was furnished to three families, none of whom were able to use it, for the simple reason that it was not milk at all, but some vile adulteration composed of chalk and water, flour, or similar ingredients. After standing in a vessel for a few minutes a thick, whitish sediment settled at the bottom—enough to furnish the required coloring matter for the liquid. The stuff bore no resemblance to milk in taste, and even in appearance it was readily distinguishable from the genuine article.

This is evidently a case of the purest adulteration, or rather most impure adulteration, as the reader chooses. It is seldom we hear of a case of absolute manufacture like this. The addition of water is of course bad enough but harmless compared with the manufacture of a whitish liquid from indigestible imitations and dangerous materials. It is for the public interest that all cases like the above should be diligently sought out and the penalties inflicted unsparingly.

We read of a case the other day where it was shown that a milkman in a New England city had doubled his supply of milk by the use of a whitish emulsion of which he had made ten gallons for a few cents, and that he had sold the recipe to a milkman in another city for $25. Such things as this are bound to propagate themselves because of the cupidity of men, unless some check be placed upon them, and it is the duty of every one who finds the traces of adulteration to do what he can to bring the law to bear upon the offenders.

Pullman Cars in Europe.—There are now 47 Pullman cars in use on English and Continental railways, and 10 more in course of construction to be sent abroad. The first Pullman sleeper introduced in England commenced running on the Midland railway in 1874. The English railway officials and the people generally, predicted that the cars were too long to get around the sharp curves of that road, but after a trial had satisfied them that there was no ground for apprehension on this score, the English companies commenced to build larger carriages than they had ever built before.

Cotton and Straw Dwellings.—At the South, it has been demonstrated that fire and water-proof houses can be built out of straw. The cotton used is the refuse of the plantation and factories, and when ground up in about an equal amount of straw and asbestos, is converted into a paste, and subsequently into large slabs or bricks, which become as hard as stone. The article thus made is pronounced the best of architectural material, and will be much used.

Dog Meat.—Robert Bloakie, who has just died in Wabash, Ind., had for nine years lived chiefly on dog meat, which he declared to be wholesome and palatable. His family relish the same food, and propose to continue its use.

How to Grow Beautiful.—Persons may outgrow disease, and become healthy, by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the luster of the eye and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow-feet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through these faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrops of a summer's morning, as melting as the tear that glistens in affection's eye, by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all humankind, by cherishing forbearance toward the foibles and follies of our race, and feeding day by day on that love to God and man, which lifts us up from the brute and makes us akin to angels.—*Ex.*

The Camera for Detecting Forgeries. The Bank of France is said to have almost wholly abandoned chemical tests in favor of the camera for detecting forgeries. The sensitive plate not only proclaims forthwith the doing of eraser or penknife, but frequently shows under the forger's figures the sum originally borne by the check. So ready is the camera to detect ink marks that a carte-de-visite enclosed in a letter may appear to the eye without blemish, while a copy of it in the camera will probably exhibit traces of writing across the face, where it has merely been in contact with the written page.

Ancient Antipathy to Tobacco—April 18, 1621.—Sir William Stroud moved that he would have tobacco banished wholly out of the kingdom, and that it may not be brought in from any part nor used amongst us; and Sir Grey Palmes said that if tobacco be not banished it will overthrow 100,000 men in England; for now it is so common that he hath seen ploughmen take it as they are at plough.

Extinction of Animals.—According to the Paris *La Nature*, all of the larger animals the world over, including the lion, tiger, gorilla, giraffe, elephant, hippopotamus, etc., are rapidly approaching extinction. Some are hunted down for profit, some for pleasure, and many because they threaten the existence of man.

The Postoffice Department revokes the order for the redemption of postal cards spoiled in the hands of private parties.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ *Take Elevator No. 13 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - December 1, 1881

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

A compliment was paid to the Pacific States Watchman that we appreciate, by our efficient Deputy Grand Master, E. F. Loud. He said: "As I travel through our jurisdiction, I find those Lodges where the Watchman is taken in a healthy and flourishing condition; on the other hand, the members are indifferent, and there is hardly any increase in membership."

Colusa Lodge, No. 66, will have a public entertainment at the Colusa theater, on Friday evening, Dec. 1st. Singing, banner presentation, dancing, etc., will form the exercises. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, and hope the brethren will have a good time.

Fidelity, No. 136, christened a $550 Henry F. Miller piano on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16th. The large attendance seemed to give an inspiration to the occasion, as their opening ode was sung with marked vigor and harmony.

A Wise Law.

The Supreme Lodge at its last session passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Grand Lodges be authorized to confer the degree of Past Master Workman upon such Recorders, Financiers and Receivers who, by reason of three years' service and meritorious conduct, may, in the judgment of said Grand Lodges, be justly entitled.

We believe the passage of this act will eventuate in great good to the Order. There is no class of our membership so thoroughly conversant with the laws and requirements of the Order as the clerical and financial officers of our Lodges. To master their duties is the work of time, and hence we have urged that where such officers filled their positions with efficiency and fidelity, they should be retained in their respective positions as long as they would consent to serve. But men capable of filling these offices usually have the common desire of mankind to advance to the highest honors the Order can confer, and the fact of remaining in their positions has debarred them heretofore from such honors. Now it is apparent that the schooling these officers receive eminently fits them as representatives in the Grand Lodge, and the act above quoted provides a way for them to be such while still occupying the positions to which they have been called in the subordinate Lodges. Thereby the officer will be profited, the subordinate Lodge will be profited, and the Grand Lodge will be profited. It's a good law.

As many of our brothers will be entitled to the P. W. W. degree under this regulation, it may be well for them on coming to the Grand Lodge to be armed with a recommendation from their respective Lodges, and also a certificate of three years' service, so there can be no question as to eligibility.

The question is mooted as to the eligibility of one of these officers (who has filled by service the requirements of the law) to election as a representative to our next Grand Lodge. The law does not seem to contemplate such eligibility, for the conferring of the degree in such cases is optional with the Grand Lodge; and it is a well settled principle of the Order that when a mere privilege of honor is given such privilege must be availed of before the honor attaches. For instance, a Lodge has not enough Past Masters to fill its quota of representatives. It is then privileged to elect any M. W. of the Lodge to supply the deficiency, but if the member elected fails to present himself to receive the P. M. W. degree, he does not acquire the honor it was his privilege to receive. The same principle applies in the case of representatives to the Supreme Lodge. We, therefore, conclude that it will be judicially held that a Recorder, Financier or Receiver, though eligible to the P. M. W. degree, is not thereby eligible to election as a representative until such degree shall have been conferred by his Grand Lodge.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.—The fact that Dr. Richardson, Supreme Medical Examiner, in conforming to a resolution of the Supreme Lodge requesting that he prepare instructions to Medical Examiners, has copied in full what has been known in this State as the "California Manual of Instructions to Medical Examiners," is a graceful tribute to those physicians of our Order who prepared them. The committee to whom was intrusted the arduous labor of compiling, arranging and getting up these instructions was appointed by Wm. H. Jordan, when when he was G. M. W., and consisted of Drs. Jas. Simpson, A. W. Perry, L. J. Henry, W. N. Griswold, F. Hiller, Jr., and Chas. E. Blake. The committee held numerous meetings, and each statement was revised and re-revised, in order to secure a thorough course of instructions to the subordinate Medical Examiners of this State. The Supreme Medical Examiner shows his good judgment in adopting them, for, we suppose, without the painstaking care which our California Medical Examiners devoted to their compilation, he would have been compelled to give some original ideas on the subject.

As indicating the character and material of which our city Lodges are formed, we point with pride to our business advertisements in the Watchman, representing as they do all classes of business, a number of wholesale merchants, and all a selection of men that our brother Workmen in country and city can, with propriety and interest to themselves, patronize in their various lines of trade.

Are We Wrong?

Is not our usually accurate contemporary, the Pacific States Watchman, mistaken in saying that the "tables of expectancy are made up from mankind in general, including the halt, the lame, the blind, the good, the bad and the indifferent?" Our impression has been that the "American Experience Tables of Mortality" were compiled from the experience of life insurance companies operating in this country, and therefore refer to the ordinary run of risks taken by such companies.

We quote the above from the *Knights' Journal*, organ of the Knights of the Golden Rule. We may be in error in relation to the method by which the so-called table of American experience was compiled, but still think we are correct. The table is said to be based on 100,000 selected lives, beginning at the age of ten years. As these could not have been selected at so tender an age from actual policy holders, it seems clear that our statement must be correct, and the impression of our worthy contemporary erroneous. But, right or wrong in this, the table is a delusion and a snare when applied to the gradation of payments on life assurance. We speak with confidence, for the statistics bear out the statement. Facts are terribly stubborn things, and we long ago learned better than to quarrel with them. We do not say that a system of graded assessments could not be made that would be comparatively more just than "level" assessments, but we do say that no tables have ever been compiled that are at all reliable in pointing out how such gradation should be made. The A. O. U. W. is over 13 years old, and the per cent. of deaths in the Order to the present time has been greater in the middle than in the extreme ages respectively, in spite of the experience table. That is principally because we lose at least four members from other causes, to one by death, and all alike have contributed to pay the losses that have accrued to the Order by death. The kind of experience tables we want, are such as will show the liability of a person to die *in the Order*, and the risk thereby incurred of having to pay on him $2,000. This can only be done by instituting a system of statistics that shall show how many join at the various eligible ages—from 21 to 50—and how many die out of each class respectively from year to year. It will take at least 20 years to even approximate a correct conclusion, and yet men, in the face of facts, seem anxious to tear away the old, reliable landmarks, and plant instead a shabby fallacy to guide our footsteps.

The Situation.

As will be seen by the official notice of the Supreme Recorder, the guillotine has been at its work again in Iowa. The responsibility is at last on the shoulders of Bro. J. W. Willett, acting Past Grand Master Workman. We do not know how he stands in the present emergency, but cannot see how he can refuse to assume the responsibility which has fallen to his hands without stultification, for he is on record as a supporter of the laws and edicts of the Supreme Lodge, even to the enforcement of the Yellow Fever Law. For two sessions he has represented the State of Iowa in the Supreme Lodge, and been an active participant in the legislation of that body. We have every reason to hope that in him will be found the man for the occasion, but if the event should prove otherwise let his star set with the rest who have gone before. Then will come the suspension of the Grand Lodge, and after that its resurrection. Supreme Master Baxter is not the man to falter in his determination to bring Iowa down to a loyal basis, and in this he has the support of the entire brotherhood elsewhere, and, it is believed, a large portion of the members in the rebellious jurisdiction. We now want to see the work thoroughly done. A temporizing policy toward Iowa has been pursued too long already, as the result has shown. The policy of soft words and grass has been of no avail. Now let the stones be hurled thick and fast till the end is reached.

Twelve deaths to be paid for in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction in November. They occurred in the following States: Kentucky, 4; Arkansas, 1; New Jersey, 1; Georgia, 1; Ohio, 3; Texas, 1; and Mississippi, 1.

We met Bro. A. Thurlow, P. M. W. of Industry, No. 8, Portland, Oregon. Industry is the largest Lodge in that jurisdiction, and is reported by Bro. Thurlow as in a flourishing condition.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

The probabilities are that we shall start the new year with two assessments.

Three hundred new beneficiary certificates and about 50 re-issues were written last month. The Order was never more prosperous in this jurisdiction.

If Financiers and Receivers wish blanks on which to make their reports for the term ending with December, no time should be lost in ordering them from this office.

Blank Ritual receipts will be mailed to each Lodge in the jurisdiction. If by any means a Lodge has lost any of the rituals originally in its possession, a satisfactory explanation should be made to the installing officer at the time of installation of officers.

Recorders are earnestly enjoined to be prompt in sending in their monthly reports. Every month several are inexcusably slow in this regard, and I am compelled to estimate the number of their members in good standing in reporting to the Supreme Lodge, and besides the record of standing is in many cases inaccurate for the same reason.

The per capita tax for the term is 30 cents per member, and must be paid by all Lodges organized previous to January 1st, 1882. Junior Workmen must be counted as well as all Master Workmen not finally suspended from the Order for six months arrearage of assessments or dues, or by decree of the Lodge under the penal provisions of our laws.

The matter of providing for the creation of a State Medical Examiner or Examining Board, and making such regulations for the government of such officer or officers, will no doubt be the principal work of the next session of the Grand Lodge. It involves a question of vital importance to the future welfare of the Order in this jurisdiction which should receive much careful and wise deliberation. We should make it easy for good material to join our ranks and hard for the bad. The danger is that the reverse may be the result, as it seems to be in some other jurisdictions.

Traveling Brothers.

H. G. Pratt, G. R.:—There are times when traveling brothers wish to make sure that they will not be suspended for non-payment of beneficiary assessments during their absence from town. Has the Financier or the Receiver a right to take cash in advance from such a brother and enter credit for the same on the books? Must some third party be employed to pay the assessments as they become due, or can you state some simple method whereby the Lodge can consistently receive a deposit in advance from its members for assessments? Please tell us in the Watchman what you know about such matters. Traveler.

It is a common practice in our Lodges to receive any advance moneys a brother may desire to pay, and then apply to dues and assessments as he may direct, but a Lodge cannot be compelled to receive moneys in this manner. I never knew one to object, however.

The third anniversary of Burns Lodge, No. 68, will be held at B'nai B'rith hall on Monday evening, Dec. 5th. The exercises will consist of a select musical and literary programme, commencing at 8 o'clock and ending at 9:30. The balance of the evening will be devoted to Terpsichorean exercises. The following committee of arrangements have been appointed: Wm. C. Flint, P. M. W.; Wm. K. Doherty, P. M. W.; Gus. Pohlmann, Rdr.; L. G. Schord, P. M. W.; C. C. Butt, G. We may expect a real enjoyable affair.

We had the pleasure of an interview with Bro. H. W. Messenger, of Nevada City Lodge, No. 52. Although not increasing very fast, their Lodge is prosperous, and a general interest taken in our Order in Nevada City.

Steps are being taken to form a new Lodge at Lower Lake, Lake county.

Fraternal Societies—Their Virtues and Value.

The following address was delivered before Geo. H. Thomas' Post, G. A. R., on Tuesday evening, October 18th, and on Wednesday evening, November 16th, before Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, A. O. U. W., in Red Men's Hall, by F. A. Symmes, M. W. of Fidelity. At the meeting of Fidelity, an addition was made to the original address in behalf of the Veterans' Home, and the brethren of Fidelity contributed $50, from the General Fund, which was swelled to nearly $300 by individual donations of the members. The article will well bear reading, as it is considerably out of the beaten track of society addresses. Bro. Symmes spoke as fo lows:

I have chosen for my theme at this time, fraternal societies, their virtues and their value, the relation which our orginization bears toward the others, as well as the causes which produced it—our duties toward it and the benefits to be derived from it.

Man seeks society—even in the beginning our Lord declared "it was not good for man to be alone" and from that time forward we find in all phases and conditions of life, and under all circumstances and surroundings, the inevitable disposition to group together in greater or less numbers. Civilization and education each increase this tendency, by opening up new fields for inquiry, for study, and for enjoyment; and it is as natural for men of similar circumstances and feelings to unite their efforts for the attainment of their various ends, as it is for the chemical components of the material world to unite each with its chemical affinity to accomplish any material substance. Just as surely as the grapes cluster in the vineyard, so man is found united in companionship with those with whom are found congenial and sympathetic feelings. Like feelings call us toward each other in all conditions of society. Similar views of religion bring into existence the various religious denominations; like views upon the affairs of State bring political parties, and the less important studies of life band us together indiscriminately in Clubs, Lodges and kindred societies. Even the very outcasts of society—the cut-throats and the highwaymen—have their little coterie of sympathizers with whom they confer for their safety and protection, and for the advancement of their arts; and, as the botanist arranges his plants into their classes, their orders, their genus, and their species, so do we find society divided by its religion, by its language, by locality, by the varying conditions of politics and all similar feelings.

Looking back into the early history of England and France we find all the

Secret Societies Called "Guilds,"

Probably on account of their benevolent motives, the word being derived from the Saxon—gildan, to pay. The French had also their confrerie or confraternities, with objects both secular and religious. Secular societies were organized in Rome at a very early time and continued to increase in strength and importance, till finally with the infusion of Christian religion they were transformed from their early Pagan nature into the Christian charitable organization. Every trade had then its separate society and they were recognized by the old Emperors. Not only the members but their offspring were however confined to their own calling, but they obtained by this means the monopolies of their several trades.

In many of these ancient cities the progress from the

Guild to the Condition of Self-government

Is plainly marked. The church edifices of Holland and Belgium record in pictorial or sculptured commemorative many great events connected with these Guilds.

English history records the charters of many of the trade Guilds, as early as the 10th century, and under the reigns of kings Henry I. and II. they received much encouragement. As they were so much inclined to public parades with their liveries and banners, they frequently came into collision with one another and were then forbidden to parade with their liveries except at coronation. The term Livery Company then followed the Guild (14th century), and it applies to this day to many of the London companies. The Livery-men are even now intimately connected with the corporation and government of the city of London, and it is from their votes, come the Sheriff, the Aldermen and the Lord Mayor of London. The Guilds have now been followed by the Trades-unions.

In France the Guilds, (14th century), were under the direct control of the high officers of the crown, who disposed of the Masterships and collected heavy fees therefor. The crown officers conducted things with a high hand and riot and bloodshed were not an unfrequent result. The strict requirements of the Guilds and their officers, however, has been a matter of no small importance in the advancement of the mechanics' arts and morality, and concord were secured by stringent regulations. Like the story of the Irishman—they were bound to have peace in the family even if they had to fight for it. It was here that

St. Crispin Became the Patron Saint

Of the shoemakers and St. Joseph of the carpenters, and how far the world is indebted to these societies for the perfection of their labor will probably never be known. In France they were not limited to the mechanics and laborers, for as early as the 14th century existed the Order of Advocates, with some very remarkable regulations, and an order of 1344 prescribes that no lawyer should be heard in court whose name was not on the Roll of Advocates. This Order was suppressed in 1790 but re-established with many limitations in 1810. Connected with this Order was that of

"La Baroche," or the Lawyers' Apprentices,

Which was founded in 1303 and was even more remarkable than the Order of Advocates. Its chief was authorized, by royal edict, to assume the title of King, to wear the robes of royalty and to surround himself with officers named after those of the crown, and within the Brotherhood vested with supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction. They even coined their own money of gold and silver, which was legitimate currency between them, and had an army of its members mounted and equipped. They paraded 10,000 strong, and had a cavalry corps of 600 which they furnished to Henry II. in 1548. Alarmed by their strength, Henry III. suppressed their royal titles and their military parades, and their last military distinction was at the fall of the Bastile.

A well-known Guild was that of the Scottish Bar—and a "Guild of Literature and Art" was organized by Charles Dickens and Lord Lytton for the relief of indigent men of letters and artists.

It thus becomes a subject of deep interest and almost fathomless research to trace back the history of these organizations in the various countries. Their objects and intentions were much the same in the past as are those of our own societies to-day; but, of course, governed by circumstances and surroundings, the times and the people, they developed very striking peculiarities.

Among the existing organizations to-day we find at the head of the list the

Order of Free-masonry,

And an ardent member thereof will trace its history back among the dim and dusty ages of the past till it fairly loses itself in oblivion. The details and ceremonies of the Order are founded upon the building of Solomon's Temple when he was assisted by a band of Masons from Tyre, led by the Widow's Son. The system and method of this organization is so complete and perfect that it constitutes a world and a religion of its own. The building of churches was the great work of the Masons in those earlier times, and gave them the high rank they attained, and enjoying as they did the special favor and protection of the Pope, bulls were issued by which peculiar privileges were granted them, and from the exemption of burdens which were imposed upon other workmen they obtained the title Free-Masons. King Henry VI., of England, joined the Order and Henry VI. was Grand Master. As the membership thus increased beyond the practical builders it grew into what is called Speculative Masonry, as distinguished from Operative Masonry, in its early existence. It was transplanted into France in 1725 and very soon after into Holland, Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain and Scotland. The first Lodge in this country is supposed to have been opened in Boston in 1733, and since that time it has flourished with great vigor, and now there are Lodges or members of the Order in every city and country of the earth. I was once informed by an American ship captain that his Masonic signs had been answered by Chinese fishermen from their boats in the most obscure parts of China. For perfection of system, work and study, their organization challenges the highest admiration.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows

At a more recent date sprung from similar societies of mechanics and laborers in London, in the latter part of the 18th century, and its first appearance in this country bears date of April, 1819, in the city of Baltimore. This Order pays sick benefits to its afflicted members and has spent in a single year more than a million and a half of dollars in relief to members and their families.

Standing at about the head of the Beneficiary Organizations we have the

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

With an existence of about 13 years, and with a membership of more than 105,000 in the United States, and 13,300 in California alone, it is rapidly growing into much favor and prominence. Adding to the charitable and fraternal features of the older Orders a prompt payment of $2,000 to the heirs of a deceased member, it comes to the bereaved family not alone with cold resolutions of condolence and regret, but with the kind hand and warm heart of a generous friend; and in this practical usefullness it has shown itself of exceeding value to what might otherwise be many a destitute family. Following in its wake come

The Knights of Honor,

The Legion of Honor, the Chosen Friends, and many similar and later organizations which attempt very much the same and many of them a great deal more. Their increase and growth, however, as the inducements for special gain is increased has a tendency to weaken in them the higher principles which the older Orders exist from alone, 'till they are drifting toward mere business organizations for cheap life insurance.

There are also very many other Orders with worthy objects, but one of the grandest and noblest of them all is that one which unites to the fidelity to its principles, and the charity to its members and their families, a noble loyalty to country and a united determination to protect that country and its flag from all injury, treason, or disgrace. Who is there, who better knows the principles of generosity, of kindness, of unselfishness, of true devotion to man and to beast, than the soldier of the Republic who has passed through a vigorous campaign in the service, whose entire worldly possessions are on his back, and who has shared his canteen and his haversack, not only with his fellow-friend, but, with christian forgiveness, with his suffering foe? If the Free Masons, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen can constitute in themselves a practical religion, how much more so does the

Grand Army of the Republic

When she adds to their virtues, that devotion to country which caused her members to offer their lives at her shrine, and in every comrade of it the experience of those four years has developed so truly the most unselfish qualities of true manhood?

One hundred years ago this night (Oct. 18th), the American army was encamped around Yorktown—and for the first time during that long and fearful struggle—did Washington and his supporters feel that the American republic was an assured success. The preliminaries were arranged and waited but the morrow's sun to see the surrender and disgrace of England's proudest chieftain, and the deciding act of our American Independence. To-morrow, (Oct. 19th) the American people assemble there again to celebrate the anniversary of that event and to do honor to the friendly nation, but for whose assistance such an end might never have been accomplished. But for their aid we might never have had it and but for the G. A. R. we certainly never could have kept it, and to that man or body of men who would rob a star from our flag, or one inch from our land, the G. A. R. stands as a stern and solemn reminder that that same spirit lingers in the country yet. It stands as an

Emblem of Protection

To the land we love, and to the careful and honorable guarding of its every part. It says to our children and our children's children, "The land we bequeath to you, and that we have fought to preserve as a common country, must ever remain inviolate." And whilst our organization must be limited in its existence, its value and services can never be. Loyalty to country is one of the most ennobling sentiments which has ever entered the soul of man. It has called forth the finest strains from the poet and the purest and strongest eloquence from the statesman. Point out to me, in the history of the world, a character around whom there clings a halo of beauty and divinity more noble than that of the true patriot.

As in times of peace we should prepare for war, we should now keep alive those memories to the end that we may inspire in the generations which are to follow us, an affectionate love for our land, its institutions and its laws. The G. A. R. having been born for and passed its fresh young life in the country's cause, and now, after two decades, is passing down the gentle grade of its declining years—and that the good it may have done may not be "interred with its bones," should look about it and see if there is not one to whom we may transfer the mantle of that pride and say, "My child, be thou even a more worthy son of a worthy sire, that which we have guarded must you now protect—and as we may have done well in crushing out that rebellion, whose seed we had unwisely allowed to take root, let it be your duty to smother in their birth all future seeds of discord and treason."

If I am rightly informed the organization known as the

Patriotic Sons of America,

Is for this object, worthy our serious consideration. And as our numbers and influence shall be lessened by the grim messenger who, sooner or later, will call for us all, we should see that they pick up the sword that we lay down—and we should farther see that they are prepared to carry forward into the great future and transfer to succeeding generations all the earnestness of purpose, and true fidelity to country, which can be ours but for this lifetime. If I understand their objects they embody fully our principles, and if they have not proven their good works upon the battle field, they also escape some of our faults—that little tendency toward vanity and conceit with which we are tainted. If, also, they include the intention that America shall be governed by Americans, then are they all the more worthy our attention, and the G. A. R. should stand as god-father to the Patriotic Sons of America. It behooves us, whilst we assemble here to rehearse the pleasures and the trials of the past, that we become not too much occupied with self admiration, but that we prolong the benefits of our example by every encouragement to those who shall in future constitute the strength and trust of the Republic. Let us then, gathering strength of purpose and true patriotic determination from the worthy example of our martyr President—

From Garfield—the Great and the Good—

Let us, as we cherish *his* memory, and his noble manhood, remember that he who was great in war, may be great in peace, that the hero of the field may be like distinguished at the forum, and that the good men do here, may yet live after them. For

> "Lives of *such* men all remind us,
> We can make our *own* sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us,
> Foot-prints on the sands of time."

We can leave to the truly Patriotic Sons of America, whether they be banded together in a secret association or not, an example as worthy and faithful in peace as it has been in war. If then in the past we may have shown to the world the record of a good soldier let us, as we treasure the great comrade who has left us, draw from his life a moral, and add to that record of the good soldier that of a good citizen, and would at the close of our earthly career we could like him step forth into the great unknown with that past supplemented by as honorable a career in peace, and with him equally faithful to our State, our family, and our God.

The Veterans' Home.

And now, relaxing your imagination as comrades, let me remind you as Brothers of Fidelity Lodge that we may here find many lessons worth remembering. Our association draws our thoughts from ourselves toward others. We are all prone to that great human weakness—selfishness—and but few are free from it. Life is a continual struggle for personal aggrandizement, for wealth, fame, or honor. With the most of us it is wealth, we go down into California and Pine streets, deposit a few dollars in the pool-box of stock speculation and worry and fret because we cannot draw out the dollars that our neighbor puts in—we go to our counting-rooms and other places of business and toil and scheme to see how we can buy for less and sell more than our neighbor—to increase our trade that his may be less. Now, a little association of this kind may be made a means for much good, it breaks in upon this o'er selfish tendency, it tends to smooth off the rough projections of an uneven disposition, it tones down our individual conceits and often reminds us of our faults—that we might otherwise forget. It keeps the most excellent principles of our Order before us and reminds us that we should live up to them, to help each other, to be just, and to be generous.

And now, let me return to the cause of the soldier, and ask you, my Brothers, if we shall not all of us apply the principles of justice and of our Order in their behalf? Whilst we now enjoy in peace and great prosperity the many blessings of our glorious country, is there not a debt unpaid on account of that Government restored to us from its threatened disruption? Is it right, is it just, that any individual who imperilled his life and has borne the trials of camp life, and the dangers of battle, and because he escaped with his life must now be found wandering about and knocking for

Admission at a Public Almshouse?

Is it not a stigma upon our ingratitude that there should be one such individual upon our coast? Yet the facts are there are a hundred! Will we not therefore rescue them at once and tell them the error is from thoughtlessness and not from intent?—for I trust there is no man who will not acknowledge that they deserve a home in the land they helped to save—and they should be the first to have it and not the last. Let us build them a home—build them one worthy of their efforts, their dangers and their sacrifices, so that when misfortunes crowd upon them in their efforts at self-support they may sit down in their declining years and enjoy with us some portion of the fruits of their labors. Let us do it willingly, do it cheerfully, and do it generously. And thus, my Brothers, do I appeal to you, when solicited in behalf of the Veteran Home Association to respond with generous hearts and the best efforts of your tongues, remembering that this is not charity which the friends of the soldier and the sailor ask, but pure and simple justice.

INNOCENT.—A man and his wife living up the coast above Fort Ross, recently made application to the Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma for membership. Among other requisites the application must show the size, hight, weight, measurement of chest, etc. In this instance the applications showed that the husband and wife were about the same hight, each weighed exactly 155 pounds, but the measurement around the chest gave the husband 22 inches while his wife had but 18. The Secretary at once wrote back to thehusband for an explanation as to the difference in the sizes of their chests. Last week the husband answered, stating that his wife had no chest, but kept her things in a little box, the measurement of which he had evidently sent in answer to the question.

W. W. MCKAIG and E. L. Nash have bought out the Stockton (Daily and Weekly) *Independent*, and will hereafter publish this old and honored periodical.

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THE CYCLE OF THE SEASONS.—Different men of science in England hold different opinions in regard to what is called "the cycle of the seasons." E. J. Lowe said, in 1879: "There can be no reasonable doubt that a cycle of seasons exists, though its precise period has yet to be ascertained. A lengthened investigation has, however, satisfied me that the cycle is about 11 years. Thus, every 11 years drouth and heat are experienced, usually of three years' duration—that is to say, the drouth recurring in three consecutive summers." And in the same year, Mr. Roe, F. R. A. S., broached a theory closely resembling Mr. Lowe's. G. T. Ryves, F. M. S., now calls attention to the fact that the last three summers, which, according to the theory, should have been hot and very dry, have, on the contrary, been cold and wet, and from this he draws the conclusion that at best such predictions are but scientific guesses, and when put forth as prophecies they are not only sure, in many cases, to disappoint those who put faith in them, but are apt to create a false impression in the public mind as to what is attainable in the present state of meteorological science. On the whole, it seems that any such predictions, no matter who makes them, are not a whit more likely to be verified than if Mr. Venner had made them.

WHAT IS LINOLEUM?—A cotemporary answers as follows: We have been informed by what we regard as good authority that it is made by covering strong jute cloth (burlap) with a mixture of linseed oil and cork powder, to which some mineral color has been added, to form a ground on which the pattern is subsequently printed. The general process of manufacture is doubtless identical with that of oil-cloth. With respect to the wearing qualities of linoleum, we can speak from personal knowledge in terms of the highest praise. The material is elastic, accommodating itself readily to the irregularities of the floor on which it is laid, and is not liable to crack when laid down on a rough or uneven floor. In this respect it is greatly superior to oil-cloth, which is notoriously troublesome in this particular. This same quality—due, no doubt, to the elastic nature of the cork it contains—gives it excellent wearing qualities, in which respect also it is decidedly superior to oil-cloth. It will bear the roughest usage, and almost completely deadens the noise of footsteps. The material is, without doubt, excellently adapted for its intended use, and has come to be very generally introduced as a substitute for oil-cloth.

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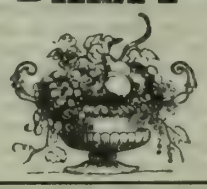
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Painting of Cement and Plaster.

Much difference of opinion prevails respecting the question of painting Portland cement, and we have seen work painted a few weeks after the cement has set, which has stood well. There is one point which has a great deal to do with the question of successful painting, namely, the absorbency and dryness of the brickwork itself. Many new walls, saturated with moisture, are cemented, and in this condition no paint can possibly stand if laid on too soon. It is a good and safe rule to enforce that Portland cement work should not be painted within a year of its completion, to allow it to dry thoroughly; but we are safe in saying the majority of new fronts are painted before they have been finished three months. A very desirable precaution seems to be to coat the work with linseed oil first.

The painting of plaster work requires the same care, and the lime works out in small bubbles, destroying the paint. In painting plaster, white lead and linseed oil, with a little drier, is recommended by one authority. This coat should be of the consistence of thin cream, so that the oil is absorbed into the plaster in a few hours. In a day or two another thicker coat may be applied, and a third a few days after, rather thicker, followed by the finishing coat. Four coats are not too much for good work. By the absorption of the oil into the plaster the surface becomes hardened, and may be washed. Another method to facilitate this absorption is followed by painters, which is to give the plaster two or three coats of boiling linseed oil, and then to apply the other coats of paint. We are inclined to think the application of the oil before the paint a better plan, to insure a thorough saturation of the material. The color of Portland cement, and the uneven tint it sometimes assumes, is the main reason why painting is resorted to. For this reason we think it may be worth the attention of manufacturers to turn their consideration to the subject, and those using cement as a stucco might also prevent a blotchy and uneven tint by attending to the preparation of the wall and the sand they use with the cement.—*Building News.*

A GOOD-LOOKING old German with long hair sat in a barber's chair and was asked whether he would have his hair shingled. "Mein Gott, no! I vant some hair koot off. Vy, vot you put zum shingles on it because? You dink I vas leaking?"

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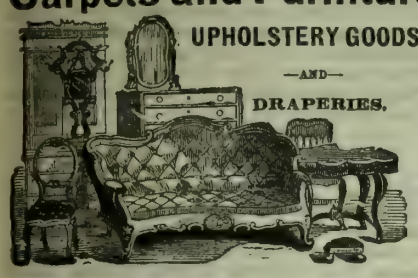
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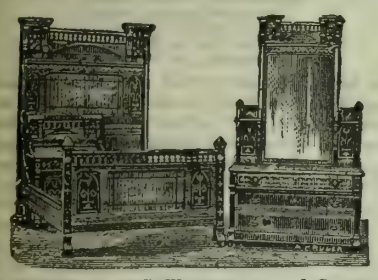
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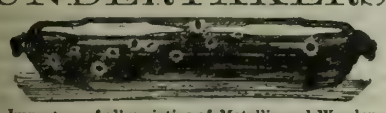
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Railroad Signals.

The strange and dangerous dissimilarity of railway signals in this country has often been referred to, and the subject is brought forcibly to mind again by an interesting diagram in the *Travelers' Official Guide*, showing the whistle signals now in use upon about 200 lines. This indicates that, with the exception of the signal for backing, consisting of three short whistles, there is no signal in use having the same meaning on all roads, while no less than 40 different meanings are conveyed by several signals. According to this table, about 90% of the roads use one whistle for applying the brakes and about the same proportion use two short whistles for releasing brakes, while on others these sounds have exactly the opposite meaning. The signals for road crossings, sending out flagmen, recalling flagmen, calling for switchmen, calling attention to flag on engine and to railroad crossing, denoting that train has parted, calling for fuel, etc., differ widely; in fact, the code is based solely on the arbitrary fancy of the officer of each road. It is unnecessary to repeat that not only inconvenience, but often actual danger results from this dissimilarity of signaling, especially from the fact that railway men in this country are nomadic in their tendencies and wander from one road to another, so that the force of habit may lead to serious errors. All railway officers will agree as to the desirability of securing greater uniformity, but the trouble has been how to arrive at it. We are glad to observe that the new association of American railroad superintendents has appointed a committee "on train rules and signals," to report at the next meeting in April, and it may be that this association will furnish the means of bringing about the desired reform.—*Railway Press.*

CANARY BIRD BREEDING.—A new and novel industry has been started in Bohemia, viz.: the breeding and rearing of canary birds. Herr Gener, a gentleman who had been actively engaged in furthering this object, has rendered a flourishing report. Four houses, which were started in the spring, have succeeded remarkably well; 20,000 male birds represent the sum of 50,000 to 60,000 florins. An instance of the profit to be obtained by canary breeding is given by the little town of Andrensburg, in the Hartz, of 3,000 inhabitants, where, during the past year, 100,000 gold florins, or £10,000 were brought in by this industry alone.

The Lumber Question.

The question of our future lumber supply was discussed from a scientific point of view at the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The discussion was introduced by the reading of an elaborate paper by William Hosea Ballou, of Evanston, Ill., on "The White Pine: Its Origin and Natural History; Statistics of Its Industry in Michigan; The Coming Substitute for Lumber." This paper possessed much general and commercial as well as scientific value, and if space permitted, would be given in full. We give its concluding portion on the Michigan lumber trade, which will be read with peculiar interest as relating to a region which has recently been devastated by such terrible forest fires.

There are 20,000 vessels engaged in the transportation of this lumber, employing 120,000 men, and valued at $100,000,000.

In the log woods in winter are 50,000 men at work, and 20,000 in the sawmills in summer.

There are 30,000 animals thus engaged, one-third of which are oxen and the remainder horses.

There is a total of 190,000 men, 30,000 animals, and a total capital invested in mills of $111,750,000. The lumber taken annually since 1835, has sold for $1,500,000,000.

The ancient lower limit of the white pine belt extended from Grand Haven to Port Huron, dipping on the west side of the State to Kalamazoo. The whole pine area now comprises 288 townships, in 18 counties, in the lower peninsula, embracing 10,268 square miles, or 6,571,520 acres; in the upper peninsula, 179 townships, or 4,134,160 acres.

It almost seems like a task of despair to hope to raise the forests for another such enormous production. Science will doubtless devise other materials as a substitute. Indeed, I have been shown a material manufactured in Chicago in the shape of a board one inch thick, made from wheat straw, which can be colored to represent any lumber now known, so accurately as to deceive the eye. The inventor manufactures 2,000 square ft. from a ton of straw. It is more durable and much cheaper than lumber. As a parallel to the use of paper wheels, Mr. Pullman is now finishing off palace cars in this material. The limit of its manufacture will depend only on the production of wheat straw.

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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Fidelity, 136.



Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th, was a meeting of unusual interest in this growing subordinate. As indicated in our last, a new "Henry F. Miller" piano was christened, and for the first time led in the exercises of a Workmen meeting. There was a large number in attendance, and the opening ode was sang with apparent satisfaction and gratification. Had we a prophetic vision to see the future of this musical instrument, as it shall for coming years ring out notes of gladness on the ears of our brother Workmen of Fidelity, which shall be caught up in the refrain by them, and in acts of charity, generosity and noble deeds make joyful music to the widow and orphan, "or the unfortunate victim of poverty and distress," we should write, "Faithful over a few things, you shall be ruler of many." This being "off night," the evening's entertainment consisted of the following impromptu programme: A carefully prepared essay, by Bro. Frank A. Symmes, M. W. (which we print elsewhere), which was received with hearty approval and applause; piano solo, Prof. H. C. Seib, Organist of Fidelity; recitation, Wm. D. Smith, D. D. G. M. W.; piano solo, Bro. Southwell, of Memorial, 174; recitation, E. M. Reading, P. M. W.; solo, J. G. Geisting.

Bernal, 19.

The meeting of Bernal, No. 19, on Nov. 22d, was not as large as usual, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in sociality, a portion of the time being spent in general conversation in recess. The work of the evening was the reception of two petitions and some amendments to the by-laws, among which was a provision that at the death of a Master Workman of this Lodge, or of his wife, the M. W. of the Lodge shall pay to the survivor immediately the sum of $75; also that the Lodge meetings commence at 8 o'clock all the year. Under the "Good of the Order," R. P. Sanchez, M. W.; Dr. Harris, Med. Ex.; Wm. Decker, M. W. of Harmony; R. T. Delano, O., made short speeches that were well received. This subordinate numbers over 100 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Franklin, 44.

The monotony that has characterized Franklin, 44, is changing materially. At their last meeting five applications were received, and from expressions of individual members, we may look for a marked increase in membership next month.

Harmony, 9.

The monthly social of Harmony, No. 9, was carried out by a short programme, which was opened by Prof. Eastman (organist) in a solo; recitation, L. Johnson; song, J. R. Locke; reading, G. Cohen; recitation, S. S Johnson, recitation, Leon Goldstein; comic reading, F Blight; comic reading from Spoopendyke, Wm. Decker, M. W. These monthly socials are an established institution in Harmony, and add greatly to the interest in their meetings.

On Saturday evening, November 19th, at a very full meeting, six candidates received the M. W. degree, and two applications were made for the degrees. Under the head "good of the Order," Bros. L. H. Henry, P. M. W., made a few felicitous and appropriate remarks, followed by E. M. Reading, P. M. W., in eloquent remarks on the fraternal features of our Order. Bros. Messinger, of Nevada Lodge, and R. T. Delano, of Bernal, made a few congratulatory remarks that were well received. Bro. Decker, M. W., took occasion to call the attention of the Lodge to the fact that one of its members had been found guilty of a grave offense by the Criminal Court. L. J. Henry, Med. Ex., in commenting thereon said that any member of Harmony, No. 9, who upon investigation should be found guilty of deeds unbecoming a Master Workman should be and would be expelled from the Order.

Hercules, 53.

The usual monthly entertainment of Hercules Lodge took place on Friday evening, Nov. 18th, before a large and select audience. The programme was opened with a violin solo by Prof. Bean, accompanied by Prof. Rhind on the piano, which was rendered in the usual good style of these artists. Miss Lena West then sang a vocal solo, accompanied by Prof. Rhind on the piano. The young lady was loudly encored and again favored the audience with a song. Bro. W. B. Powell was next with a song, which was very good, and was followed by Bro. G. Powell, P. M. W. of Bernal, in a recitation. Musical specialties, by Prof. Frank Bean, was then given, the usual encores following, as the Professor is a master in the instrumental line of music. Messrs. Walter Blair and Remier, in song and encore, were first-class. Musical organette, Master Arthur Carroll, son of Chas. E. Carroll, M. W., was then given and an encore rewarded the young gentleman's effort. Miss Nellie Hastings, daughter of Bro. Hastings, Rev, gave a very good recitation. Master Burt Hilton, son of P. E. Hilton, P. M. W., was next with a Thanksgiving recitation. Mr. S. Levi, in song and encore, done very well. The programme was closed with a song by Mr. Jullerah, entitled, "There's Nothing Like a Freshening Breeze," and for an encore was given "The Lazy Man," which finished an exceedingly well rendered and pleasant Lodge entertainment. E. F. Loud, D. G. M., was present at the regular meeting of the Lodge, and under good of the Order, delivered some very interesting remarks. Hercules stands with its strong right arm as a guard of the Order's interests in the Western Addition of our city, and its monthly socials are giving it fame and prestige. Long may it continue its prosperous career.

Noe Valley, No. 185.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th, the meeting of this flourishing subordinate was a very entaining one. The Lodge was promptly called to order at 7½ o'clock for the transaction of business. We learned that Noe Valley, after due deliberation, had adopted sick benefits, agreeing to pay $8 per week to any sick or disabled member. As showing the prosperity of this young Lodge the sum of $100 was ordered to be deposited in bank. Their membership is now 45 with a prospect of a large increase. Bro. John D. Thompson, P. M. W., as master of ceremonies, in a happy but short speech, reviewed the past history of his Lodge, and opened the programme by announcing a quartette by the Misses Anna Madsen, Mamie Madsen, Maggie Rau and Nettie Casement, a very pleasing performance; piano solo, Miss Maggie Carman, which was heartily applauded; reading, comic, G. M. Lawton, P. M. W., who received a recall; piano solo, and encore, Miss Nettie Casement; address, A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., who in a few appropriate remarks reviewed the history of this Lodge, and predicted for her a glorious future. He also recited several instances of sudden death where the only support for the widow was the $2,000 paid on the beneficiary certificate she held. It was an able effort; piano solo, and encore, Mrs. McDermot, wife of Dr. H. P. McDermot, Med. Ex., of Noe Valley; recitation, from Shakespeare, W. M. Ormard, of Myrtle; piano solo, and encore, Miss Sadie Welbon; Irish song, solo, J. C. Scott, Rec. The hall was then put in order for terpsichorean exercises, which were indulged in with spirit and much pleasure to the very happy company until a late hour. It was a very enjoyable evening and general good feeling manifested by all present.

Olympic, 127.

The meeting of No. 127, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15th, despite the stormy weather, was attended by many of its choice spirits. The report of the anniversary committee was received and acted upon. Spirited remarks were made by Bros. Dixon, P. M. W., Rossbach, sitting P. M. W., Holland, Rvr., and Cummins. Constitutional law was the subject wrestled with. The constitutional introducer ably argued his side of the proposition, but it seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the members that a short, simple code of rules was the best for the government of a body. However, the subject may come up again, the "enemy" charged, the weapon used being strictly constitutional—*i. e.*, the determination and energy of the introducer, who generally accomplishes what he sets out to perform.

The meeting held on the evening of Nov. 29th was quite interesting. Three applications, accompanied by favorable reports from the medical examiner, were received and read. It is now confidently expected that Olympic will pass the 100 mark this term. As the meeting above noted was devoted to constitutional law, parliamentary law held the floor on the evening of the 29th. The way points of order were raised, appeals from the chair, divisions, etc., were called for was perfectly stunning. Truly Olympic has in training some embryotic young statesmen. The beauty of it all, however, was the perfect good nature with which the debate was conducted. Wm. Decker, M. W. of Harmony was present, and delivered a few interesting remarks. Prof. H. C. Eastman added greatly to the interest of the meeting, entertaining the Lodge by a short address, and delivering two recitations, and presiding at the organ when the closing ode was sung.

Unity, No. 27.

A pleasant evening was spent in Unity, No. 27, on Tuesday evening, November 22d. There was one petition received and the M. W. degree conferred on five candidates, whose appearance as young and healthy men were the subject of several favorable comments among the visitors present. The work was very well done by the several officers, viz.: Bros. C. Nelson, O.; A. Montgomery, F.; S. Rosenfield, M. W. and S. I. Jacobs, Guide. We are now assured that this Lodge will pass the 250 mark by January 1st. It is conceded that this term of Unity has been one of unusual prosperity; a goodly portion of which has been due to the patient, conservative and able manner the Master Workman, S. Rosenfield, has presided over and governed his Lodge. This Lodge pays sick benefits, and to our knowledge this provision, together with frequent charities dispensed by Unity, has saved many a Bro. Workman of this Lodge from the severest trouble and suffering and also their families. Perhaps the noblest act of all is the unanimous consent of each member in adopting the deceased Bro. DeWolf's child, which they have under their control and maintain the support and full care of, their orphan, Master Chas. DeWolf. After the usual routine of business, kindly messages were ordered to be sent to several distressed brother Workmen in different portions of the State, Under head good of the Order, Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., J. J. Cullen, the first P. M. W., of Unity Lodge, Jas. H. Baird, P. M. W., made remarks that were humorous and interesting.

Valley, No. 30.

The fifth meeting of the Valley, No. 30, was one of the off nights, and the time of meeting was taken up in legislation and other matters of personal interest to distressed members. Under "good of the Order," Bro. John Pattison, of Nevada, and B. J. Watson, made a few remarks, followed by W. H. Porter, who had just returned from the East. In observations he had made, he said: "I found the A. O. U. W. in the East very prosperous and popular. In Pennsylvania, the birthplace of the Order, it was leading all others, and a large portion of them who spoke on the subject were either Workmen, or hoped and expected to be." E. F. Loud, D. G. M.; Henry Hoeber, P. M. W.; J. G. Mysell; J. M. Camp, Fin.; H. S. Dearborn, F.; W. T. Galloway, Guide, made a few remarks, after which a very interesting letter from one of their members, Bro. J. M. Bohlken, of New Mexico, was read, describing the manners, customs and peculiarities of the people and country, extracts from which will be printed in the WATCHMAN.

Yerba Buena, 14.

The usual prosperity is attending this old pioneer. Four applications and two candidates received the M. W. degree at their last meeting, and it is quite probable that they will have 200 at the close of this term. Bro. J. E. Bigelow, of this Lodge, is reported to be at the point of death. The Master Workman has issued a circular requesting each member to bring in some friend to make the number that will entitle this Lodge to four representatives to the Grand Lodge. The several cases of sickness that came before the Lodge on this evening and the provisions made for their care, was a strong argument in favor of sick benefits which this Lodge adopts. To our Bro. Workmen who wish to have this protection thrown around them Yerba Buena, No. 14, with her ample store of cash and careful management, will give the desired provision as well as any organization of any kind in this State.

Visitation of Golden Dawn No. 10 to Silver Spray No. 8.

On Monday evening, Nov. 14th, the members of Silver Spray were out in goodly numbers. The business of the evening was quite interesting, consisting of receiving eight petitions and conferring the degree on two candidates. The members of Golden Dawn No. 10, some 12 or more called at an early hour, and by their presence aided to make the evening a very pleasant one. The literary feast was opened by a recitation by Bro. Stone, who at the close was heartily encored, which was kindly answered, after which Bros. Poland, Adams, Pierce, Jenness, and Sister Poland, W. S. of H. of Golden Dawn, made short speeches of a complimentary nature. The evening's exercises were closed by a recitation by Sister Holland, S. of H. of Aurora.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Keystone, No. 64,

Was organized Nov. 14, 1878, and is the youngest Lodge in Oakland. A very pleasant anniversary entertainment was given Saturday evening, the 12th. Bro. H. M. Van Arnam, P. M. W., as Chairman of the Committee, made some appropriate introductory remarks. Bro. J. W. Watson, Assistant G. R., delivered an excellent address, as did also Bro. D. S. Hirschberg, P. M. W. of Oak Leaf. D. K. Higgins, the popular elocutionist, recited "Miles Standish's Indian Battle Scene" with most thrilling effect. This, with his recital of two humorous incidents, would alone have furnished ample reward for attendance. The vocal solos by Miss Eliza Brown were beautifully rendered and highly praised by many present. Mrs. J. W. Stevens' solos were enthusiastically received, and several rare floral gifts were presented the popular songstress. Miss Emily Blakeslee also pleased the audience with piano solos and accompaniments. The entertainment, given in Keystone's Lodge-room, in Medical hall, was worthy of a larger place and audience, and a consequently wider benefit to all concerned.

Keystone numbers 112 members in good standing, with more coming. She has had but one death in three years. Has few "talking members," with many "good workers."

Lodge Locals.

Biggs, 102.

On Friday evening, Nov. 4th, Biggs Lodge, No. 102, gave a ball, which is reported as the most successful one ever given in Biggs. The old hall had been decorated in fine style by the members of Biggs Lodge and their wives. On entering the hall the first thing that met the eye was the flag of the Order over which was the word "Welcome" fabricated out of evergreens. The words "Charity, Hope and Protection," the foundation of the Order, were also formed of evergreens on the sides of the hall. Near the door was the music stand, decked out with flags and evergreens, and around the walls were wreaths of the same material. A room was provided for ladies and children and another one where the men could put their hats and coats. Everybody was made welcome and everything done to make it comfortable and pleasant for those who were in attendance. The hall was not lit up until half-past eight, and soon those who attended began to pour in, filling the hall in a short time. The *Recorder* gives the following racy account of the festivities: At nine o'clock the grand march started with Dr. J. T. Harris, Master Workman of Gridley Lodge, A. O. U. W., and wife leading, followed by the officers and members of that Lodge, with their partners; next came the Master Workman of Nelson Lodge and the officers and members of that Lodge with partners, then members of other Orders and non-society men and partners. Bringing up the rear was Biggs Lodge, A. O. U. W. After the grand march the dance commenced in real earnest.

> "When music arose with it's voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again;
> And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Everybody present went right in for a good time. The hall was crowded from center to circumference. The young and old, the short and tall, the fat and lean—everybody was present; Masons, Odd Fellows, Chosen Friends, Good Templars and Workmen. The Workmen were here, there and everywhere, doing all they could to make everyone feel at home, procuring partners for their guests, cracking jokes, saying soft nothings to their sweethearts, talking to their wives, holding their babies—in fact, Workmen predominated. There were

> Workmen to the right of them,
> Workmen to the left of them,
> Workmen at every coattail.
> Everyone laughed with them,
> Every one glanced at them.
> Workmen, gay Workmen, all hail.

The ladies were all radiant with pleasure, and a handsomer assemblage of the fair sex, we have never had the good fortune to see at any time. Beautiful bouquets of female loveliness congregated in different parts of the hall discussing different topics, and all seemed bright and happy Beauty reigned supreme, and the lovely eyes of the numerous belles seemed to vie with the stars which shone outside, in brightness and beauty. Billows of fleecy white, waves of tender blue and green, and dashes of crimson and gold and other shades and semi-shades charmed the delighted eye. Faint and delicate perfume saluted the senses as armsful of loveliness swept by in the mad pulses of the mazy waltz. At 12 o'clock supper was announced, and the dancers adjourned to the Planter's hotel, where a magnificent collation greeted the expectant vision. Five long tables elegantly decorated groaned under the good things of earth. Immense cakes that rivaled the summit of Mt. Blanc in their snowy whiteness; juicy hams that would make a dyspeptic laugh; quantities of chicken that would lead one to believe that the great influx of Chinese was but a myth; turkey that satisfied all, no matter what nationality. All these, and more, too, tickled the palates of the gay participants. There was no neutrality here. The warlike din of plate, knife and fork was heard above the stentorian commands of the steward, as he led his auxilliaries to the charge, again and again. But his desperate sorties availed him naught. They came, they saw, they conquered, and left him among the wreck, weeping like Cains Marias, weeping o'er the ruins of Carthage. So large a number was in attendance that the five tables were seated full three times. After all had satisfied the cravings of their appetites they returned to the hall, and the cry was

> "On with the dance—let joy be unconfined,
> No sleep till morn when youth and beauty meet
> To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

The dance was kept up until near daylight, when the most recherche ball of the season terminated. All returned to their homes, bearing with them the most pleasant memories of the happy hours spent in tripping the light fantastic toe. The ball was the most successful, pleasant, and the largest attended that was ever held in Biggs. The members of the Biggs Workmen's Lodge did all in their power to please, and were always the last to get up, waiting to see that their guests were given places to dance before they got on the floor. They all seemed determined that their guests and visiting brethren should have a good time, and in this they were decidedly successful. The various committees are deserving of great credit for the excellent manner in which they carried out the affair of the ball, and it is due to them that the affair terminated so successfully.

Del Norte, 183.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge celebrated its first anniversary by a dinner, an oration by D. D. G. M. W. Woodbury, and in the evening a grand ball. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition. It was organized with 28 charter members, and we now have 43 M. W. in good standing, 5 J. W., and one applicant elected. We have not had a single death during the year. There is another Lodge of the same Order about to be established in this county, some 15 miles distant.—G. C., Crescent City, Cal.

District Meeting at Stockton.

The Lodges comprising the District of San Joaquin county met in the hall of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, on Friday evening, Nov. 18th. There was a large attendance, every Lodge in the District having a good representation, and each officer of 23 was at his post at 7:30. The meeting was promptly opened, and the business and work of the Lodge done with dignity, quick dispatch and precision. The work on hand was one J. W. receiving the M. W. degree, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., giving the secret work. A pleasing feature was the excellent music through all the exercises of the evening. One application

was received for the degrees. A proposition was received to have permission of Stockton Lodge to form another Lodge in that city, which after due consideration was refused. After the business of the Lodge, the Grand Master Workman exemplified the secret work, after which he delivered a speech that was very interesting, and received with much favor and marked demonstrations of approval. Bro. Rev. W. Steward, P. M. W. of Lodi, made a short and appropriate speech, followed by Bros. Boardman and Severin, of Linden, and Bros. John Thorp and A. A. Cudner, of Lockford, who, in the course of his remarks, said that 8 brethren of his Lodge had traveled 20 miles that day to visit Stockton, 23. J. R. Williams, P. M. W., Jas. H. Bell, P. M. W., J. M. Larue, P. M. W., Eugene Lehe, Rdr., Geo. Lissenden, P. M. W., and others, by good speeches, prolonged the meeting until 11 o'clock. An adjournment was made to the Mansion house, of which Bro. J. H. Cross is the proprietor, where six tables were set in the finest style. The bill of fare was elaborate, Eastern oysters, roast turkey and chicken, rich cakes, pies and fruits, etc., in abundance. An hour was spent at the banquet in feasting, social and convivial conversation, thus happily ending a well spent evening. Stockton, No. 23, will soon pass the 200 mark with a select class of her generous and refined citizens, representing all the professions and industries of this thriving city and the surrounding country. We join with them in feeling a just pride in the select membership of Stockton, No. 23, and here record a fact that we know, viz: For generous action, fraternal treatment and cordiality exhibited to brother Workmen, this old pioneer is not excelled by any subordinate.

Sacramento, 80.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Tuesday night, Nov. 15th, I visited Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, M. W., J. D. Kent. The attendance though small, much smaller than its large membership should allow, contains the vital spark in an eminent degree. The one thing uppermost in their minds seems to be to increase their attendance, and with the earnest and energetic officers now filling the chairs, they will no doubt succeed in their desires. But even this great desire does not detract from their efforts in other directions. I had the pleasure of witnessing the initiation of two members into the J. W. degree, the impressive rites being creditably rendered by all the officers participating. For the fulfillment of fraternal duties Sacramento Lodge cannot be excelled. Bro Joseph Menish, of Unity Lodge, No. 27, S. F., entirely helpless from inflammatory rheumatism, has fallen into the Samaritan-like care of Sacramento Lodge, and under the especial care of Foreman Blank. Bro. Menish was an engineer on the war steamer *Minnesota*, participating in and witnessing the renowned combat between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* and may now thank his lucky stars for falling into such good hands, as he is well cared for and all his necessities attended to, where, but for the assistance of the Order, he would now probably be numbered with the great army that have marched to the unknown land. Hoping that the true spirits that are guiding the destinies of Sacramento Lodge may be successful in their endeavors to secure a better attendance, and that I may be permitted to be one of them, I am yours, in C. H. and P.

Union, 21.

I visited Union Lodge to-night, Nov. 19th, and received a hearty welcome from the members. In fact, I am beginning to feel quite at home; the friendly greeting and hearty grip tends to render the stranger glad, and makes his heart swell with satisfaction that he belongs to an Order which pays so little attention to form and so much to making one completly at ease on short acquaintance. Union is doing finely, having added eight names to its roll in the two last meetings. Bro. Burns, Financier, informs me that but two suspensions have occurred during the last three terms he has been financier—a very good showing for a Lodge of nearly 300 members. Elk Grove Lodge, of this county, but not of this city, finding themselves running behind, very wisely closed their books, requested admission for most of their members in Union, with an intimation of the Lodge following in a body as soon as they have surrendered their charter. They were cordially received, adding energy and numbers to Union's ranks, and if not adding to the number of the Order, at least not detracting from it by abandonment. The question of attendance is now agitating the minds of the comparatively faithful few who do the work and get no thanks, for Union has but little advantage over Sacramento in matters of attendance, and each is showing signs of rivalry in securing the best attendance in the future; and judging from the determined spirit evinced by some of the leading lights, to wit, Past Master Wolf, Recorder Cooley, District Deputy Gregory, and others, I shall be much disappointed if I am not able to note overflowing houses in the near future. Next Saturday night Bro. Cooley, Rdr., will break the ice with an exercise that promises to be extremely entertaining, and an assurance that the 40th verse will be as entertaining as the first. I hope to be there, and wish you could, too.—Yours in C. H. and P., B. MUDLED.

MR. ALVA D. MERRIL, who came to California in 1861, died at his residence in Oakland, Nov. 25th. He was partner in the San Francisco firm of Hemenway & Merrill, in former days. Long and intimately the writer has known Mr. M. as a good and upright neighbor. He leaves a devoted wife and a warm circle of friends.

A. O. U. W.

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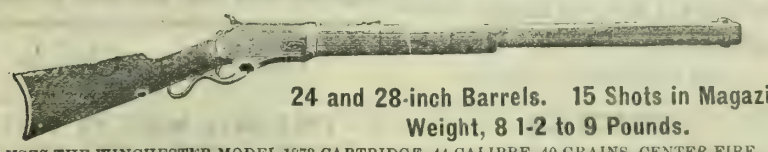


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It is a well-known fact, but rarely remembered, that the skin is one of the great safety-valves of the human machine—that the millions of little perspiratory tubes with which it is pierced throw out from the inner body an average amount of 33 ounces of greasy refuse and worn-out material in an hour, in the shape of invisible perspiration and in the same time often as much as two or three lbs. in visible perspiration. Should these tubes or pores be allowed to remain choked with their own secretions, the refuse matter is thrown back into the other great corporeal scavengers—the lungs, stomach, liver or kidneys. Thus it stands to reason that a careful and general cleansing of the skin is absolutely necessary to the life and well-being of the individual at least once in 24 hours, and few people who rejoice in the comfort of cleanliness will feel that it is secured under this amount of washing. And we should also here point out the mere passage of water, especially cold water (*e. g.*, what is ordinarily called a sponge bath), does not cleanse. In fact, it rather has a tendency to close the pores, which, like delicate flowers, shut up to a cold current of wind or water. We therefore recommend, as warm or tepid water tends to open the pores, to use that with the course of soap scrubbing (not an unreasonable friction) which should precede the universal sponging. This last may be done with cold water, which certainly invigorates and braces the system when followed by a reactionary glow of warmth. Should this not occur it is unwise to use it, and warm must be substituted, especially in the case of children, who by ignorant mothers are often forced into cold water (from which they have not a sufficiently active circulation to recover) as part of that much-abused system of "hardening," which, nine times out of ten, ends in "hardening" the child off the face of the earth, or checking its growth.

"Hardening," it must be understood, should be strengthening, not "roughing," and many people with the best intentions think, very erroneously, that to make a child strong consists in causing it to undergo more physical hardships than they, with their perfectly matured strength and age, would dream of doing.

As people, in conclusion, generally rush to extremes, it might be well here to remark that we do not at all recommend coddling; but no wise mother will put her young children into quite cold water in winter time, nor with a cold, and, above all, will never allow them to be washed and bathed in a draught, on the same principle of consistency that plenty of fresh air is good, when it is not damp or foggy, but drafts are most injurious.—*Journal of Health*.

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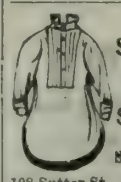
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Climate and Altitude.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* (Nevada) furnishes the following: "The relations of climate to altitude are very intimate, but in most regions are not apparent—that is, not visible to the eye. Here, however, it is different. For instance, yesterday (November 15th) while all the hills and mountains round about were arrayed in robes of dazzling white there was in the center of the eastern landscape one big spot of brown. This was on the Carson river, down toward Fort Churchill. There not only the valley land, but also all the low bordering hills remained a deep and desolate brown. It was like a dirty spot left in the middle of a newly whitewashed wall. Although this spot is at no great distance from this city the people there walk about on bare ground, while here we wade in a foot of snow. With them it is only late autumn; with us it is genuine winter. However, they have not far to go to get a taste of winter. Half a mile from their homes would take most of them up into the snow belt.

Persons who have lived all their lives in prairie and other level regions have but an indistinct notion of the great influence altitude has upon climate. When their plains are bare, they do not know that winter is often but 100 ft. above their heads.

In this mountainous region we have an excellent opportunity of studying the effects of altitude. It is sometimes quite wonderful to observe the evenness of the snow line. It is drawn midway up the face of the whole line of hills as neatly as though marked with a chalk-line. Sometimes it is higher, sometimes it is lower, owing to the temperature. The evenness depends a great deal upon the air. When there is much wind the snow line is not well defined, but when it is calm the strata of the atmosphere are perfectly regular. The snow line is then as level as though it were the water line of a lake.

Frequently, when no snow lies on our streets, we can see on the slope of Mt. Davidson, only 200 or 300 ft. above us, the line separating us from the region of winter.

A Beautiful Sight.

The same paper, as above quoted, gives the following under the head of "Snow Streamers:" "The peak of Mt. Davidson last evening presented a most wild and wintry appearance. The snow streamers were abroad in all their glory. Last evening, however, they could hardly be called streamers. They were in reality an unending series of whirlwinds that chased each other along the crest of the mountain. The spiral columns of snow took a thousand shapes in forming and vanishing. Being strongly lighted by the setting sun, the great surging columns looked like whirls of flame and illuminated smoke rolling up from a great fire. This brilliancy was seen in places where the rays of the sun passed through the thin mist of a single snow whirl. In places where three of four columns happened for a moment to fall in line between the spectator and the sun, the whole was black as the smoke from the funnel of a steamboat. Frequently several of the colors of the rainbow would flash out around these dark columns, and a moment after all above the peak would be deep red, giving the top of the mountain the appearance of an active volcano. It would have been a fine opportunity for a scientist interested in the study of atmospheric currents. The motions of these snow whirls show us what is always taking place in the air at the top of the mountain, both winter and summer, and if on our mountain, doubtless on all mountains of like hight. The straight current of the atmosphere is broken up into thousands of little whirlwinds that rise from 50 to 200 ft. above the surface of the ground.

"I MUST say that I very much dislike this ostentatious furnishing," remarked the elderly Miss Pringle, as she looked about her in the new home of the Spankingtons. "Now look at that great elaborately framed mirror. I declare, I can see nothing beautiful in it." "You shouldn't expect impossibilities, Miss Pringle," remarked Fogg, the villain.

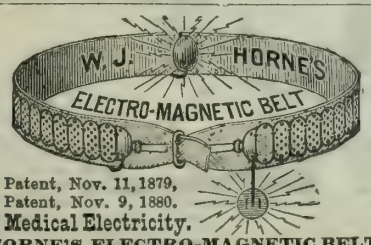
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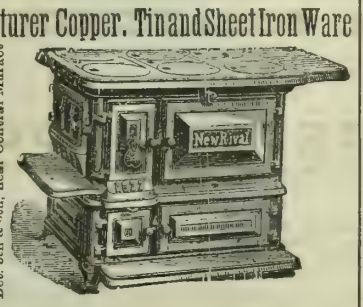


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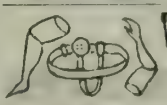
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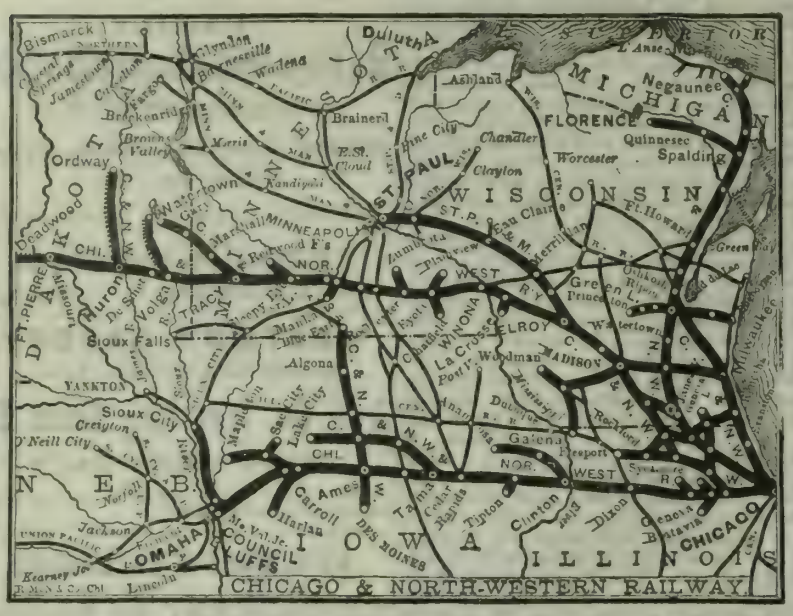
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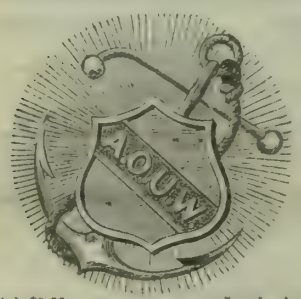
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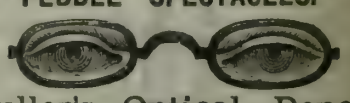
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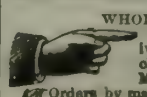
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Our Schools.

Intelligence and good morals are primary essentials to the permanence of any Government, or the happiness of any people. Man is so constituted that little or nothing comes by intuition—everything must be learned. Again, the lessons of youth, whether in learning or morals, make the character of the man in after years. It is therefore of primary importance that our schools, whether common or otherwise, should be conducted with this two-fold object. But the question of what constitutes that particular kind or sort of intelligence most desirable, (for no man can become infinitely wise), admits of a variety of opinions. There seems to have grown up in our educational circles a preference for what may not inappropriately be called abstract knowledge in contradistinction to practical knowledge, and really it appears to us that in this our educators are sadly at fault. The greatest good for the greatest number should be the motto in educational as well as other matters, and that the present plan as applied to the education of our boys and girls does not accomplish this, we believe to be indisputable, but on the contrary operates especially for the benefit of the few who may wish to become finished scholars or to engage in some of the learned professions, so-called, and against tho many who must by brain and brawn fill the mouths, cover the backs and shelter all from the storms; and what they lack in brain they must make up in brawn, for all there is of wealth comes of the men who till the soil, toil as artisans, dig in the mines or go down to the sea in ships. For them should the streams of knowledge be made to gush forth their treasures most abundantly. It is not so now. The college graduate is often but the poorest sort of an excuse for a business man, or farmer, or mechanic, or miner, or navigator. He is but an intelligent machine if you please, that needs a directing hand to be of any practical use in the busy world, except to make just such other machines as he.

Holding to these views and besides believing most religiously in our free school system, it is with especial delight we notice a move in the right direction on the part of the schools of Oakland, where a class or department has been created to teach practical knowledge, comprehending those things most important for a young man to know when starting out in the race of life. We do not know how well this laudable effort is succeeding, but we do know it ought to succeed, and if by any mischance this should fail, the time will come when a like effort will not fail.

Men were made for husbands, and women for wives. Each pair should have a home of their own. The husband should provide for the household and stand ready to defend the hearthstone, and the wife should be a helpmeet, dispensing with the hand of judgment, economy and prudence the means for a livelihood furnished by the husband.

The young man graduate from our high schools should be fitted to go out into the world, either as a merchant, mechanic, farmer or professional man, so far as the main essentials for success are concerned. He should, in addition to the usual English branches, have something in the way of higher mathematics; but far more important, he should have a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and everything of a general nature connected with business. We believe it to be a fact that more than half the failures in business—all kinds considered—is owing to ignorance of bookkeeping on the part of principals. If the destiny of man is to earn bread, surely our schools should fit him as best they may for that purpose, and not as a mere ornament for the delectation of society.

But what of the woman? We answer, apply the same principle to her education. She should be taught, in addition to the ordinary English branches, the best way to keep house, and to make home happy. As the road to human happiness generally leads through the stomach, it follows that the most important accomplishment a woman can possess is to be a good cook. She should also be expert with the needle, as a collateral accomplishment, more to be desired than music or drawing. But we have no knowledge of a common school in which either of these two most important branches of a woman's higher education are taught; and yet they should be the finishing course in every grammar school, and taken up again and carried through the high school. No danger of becoming over expert in either of these branches! It really does seem that our schools are sadly in need of the leaven of common sense to make them of the quality they should possess.



MADONNA DELLA SEDIA—Raffaello.

A Christmas Symphony.

I.

Oh, Christmas stars! Your pregnant silentness
Mute syllabled in rythmic light,
Leads on to-night,
And beckons, as, three thousand years ago,
It beckoning led. We, simple shepherds, know
Little we can confess,
Beyond that we are poor, and creep
And wander with our sheep,
Who love and follow us. We hear,
If we attend, a singing in the sky,
But feel no fear,
Knowing that God is always nigh,
And none pass by
Except His Sons, who cannot bring
Tidings of evil, since they sing.

II.

Oh, not alone, because his name is Christ,
Oh, not alone because Judea waits
This man-child for her King, the Star stands still.
Its glory reinstates,
Beyond humiliation's utmost ill,
On peerless throne, which she alone can fill,
Each earthly woman. Motherhood is priced
Of God, at price no man may dare
To lessen, or misunderstand.
The motherhood which came
To virgin, sets in vestal flame,
Fed by each new-born infant's hand,
With Heaven's air,
With Heaven's food,
The crown of purest purity revealed,
Virginity eternal signed and sealed
Upon all motherhood!

III.

Oh, not alone because His name is Christ,
Oh, not alone because Judea waits
This man-child for her King the Star stands still.
The Babe has mates.
Childhood shall be forever on the earth;
And no man who was hurt or lightly priced
So much as one sweet hair
On one sweet infant's head,
But shall be cursed! Henceforth all things fulfill
Protection to each sacred birth.
No spot shall dare
Refuse a shelter. Beasts shall tread
More lightly; and distress,
And poverty, and loneliness,
Yea, and all darkness shall devise
To shield each place wherein an infant lies.
And wisdom shall come seeking it, with gift,
And worship it, with myrrh and frankincense;
And kings shall tremble if it lift
Its hand against a throne
But mighty in its own
Great feebleness, and safe in God's defense,
No harm can touch it, and no death can kill,
Without its Father's will!

IV.

Oh, not alone because His name is Christ,
Oh, not alone because Judea waits
This man child for her King, the Star stands still.
The universe must utter, and fulfill
The mighty voice which states—
The mighty destiny which holds,
Its key-note and its ultimate design.
Waste places and the deserts must perceive
That they are priced,
No less than gardens in the Heart Divine.
Sorrow her sorrowing must leave,
And learn one sign
With joy. And Loss and Gain
Must be no more.
And all things which have gone before,
And all things which remain,
And all of Life, and all of Death be slain
In mighty birth, whose name
Is called Redemption! Praise!
Praise to God! The same
To-day and yesterday, and in all days
Forever! Praise!

V.

Oh, Christmas stars! Your pregnant silentness,
Mute syllabled by rythmic light,
Fills all the night.
No doubt, on all your golden shores,
Full music rings
Of happiness
As sweet as ours
Midway in that great tideless stream which pours,
And builds its shining road through trackless space,
From you to us, and us to you, must be
Some mystic place,
Where all our voices meet, and melt
Into this solemn silence which is felt,
And sense of sound mysterious brings
Where sound is not. This is God's secret. He
Sits centered in his myriads of skies
Where seas of sound and seas of silence rise,
And break together in one note and key,
Divinely limitless in harmony!

NO NEWS FROM IOWA.—We have no further information from Iowa, but still hope to hear that Bro. J. W. Willett has taken the reins in his hands and put the jurisdiction into shipshape. A little prompt action just at the present time, we believe, would set matters al right.

BEER is usually accounted a healthy beverage. It may be, in small doses, far apart, but we are pained to notice that beer costs the A. O. U. W. a good deal more money in the way of death losses than drinks of a more ardent character. It has almost ruined the Order in one great State.

ALL our modern beneficial societies are organized primarily for the purpose of paying death losses. That society which is able to do this most promptly, cheaply and safely is beyond question the best. The A. O. U. W. yields to no other in these particulars.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. S. T. Dodson, D. D. G. M. W., of Watsonville, in Valley, No. 30, on Wednesday evening. He says his own Lodge is growing, having increased 10 during the term, and the officers of his district are up in the work and all are very zealous in promoting the Order.

BRO. FRANK J. SYMMES, M. W. of Fidelity, whose children passed through a seige of diphtheria lately, by constant attention night and day contracted the dreadful disease and for a while it was feared would prove fatal. We are happy to say, however, that the crisis has passed and we may expect soon to see our genial brother at his post again.

Home Miscellany.

Io Victis.

I sing the hymn of the conquered, who fell in the battle of life
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the strife;
Not the jubilant song of the victors, for whom the resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows wore the chaplet of fame—
But the hymn of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in heart,
Who strove and who failed, acting bravely a silent and desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flower in its branches, whose hopes burned in ashes away,
From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood at the dying of day
With the work of their life all around them, unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death sweeping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith overthrown.

While the voice of the world shouts its chorus, its pæan for those who have won—
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant, and high to the breeze and the sun
Gay banners are waving, hands clapping, and hurrying feet
Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors—I stand on the field of defeat
In the shadow, 'mongst those who are fallen, and wounded and dying—and there
Chant a requiem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer,
Hold the hand that is hapless, and whisper, "They only the victory win,
Who have fought the good fight, and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within;
Who have held to their faith unseduced by the prizes the world holds on high;
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight—if need be, to die."

Speak, history! Who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say—
Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day?
The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or Socrates? Pilate or Christ?

W. W. Story.

Needle and Thread.

"An old bachelor?" said Honora Maywood.

"That's what he told me, just in so many words," said Mrs. Pennypacker, who stood on the threshold of her best room, with her head tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and a hair-broom in her hand, wherewith she gesticulated, after a tragic fashion, as she talked, while Miss Maywood, tall and slender as a wild lily, stood in the hall, with a roll of music under her arm, and her slight figure wrapped in a shabby black shawl. "And he's willing to pay my price, cash, every Sunday night. Never attempted to beat me down a penny, if you'll believe it, my dear."

"He drinks only English breakfast tea, and he wants his pie crust made with the best Alderney butter, instead of lard, as is good enough for the other people; and he must have ventilators to all the windows, and an open grate, instead of the base burning stove; and—I hope you'll not be offended, my dear—but he particularly dislikes a piano."

"Dislikes a piano?" said the little music teacher, reddening in spite of herself.

"And he says, says he: 'I hope, Mrs. Pennypacker, that there is no piano in the house. A piano,' says he, 'plays the deuce with my nervous system, with its everlasting tum, tum!' These were his words, my dear. So, my dear, I'll be grateful if you won't mind doing your practicin' until he's out for his daily walk—from 1 to 3, just as regular as the clock."

Miss Maywood looked piteously up in the landlady's face.

"I will do anything to oblige you, Mrs. Pennypacker," she said, earnestly. "I have not forgotten how much I am indebted to you, both in actual money, and in kindness, which money can never repay."

"My dear, don't say a word," said Mrs. Pennypacker, hastily. "You've been sick, and you've got a little behindhand, and it's quite natural you should be a little low spirited now and then. But you mustn't get discouraged. And you're quite welcome to stay on here until you are able to settle up your little account."

Honora Maywood sighed as she thought how often her little advertisement had been inserted in the daily newspapers without attracting the least notice from the world of patrons and pupils. There were so many "capable music teachers willing to give lessons at moderate prices' nowadays, and how was anyone to know how sorely she needed the money?

And, as the time crept on and no pupils came, Honora began to ask herself seriously whether she should go out to some menial capacity, or stay genteelly at home and starve.

"Clothes, ma'am."

Honora started from her reverie as the washerwoman's stumpy little girl banged herself, like a human battering-ram, up against the door, with a preposterously large basket on her arm.

"Yes," said Honora coloring. "Put them down, Sally. But I—I'm afraid it isn't convenient to pay your mother to-day."

"Mother didn't say nothin' 'bout the pay," said Sally, wiping her forehead with a whisk of her feet. "I was to leave the clothes with her 'umble duty, and she 'oped they'd suit; but it was that dump on Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick. And she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they'll be done better next time."

"I dare say they are quite right," said Honora, with a little sigh, as she marveled at this unexpected access of courtesy on the part of her Milesian laundress.

But when Sally had stumped off down stairs, her flapping slippers beating a sort of tattoo as she went, Miss Maywood took off the fringed towel that covered that basket of clothes, and gave a little start.

"Shirts," said Honora, "and socks, and turnover collars No. 16, and great big pocket handkerchiefs, like the sails of a ship, and white vests, and goodness me, what does it all mean? Mrs. Mulvey has sent me some gentleman's wardrobe by mistake. I must send these things back at once."

But then Miss Maywood looked down at the articles thoughtfully.

"I never had a brother," mused Miss Maywood, "and I can't remember my father; but of this I am quite certain—if I had either one or the other, I should thank any girl to mend their dilapidated wardrobes, if they looked like this. And Mrs. Mulvey can't send before night, and unfortunately I've nothing to do, so I'll just mend this poor young fellow's clothes, whoever he may be. A half-starved theological student, perhaps, training for the Polynesian islands; or perhaps a newspaper reporter, or a pale clerk, under the skylight of some dry goods house. At all events he is worse off than I am, for he cannot mend his own clothes, and I can."

And the smiles dimpled around Honora Maywood's little rosebud of a mouth as she sat down to darn holes, sew on tapes and insert patches.

"He'll never know who did it," said Honora to herself, "but I daresay he'll be thankful; and if one can't get a chance to do a little good in this world, he ought not to grudge one's time and trouble."

And as Honora stitched away, she mused sadly whether or not she ought to accept a position which had offered itself of assistant matron in an orphan asylum, where the work would be almost unendurable, and the pay next to nothing, with no Sundays nor holidays, and a ladies' committee, consisting of three starched old maids, to "sit" upon her the first Friday of every month.

"I almost think I'd rather starve," said Honora. "But dear me! starving is a serious business when one comes to consider it face to face."

Sally Mulvey came back, puffing and blowing like a human whale, in about two hours.

"Mother said she sent the wrong basket," said she breathlessly.

"I thought it very probable, Sally," said Miss Maywood.

"And mother's compliments," added Sally, "and she can't undertake your things no longer, Miss Maywood, 'cause she does a cash business, and there ain't nothing been paid on your account since last June."

Honora felt herself turning scarlet.

"I am very sorry, Sally," said she. "Tell your mother I will settle my bill as soon as I possibly can."

Sally flounced out of the room, red and indignant, like an overcharged thunder cloud, and poor little Honora, dropping her head on her hands, burst into tears.

* * * * * * * *

"Pretty girl that—very pretty," said Mr. Broderick, the old bachelor, to his landlady.

"Do you mean ——"

"I mean the young lady boarder of yours that I see on the stairs now and then," said Mr. Broderick. "Nice figure—big, soft eyes, like a gazelle. Didn't some one tell me she was a music teacher?"

"That's her profession," said Mrs. Pennypacker. "But there ain't many pupils as wants tuition, and poor little dear, as has had but a hard time of it."

"Humph," grunted Mr. Broderick, "What fools women are not to have a regular profession! If I had a daughter I'd bring her up a self-supporting institution."

And Mr. Broderick disappeared into his room. in the midst whereof stood a girl with flapping slippers, a pretentious shawl and a bonnet which had originally been manufactured for a woman twice her size.

"Who are you?" demanded Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I'm Sally—the washerwoman's Sally!" was the response.

"And what do you want here?" said Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I've come to bring your things," said Sally, chattering off her lesson like a parrot. "And, please, sir, her 'umble duty, and she 'opes they'll suit, but it was that damp and muggy Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick; and she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they shall be done better next time, sir—please, sir."

"Who mended 'em," demanded Mr. Broderick, whose hawk eyes had already caught sight of the dainty needlework upon his garments.

"Nobody mended 'em," said Sally "And mother she says it's easy to see as the new gent is a bachelor, on account of the holes in his heels and toes, and strings off his dickeys."

"I can tell you who mended 'em," said Mrs. Pennypacker, "for I see her at it, and pretty dear—Miss Maywood! And says she, 'I don't know whose they are, Mrs. Pennypacker; but,' says she, 'they need mending—and a kind action never comes amiss.' No more it does, sir, Lord bless her!"

"Humph!" said Mr. Broderick; "she's right—no more it does. And she's a regular scientist at the needle, is Miss Maywood. Just look at that patch, Mrs. Pennypacker! 'Euclid's Geometry' couldn't produce a straighter line or truer angles. See the toe of that stocking! Its like a piece of Goblin tapestry. That's the way I like to see things done!"

And Mr. Broderick never rested until he had been formally introduced to Honora Maywood, and thanked her with equal formality for the good offices she had unwittingly rendered him.

* * * * * *

It was a golden October evening that Honora came down into the kitchen where Mrs. Pennypacker was baking pies for her eccentric boarder, with the crusts made of the best Alderney butter instead of lard.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Mrs. Pennypacker; "what a thing it is to be an old bachelor."

"He won't be a bachelor much longer," said Honora, laughing and coloring as she laid her cheek on the good landlady's cushioning shoulder.

"What do you mean?" said Mrs. Pennypacker.

"He has asked me to marry him," said Honora, "after only two weeks' acquaintance. He says that a girl who can mend stockings as I do needs no other test. And he says he loves me; and —and—"

"Well?"

"I almost think I love him!" whispered Miss Maywood.

And so the problem of Honora's solitary life was solved, all through the magic influence of "Needle and Thread."—*Selected.*

Strong-Minded Women Among the Esquimaux.

A young woman, Dr. Dall tells us, really quite fine-looking, and of remarkably good physique and mental capacity, was observed to hold herself aloof from the young men of the tribe in an unusual manner. Inquiry, first of others, afterward of herself, brought out the following reasons for the eccentricity. In effect, she said she was as strong as any of the young men; not one of them had ever been able to conquer her in wrestling or other athletic exercises, though it had more than once been tried, sometimes by surprise and with odds against her. She could shoot and hunt deer as well as any of them, and make and set snares and nets. She had her own gun, bought from the proceeds of her trapping. She despised marriage, and did not desire to do the work of a wife, but preferred the work which custom among the Esquimaux allots to the men. In short, she was a "woman's rights" female of the most advanced type. When winter came, having made a convert of a smaller and less athletic damsel, the two set to work with walrus-tusk picks and dug the excavation in which they erected their own house, which was of the usual type of Esquimaux houses—walled and roofed with drift-wood covered with turf. It was, however, as an additional defence against unwished-for prowling males, divided into two rooms, with a very small and narrow door between them, next which lay some handy billets of wood, to crack the sconce of a possible intruder. Here our two Amazons lived, traded and carried on their affairs in defiance of communal bonds and public sentiment, The latter seemed to be composed half of disapprobation and half of envious admiration; while all the young fellows in the village busied themselves in concocting plans against the enterprising pair. These were too fully on the alert to be surprised, and all efforts against their peace were fruitless. When the deer-hunting season came the two set off to the mountains, and no sooner had they departed than disappointed lovers and "outraged public sentiment" exemplified in a mob, reduced their winter quarters to a shapeless ruin. So far as Dr. Dall's information goes, the following year the ladies returned to the ordinary ways of the world, and gave up the unequal contest against a tyrannical public opinion.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.—There is nothing like the calming grace that follows the prayer of faith in hours of peril. It is always a serious moment at sea when, especially in the track of numerous vessels, a dense fog gathers around a steamship. Her foreboding whistle hardly penetrates the misty cloud, while it constantly startles the passengers on board the ship. To remain motionless does not insure security. In spite of the most vigilant precautions, in an instant a rapidly approaching vessel will leap out of the cloud so near as hardly to admit of defense against collision. At such a time there is only one satisfactory resource. Beyond the possibilities of human foresight there is only one arm that can insure positive security. The dread accident, indeed, may be permitted to occur; but He can keep the heart in such a state of calm repose that no event will move it. He hears prayer and holds the elements in his hands; but he does more; He holds his loving and trusting disciple also. In the midst of apparent perils he can lie down in the ship and rest as the Master did, whatever may be the perils without. "For He giveth his beloved sleep."

AN old lady who does not believe in the coeducation of the sexes, was rejoiced the other day to find that, although the girls and boys in a large seminary seemed to be playing some sort of a game together, the school authorities had wisely hung a long net between them.

"THE Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but there's no use chucking a copper cent into a contribution box loud enough to make the folks on the back seat think the communion service has tumbled off the altar.

From Girlhood to Womanhood.

There are two periods in the moral and intellectual development of a girl which cause the profoundest anxiety to a mother. At five years old, or thereabouts, the period of babyhood is past, while the period of girlhood is not yet reached, and between the two comes a time of anarchy and chaos. The little soul is now bursting its shackles, and trying to readjust itself to a new condition. The child is ceasing to be a mere pet and plaything, and is beginning to live an individual life. Nothing is more common than to see a docile, well-trained child suddenly develop, without any apparent reason, a willfulness and insubordination entirely at variance with its previous habits. The mother, who has been dreaming of a sweet daughter who is to walk beside her all her days, making life fragrant and beautiful to her by sharing with her all her youthful hopes and joys and trusts, turns heart-sick at the naughtiness of the half-fledged termagant. For it is the good, cherubic little girl who usually manifests the change; a spoiled child is so thoroughly disagreeable all the while that any accession of badness is not noticeable. A great deal of self-condemnation and unhappy foreboding would be spared the mother if she would only recognize that much of what is so very unlovely is not essentially wrong—that it is merley what is good in a state of unripeness. The fragrant blossom has withered and fallen away, leaving in its place the hard and acid embryo fruit. A wise mother will be very careful to distinguish between those qualities which promise evil in their developed form and those which are mere crudities, and her aim will be to foster all the unfolded possibilities in her child's nature, and help to bring them to a beautiful maturity.

Every one knows how tiresome and unattractive a little girl usually is when she has outgrown her infantile sweetness. The little impertinences, the saucy retorts and unflattering personalities which have won for her smiles and caresses, or at worst an admiring reproof, all at once become intolerable, and are rebuked with acerbity. The very ways which she has been taught to consider charming become subjects for displeasure when the baby roundness and dimples are gone. Her sense of justice is outraged, and the unwarped sense of justice in a child is often very strong. She becomes a little Ishmael, her hand against every man's, and every man's hand against hers. In a certain sense this can scarcely be avoided, but, if the mother's love be unfailing and her sympathy always ready, she can keep sweet the fountain of love and trust which, without that refuge, might become very bitter. Just when this new life is unfolded, a mother's wise care is most earnestly needed. The soul which has seemed to draw its life from hers is beginning to lead an individual existence. It is to the perfect development of this individuality that the mother should bend all her strength. Each human soul contains within itself the germ of its own life. To make of it all that may be made, the mother should only guide the growth, leaving it free within the limits of moral probity to grow into its fullest possibility. She cannot lop it off here and there, or suppress its growth yonder without maiming and stultifying the whole nature.

The dangerous quicksands of this period safely passed, the mother begins to breathe freely again. She again begins to see visions, and to dream dreams, till the second and more serious season of anarchy comes to try her faith. Childhood is over and womanhood is yet far away. The whole being, moral, intellectual and physical, is in a state of ferment. New motives, new principles, new emotions are battling for predominance, and, until these relative claims are adjusted, no peace can be hoped for. This second chaotic period—which comes at about 14 years of age—lasts longer, and brings a more hopeless and radical overturning of that which had seemed so firmly established. If a mother's care were needed in the earlier change, it is infinitely more needed now. New traits seem to be starting into life, new developments are manifested. Changes, not only in purposes and ideas are taking place, but changes in temperament, in disposition, in tone, are manifesting themselves. There is need of a wise hand which shall guide without galling, a tender heart which shall sustain without compromising with evil. To aid in the conflict and insure victory, nothing will help a mother more surely, nor direct her more easily in this difficult task, than the recognition that this also is merely a stage of growth necessary to a full and perfect development of her child's nature, and that to her is intrusted the privilege of fostering the growth while she shall be looking to the end with the prophetic eye of love.—*Century Magazine.*

ONCE, when somewhat under the influence of drink, a certain citizen of Windham, Conn., wandered off into the fields and went to sleep. On rising he forgot to put on his old cocked hat. Some boys found it and took it to him, thinking to cover him with confusion. "In which lot did you find it?" he inquired blandly. "In Mr. White's pasture, near the barn." "Well, boys, go take it right back, that is my place to keep it."

THE new style of fall bonnets may be photographed by slamming a ripe tomato against a board fence.

APHORISM by a perfectly reckless belle: "Be flirtuous and you will be happy."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of ten letters.
My 6, 9, 4, 7, is found in every forest.
My 8, 2, 5, 4, 7, is a river in Europe.
My 8, 9, 6, s a bird.
My 1, 5, 7, is a female animal.
My 1, 7, 3, 4, is part of a harness.
My 10, 2, 5, 7, is worn by ladies.
My whole is an animal found in Asia.

ROBERT B.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate the name of one great poet and leave the name of another.
2. Syncopate a weapon and leave a mineral.
3. Syncopate a vegetable and leave a wager.
4. Syncopate a measure and leave a part of the head.
5. Syncopate an animal and leave an article of clothing.
6. Syncopate a proverb and leave to injure.

LEO. P.

Charade.

My whole when without a name abounded with my first. Strangers came, forming large numbers of my second, which frightened my first away.

HARRY.

Buried Mountains.

1. "Quit that rock!" yelled Tom.
2. I lost my hat last night,
3. He crossed the Great American Desert.
4. The Indians may scalp Sam before he can be rescued.
5. Ah! I agree not to disclose aught of this affair.

BRUTUS.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a kind of barrel and leave to question.
2. Behead a portion and leave skill.
3. Behead a fruit and leave a part of the head.
4. Behead a pointed instrument and leave a preposition.
5. Behead a small aperture in the skin and leave a mineral.
6. Behead to acquire knowledge and leave to deserve by labor.

JOSEPH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Captain Mayne Reid.
DECAPITATIONS.—1. Will, ill. 2. Peat, eat. 3. Brain, rain. 4. Can't, ant. 5. Hour, our.
HIDDEN TOWNS.—1. Lee. 2. Dayton. 3. Wells.
CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Australia.
CURTAILMENTS.—1. Tom, to. 2. Mart, mar. 3 Part, par. 4. Wine, win. 5. Warm, war.

The Red Chipmunk.

I don't believe that Minnie was a bit bigger than you are, although, of course, I don't know how big that is. Anyway, she was old enough to take a basket one day and go out to the woods back of the house for some nuts. There were lots of them on the ground already to be picked up, and in just about 14 minutes the basket was half full. What do you think of that? Was Minnie smart, or wasn't she? That's what I want to know.

But I can tell you one thing, and that is that she was a pretty tired little girl by this time, and thought she'd rest a little while down by the brook. When she came back to pick up more nuts she thought she saw the cover of the basket move, and the next minute, pop! came a little nose right out near the handle, and what do you suppose that nose belonged to? To tell the truth, Minnie didn't know any better than you do, so she ran home with the basket, holding down the cover with one hand and her hat on her head with the other.

"Why, it's a chipmunk!" said mamma, as she peeped into the basket, "a little red chipmunk, as sure as I'm alive. He's very fond of nuts, you know, and so he jumped into the basket to get a whole lot, and take them, one at a time, to his home in the tree."

Papa came home soon after this, and put some slats over a large box, after Minnie had made a nest of soft cotton for the chipmunk in one corner.

But the next morning the box was empty. Of course the nest was there, and some nuts, and a little mug of water, too, but nothing else. And don't you know what had happened during the night? Why, the chipmunk, with his sharp teeth, had gnawed a hole in between the slats large enough to let him squeeze through, and when they opened the back door to take in the milk, he scampered out and was off to the woods in a minute.

"I'm glad of it," said papa.

"Oh, dear me, I'm not," said Minnie, "and I don't see why you are."

"Why," said papa, "perhaps he's got lots of friends, just as you have, who want to see him back home again in his own nest."

"That's so," said Minnie, drying her eyes, "and I guess I'm glad of it too, now."

And that very afternoon, when she went out again to fill her basket, she saw that chipmunk sitting on a bough, with his tail way up over his head, eating a nut as fast as he could, and looking as happy as—as—as—anything.—*N. Y. Tribune Jr.*

A YOUNG lady who graduated from our High School last July is teaching school up in New Hampshire. A bashful young gentleman visited the school the other day, and was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech: "Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." Tableau, giggling boys and girls and blushing schoolma'am.

VERY small boy (to stout aunt on cob): "I say, auntie, don't you try for a gate! Come along with me! I've found a capital little hole we can creep through, and be even with the beast of 'em!"

Humorous.

Chips.

THE most profitable thing a man can raise are fowls. For every grain they give a peck.

THERE are said to be 263 styles of corsets, and yet different young ladies' waists feel very much alike—the girls say.

WHEN a Chicago preacher wants a new church all his own, and a big congregation, he has himself convicted of heresy.

"THAT prisoner has a very smooth countenance," said the Judge to the Sheriff. "Yes," said the Sheriff, "he was ironed just before he was brought in."

THE experienced Philadelphia *News* man thinks the report that Louise is coming to Canada must be true, because Lorne is preparing to cross the ocean in the other direction.

INDUCTIVE.—Officer—"How's this, Murphy? The sergeant complains that you called him names?" Private Murphy—"Plaze, surr, I niver called him anny names at all. All I said was: 'Sergeant,' says I, 'some of us ought to be in a menagerie!'"

A TOPPER.—Small yet energetic snip: "Cheviot suit, sir? Yes, sir." (Measures him. Result: 6 ft. 2 inches, 40 inches round the chest). "Nothing quite your size, sir, 'mong the readies, but will you please to step up to our designing department and see our head architect?"

DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS—THE MIMIC.—Mary: "What are you thinking of, papa? You're making just the face you always make when you're imitating somebody!" Papa (who specially prides himself on the versatility of his facial expression): "Somebody? Whom, darling?" Mary: "Oh, Irving, or Toole, or—or anybody you know!"

BROWN was abusing Smith violently on the sidewalk one night. Jones, who heard it from an upper window, yelled to Smith, "Knock him down!" The next day Jones and Smith met. "Why didn't you knock that man down?" asked Jones; "I hollered to you to do it." "Yes," said Smith, "and I would have hollered the same thing if I had been up there."

A KENTUCKY paper recently stated that a prominent citizen was "greatly troubled with insomnia." After the editor had got out of the hospital he decided to never again use anything but plain language in writing of his fellow-townsmen. Kentuckians are not troubled with education, but they shoot straight and make explanations afterward.

Household Hints

SHREWSBERRY CAKE.—This is an old English cake, which was brought from that country by the earliest settlers in the New England States. The old form, with some improvements, is as follows: Take one lb. of fresh, sweet butter, and add one lb. of powdered white sugar; beat these thoroughly to a fine white cream; take four newly laid eggs, yolks and whites together, and whisk till very light; take a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, with a dash of mace and nutmeg; take one and a half lbs. of the best superfine flour; mix this with half a gill of water, flavored with the juice of two lemons and one orange. Now mix the above materials together into a dough, and roll out thin; cut into small, round cakes, place on greased baking tins and bake in a quick oven until the cakes are brown and the crust firm.

SNOW CUSTARD.—Use half a package of gelatine, three eggs, one pint of sweet milk, two cups of sugar and the juice of two good-sized lemons. Soak the gelatine in a teacup of cold water; it will need to soak for an hour, at least; when it is entirely dissolved add one pint of boiling water and two-thirds of the sugar and lemon juice; let all come to a boil; then take from the stove and pour in the dish in which it is to be carried to the table, or put it in a mold to cool. Make a custard of the milk, eggs and the rest of the sugar and lemon juice. When the gelatine in the mold is ready to serve, put the custard around the base, or cover it entirely with the custard.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Season cold mashed potatoes with pepper, salt and nutmeg. Beat to a cream with a teaspoonful of melted butter to every cupful of potato; bind with two or three well beaten eggs, and some minced parsley (if you like). Roll into oval balls, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard or drippings. Pile in a pyramid upon a flat dish, and serve.

RUSK.—Two cups of dough, one teacup of sugar, half a cup of butter, two well beaten eggs, flour enough to make a stiff dough. Set to rise, and when light make into high and rather narrow biscuit. When again light sift sugar and cinnamon over the top and bake.

A CHEAP CAKE.—Here is a recipe for a cheap but good cake suitable for all kinds of layer cake: One cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups of flour, half a cup of milk, half a cup of butter, 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder; flavor with lemon or vanilla. If made with care, this will be as satisfactory as many more expensive recipes.

CITRON PUDDING.—One spoonful of flour, two ounces of sugar, two ounces of citron peel, a little nutmeg, half a pint of cream and the yolks of three eggs. Bake in teacups in a quick oven.

Health Column.

Eating Before Sleeping.

The Old Time Rule Reversed by an Advocate of Late Suppers.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will waken it; and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without food or some stupifying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the act of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep upon an empty stomach.

We use the oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach, and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids this digestion, and that the process of digestion is conductive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this inter-dependence.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Effects of Smoking on the Heart.

We have often observed cases of intermittent pulse in which the cause was unquestionably the use of tobacco, the difficulty disappearing in almost every case where the habit was abandoned. The *Sanitary News*, under the head of "Danger Signals," presents the following interesting facts on this subject:

"Some years ago, M. Decaisne drew attention to the fact that tobacco smoking often causes an intermittent pulse. Out of 81 great smokers examined, 23 presented an intermittent pulse, independent of any cardiac lesion. This intermittency disappeared when the habit of smoking was abandoned. He also studied the effects of smoking on children from 9 to 15 years of age, and found that it undoubtedly caused palpitation, intermittent pulse and chloroanæmia. The children, furthermore, became dull, lazy and predisposed to the use of alcoholic drinks. Recently he reported to the *Societe d'hygiene* (*Gazette Obstetricale*) the results of his observations on the effects of smoking on women. Since 1865 he has met with and observed 43 female smokers. Most of them suffer from disturbances of menstruation and digestion, and eight presented very marked intermittency of the pulse without any lesion of the heart. He gave detailed accounts of these eight cases, in which all treatment directed against the intermittency proved utterly useless, while the suppression of tobacco was invariably followed by improvement, and very often by complete disappearance of the phenomenon."

SAND BAG FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick-room is a sand bag. Get some clean, find sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag, about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven, or even on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed. —*Herald of Health.*

HOW TO TAKE TINCTURE OF IRON.—To disguise the taste of tincture of iron: Dr. Haner recommends that tincture of the sesquichloride of iron be mixed with simple syrup and then with milk. This mixture will not affect the teeth, nor will the styptic taste be apparent.

Worth Knowing.

A NEW METHOD OF INLAYING WOOD.—A new method of inlaying wood has been contrived by a furniture manufacturing house in England. The process is as follows: A veneer of the same wood as that of which the design to be inlaid consists—say sycamore—is glued entirely over the surface of any hard wood, such as American walnut, and allowed to dry thoroughly. The design is then cut out of a zinc plate about 1-20th of an inch in thickness, and placed upon the veneer. The whole is now subjected to action of steam, and made to travel between two powerful cast-iron rollers of 8 inches in diameter by 2 ft. long, 2 above and 2 below, which may be brought within any distance of each other by screws. The enormous pressure to which the zinc plate is subjected forces it completely into the veneer, and the veneer into the solid wood beneath it, while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away easily. All that now remains to be done is to plane down the veneer left untouched by the zinc, until a thin shaving is taken off the portion forced in the walnut, when the surface, being perfectly smooth, the operation will be completed. It might be supposed that the result of this forcible compression of the two woods would leave a ragged edge, but this is not the case, the joint being so singularly perfect as to be unappreciable to the touch; indeed, the inlaid wood fits more accurately than by the process of fitting, matching, and filling up with glue, as is practiced in the ordinary mode of inlaying.

HOW TO TELL GOOD FROM BAD GILDING.—It may be ascertained whether gilding is genuine or not by the fact that on the latter a weak solution of protochloride of copper produces a black precipitate, which it does not on the former. In the case of gilt paper, the simplest method consists in slowly burning the paper in a bright flame that gives out no smoke; in the incinerated remains of good gilt paper there are traces of the gold left behind, which are quite perceptible to the naked eye, in the shape of glittering spots, while base metal on paper oxidizes in burning, and leaves nothing but a lot of red spots behind. This method, however, is scarcely accurate enough; a very much safer test is to be found in the use of mercury, either in metallic shape or in solution of salts of mercury. The former test is performed by putting a few drops of pure quicksilver on the gilt article, and either rubbing it in or slightly heating it. If the gilding be genuine, though ever so thin, the mercury combines itself with it, producing white spots on the surface. This does not occur in the case of sham gilding, and in rubbing mercury no change of color whatever can be noticed. Another test consists in the application of a watery solution of nitrate of mercury. In this case the exact opposite takes place as in the former, for genuine gilding remains intact, while a "duffer" at once takes a white color when brought in contact with the precipitate of mercury.

PLASTER CASTS.—First of all, when purchasing, I am very particular to select perfect ones. I then make a sizing of white glue, rather thin, and wash the bust with it very thoroughly with a brush. When quite dry I take common white zinc paint and mix with turpentine, as thin as water, paint the bust or figure over with this, using a very fine camel's hair brush, then set away to dry; repeat this latter process until the figure is perfectly white and smooth. Not a trace of the brush mark should be seen. When soiled they can be cleansed by washing. I have busts of distinguished men treated in this way which would require the closest inspection to tell from Parian marble. The painting should be done with neatness and skill, or the bust will look coarse and cheap. I have some which have been painted at least eight years, and they look white and as smooth as when first done.

HOW TO MAKE SOLUBLE GLASS.—The following is the recipe generally employed by English manufacturers for producing that article by fusion in crucibles: Pure quartz, 45 parts; powdered alkaline carbonate, 23 parts; charcoal, 3 parts. Another recipe is: Quartz sand, 100 parts; caustic soda or potash, 48 parts; and charcoal powder, 5 parts. Or, washed quartz sand, 65 parts; anhydrous alkaline carbonate, 34 parts; and charcoal powder, 4 parts. The mixture is heated to redness, until entirely fused, and the contents are cast on tin plates for cooling, and finally crushed.

TO RESTORE BLACK MERINO.—Soak the goods in strong soft-soap suds two hours; then, having dissolved 1 ounce of extract logwood (which is the amount required for one dress) in a bowl of warm water, and warm (not hot) water to cover the goods, which are to be taken from the suds without ringing. Allow the goods to stand in the logwood water over night; in the morning rinse in several waters without wringing; in the last water add one pint of sweet milk, which stiffens the goods a little; iron while quite damp. They will not crack, and look like new.

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—Ashes are, for many soils, a standard fertilizer. Places where a tree or brush heap has been burned often show the effects of the manuring for years. It is an old saying that "The land never forgets ashes."

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge. — CLAY W. TAYLOR, Shasta, G. M.; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Vallejo, D. G. M.; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

GRAND MASTER CLAY W. TAYLOR laid the corner stone of a new building to be occupied as a Masonic hall, at Wheatland, last Thursday. The Grand Master made the following appointments: L. Melton, Deputy Grand Master; J. E. Hollingshead, Senior Grand Warden; T. E. Bevan, Junior Grand Warden; J. M. C. Jasper, Grand Treasurer; J. F. Daun, Grand Secretary; W. F. Fleenor, Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator; James Brown, Grand Marshal; H. F. Deaner, Grand Standard-bearer; W. B. Swears, Grand Sword-bearer; D. P. Durst, Grand Bible-bearer; W. C. Wilson, Senior Grand Deacon; L. W. Justice, Junior Grand Deacon; B. G. Stanwood, Senior Grand Steward; G. W. Yarborough, Junior Grand Steward; Amos Fisher, Grand Organist; John Landis, Grand Pursuivant; Frank Kirshner, Grand Tyler. The Grand Lodge was opened in the hall of Nicholas Lodge, No. 129, and marched from thence through the principal streets of Wheatland to the new building being erected by the Odd Fellows' Building Association of Wheatland. After the ceremonies, they returned to the Lodge-room, closed the Grand Lodge, and then repaired to a banqueting-room, where a splendid feast was partaken of by members and their wives, members of Eastern Star, etc.

THE following are the names of the newly elected officers of Utah Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Salt Lake, for the ensuing year, who were duly installed by Sir Knight James Anderson, E. C., assisted by Sir Knight Jas. Lowe, P. E. C.; Sir Knights—John Cunnington, E. C.; J. S. Scott, G.; W. W. Chisholm, C. G.; Jas. Lowe, Prelate; A. S. Hill, S. W.; S. Paul, J. W.; A. H. Gebhardt, Treasurer; J. S. Stewart, Recorder; H. O. Stearns, S. B.; G. Cullens, St. B.; F. M. Bishop, W.; S. E. Underhill, C. G. After the installation, the members and visiting Sir Knights were invited by the newly installed Eminent Commander to participate with him and his officers in their banquet, which was most thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

THE Grand Lodge of New South Wales is fraternally recognized by the following Grand Lodges: District of Columbia, United States of America; Washington Territory, United States of America; British Columbia, Dominion of Canada; New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada; Nebraska, United States of America; New Mexico, United States of America; Iowa, United States of America; Kansas, United States of America.

THE various secret societies are represented in the N. H. Legislature, now in session, as follows: Masons, 83; Odd Fellows, 55; Knights of Honor, 11; Knights of Pythias, 9.

The following table, prepared by and contained in the last Annual Report of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, will be read with interest, as showing the proportion of Free Masons with population of the United States—that proportion being a little over 1 to every 100:

	Census 1880.	Masons 1880.
Alabama	1,262,344	8,667
Arkansas	802,564	2 295
California	864,686	12,214
Colorado	194,649	1,641
Connecticut	682,623	14,600
Dakota	134,502	404
Delaware	146,654	1,270
Dist. of Columbia	177,638	2,712
Florida	266,566	2,151
Georgia	1,538,983	12 174
Idaho	32,611	225
Illinois	3,078,635	36,374
Indiana	1,978,358	25,046
Iowa	1,624,463	18,491
Kansas	995,336	7,443
Kentucky	648,599	16,613
Louisiana	940,263	5,187
Maine	648,943	19,303
Maryland	936,139	5,082
Massachusetts	1 783,086	25,505
Michigan	1,634,095	25,624
Minnesota	780,807	8,647
Mississippi	1,131,809	9,240
Missouri	2,169,091	23,697
Montana	37,157	705
Nebraska	402,432	3,257
Nevada	62,265	1,476
New Hampshire	347,784	7,731
New Jersey	1,130,892	11,968
New Mexico	118,430	174
New York	5,083,173	73,113
North Carolina	1,400,000	11.482
Ohio	3,197,734	20,000
Oregon	174,167	2,580
Pennsylvania	4,282,738	35,879
Rhode Island	276,528	4,195
South Carolina	995,706	6,165
Tennessee	1,542,463	16,531
Texas	1,507,500	17,177
Utah	143,907	377
Vermont	332,286	7,724
Virginia	1,512,263	9,777
Washington	75,120	953
West Virginia	628,193	3,386
Wisconsin	1,315,386	10,789
Wyoming	20,788	339
	50,152,559	545,887

THE Lodges of this jurisdiction will begin their installations within a few days. Presentations of Past Masters jewels will soon be the order of the day.

DURING the past three months 25 new Lodges have been chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, the highest numbered one being Star of Agra Lodge, No. 1936, of Agra, Bengal.

GRAND MASTER, Philip H. Emerson, Past Grand Master, John S. Scott, and Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary, visited Frisco, Utah, early in December, and there opened a new Masonic Lodge. The name of the Lodge will be St. John's, and the Master of it, Major Harry C. Hill, superintendent of the Horn Silver mine.

THE Fourth annual reception of Palestine Commandery, New York, will take place at the Academy of Music, in that city, on Wednesday, February 15, 1882. An efficient committee of arrangements is already at work, and a most attractive occasion may be anticipated.

Order Eastern Star.

Officers Grand Chapter.—EDWARD S. WEST, Gr. Patron, Santa Cruz; FRANCES E. RYDER, Gr. Matron, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, Grand Secretary, San Francisco.



NAOMI CHAPTER, No. 36, of Sacramento, installed the following officers on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th: Mrs. Mary J. Young, W. Matron; R. O. Cravens, W. Patron; Mrs. Alvira C. Stanton, A. Matron; Mrs. Ann N. Snell, Treasurer; Miss Hetty A. Dunn, Sec'y; Miss Mary A. Stanton, Con.; Mrs. Mollie A. Crum, A. Con.; Rev. S. H. B. Anderson, Chaplain; Mrs. Florence Miller, Adah; Mrs. Hattie E. Lynn, Ruth; Mrs. Hannah Wright, Esther; Mrs. Jennie H. Dowingas, Martha; Mrs. Hannah E. Harper, Electa; Mrs. Kate Boyd, Warder; Robert Collar, Sentinel; J. T. Griffitts, Organist. After the installation ceremonies were concluded, all present were invited to partake of a banquet prepared by the ladies of the Chapter. S. C. Denson presided at the table, and speeches were made by F. E. Baker, of Woodland; Rev. T. H. B. Anderson and J. N. Young. Mrs. R. O. Cravens, the retiring Worthy Matron, was made the recipient of a handsome silver card receiver and bouquet holder, Bro. E. C. Atkinson making the presentation speech. Dancing was indulged in, and the affair was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. About 150 persons were present, among whom were several of the officers and members of Woodland Chapter. As will be seen, Mrs. R. O. Cravens has been remembered in a pleasant way. She has made a most excellent Worthy Matron. Bro. E. C. Atkinson's speech was in every way equal to the occasion.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton. JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas. S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.



THE Knights of Baltimore, Md., have now their own castle building. It presents a very attractive appearance, and is a decided ornament to the neighborhood and a credit to the Order. The building is somewhat on the Rennaisance style, surmounted with a tower at each end and adorned with a handsome crest in an appropriate triangle, in the center of which is the coat-of-arms of the Order in colors. On the ground floor are two stores. In the rear is the library and office of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. The room is 40x33 ft. The janitor's room is also located on the ground floor. The second room is a large and handsome saloon 43x64, fitted up entirely new, with a stage suitable for theatrical, concert and lecture purposes. On each side of the stage is a reception room, making a very desirable and beautiful room. On the third floor there is a committee room 19x23, and three Lodge rooms 37x20, splendidly arranged for the purpose, and on the fourth floor four Lodge-rooms 37x20, making sufficient accommodation for 35 Lodges. Unlike most of other Orders, the building was purchased for cash, and the remodeling and refurnishing have been paid for as the work was completed, and the Order will occupy it with the proud satisfaction that they have no debt to shoulder. The hall was formally dedicated to the services of the Order on Thursday, Nov. 24th. There was a parade of all the Lodges in the city, all the Uniform Divisions, together with Lodges from all parts of the State and Uniformed Divisions from other States. The entire cost of the improvements, including refurnishing of all the rooms, purchasing of building, is about $20,000, and now ranks with the best halls of the Order in the country. The library has been fitted up with special arrangements for the convenience of members and their ladies. Large numbers of the latter will avail themselves of its privilege. The floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet, bordered with matting; the furniture is grained oak. The ceiling is handsomely papered in four panels, and the room is lighted with four chandeliers.

A New Lodge.

John H. Harney, Grand Chancellor, assisted by C. E. Baker, P. G. C., F. H. Norman, N. G. C., D. W. Alverson, G. P., A. G. Booth, G. K. of R. & S., C. C. Gilmore, G. M. of E., W. J. Doyle, G. I. G., and Geo. E. Gerlach, G. O. G., last Saturday evening at Hamilton hall, corner Geary and Steiner streets, instituted Ivy Lodge, No. 65, K. of P., and installed the following officers for the residue of the term: Martin S. Meyer, P. C.; L. D. Allen, C. C.; Chas. S. Putnam, V. C.; G. A. Hurcade, P.; John Martens, M. of E.; Geo. Ward, M. of F.; T. H. Malach, K. of R. & S.; F. H. Coburn, M. at A.; T. C. Ganey, I. G.; S. Macumber, O. G. Among the vast number of Knights were Past Chancellors C. C. Gilmore, C. E. Baker, C. W. Nevin, W. E. Lucas, W. J. Rodgers, Geo. E. Gerlach, R. Meiners, D. Aaron, S. B. Carleton, Sam. Seymour, and H. Schaffner, and several presiding Chancellor Commanders. This new Lodge is located in a position to justify the most sanguine of its future. The material to build from is of the highest order of society, and we bespeak for it a successful future. When the installation ceremony was concluded the members of the new Lodge invited the Grand Officers and visiting brethren to repair to the banquet room and partake of a magnificent collation, after which speeches were in order, when the eloquent and loquacious Grand Chancellor responded in his usual happy style. *Vive la* Ivy, No. 65!

THE Pythian movement was inaugurated on Feb. 19, 1864, and to-day the membership is nearly 100,000. Holding weekly conclaves in 2,000 Castle halls, with an annual revenue of $1,000,000, this fraternal organization is the miracle of the 19th century. Besides its wonderful growth, it has provided mutual insurance for Knights, entitled the "Endowment Rank," that has paid to the widows and orphans of Knights since Oct., 1877, the enormous sum of $800,000. All this has been accomplished in a little over 17½ years, in the name of the blessed trinity, Friendship, Charity, Benevolence.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



THE Order in New Hampshire rejoices in a surplus fund of nearly $200,000. In the hands of so faithful and conservative men as our Granite State brothers, what a power of good it must prove in the future!

DURING the past year, Massachusetts made a gain of 996 members. The increase for the past six months was 594.

GRAND SECRETARY, Chas. D. Cole, of Massachusetts, has just completed a quarter of a century's service in that office, to which he has been very properly re-elected. During all this period he has enjoyed the confidence and hearty respect of the entire brotherhood. Few of those who saw him installed now remain, many of the departed being personal friends of the Grand Secretary, and with him, the most active workers in the jurisdiction. Long may Bro. Cole live to set a good example and point the way to the rising generation of Odd Fellows.

HERE is a nice nut for some of the "old 'uns" and those who claim to be posted to crack: The Recording Secretary being present, but officiating in another capacity, a Secretary pro tem. was appointed. When an order for benefits was drawn it was signed by the N. G. and Secretary pro tem., the brothers refusing to allow the regular Secretary to sign the order. Was it legal for the Treasurer to recognize it?

THE Wildey Association of Illinois has settled satisfactorily to all concerned that the centennial birthday of Father Wildey will occur on Jan. 15, 1882. On that date a grand demonstration is to be given in Chicago by members of the Order. It is quite probable that Past Grand Sire Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, will be the orator of the day. As Chicago never does anything by the halves, this will undoubtedly be a "red letter day" for the fraternity in the northwest.

THE Legislative committee reported against the adoption of an endowment plan under the immediate jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

THE Albany *Guide*, says: It is stated that Past Grand Sire, J. P. Sanders, will compose a ritual for the "degree of the faded sun-flower," or Past Grand Master's degree.

PAST GRAND MASTER, Anthony Buchly, of Washington, D. C., died recently. He left an estate valued at $150,000. He made a will, and in it he gave $10,000 to his Lodge of Odd Fellows, Columbia, No. 10, of that city, and all his money due as a member of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association. This is to be set aside as the "Buchly Fund," and the interest forever appropriated for the relief of the widows and orphans of his Odd Fellows Lodge.

A NEW Lodge has been instituted at Eastport, Me., being the easternmost Lodge in the country.

THE Odd Fellows of Port Hope, Ont., annually decorate the graves of deceased members after the fashion of the Grand Army. The exercises for the day this year were on a grand scale, the music being rendered by a choir of 100 voices with instrumental accompaniment. The ritualistic portion of the ceremony is simple, and consisted of prayer, singing of hymns, and an address by Grand Secretary J. B. King, of Toronto. The graves were then visited and upon each flowers were deposited with appropriate words, and at the conclusion the choir sang "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

Ridgely's Successor.

The Grand Sire has issued the following, which is self-explanatory: Whereas, Our beloved brother, James L. Ridgely, Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died on the 16th day of Nov., 1881; in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 9, Art. 15, of the By-laws of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, it devolves upon me to fill the vacancy. Therefore, I, Luther J. Glenn, Grand Sire, do hereby appoint Theodore Ross, of the jurisdiction of New Jersey, now and for several years past a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, as Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. James L. Ridgely.

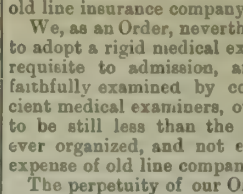
THE Odd Fellows of Santa Cruz have rejected the proposition to consolidate their library with that of the Santa Cruz Library Association.

American Legion of Honor.

Officers of Grand Council.—OSGOOD C. WHEELER, Grand Commander, Oakland; MRS. ABBIE E. WOOD, G. Sec'y., office room 1, Shiels' building, 32 O'Farrell St.; J. N. BESSE, G. Treas., Watsonville.

Official Circular, No. 2.

SUPREME COUNCIL A. L. H.
OFFICE OF SUPREME COMMANDER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1881.



To all Grand and Subordinate Councils American Legion of Honor—COMPANIONS: A large, popular, beneficial organization, during a half century of its existence, finds that its death rate (without a medical examination as a prerequisite to admission) has been but one per cent. per annum.

According to this rate, the cost in the American Legion of Honor will not exceed the above; therefore, the expense of carrying an insurance in our Order will be but one-third of that in any old line insurance company.

We, as an Order, nevertheless have attempted to adopt a rigid medical examination as a prerequisite to admission, and if applicants are faithfully examined by conscientious and efficient medical examiners, our death rate ought to be still less than the best beneficial Order ever organized, and not exceed *one-fourth* the expense of old line companies.

The perpetuity of our Order in fact depends more upon a proper medical examination than any one thing else. If we, as an Order, can effect it, we would be willing to guarantee less than eight assessments per annum, an insurance cheaper than any other plan that has been or can be offered.

But in forming new Councils, the Deputy is often compelled to select physicians—men probably of ability and high professional standing, yet inexperienced in our medical instructions, and probably at the same time personal friends of the charter applicants, and they neglect to examine them as carefully as they might, and thus unwittingly recommend unworthy applicants for membership.

In Councils already organized, where the medical examiner depending upon an *annual* election, he is as well encouraged to be lenient, fearing lest he incur the enmity of some applicant, or some friend already a member of the Council, and as a consequence be defeated at the annual election. To avoid the humiliation of an annual election, or any excuse for laxity in examining, and to encourage all medical examiners to do their duty faithfully and fearlessly, the Supreme Council at the last session abolished the system of annual election of medical examiners.

It is the duty of each subordinate Council to select at once a medical examiner who has been duly commissioned by the Supreme Commander, or else take the necessary steps thereto.

The proper blanks for this purpose have been previously forwarded.

Councils will see that their medical examiner has been commissioned, or else instruct them to at once fill up and forward an application to the Supreme Commander. The Supreme Medical Examiner will decline to review or approve applications from other than "commissioned medical examiners of the A. L. H." after Jan. 1, 1881.

Any Deputy instituting a new Council where there is no physician thus duly commissioned, or one living near, will apply to some reputable physician, graduate of a legal medical school, and secure his services. If he consents to join the Order, let him be examined and obligated, and send his application immediately forward to the Supreme Medical Examiner for approval. In the meantime let

him fill out application for appointment and forward to the Supreme Commander for a commission. Within one week he is thus empowered with proper authority and proceeds to examine all charter applicants, *secundem artem*, with proper instructions, etc.

Each Examiner will hereafter write number of commission after their name on examination blank.

While the plan adopted is imperfect, probably not the best, it has done much good, and we are constantly receiving letters from all sections of the country, commending it as a step in the right direction, and we are encouraged in pursuing a course towards perfection.

We will then use our best endeavors to secure only proper Medical Examiners for the American Legion of Honor, and who will do their duty fearlessly and faithfully. For the perpetuity of our Order, we must have them and none others. The Supreme Commander will commission only those whom he believes come up to the proper standard, and will revoke the commission of those who are derelict in their duty to the Supreme Council, from whom they receive their commission, whose officers they virtually are, and to whom our moral support is hereby guaranteed.

We are profoundly thankful for our continued growth.

We have earnest prayers for the success, popularity and perpetuity of our institution.

We solicit the hearty co-operation of each companion of the Legion of Honor in every effort we may make in the future towards the more complete success of our noble Order.

Given under our hand and seal of the Supreme Council, date and year written.

JACOB ROBERTS, Supreme Commander.
Attest: NETTIE F. MOSHER, Supreme Secy.

Washington Council

Washington Council, No. 480, gave a choice musical and literary entertainment in Fraternity Hall, at Shiels' building, on Friday evening, Dec. 9th, 1881. An appropriate address of welcome was given by C. O. Burton, Chief Commander, to a very select audience which occupied the full seating capacity of the hall: Piano solo, Miss Roxa Macfarland; vocal duett, "Two Merry Girls," Miss Cochell and Mrs. J. H. Norris, a very pleasing effort; comic reading, C. G. Bockius, Past Chief Commander; violin solo, Senor Ortorio, "The Bird on the Tree." This was a masterly and artistic effort, that was heartily applauded at each pause, and at the close recalled which was kindly answered; vocal solo, W. E. Lutz, a sentimental song that was well rendered and received a hearty recall; scene from "School of Scandal," Mrs. Abbie E. Wood, Grand Secretary, and Mr. J. C. Gray. Each one acted their part in an admirable manner and were cordially received; overture, "Steward's Band," which means Mr. Frank Steward and six instruments, accompanying which he sang a sweet, sentimental song, that was received with rapturous applause and at the close was recalled; solo, Mr. W. E. Reick; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Mr. Hugh Talbo, accompanying on piano. This was a cultivated and extremely meritorious effort in basso voice which was appreciated, as he was encored at the end of each verse and at the close recalled; solo, Hugh Talbo, whose compass of voice was handled with consummate skill and secured the most hearty recall; recitation, Mr. H. Benhayon, who acquitted himself as usual with much credit; solo, Miss Kittie Mackey; this young lady has a very sweet and cultivated voice, and her effort was received with much favor and hearty applause; model sermon, Deacon Snooks, personated by Mr. E. H. Black, text, "Old Mother Hubbard went to the Cupboard," etc.; Mr. Black is a natural humorist, and on this occasion he made the hit of the evening, and fairly convulsed his audience with uproarious laughter; a peculiar feature of the sermon (which was discovered at the close) being that Mr. W. Lutz done all the coughing and sneezing for the Deacon. C. O. Burton, Com., then announced that the guests of the evening would form in line and march to the banquet room and the members of Washington Council remain in the hall. A magnificent spread was in readiness, consisting of roast chicken and turkey, pyramidal cakes, etc. It was a recherche affair, well managed, and the evening was a very enjoyable one. O. C. Wheeler, G. Com., and a number of the officers were in attendance. After the banquet a short time was spent in the Lodge room in social conversation and congratulations. In every respect this was one of the best and most *companionable* celebrations of the season, and did honor to the following Companions as Committee of Arrangements: J. M. Camp, Helen Hollingsworth, Leslia M. A. Chessman, Belle M. Hinchman, R. V. Watt, Edward Payne, C. O. Burton, Com.



Grand Officers.—CHAS. W. BRYANT, G. C., San Francisco; JAMES M. BAIRD, G. A. C., San Francisco; JOHN W. SHAFFER, G. Treasurer, S. F.; S. DANIELEWICZ, G. Recorder, office 601 California street, San Francisco.

A CONVENTION of the Chosen Friends was held in this city on Thursday, Dec. 8th, the object being to form an independent Order for California. On the first rollcall there were 29 Councils, representing an aggregate membership of 2,800. It was resolved that all Councils of the Order of Chosen Friends on the Pacific coast be admitted to full membership and equal rights and privileges in the Independent Order of Chosen Friends of the Pacific coast upon making formal application to the Grand Secretary, paying one assessment for each member on their roll and paying the per capita tax due at the time. The following officers were elected: Grand Councillor, Thos. M. Cook of Redwood; Grand Vice-Councillor, H. Griffin of Oakland; Past Grand Councillor, M. W. Fish of Oakland; Grand Secretary, Geo. J. Vincent of San Francisco; Grand Treasurer, John W. Shaeffer of San Francisco; Grand Marshal, D. E. Hamblen of Yuba City; Grand Warden, J. C. Palmer of San Francisco; Grand Guard, Geo. T. Vickery of Willows; Grand Sentry, W. T. Triplett of Mountain View; Grand Trustees—C. O. Burton, J. M. Davies, Louis Getz and Martin S. Meyer of San Francisco and W. A. Knowles of Oakland.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, P. G. Pres.; San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento, GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



GRAND PRESIDENT Chipman, has filed an adverse opinion with the Grand Secretary in answer to the petition of Pacific Parlor, No. 14, in regard to granting them the privilege of holding their charter open until the first day of January, 1882, deeming it inexpedient and establishing a precedent not in keeping with the laws of the Order. In answer to a query concerning regalia, he desires to state "that there is no specified time in which subordinate Parlors are required to procure them, the matter being optional with the Parlor, although tacitly understood that they shall be procured as soon as finance and convenience will permit."

PACIFIC PARLOR is making extraordinary progress, having increased about 50% in membership last month. Last week 13 candidates were initiated. Many visiting brethren were present. After the routine business was transacted speeches were, as usual, the order. The following brothers made short and enthusiastic addresses: McDougald, Lunstedt, Higgins and Lutgens of California Parlor; Naegle, Trevor and McWilliams of Oakland; Lane of Stockton; G. B. Baldwin of Marysville; J. W. McCarthy of Modesto; E. R. Hundley of Oroville, and C. L. Weller, J. W. Shaver, Wm. Metzner and J. A. Steinbach of Pacific Parlor.

Oakland Parlor.

A number of the members of California Parlor visited Oakland Parlor last Tuesday evening. An initiation was the occasion of the visit, many of the brothers being desirous of seeing the officers of Oakland exemplify the work. All were loud in their praises of the admirable manner in which it was conducted, pronouncing well worthy a visit from any part of the State. We have heard and admired the delivery of the President's charge when delivered by the eloquent Major Jones and the silver-tongued orator of Sacramento Parlor, Frank L. Ryan, but the deep strength and volume of President Becht's thrilling voice resounding and echoing through Oakland Parlor's beautiful hall excited a fresh admiration for the charge of the President, and led us to reflect upon how much the beauty of an initiatory depended upon the force and earnestness of delivery. After the initiation the visiting brothers were called upon. Theo. G. Eilers, Secretary of Sacramento Parlor, who has been down on a visit for several weeks, said he was much pleased with the cordiality the members had everywhere received him, demonstrating that the boys possessed the elements of a true fraternal spirit. E. R. Hundly, formerly of Oroville Parlor, sang a pleasing melody; Louis Schroeder, Oakland's "hail fellow well met," recited an inimitable Italian mule story; President Lutgens, of Cal. Parlor, said he was much gratified to see Oakland Parlor enjoying so much and such well deserved prosperity; they had contended with more obstacles and with more genuine pluck than any society he knew of. He hoped that the clouds that had so long obscured the light of prosperity were now forever dissipated and that that light would never again be withheld from an organization the members of which were universally respected in the community in which they lived. J. W. Shaver, "the little Demosthenes" of Pacific Parlor, being called upon gave some extended remarks, the following of which is a synopsis: I had hoped that there would be some of the officers of the Parlor which I have the honor of being a member present to extend to your Parlor a cordial invitation to pay us a fraternal visit to-morrow evening, as we intend to initiate not less than 15 applicants. In the absence of the dignitaries of my Parlor, I extend to each and every one of you a cordial invitation on the behalf of Pacific Parlor. I am glad to see that your Parlor continues the good work of adding new members to your roll. As descendants of the dauntless pioneers, we should not lay down our banner until we have enrolled every Californian from the north where Mt. Shasta rears her lofty peaks, to the south where the orange tree perpetually blooms; from the east where the Sierra Nevadas clad in priestly robes stands sentinel to guard our homes, to the west where the amber waters of the Pacific lave their golden sands. The way at first may seem dark, and there may be obstacles to overcome, but we should remember that we are descendants of the men who traveled thousands of miles across an unsettled wild; who encountered danger, and gathered up all they possessed, even their wives and children, and risked everything on the venture. The way was perilous; the arid, inhospitable and apparently boundless plain, strewn with the bleaching bones of their countrymen who had attempted to go before. Wild beasts went howling on their track, and hostile savages warned them of danger, and sometimes encompassed their death. The perils of the desert, wild beasts and hostile savages, could not daunt them; they pressed bravely on to the end. Their destination saw them begin life anew. They began again upon the bedrock of human existence; their means were either spent or lost, and they had no resort except to labor. In their new homes, the laws of the U. S. did not protect them, and they were compelled to protect themselves. Yet, amid all these adverse circumstances, they neither murmured nor complained, but worked cheerfully and happily, and made a home for themselves and posterity. They are not only the founders, but the builders of this magnificent State. From anarchy and confusion they have wrought out an orderly and examplary society. Their industry, patience, wisdom and virtue entitles them to the highest ranks of honor.

J. E. McDougald was then introduced, and spoke in glowing terms of the California State University, and of the Honorable Bishop—Berkeley—from whom our highest State educational institution takes its name, and also the author of the memorable lines "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Pres't Joseph Becht thanked the visiting brethren for the kindly disposition toward Oakland Parlor, and said that he hoped that they would all attend the grand carnival of Oakland Parlor on the evening of the 23d inst. The meeting then adjourned.

Sabbath Evening Thoughts.

Sabbath evening: The very name exhumes from memory scenes and incidents from the long forgotten past. Sabbath evening has held a place in our affections for 60 years. The church bell still tolls in the chambers of memory. The same faces greet us as we enter the sacred temple of worship. The holy man pours forth his message of "Love and good will to mankind." The last blessing is given, and the spiritually fed retire with a warmth and glow of soul which the truly good can only enjoy.

Anon we retire to the solitudes of nature, whose voice attunes the soul to meditation. The clear purling brooks reflect images of weird and spiritual beauty. The mingled sounds of insect life and feathered throng adding to the spirit worship of the beautiful and grand in nature, and the infinite wisdom displayed by nature's architect.

What a charm Sabbath eve throws around these scenes from contact and reflection. The setting sun illumines the mountain tops with a golden spray of light, as a departing signal of its early return. As the gloom approaches to darkness, we gather around the old fireplace to converse upon the sacred things belonging to the day of rest. No one dared question the reality of God and revealed religion. The patriarch read and expounded the scriptures, sang the simple melodies of a religious cast, then all bowed in prayer, and such simple, earnest prayer, so very rarely ascend to heaven's altar in this day of progressive wisdom. After such Sabbath evenings, spent in earnest religious converse and prayer, can you doubt about the sweetness of a Sabbath night's rest in the olden time, or the refreshed spirit renewed in mental and physical energies to cope with life's problems for the balance of the week. Surely, such a life, grand in its purity and simplicity, was enough to inspire the immortal Burns to pen his "Cotter's Saturday night," all of which is true to life and experience.

This was in the morn of life. We, too, have changed. Who can experience all the changes from morning's springtime of life to the twilight of its setting without experiencing many changes, physically, morally and spiritually? But as the rays of the morning sun are the most genial, so are the memories of life's morn to the weary traveler as he approaches the Sabbath morn of eternal rest. Sabbath eve is a holy hour. The heart is filled with good thoughts and charitable deeds, which should find expression, so that the law of compensation may return a hundred fold. The rural population enjoys nature and communion with nature's God, more than those living in cities; but the refining influences of cities cannot be ignored. God and goodness are not confined to locality or condition. The eternity of space is God's throne. Every soul born to "eternal life" is an expression of that divine presence. "Our Father" is spoken by all His children, and I accept "the brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God."

I would that the whole family of God could enjoy the true happiness of a holy Sabbath evening. The morn of life may be calm and serene; the noon full of darkness and thunder mutterings, the evening clad in despair and sadness. We would banish such a picture from the record of passing events. But is it not true that the sun may shine with a noonday splendor in vain? The spirit of man is capable of eclipse. Violation of divine law leads to sorrow and suffering, premature death and retribution; for is it not written, "To sin is to suffer?" Would that every human and immortal soul could live so as to enjoy the splendors of life's setting sun; for set it will, sooner or later. It is by littles Nature rears her dome of myriad gems to attract us heavenward. It is by littles we light up the temple of the undying spirit. It is also by littles we create shadows which may lead us to a worse than Egyptian darkness. Light creates life, warmth and true happiness. Darkness produces death, despair and a prison of gloom for the soul. The ending of our short day is measured by the light begotten of good deeds performed in the name of Him who reigneth supreme, for-ever. Amen! JOHN TAYLOR.

The Prince of Planets.

We are indebted to the Providence *Journal* for the following description of Jupiter, which planet now nightly shines with unwonted brilliancy in close proximity to the glittering Pleiades: "This lordly leader of the starry throng now dominates the sky, and his four moons are plainly visible through a good field-glass. The dry climate and clear atmosphere of Arizona are peculiarly favorable to the observation of celestial phenomena, and if one of the observatories now located near the humid sea-shore, or in close proximity to smoking cities, were removed to one of our mountain peaks, the best results in astronomical discovery might be expected. Jupiter is morning star till the 13th of November, when, passing to the eastern side of the sun, he becomes evening star. If Mercury deserves the palm on the planetary annals of November as the hero of the transit, Jupiter will win equal renown for the most brilliant epoch in his course, his opposition with the sun. This grand event occurs at four o'clock on the morning of November 13th, when Jupiter will be nearer to us than he will again before more than a year to come. He will then rise at sunset, being opposite the sun, and no one who looks at the eastern sky, almost as soon as the sun has disappeared below the western horizon, can fail to recognize the prince of planets as with majestic steps he treads his sparkling pathway toward the zenith. In brilliancy and size he exceeds every star then visible in the heavens, and wins from every star-gazer tributes of wonder and admiration at his magnificent appearance. He will be a superb object in the heavens during the frosty nights of November, when the moon is out of the way, and for three months to come he will outrival every member of the starry host in the nightly pageant. He is only 13 days behind Saturn in reaching the same goal, and passes the meridian when in opposition at 42 minutes past 11 o'clock, 40 minutes behind Saturn. Jupiter is now about 408,000,000 miles from the earth, instead of 591,000,000 miles, as when farthest away—183,000,000 miles, the difference in distance, is something our finite powers can form little conception of, but it is of significant dimensions in celestial distances. For the distance of the earth from the sun, more than 90,000,0000 miles, is the unit of measure for computing the distances of the fixed stars. Alpha Centauri, the nearest star in the myriad host, is estimated to be more than 200,000 times as far from us as the sun. In comparison with these distant shining orbs, Jupiter is our near neighbor, and his mean distance from the sun is not much more than five times greater than our own.

HOW PRINTING AFFECTS THE HEALTH.—Years ago there was a notion prevalent among those who were but partially informed upon the question that the printing business was especially detrimental to health. There was a tradition about the absorption of poison from the constituents of which type metal was composed. This was and is true so far as it asserts the poisonous nature of some of the constituent parts of type metal; but that these poisons should necessarily be absorbed into the system of the one who handles type is simply absurd. Printers who have such habits of cleanliness and sobriety as a decent respect for one's self and the opinion of others might be expectad to dictate may follow their calling for years without experiencing any further damaging effects upon their health than what will result from close application to any sort of hard work. More "poison" is absorbed by the printer when taking observations of his little finger through the bottom of a glass than in any other way.—*The Chicago Specimen.*

"WELL, what do you want here?" remarked Mr. Smith, as he sat up in bed and addressed a professional burglar, who stood in front of the bureau. "I want money and bonds," hissed the burglar between his clenched teeth, "and quick about it, too." "My friend," retorted Smith, "I've been looking for those things for the last 20 years without success; but go on with your burglary, I'm sleepy."

THERE are 300 postoffices to be filled by the President, and there are already five applicants for each vacancy.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman ..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. C. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GRIDLEY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hauscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Fress Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY; PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. BERRY.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. H. GRIFFIN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. CHAS. S. FEUTHEIMER.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. JOHN YARLONSKY.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. SCHUTZ.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. ALFRED T. EASTLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. KNUDSEN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. WM. DECKER.	San Francisco, 913 Market,	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. CHAS. H. SILLIMAN.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. YOUNG.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. JOSEPH WALFORD.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. HENRY BROWN.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. FRANK B. MAY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D' COON.
15—EUREKA. C. A. GARDINER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. SPARROW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. BAKER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. J. MCCOY.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. WEBB.
19—BERNAL. H. G. MCCORMICK.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. JOHN HOLTHUSEN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. H. J. NORTON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. R. B. MOSBY.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. BRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. PAYNE.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAS. T. STOCKER.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD. GEO. W. FOX.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. S. ROSENFELD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. GWINN.	Petaluma. A.O.U.W. Hall.	Friday P. F. MORHOUSE.
30—VALLEY. E. H. BLACK.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. BURNETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. MILLER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. HOADLEY.
33—UKIAH. A. O. CARPENTER.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. HOCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. DALY.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. W. OSBORNE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. PREVOST.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. BAKER.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday W. H. DOBYNS.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. KRAUSE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. S. MCCLURE.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. ARCHIE MCNEIL.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. WARSHAUER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. SANBORN.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. MAX. BLUMENTHAL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. PAYSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday JOHN M. PAGE.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. CURNO.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. BENJ. KNIGHT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. CHAS. DONOHO.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. MCBAIN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. GILMAN WRIGHT.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN A. RAPP.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. C. E. CARROLL.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. STEWART.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday WALTER NEUSTADT.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. STOLL.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. LINO.
56—MISSION. H. DUSTERBERRY.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. FISHER.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. TODD.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. HEWITT.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. SMITH.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. ISAAC BIRNBAUM.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. LARSEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. OSTERHOUT.
62—VESPER. JOHN AYLWARD.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. MERWIN.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. CAREY.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. H. A. HILL.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. W. E. NORRIS.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. HARRIS.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. ROBT. WILSON.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. LARREMORE.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. POTTER.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. LOUIS H. C. PREHN.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. O. J. LAWRY.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. GILBERT.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. PRATHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. WILLIAMS.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. JOHN ERCKSON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. JNO. W. MEADS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. C. M. HATCH.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. SETH B. HUNT.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. KENT.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. FISH.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. MOSHER.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN
83—LINCOLN. G. GRAY.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. BURKE.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM. RICHARD MELROSE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. GRIMSHAW
86—SAN PABLO. AZRO RUMRILL.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. TILLOTSON.
87—DURHAM. PETER JONES.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. LORD.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. BASSETT.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. SHARP.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. FOSTER.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. JOHNSTON.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. DALTON.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. BERRY MITCHELL.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. B. E. MCCROSKEY.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. ADAMS.
98—MONTEREY. MANUEL WOLTERS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. TOWLE.
99—COLFAX. S. A. RICHARDSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	JACOB KNEELY.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. PREWETT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. CHADBOURNE.
102—BIGGS. E. D. SMITH.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. BROKAW.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. MERRITT.
104—HIGHLAND. R. CURTIS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday JNO. T. PARR.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. CHANDLER.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. DUKES.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. MANHIRE.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. T. L. JONES.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. HOLLIS.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R HASTINGS.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H BREMHAM.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. DICKSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. HART.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. GRANT.
113—GALT. J. K. MCKINSTRY.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. L. SHUTZENBERGER	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. DAVIS.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. GUTMAN.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday WM. JOHNSON.
116—G. ISLAND. SAMUEL GILMOUR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. STHINFIELD
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. WOODWARD.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. MARSH.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CARY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L. BARBEY	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. CRESSEY.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. CHRISTOPHER.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. S. R. STEPHENSON.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. GORMAN.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. GUIROVICH.
126—EXCELSIOR. F.S. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. FISH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. WARF.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. J. G. GOODWIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. G. W. EASTON.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, PLUMAS Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. J. D. WOOD.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. FLEMING.
134—LAUREL. M. P. CHAMBERLIN.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. J. T. MASTEN.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. SLACKFORD.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. SYMMES.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. SANDERS.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. STEELE.
138—JACKSON. N. T. LITTLEFIELD.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. HANKINS.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. CLEVELAND.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. TAYLOR.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. LEHMAN.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. DAVIS.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. NOYES.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. KNOX.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. TREAT.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. B. M. ROTHERY.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. E. TURNER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. BANBURY.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. RAILTON	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. GEO. W. SIMPSON.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. ZIPP.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R. ROHDE.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday GEO. W. LOVIE.
156—MAIN TOP. ED. THOMPSON.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. JAS. ARMSTRONG.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. WINTER.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. T. E. JONES.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. ROBT. MARTIN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	JAS. N. KRAW.
165—ASHLER. J. E. BAKER.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. BARTON.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. SAFFORD.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. CHAS. CRAMER.
167—LINDEN. S. A. WILLIAMS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. WINNING.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. C. G. HEALEY.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. DEPHEW.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. DURHAM.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. JOHN JONSEN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. THOS. NIXON.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. B. T. WILLIAMS.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. CARKEET.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. H. H. REID.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. CHAS. CREIGHTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. CATTRAN.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. HENRY KLEIN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. JOHN L BROWN.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. PEEPLES'	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. DAN. PETERMAN.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. DUDLEY.
186—WAHTOGA. C. WADSWORTH.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. KIDD.
187—TEHAMA J. HARRINGTON.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. F. P. KELLEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. THOMPSON.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. GERMAN.
189—HANFORD. JAS. A. HILL.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	CHAS. VAIKENBERG.
190—CHALLENGE. C. L. FLANDERS.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. AMBROSE.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. CUNNINGHAM.	Los Angeles. Los Angeles Co.	H. M. FOWLER.
192—SAN MATEO. GEO. H. FISHER.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	GEO. WINTER.
193—LOS BANOS. WM. J. STOCKTON.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. DOYLE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. J. H. CARTER.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	JOHN W. SHUFORD.
196—ROCKLIN. JOHN SWEENEY.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. FRAME.
197—SONORA FRANK W. STREET.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. RYER.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. W. W. TILLOTSON.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. SIMEON HUNT.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOEMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SHILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Tuesday. M. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEINBACH,	Butte City, Sutter Co.	R. J. ANGEL
207—WESTPORT. R. B. MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. F. W. STEWART.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. C. PEAST.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday J. S. KEITH.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

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San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON.
3—SILVER SPRAY. MISS E. THOMPSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. DR. J. S. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. A. P. MURGOTTEN.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. H. S. SHUEY.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MISS MAY LAWLESS.
8—AURORA. MRS. CHAS. D. DUNN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. LAUMEISTER.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA E. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday MISS ELLA BOOT.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RER.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. SHANNON.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. HAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. KEITH.
3—STOREY. J. C HARLOW.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. MACKAY.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCKAR.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. A. MILLER.	Austin, Lander Co.	GEO. C. HOLBROOK.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DISBRON.
1—BUTTE. H. W. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. FRENCH.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. CHAS. T. MARTIN.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RER.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East O

Water Lily—Nymphæa Devoniensis.

The *Npmphæa Devoniensis*, shown in the engraving, is pronounced by Mr. Sturtevant, of Bordentown, N. J., as the choicest water lily in cultivation. Under liberal treatment it produces flowers from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and leaves two ft. across—the plant having a spread of 20. If confined in pans, tubs, or boxes, the flowers are smaller, but otherwise just as fine. The color is a brilliant red, glowing by lamplight with indescribable color. One of the flowers would make a sensation wherever it has not been seen. The cut flowers sell at $1 each. As they open at night, they are serviceable for evening parties. They can be sent by mail several hundred miles with success.

Although water lilies may be cultivated in tubs, they may be grown to much greater perfection if allowed plenty of room, especially the larger-growing tropical species. Those who wish to cultivate a number of kinds and have complete success, should build a tank about 20 by 30 ft. and 2 ft. deep. If sunk entirely in the ground, it would be more easily protected from frost in cold climates. But it may be partially sunken, and the soil which is taken out used as an embankment around the outside, sloping it up to the top. I prefer that it should be sunken to the level of the surrounding surface. It may be built of either brick or stone. The bottom may be laid with rough stone, cobblestone or old brickbats, and grouted with cement. The walls should be nine inches thick, and laid in cement. If it is desired to grow *Nymphæa dentata* or *N. Devoniensis* to full size of leaf and flower, then it will be necessary to sink a pit in the center, one ft. deep and four ft. square, to hold soil for them. Provide means for emptying the tank of water when desired; also, a waste pipe near the top for overflow. After the walls have been built and the bottom laid and grouted, the whole must receive an additional coat of cement. About four ft. from each end of the tank build a partition wall about 10 inches high. Bricks laid on edge will do, if laid in cement. These spaces can be cut in two by another partition. The compartments thus formed are for the purpose of confining roots of the different kinds of *Lotus* within proper limits, and for planting out those kinds of *Nymphæa* which do better in such a position. The remaining portion of the tank can be taken up with pots and large shallow boxes, which will be movable at will. After the cement has properly hardened, fill the compartments and boxes with soil, and cover with an inch or two of clean sand. Fill the tank with water, and let it get well warmed before planting anything tender. As warm weather approaches, run a stream of fresh water in, for an hour or two each day, to prevent stagnation. When the surface of the water is covered with leaves, there is less tendency in this direction; and all that seems to be necessary to replace what is lost by evaporation.

The lily tank must be placed in a warm and sunny position, for these plants will not do their best unless the water is thoroughly warmed. My own is on the south side of a large vinery. At the back is a border, in which are planted tall cannas, bamboos, grasses, caladiums, etc., which form a fine background for the lilies, and give the whole a tropical appearance.



A GORGEOUS WATER LILY.

Proverbial Philosophy.

Worry is the mildew of life.

There is no dignity in idleness.

Impudence is not independence.

Do not be impatient for notoriety.

There is no calamity like ignorance.

This world belongs to the energetic.

Do not despise another because of poverty.

You can be decided without being offensive.

A beautiful thought is a mental sun-beam.

Do not hold the opinion of others in contempt.

It is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.

Do not occupy time or room that belongs to another.

The wish of our parents should be lovingly regarded.

Idleness is the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.

Do not sow wild oats unless you wish to reap that kind of harvest.

In these days we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.

It is a good rule to find out whether it is bread or stone before you bite it.

Getting married is like buying kid gloves, time and wear prove the bargain.

Train yourself to observation, and make all men and circumstances your teacher.

To copy the weakness of a great man will not prove that you possess his excellence.

Mrs. Carlyle as a Housekeeper.

Mr. Carlyle's bleak moorland homestead, "16 miles from anywhere," offered his bride no facilities for queening it in society. The young wife queened it in another way—conquered her woman's kingdom there down to its last inch of territory. Like the daughter of many an excellent manager, she had not been trained by her mother to any practical acquaintance with the domestic arts. The whole field of housewifery was a term incognita to her, and on good housewifery her husband's comfort and health and power to work depended. That was motive enough for her; that dignified the meanest details, and made her find a charm in all she did. Just as she had set herself when a child to learn Latin, so she set herself now to learn and to practice all that belonged to the many-sided ministery of a wife, its material as well as its spiritual part. Cervantes or Tasso might be a pleasant diversion to the tired thinker who had all the day long been earning his bread in the sweat of his brain and of his heart; but for a dyspeptic workman the bread itself must be of perfect quality, and bakers and servants did not make it so. Good brain work—so curiously is thinking man compounded—depends so much on good digestion, and this again on wholesome fare, of which one prime requisite is honest, well-made bread, such as it is the part of a true housewife to provide. The young lady who could master "Don Quixote" in the original was likely, in default of other sources of supply, to be able to make good bread herself if she gave her mind to it, and Mrs. Carlyle did give her mind to it. There is a world of meaning in the story told us of the making of her first brown loaf, of her doubts as to the result, and how she sat down by the oven door, "like Cellini with his Perseus," after she had put it in to bake. The essence of true womanhood—of true ladyhood was there, homely as the incident to unpurged eyes may seem. She had her reward, too. The loaf came out all that a loaf ought to be—crusty, and light, and sweet; "and from that hour," says the chronicler, "we never wanted excellent bread." One corner of her domain, and that no unimportant one either, was conquered, and she had earned the right to bear in her household the good old Saxon title, far gone now from its original meaning, "Lady;" the laaf-dig, loaf-giver.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.—A discovery of great value to all parts of the world where venomous reptiles are common, and especially in the tropics, where they abound, has been made by Dr. J. B. Lacerda, sub-Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology in the National Museum of Rio Janeiro, which will lead to their more general application. This ingenious scientist has proved that a solution of permanganate of potassium injected into the blood is an infallible cure for snake bites. The remedy may be used as a simple and available antidote not only for the bites of snakes, but for those of scorpions and tarantulas. The experiments which led to the discovery were made upon dogs. An injection of a solution of one part of permanganate of potash in 100 parts of water into the veins of the animals entirely removed the effects of strong doses of poison previously injected.

"Is patriotism dying out?" asks the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. No, sir; not much it isn't. In places where there are no saloons it is sold at the drugstores.

Advice to Those Using Glasses.

Men engaged in literary pursuits should read most by day and write most by night. It is worthy of note that reading causes more strain to the eye than writing, and that copying work in writing makes a greater demand upon the organ of vision than offhand composition. Twilight and a mixture of twilight and artificial illumination should be avoided for any kind of work. The pale cobalt-blue tint is the best that can be employed when protection for the eye from intense glare is sought, as in the case of traveling upon snowfields in bright sunshine. The green glass that is often adopted for the purpose, is not by any means so worthy of confidence. Reading in railway traveling is objectionable in the highest degree, for a very obvious reason. The oscillation of the carriage continually alters the distance of the page from the eye, and so calls for unceasing strain in the effort to keep the organ in due accommodation for the ever-varying distance of the dancing image. The exact fitting of the framework of spectacles to the face and eyes is of more importance than is generally conceived. If the centers of the lenses of the spectacles do not accurately coincide with the centers of the pupils of the eyes, the consequence is, that the images in the separate eyes are a little displaced from the positions which they ought to hold, and that a somewhat painful and injurious effort has to be made by the eye to bring those images back into due correspondence for accurate vision. An incipient squint is apt to be in this way produced. Mr. Carter recommends that people should look to the centering of their spectacles for themselves. This may be easily done by standing before a looking-glass with the spectacles in their place. If the fit is a good one, the center of the pupil should then appear in the center of the rim. Fully-formed spectacles are always to be preferred to folding frames, because they permit of more satisfactory adjustment in this particular, and because they are more easily kept in the right position with regard to the eyes. The only advantage which the pebble enjoys over glass for the construction of spectacles, is the immunity which it possesses against scratching and fracture on account of its greater hardness.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A BARBAROUS ENTERTAINMENT.—The municipal authorities of Brussels ought to be ashamed of themselves; a great fair is held in Brussels every year, at which, amongst other things, a silken dress is given by the city "to the woman who imbibes the largest quantity of hot coffee in the shortest time, and at the highest temperature." No one objects to the authorities of Brussels providing amusement for their citizens. But surely some sort of entertainment could have been thought of which would not be positively injurious to those who take part in making the fun. To drink a large quantity of coffee at one time is sure to harm one's health more or less. How much more hurtful must it be to drink it at "the highest degree of temperature" possible. Surely, our Old World friends have not yet lost the barbarity of feeling which causes one man to delight in seeing another hurt—which is never happier than when gloating over another's pain.

THE books, machinery, statuary and other movable property of the University, valued at $300,000, are being inventoried.

Time.

Siderial time is measured by some fixed star, and thus measured, gives 366 days to the year. The nearest fixed star is billions of miles away, while the sun is within the earth's orbit.

Solar time is measured by the daily and yearly motion of the earth, which gains a day on siderial time by turning once on its axis while going round the sun, without causing the distinction between light and darkness. If the earth's orbit were a perfect circle, then sun time and true clock time would always agree.

The elliptical form of the earth's orbit is one cause of the sun being sometimes fast and sometimes slow. The sun being in one *foci* is another cause, while the rapid motion of the earth in or near its perihelion, and its slower motion in or nearer its aphelion, is the third cause.

From September to Christmas the sun is fast, sometimes as much as 16 minutes, because it is passing along one side of an ellipse, and will present the same meridian to the sun sooner each day—that is, it makes a revolution in less than 24 hours. From Christmas until the middle of April the sun is slow because, in its perihelion, or near it, it is passing the sharp curve of its orbit, and also moving farther in said orbit, in a given time. It may be slow 14 minutes.

From the middle of April until the middle of June it is fast, sometimes four minutes, and from the middle of June until September it is slow again, the maximum being about six minutes, both for the reasons above stated.

Clock time is that which divides the year into 365 equal parts, the same that the sun would do, if the earth's orbit were a perfect circle. A clock may keep exact time from Jan. 1st, 1881, until Jan. 1st, 1882, and yet be with the sun only four times in the entire year. Noon will not be when the sun is on the meridian, and hence, this time does not suit the farmer.

Railroad time is equated time; if the road runs north and south, there is no need of equating the time; if it runs east and west the time must be equated about every 1,000 miles, or 1,040 miles makes one hour of difference in the time, consequently if railroad men wish to carry the same time, the Eastern man would have to set his watch 30 minutes slow, and the Western man would have to set his watch 30 minutes fast, so when they would meet their timepieces would agree. But this equated time does not suit the farmer, unless he lives on or near the meridian by which the time is equated.

What does suit the farmer? Time regulated by a noon mark. This divides the day, and every day into two equal parts, measured from sun-up to sun-down. Set two posts up on a clear night, to range with the north star, or get a compass, and make a noon mark. The north star has an azimuth, but the variation does not amount to much, and a noon mark made by posts will be as accurate as one made by a compass, unless one knows the exact variation of the needle for his meridian.

To be strictly accurate, get a work on surveying, or navigation, and from the tables get the true variation of the needle, and the true azimuth of the north star, and make a noon mark which can been seen in our California skies at least 300 days during each year. Regulate the clocks, fast or slow, to agree with the noon-mark. This will give the granger the kind of time he really needs. It brings daylight, sunrise, noon, sunset, and twilight, all, to suit his business. People who travel or who live in cities may need other time, but the farmer needs the division of time that the natural motion of sun and earth make.—*S. B. McCormick.*

IS A RABBIT BITE POISONOUS?—The Castle Rock (Col.) *Journal* is responsible for the following: "A man by the name of Otis, living on Horse creek, was lately bitten by a rabbit, from the effects of which he almost lost his life. He was trying to catch the rabbit for his little boy when the animal bit him on the thumb; but he took little notice of it at the time. About an hour afterward his thumb began to pain him severely and swelled rapidly, so that he sent for a physician, who thought he had been bitten by a rattlesnake. The doctor at first could not believe it was the bite of a rabbit that caused the trouble; so, to fully satisfy himself, he had several rabbits caught, with which he experimented. He found that the upper jaw contained a hollow tooth, from which he extracted a very poisonous fluid. He ascertained that two drops of this fluid administered to a lamb would kill it in less than an hour."

THE Immigration Bureau, recently organized by the San Francisco Board of Trade, has opened an office at rooms 20 and 21 in the building corner of California and Drumm streets, directly over the office of the Harbor Commissioners.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - December 15, 1881

District Deputies.

The office of District Deputy is one of great importance in our Order, and as such should be filled by men of experience, executive ability, and can afford to give a large amount of time in visiting and instructing the Lodges. During this term we have been singularly fortunate in the officers selected to this position throughout the State. Of the several Deputies who have by faithful service, untiring zeal and unselfish devotion to our Order, who have come under our particular notice, we shall take occasion to notice them in the columns of the Watchman.

Bro. Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W. of District No. 1, has been a very efficient and zealous officer, and will retire with the hearty good wishes of every Lodge in his district.

Bro. Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W. of District No. 2, although holding prominent positions in other of the older societies, has found time to attend to his duties, and made for himself a good record, and his genial greeting is always received with pleasure by every Lodge in his district.

Bro. H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W of District No. 3, although accepting his position with reluctance, has proved himself an efficient officer, and the brethren of his district have become warmly attached to him.

A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W. of District No. 4, has encouraged by his repeated presence the Lodges of his district, has proven himself efficient in the work, and well merits the honor which has been conferred upon him.

Wm. B. Smith, D. D. G. M. W. of No. 5, has proven an earnest worker, correct in the performance of his duties, and will retire with the respect of the Lodges of his district.

We hope our friends in the country will send in reports of the efficiency of the different deputies, and thus make the record complete.

Myrtle, No. 42, will give a literary and musical entertainment on Dec. 31st. Recognizing the future by the past we may expect a choice programme.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 2, D. of H., Temescal, has changed its night of meeting from Friday to Thursday.

Death rate statistics have developed the following facts: A man married at 25 lives to 65, while a man not married at 25 lives only to 60.

That Hypocritical Abomination.

The *Royal Arcanum Journal* takes us to task because of our "broadside," as it is pleased to term our article against graded assessments, or rather against assessments graded according to the tables of expectancy of life. We trust we are not dogmatic. Once we thought as does our contemporary. It looked to us reasonable. It was the theory of life insurance companies, and accepted as correct by the general public; but when, on investigation, we found that young men were costing the A. O. U. W. just about the same amount of money as the old ones, and that year after year there appeared to be little change in this regard, the question came home: If young men cost the organization as much as old ones, ought they not in equity to pay as much? Another question came home: How could it be possible that the percent of deaths was as great in one class as in the other? Before us were facts on the one side and theory on the opposite. To us facts were always convincing, and we have no stomach to fight against them. Our theory must needs give way, and it did. Straightway a theory was sought to account for the facts. We believe we have the correct one which, according to the *Journal*, is "ingenious." It says:

"We will not undertake any reply to this ingenious theory for several reasons, chief among which is that we do not believe the future records of fraternal societies like the R. A. will make any such showing."

But having already made such showing from the past, may we not reasonably conclude that the future will not materially change it, and the more so when we consider that those societies from which our facts are taken have already been in existence beyond the average expectancy of membership in any of them.

The paper goes on to say:

"If the average duration of a membership is but seven years in the A. O. U. W., we do not wonder that that Order is not in favor of graded assessments."

Aye, here's the gist of the whole business. We venture the assertion that the average duration of membership in the Royal Arcanum is not far different from seven years.

We ask that the *Journal* gather statistics from the R. A., and see if we are not correct.

ut as an indication of what the result may be,

e desire to call attention to the fact that statistics of life insurance companies, both in this country and Europe, give the average expectancy of the life of a policy at a little less than seven years; also to these other facts which we can easily verify: The Odd Fellows, Workmen and Knights of Honor, severally lose about four members from other causes to one by death.

If every member who joins a beneficiary Order should remain in it till he died the aggregated payments of each at death would average the amount guaranteed by the society, so if the amount guaranteed were $2,000, the aggregate payments of each would be $2,000. That those who have died have not paid any such amount we know. Who then did pay it? Why, those who have not died. But each has not paid what would make up the yearly pro rata that would make $2,000 at the end of his expectancy of life. Why? Because for every loss by death there have been about four from other causes, and the money they have paid, inures to the benefit of those that remain, just the same as those who insure their houses and goods and suffer no loss must help pay for those who do suffer loss.

We do not know what the average expectancy of life of the membership of the R. A. may be, but we do know that if it were 166 years it would require an average payment of $12 each per year to pay in $2,000 at the end of that time, and if the expectancy is less than 166 years, then the assessments must be greater, or else money must come from somebody for whom the organization will not have to pay anything at death. A yearly payment of $12 shows an expectancy, as before indicated, of 166 years, but if we reduce the expectancy to 33 years—what it probably is—$60 is required in place of $12. Will our good brother show why it is that $60 is not now required as the average payment of the members of the R. A. at the present time? Is there any way to account for it, except by the fact that only one-fifth of the losses in the Order occur by reason of death? If this be the true reason, then it follows that one-fifth of the expectancy of life is the expectancy of membership, and one-fifth of 33 years is six and three-fifths years—just about the same as the expectancy of life of an insurance policy.

Now in all candor we ask the *Journal* to dive down into the statistics of his Order and see if the R. A. does not stand side by side in respect to duration of membership with the Workmen and Knights of Honor, and if so we expect to see an expression of wonder that he was ever in favor of graded assessments.

The claim of equity for either the level assessment, or graded assessment plan, is all bosh. Both are unjust and differ only in degree of injustice. Equity requires that each member should pay the same amount for the same prospective benefit, but A who joined one of these associations last week and died the next day, gets as much benefit as will those old veterans who have been paying their assessments for the last decade. Where's the equity in that? If the loss is four by other causes, to one by death, each member should pay one-fifth part of $2,000 or $400, to be entitled to $2,000, and in like proportion for any other amount that might be pledged by a society. A scheme that would make all assessments alike, and pay at death, say $2,000, deducting whatever less than $400 the member paid in, or adding whatever he paid over that amount, would be almost exactly just. If ever any change be made in the simple system of the A. O. U. W. we hope this idea will be adopted, and then it will have a system at once equitable and simple, and yet we doubt if even this would be desirable for reasons we have not now time to point out, but which seem to us of much importance.

Assessment Notice.

The following are the deaths occurring in the Order in this State, for which assessment No. 14 is levied. Two deaths will be paid from surplus of assessment No. 13, and seven from No. 14 now in process of collection:

Bro. Martin Winterfield, of Unity Lodge, No. 27, S. F., died Sept. 17, 1881, of chronic inflammation of the bowels, aged 37 years. Joined the Order Aug. 20, 1878.

Bro. A. H. Lutz, of Oakland Lodge, No. 2, died Oct. 10, 1881, of consumption, aged 38 years. Joined the Order July 8, 1876.

Bro. John N. Watkins, of Camptonville Lodge, No. 122, died Oct. 15, 1881, of paralysis, aged 50 years. Joined the Order Aug. 13, 1879.

Bro. Robert D. Enright, of Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, Fresno, died Oct. 22, 1881, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 24 years. Joined the Order March 10, 1881.

Bro. Isaiah Legro, of California Lodge, No. 1, Oakland, died Oct. 23, 1881, of pneumonia, aged 44 years. Joined the Order May 14, 1878.

Bro. S. Maroodus, of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, S. F., died Oct. 28, 1881, of consumption, aged 34 years. Joined the Order Jan. 25, 1879.

Bro. Walter S. Smith, of Valley Lodge, No. 30, S. F., died Oct. 30, 1881, of spasms, the result of injuries to his head, aged 38 years. Joined the Order Feb. 5, 1879.

Bro. Geo. W. Green, of Redwood Lodge, No. 25, died Nov. 6, 1881, accidental drowning, aged 43 years. Joined the Order April 5, 1878.

Bro. Chas. H. Jones, of Georgetown, No. 121, died Nov. 11, 1881, of apoplexy, aged 48 years. Joined the Order Nov. 1, 1881.

A Close Call.—Bro. Oliver L. Southwick, P. M. W. of Reliance, 93, in the discharge of his duties as special Deputy Sheriff, in running down a highbinder in Alvarado in the nighttime, was shot at five times, and was only saved from immediate death by a large metal sleeve button which was hit by a ball from the desperado's pistol turning its course so that the ball entered the fleshy portion of the arm, coming out at the elbow. Our determined brother returned three shots and brought his robber-Chinaman into camp. Bro. Southwick wears his battered sleeve-button with quite as much pride and satisfaction as he does his P. M. W. badge. He, however, modestly suggests that it is good protection to belong to our Order, especially if you are a peace officer and undertake to arrest highbinders. We congratulate our worthy brother on his narrow escape.

Sts. John, 73, celebrates its anniversary on the 22d inst., by a literary and musical entertainment and banquet in Laurel Hall, Shiels' Building. Judging from their past celebrations it will be a fine affair.

Grand Recorder's Statement for November

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for November the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 319, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		$291.66
320, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
321, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co		99.15
321, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co		112.55
322, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		39.50
323, Supplies, Wm. B. Hardy		9.00
324, Supplies, R. Schaezlein		136.20
325, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R.		21.90
325, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. R.		32.05
325, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		6.65
326, Supplies, Norcross & Co		9.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$ 807.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Nov., Benef. Fund	13,191.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Nov. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	1,370.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Dec. 1, 1881.		$14,561.00
Paid Angelica Rosenthal, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 327	$2,000.00	
Paid Caroline Grunwold, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 328	2,000.00	
Paid Lavinia George, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 329	2,000.00	
Paid Lizzie A. Watkins, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 330	2,000.00	
Paid James Enright, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 331	2,000.00	
Paid Dora Segelken, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 332	2,000.00	
Paid First Nat. Bank of Oakland, Benef. Fund, Warrant, No. 333	825.00	
Paid H. Steinegger, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 334	587.50	
Paid John C. Rued, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 335	587.50	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Dec. 1, 1881		561.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$13,191.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	571.55	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Nov. 1, 1881.	1,370.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Nov. 1, 1881.	2,652.70	
Total		$17,785.25
Paid out of Benef. Fund	14,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	807.66	
Total disbursements		$14,807.66
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1881		$2,977.59
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	13,191.00	
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	1,370.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$14,561.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		14,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Dec. 1, 1881		$561.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$571.55	
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,652.70	
Total Gen'l Fund		$3,224.25
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		807.66
Bal. Gen'l Fund Dec. 1, 1881		$2,416.59

Sick Benefits.—We believe there are only about half a dozen Lodges in this State paying sick benefits. The great majority of the brethren seem to think that it is sufficient tax on the subordinates, to pay their assessments for the death benefits. The *Overseer* (Missouri) thinks there are many Lodges that would flourish were it not for the drag upon them by the existence of chronic sickness among the members, which make drafts upon the treasury which cannot be endured. It would be worth while to discuss this subject most thoroughly, so that when Lodges are to act upon their by-laws such action can be taken intelligently. It further says, we doubt very much whether it is policy for any Lodge of an Order which provides for a death benefit, to attempt to pay a stipulated amount weekly to its sick members. The sum which comes to the beneficiaries of a deceased brother is so large, that to secure it he will willingly become a member of our Order, and cheerfully pay his assessments. But if sick benefits are to be paid, the dues must be larger than they otherwise would be, and so the burden becomes too onerous.

In the recent convention held in this city by the Order of Chosen Friends, frequent allusion was made to the commendable manner in which the system of separate jurisdiction had worked. After calm deliberation for two days it was decided to separate from the Supreme Council and form themselves into an order to be known as the Independent Order of Chosen Friends. A full set of officers were elected, who appear elsewhere. A very merited compliment was paid to our system of medical examination by adopting it; which as we noticed in our last issue was the result of long and arduous labor by a committee of our examining physicians.

We repeat what has been often reiterated in the columns of the Watchman, in the selection of officers prevail on the best men in your Lodge to accept the principal chairs. The genius of our grand Order contemplates individual sacrifice for the general good of others. The officer who will sacrifice his time and talents for the good of this Order will reap his reward.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Re-elect your old Recorders and Financiers and Receivers, if they have proven good officers. The clerical and financial officers of a Lodge should never be changed except for good cause.

In the statistical blanks sent out to the Lodges, a typographical error may lead to misapprehension on the part of the Recorders. The phrase as printed "classified by ages *and* date of admission," should read *at* date, etc. Will Recorders correct blanks accordingly?

Two hundred beneficiary certificates have been issued from this office since the first of the month, and the month is only half gone. Count us at least 300 for December. Instead of abatement of interest, there seems to be an incipient boom in the jurisdiction.

J. G. W.—It has been the general practice of the Order to require the Recorder of the Lodge to hold the application fee till the applicant should be elected or rejected. If elected, he at once hands the money to the Financier; if rejected, he gives it to one of the members proposing the applicant that it may be returned whence it came. But it would be more in accordance with correct business that all moneys received by any officer for the Lodge should go into the hands of the Financier and from him to the Receiver that a record of all financial transactions could be found on the books. I know of no positive law governing this matter.

We have more trouble and complication of accounts arising from transfers of membership by card than from all other causes combined, and all because the law is not understood, or if understood, is not obeyed. We have but two kinds of cards. One, a final card, is granted a member wishing to sever his connection with the Order altogether, and like a man pays all claims against him and goes out honorably. He can re-unite with the Order on the same conditions as a new member, except that the fees are different, as will seen by reference to the beneficiary laws. Of course, the degrees do not have to be re-conferred on him. He can join any Lodge that will accept him. The granting of a final card should always be reported to this office.

A clearance card is an entirely different affair. It is simply a privilege to join some other Lodge, and bears on its face the evidence that the member's dues are paid to the date, when the card will expire. The member holding a clearance card is still a member of the Lodge granting the card till elected to membership in another Lodge, from which moment he becomes a member of the Lodge electing him, if in the same beneficiary jurisdiction, but if in another jurisdiction, from the moment he cancels and surrenders his beneficiary certificate after election. The reason for the difference is apparent, for in the latter case there is a change of pecuniary responsibility from one jurisdiction to another, and that of one jurisdiction must be cancelled before it can be assumed in the other. A member cannot be legally balloted for on application by card till the Lodge is in possession of official information that the applicant's beneficiary assessments have all been paid to the Lodge granting the card. Immediately upon the election of the member, the Lodge granting the card should be notified of such fact, and if in this jurisdiction, the beneficiary fund to his credit should at once be forwarded to the Lodge receiving the member. He may have paid in for two or more assessments for the month. If so, forward it all, so as to close his account, and give the Lodge he joins the funds with which to pay the call and leave one dollar over for the next month. Too much promptness in these matters cannot be exercised. If a member comes from another jurisdiction, no beneficiary money comes after him. He is required to deposit a dollar for the next call after he is elected; but notice of his election should at once be transmitted to his former Lodge, together with his canceled certificate. A re-examination is required of such applicants, and also an application for beneficiary certificate, the same as for a new member.

Is There a Weak Point in the A. O. U. W.?

Editors Watchman:—The Grand Lodge has invited the members of the Order to furnish suggestions for additional legislation, for the purpose of increasing the usefulness and safety of the Order.

The A. O. U. W. is a strong Order, founded on correct principles, and comprising a substantial and solid membership, but there is a weak point which should be provided for.

When an application for membership is received by any Lodge, in a city where more than one Lodge exists, the other Lodges should be notified of such application, that members may have an opportunity to object to the admission of improper persons, who could not be admitted where well known.

In visiting other Lodges, I have noticed members who, by reason of intemperate habits, or other good and sufficient reason, could not have been admitted to a Lodge in their own vicinity. There are also cases of candidates who are known to their acquaintances as having some chronic disease, who could be "*fixed up*," temporarily, and by concealing their record and family history, could pass the medical examination where they were unknown.

I know of several cases in point. I will mention a couple: A young man, who inherited a consumptive tendency, requested a friend to take his application into a Lodge of a beneficiary Order, of which I am a member. His friend said to him "that, knowing his weakness and his family history, he could not conscientiously do it, and if he did, he could not truthfully pass the medical examination." Several months passed without meeting him, when his friend was startled by hearing of his death. After his death, he found that the young man had gained admittance to the A. O. U. W. shortly after the conversation alluded to, and the Order was out and injured $2,000, besides the *moral* injury.

Another instance: A year or more ago I was applied to by an acquaintance for information in regard to gaining admission to a beneficiary Order to which I belong. In the course of conversation I ascertained that the prospective applicant was of consumptive family. His father, two brothers and a sister had died of that disease, and he told me frankly that he thought he would go the same way. He was then about 28 years of age. I told him positively that he could not possibly pass, and that it would be useless for me to take in his application. I met him a short time since, and he informed me, gleefully, that he was a member of ——— Lodge, A. O. U. W.

It will be a little additional labor to the Recorder to issue these notices, but the safety of the Order demands a provision of this kind, and unless the A. O. U. W. takes the same care to guard her portals that other Orders do, it will prove to be an element of weakness that will in a very short time do us great injury.

"Financier."

Resolutions of Respect.

Hall of Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., Napa, Cal., Dec. 5, 1881.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Brother Edward Grogan; and

Whereas, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore be it

Resolved, By Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That, in the death of Brother Edward Grogan, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this Lodge whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to the family of our deceased brother, in this their greatest affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

J. W. Hostetler, W. West, C. R. Gritman, } Committee.

Napa, Nov. 23, 1881.

Hall of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1881.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W.—Sirs and Brothers: Your committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, J. E. Bigelow, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, Almighty God, the Supreme Master and Ruler of the Universe, has been pleased in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst after a long and painful illness, by the hand of death, our beloved Brother, J. E. Bigelow, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Supreme Master, the Ruler of the Universe, we none the less mourn the loss of our deceased Brother, J. E. Bigelow, a charter member.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family and bereaved friends in their sore affliction, believing that an all-wise and gracious Providence will now give them strength to bear this great trial and guidance and protection in the future.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem for our deceased Brother, that the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of our deceased brother, and the Pacific States Watchman for publication.

Fraternally submitted, in C. H. and P.

A. A. Egleston, C. H. M. Curry, John Henderson, Jr., } Committee.

A Birth Insurance Company.

The latest new-fangled idea in the insurance line that has come to our notice is an association formed in Laurelton, Pa., for the purpose of paying to the parents of new-born children a stipulated sum. It is called the "Mutual Assessment Birth Association." From the K. of H. *Reporter* we learn that this association extends its helping hands to all married folks, who are the only class that can become members. Certificates are written for amounts from $500 to $3,000, a certificate for the former costing $4.50 and the latter $24. Members do do not become beneficiaries until a year after obtaining certificates, and in that time they are not subjected to assessment. The assessment will not exceed $1.25 on a $1,000 certificate, $2.30 on a $2,000 certificate, and $3.40 on a $3,000 certificate. Neglect to pay an assessment within 30 days after notice forfeits the membership. When a member becomes a beneficiary he is entitled to the face of his certificate, or so much thereof as one assessment, less costs of collection, shall amount to. Claims against the association are those arising from births only, and are payable 60 days from receipt of proof, by a physician's certificate, or the certificate of two reliable persons. Births within a year of the date of the certificate will not be recognized; no distinction is made as to sex or health of child, and the association must be notified within 10 days of its birth by the beneficiary. Unlike most speculative insurance companies, this one has a system of annual dues, out of which the officers expect to make their living. A member holding a certificate of $1,000 must pay $4 a year to keep it in force, half of this amount being due in January and the other half in June. This plan permits of one being insured from his birth to his death. His parents take out a policy before his entrance upon this vale of tears, another immediately succeeding that interesting event, and until he leaves the parental roof secures him against accident. He insures himself before his marriage, takes a policy on his prospective offspring, insures the little property and live stock he may have accumulated, insures his stock, and finally insures his life for the benefit of those who remain after he is gone.

It will be seen from the above that the projectors of this association have been very careful in their ground work, and have reared an edifice that cannot be easily overthrown, and which is at the same time symmetrical in its entirety and beautiful in every part. It is a strictly moral organization, in the first place, in that it gives no encouragement to multiplying and replenishing the earth to people outside of the sacred bonds of wedlock. Then, again, no member can become a beneficiary until he or she has belonged to it a year. Therefore, no initiate can possess an undue advantage over another. All must join untrammelled by the shadow of coming events. It is a fair start with all, and no favors. Still another beautiful feature; it makes no distinction as to the sex of the children born. This one feature alone should commend it to popular acceptance, especially to the upholders of the theory of sexual equality. We believe the society has a long and prolific future before it. We believe that it will be an immense factor in the augmentation of our population. There's millions in it!

Fraternal, Benevolent and Beneficiary Societies.—It is generally conceded that the growth, interest and general prosperity in these societies in our State, is largely greater now than ever before. As showing the interest locally that is shown in these organizations, in the popular halls in Shiels' building, O'Farrell St., near Market, 41 of these societies meet in the seven different halls of this building weekly. In this connection we may say that this building is one of the great resorts for this purpose. It is centrally located, richly furnished and upholstered, and under the able management of Mr. E. Pettersen as agent, there is seldom or never any cause for complaint. Bro. Geo. Dickson has had charge of Shiels' building since it was built (something over a year ago) whose close attention and scrupulous care and accommodating ways has made him a great favorite.

Prof. Barnard's Business College, 120 Sutter St., is one of the best in this State for acquiring a commercial and business education. Bro. Barnard gives his personal attention to the business department, and does not entrust it to assistants. His terms are reasonable, and he enjoys the reputation of being a good teacher. Young men, and even middle aged men, of whom he has a number as scholars now, will add to their efficiency and profit in the battle of life by taking a course of study at Barnard's Business College.

Salt for Poison.—A solution of common salt given immediately is said to be a successful remedy for strychnia poisoning.

An Oakland Dramatic Success.

A new and meritorious play is rarer than a new and meritorious book, for skill in the playwright circle is scarcer than in other literary fields. The play of "The Vagabonds," written by D. K. and M. O. Higgins, and produced for the first time during the past week, at Dietz Opera House, is one which it may be predicted will create a sensation in dramatic circles. If Mr. Higgins had presented the play in one of the large theaters of the East with all the advantages of experienced management, abundant properties, suitable stage effects, well chosen costumes and a thoroughly drilled cast of professionals it would have created a furore, and a popular run in the best theater-going country in the world

It must be evident to the most criticising mind who saw the play, that it is far above the average of good ones, while many intelligent and experienced witnesses declare it is the best in its rank of anything they have ever seen. We do not remember that Oakland boards have ever seen a comedy drama so really and justly popular, especially with all classes of attendants. We should do injustice not to remark that our well-known local performers in this cast have shown genuine talent, surprising many of their most ardent admirers. The other California artists supporting Mr. Higgins are subject only to praise for acting in their various situations.

The character of Jester Judkins is one that will even bear widening, and no doubt the simple character of the vagabond will be amplified to fit the specialties of more than one star. The villain, Eben Hartstone, is a villain, and will make the fortune of a professional. Agnes and Hilda Hocum are both characters, with a great deal in them—one gay, one grave—setting each other off, as the vagabond and cashier do.

The play is remarkable for abounding in striking situations, and in the excitement and constant interest it maintains. Pathos and humor are wisely mingled, the transition "from lively to severe" being, though rapid, brought about in such a way as to show skill in fathoming the feelings of human nature. The plot is excellent throughout, and the "unities" are well preserved. The moral of the play is plain without being obtrusive, and while it cannot be called a temperance drama, it must call attention to the evil results of dissipation and excess.

The young gentlemen who have succeeded in arranging so exceedingly presentable a play, are to be congratulated that so few crudities were to be observed. Possibly more mature thought and consideration may lead them to prune in some places, graft in others; yet, as a whole, "The Vagabonds" will, without doubt, please multitudes in other cities by its humor and its pathos, its amusing situations and sensational incidents, as one of its young authors and the leading acting spirit in its rendition, D. K. Higgins has stamped himself a rising genius in the dramatic world. It is appropriate to say that Oaklanders may well take pride in his signally successful efforts to please them. No doubt numerous other Americans will in future participate in like feelings.

Old Style Marketing.—The Chico *Record* tells of a farmer who came down from Goose lake, Lake county, Oregon, with a wagonload of butter, consisting of 1,600 lbs. For this he found a ready market in Chico. He laid in a supply of provisions and clothing and dry goods for the winter, and will return by way of Millville to his home in Oregon. It took him some 12 days to come from Goose lake by the way of Redding, Shasta and Red Bluff to Chico, but he calculates that the increased price realized for his butter, and the low figures paid for supplies, will amply compensate him for the time. Goose lake is on the line between Oregon and California, lying partly in each State.

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SEA-WEED SEA-SERPENTS.—In a letter to the *Madras Mail*, on the use of gigantic sea-weed as a protective agent for shores, Capt. J. H. Taylor, the Master-Superintendent of Madras, gives the following interesting "sea-serpent" story: "A notable incident connected with this sea-weed is recalled to my recollection by Dr. Furnell's letter. About 15 years ago, while I was in my ship at anchor in Table bay, an enormous monster, as it appeared, was seen drifting or advancing itself round Green point into the harbor. It was more than 100 ft. in length, and moved with an undulating snake-like motion. Its head was crowned with what appeared to be long hair, and the keensighted among the affrighted observers declared they could see its eyes and distinguish its features. The military was called out, and a brisk fire poured into it at a distance of about 500 yards. It was hit several times, and portions of it knocked off. So serious were its evident injuries that on its rounding the point it became quite still, and boats went off to examine it and complete its destruction. It was found to be a specimen of the sea-weed above mentioned, and its stillness after the grievous injuries inflicted was due to its having left the ground swell and entered the quiet waters of the bay."

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH IN PHILADELPHIA. The work of laying the conduit for the underground telegraph system on Market street has now proceeded as far as Eleventh, east from the public buildings, and work is progressing at the rate of half a square a night. The conduits have 20 separate chambers. Each chamber has capacity for 50 wires, and connection is made by means of manholes, which are located at each square.

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Among the many splendid specimens of masonry which have from time to time been erected in various countries, and are pointed at as monuments to the honor of their designers, the largest and most splendid masonry arch in the world is probably the least known. Erected, along with many other engineering works in connection with the Washington aqueduct, of which it forms a part, during the decade immediately prior to 1863, very little public attention was directed to this wonderful work, either in America or England, consequent, doubtless, in great part, upon the discordant condition of the United States during the progress of the civil war; and in quarters where one would expect to find its proportions delineated, the barest mention occurs. The Union arch carries the Washington aqueduct over the Cabin John creek, the entire span being 220 ft., or 20 ft. in excess of the span of the famous Chester arch across the Dee in England, 68 ft. longer than the central arch of London bridge, 92 ft. longer than the noted bridge over the Seine at Neuilly, and 100 ft. longer than the arches of the Waterloo bridge over the Thames. The width of the structure in question is 20 ft., and the hight of the arch is 101 ft. The dimensions of this arch, therefore, eclipse those of any of the celebrated structures which are most commonly pointed to as wonderful achievements.

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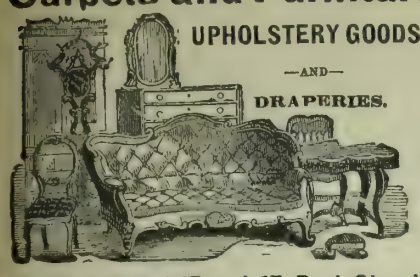
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HOW TO DETECT ADULTERATED COFFEE.—*Food and Health* gives the following method of detecting adulterated coffee: Take a little of the coffee and press it between the fingers, or give it a squeeze in the paper in which it is bought; if genuine, it will not form a coherent mass, as coffee grains are hard and do not readily adhere to each other; but if the grains stick to each other and form a sort of "cake," we may be pretty sure of adulteration in the shape of chiccory, for the grains of chiccory are softer and more open, and adhere without difficulty when squeezed. Again, if we place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water, chiccory will very quickly become soft like breadcrumbs, while coffee will take a long time to soften. A third test: Take a wineglass or a tumbler of water, and gently drop a pinch of the ground coffee on the surface of the water without stirring or agitating; genuine coffee will float for some time, while chiccory or any other soft root will soon sink; and chiccory or caramel will cause a yellowish or browning color to diffuse rapidly through the water, while pure coffee will give no sensible tint under such circumstances for a considerable length of time.

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF COLORS.—The projection of a table of colors upon the sides of an equilateral triangle, renders it possible to determine the exact angular distance of the colors, a result which has not yet been obtained, and which suffices to connect together the facts at present known. The author gives a diagram representing the law of the mixture of colors, and which will be advantageously substituted for Newton's rule—*A. Rosenstiehl.*

DOGS in a state of nature never bark; they whine or growl. The explosive noise is only found among those which have been domesticated.

TIN IN PRESERVED FOOD.—With reference to this question, the following information will be of interest: Last year, an English analyst, Mr. C. J. Wishart, detected tin in the juice of different fruits which had been preserved in tin vessels. A quantitative estimation of the amount of tin present in the syrups of various fruits sold in tin cans gave the following results: A 2-lb. tin of pineapples contained an amount of tin equal to 0.21 grain of stannic oxide (SnO_2); a similar-sized tin of green gages, 0.36 grain, SnO_2; of apples, 0.34 grain SnO_2. In addition to this quantity of tin, the first sample contained 0.39, the second 7.22, and the third 15.28 grains of ferric oxide. The two latter samples had a distinctly metallic taste. From examination of the inner surface of the tin can, it was obvious that the syrup of the fruit had acted upon the metal.

A SAFETY ENVELOPE.—It is well known that an ordinary envelope may readily be opened by moistening the paper over the gum, after which operation, if done neatly, the contents may be noted, and the missive again sealed and sent on its errand. But a perfect "safety envelope" may be made by heating that part of the paper covered by the flap with a solution of chromic acid, ammonia, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper and fine white paper. The flap itself is coated with a solution of isinglass in acetic acid, and, when this is moistened and pressed down on the under side of the envelope, a solid cement is formed, entirely insoluble in acids, alkalies, hot or cold water, steam, etc.

ASHAMED TO BE SICK.—"I have long ceased to doubt," says Dr. Schrodt, "that, apart from the effects of wounds, the chances of health or disease are in our own hands, and if the people knew only half the facts pointing that way, they would feel ashamed to be sick, or to have sick children."

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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Burns, 68—Anniversary.



The third anniversary of Burns, 68, was celebrated by a short literary entertainment and grand ball at Covenant hall, B'nai B'rth building, on Monday evening, Dec. 5th. The hall was in its gayest dress. evergreens were arranged in an artistic manner throughout the hall and to the sidewalk; cages of sweet singing canaries were hanging, while across the platform in golden letters were these words: "Third Anniversary Burns Lodge, No. 68, A. O. U. W." The literary programme was opened by an overture by Ballenberg's band; Bro. Robt. Wilson, M. W., made a short and appropriate address that was well received; song and encore, Mr. John J. Campbell; recitation, "The Sheriff's Prisoner," H. Seawright, whose effort was masterly, and at the close received a hearty recall, which was answered by a comic piece entitled "Courtship;" comic song, Bro. Gus Pohlman, who as usual proved a great favorite, as he was encored at the close of each verse and received a recall which was kindly answered; instrumental duett on the piano and violin, Profs. Yanke and Poppenburg—an artistic performance; address, A. Craig, P. M. W., one of the members of the first Grand Lodge, who in a few well chosen words, carried his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm; solo (Prof. Yanke accompanist), "When the Leaves Begin to Fall," Miss Linda Hoag, and for an encore sang "Keep the A. O. U. W. O'er the Door;" eccentric personalities, Mr. Rinaldo Livingston, who so pleased his audience that he was recalled. The master of ceremonies, Bro. Wm. C. Flint, chairman of Laws and Supervision, then invited all to join in the grand march and dance, which was accepted with right good will, as a large proportion of the audience participated. The programme of dances was a gem of art, good taste and beauty, printed on fine paper in book form of large size, on the front of which was a fine picture of our badge in variegated colors, the plate being made specially for this occasion. There was a cordiality and real fraternal greeting exhibited throughout the whole evening that made the time pass pleasantly and the party a very enjoyable one. The audience was not very large, but select; a large number of the ladies wore elegant dresses and the gentlemen were in dress suits. The several committees labored hard to make this, the third celebration of Burns, 68, one of our best subordinates, worthy of the occasion, in which they happily succeeded, and are herewith given: Committee of Arrangements—Wm. C. Flint, Wm. K. Doherty, L. G. Schord, Gus. Pohlman, C. C. Butt. Reception Committee—Rob't Wilson, John O. Doane, Andrew Craig, Thos. C. Maher, Lee O. Rodgers, Wm. Harney, C. H. Vollmer, Chas. Hubert, J. W. Curtis, Alex. G. Hawes, Chas. H. Wilson, Peter B. Qainlan. Floor Director—J. W. Fichthaler. Floor Committee—Walter Jackson, Wm. Cronan, Ed. N. Herrin, Emanuel Claresy, Theo. Fulton, M. J. MacGrath.

Golden Gate, 8.

Golden Gate "the mother of Lodges," as she is frequently termed, has recovered from a stagnancy that has prevailed for some little time, and has started out with renewed prosperity. The meeting on Thursday evening, 15th inst., was largely attended. Seven applications received and the J. W. degree conferred on two candidates. From the outlook at present we may expect lively times in this old pioneer.

Unity, 27.

This Lodge has closed a very successful term, as much so perhaps as anyone, since the organization. The increase has been 22. Addition to the general fund $500, and not one member has been suspended during the year. As they pay sick benefits of $10 per week, and extend frequent charities, in one case that has been frequently mentioned—viz., taking charge and protecting a deceased brother's boy—are things that will pass into history, and should fill every brother Workman, especially of Unity, with pride and satisfaction. The meeting of Dec. 13th was a large one, and general rejoicing, congratulations and speech making were indulged in until a late hour, to the general gratification of all present.

Valley, No. 30.

Six candidates received the J. W. degree on Dec. 6th. During the evening a telegram was received from Steilacoom, Washington Territory, that one of their members had just died. The sum of $25 was sent to Los Angeles to assist the wife of a brother who had met a severe misfortune. Under head good of the Order, Bro. Wm. Decker, M. W. of Harmony, spoke a few words in a complimentary manner, followed by S. T. Dodson, D. D. G. M. W., who gave a glowing account of his district and encouraged closer and more fraternal relations among Lodges and members. Bro. Dodson recited an instance where he thought that the care and attention bestowed on a brother from Union Lodge, in Sacramento, had saved his life; the expenses of which had all been disbursed by his Lodge. His speech was able, eloquent, and well received.

Washington, No. 60.

On the 15th inst., Washington, No. 60, gave the J. W. degree to one candidate, and the M. W. degree to two. The members of Washington have a commendable pride in their membership representing a large number of our intelligent and solid men. Under head "Good of the Order," several members and visitors made interesting speeches that were well received.

Yerba Buena, 14.

As indicated in our last the old Lodge was making rapid strides in membership. On Friday evening, Dec. 9th, eight applications were received and the M. W. degree given to four. This will give them 200 members and four representatives. The efficient Master Workman, Bro. F. B. May, officers and members who have done so well and accomplished so much in one term will be held by our growing Order and marked in the archives of the Grand Lodge, as one of the brightest pages in the history of the old pioneer Yerba Buena, No. 14.

Lodge Locals.

Eden, 204.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—On Saturday, Dec. 3d, D. D. G. M. W. Bro. Wm. Sanderson and Grand Receiver Bro. Chas. Haile honored our young Lodge by extending to us a fraternal visit, which was much appreciated by all brothers present. On the same evening two new candidates were introduced and initiated J. W. degree members, and on five Junior Workmen, the M. W. degree was conferred. Our instructing officers were complimented by the visiting officers above named for the able performance of their respective parts in conferring the degrees. While we are but just fairly started on our obligatory mission, on comes grim old Father Time and calls from our midst our Medical Examiner, Dr. E. S. Coleman. Although not a brother of our Order, he was nevertheless a true friend to mankind. Eden Lodge expressed its respect for the departed and its sympathy for the bereaved wife and children in the following resolutions:

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved friend and Medical Examiner, Chas C. Coleman, and while we bow in humble submission to Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, yet we, Eden Lodge, No. 204, A. O. U. W., desire to express our keen sense of the loss sustained by the death of such a worthy and useful member of society. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we remember with pleasure our amiable association with the deceased; that we will ever cherish the highest regard for his example, and for his honor and integrity, which caused him to be honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of the departed, so taken by the hand of death, while in the fullness of his life's experience and usefulness, and that we hereby tender to his esteemed wife and family, in their great loss of husband and father, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Lodge, and that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased. Respectfully submitted,

EDW. O. WEBB,
EDW. HATHAWAY,
A. PRESTON CRANE.

Reported by H. DORMAN, Rdr.

Reliance, 93.

A grand meeting of Reliance, 93, was held at Odd Fellows' hall, Alvarado, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th. There was a goodly number in attendance of their own membership, besides several members from the Lodges adjacent thereto, and Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr. and E. M. Reading, P. M. W. The Lodge was opened promptly at 7:30 and the usual routine of business transacted, when the work of the evening was commenced by giving the J. W. degree to two candidates; by request, Bros. Barnes and Reading acting as M. W. and F., after which the M. W. degree was given to one candidate. One application was received for the degrees. An adjournment was had to the town hall, where a good audience of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting. Bro. W. B. Ralph, M. W., as master of ceremonies, introduced a choir of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Misses Tillie Barron, Mary Barron, Mrs. E. Farley, Mrs. F. R. Stokes, Mr. W. T. Emmery and Mr. A. P. Lowell; pianist, Mrs. A. P. Lowell—a very entertaining effort; solo, Miss Mary Barron, whose effort secured hearty applause; address, Bro. H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr., who was very happily introduced by Bro. Ralph as the father of the Ancient Order of United Workmen on this coast. Bro. Pratt received from his attentive audience marked approbation for his very appropriate remarks. During his interesting address he took occasion to say that we had the best membership in California of any organization; the grandest and best Grand Master of any jurisdiction in the United States, and the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN was the best fraternal journal in the world. Duett, Mrs. E. Farley and Bro. T. N. Thornton, whose artistic effort and harmonious blending of voices called for a hearty encore, which was kindly answered. The Grand Master was then introduced as the pilot who was guiding this great ship. He gave one of his racy and logical speeches, with a spice of humor thrown in, which held the closest attention, and received round after round of vociferous applause, and entertained his intelligent audience for 40 minutes. Solo, Mrs. F. R. Stokes, "When the Leaves Begin to Fall," Mrs. A. P. Lowell, pianist; a rare and pleasing effort that was loudly applauded. By request, E. M. Reading, P. M. W., made some practical remarks that were well received. In the course of his speech he said that our Grand Recorder was with us to-night, and he drew the first check 13 years ago that was ever paid to the widow of a Workman. Bro. Ralph then said that this part of the evening's entertainment would close with some selections by the Grand Master. The ball was now put in order for dancing, which was carried on with manifest zeal until 12 o'clock, when the whole company sat down to a banquet that was recherche in every respect. After the feast terpischorean exercises were resumed and continued until four o'clock A. M. This was a very enjoyable and successful entertainment, one of the best of the season, every person seeming to have made up his mind to have a good time, and was not disappointed. Old historic Alvarado with her noble band of Workmen demonstrated on this evening how well she could act her part.

Sacramento Lodges.

EDS. WATCHMAN:—I have the pleasure this time of reporting a rosy glow of health pervading both Lodges here. Brother Recorder Cooley, of Union, well deserves the appellation of Doctor. According to his promise to break the ice in the matter of entertainment, he did so to some purpose. Not only was Union better attended than usual by anticipating members, but also members of Sacramento, who, after listening to Bro. Cooley's recitation, were apparently seized with the spirit of reformation and at their next meeting it was voted to give a series of monthly entertainments. A committee of three, consisting of Bros. Blank, Hopkins and Dustman, was appointed with full power to act. At their next meeting Union zealously entered into the spirit of the hour and seeing Sacramento leading off in the right direction appointed a committee of three, consisting of E. J. Gregory, D. D. G. M. W., Judge Henry and P. M. Wolf, to confer with Sacramento's committee relating to a joint entertainment. The committees met and in a most commendably fraternal spirit agreed upon a programme, the entertainment to be given in Turner Hall, Dec. 30th, 1881. Governor Perkins' name is amongst the list of volunteers, and Grand Master Barnes will not be surprised to know that his name is there also. The list comprises orations, recitations, songs and instrumental exercises, closing with a grand ball, to furnish music for which a full orchestra has been engaged. That's the way they do things here when they get waked up, and in my next I expect to give a report of one of the grandest affairs of the season. Notwithstanding the general excitement Union does not forget to keep the ice broken at home, and last Saturday night we were most agreeably entertained by Judge Henry and Bro. Cady, with a poem each, which put the Lodge in such good humor that the hall was not deserted for half an hour after the gavel fell. Visitors are rare, Bro. A. D. Jordan, the irrepressible of Noe Valley, has been representing San Francisco for the past few weeks and I am pleased to say behaves himself very well—that is for him—being seen and heard in about equal proportions.

Last night Sacramento took up the question of annexing a weekly benefit system. The hall was well filled and the opposing clans were marshaled on either side by legal lights of no mean luster, one the honored representative of the Senate chamber, the other the no less honored representative of the press. The best of feeling prevailed, notwithstanding the showers of hot shot, as it were, that flew promiscuously around. A thorough investigation of the subject has been determined on without regard to party feeling. So may it ever be, wishes yours in C. H. and P. B. MUDLED.

Vallejo No. 75—Social.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—A very large social gathering of the members of Vallejo Lodge and their families, was held at the Lodge room after the session of the Lodge Friday evening the 2d instant. The entertainment consisted of the following programme, viz: Opening chorus, "There were three Crows," by the quartette Bros. W. R. Lambert, John Keene, Frank Winchell and J. G. Smith; W. A. Brace, musical director; address of welcome, Bro. G. J. Campbell; piano solo, L'Argentine, Miss Lizzie F. Cox; vocal solo, "When the Leaves Begin to Turn," Miss Nettie Purrington; piano solo, Battle of Buena Vista, Miss Aggie Bennett; vocal solo, "Who Treads the Path of Duty," Bro. Frank E. Brown; piano solo, "German's Triumphant March," Miss Minnie Damuth; original poem, "Our Western Hills," Bro. C. B. Towle; piano solo, "Old Folks at Home," with variations, (original), Mrs. L. A. Aubrey; vocal solo, "Waiting," Miss Flora Winchell; instrumental duett, "Shepherd's Evening Song," Misses Jennie McWilliams and Nettie Purrington; closing ode by the audience. At the conclusion of the ode the hall was cleared and dancing commenced in which all who desired indulged until about 11 o'clock P. M., when the audience dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The pieces, both vocal and instrumental, were finely rendered, eliciting unanimous applause. Bro. F. E. Brown repeated the last verse of his solo as an encore. Mrs. Aubrey gave "Lilly Dale," with variations, as an encore; and Miss Winchell gave as an encore, "Scotch Lassie Jean." The opening chorus, however, "took the cake," which was divided and eaten by the quartette in the anteroom, with water. It was a matter of some regret that there were not "five" instead of "three" crows, so that each of the participants could have had one. It could not but be observed that the audience were more than pleased with the rendition of the piece. Unfortunately, Bro. Brace had left the "keynote" at his room, and had it not been for the piano accompaniment, no one would ever have suspected what *tune* they were trying to *sing*. Great credit is due the committee, consisting of Bros. Brace, Towle and Ball for the really enjoyable entertainment, the first, it is to be hoped, of a series to be given this winter. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition. We have now 100 members in good standing, and have had but one death (and that by an accident) in our three years' existence, which we think is doing very well. We intend to give a grand ball on our third anniversary night, Jan. 6, 1882, of which you may probably hear more from "DOMINO."

Los Gatos, 76.

The Grand Master visited Los Gatos on Monday evening, Nov. 27th. There was a large attendance, every seat being filled. The work was exemplified, after which an adjournment was had to the public hall, where an audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to hear an address from Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. There was much enthusiasm manifested, and speaking and singing indulged in, that whiled away a very pleasant evening. The brethren of this Lodge are preparing to build a new hall.

New Mexico Workmen.

The Workmen of Silver City, New Mexico, according to the *New Southwest*, gave a ball on Thursday, Nov. 24th, which was very successful. Howlett's hall was thronged with happy couples, who seemed bent not merely upon enjoying themselves, but upon making the occasion an enjoyable one for all those about them. The hall was very tastefully ornamented. Upon either side were three large pictures surrounded by wreaths of evergreen, and upon the west wall was arched the word "welcome," in large block letters, covered with delicate sprigs of green. Above the stage, in front, hung the finest ornament of the hall, centered between the letters A. O. U. W. It consisted of a wreath enclosing a gracefully cut and brilliantly ornamented joint shield and anchor, and the effect under the bright light was such as to call forth frequent expressions of admiration. The letters and shield, with anchor, referred to, were cut by Judge C. Bennett, and John Wood is entitled to the credit of having so handsomely embellished the latter. The supper, prepared by Mrs. Lottie Thurman, was an elegant affair, and gave general satisfaction. In fact it is well known that she never fails upon such occasions to secure an abundance of the best the market affords, and to prepare it in the best of style. The following gentlemen composed the several committees: Arrangements—E. Stine, O. L. Scott, A. S. Addis. Invitation—J. G. Gordon, A. M. Connor, G. M. Huffaker. Reception—P. Burnham, J. M. Smith, E. P. LeDoux. Floor Managers—A. Abraham, E. Marriage, G. Grabe.

PURCHASING AGENT.—This is an occupation requiring tact, taste and judgment, and persons living at a distance from San Francisco can profitably avail themselves of the services of such agent. Mrs. M. E. Hoag, wife of J. C. Hoag, of the WATCHMAN, will hereafter give her attention to this branch of business, and parties can rely on being fairly and honorably dealt with. Lady readers who contemplate visiting the city would do well to secure the services of Mrs. Hoag to chaperone them in their shopping excursions. Tricks of the trade can be guarded against, and many a dollar saved. Address 204 McAllister St.

BRO. WM. PIERRIE, P. M. W. of Occidental, has associated himself in business with Mr. John McHugh, this season, and rented the Beale street warehouse, at the foot of Beale street. This favorite and popular brick warehouse, together with care and attention to their patrons, has given them a very successful season. The patronage has been so large that it has induced them to take another warehouse near the depot. They are reliable men to do business with, and any matters entrusted to their care in the way of insurance, advances, shipping, etc., will be be done promptly, safely, and at the lowest rates.

BRO. JOHN R. WILLIAMS, P. M. W., manufactures what is known as the Little Gem, which is recommended in the highest terms as an anti-bilious medicine. In Stockton, where he is located, the sale of the Little Gem is quite extensive. What is quite unusual, Bro. Williams authorizes his agents, leading druggists in all parts of this State, to refund the price if it does not prove a satisfactory remedy for chills, fever, intermittent fever, fever and ague, night sweats, sallow skin, and diseases resulting from a disordered stomach or liver.

A CO-OPERATIVE Watch Repairing Co. has been opened at 331 Kearny St., up stairs. This association of experienced and practical mechanics with improved machinery, have facilities to do all kinds of manufacturing and repairing in the most skillful manner. Bro. T. H. Lord, organist of Valley, is the Secretary and general manager. He is familiarly known as an honest and reliable workman in his profession.

BRO. WM. H. PORTER, as successor of the firm of Lockhart & Porter, will continue for the present at the old stand, 16 O'Farrell street. Bro. Porter has lately had shipped from the East a fine stock of undertaker's goods, and as an embalmer and funeral director, with his able corps of assistants he meets the wants and desires of his patrons. He has no connection with any undertaking establishment other than at 16 O'Farrell, where he has been for the past six years.

BRO. A. J. BORDENAVE, the popular restaurateur, 24 Geary street, will give you a French dinner for 25 cents. Give him a call.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1881.

249,869.—SULKY PLOW—Geo. Applegate, Yoncalla, Ogn.
249,890.—SULKY PLOW—L. Brown, Waitsburg, W. T.
249,901.—CHURN—A. H. Cookling, Vallejo, Cal.
249,921.—FLAX-PULLER—S. W. Gaines, Scio, Ogn.
249,764.—WINDOW SCREEN ATTACHMENT—B. T. Herold, Stockton, Cal.
249,973.—DISH-WASHING MACHINE—W. C. Nelson, Santa Rosa, Cal.
249,791.—AMALGAMATOR AND CONCENTRATOR—C. W. Patten, S. F.
249,995.—MACHINERY FOR CONVEYING AND CRUSHING ORE—J. Richards, S. F.
249,996.—PNEUMATIC MACHINERY—J. Richards, S. F.
250,015.—ORE-ROASTING FURNACE—Jas. M. Thompson, San Francisco.
249,814.—RUNNING GEAR FOR VEHICLES—E. Whitmore, San Francisco.
250,027.—DRAW BRIDGE—E. A. Wible, Brighton, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Treatment of Infants.

From the moment a child is born, he is treated on the principle that his instincts are essentially wrong, that nature must be thwarted and counteracted in every possible way. He is strapped up in a contrivance that he would be glad to exchange for a strait-jacket, kept for hours in a position that prevents him from moving any limb of his body. His first attempts at locomotion are checked; he is put in leading-strings, he is carefully guarded from the out-door world, from the air that would invigorate his lungs, from the sports that would develop his muscles. Hence, the peevishness, awkwardness and sickliness of our young aristocrats. Poor people have no time to imitate the absurdities of their wealthy neighbors, and their children profit by what the model nurse would undoubtedly call neglect. Indian babies are still better off. They are feed on bull-beef, and kicked around like young dogs; but they are not swaddled, they are not cradled, and are not dosed with paragoric; they crawl around naked, and soon learn to keep out of the way; they are happy, they never cry. If we would treat our youngsters in the same way, only substituting kisses and bread for kicks and beef, they would be as happy as kids in a cloverfield, and moreover they would afterward be hardier and stronger. Every week the newspapers tell us about ladies tumbling down-stairs and breaking both arms; boys falling from a fence and fracturing their collar-bones. From what hight would a young Comanche have to fall to break such bones—not to mention South-Sea Island children and young monkeys? The bones of an infant are plastic: letting it tumble and roll about would harden the bony tissue; guarding it like a piece of brittle crockery makes its limbs as fragile as glass. Christian mothers reproach themselves with neglecting their duty to their children if they do not constantly interfere with their movements, but they forget that in points of physical education nature herself is such an excellent teacher that the apparent neglect is really a transfer of the pupil to a more efficient school.—*Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Difference Between a Cyclone and a Tornado.

The difference between a cyclone and a tornado is defined by Mr. William Ferris, of the United States Coast Survey, to be this: A cyclone is usually a broad, flat, gyrating disc of atmosphere, very much greater in width than altitude; a tornado is a column of gyrating air, the altitude of which is several times greater than its diameter. Cyclones are born of conditions extending over large areas; tornadoes depend rather upon the vertical relations of the atmosphere, and occur when, owing to local changes of temperature, the under strata of air burst up through the overlaying strata. The enormous velocities of the ascending currents of tornadoes are supposed to be caused by the difference between the gyrating velocities above and those on the surface. It is these ascending currents which carry up the vast bodies of water afterward precipitated in the form of a deluge of rain. The water is sometimes kept from falling by the ascending currents, and is often projected outside the area of the tornado, when it falls in a gentle shower over a larger area. When the weight of the water overbears the force of the ascending currents, there occurs the tremendous fall of rain known as a cloud-burst. When the area of a tornado is very small, a land-spout or a water-spout may be formed, according as it is over land or water. The width of these spouts ranges between 2 ft. and 200, and their hight from 30 to 1,500 ft. A white squall is an invisible spout, formed when the dew point is low. The accompanying cloud is invisible because of its hight, but below there is a raging and boiling sea, with a gyrating current of air above it. Land-spouts and water-spouts are hollow.

"WHAT can I do for you to induce you to go to bed now?" asked a Lowell mamma of her five-year-old boy Monday evening. "You can let me sit up a little longer," was the youngster's reply.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Business Offices and Sunny Rooms to Let.

We have some desirable rooms to let adjoining th offices of this paper which will be rented on favorable terms. Stair entrance, No. 252 Market St. Elevator, No. 12 Front St. Parties wishing offices, etc., will do well to call and see them. DEWEY & CO.

BRO. W. J. HORNE'S electro-magnetic belt is gaining in popularity as one of the great remedial agencies for the cure of disease and restoring vitality to the system. Having had a personal experience, and the testimony of a number of prominent citizens in this city as to the benefits from using this improved electro-magnetic belt in chronic disease and imparting vitality and vigor to the body and mind, we cordially recommend it. He also manufactures the elastic truss, that is superior to those made with steel bands. His office is 702 Market street.

DESTROYING BUGS IN MILLS.—Alum water is recommended for preventing bugs and worms from infesting flouring mills. Take two pounds of alum and place it in three quarts of warm water (or in that proportion), and let it stand on the stove until the alum disappears. Apply while hot, with a brush, to the crevices of the bolting machine and other places that conceal the insects. Alcohol or turpentine should not be used in sponging off bolting cloth, as they dissolve the sizing.

MESSRS. Cadien & Bagley, leading clothiers of Stockton, have manufactured for them what is known as Anti-Rheumatic flannel, which they make into underwear in stock or to order. These goods are especially adapted to invalids and persons of reduced vitality. Our genial brothers are reliable men, and any orders will be promptly filled and goods sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., C. O. D.

BRO. ALEX. MACKEY, since his removal to his new store, 715 Market street, has opened a very large and well selected stock of carpets, etc., which he is selling at bottom prices. His experience is the history of what square dealing and attention to business will do for that class of merchants in this city.

BRO. MARKE E. LEWIS, a charter member of Golden Gate, and son of E Lewis, P. M. W. of the same Lodge, has opened a boot and shoe store in Sacramento, on J street, between 4th and 5th.

MESSRS. SCHULTZ & FISCHER, 513 Market street, up stairs, are one of the largest and most reliable manufacturers of sterling silverware in San Francisco. Valuable holiday gifts can be bought at this house, and at their real val ue

IF you wish a good suit, warranted to fit, and at a reasonable price, go to Bro. Joe Poheim, the tailor, 724 Market or 203 Montgomery street.

BRO. WM. AXFORD, the enterprising and skillful foundryman will soon build a large foundry near the water front.

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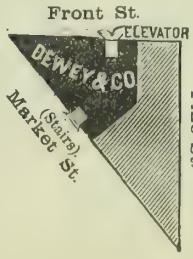
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The First Edition is exhausted. The Second Edition is ready for delivery. The Diploma can be seen a Purdy's Jewelry Store, 16 Fourth Street, near Market. Orders addressed to C. H. M. CURRY, publisher, 16 Fourth St., will be filled and sent C. O. D. Price $2 each.

The Californian.

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Copies of the above Magazine can be had in single Nos. or Vols. (bound or unbound) from No. 1, Jan., 1880, to July 1, 1881. Price, 35 cts. for single copies; $1.50 per volume; bound volumes, $2.25. "A handsome California gift." Prices reduced to the trade for large orders. Address this office.



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"THE CHINESE AND THE CHINESE QUESTION."—Eighty-seven pamphlet pages under the above title by Prof. Jas. A. Whitney, is a work that should be read by the studious-minded on the question. Prof. W., who visited this coast twice while editor of the *American Citizen*, is now a prominent patent lawyer at No. 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Yuba and Sutter counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
A. C. KNOX—State of Nevada.
C. E. WETMORE—Alameda county.
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Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

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What Volcanoes are Not.

"What is a volcano?" This is a familiar question, often addressed to us in our youth, which "Catechisms of Universal Knowledge" and similar school manuals have taught us to reply to in some such terms as the following: "A volcano is a burning mountain, from the summit of which issue smoke and flames." This description, says Prof. Judd, is not merely incomplete and inadequate as a whole, but each individual proposition of which it is made up is grossly inadequate and, what is worse, perversely misleading. In the first place, the action which takes place at volcanoes is not "burning," or combustion, and beats, indeed, no relation whatever to that well-known process. Nor are volcanoes necessarily "mountains" at all; essentially, they are just the reverse—namely, holes in the earth's crust, or outer portion, by means of which a communication is kept up between the surface and the interior of our globe. When mountains do exist at centers of volcanic activity, they are simply the heaps of materials thrown out of these holes, and must, therefore, be regarded not as the causes but as the consequences of volcanic action. Neither does this action always take place at the "summits" of volcanic mountains when such exist, for eruptions occur quite as frequently on their sides or at their base. That, too, which popular fancy regards as "smoke" is really condensing steam or watery vapor, and the supposed raging "flames" are nothing more than the glowing light of a mass of molten material reflected from these vapor-clouds.

The name of volcano has been borrowed from the mountain Vulcano, in the Lipari islands, where the ancients believed that Hephæstus, or Vulcan, had his forge. Volcanic phenomena have been at all times regarded with a superstitious awe, which has resulted in the generation of such myths as the one just mentioned, or of that in which Etna was said to have been formed by the mountains under which an angry god had buried the rebellious Typhon. These stories changed their form, but not their essence, under a Christian dispensation, and Vulcano became regarded as the place of punishment of the Arian Emperor Theodosius, and Etna as that of Anne Boleyn, who had sinned by perverting the faith of King Henry VIII.—*From "Volcanoes, their Action and Distribution," in Popular Science Monthly.*

THE LATE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.—We learn that very successful observations of the late transit of Mercury were taken at Honolulu. C. H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, N. Y., the astronomer who went to Honolulu to observe the transit of Mercury on the 7th ult., returned to this city by the *Zealandia*, and reports his observations as having been highly successful. The phenomena of the transits of the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, across the disk of the sun are always looked for with great interest by astronomers as enabling them to test the accuracy of their tables, and to bring their theories face to face with actual facts. The object of these observations is to learn with increased accuracy the relative distances of the planets from each other and from the sun, which is technically known as determining the solar parallax. The distance in latitude between two points from which observations of a transit are made serves as a base line to calculate the difference of position between the parallels on which the planet is seen projected on the disk of the sun. The value of these observations of Mercury is much less than the corresponding observations of Venus, for the reason that the smaller planet is nearer to the sun than to us, and the long leg of the triangle is on our side, whereas with Venus the conditions are reversed, the distance from the sun to the larger planet being about two and a half times as great as our distance from the planet, and the chances of error in observations are diminished in this proportion.

Business Guide.

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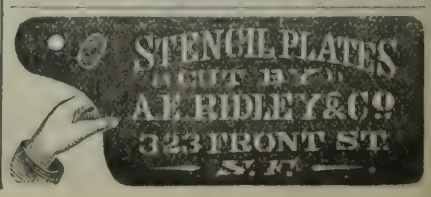
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Luminous Paint.

The London *Building News* says: The comparatively recent discovery that luminous paint can be applied as ordinary whitewash, considerably expands the field of its usefulness. Sheets of glass coated with the paint form Alladin's lamps, which are in use in some of the vessels of the navy, at the Waltham Powder Factory, at Young's Paraffine Works, and in the spirit vaults of several docks; but now that, by increased production and the use of water as the medium, the cost is reduced by one-half, it will probably be extensively used for painting walls and ceilings. The ordinary form of oil paint has already been applied in many ways to clock-faces, to name-plates and numbers and house doors, and to notice boards, such as "mind the step," "to let," etc. The paint emits light without combustion, and, therefore, does not vitiate the atmosphere. Several experimental carriages are now running on different railways, the paint being used instead of lamps, which are necessary all day on account of the line passing through occasional tunnels. It is reported that a paper at Turin called *Light* is to appear shortly, printed in ink which will be luminous when darkness sets in. Who can say, indeed, that a policeman, when smeared in this luminous composition, will not be sometimes visible on his beat at night?

How to Make a Luminous Paint.

The following method of procedure will, it is said, give a very satisfactory luminous paint: Take a number of oyster shells cleaned from organic matter as thoroughly as possible, and burn them in a strong coal fire for about half an hour, at the end of which time take them out and allow to cool. When quite cold, pound them fine, removing, during this operation, any particles of gray matter that may show themselves, as these are useless. When finely powdered, make an intimate mixture of this with flowers of sulphur. Introduce the mixture into a crucible, luting on a lid to the vessel with clay, or other convenient luting material. When this is dried, place the crucible in the fire and allow it to remain for an hour; then remove, and allow to cool before opening. The mixture then should appear pure white. Any gray particles that have escaped removal at the first preparation, should be removed now. The resulting powder should be mixed with gum water to a thin paint, as two thin applications are better than one thick one. This paint will remain luminous far into the night, provided it is exposed to the light during the day.

THE FIRST COMPOUND MARINE ENGINE IN AMERICA.—The engine was a compound, working steam at 80 lbs. pressure, and the cylinders were arranged one inside of the other. The designs were by Erastus W. Smith, the well-known engineer of this city. It belonged to the steamboat *Buckeye State*, which was built at Buffalo, we think, about the year 1850. The engine was at that time a great novelty, and the boat ran for many years on Lake Erie. What became of her finally we do not know, and we make these facts public in the hope of eliciting from our friends in that section some more positive and decided details than we are able to give, ours being derived from a personal visit 30 years ago, to the boat itself. The visit was not prolonged, for, learning that 80 lbs. of steam were on the boiler, we found our time was very limited. We believe this to be the first compound marine engine used in this country, but will correct this statement if it is erroneous. —*Mechanical Engineer.*

LIME BRICKS.—Among the patents issued in September last, was one to Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, Penn., for making lime brick. The method consists in burning and indurating lime or limestone at a high temperature, then grinding it and mixing it with water charged with silicate of lime until it assumes a plastic condition, and then molding and burning the brick in the usual manner.

Physicians, Dentists, Etc

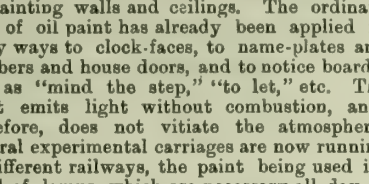
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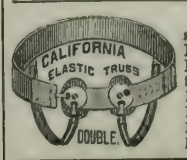
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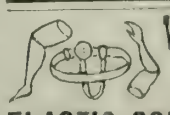
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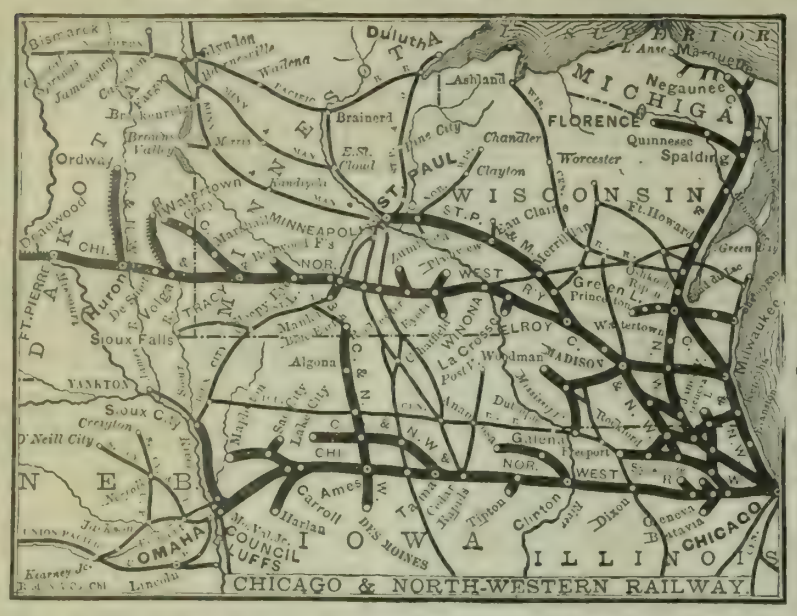

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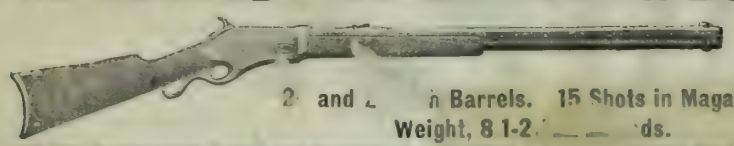
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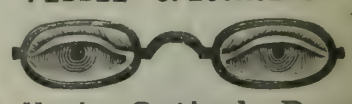
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VOL. 6.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

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Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.

Take Elevator No. 12 Front St

M. T. Brewer, P. G. M. W.

With this issue we present to our readers an excellent portrait of M. T. BREWER, P. G. M. W., which we have engraved for this number. It is a well-earned tribute to a pioneer and hearty worker, who has aided in moulding and building up this great organization on this coast, and it is timely that we should give a short history of one of our representative Workmen.

He is now in the prime of manhood, about 44 years of age; fine physique; 5 ft., 11 inches in hight, and turns the scales at 200 lbs.

The subject of our sketch was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the 21st of May, 1838, where, at the age of ten years, he commenced to earn his own livelihood, his father having died during Bro. Brewer's infancy. His occupation in his youthful days was that of a surveyor, in which he showed great proficiency.

Married at an early age to an amiable and accomplished woman, his hymenial relations have been unexceptionably happy; to which has been added a family of five children, four promising sons and one lovely daughter.

He came to California in the year 1863, and opened a bookstore in San Francisco soon after, and continued in this branch of business a year or so. In the year 1865 he engaged in the fruit business as one of the firm of J. W. Nye & Co., San Francisco, in which he continued until 1868. During this year he changed his location to Sacramento and formed a copartnership with J. F. Farnsworth, P. M. W. of No. 80, a man of integrity, sagacity and sterling business habits. From this business connection the firm of M. T. Brewer & Co. has become the largest shipping house of green fruit on the Pacific coast, and through their enterprise in making a market for the fruit of California, hundreds of thousands of dollars has been realized for our surplus fruit, that otherwise would have been almost valueless. Some idea of the extent and magnitude of the interest may be gathered when it is known that this firm employs 400 men, uses $300 worth of boxes, and sends as high as 50 tons of green fruit daily to the East, in some portions of the fruit season.

There is a feature of this house which is worthy of mention. They have made a practice of giving large quantities of fruit to those in need, and also to benevolent institutions.

Bro. Brewer is emphatically a humanitarian and society man. He has been a member of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, I. O. O. F., for 15 years; a charter member of Union, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and its first Past Master Workman; Grand Foreman in 1879, Grand Master Workman in 1880, and Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge which met in Boston, in 1880, where he rendered material aid as a counselor, and in harmonizing conflicting interests. He was elected a Representative to the Supreme Lodge in 1881, but owing to sickness did not attend the session. He is a Knight of Pythias; has passed through all the chairs in the Red Men; and is an active member of several other prominent and popular benevolent societies and humane local institutions.

He is a good speaker and debater, avoiding personalities or words that will in the least injure the feelings of anyone. He is often called upon or takes it to himself to make an appeal for charity in the Lodge-room, and as he, with his deep, sonorous voice, while walking up and down the room, asks his brethren to assist, his appeals are seldom in vain. He visits the sick, and will be found at the poor man's funeral, even in the busy season when business demands his services 16 and 18 hours each day.

It is well known that he has been urged repeatedly to accept civil office, which he has positively declined, and ever refused to enter the political arena or accept even very high positions. As characteristic of Bro. Brewer, his home is his paradise—his best and happiest hours when he is doing something for his brethren, or visiting and assisting the poor, sick and distressed of his neighbors.

His life has been active and busy, toiling early and late. Sagacious, farseeing and energetic, with great force of character, his mind is capable of grasping large projects, and by his frankness and candor he impresses men, and carries out large undertakings to a successful termination.

We have thus briefly alluded to the history and characteristics of one of our pioneers, who has labored continuously for our Order; one who loves his brethren and fellow-men, and one that is held in high esteem by those who know him. This addition to our illustrated gallery of Workmen, will no doubt be appreciated by many of our readers.



M. T. BREWER, PAST GRAND MASTER WORKMAN OF CAL.

GRAND RECORDER PRATT has in his possession an interesting relic, being a receipt for $156 in part payment for the first beneficiary certificate ever paid by the Order. This took place in Pennsylvania, in 1871. The mode of collecting and paying money was then very crude. The Order was in its swaddling clothes, and it is doubtful if its most enthusiastic supporter would dare to dream that it would attain its present proportions. In nothing has the Order progressed so much as in the perfection and simplicity of its business methods, each year's experience having been fashioned into practice by the Order's wisest heads. It is doubtless very gratifying to our veteran Grand Recorder, who has been with the Order so long and witnessed and has been an active participant in its struggles and triumphs, to see the record the A. O. U. W. has made, and the powerful influence for good it at present possesses. That it may forever continue in its beneficent mission, is our sincere wish.

THE reports from Lodges, elections, etc., somewhat interferes with our usual make-up, and prevents our giving the usual variety of reading. We are under obligations to officers of Lodges and others for the various notes they have sent us. We have endeavored to make room for all, and this issue of the WATCHMAM is valuable as showing the activity of the Order.

WE print an extra number of copies of this issue of the WATCHMAN for circulation throughout the Order. All members have an interest in seeing the A. O. U. W. progress and prosper, and those receiving extra copies, should place them in the hands of those who are likely to become worthy members of our great fraternity. They are also invited to speak a good word for this paper whenever they can.

Do Your Duty.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is an institution which was founded upon the necessities of man. It had its origin in the sincere desire of one of the humblest citizens of this republic to elevate the moral, social and intellectual status of its members. Father Upchurch saw, and it gave him pain, the constant warring of employee against employer, and the misery which always followed to those who depended upon their daily labor for the bread they ate. He sought a remedy for this, and thus it occurred to him that if they could be brought together in bonds of fraternal love and friendship through the medium of a Lodge many of the bickerings which had heretofor resulted could be avoided. Thus was it that the A. O. U. W. had its birth. The payment of a specified sum of money was an afterthought. It came as a natural sequence to the organization. The early organizers reasoned that if men could join together for mutual aid and protection while living, they could also assess themselves a small sum to protect the families of their deceased brothers in case of death. So has it been step by step that the Order has progressed toward perfection until it stands to-day a monument of nearly absolute perfection, bringing joy, comfort and happiness to thousands of homes which, without its aid, would be scenes of desolation, grim want and despair.

Such being the status of the A. O. U. W., and it being also certain that without the fraternal principle being encouraged, nourished and cherished, it would be impossible to carry out the business feature of the Order, it is certainly short-sighted policy for any brother to decry or make light of that which has proved of such great good to the Order. Take away from the A. O. U. W. the fraternal associations of the Lodge-room, and you have left a cold business skeleton, devoid of life, of charity, hope and protection. Societies such as ours can only be held together by a thorough exemplification of the fraternal principle, and any brother who neglects, or who speaks deprecatingly of it, is endangering that object which was, perhaps, his principal reason in becoming a member. The A. O. U. W. affords protection to one's family at about one-third less than in a purely business association. There are thousands of families who would, perhaps, be left nearly destitute were it not for the Order, and we think many heads of families comparatively poor are more negligent in their fraternal duties than are the more fortunate of their brothers in worldly goods. This should not be; they should foster that which helps them.

THERE is not another jurisdiction in the United States that can compare with California in the activity of the Order, and the interest which the members manifest in its progress. This issue of the WATCHMAN is proof of this. There are notes of progress from different sections of the State, all showing how thoroughly interested the members are in the work. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, is the motto which the members of the A. O. U. W. in the Golden State adopt as their rule of action.

A NEW Lodge will soon be instituted at San Luis Obispo, with a goodly number of charter members. The petition has 46 names.

Home Miscellany.

Nate Weston's Debt.

It was, let me see, in '69 or '70. Being an old Californian, I ought to tell you the exact date; but then, I'm not a '49er. If I had come to California in that magic year, or even in the early fifties, the case might have been different. As it is, I must refer you to some one who did. If you will ask any genuine pioneer what year it was that——& Co. made a rule forbidding ladies to ride on the outside of their stage coaches, you will have the date of my story. It was a day in August. Gardener, the driver, sauntered into the company's office in Stockton, and glanced over the register. "Whew!" whistled he; "six white men, eight Chinies and one lady. A sweet ride it'll be for the lady! I unly wish one of the bosses had to ride inside with eight of those pig-tails; for that's the way it'll be fixed."

And that was the way. Every white man was registered for an outside seat, and the Celestials had to be content with what was left. And the lady——she came quietly down the gang-plank of the *Julia*, a young girl, fair and sweet to look upon. "This way Miss," called the busy agent, and May Weston took the place assigned her. One Oriental form after another then filed in filling up the eight remaining seats.

May glanced timidly about her. "Don't be a-feared Miss," said the agent, reassuringly, "them uns is harmless."

"Umph!" grunted the driver. "It's a shame," said the other passengers.

However there was no time for talk. "All Aboard," shouted the agent. Crack! sounded the driver's whip, and the horses sprang to their work with gallant pace.

It was one of those sultry days when the heat seems as intense at 6 o'clock as at noon. Relentlessly the sun poured his beams on man and beast. No wind, scarce a breath of air, and the dust rising just high enough to float in at the open windows and settle stiflingly on all within.

For a while May watched the strange faces about her, and forgot the trials of the road. But after a time the peculiar smell that she had noticed from the first, the smell that proclaims the opium smoker, grew more and more sickening. She leaned far out the window, but the baneful drug seemed to permeate the air.

"Sixteen Mile House," shouted the driver, as he drew up his panting team before a low-built, country inn. "Get out and rest a bit, won't you?" he asked presently of May as he opened the coach door.

"Oh, if you please," answered poor May, pale now, even to her lips.

"Are you sick?" he kindly asked.

"A little," she replied; "perhaps it's the heat. I shall be better now that I can sit in here."

The driver, seeing her cared for by the hostess, turned toward the stables.

"I say, Gardener," said a tall young fellow, accompanying him, "it's abominable to make that girl ride inside with those Chinese; can't you break the rules for once?"

"Fur once," repeated Gardener, puffing hard at his cigar; "once, why, that there law has ben in force well nigh onter a year, and I have broke it about fifty times. Yer see, if a lady is stage sick, and some passenger helps her up the side of the stage whilst I'm lookin' t'other way, it's blamed likely I'd order her down agen; now, ain't it?"

"U———m, I understand;" said Charlie Haywood. Then walking to the door of the tavern, he raised his hat to May and said: "I beg your pardon, but the driver says if you will ride on the outside of the coach, you will not be sick; besides, it is much more pleasant."

"You are very kind," she replied, as a thought of the eight Chinamen, and of that vile odor, came into her mind. "But can I ride there?" "Yes, indeed; ladies generally prefer to do so," he answered; and soon May was in her lofty seat, with the driver on her right hand and a corpulent, grey-haired man, whom the others called "Cap," on her left. Ah, this was a change! The dust could not reach them now; the air, if hot, was pure; the country novel and interesting.

"Friends in Columbia?" said Gardener suddenly to May, "I see you're booked for that camp." "Yes sir;" she answered, "my father lives there; are you acquainted in Columbia?" "I reckon if I ain't I oughter be by this time," he replied.

"Because," she continued, you may know my father; his name is Weston."

"Nate Weston?" querried the driver. "Yes, sir," said May, after a momentary hesitation. The staid old aunties at home had always called him Nathaniel.

"Why, bless you, I've known Nate Weston for the last ten year; and I've known nothin' but good of him, either," he added.

A look of pleasure came into May Weston's bonnie brown eyes; for the driver's words sounded like genuine praise; and it is sweet to hear well of those we love.

"How pleasant," she said, "that you know him. Perhaps you will tell me when we reach his home. You see," she explained, "father, in his last letter, gave me particular directions as to what I should do, if anything prevented him from meeting me in Stockton. He said I need not go quite to Columbia. That the stage passed near his door, and that you would point it out to me." "Jess so," Gardener answered. "I remember me now, the old man told me a week ago that his little girl was coming out from the States, but I took it that his little girl was a child."

"How delightful!" cried May, with the gleesome air of a child indeed. "No doubt papa imagines I'm the same little girl he left at school nine years ago. You see," she continued, "I wrote him we would leave the middle of August, and instead, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, who took me in their care to San Francisco, concluded to start the first; so here I am, and papa don't expect me for two weeks. Won't he be pleased when I surprise him to-night:"

The passengers looked pleased, in sympathy.

"Well, Cap," said the driver, addressing the old man, "I'll have yer ter home soon; here we be at the ferry."

Dinner over and the tired, dusty horses changed for fresh ones, once more they started. Through the covered bridge that crosses the Stanislaus, past the toll house, where a young girl gave them a basket of California's luscious peaches; up, up, they began to rise, and May's spirits rose too; for was not this the beginning of the mountains, the mountains that were to be her home?

On they went, till at the foot of the "Big Hill" the driver drew in his horses and called upon the gentlemen to get out and walk.

Deprived of its ballast, the stage rolled and tumbled over croppings of bowlders, so bare and large that May wondered how the horses kept their feet.

Near the top, Gardener pointed to Charley Haywood, and said: "That young feller there, who spoke ter you at the Sixteen, said as how he'd give up his seat and ride on the boot ef I'd break over the rules and let you ride out here. So now's Cap's seat is vacant, I suppose it's no more'n fair ter let him have it."

"Of course not," replied May; "but I don't understand about the rules which you say you have broken."

"You don't!" ejaculated he, surprisedly; "then why in time did you think we put you inside with yon heathen?"

"I don't know, really; I supposed you thought it safer and more pleasant."

"Not much," responded the driver, emphatically. "Once we had an accident on this road, a regular turnover. Don't be skeared, we never have but one in five year, and this was only a year ago. There was a lady on the driver's seat, as you are now; so the company held, that, if a lady was riding in front, the driver could not attend to his business. To be sure, there was a bolt made of poor iron that gave way and let the stage down, but then it was more convenient to charge it to the lady. So the rule was made forbidding women to ride here. Still whenever a lady has been sick and wanted to come out here, I've been too blind to see."

"But is it not known?" querried May.

"Yes," answered Gardener, "always. Some one always blows on me. At first they were wrathy; talked of losing me my place. But, bless you, there's no danger. Sam Smith and I've been on this line too long to git our walking papers for a trifle like that. Halloo, Charlie," continued he, as they came up with the men at this point, "you ken take Cap's place unless you're stuck after your seat on the boot."

"Not in this dust," replied Charlie, mounting to his place.

"By the way," said Gardener turning to May, and striving, as he always did when speaking to a lady, to use his best English, "my friend Haywood is a great pardner of your father's; she's a daughter of Nate Weston's," he added to Charlie. Charlie gave a start of surprise. Nate Weston's daughter, he reiterated.

"Yes," said May, "I have come out to see my father, to live with him."

"What's the matter with you, Charley? You look as if you had seen a ghost," said Gardener. "Haven't you heard Weston say he was looking for his daughter?"

"I thought she was but a little girl," replied the young man, apologetically.

"Papa will be surprised to see me," cried May, eagerly. "I've taken such pains to learn to keep house. Oh, we will be so happy!"

Truth to tell, May Weston was not naturally at home with strangers; but these strangers knowing her father, seemed like oldtime friends.

But Charley did not join in the pleasant conversation, and May, noticing his reserve, grew silent too. At "Taylor's," Charley jumped from the coach, and followed the driver into the stable.

"I say, Gardener," he began, "at Knight's Ferry I had a telegram from father telling me to hurry home; that Nate Weston had been caved on and is dead." "Caved on," echoed the driver.

"Yes, they had finished that shaft and were drifting in, when I came away. Now, what's to be done? I guess I had better take her to our house and let mother tell her," decided Charley. "But," objected Gardener, "she knows the old man cabined at Springfield Flat, and I've promised to set her down there."

"Then, you must tell her, I can't," responded Charley.

The driver shook his head. "You're used to women folks and I ain't," and he walked away, to prevent further discussion.

After that, there were two silent men, while May wondered at the change. On they rolled, through Chinese, Montezuma, Jamestown, Sonora; still neither of the men spoke. Shaw's Flat came in sight, as they rounded the top of the long hill. Charley knew he could postpone no longer, and made one desperate effort. "Miss Weston," he began, "your father has been a friend of ours for many years. My mother and sisters will be glad to see you, if you will go to our house to-night, and will go home with you to-morrow."

"You are very kind," she murmured, "but perhaps you can understand how anxious I am to see papa. It seems to me I could not pass his door."

"But I have another reason," urged Charlie. "I had a message at Knight's Ferry, saying that your father had been hurt by dirt falling on him. Doubtless my mother has been there to-day and can tell you about it."

Poor May turned from one face to the other. She could see the pity with which they regarded her.

"Oh, what is it, what is it!" she cried. "Your words are kind and gentle, but your faces tell me that this is not the worst. My father, oh, my father!"

"God help you, poor child, for you must indeed bear the worst," said Gardener, pityingly.

May made no more outcry; the blood seemed stilled in her veins. At last Charlie spoke again: "So I hope you will come to my mother for to-night."

But she only shook her head and said, piteously, "Please do not ask me."

Soon they stopped abreast a small house, little more, indeed, than a cabin; but with roses and sweet jessamine growing over its porch in a loving, home-like way. At the door a group of men conversed in low, earnest tones.

"I will walk up by-and-by," said Charlie to Gardener, as he assisted May to alight. She followed him silently, making no moaning.

The men rose as they approached, and Charlie talked with them for a moment, in an undertone; then led her through the door.

In the stillness that followed, those rough miners heard her sobs and moans, and the quick tears sprang to many an eye. Not for the man who crushed and pale lay dead within. Such accidents were not infrequent. Many of them were exposed to the same danger, day by day, and they were in a manner hardened. But the sight of this young girl brought to mind thoughts of mother, wife, sister, sweetheart, and their hearts melted in sympathy.

We pass over the funeral; over the kindness and sympathy of strangers. May felt it all, and when Mrs. Haywood took her to her own home, and said, "Give yourself no thought for the future, my child, till you are rested," she realized that she had found friends. So a week passed; then she could be content with idleness no longer.

"Can you tell me how my father's business was left?" she asked Mr. Haywood one morning.

"I cannot," replied he, "but if you wish, I will ask his old partner, Rocky Canyon, to come up this afternoon and explain matters."

Afternoon found May alone, when her father's partner called; and as Mrs. Haywood and the girls were engaged, she answered the bell herself.

"I reckon you're Miss Weston?" he began, awkwardly enough, for Rocky Canyon was ill at ease among women.

"Yes. This is Mr. Canyon, is it not?" asked May simply, as she led the way to the family sitting-room.

"I reckon these yere books o' yer father's hain't no mo' need o' lawyerin' then I hev," began he, plunging at once into the subject, "though I 'low they'll hev ter tek a small dose enyhow. Th' ole man kep' 'em like clock work. Haywood'll tell yer what yer mus' do. I'll leave 'em with yer now. This yere las' claim," he continued like a boy who had learned his lesson, and was hurrying to get through, "we paid $1,200 apiece fur; we cleaned up $2,000 the fust month; las' June, that war. But arter that we los' vein, and it hain't no more'n paid expenses sence. But th' pay-streak's thar, somewhar, and I'll give yer the same fur th' ole man's shear, as he paid fur it, 'lowin' yer wants ter sell." And having thus delivered himself, he rose to leave, evidently much relieved.

"I thank you, Mr. Canyon, for your trouble," said May, rising, too; but he was gone before she could finish. Mrs. Haywood was still busy, and May did not speak of her visitor until they all drew around the pleasant tea table. Then she said: "Mr. Canyon came this afternoon, Mr. Haywood, and left papa's books. He said you would advise as to what I am to do."

"Whom did you say?" asked Charley, with a twinkle in his eye."

"Mr. Canyon," replied May.

"Did you call him Mr. Canyon?" he querried, while a smile went round.

"Why yes; I was alone when he called, and that is what you call him."

"We call him Rocky Canyon, because he was found well nigh dead, from a full into a gulch of that name, but I believe his real cognomen is Augustus Montgomery."

When Nathan Weston's books were examined, his accounts were, as Rocky Canyon had said, like clockwork. But there was one matter of which May Weston had not the slightest previous knowledge.

Before he sought California the first time, in '53, he had failed in a business venture in New Orleans, to the amount of $30,000. Little by little, for he had never been a lucky miner, during his whole life in the Golden State, he had aimed to pay his creditors. No year had passed without some reduction of the debt, until but little more than $6,000 remained unpaid. Ah, how this sum confronted May in all her plans. She had a small amount of money left, and Rocky Canyon had offered her $1,200 for the claim. Her purpose had been to earn her livelihood by teaching. If she sent the $1,200 to New Orleans there would still be $5,000 unpaid.

After all her father's years of patient toiling could she leave this debt uncancelled? Surely not.

"I cannot hope to make more than $600 a year," she reasoned to herself, "and it will cost me $300 to live. It will take me over sixteen years at that rate." Then came a thought of the claim. Every one has faith in its worth, I will hold to that; she decided, and she did. But for herself, she depended on her teaching.

For some time matters moved slowly at the claim. The "pay-streak" kept persistently hid, and water being low in the upper reservoir, mining ceased. After a time word came that a full stream would be turned on, so Mrs. Haywood and May resolved to pay a long-talked-of visit to the claim.

There was a shaft of 30 ft., at the bottom of which quite a room had been drifted out, and in this they stood while Rocky Canyon explained.

"When we'd sunk thet thar shaft this fur, we reckoned we'd struck it rich agen. And so we did till thet thar bowlder stopped us. 'Pears like we're ter be shut off by 'em eternally. We drift in away, on'y to be brought up by one o' them thar blasted stuns."

"Let me try this sport," cried May. She picked at the place awkwardly enough, but the dirt was gravelly and yielded at once. Rocky Canyon watched her at first with an amused look, then seriously.

"I'll be dog-hided ef she haint struck it," he shouted excitedly. "Thet thar gravel's got the right rattle." Taking the pick he struck vigorously, blow after blow, but no bowlder appeared.

"Let us go up again," suggested Mrs. Haywood, "and try it." One by one they entered the bucket and were drawn up. Then came a bucket of the dirt, and Rocky brought his mining pan. Carefully, and with a dextrous movement of his hands, he washed a panful.

As he finished, Mrs. Haywood leaned forward, interestedly.

"It's a fact," she said, "she has struck it, Rocky."

May looked eagerly. She had seen some wonderful specimens of the shining metal, and her hopes were raised. Now she saw a rusty pan, some muddy water, a quantity of black sand, and a few, yes quite a number of gold grains, but the largest not much more than a pin's head in size. May looked at her companions in surprise. Evidently, they were excited, and she wondered at what.

"As much as a dollar!" said Mrs. Haywood.

"I wouldn't teck seven bits for thet thar pan," observed Rocky Canyon.

"A dollar seven bits," repeated May; "that does not seem to me a large sum."

"I reckon yer dunno how many of them thar pans we ken wash in a day," replied Rocky Canyon. "Ef it don't peter out, we're made." And it didn't, at least not till Nate Weston's name was fully cleared.

There was but little left for May after that, if we can call it little, when a clear conscience, and youth and health are left.

Besides, she had her friendships, particularly the friendship of Charlie Haywood. That was what she called it. There came a day when Charlie taught her to call his friendship by a shorter, sweeter name, and May proved herself an apt scholar. Perhaps because Charlie did not rely on some text book. He believed in oral instruction.

So it was settled that there would be a wedding, and a trip to the Bay. Of the first, Rocky Canyon said, "I reckon it's natur for young uns to teck to young uns; but I'll be blowed ef I hain't ben dead stuck arter thet thar gal, ever sence she tuck thet thar pick as peart's a peacock, and struck thet thar gravel streak."

While of the latter, May said, "Charley, dear, let us go in the stage to Stockton. It will be delightful to take that trip once more; that is, if we may ride on the outside."

"There is no trouble about that now, my love" replied Charley. "I heard that when——& Co. learned that a lady was made to ride inside one of their coaches, with eight of our Celestial friends, they removed the obnoxious rule. However, that may be, since then ladies of all ages and degrees of beauty, have occupied at times the seat beside the driver; yet there has been no accident, thanks to good iron."—*Mrs. Rancher in Rural Press.*

"Darling, wake up and stop snoring," said a Detroit woman to her husband. "Eh? whazza matter now?" he asked, as he half raised up in bed. "Won't you please stop snoring? If you only knew how home-sick it made me I'm sure you would." "Home-sick! How the deuce can my snore make you home-sick?" "Why, you know, darling, that the home on the coast from which you took me, a joyous bride, was only half a mile from a government fog-horn, and every time you snore it reminds me so of home that I just can't stand it. Please lay on your side, and have some little respect for my feelings." And then the brute spread himself out on his back and in five minutes had her bathed in tears, as visions of the old home crept upon her.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of thirteen letters.
My 1, 4, 11, 9, is a bound.
My 6, 2, 8, is a kind of meat.
My 3, 12, 10, 13, is a place for drying.
My 7, 5, 4, is a unit.
My whole is a large New England lake.

JAMES.

Hidden Proverb.

[One word of the proverb is concealed in each sentence.]

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
Economy is in itself a good income.
A guilty conscience needs must trouble its possessor.
Honesty is the best policy.
As the twig is bent the tree is inclined.
A fool and his money are soon parted.
A rolling stone gathers no moss
Before you jump the wall consider well its hight.

JOSEPH.

Quotation Acrostic.

The earth was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man—the hermit—sighed, till woman smiled.

Love drew your picture in my "heart of heart,"
And memory preserves it beautiful.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

But virtue bruised exhales a purer breath,
Sighs fragrance forth, and triumphs over death.

One crash, the death hymn of the perfect tree,
Declares the close of its green century.

A friend is gold: if true, he'll never leave thee;
Yet both, without a touchstone, may deceive thee.

The initials of the authors of the above lines give the name of the author of the following:

Beware of desperate steps!—The darkest day,
Live 'till to morrow, will have passed away.

JERRY.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a man's surname and leave a fish.
2. Behead a vessel and leave a domestic animal.
3. Behead a plant and leave a kind of drink.

LEO P.

Rebus.

These letters name a town and the State containing it:

I T
W I S

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Buffalo, New York.
HIDDEN DEITIES.—1, Mars. 2, Venus. 3, Apollo. 4, Diana.
WORD-SQUARE.—P E A R
E R I E
A I R S
R E S T
CHARADE.—Horse chest-nut.
REVERSALS.—1, Tan net. 2, Anna Anna. 3, Rat tar. 4, Pan, nap. 5, Mug, gum.

The Animals and the Telegraph.

A writer in *Youth and Pleasure* says: If you will kick or pound on a telegraph pole, or place your ear against one on a windy day, what will the noise remind you of? A hive of bees? Precisely. So it does the bears in Norway. Bears are passionately fond of honey, and when in one of the wild districts bruin hears the humming of the wires, he follows the sound to the posts where it is loudest, and begins to tear away the stones heaped round the poles in rocky places to steady them, in order to get at the hive, which he imagines to be there. In his disappointment and disgust he usually leaves savage marks of his claws in the wood. Nor is he the only victim of the wires. In the electric exhibition at Paris they show the top of a thick pine telegraph post, through which a woodpecker has drilled a hole several inches in diameter. The bird had apparently perched on the pole and taken the humming of the wires for the buzzing of a nest of insects in the wood, and set himself manfully—or birdfully—to dig them out. Wolves will not stay in Norway where a telegraph line has been built. It was formerly the custom to protect farms by planting poles round them strung with cords, something like rabbit snares, and gradually the wolves came to respect these precautions, so that a line stretched across the neck of a peninsula would protect the whole district. The wolves take the telegraph for a new and improved snare, and promptly leave the country when a line is built. On our own treeless plains the buffalo hails the telegraph pole as ingenious contrivance for his own benefit. Like all cattle, he delights in scratching himself, and he goes through the performance so energetically that he knocks down the post. An early builder of telegraph undertook to protect the posts by inserting brad-awls into the wood, but the thick-skinned buffalo found the brad-awl an improvement, as affording him a new sensation, and scratched down more poles than ever. In Sumatra the elephants are systematically opposed to telegraph lines, and at least 20 times a year make raids on them. In May, 1870, the elephants tore down the poles for a distance of several furlongs, and hid the wires and insulators in the cane jungle, and for three nights in succession they repeated the performance as regularly as the repairers built the line during the day. The monkeys and apes are about as formidable enemies, as they use the wires for swings and trapezes, and carry off the glass insulators as valuable prizes; then, when the repairer goes to correct the mischief, he may be pounced upon by a tiger or driven to the post by a mad buffalo. In Japan the special enemies of the telegraph are the spiders, which grow to an immense size, and avail themselves of the wires as excellent frameworks for their webs. So thick are the cords the Japanese spiders spin that often, especially when they are covered with dew, they serve to connect the wires with each other or the ground, and so to stop them from working. In the sea the wires are not any safer, as a small worm has developed itself since cables came into fashion which bores its way through iron wire and gutta-percha, lets in the water, and so destroys a line worth millions of dollars. When a great storm comes on in the center of the ocean, and the cable breaks while it is being laid or threatens to break, no one is alarmed. They fasten the cable to a buoy and come back afterwards and pick it up, or if it is at the bottom of the sea, they drop a dredge, with a mile or so of rope, and fish out the precious thread, as large as one of your fingers, almost as easily as you would fish up a penny from the bottom of a tub of water with the tongs. But the little worm no bigger than a needle is more formidable than the elephant on shore or the hurricane at sea.

Humorous.

Chips.

WHEN is a girl like a music book? When she is full of airs.

MOST men are anxious for long life, but the lawyer enjoys a brief existence.

IN mercantile circles a hanging is now alluded to as a forced suspension.

THE deepest insult that can be given in Deadwood is to say: "You ain't worth lynching."

THE man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth must have lived in stirring times.

THE watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business because he makes all his profits on time.

NO matter how obstinate a man may be, he generally hauls in his horns after entering a tavern.

NATURALIST: Can a wolf become fond of a man? He can, and would just as soon have him raw as cooked.

"KNOW thyself" may be an excellent sort of proverb, but it's forcing a pretty tough acquaintance on some folks.

A RECIPE for lemon pies vaguely adds, "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if any body could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.

A LITTLE boy remarked: "I like grandpa because he is such a gentlemanly man; he always tells me to help myself to sugar."

"COLONEL," said a man who wanted to make out a genealogical tree, "Colonel, how can I become thoroughly acquainted with my family history?" "Simply by running for Congress," answered the colonel.

Household Hints.

SWEDISH RYE BREAD.—Set a sponge at night with warm water and rye flour, adding yeast, salt and a little sugar. In the morning work the risen sponge into a stiff dough, using wheat flour or Indian meal, or both, but no more rye. Mold into smooth loaves and lay them on a clean bread-cloth to rise, with a single fold of the cloth over them. When ready for the oven, wet each loaf with cold water, then take it from the cloth and place it in the oven—not in a pan, but on the bottom of the oven. According to Olga's theory, that is how rye bread is to be baked. Furthermore the baking must be slow and long, and when about two-thirds completed the loaves are treated to another cold water bath, which makes the thick crust just as it ought to be, both tough and tender, and results in very good and wholesome bread.

CIDER JELLY.—Soak two ounces of gelatine in a quart of cold water for an hour; then add to it a stick of cinnamon, broken into pieces, a blade of mace and a few cloves, also the juice of a lemon, the beaten white of an egg, one pound of white sugar and a quart and a pint of cider. Let it come slowly to a boil, and boil 15 minutes. Pass through a jelly bag into molds which you have rubbed with butter. You may put in only one quart of cider, and not boil it at all, but strain it after you have let it stand for half an hour in a warm room.

CLAM SOUP.—Have 25 clams opened, saving as much of their liquor as is possible. Put the liquor over the fire, with water sufficient to make it palatable. Let it boil, and skim well. Chop the clams quite fine and add to the boiling liquor, with a blade of mace, if liked, and a large tablespoonful of butter rubbed in two of flour. At the last, add a quart of boiling milk, and stir all well. Beat a fresh egg up very light and put in the bottom of the tureen, over which pour the soup. Send to the table with toasted bread cut in dice.

OLD ENGLISH PLUM-PUDDING.—To make what is termed a pound pudding take of raisins well-stoned and currants thoroughly washed one pound each; chop a pound of suet very finely and mix with them; add a quarter of a pound of flour, or bread very finely crumbled, three ounces of sugar, one ounce of grated lemon-peel, a blade of mace, half a small nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a dozen eggs, well-beaten; work it well together, put it into a cloth, tie it firmly, allowing room to swell, and boil not less than seven hours. It should not be suffered to stop boiling.

Health Column.

An Important Question—How do You Sleep?

One of the most important things to know about any man upon whom you are going to place any dependence, is how he sleeps. Sleeplessness may sometimes be involuntary. There may have been some shock to the man's nerves which has made him insomnolent; but sleeplessness is more frequently voluntary. Men choose to push their studies or their work into those hours when they should sleep. It does not matter for what cause any man may do this, the mere fact of not sleeping spoils his case. He may spend his nights in the theater, in the study, or in the "protracted meeting." It will make no difference; the result to the body will be the same. The sleep was not had, and for that the man must pay.

One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but, as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man that does not take eight good solid hours of sleep out of every 24. Whatever may be his reason for it, f he does not give himself that, he will snap some time just when you want him to be strong.

The intellectual and moral connections of sleeping have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. Men and boys have been praised for "burning the midnight oil." Now this "midnight oil" is a delusion and a snare. The student who is fast asleep at 11 o'clock every night, and wide awake every morning at 7 o'clock, is going to surpass another student of the same intellectual ability who goes to bed after 12 and rises before 5. In sleep, the plate on which the picture is to be taken is receiving its chemical preparation; and it is plain that that which is the best prepared will take the best picture.

Men who are the fastest asleep when they are asleep, are the widest awake when they are awake.

Great workers must be great resters.

Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping habits are. The young man who is up till 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and must put in his appearance at the bank or store by 9 or 10 o'clock, and work all day, cannot repeat this process many days without a certain shakiness coming into his system, which he will endeavor to steady by some delusive stimulus. It is in this way that many a young man begins his course to ruin. He need not necessarily have been in bad company. He has lost his sleep; and losing sleep is losing strength and grace.—*Rev. Dr. Deems.*

HOW VOLTAIRE CURED THE DECAY OF HIS STOMACH.—In the "Memoirs of Count Segur" there is the following anecdote: "My mother, the Countess de Segur, being asked by Voltaire respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay in her stomach, and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of consolation, assured her that he was once for nearly a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable, but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs beaten up with the flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance concerned so extraordinary a person as Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food as recommended by Sir John Sinclair: Beat up an egg in a bowl and then add six tablespoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two tablespoonfuls of farina of potatoes; let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquid in the bowl; then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole into a jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk in case of stomachic debility or consumptive disorders.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.—Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put far off the evil days of "spectacles" should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved and sees better if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some far-distant object, even for a minute. Great travelers and hunters are seldom near-sighted. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness, when a common eye sees nothing at all. One is reported to have such an acute sight, that he could tell when he was going to see an object. On one occasion, when the ship was in a sinking condition, and all were exceedingly anxious for a sight of land, he reported from the look-out that he could not exactly see the shore, but he could pretty near do it.—*Journal of Health.*

TOOTHACHE.—There should be a remedy for toothache in every house where there are children. The following is reported by medical authority as reliable: Take of carbolic acid (saturated solution), chloral hydrate (saturated solution), paregoric, fluid extract of aconite—of each one ounce; oil of peppermint, half an ounce; saturate a piece of cotton and pack tightly in the cavity.

Worth Knowing.

HOW CAN YOU TELL A GOOD CIGAR?—They used to say that a good cigar could be known by the light brown specks on it. These were made by worms, the story was, and the worms were epicures in tobacco, and would touch only the best. But the chemists soon found a way of simulating these worm specks. So that spoiled the test. Then there was no other guide but the ashes. If these burned white, the cigar was good; if not, bad. But the enterprising tobacconists soon found a way to make the vilest cabbagenia burn as spotlessly white as the best Havana. Another test gone. Finally the makers of choice cigars put a little red label around each. This was thought to be something which would always be a sure guide. And so it would be, but unfortunately some of the manufacturers have, by a strange mistake, put the labels on the cabbagenias as well as the Havanas.—*Boston Transcript.*

TO STAIN DRIED GRASSES.—Bunches of dried grasses can readily be dyed of a great variety of tints by dipping them into an alcoholic solution of the various aniline colors. Some of these have a beautiful rose shade, others red, blue, orange, purple, etc. The depth of color can be regulated by diluting the dyeing solution with water or diluted spirits. When taken out of the dye, the grasses should be exposed to the air to dry off the spirit. Then they are ready to be arranged into bunches or bouquets, but not until they are quite dry. The pink saucers sold by most druggists contain enough rose dye for two ordinary bouquets. The best way to use it is to wash it off with water and lemon juice.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS.—A very useful kind of varnish is made known by Leon Vidal, which is excellent for producing imitation of ground glass, and will doubtless be found available for other purposes. The formula is: Sandarac, 18 parts; mastic, 4 parts; ether, 200 parts; benzol, 80 to 100 parts. It would be well if the ether in its composition could be replaced by some less expensive liquid, otherwise the cost of coating a large window would be rather considerable. Perhaps some one will be able to improve upon this formula. One great advantage of such a varnish is that it can be easily removed when no longer required to produce an opaque or semi-translucent window.

CHESTNUT FLOUR is made by drying, or, rather, roasting fresh chestnuts for three days and nights in a drying room, on a latticed floor covering a chamber in which a fire is lighted. The husk is then easily removable, and the kernel is ready to be ground into flour, which is of a pinkish color. This is mixed to the consistence of cream with water, and poured on fresh chestnut leaves to be baked into small circular cakes between heated stones. Chemical analysis shows it to contain 40% of nutritious matter soluble in pure water, and it ought to be easy of digestion and suitable for children's food.

BROWN BRASS.—The following recipe is said to produce a good brown tone upon brass: The article, after having been thoroughly cleansed and freed of all traces of grease, then polished, is dipped for about half a minute into a cold solution of 10 grams of hypomanganate of potash, 50 grs. green vitriol, 5 grs. muriatic acid, and 1 liter water; then rinse well and dry in fine soft sawdust; if a reddish cast is desired, dip the article into a second bath heated to 60° C., of 10 grs. chromic acid, 10 grs. chloric acid, 10 grs. hypomanganate of potash, and 50 grs. blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) dissolved in 1 liter water. The latter mixture alone produces a light bronze. The article may afterward be heated in an oven, which operation, it is said produces a very rich tone.

CEMENT FOR GLASS.—To make a cement for glass that will resist acids, take 10½ lbs. of pulverized stone and glass, and mix with it 4¾ lbs. of sulphur. Subject the mixture to such a degree of heat that the sulphur melts. Stir until the whole becomes homogeneous, and then run into molds. When required for use it is to be heated to 248°, at which temperature it melts, and may be employed in the usual manner. It resists the action of acids, never changes in the air and is not affected in boiling water. At 230° it is said to be as hard as stone.

COLORING GLASS.—Colors are usually imparted to glass in the melting pot; for blue, oxids of cobalt is used; for red or gold, sub-oxide of copper. Glass is stained by painting its surface with a fusible-colored glass ground to a fine powder and mixed up with gum water or turpentine, and, after trying, then heating the painted glass in a furnace until the coating fuses. Collodion, shellac or spirit-copal varnishes, properly colored with one of the coal-tar dyes, can in some cases be advantageously employed as a colored wash for white glass.

TO PROTECT ROOFS.—It is claimed that a coat of lime, salt and fine sand or wood ashes, applied as in whitewash, will make an ordinary shingle roof 50% safer from fire through falling cinders, and will also protect the shingles against rotting from exposure to the weather and against warping. Indeed, the more weather-beaten the shingles, the greater benefit they derive.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Installation of the Officers of Hercules.



Friday evening, Jan. 6th, Deputy Smith, with the assistance of Bros. E. M. Reading, as P. G. M.; Isaac Birnbaum, G. F.; F. J. Symmes, G. O.; T. A. Farless as G. Guide, installed the officers of Hercules. The work was done in an admirable manner. The following were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge: P. E. Hilton, W. W. Morrison, J. W. Reid. There was a good attendance and a lively meeting. The new officers entered upon their duties with good spirit, especially the veteran parliamentarian, L. M. Manzer, M. W.; Bros. J. W. Blake, and Sidney Worth were elected Med. Exs.; Jos. L. McKee long term and W. W. Morrison unexpired term as Trustees. After the business of the Lodge had finished, Deputy Smith, Bros. Farless, Reading and Symmes, of Fidelity; Pierce, Organist of Excelsior, and Birnbaum, of Washington, made speeches that were acceptable, and received a hearty and warm greeting from all present. The officers of Hercules, consisting of Bros. Carroll, Manzer, Congdon, Miller, Powell, Megowan, Leitch, Mersfelder, Jr., made congratulatory remarks, and pledged anew their fidelity to Hercules. Bro. Manzer, in the course of his speech, advanced ideas and features in this Order that should be preserved, and in due time we shall produce them in the WATCHMAN.

Fidelity, 136.

As an evidence of the steady growth of our Order in San Francisco, this Lodge gave the M. W. degree to 13 men in the prime of life on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th, and a number of applications received for the degrees.

Harmony, No. 9.

H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by P. M. Ws. Booth, Poland, McCann, Henry and Fishbeck, installed the officers of Harmony. The report of the Recorder showed an increase of 34; sick benefits paid out, $452. After the business of the Lodge had been finished, Bro. Cohn, Financier, in a real good speech, recited the arduous labors of Wm. Decker, acting P. M. W., saying he had never missed a meeting during his administration, and, as a token of the appreciation which was held by brother Workmen, he herewith presented him, on the part of his Lodge, with a fine gold watch of exquisite finish and excellence. Bro. Decker did not seem to be in a speaking mood, but we heard him say that he would give his *time* and talent for the advancement of Harmony Lodge.

Myrtle, 42.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, celebrated its 14th quarterly meeting at Pythian Castle, 913 Market street, on New Year's eve. The exercises consisted of addresses by H. L. Sanborn, M. W., and J. H. Barry, P. M. W. By request, H. L. Sanborn, M. W., presided. The musical and literary part was arranged by Bro. A. W. Bogart, and he deserves great credit for the selection of his talent. The election of officers caused a little delay in the production of the programme, for which an apology was made, to the ladies especially, for their patience. There was no need of an apology, for the ladies are very partial to Myrtle Lodge. Prof. C. S. Hoffman performed a piano solo; Chas. E. Baker delivered a song, and received an encore; recitation by S. S. Johnson; solo, "Lorena," by Mrs. H. Lincoln; duet by Chas. E. Baker and Miss F. Lincoln; song, A. W. Bogart; encored; duet, Mesdames Joost and Bolte; recitation, W. H. Ormed; Prof. Eastman gave a recitation, and was recalled, when he gave an imitation of two men going home late at night from the Lodge (not the A. O. U. W.); closing ode, by Chas E. Baker, in which he invited all present to join in chorus. H. L. Sanborn then thanked the audience for their kind attention, and mentioned that as they passed out they would receive a token of respect in memory of Myrtle Lodge, which was a New Year's card, with compliments. Reported by C. H.

Installation of Officers, of Friendship, 179.

The officers of this Lodge were installed by Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by G. Falkenstein, as P. G. M. W., and Wm. F. Cady, as G. G. During the evening, Chas. M. Creighton, P. M. W., was the recipient of a fine and magnificent silver pitcher, on which was inscribed "Chas. M. Creighton, P. M. W., from Friendship Lodge, No. 179, A. O. U. W., Jan. 1, 1882". Bro. Daniel C. Bruton, M. W., made the presentation speech in his happy manner, which was feelingly responded to by Chas. Creighton, P. M. W. Under head "Good of the Order" Bros. Brind, Cady, Dr. Jewell, and Bro. Irvine, of Oregon, together with Bros. Mann and Kittridge, made acceptable and pleasing remarks. The word was suggested by Dr. Jewell and passed along the line on this evening, to increase their membership largely this term. Friendship has very good clerical officers, and that the Lodge appreciates their services was evident from the fact, that Recorder Gambs, Financier Keefe and Receiver Titscher, were re-elected to their respective offices.

Presentations.

At the Lodge-room of Sts. John Lodge after the installation services on Thursday evening, the retiring P. M. W., J. O. Jephson, was the recipient of a magnificent P. M. W. badge. It is made of solid gold, with C. H. P. on the upper bar, with a fine emblem made of a fine specimen of haliotus or abalone shell, representing the seal of the Lodge suspended from the Holy Bible. On the lower bar there is engraved these words: P. M. W., Sts. John Lodge 73, A. O. U. W. On the reverse side are these words: "Presented to Bro. J. O. Jephson, P. M. W. of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W., in token of his faithfulness in office, and our esteem for him as a brother, Dec. 29, 1881." The presentation speech was made by Bro. John E. Purdy, whose inimitable manner gave zest to the occasion, and made our faithful P. M. W. recognize the fact that his zealous care and labors in Sts. John Lodge were appreciated. Bro. Jephson seemed to be more than pleased, made a fine speech, and in the fullness of his heart promised to guard and promote the welfare of Sts. John Lodge, A. O. U. W. This gratifying exhibition of good feeling was followed by the presentation of a fine gold pen to J. D. Wheelock, Receiver of Sts. John Lodge for four terms. J. D. Prather, P. M. W., in a humorous way made the speech on this occasion, Bro. Wheelock answering in the same pleasant vein, hoping to be able to write good balances for the brethren of Sts. John Lodge in the coming term. The P. M. W. badge presented on this evening was manufactured by Bro. R. W. Jackson, 614 Market street.

Noe Valley, 185

The officers elect of Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, were installed on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3d, by A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by J. D. Thompson as P. G. M. W., and Chas. D. Coon as G. G. There are four members of the same family (Thompson), belonging to Noe Valley. Three have been elected successively as M. W. The sitting P. M. W. is a son of the present M. W. This Lodge, although situated on the outskirts of town, is in a thriving condition, and has a membership of 43. The question of sick benefits has come up but has not yet been settled.

Olympic, 127.

The officers elect of this Lodge were installed on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3d, by Wm. B. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by R. A. Lindsay as P. G. M. W., and E. M. Reading as G. G. After installation, a recess was declared, and social converse ruled for a short time. The regular business was then proceeded with, and D. L. Dunlap and W. F. Rossbach were elected as representatives to the Grand Lodge. When "Good of the Order" was reached, E. M. Reading, P. M. W., spoke a few felicitous words, being followed by Deputy Smith and members of Olympic. The Lodge is now well equipped for a successful term. The 100 mark has been reached and passed. Several propositions for membership are on the way, and no doubt the next term will be as successful as the last.

Unity 27.

The officers of No. 27 were installed on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, 1882, by Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by G. Falkenstein, P. M. W., acting as G. P. M. W., Jas. H. Baird as G. F., and P. T. Hollings, G. O., and J. Davis, as G. G., with the adjunct of Bro. Jas. Booth as organist. There was a goodly number present, and the installation services were happily performed, and there was apparently a feeling of confidence and pride among members that the executive officers would prove worthy of their important trust. The election of Representatives resulted in the choice of P. Abrahamson, G. Winehill, P. T. Hollings and S. Rosenfeld. A vote of thanks was extended to the Grand Officers for their services in installing the officers. After the election of officers, Bro. T. P. Williams, Orator of Unity, 27, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, presented S. Rosenfeld a magnificent P. M. W. badge made of solid gold and unusually elaborate finish. On the front of the badge is, "Unity, 27, A. O. U. W." On the back are the words, "Presented to Bro. S. Rosenfeld, P. M. W., by the members of Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., Jan. 3, 1882." Bro. Rosenfeld seemed to overflow with gratitude, and in his kindly and considerate manner, responded with thanks and good wishes to the brethren of Unity, individually and collectively. After the meeting, Bros. Winehill and Rosenfeld, Representatives, set the boys up with a collation, which was interspersed with toasts, speeches and general rejoicing.

Washington, 60.

The solid members of Washington met in force on Thursday evening, Jan 5th. Bro Smith, D. D. G. M. W., installed the officers, with P. M. W. Lindsay, Wolfsohn and Schunhoff, of Washington, assisting, in that admirable manner for which he justly has the reputation. After the business, Bros. Smith, D. D. G. M. W., and Reading, of Fidelity, made good speeches, especially Bro. Reading. A pleasant surprise was in waiting for Bro. Smith. Isaac Birnbaum, P. M. W., in a few well-chosen words, presented him with a beautiful basket of flowers, for which he expressed his gratitude and thanks. Bro. Triest, for a long time Financier of this Lodge, has kindly consented to act as Guide this term, and is our agent to receive subscriptions for the WATCHMAN.

The brethren of Washington, No. 60, with their wives, daughters and guests, assembled in their Lodge-room, B'nai B'rith building, on Thursday evening, Jan. 12th, 1882. The pleasant affair was an informal family gathering and at request of Bro. Geo. A. Knight, Deputy Smith presided, and the exercises were opened by a piano solo by Prof. Arrilligo in one of his grand efforts. Reading, comic, Bro. Porter, which was quite amusing. Solo, Mr. Loganstein, Prof. Arrilligo accompanist; an artistic effort, in deep basso voice, that was given a hearty encore. Recitation, Eugene Davis, "The Hero Boy of the Ship;" feelingly rendered and received a hearty recall, which was kindly answered. Solo, Mrs. Lidia Schunhoff, wife of P. M. W. Schunhoff; this lady has a rich, sweet voice, and her pleasing effort was awarded a hearty recall, and at the close she was presented with a large basket of flowers. Original essay, "Tobacco and Temperance," Miss Rachel Wolfsohn, daughter of Henry Wolfsohn, P. M. W., a bright little girl of 10 years; this was the hit of the evening, and deservedly so, which the whole audience enthusiastically endorsed. At the close she was presented with a beautiful bouquet. The essay will be published in the WATCHMAN. Address, J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W. of the jurisdiction of Iowa. Bro. Davies is a great favorite among California Workmen, and on this evening, by his interesting speech, he contributed to his popularity. A pleasing part of Bro. Davies' address was the presentation of a magnificent souvenir to Isaac Birnbaum, acting P. M. W. This remembrance was a silver water pitcher and goblets mounted on a framework of silver standing two ft. high, artistically wrought and ornamented with flowers, little angels, etc. Inscribed thereon are these words; "Presented by the members of Washington Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W., to their P. M. W., Isaac Birnbaum, Jan. 12, 1882." Bro. Birnbaum was evidently taken by surprise, and in words of tenderness, thanks and gratitude to his brethren, accepted this token of their esteem, pledging to them his life devotion. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., made one of his grand speeches, that carried his audience to a point of enthusiasm seldom seen in a Lodge room. As Bro. Barnes was about to take his departure, he was urgently asked to give a solo. Chinese impersonations, Mr. Goff, who was very amusing, and was recalled. Solo, Geo. A. Knight, organist of Washington, a fine effort that was well received. Recitation, Mrs. Evalyne Ludlum, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." A sentimental piece that was feelingly and beautifully rendered, and at the close she was presented with a large basket of flowers. This most interesting and pleasing entertainment was brought to a close by a solo, by Mr. Meyer.

Silver Spray, 3, D. of H.

The last meeting of Silver Spray, D. of H., on Jan. 9th, was well attended, and the following officers installed by Deputy Shaw: Sister Mrs. H. Jones, W. S. of H.; Sister Mrs. Robt. Caldwell, S. of H.; Sister Miss Lincoln, S. of C.; Sister Miss L. McNear, S. Sec'y; Sister Mrs. T. H. Macdonald, S. T.; Sister Mrs. Matt Lindsey, S. Usher; E. H. Black, I. W.; R. Mayow, O. W. After installation, C. C. Terrill, P. M. W. of Valley, in his peculiar and happy manner, presented Miss Nettie Thompson a fine, heavy gold P. S. of H. badge, on which was inscribed, "Presented to Miss Nettie Thompson, P. W. S. of H., by the members of Silver Spray, D. of H." Sister Thompson received her well-earned souvenir with modesty and grace, thanking her sister and brothers, and promising her best efforts for Silver Spray in the future. This pleasant remembrance was followed by a magnificent gift to Robt. Mayow, O. W., since the organization. Geo. T. Shaw, D. D., in a pleasing manner, handed to him a full set of silver knives and forks, tablespoons and teaspoons. Bro. Mayow, in accepting this magnificent gift, deemed himself unworthy of such regard. As it was in a common box, he dryly remarked, that he thought it was a box of soap. After which a fine collation was spread in the banquet room.

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th, was a brilliant event in Aurora's fraternal history. Extensive preparations had been made to receive guests, and it was also vaguely whispered that something of unusual import was to occur during the evening. The newly elected officers for the ensuing term were installed by G. W. Dixon, acting as G. M. W.; F. W. Rossbach as G. P. M. W.; and Edward Holland as G. G., as follows: Mrs. C. D. Dunn, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. Edward Holland, W. S. of H.; Mrs. F. W. Rossbach, S. of H.; Mrs. J. P. Keating, S. of C.; Mrs. A. H. Cummins, S. Treas.; Miss Alice Doud, S. Sec'y; Miss Annie Congdon, S. Usher; W. H. Barkley, I. W.; S. F. Freeman, O. W.; Mrs. H. B. Congdon, Mrs. E. S. Doud, Maids of Honor. After the installation the following programme was rendered: Piano solo, Prof. H. B. Passmore; song, Bro. T. J. Gough. A few remarks were then made by Bro. A. H. Cummins, in which he eloquently, earnestly and pathetically pictured the goodness of fraternal societies, his remarks having an added significance from the fact that he mourns the loss of a beloved brother. He paid a graceful tribute to Bernal Lodge (of which his brother was a member) for the devotion and zealousness to duty they manifested when death entered his family. Piano duet, Misses Congdon and Sutton; recitation, Mrs. Edward Holland, W. S. of H.; song, Prof. Passmore; recitation, Prof. H. G. Eastman. Then the event of the evening took place, being the presentation of a handsome gold badge to the retiring W. S. of H., Mrs. C. D. Dunn. The badge is in the form of a heart, the front side being the California coat of arms, with a diamond set near the top, and Aurora's light shedding its refulgent rays. On the back is engraved: "Presented by Aurora Lodge, No. 8, D. of H., to Mrs. C. D. Dunn, P. W. S. of H., Jan. 10, 1882, A. O. U. W." The presentation speech was made by Dr. C. T. Deane, and responded to by the recipient with evident feeling. Sister Dunn has earned the respect and sincere good will of the Lodge by the creditable manner in which she has presided. Coming into the Lodge when it was organized, as a stranger, and her installation as presiding officer being the result of a little strategy, she has nevertheless taken hold of the work earnestly and heartily, and retires with the highest honors. But there was something else on the programme, and when F. W. Rossback, P. M. W., of Olympic, stepped to the front and presented, in a neat speech, Mrs. G. W. Dixon, P. W. S. of H., a gold badge, there was evident satisfaction. The badge is similar to that of Sister Dunn's, the lettering on the back only being different. After this manifestation of the Lodge's regard for worthy officers, an invitation was extended for all to repair to the banquet-room, and each brother procuring a sister (not his wife), marched in order to where a bountiful collation had been prepared by Chas. F. Seaburg. After a thorough sampling of the good things furnished, the company adjourned, all apparently satisfied with a well-spent evening.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Occidental, 6.

On Dec. 29, 1881, this Lodge gave an entertainment and social dance at their Lodge-room at Kohler's hall, Oakland. It was given by the members in honor of the officers of their last term, of which Bro. J. J. Schutz was M. W. Without exception, this Lodge has actually done wonders during the past term. They have, to commence with, increased their membership to over 150 members, which entitles them to three delegates to the Grand Lodge. They have also been more than charitable during that time, and not only paid promptly their sick benefits, but donated wherever needed, and have over $1,200 on hand, and the New Year's present to their members was the payment of assessment No. 1 out of the general fund. It is no wonder then that their social gathering that evening was more than a success; it looked more like a triumph or ovation. Only members and their families were present. The literary part was opened by some well chosen remarks of their Master Workman, J. J. Schutz. Then followed an opening march, played on the piano by Mr. and Miss Hammer; recitation by Bro. Osborne, M. W. of Oak Leaf Lodge; duett (nicely sung), by Misses Hoyt; recitation, "The Orphan Boy," by Master Stevens; grand aria (most charmingly and artistically sung), by Mrs. H. Reinhart; song, by Chas. E. Baker, of Myrtle Lodge, S. F.; the master of ceremonies, (Bro. Schutz), then in his happy style introduced the great West Oakland quartette, Mrs. W. G. Hawkett, Miss Webb, Bros. Carroll and Newcomb, who had hardly finished their beautiful "Moonlight Song," when the large assemblage demanded an encore. Dancing was then in order, and at about 11 o'clock the whole force of Occidental converted, in less than five minutes, the dancing hall into a dining hall, which was with no little pleasure enjoyed by everybody. This is the first of a series of entertainments to be given by this splendid Lodge during their next term.

Oakland, 2.

The Lodge editor sends the following: At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, Bro. M. Eaton arose and addressed the Lodge, and Past Master Workman Griffin as follows:

BROTHERS:—The pleasing duty has devolved upon me to perform one of those happy offices, which give to life in general, and associational life in particular, its most happy and peculiar charm. For the past 12 months this Lodge has been presided over by an officer who not only has filled his chair in person during the 52 weeks of his incumbency, but has done so with equal dignity to himself and satisfaction to the Lodge. He has been not only the Master Workman of the Lodge, but its zealous and efficient guardian, as well as the courteous friend and brother of all its members. Bro. Past Master Workman Griffin, the members of Oakland Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., have chosen this as a suitable occasion of showing to you their appreciation of your merit—both as a man and their past-presiding officer. Accept this badge as a token of their esteem and with it the hope of the Lodge, that its wearing may be as pleasurable to yourself as was your incumbency of office profitable to the Lodge. Past Master Griffin, taken completely by surprise, blushed like a school boy, thereby proving his modesty as he had previously proved his merit. Rallying quickly, however, he replied in a few earnest words replete with thanks, good feeling and good sense. Thanks for the bestowal, good feeling for the Lodge and its members and good sense in the sound advice given for the conduct and government of the Lodge. The presentation consisted of a handsome solid gold Past Master's jewel, for which $40 had been paid by the members. On the converse side of the pendant were arranged the words, "Presented to Past Master Workman, H. Griffin, of Oakland Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., Jan. 6th, 1882." The badge is a beautiful one, and was fairly won by meritorious services freely rendered. During the past official term Oakland Lodge has increased its membership by 13, and now numbers 150 in good standing. During the term it had three

rejections and one death. It has paid sick benefits to the amount of $473, and yet increased its reserve fund by $106. This latter fund now reaches the handsome figure of $1,478. One unfortunate brother has been on the sick list for six months, and is still in receipt of his weekly stipend of $10 per week. The workings of the Lodge are harmonious, and its members believe that

> Of all the Lodges in the land
> 'Twixt mountain top and ocean strand,
> No other Lodge so strong and true
> As Oakland Lodge, old No. 2.

Bro. H. Griffin and S. H. Mitchell were chosen representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Lodge Locals.

Alameda, 5.

A pleasant affair, which we take pleasure in recording, occurred in Alameda Lodge, No. 5, on the first regular meeting night of the present year. After the installation of new officers for the ensuing term and under the good of the Order, the Recorder, C. H. Haile (who is also Grand Receiver of the Order in this State, and a P. M. W. of this Lodge), called forward the retiring M. W., John Yablonsky, and in the following neat and appropriate speech presented to him in behalf of the Lodge an elegant gold Past Master's jewel appropriately inscribed:

Brother Master Workman:—Along the great highways that lead to Rome, broken and dusty, are placed seats in alcoves covered by vines and flowers interlaced, upon which the traveler, foot-sore and weary, may rest and refresh himself. So in our journey of life, beset as we are by cares and toils and troubles, it is well if we can reach a period at which, for a moment, we may pause, rest ourselves, indulge in pleasant memories, open the flood gates of our hearts and allow the kindly feelings and the love therein imprisoned to well up and overflow. No man in life, whatever may be his situation, or wherever he may be placed, will fail to win the gratitude and esteem of his fellow man if he discharges faithfully and honestly every duty incumbent upon him; and whether he be upon the lowest step in the stairway of fame or whether he occupies a more exalted position, if, with an eye single to the discharge of his duties, he goes forward without murmur or repining, it is there, as sure as the eternal law of truth, that in time he will win the esteem of his fellow man. For instance, one of our brothers, at first occupying but a humble position among us, is selected to fill a position of importance. We find that he discharges the duties of that position with remarkable fidelity, zeal and ability. The result is, we place him in a different and more important position, and by the skill which he displays and the fidelity to duty exhibited by him, he wins the attachment and esteem of every brother. This kind of rectitude and fidelity in place, should not be forgotten; yet it is proper we should, when occasion offers, afford such evidence of our esteem and our approbation as lies in our power. In accordance with the theory thus entertained by us, it is my pleasant duty on this occasion to be the humble instrument through which the officers and members of this Lodge desire to present to our esteemed brother this evidence of their respect and esteem. Brother Yablonsky, on behalf of your many warm-hearted friends in this Lodge, I am delighted to present to you this Past Master's badge, wear it with pleasure to yourself and with honor to this Order.

Brother Yablonsky responded felicitiously, expressing his surprise and gratification, and thanking the members for their courtesy and good will during the year he had occupied the afore-mentioned position.

Galt 113.

The brethren of Galt and vicinity turned out in force, considering their membership, on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, 1881. The members and visitors met in their cozy Lodge-room at an early hour and transacted their business with quick dispatch, among which was the election of officers and instruction in the secret work in both degrees, by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. Bro. J. K. McKinstry, M. W., together with the officers, showed a marked degree of proficiency and correctness in their Lodge work. The membership of this Lodge is small but is composed of good material, and situated as it is in the center of a rich and populous section of our State, Galt 113 will gain a large membership. After the Lodge had been closed an adjournment was had to the Dramatic hall, where a large audience of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting to hear addresses from invited speakers. Bro. J. K. McKinstry, as master of ceremonies, introduced Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., who, in his happiest manner, entertained his hearers with a practical, logical address, interspersed with humorous points, that kept his audience in a happy frame of mind for an hour or more. Bro. E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, was then introduced, and, as usual, made a short fraternal speech that was well received. The Grand Master, by request, then entertained the audience with music and recitation a short time, which, if his hearers had their desire, would have been prolonged to the morning hours. Bro. J. A. McKinstry then announced that the Workmen and their friends, which included all present, were invited to the Fuggit house to a collation, which proved to be a banquet gotten up in fine style. A large company joined in this feast with gusto and pleasure, especially so to those who were fortunate enough to secure lovely and beautiful ladies as partners from among daughters of our Workmen who were in attendance. At a late hour the company separated, all agreeing that this entertainment was a grand success, and, we unhesitatingly say, it was very creditable to the little Spartan band at Galt. The next day there was an instruction meeting held in the Lodge-room, a goodly number being in attendance, who desired to be instructed.

Gridley, 67.

Editors Watchman:—The officers of Gridley Lodge, No. 67, were installed Monday eve, Jan. 2, 1882, by F. F. Carnduff, D. D. G. M. W. Bro. Carnduff compliments our district, both for the quality and quantity of its membership, and is proud to preside over such a body. We think both compliments and thanks are due Bro. Cardnuff for the able and efficient manner he has performed the duties assigned him. In the discharge of his duties he has been punctual to a minute, and in the work, correct to a letter. Any brother visiting Gridley should remember that our latchstring always hangs outside. We were called upon to participate in the funeral of our late brother, Wm. Fleming, of Biggs Lodge, No. 102, Jan. 1, 1882. On Jan. 4, '82, at the same (Gridley) cemetery, was buried our late brother, Sam. J. Davis, of Oroville Lodge, No. 40. This latter case deserves especial notice. The brother met with misfortune and reverses of late. He suffered with a protracted spell of sickness, winding up with his death. I am credibly informed that Oroville Lodge, of which he was a member, kept his dues and assessments paid up, also furnished sustenance for his family, which consisted of a wife and several small children. He was once a prominent merchant of our town, and later, County Treasurer of Butte county for two terms. The day of the funeral was very rainy and disagreeable, and the cemetery a distance of 18 miles from Oroville, yet Oroville Lodge, also Gridley Lodge, turned out and paid the last tribute of respect to the deceased brother, the inclemency of the weather causing many old friends outside of the brotherhood to forget the occasion. There are none so rich but they may need the tender cares of the A. O. U. W. Verily, it is well to be a member of the Order. I am, fraternally—An Observer.

Mission, 56.

A correspondent sends some personal matter which, as it concerns only those interested and its publication will do no good, and is not for the "good of the Order," we omit it. He further says: On Saturday last Bro. Fisher, our retiring Recorder, was "chained" with a handsome gold chain by our Lodge. The presentation speech was made by Bro. Dusterberry, P. M. W., and afterwards a fine collation was served. District Deputy Horton installed the officers elect on Saturday last. The last term has been very successful. Good talent has joined the Lodge; we have added about $300 to our General Fund, and will soon be able to purchase a lot for a hall. Bro. Fisher has become a land owner, having purchased a fine piece of land, which he is getting in shape for a vineyard. Most of the new officers of our Lodge are new members. Bro. Calkin, our Recorder, only received the M. W. degree a few weeks ago. He is editor of the Alameda County *Reporter*, and a good and able officer. Mission Lodge has now 78 members, and as intelligent a class as you can find. Almost all nationalities are represented.

Mt. Hamilton, 43.

After the installation of officers of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, reported elsewhere, and when good of the Order was reached Wm. Osterman, M. W., presented, in a very neat speech, to Past Master Workman, A. B. Hamilton, a Past Master Workman gold badge. Bro. Hamilton was taken by surprise, but responded in a few well-chosen remarks. Speeches were made by Past Master Finch, Church, Blumenthal and Overseer W. B. Hardy. After the meeting, a splendid collation was supplied.

Placer, 95.

Editors Watchman:—The 9th of Jan., 1882, is a day long to be remembered by Placer Lodge. The brothers of this enterprising Lodge had decided to have a re-union of the members of the several Lodges in this district, and had settled on Jan. 9th as the time fixed for holding the same. At an early hour, our hall was filled to overflowing with brothers from Covenant, No. 97, Lincoln, No. 83, and Rocklin, No. 196, their wives and daughters. After an address of welcome by S. F. Woodworth, M. W., a song from the glee club, and several duets and solos, our G. M. W., Wm. H. Barnes, was introduced, and held the audience spell-bound for about one hour in one of his happy speeches, illustrating the objects and aims of the Order, which was listened to with the greatest attention. He interspersed his remarks with comical sayings that were well calculated to provoke laughter, and which was indulged to the fullest extent. All then adjourned to the lower hall, where awaited a beautiful repast of the many good things of this earth. After satisfying the inner man, an adjournment was had to the Lodge-room, and until past midnight enjoyed themselves with songs and recitations and social converse. All present pronounced it a success in a social point of view.—Com.

San Rafael, 24.

Editors Watchman:—Our Lodge has gained very little in membership last term, but we are taking a fresh start. We have applications and are admitting members every meeting. Our membership on the first of January was 47; we have admitted three since, making 50 now, and more coming.—Thos. Hansen, Ex-Rdr.

Smartsville, No. 119.

Editors Watchman:—Maybe a few facts regarding our Lodge will be of interest. We have 26 Master Workmen in our Lodge, and they consist of the best material in our vicinity. We work harmoniously, and for the good of the Lodge and Order. Our Financier and Recorder are now entering on their third term, and your humble servant has had the honor of filling the office of M. W. two terms, and is now entering on the third. We hope soon to have some new members, as times begin to revive. I noticed a communication on graded assessments in the Watchman, and I am glad to see you take the position you do on that subject. I believe if the Supreme Lodge adopts graded assessments as a law into our now well-to-do Order, it will be the worst thing that could happen our noble Order. Hoping that the gallant ship of the A. O. U. W. may ever float proudly and smoothly over the sea of time, and prove as good in the future as she has in the past; that her anchor may never drag, nor her shield ever give way, but prove a protection to the orphan and widow as long as time shall last, I remain yours truly, in C. H. & P., Daniel Cory, M. W., of Smartsville, No. 119.

Temple, 11.

The officers of this Lodge were installed by T. F. Graber, of Berkeley, No. 10, acting as D. D. G. M. W. By invitation, the brothers of the Lodges of the district were present. After installation, a sumptuous repast was announced as in readiness. Business was then hastily brought to a close, and all went to the dining-room, feasted on the good things spread, and had a jolly good time. Remarks by various brothers, singing, etc., was the order, the whole being interspersed by passing the fragrant Havana—R. B. N.

Union 21.

Union No 21, Sacramento, held a grand meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 31. One petition was received and the usual routine of business was carefully and correctly done by J. H. Norton, M. W., particular attention being paid to the sick and distressed. A motion was made that a committee procure a fine large frame that would hold at least 12 cabinet photos for all the Past Master Workmen of Union No. 21. After the election of officers the representative of the Watchman made a few remarks, followed by Bro. M. T. Brewer, P. G. M. W., in one of his short, eloquent speeches, that was full of noble sentiments and congratulations. During his interesting remarks he paid the Pacific States Watchman a compliment, by saying, "I have seen all the papers published in the interest of our Order and the Watchman is the best one published. The proprietors are responsible, enterprising men, who secure able talent to make this great auxiliary worthy of the Grand jurisdiction of California, the best in the United States." Bro. A. D. Jordan, of San Francisco, was invited to speak. He responded in an interesting, unique and humorous manner, giving the Watchman reporter some hard hits, and complimenting the brethren of Sacramento on the success of their entertainment, and the generous manner in which they had treated their visitors from San Francisco, in furnishing each one the fairest of Sacramento's daughters as partners at the banquet. From what we saw and heard at Sacramento and in the Lodge rooms we are quite sure the Workmen there are in the morning of a prosperous season.

Notes from Deputy Wilson's District.

J. M. Wilson, D. D. G. M. W., writes: I installed the officers of Point of Timber Lodge, No. 92. I also instituted Somerville Lodge, No. 210, about Dec. 1, 1881, with 32 charter members. They have taken in some since, and it bids fair to be a large Lodge. I installed the officers of Mt. Diablo, No. 91. This is the largest Lodge in my district, has 57 members, owns its own hall, 36x60, and well furnished. I installed the officers of San Pablo, No. 86; Carquinez, No. 90, Martinez; and Antioch, No. 37. [We give the list of officers elsewhere.] In regard to your valuable paper, I find, by reading it, that it saves me from asking many questions, and would recommend that every brother that belongs to the A. O. U. W., to take it, who is able. It is not only instructive as a fraternal organ, but it is a paper that is read by men that do not belong to any fraternal society.

Vallejo, 75.

The officers of Vallejo Lodge, given elsewhere, were installed by A. J. Buckles, D. D. G. M. W. The members turned out in force, and after the ceremonies, the brethren, in company with their ladies, adjourned to Farragut hall, where extensive preparations had been made to celebrate the anniversary of the institution of the Lodge, three years since, by a grand ball. The various committees had been engaged for several weeks in preparations for the event, and the result proved that the right parties had been in charge. The utmost sociability prevailed, and everything passed off very pleasantly. The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. M. G. Winchell, J. W. Williams, G. J. Campbell, D. Rutherford, H. L. Howard, Chas. Daly, F. E. Brown, Wm. McWilliams, Dr. J. Frost, C. L. Hardy, A. S. Carman, G. H. Greenwood, S. F. Mowder and J. G. Smith. Floor Committee—The floor was in charge of A. M. Street, assisted by F. T. Winchell, W. R. Lambert, O. K. Doane and Fred Larsen. A feature of the evening was an ice-cream and lemonade stand, presided over by Mrs. M. J. Wright, Mrs. E. S. Davis and Miss Lorraine Englebright, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Orphans' Home. An elegant supper was served at midnight, in the Bernard House restaurant, by Jasper Doan, to which full justice was done by nearly every couple present. The Vallejo *Chronicle* gives a partial list of those who were present, and it shows the leading ladies and gentlemen of Vallejo. The music was that of Cassidy's band, and as usual was excellent, and the programme of dances consisted of 20 numbers. There were 75 couple in the grand march, and a number arrived afterward. The party was a very enjoyable one throughout, and reflects great credit on the parties in charge of the arrangements, and it is to be hoped is but the first of many more anniversary entertainments to be given by this well deserving society.

Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co.

One of the leading houses in San Francisco in their line is the "Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co." The firm consists of Bros. F. Rentschler, C. Wollpert and J. Schwerdt, practical workmen. This house has been in business eight years, in San Francisco, being a branch of the original house at Indianapolis, which has been in existence 25 years, Bro. Rentschler was sent out to this city as agent, some eight years ago, and met with such success that, in connection with his associates, and with the approbation of the parent house, he opened a branch on Market street. Steadily they have increased their business, and the necessity for more room induced them to occupy four large warerooms, 25x100 ft. each, on new Montgomery street, near Howard, Nos. 156, 158, 160 and 162, with basement; and also a large manufacturing place at 135 Natoma. Formerly they were almost exclusively a chair manufacturing company, but now make every variety of furniture, from the finest and most elaborately carved sets to those of everyday use. Customers who commenced using the goods of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co. eight years ago have continued up to the present time, and dealers in Oregon and the interior forward their orders by mail, trusting the known integrity and honor that is characteristic of this firm. The branch house at 160 New Montgomery, has added upholstering, mattress and bed manufacturing, as also a full line of carpets, oil cloths, etc., their design being to furnish a house complete, from the floor up. Their home factory is situated in the heart of the walnut country of the west. They own their own saw-mills, consequently commence their work at the root of the tree. Labor being cheap, and their goods "knocked" down and shipped in bulk, hiring their own cars, they claim an advantage of 25% in cost over houses who do not follow the same course. They have the reputation of being square dealers, selling goods as represented. Although practical and skilled workmen, they employ 25 men in their business here, and expect to increase their force soon. This house is the sole agent for the "Perfect Rest Chair," which combines comfort, durability and cheapness. They have also secured the right to manufacture and sell exclusively the new "Patent Perfect Sofa Bed." On a recent visit we found a large variety of writing desks of a late pattern and design which had just arrived, as also bed-room sets which were models of taste and beauty. This firm carries a large stock of every class of goods in their line and sell at bottom prices.

Cotton Hose.—The universal use of hose for irrigating purposes, hydraulic mining, factories, hotels, steamships, fire engines, etc., etc., in California, has induced the Eureka Fire Hose Co. to put the celebrated brands of seamless cotton hose and rubber lined hose in stock, of following brands: "Garden Hose," "Red Cross," "Paragon," "Eureka," and Bro. W. T. Y. Schenck, of 36 California St., is the Pacific coast agent. For fire engines this hose is used in most of the large cities, it being stronger, safer, and more durable. Climatic influences do not affect it, and it can be put away indefinitely and gain strength.

The Standard Soap Co., under the management of Bro. J. J. Applegate, is one of the industries of California of which we may be proud. The variety, excellence and standard worth of their soaps for toilet or domestic use, places them in the very front rank, not only in this State, but of any in the United States. The Standard soap palace, at 637 Market street, is one of the attractions for the ladies. Toilet soap, that will cure skin diseases, and soap that will preserve healthy skin, can be procured here, as also that for kitchen, laundry and household use.

More Light.—The Beacon Light Oil Co., 322 Washington street, of which Bro. A. Blackman is manager, are prepared to supply the best oil for family use. The Beacon Light oil is white water color, free from smoke or smell, and is said to be less expensive than other oils. The genial manager can supply "millions of it" if desired. Give him a call.

Bro. John Reid, as a reliable merchant tailor, is not excelled in this city. He has a fine line of Scotch, English and American suitings, at his tailoring parlors, under the "Windsor House," Market street, near Fifth. A fit guaranteed in every suit he makes.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman, Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—T. P. Powers. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, A. H. Lee, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus—Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. E. W. Berry.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. H. Griffin.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Chas. S. Fechheimer.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. John Yablonsky.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. J. Schutz.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. Alfred T. Eastland.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. A. C. Knudsen.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Wm. Decker.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. Chas H. Silliman.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. R. H. Young.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Joseph Walford.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. Henry Brown.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. Frank B. May.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. C. A. Gardiner.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. P. V. Baker.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. McCoy.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb.
19—BERNAL. H. G. McCormick.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. H. J. Norton.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. R. B. Mosby.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. J. W. Payne.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. Jas. T. Stocker.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hansen.
25—REDWOOD. Geo. W. Fox.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. S. Rosenfeld.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. E. Gwinn.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday P. F. Morehouse.
30—VALLEY. E. H. Black.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. A. G. Burnett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. C. A. Miller.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday E. A. Hoadley.
33—UKIAH. A. O. Carpenter.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday G. H. Hocker.
34—LAKEPORT. P. M. Daly.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. W. Baker.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday W. H. Dobyns.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. L. Krause.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. S. McClure.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. M. Warshauer.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. H. L. Sanborn.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Max. Blumenthal.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. C. N. Payson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday John M. Page.
45—WATSONVILLE. J. F. Curno.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Benj. Knight.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W Suttphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodkrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Chas. Donoho.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday W. McBain.
51—GRASS VALLEY. Gilman Wright.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John A. Rapp.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. C. E. Carroll.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. J. A. Stewart.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Walter Neustadt.
55—LOS ANGELES. S. Stoll.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Dusterberry.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday P. M. Fisher.
57—LIVE OAK. N. F. Todd.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday A. H. Hewitt.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. J. C. Smith.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. Isaac Birnbaum.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. G. Larsen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday S. Osterhout.
62—VESPER. John Aylward.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. C. E. Merwin.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. F. M. Carey	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. T. T. Harris.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. Robt. Wilson.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. R. A. Larkemore.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Louis H. C. Prehn.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. O. J. Lawry.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday S. J. R. Gilbert.
73—STS. JOHN J. N. Prather.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. J. W. Williams.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. Jno. W. Meads.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. C. M. Hatch.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Seth B. Hunt.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. J. D. Kent.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. H. H. Fish.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. C. H. Mosher.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. S. W. Burke.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lacey.
88—UNIVERSITY. C. R. Lord.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. N. B. Bassett.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday W. H. Johnston.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. Berry Mitchell.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Manuel Wolters.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. Towle.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. E. D. Smith.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
103—CASTROVILLE. I. K. Brokaw.	Castroville, Monterey Co.	Monday M. R. Merritt.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. R. H. Chandler.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Manhire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. T. L. Jones.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday F. H. Hollis.
109—FOLSOM. H. L. R Hastings.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday J. H Bremham.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. R. B. Dickson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. J. K. McKinstry.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. G. A. Gutman.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday Wm. Johnson.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Sthinfield.
117—CONFIDENCE. J. W. Woodward.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. J. C. Marsh.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cary.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. J. L Barbey	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday T. H. Cressey.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. S. R. Stepheson.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Wednesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. F. S. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. Ruthrauff
127—OLYMPIC. E. P. Fish.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. A. J. Warp.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. J. G. Goodwin.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. G. W. Easton.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. J. D. Wood.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday T. Fleming.
134—LAUREL. M. P. Chamberlin.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. J. T. Masten	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday E. T. Slackford.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. J. B. Sanders.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday B. F. Steele.
138—JACKSON. N. T. Littlefield.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Hankins.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. F. J. Cleveland.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday G. C. Taylor.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. W. T. Knox.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Treat.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. B. M. Rothery.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Bane ry.
152—CASTORIA. G. W. Railton	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. Geo. W. Simpson.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. J. P. Ziff.
155—HALF MOON BAY. R Rohde.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday Geo. W. Lovie.
156—MAIN TOP. Ed. Thompson.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Jas. Armstrong.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. Winter.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. T. E. Jones.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Robt. Martin.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. E. Baker.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. P. W. Barton.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. S A. Williams.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. E. A. Winning.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. C. G. Healey.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. W. B. Dephew.
170—MAXWELL. J. T. Durham.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tuesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. John Jonsen.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. S. H. Carkeet.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. H. H. Reid.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Chas Creighton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. J H. Cattran.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. Henry Klehn.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. John L Brown.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. H. A. Peeples	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. Dan. Peterman.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. A. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday W. C. Dudley.
186—WAHTOGA. C. Wadsworth.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. T. R. Kidd.
187—TEHAMA J. Harrington.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. F. P. Kelley.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. Jas. A. Hill.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Chas. Vankenberg.
190—CHALLENGE C. L. Flanders.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	W. B. Ambrose.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. H. H. Doyle.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. J. H. Carter.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	John W. Shuford.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—CLOMA. Simon Hunt.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONOUT. C. Shillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. M. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heinbach,	Butte City, Sutter Co.	R. J. Angel.
2 7—WESTPORT. R B Markle	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. F. W. Stewart.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Tapt.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E C. Peast.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday J. S. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Thos. L. Morgan.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. Robt. A. Martin.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lund.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billington.
3—SILVER SPRAY. Miss N. Thompson.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis.
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. Dr. J. S. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. A. P. Murgotten.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. H. S. Shuey.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Miss May Lawless.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Chas. D. Dunn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. C. S. Laumeister.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara E. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday Miss Ella Boot.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. Rcr.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. A. E. Shannon.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. H. W. Hand.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. C. W. Keith.
3—STOREY. J. C Harlow.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday A. F. Mackay.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McNar.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brimely.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Disbron.
1—BUTTE. H. W. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. W. H. French.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. Chas. T. Martin.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

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S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
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Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

Mrs. Garfield on Women's Duties.

The late number of the *Student*, a little paper published by the students of Hiram College, quotes an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Garfield to her husband over ten years ago, and intended for no eye but his. It fell into the hands of President Hinsdale, who made use of it in a lecture to the students, and, as it showed the qualities of Mrs. Garfield's mind and her opinions upon the subject of women's work, he gave it to the students. The extract is as follows: "I am glad to tell that out of all the toil and disappointment of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory: that silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day—'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself, 'Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer.' Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make? It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe my table is furnished with better bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine—that I need not be the shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield me its best fruits. You have been king of your work so long that maybe you will laugh at me for having lived so long without my crown, but I am too glad to have found it at all to be entirely disconcerted even by your merriment. Now, I wonder if right here does not lie the 'terrible wrong,' or at least some of it, of which the woman suffragists complain. The wrongly educated woman thinks her duties a disgrace, and frets under them or shirks them if she can. She sees man triumphantly pursuing his vocations, and thinks it is that kind of work he does which makes him grand and regnant; whereas it is not the kind of work at all, but the way in which and the spirit with which he does it."

A ROCKLAND man saw advertised "a sure cure for drunkenness." He forwarded the necessary dollar and received by return mail, written on a postal card, the words, "Don't drink."

Cheerful Women.

When men choose a wife they should select a cheerful, happy-tempered woman, no matter whether she is handsome or not. They make a great mistake when they marry for beauty and style, or for talents and accomplishments, if there is not a cheerful heart to go with them, a bright, sunny soul.

The sweetest, most lovable wives are those who possess the magic power of being bright and cheerful under almost any circumstances, provide their husbands treat them with the courtesy and due forbearance which is their right. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes little difference provided the bright little fountain of cheerfulness bubbles up like a continual spring in their hearts and scatters its drops everywhere. Was ever the stream of trouble and trial so dark and deep that the sunshine of a cheerful face falling acoss its turbidness would fail to awaken an answering gleam? No, indeed! So cultivate a joyous, cheerful, happy disposition, friends, and see for yourselves how much good you can do in this life by its aid.

No matter how cross and crabbed one may feel, no matter if the brain is filled with meditations upon the great afflictions of life, or that the stomach is drenched with pills and mixtures and tonics; just let one of these cheery women come across you, and, my word for it, she will rouse you from your fit of the "blues." The long wrinkles about your mouth will shorten, the black gloom of your brow will disappear, and almost before you know it you are laughing heartily at some little anecdote she is relating, and your desponding fit vanishes.

Ah! what a blessing are these cheerful women. How often do their little hands assuage the grief of the mourner, and their bright, sunny smiles bring sunlight to the gloomy heart! No one can estimate the good they do until the judgment-day will reveal the secrets of many aching hearts and show us how much we owe to these cheerful, hopeful, helpful, happy souls. Their own lives may have been filled with grief, but the darkened cloud revealed to them its silvery lining. They may have felt the stings of stern penury, but with the little they possessed they have wasted not one jot.

THE great progress of Chicago as a money center is shown in the increase of surplus and undivided earnings and of the deposits of Chicago banks and bankers. In '80 the former were $3,413,659; in '81, $5,778 000. The deposits in '80 were $59,975,866; in '81 they reached $90,479,708.

Inventors and Progress.

One who signs himself "Inventor," writes in answer to some strictures passed upon inventors by a Stockton paper, claiming that inventors are idle, designing persons, who are always endeavoring to live without work, always looking for the opportunity to entrap some unwary capitalist into investing money in their inventions. Such remarks applied to the inventors in general is a base, ungrateful slander. One has only to look into the present working of any department of the arts or manufactures to learn the service of invention to industry. Every item of progress, from the rude processes and appliances of the ancients, has been the work of the inventors. As a rule, the improvements have cost a great amount of experiment and effort and actual outlay to those who have achieved them. There is, of course, now and then, a happy thought; but the average of effort for each invention is very great. It is but natural that the successful laborer in the field of invention should desire to enjoy a part of the fruits of his labor, and the people of the United States and other civilized countries, have decided that his claim is a just one. What would farming be without the triumphs of the inventor? Contrast the labor it is now possible to accomplish by one man's labor with what was done by a man in the early days. Contrast the gang plow with the forked stick, the self-binding reaper with the sickle, the thrashing outfit with the flail. People who decry the service of the inventor to the industries are relics of a bygone age. They have no part or parcel in the progress of the day. Agriculture has enjoyed her full share of the inventors' attention, and while she has been advanced, they, in turn, or many of them, have become enriched. It is a case of useful labor well requited; and there is much more of it to do. Excellent as are our agricultural tools and machines, no one can tell what farther improvement may come to them through the inventor's earnest efforts.

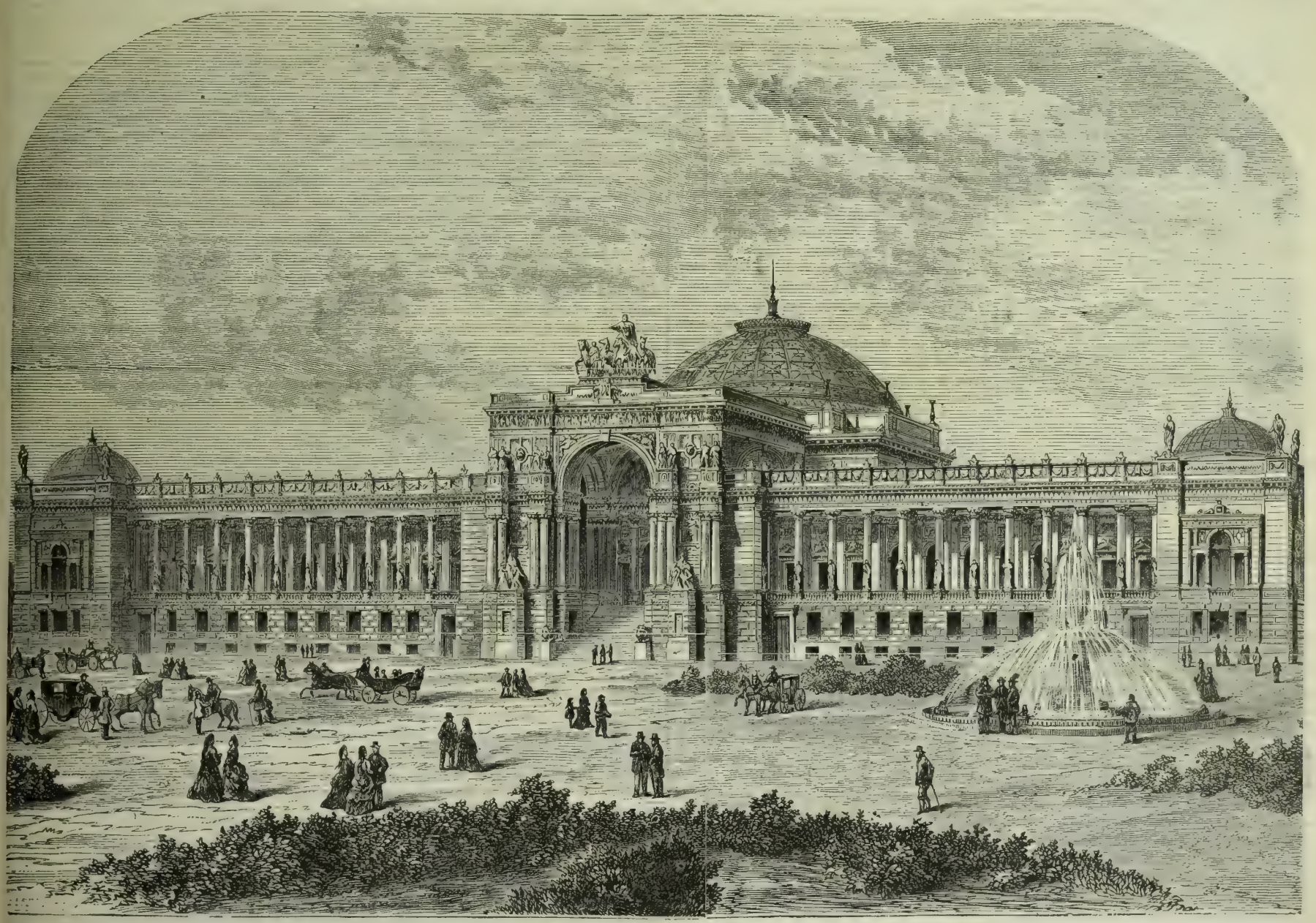
THE coinage at the United States Mints during Dec., 1881, was: Gold, 1,260,476 pieces; value, $10,220,530; silver, 2,445,100 pieces; value, $2,418,908; minor, 5,542,025 pieces; value, $58,263.

ELEPHANTS are now quoted at $7,100 each, but most people would rather have a $1.50 turkey, even if it won't last quite as long.

Parliament House, Berlin.

The engraving on this page shows the Parliament House, at Berlin, capital of the German Empire. It is a large and striking structure, well calculated to stand as an exponent of the greatness of the nation, whose law makers and counselors assemble in its halls. The German Empire does not figure in the daily transcripts of European news nearly so largely as its importance would warrant, and yet the general reader knows that some of the most engrossing subjects of modern legislation have arisen lately in Germany, and are being discussed and investigated so thoroughly that the new truths will be generally accepted and benefit the world at large.

SWEET HOME.—When two young people love each other and marry, writes James Freeman Clarke, they restore the picture of the Apostolic Church. They are of one heart and soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other draws all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls the stone away from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse, and Aladdin's palace and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of a great sea of ice which rolls down the summit of Mt. Blanc is found a little green spot full of tender flowers; so in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love spring up the pure affections of parent and child, father, mother, son, daughter, of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure and divorce frequent makes of marriage not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home, leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question and how much is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the permanence of marriage tends to dissolve society; for permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body—they are the commencement of organic life, the centers from which of necessity, all organization must proceed,



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT BERLIN, CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit o both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - January 15, 1882.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Installation, Valley, No. 30.—The meeting of Valley, No. 30, on Jan. 4, 1882, was immense, their large hall being full. Two received the J. W. degree, after which Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W., formed the Grand Lodge by inviting C. W. Likins, of Nevada, to act as G. P. M. W., Henry Hoeber as G. O., and Daniel McLeod and others assisting, with Ernest Lichau, of Triumph, as G. Guide. Bro. Shaw made the installation services particularly interesting and impressive, as he delivered the whole work from memory letter perfect. The services were materially aided by the efficiency of the Grand Guide, Bro. Lichau. As the last word fell from the lips of Bro. Shaw's musical voice, there was a general clapping of hands. As their membership entitled them to two more representatives, an election was had, and Bros. Wm. Patterson and Wm. Broderick were chosen, together with E. H. Black, W. G. Buchanan, G. A. Case, F. Fillmore, J. J. Hayes, Henry Hoeber, C. E. Hunt. A. Heussler, W. B. Lyon, E. F. Loud, D. McLeod, J. P. McMurray, T. H. Macdonald, and C. C. Terrill.

Level vs. Graded Assessments.

Under the above caption W. Warne Wilson, Grand Recorder of Michigan, makes reply in the last issue of the *Michigan Herald* to an article on graded assessments which appeared in this paper several months ago. He says he feels a great interest in the question; that it is well-known he is in favor of graded assessments; yet he is not so bigoted as not to be open to conviction, but that after examining in the main all arguments against that system, has not been able to find anything to shake his confidence therein. He gives the table published by Grand Recorder Pratt in the proceedings of the last session of our Grand Lodge, and even that does not seem to shake his confidence in the graded system. Nevertheless he admits that the arguments—the tables we suppose he means—"seem plausible at first sight," but they are "calculated to deceive." "For instance," says he, "the same table shows us that of those admitted at the age of 22 the rate is one in 87, and of those admitted at the age of 48 the rate is one in 48. The average death rate is one in 115. By accepting the table after the manner of the Watchman, viz.: That whatever any portion of it will prove is *fact* sufficient to overturn the experience of a century, we can not only prove the error of the argument adduced, but also prove the negative of the proposition, viz.: *That experience has already indicated that our present plan or system is unjust.* For instance, to every 3 that die of the 22 class there are 5 that die of the 48 class, consequently it is manifestly unjust that with this wide difference they should be classed as equals. The very fact that the table itself will furnish so-called facts supporting two opposed propositions, is evidence that the facts so-called are worthless in connection with the present argument."

Bro. Wilson does not treat us or the subject fairly. The table, after giving the death rate in each class respectively from those who joined at 21 up to 49, then classifies the rates by periods of five years for the very purpose of avoiding the charge which is made against it by our good brother. Now, we do most stoutly maintain that the table above referred to is an argument against the table of "American experience" as a guide by which to construct a system of graded assessments and of a character so weighty as not to be demolished except by other tables, made from A. O. U. W. experience in the same manner; *i. e.*, by actual records. To attempt to weaken the force of the argument contained therein by the fact that many of our death losses were of persons who were not fit to be insured, is unworthy of a man of Bro. Wilson's intelligence, for he knows as well as we, that graded assessments never did and never will better this condition of affairs, and he also knows that unfit risks are quite as likely to be found amongst the older as the younger of our members, and in even greater proportion.

Five and a half years is not a very great period of time, but it is long enough to give a pretty fair idea of what the future has in store for us—long enough, certainly, to give at least some symptoms of confirming the theory of Bro. Wilson, if such a thing is ever to happen. And yet our experience for that time shows an almost uniform death rate amongst our members without regard to age at time of admission to the Order. If the old men ought to die twice as many to the thousand in a given time as the young ones, and yet, despite the experience tables, will not die any faster, what shall we do? Shall we still say that tables are right and our old men wrong, and then, for very spite, proceed to double-tax them for knocking our beloved theory into smithereens? No, Bro. Wilson, this will hardly do. You have our facts. Suppose you go to your records and see how the matter stands in your jurisdiction. Possibly they may tell a different tale. Fire them at us, but no more of your old experience tables, if you please.

We don't claim that the level assessment plan is just. We only claim that experience in the Order (and that, by the way, is all the experience that concerns us) bids fair to prove it *less unjust* than any other in vogue. Our Grand Recorder has been paying his regular assessments for more than 12 years. When he comes to die, his beneficiary will get no more than did that of him who died before paying any, except the advance deposit. There is no justice in that, surely.

Bro. Wilson gropes. Hear him: "Why the Watchman cannot be content to accept the English or the American tables of experience (which were founded for the express purpose), but must fain have the work done over again in the vain expectation of obtaining a different result, is something I cannot understand. I, for one, am content to take either of these tables, for the following reason: They were arranged for the special purpose of determining whether life insurance could be reduced to a science, and thereby made a safe investment for speculators. This was done from a purely mercenary standpoint, without regard to the interests of those who were to be insured; but merely to ascertain the basis on which lives could be insured. The correctness of the tables is vouched for by the fact that they are the recognized statute authority in almost every State on which the computations of insurance are based, and had there been any flaws or errors in them they would have been found out long ere this, consequently I am willing to accept them as knowledged authority."

We are not content because the tables of experience, so-called, do not agree with facts when applied to life insurance; in fact, are what we have before characterized them, a hypocritical abomination; and because their fallacy has not been before seen, or, being seen, has not been exposed and denounced, is no reason why we should be silent, and allow the old fallacy a continued lease of life, any more than that we should try to revive that other old fallacy that made the world flat and square, and had the whole firmament spinning around it every 24 hours. Once, that was as thoroughly and religiously believed as is the accuracy of these tables, for the purpose intended. We speak guardedly, for the approximate accuracy of the tables as giving the expectancy of life of mankind in general, we are not prepared to dispute. It is in the application that the error lies. That for assurance they are deceptive, we can show to any unprejudiced and intelligent person. They were made, we are told, from selected persons, say 100,000, taken in extreme youth, and a true record of the deaths made from the class, to extreme old age. If not so made, they are of no value as tables of expectancy of human life. Now, if assurance societies would take from such selected persons, or from others of like condition and character, an average lot, so to speak—good, bad and indifferent, healthy and unhealthy, moral and immoral, disregarding occupation or other circumstances—then the death rate, age by age, should correspond with the tables. This is so plain as to admit of no possible question, assuming the tables to be correct. But none of us select risks that way; not if we can help it. We cull the lot, taking only the best, and in this procedure we utterly destroy the use for which it is claimed the tables were created. Again, suppose the tables were made from insured lives, which, in the nature of the case they could not have been, but suppose, for argument, they were. Then, to be of practical use, we must first assume that the tables were made from insurable lives, selected at the age 21 years, and that from them a table of expectancy had been made; then, that another lot had been selected in like manner, at the age of 22, and another table made, and so on, up to the extreme limit of life. We think it safe to say that they were not so made. Moreover, we should have also to assume that every member who enters our organization must remain in till he dies, whereas experience shows that probably not more than one-fifth will so remain. The expectancy of life of an average member is about 35 years. Therefore, the expectancy of membership is about seven years.

Now we are ready to answer Bro. Wilson's concluding conundrum:

"Do I understand the Watchman to assert that the Order entails a liability of $2,000 "on each member," which liability will accrue and become payable at the end of seven years? I await a reply."

The Watchman does not wish to be understood as making any such assertion. The Order does entail a probable liability on each member of about $400 who shall die in the Order, because five times $400 is $2,000; and, in equity, each certificate should be paid with that amount deducted from its face less what the member paid into the beneficiary fund of the Order; or if he had paid more than $400, then the excess of payment should be added to the full face of his certificate when paid. This would no doubt be almost exact equity, making each pay the same amount for the benefit received; and yet we doubt if such a scheme would work as well and satisfactorily as our present system.

We have no desire to assume the role of iconoclast and go about smashing cherished images indiscriminately; but when this old graded assessment fraud is sought to be set up in the midst of the Workmen's temple, our righteous indignation is aroused, and we are ready to hew the hideous monster down before the Lord. And we intend to do it.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Three hundred and fifty-four certificates were issued in December last, and probably about 200 will be issued this month. The business of changing officers, settling accounts, etc., has of course checked the influx of new members.

The Lodge with the best mortuary record in this jurisdiction is unquestionably San Francisco, No. 4. It is the mother of several others, contributing largely of its members in their formation, and yet there has never been a death in the Lodge, nor has, we believe, any one died who ever belonged to it.

When a member is suspended as a penalty for an offense, any moneys he may have to his credit in the beneficiary fund should be forwarded to the Grand Recorder, and then on reinstatement, if the penalty was suspension for even any period less than six months, there should be collected from him just the same amount as he would have paid had he remained in good standing. If the penalty be suspension for three months or less, re-instatement can be accomplished by simply paying up arrears, if done at once on expiration of sentence, but if not then paid, a re-examination and majority vote in favor becomes necessary. This is also required in case of a sentence of suspension for a period exceeding three months and less than six months. If the period be more than six months, it suspends the member from the Order altogether, and re-instatement can only be had in the manner provided in case of suspension from the Order for non-payment of assessments or for six months' arrearages. Of course no moneys can be received from a member suspended under the penal laws of the Order, for that would be equivalent to attempting his re-instatement against the judgment of suspension.

The newly-elected officers of Magnolia, No. 41, after the close of the Lodge session, on Monday evening, Jan. 9th, invited the Lodge to Tyler's restaurant, corner Sixth and Market, to discuss a bounteous supper which had been prepared. As the proprietor of this restaurant is M. W. of Magnolia, he saw to it that the "boys" were well treated. What with sampling the eatables, etc., enjoying choice Havanas, and merry jest and repartee from many of Magnolia's sons, a very pleasant evening was the result.

J. J. Schutz, acting P. M. W. of Occidental, No. 6, at the close of installation services presented the Lodge with a large emblem of the Order in heavy plate silver, on which was the words Occidental No. 6, with the letters A. O. U. W. at each angle of the shield. The M. W., R. Stevens, responded in a happy and complimentary manner to the members of Occidental, and Bro. Schultz in particular.

We met Bro. J. S. Morse, of Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, Kansas, in Triumph Lodge-room. He reports the Order as flourishing in Kansas, and getting along finely. Bro. Morse is on a visit to California, and has had, he says, a fine reception among California Workmen.

Bro. Geo. T. Shaw, one of the very efficient Deputies, has had a year of prosperity and pleasure in his official duties, and at the close of the term has had added to his family a daughter. Mother and child are getting along finely.

C. E. Brinsmade, Rdr. of Fidelity, 136, since its organization, has attended every Lodge meeting during that time. The Lodge was instituted in October, 1879.

Notes from Nevada.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I think it is about time you and your readers were made acquainted with the affairs of the Order in this State. No one seems to have sufficient energy and courtesy to even write you a friendly letter, and to me falls the responsibility, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is a pleasant one. The A. O. U. W. in this State is doing just as well as can be expected. We, of Gold Hill, feel sufficiently elated over the success of our Deputy in Idaho to warrant us in laboring harder than ever to muster the 2,000 members we so much desire.

This is the grand object of one and all, and surely must be attained. The fearful prostration of every industry that we are suffering just now on the Comstock, is rather discouraging to the minds and efforts of the most energetic worker; consequently we are waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up that will lift us out of this slough of despond.

Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, still takes the lead in point of numbers, having 146 Master Workmen in good standing. If a person from your large and thriving city, should stroll through the streets of our town after or before dark, they would wonder where we get our members from, and how we hold them. "Herein lies the secret:" Each and every one considers it his duty to attend the meetings, encourage the officers with their presence, take part in debates and discussions, serve on committees, speak a piece or sing a song, when called on so to do. Our success here is largely due, however, to some few of our officers, Brothers Thorburn and Cowan, especially. Being Grand Lodge officers, their interest is, of course, twice fold, and they are working with a will to spread all needed information of our objects and aims.

Our Grand Master, J. V. McCurdy, I am sorry to say, is unable, through force of circumstances, to give his time and attention and what is expected from everyone holding positions in a Grand Lodge.

And in this connection, my idea is that if a person holding an important position in secret societies, unable to give a portion of his time and talents to the Order's interests, should, out of respect to those who placed him there, acknowledge his inability and resign without waiting to carry off the honors he has been unable to earn. This should apply to officers of all grades.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will excuse me for running away from my subject. I started in to tell about our Lodge, and the good time we had at our installation last Wednesday night. Invitations having been sent to our sister Lodges, three of them sent delegations, whom we cordially received and entertained the best we knew how.

After the business of the Lodge was disposed of, Grand Foreman A. G. Cowan proceeded to install the newly elected officers, and the manner in which he performed his part of the duty was certainly very creditably done. This part of the services finished, under the head of Good of the Order, the Master Workman elect made some very appropriate remarks, giving the brothers an outline of his policy, and adjuring them to do their duty, and to be true brothers in fact as well as in name.

Then came a cause for a little merriment, Bro. P. M., W. H. Hand, in a neat and caustic speech, presented Bro. M. W. Galland with an immense gavel, which, owing to its size, caused much laughter; then, fearing that the new Foreman might feel jealous, one of a similar kind was presented to him. But the general laugh came when Bro. Grand Rdr. Thorburn, in a few remarks, presented Bro. P. M. Hand, a huge stuffed club, with the admonition that he see, that he, himself, as well as the other officers, do their duty. Then came the grand feast and collation; this was prepared by Bro. C. Haub, and reflected much credit upon himself and daughters.

After all had satisfied the inner man, the Lodge was called to order, and speeches and toasts were the rule of the evening. The mental senses were well pleased and edified, after which the brothers, with the light of the friendly cigar, parted company with their guests with the hope that this noble Order will live as long as does the earth. Yours in C. H. and P. VARIETY.

Gold Hill, Nev., Jan. 7th.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—If I can interest you to my idea of thought, the purpose intended will be achieved. All human classes, no matter of what standing, are possessed alike of certain grades of vanity in some shape or other, and while I am no exception to the rule, its prevalence is fairly enough balanced. This fortunate circumstance, perhaps, saved you from having heard from me before.

Knowing the high literary grade of the WATCHMAN, for every issue of the past year I have eagerly read, how am I in my first attempt at such presumption, to approach you with a communication.

It looks to me as though some amateur musician was trying to place his musical production in the repertoire of a Patti. However, a circumstance occurred, through which cause I was prevailed upon by some brethren to communicate to you.

The cause, as transpired, will ever blossom in the memory of its participants. But what cares my neighbor how I enjoyed myself, and here comes my task. I will endeavor to prove it was the intrinsic value of our noble Order which secured us such pleasure.

On the 4th instant Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, whose member I have the honor to be, installed their officers, on which occasion they invited all neighboring Lodges.

Lucille, No. 8, of Sutro, responded nobly, in the very face of a cold, rainy night. Well, we had a pretty good time. On the 9th instant Lucille, No. 8, installed their officers and Gold Hill, No. 2, returned the visit, but how?

Eighteen of us—three ladies, families of Bros., were lowered down the Yellow Jacket shaft, 1,500 ft., from thence conveyed over the track with lightning speed, to Sutro. Time of travel, 50 minutes; distance, 5 miles.

How this subterranean journey impressed me my power of description is not adequate to the task, the only conclusion I can arrive at, is the sublime impression of a diver, when, for the first time, he descends to the bottom of a deep sea. Imagine a space 10 ft. wide, by 9 ft. high, 5 miles long, lit up by the miners' torch, with a continual move of the mule ornamented with a flaming torch on the harness of his right shoulder.

Temperature for two-thirds of distance at a sweating heat.

This subterranean trip was much enjoyed, I assure you, and its pleasant termination is to be ascribed to the kind efforts of our Bro. Cosgrove, foreman of the Yellow Jacket mine, and the very gentlemanly, genial exertion of Mr. Mehan, foreman of the Sutro Tunnel Co.

Both these gentlemen have done everything that showed their kindness of heart, in every little detail to make their sweating fellow-travelers comfortable. It remains only for me to say that our brethren of Lucille, No. 8, have demonstrated to us the fact that their mode of treating a visiting brother is royal in effect, while the very minutest act in every instance was brimful of fraternal kindness.

When perusing the above recital, bear in mind that actions speak louder than words.

An Order whose members would travel for hours on a cold, rainy winter night for the purpose of visiting a sister Lodge—an Order whose members would descend 1,500 ft. below their surface level for the purpose of visiting a sister Lodge, must necessarily possess a fascination that is destined to make it the grandest Order of Orders.

I have the honor, besides being an M. W., to belong to two most noble benevolent Orders; and I contend that the A. O. U. W., besides being a safeguard to its members, is the greatest blessing to every other benevolent association.

I will illustrate my assertion by such instance: Supposing I die; my family gets $2,000 from the A. O. U. W.; does not such a sum relieve the immediate responsibility of care from my widow and orphans, from those benevolent Orders?

There are many more such select objects enthralled in our great Order, which the most profound student only can elucidate. In reserving such for a future time, I will bring this to a close, and remain, yours in C. H. and P.—G.

A Grand Celebration at Sacramento.

One of the grandest celebrations and social entertainments of the year was held at Turner hall, Sacramento, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1881, under the auspices of Union and Sacramento Lodges. The hall was beautifully and elaborately decorated, and at an early hour the large room was packed (not even standing room left), with the elite of Sacramento. Bro. A. S. Hopkins acted as master of ceremonies. The programme was commenced by an overture by Bros. Jones, Beebee and Graht's orchestra of eight pieces. The chairman then, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Gov. Perkins, who was greeted with a storm of applause. He commenced his very interesting and eloquent remarks by saying: "He only consented to be an alternate to address this meeting, and as the principal was here, the eloquent Grand Master, he would make a few introductory remarks only." But the inspiration of the scene before him, 1,000 of Sacramento's selected audience, caused the Governor to take a new departure, and before he knew it he was delivering an eloquent address, full of humane sentiments and cheering words. Among the many good things he said were these: "There is no society that should receive our encomiums more freely than this humane organization. It is a grand fraternity—elevating, ennobling and purifying. It is not only a great fraternal society, but it is a great beneficiary institution, which has over 13,000 members as guardians and trustees to give our families protection. We have written in living letters of light the bond of Charity, Hope and Protection to each one who has entered our mystic tie. I am proud to be with you and of you, to bear testimony to the great good we have done and are doing; happy to know that we are united in harmony as the sweet music of our orchestra was to-night, who are all Workmen. Let us go on in this grand scheme of Protection; our lives will be happier, we will be better neighbors, better husbands, better sweethearts, and more completely solve the problem of life."

Song, "The Bend in the River," Mrs. W. C. Fitch; a sweet sentimental song that was finely executed and received a hearty recall, which was kindly answered by rendering "Milking Time." Reading, "Hannah Jane," by "Nasby," Miss Mattie K. Powers, daughter of Bro. A. H. Powers; this young lady has a strong, clear and cultivated voice and her effort in reading the life picture was listened to with close attention and at the close heartily encored. Piano solo, "Silver Spring," Miss Millie Gregory, sister of Eugene J. Gregory, D. D. G. M. W.; an artistic effort and brilliant performance that was received with much favor, as evinced by the hearty applause, which was answered by performing some classic selections. Address, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., in one of his best and grandest efforts. He said: "Powerful as we are we spring from the little band who gathered in Meadville 14 years ago with only this motto we carry to-day, Charity, Hope and Protection. Brethren what has it cost you in the last year to send $176,000 to the desolate and widowed home. The answer is $14 each, and 13,500 homes have had obsolute and certain protection. While I am enthusiastic and believe in fraternal societies, I counsel you not to belong to so many that you neglect your family, your home or your church, and make yourselves more valuable dead than alive. Fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts, send your stalwart sons, husbands, and friends to us and we will give you that protection that is necessary for you. With the intelligent and associate action of thinking men we have attained the glorious results we see to night." His interesting and entertaining address was interspersed with humor and pathos and his pleased audience gave their plaudits so generously that it was a spontaneous ovation. He closed with these impromptu lines, penned while the Governor was delivering his speech:

> God bless No. 80 and old 21,
> Recorded on high is the good they have done;
> May their glorious names and merited fame
> For ages to come be ever the same.
> Success to your city, and love to your homes,
> And on your fair altar's pure flames ever burn;
> And our banner so noble, so beauteous and bright
> Float ever as proudly as it does on this night.

Solo, "Good night, Farewell," Mrs. G. W. Godley, wife of Bro. Godley, with orchestra accompaniment. This lady has a rich, sweet, cultivated voice, and her very pleasing effort was received with much favor, and at the close was given a hearty recall, which was kindly answered by a sweet song entitled, "Fly Forth, Gentle Dove." Recitation, "Memory Bells," Bro. Albert Hart, Private Secretary of the Governor. This was a sentimental and instructive piece, feelingly and eloquently recited, and well received. This very select and well arranged literary programme was happily brought to a close by a quartet, consisting of Mrs. W. C. Fitch, Mrs. C. W. Godley, Messrs. Fritz and Beaumont, Miss Martha Littlefield accompanist, who sang "Midnight Hour," from the opera of "Martha." The chairman, Bro. Hopkins, then announced that the first section was completed, thanking the audience for their patience, and the speakers and musicians for their good work. The hall was put in order for dancing, and the grand march was headed by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., and Mrs. Emma Gregory, wife of Eugene J. Gregory, D. D. G. M. W. The Grand Master, with the assistance of the large company, formed the letters A. O. U. W., the merry company constituting the lines. Spirited dancing and social and enlivening conversation was then indulged through a programme of 14 dances with extras that trespassed largely on the morning hours. At 12 o'clock a large part of the company sat down to a choice banquet prepared by the favorite caterer of Sacramento, Bro. H. Fisher. This was a grand, well arranged and pleasing entertaiment, and appropriate to a triumphant year of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in California. This reunion was jointly carried out by an equal number selected from each Lodge at Sacramento, who worked with unanimity, and that whole-souled fraternal feeling that characterizes the brethren of the capital city. To them for 14,000 noble Workmen we extend congratulations, and herewith print their names: Committee of Arrangements—W. A. Henry, A. S. Hopkins (Recorder), S. A. Wolfe (P. M. W.), D. M. Blank, Eugene J. Gregory (P. M. W.), F. Dustman (Foreman). Reception Committee—H. J. Norton, M. W.; John Bradley, F.; Foster Cady, O.; Charles Cooley, Rdr; J. D. Kent, M. W.; F. Dustman, F.; D. M. Blank, O.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, Rdr. Floor Director—Eugene J. Gregory, P. M. W. Floor Managers—S. P. Milligan, W. E. Burnside, Harrison Bennett, Charles Van Heusen, Wallace A. Briggs, T. W. Stevens.

THE brethren of Woodland and Yolo counties, after the installation of the officers of that Lodge, admitted members of their families and friends to the hall, where a splendid banquet was waiting them. After supper, a season of unrestrained sociability was indulged in. The Ellis brass band favored the company with well-rendered selections of choice music. At a late hour, the company dispersed, well pleased with their evening's visit.

Iowa Loyal to the Core.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In one of your late issues of the WATCHMAN you say, "Nothing heard from Iowa; what will she do?" As a member of that jurisdiction since its organization, permit me to say that, in my judgment, knowing the rank and file of the great army composing the jurisdiction of Iowa as well as I do, that at the next session of the Grand Lodge, which convenes in Cedar Rapids, Tuesday, the 7th of February, that Iowa will *wheel into line*. The following is the keynote of action that will be taken:

The meeting of the A. O. U. W. of Davenport, in their hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 10th, to discuss the "Relief Law" passed by the Supreme Lodge at its last session, resulted in resolutions sustaining that law. By its provisions any State, after paying the maximum assessments rated upon it under the schedule adopted by the Supreme Lodge, is entitled to receive such "relief" from the membership of the Order at large as will pay all its additional assessments for that year. The "relief" thus extended is in the nature of a loan, to be repaid within three years by the State receiving aid. For this purpose such State is required to levy assessments to the full maximum rate for three years, applying the surplus over ordinary assessments to repayment of the loan, at the expiration of which time so much as remains unpaid, if any, becomes a donation from the Order. The schedule fixes Iowa's maximum assessments at 18, some exceptionally unhealthy States being rated at 48 per annum. Iowa is now the only State under A. O. U. W. jurisdiction that has not accepted the "Relief Law." The matter comes up for final disposition at the ensuing Grand Lodge session in Cedar Rapids, and the meeting of Saturday evening was to ascertain the sense of the Davenport Lodges in relation thereto. The amount of "relief" sought is only 10 cents per member, to date; yet, levied, as it is, upon a membership of 115,000, yields almost enough to pay the full face of six beneficiary certificates, and becomes a valuable "relief" to the membership of any State temporarily burdened with excessive death losses. The amount of "protection" pledged by the certificates of the Order aggregates $230,000,000. For this vast sum her sole available assets are the promises and good faith of the members, and relying solely upon these a payment of $1,500,000 has been made to the widows and orphans of deceased members this current year. The average time of payment of these death losses has been within 60 days of date of death, showing that the good faith of the Order is based upon a true sense of brotherly relation and responsibility, demonstrating their just claim to the honorable name of United Workmen.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Iowa made the mistake of legislating for biennial sessions, otherwise this relief question would have been settled long ago. A biennial sessions was a step backward no jurisdiction can afford to take, because it retards the growth of the Order. The old members of my jurisdiction fully realize the necessity of annual sessions for conference and legislation, and hereafter, Iowa will not be caught napping. No jurisdiction realizes the value of the Order more than Iowa. The members are *loyal*. In our ranks are numbered some of the leading men of the State. We will stand side by side with the Grand jurisdiction of California. And if I am not sadly mistaken, Iowa will vote for the next Supreme Master to be given California. It will be my pleasure and privilege to state on the floor of the Grand Lodge, matters in which the jurisdiction of California excels, not only Iowa, but all other jurisdictions that I am acquainted with. I am not ashamed to confess publicly, that my sojourn in your midst for the past two years has made me a better Master Workman.

Yours Fraternally,
J. MEREDITH DAVIES.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1882.

Since the above from Bro. Davies was in type, we have received the following from Cedar Falls, Iowa. It is self-explanatory:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., at a regular meeting, held Tuesday, Dec 20, 1881:

WHEREAS, Prosperity has thus far attended the Order under the supervision and direction of the Supreme Lodge, and

WHEREAS, "In union there is strength," but in secession destruction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Lodge that the Grand Lodge of Iowa comply with the laws of the Supreme Lodge of the U. S., and that our representative be, and is hereby instructed to that effect.

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WORKING UNDER WATER.—We learn from the Des Moines, Ia., *Leader*, that the Wabash Railroad Co. have a diver at work in the construction of their bridges across the Des Moines river at Des Moines, who remains under water five hours at a time, digging and shoveling mud from the bottom of the river. He is dressed in a diver's costume and is let down into a large cylinder. Promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning he goes down and shovels a large tub full of dirt at the bottom of the cylinder; the dirt is hauled to the top and dumped on the outside. The iron cylinder is sunk deeper as he removes the dirt from the inside. At the present time he is working about 10 ft. under water. He is hauled up at noon for dinner, afterward returns to work and remains until 6 o'clock. Two men turn the wheels which work an air pump that supplies the man under water with air by means of a rubber tube, which is attached to the diver's helmet. About a dozen of the large iron cylinders are to be sunk in the bed of the river, and several pilings driven inside of them deep into the bottom of the river, and then they will be filled with 500 lbs. of rock and grout and cement, and these will furnish the foundation and support of the bridge.

EVIDENCES OF A LUNAR ATMOSPHERE.—Prof. Alexander brought forward at the last meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, a variety of evidence tending to indicate some envelope, like an atmosphere, for the moon. The evidence was principally drawn from observations during eclipses. The explanations usually offered for the bright band seen around the moon at such times were fully considered, and shown to be inadequate, though good as far as they would apply. The ruddy band of light is much too broad to be the sun's chromosphere. Various experiments proved that it was not a consequence of contrast alone. It was most apparent in those instances where the moon was nearest the earth. It could best be accounted for by supposing an atmosphere to the moon—a thin remnant of ancient nebulosity, comparable to that which accompanies the earth and gives rise to the appearance of the aurora borealis.

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Every observant teacher must have noticed the innate hardiness of young boys, their unaffected indifference to wind and weather. They seem to take a delight in braving the extremes of temperature, and, by simply indulging this *penchant* of theirs, children can be made weather-proof to an almost unlimited degree; and in nothing else can they be more safely trusted to the guidance of their protective instincts. Don't be afraid that an active boy will hurt himself by voluntary exposure, unless his chances for out-door play are so rare as to tempt him to abuse the first opportunity. Weather-proof people are almost sickness-proof; a merry hunting excursion to the snow clad highlands will rarely fail to counteract the consequences of repeated surfeits; even girls who have learned to brave the winter storms of our northwestern prairies will afterward laugh at "drafts" and "raw March winds."—*Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.*

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Some Great Engineering Projects.

The shortening of commercial routes by means of ship railways and ship canals seems to be the great ambition of the engineers of to-day.

In addition to the De Lesseps ship canal at Panama, the Eads ship railway at Tehuantepec, the Florida ship canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal, the Cape Cod canal, and others in the interior of this country, there are several other important projects of like nature under way or in prospect in various parts of the world. The old project of connecting the bay of Fundy and Baie Verte, on the Gulf of St Lawrence, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, has lately taken new form. It is now proposed to make the connection by a ship railway 18 miles long, thus making a short cut for navigation between the United States and the ports on the St. Lawrence gulf and river, and saving the long and dangerous voyage around Nova Scotia.

The projector of the ship railway, Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, writes us that the plan grew out of a desire to save lockage and a deep channel in the design of the Baie Verte canal. His first plan was to lift vessels by hydraulic power on pontoons and then float them through the canal. The idea then occurred that they might as well be lifted to the surface of the ground and hauled across the neck of land on rails. The road may be level and perfectly straight from end to end. The plan has been submitted to the Dominion government and is favorably entertained. Mr. Ketchum has issued an interesting pamphlet relative to the project, which may be considered at greater length elsewhere.

Across the ocean, the construction of the tunnel under the British channel, connecting England with the continent, is being prosecuted with an energy which is indicative of ultimate success, and thus far no obstacles have been encountered to make the undertaking a difficult or exceptionally hazardous one.

In France the connection of the Atlantic with the Mediterranean by a ship canal, to save the long and stormy voyage around the Spanish peninsula, is under serious consideration, and the Council-General of the Seine have just adopted a resolution approving of the project.

The ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece, to shorten the route to Constantinople and the ports of the Black sea, has, we believe, been definitely determined upon.

In the far east a bolder and more important project is in contemplation, with a view to shortening the commercial route to China and Japan by 600 miles or more. At the head of the Malay peninsula is the Isthmus of Kraw, connecting Upper with Lower Siam; and by the cutting of a ship canal at this point, about 30 miles in length, the need of sailing around the peninsula might be obviated. At Kraw, the Malayan peninsula, which stretches southward for 500 miles to Singapore, is at its narrowest breadth, and the distance across from the side of the Indian ocean to that of the China seas is further decreased by the existence of natural waterways for some distance inland from both shores. From side to side it is no more than 50 miles, and the Pakchan river, on the western coast, and the Htassay on the eastern, afford the ready means of further reducing it. The distance, therefore, over which it would be necessary to cut a canal would probably not exceed 30 miles. The neighboring districts are known to be fertile and to contain great mineral wealth. A tin mining company has been established for more than 10 years at Malewon, on the Pakchan, and gold has been found in the neighboring stream of the Lenya. So far as known, the engineering difficulties are not of a stupendous character, and political drawbacks and considerations fortunately do not exist.

The French appear to have taken the lead in proposing this important commercial short cut, and, if the opinion of the London *Times* is well founded, the government of British India will not decline to actively participate in its execution.—*Scientific American.*

NEW MATERIAL FOR METALLIC SHIPS.—A London company has recently built, by way of experiment, a small steam yacht of phosphor-bronze. The vessel is built entirely of that material. Her length is only 35 ft., her beam about 6 ft., and she attained a speed of 12½ miles per hour, which, considering her size, is a creditable performance. The chief object of the company in having so small a craft built was to test the rigidity of the phosphor-bronze sheet and angle pieces used in her construction, prior to having boats built on a large scale. The results of the trial trip have been beyond the company's expectation as regards rigidity and absence of vibration. As the cost of phosphor-bronze boats will not much exceed that of steel boats, and as the metal is not subject to corrosion like iron or steel, and also retains its value, the use of the material in the construction of steam launches, torpedo boats, etc., is probable.

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CALIFORNIA, No. 1, Oakland.—Geo. Berdan, M. W.; Chas. Strachauer, F.; Geo. W. Jones, O.; W. H. Wilkinson (sixth term), Rdr; Geo. E. Bugbee (third term), Fin.; M. B. Smith (fourth term), Rvr; Jas. Cook, G.; Ransom Springer, I. W.; J. J. Lawler (fifth term), O. W.; Chas. Strachauer, Trustee; Dr. W. M. Brown (third term), Med. Ex. Representatives to Grand Lodge, Geo. E. Bugbee and W. H. Wilkinson. Reported by W. H. Wilkinson.

OAKLAND, No. 2.—P. White, M. W.; M. Eadon. F.; A. H. Pratt, O.; S. H. Mitchell, Rdr.; N. S. Douglas, Fin.; W. T. Hamilton, Rvr.; A. W. Bishop, G.; A. Snuth, I. W.; W. B. Frederick, O. W.; J. W. Fleming and F. M. Smith, Trustees; Dr. A. H. Pratt, Med. Ex. Reported by S. H. Mitchell.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 4.—Chas. S. Fechheimer, P. M. W.; Daniel C. Breed, M. W.; Geo. W. Crawford, F.; Lewis Ordenstein, O.; W. P. English (re-elected), Rdr; J. Blumenthal (re-elected), Fin.; M. Erlenback, Rvr; A. D'Elom (8 terms re-elected), G.; J. Valentine (re elected), I. W.; J. Kern (re-elected), O. W.; F. Hall, Trustee; A. Regensberger, Med. Ex. The officers elect were installed by Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W. Representatives to Grand Lodge: L. H. Fuller, Chas. S. Fechheimer.

ALAMEDA, No. 5.—J. Alexander Forbes, M. W.; R. J. Cox, F.; H. L. Bishop, O.; C. H. Haile (tenth term), Rdr; Wm. Sanderson (fifth term), Fin.; F. Marcuse (third term), Rvr; Geo. Lovegrove, G.; M. W. Strong, I. W.; Wm. Seymour, O. W.; Chas. Peterson, Trustee; Drs. G. P. Reynolds and J. T. McLean, Med. Exs. Reported by C. H. Haile.

OCCIDENTAL, No. 6, Oakland.—R. Stephens, M. W.; J. F. Reinhart, F.; J. F. Hammer, O.; Will. G. Hawkett (6th term), Rdr; Wm. Pirrie (2d term), Fin.; N. B. Hoyt (5th term), Rvr; L. P. Degen, G.; G. W. Blakie, I. W.; S. Ullom (4th term), O. W.; R. Woelffel, Trustee; Dr. A. G. Anthony (10th term), Med. Ex. Representatives to Grand Lodge, R. Woelffel, Will G. Hawkett and Wm. Pirrie. Reported by Will G. Hawkett.

PACIFIC, No. 7, Oakland.—A. W. Palmer, M. W.; W. H. O'Brien, F.; R. B. S. York, O.; C. W. Baker, Rdr; Jno. A. Britton, Fin.; A. A. Guernsey, Rvr; E. S. Finch, G.; A. C. H. Kemp. I. W.; E. J. Edwards, O. W.; Jno. A. Swenarton, Trustee; L. E. Kelly, E. E. Nicholson, Med. Exs.

GOLDEN GATE, No. 8, S. F.—The following officers were installed by H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W.: A. C. Knudsen, P. M. W.; David Irwin, M. W.; J. S. Thomson, F.; Mark Heywood, O.; T. J. Johnston (re-elected), Rdr; Harry J. Lask (re-elected), Fin.; I. Wisler (re-elected), Rvr; E. Schmitt, G.; F. E. Newberger, I. W.; J. H. Hesketh, O. W.

HARMONY, No. 9, S. F.—Wm. Decker, P. M. W.; Fred Blight, M. W.; Thos. Wilton, F.; John Brownrigg, O.; J. T. Barry, (re-elected) Rdr; David Cohn, (re-elected) Fin.; Wm. Thackery, (re-elected) Rvr; Bro. Johnson, G.; W. J. Peters, I. W.; Richard Roach, O. W.; L. J. Henry, Med. Ex.; Wm. Decker, Trustee; L. J. Henry, Wm. Decker, John R. Fishbeck, Jas. McCann, Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

BERKELEY, No. 10.—R. G. Huston, M. W.; F. E. Birge, F.; S. C. Clark. O.; F. H. Payne (10th term), Rdr; J. W. Bice, Fin.; T. F. Graber (re-elected), Rvr; J. J. Herr, G.; J. K. Rickards, I. W.; J. C. Rowell, O. W.; P. R. Boone, Trustee; Dr. F. H. Payne and Dr. J. F. Burdick, Med. Exs.; F. H. Payne, Representative to Grand Lodge.

TEMPLE, No. 11, North Temescal.—O. R. Morgan, M. W.; Henry Lukes, F.; C. A. Stearns, O.; R. B. Nixon (re-elected), Rdr; H. C. Babcock (re-elected), Fin.; J. Beundette, Rvr.; E. P. Pike, G.; S. F. Morrell, I. W.; Peter La-Prince, O. W.; C. A. Stearns, Trustee; Jos. F. Foulkes, Med. Ex. Reported by R. B. N.

FORTUNA, No. 13.—Henry Brown, P. M. W.; S. P. Westover, M. W.; B. E. Hunt, F.; J. H. Boke, O.; E. S. Gridley, Rdr.; T. W. Mount, Fin.; C. Hansen, Rvr.; A. M. Hardman, G.; J. W. Hoover, I. W.; Wm. West, O. W.; W. F. Henning, Trustee; E. Harmes, Med. Ex. Reported by E. S. Gridley.

YERBA BUENA, No. 14, S. F.—The following officers were installed by A. A. Egleston, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by J. D. Thompson as P. G. M. W.; R. P. Sanchez as G. F.; J. G. Severance as G. O.; A. V. Thompson as G. G.; F. B. May, P. M. W.; S. F. Purdy, M. W.; Bro. Gleason, F.; W. J. Thompson, O.; Chas. D. Coon (re elected), Rdr; Val. Engle (7th term), Rvr.; W. G. Schenck (4th term), Fin.; P. Butt, G.; J. W. Lee, I. W.; Bro. Blake, O. W.; J. G. Severance, Trustee; Drs. Samuels and Canney, Med. Exs.; C. H. M. Curry, J. G. Severance, A. A. Egleston and F. B. May, Representatives to Grand Lodge. The services of installation were particularly pleasing and dignified, as Deputy Egleston gave the whole ritual from memory.

ENTERPRISE, No. 17, San Jose.—T. Soper, M. W.; J. P. Hall, F.; H. A. Spencer, O.; Geo. Fetherston, Rdr; Albert Shroder, Fin.; Herman Rich, Rvr; M. Castro, G.; Geo. L. Fitzgerald, I. W.; F. S. Butler, O. W.; C. D. Wright, Trustee; Drs. Thune and Caldwell, Med. Exs. Representatives to the Grand Lodge: Geo. Fetherston, S. B. Caldwell, L. Finnigan, J. W. Lowry, P. V. Baker.

BERNAL, No. 19, S. F.—The officers elect were given in our last issue. The following were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge: C. L. Houghton and G. Powell.

SACRAMENTO, No. 21.—John Bradley, M. W.; Foster Cady, F.; John Simpson, O.; Chas. Cooley (re-elected), Rdr; Geo. B. Brennan, (re-elected), Fin.; Jas. G. Davis, (re-elected). Rvr; Dennis Hickey, G.; Nelson King, I. W.; A. Hubert, O. W.; S. A. Wolfe, Trustee; W. A. Briggs, Med. Ex.

YOLO, No. 22, Woodland.—S. T. Pendegast, M. W.; A. G. Read, F.; G. F. Farmer, O.; S. M. Griggs, Rdr; J. I. McConnell, Fin.; T. R. Porter, Rvr; Samuel Sibley, G.; J. H. Lawrence, I. W.; G. W. Myrick, O. W.; John Mull, Trustee; Dr. Thomas Ross, Med. Ex.

STOCKTON, No. 23.—A. M. Cadien, M. W.; W. C. Matteson, F.; C. L. Ruggles, O.; Eugene Lehe, Rdr; J. M. La Rue, Fin; Geo. E. Weller, Rvr; H. S. Hornage, G.; T. S. Thresher, I. W.; J. C. Bowden, O. W.; C. W. Rickey, Trustee; Thos. Phillips and S. N. Cross, Med. Exs. Reported by Eugene Lehe.

SAN RAFAEL, No. 24.—John Buston, M. W.; Jas. Saunders, F.; H. Wilkins, O.; Th. H. Nichols, Rdr; Thos. Currag, Fin.; Geo. W. Davis, Rvr.; E. Eden, G.; John Lynch, I. W.; Wm. F. Waite, O. W.; S. T. Barstow, Trustee; J. Callender, Med. Ex. Reported by Th. Hansen.

SANTA ROSA, No. 28.—John Miller, M. W.; Geo. Hall, F.; A. D. Laughlin, O.; E. T. Crane, Rdr; E. E. Morrow, Fin.; S. G. Palmer, Rvr; J. F. Fick, G.; John Muller, I. W.; W. H. Hassett, O. W.; S. T. Coulter and C. H. Holmes, Trustees; Drs. R. P. Smith and B. S. Young, Med. Exs. Reported by E. T. Crane.

PETALUMA, No. 29.—J. P. Rodgers, M. W.; H. Pimm, F.; J. W. Harris, O.; N. King, Rdr; C. S. Farquar, Fin.; W. B. Haskell, Rvr; M. E. C. Munday, G.; B. Clark, I. W.; A. Johnson, O. W.; W. B. Haskell, Trustee; G. B. Graves, Med. Ex. Reported by N. King.

VALLEY, No. 30, S. F.—E. H. Black, P. M. W.; H. S. Dearborn, M. W.; F. D. Wells, F.; C. Usinger, O.; A. G. Lyle, Rdr; Chris. Waller, Rvr; J. M. Camp, Fin.; W. A. Nygh, G.; T. G. Mysell, I. W.; R. Mayow, O. W.

CLOVERDALE, No. 32.—W. D. Sink, M. W.; N. Rowe, F.; S. McCabe, O; C. F. French, Rdr; W. F. Cootes, Fin.; J. F. Hoadly, Rvr; H. A. Hampson, G.; J. B. Cooley, I. W.; W. Schweitzer, O. W.; Chas. Cook, Trustee; R. S. Markell, Med. Ex. Reported by C. F. French.

HEALDSBURG, No. 31.—J. D. Hassett, M. W.; W. L. Tull, F.; E. Lumoine, O.; J. Luedke (6th term), Rdr; C. D. Carter (re-elected), Fin.; J. L. Bates (re-elected), Rvr; F. G. Smith, G.; J. Fitch, I. W.; P. Dirvin, O. W.; F. G. Smith, Trustee; J. R. Swisher, Med. Ex. Reported by J. Luedke.

UKIAH, No. 33.—J. T. Rodgers, M. W.; Chas. Luce, F.; A. W. Sefton, O.; D. H. Tucker, Rdr; H. Price, Fin.; A. W. Thompson, Rvr; T. J. Gibson, G.; F. C. Albertson, I. W.; A. W. Sefton, Trustee; Dr. B. Dozier, Med. Ex. Reported by D. H. Tucker.

MARYSVILLE, No. 38.—F. A. Grass, M. W.; P. W. Griffiths, F.; F. B. Crane, O.; J. H. Shaffer, Rdr; J. C. Syfert, Fin.; B. W. Howes, Rvr; John Martin, G.; M. Pierson, I. W.; A. McKinney, O. W.; S. L. Frost, Trustee; D. Powell, A. B. Caldwell, Med. Exs. Reported by J. H. Shaffer.

MYRTLE, No. 42, S. F.—Geo. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M. W., installed the following officers of Myrtle 42, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7th. The following P. M. W. helping to form the Grand Lodge: J. E. Likins, of Gold Hill, Nev.; A. Loane, Jr.; Chas. E. Carroll; E. Lichau and John McIver: H. L. Sanborn, P. M. W.; Geo. Plummer, M. W.; J. M. Lyons, F.; W. T. Thompson, O.; H. F. Morris (4th term), Fin; C. E. Baker (7th term), Rvr; C. C. Gilmore (7th term), Rdr; A. McDonald, G.; K. Falk (re-elected), I. W.; R. Young (5th term), O. W.; C. S. Haley, Med Ex; W. S. Deady, Trustee. Representatives to Grand Lodge: C. C. Gilmore, John McIver, H. L. Sanborn.

MT. HAMILTON, No. 43, San Jose.—M. Blumenthal, P. M. W.; Wm. Osterman, M. W.; Wm. Vinter, F.; W. B. Hardy, O.; R. E. Collins, Rvr; J. M. Putman, Rdr; C. M. Shortridge, Fin.; James Kendall, G.; J. P. Jarmon, I. W.; J. B. Lewis, O. W.; W. F. Wright, Trustee; Drs. McMahon and Potts, Med. Exs.

SUISUN, No. 49.—John Krause, M. W.; B. H. Goodwin, F.; W. W. R. Reeves, O.; William Wolf, Rdr; D. M. Miller, Fin.; John Henry, Rvr; C. N. Edwards, G.; John Wagner, I. W.; P. J. Chrisler, O. W.; J. Frank, Trustee; Dr. W. G Downing, Med. Ex. Reported by William Wolf.

DIXON, No. 50.—The following officers were installed by A. J. Buckles, D. D. G. M. W.: Jas. Frizell, M. W.; Gus Dupey, F.; Pete Willot, O.; J. S. Brown, Rdr; A. R. Story, Fin.; J. W. Colton, Rvr.; D. Osten, G.; G. Swanson, I. W.; Chris Gleason, O. W.; Pete Willot, Trustee; Dr. Somners, Med. Ex. Reported by J. S. Brown, Recorder.

GRASS VALLEY, No. 51.—M. Argall, M. W.; F. Moore, F.; Jno. Trebilcock, O.; J. M. Wiley, Rdr; F. Schrakamp, Fin.; J. D. Meek, Rvr; Geo. Rouse, G.; T. G. Meek, I. W.; Jno. Mogor, O. W.; Wm. Carlyon, Trustee; L. R. Webster and W. C. Jones, Med. Exs. Reported by Recorder.

HERCULES No. 53, S. F.—L. M. Manzer, M. W.; J. H. Congdon, F.; H. W. Miller, O.; C. Merafelder, Jr. (third term), Rdr; C. C. Mc-Gowan, Fin.; W. H. Leitch, Rvr; W. E. Powell, G.; J. S. Mitchell, I. W.; J. M. Keenan, O. W.; W. W. Morrison, Trustee.

LOS ANGELES, No. 55.—The officers elect of this Lodge were installed by I. A. Dunsmoor, D. D. G. M. W., the 4th inst.: S. Stoll, P. M. W.; A. Cobler, M. W.; S. Moran, F.; L. W. French, O.; C. H. White, (re-elected), Rdr; T. J. Weldon (re-elected), Fin.; J. McCrea (re-elected), Rvr; R. Gallahan, G.; R. Bills (re-elected), I. W.; L. H. Cyrenus (re-elected), O. W.; W. Devereux, Trustee; W. Devereux, S. Stoll and Jas. Cuzner, Representatives to Grand Lodge. Reported by C. H. White, Rdr.

CHICO, No. 58.—O. Stansbury, M. W.; E Reid, F.; G. A. Lowell, O; D. Noonan, Rdr; H. N. Gustin, Fin.; H. W. Fuller, Rvr; G. M. Gray, G.; B. F. True, I. W.; J. W. Clark, O. W.; J. H. Behme, Trustee; Dr. B. F. Clark, Med. Ex. Reported by Recorder.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, No. 59.—A. A. Cook, M. W.; J. R. Stewart, F.; M La Diet, O; H. W. Muncy, Fin.; G. T. Wagstaff, Rdr; J. A. Hornberger, Rvr; J. W. Laner, G.; Philip Kreiss, I. W.; John Seabeck, O. W.; J. L. Ross, Med. Ex.: G. E. Shore, Trustee. Reported by G. T. Wagstaff, Rdr.

WASHINGTON, No. 60, S. F.—E. P. Farnsworth, M. W.; M. Morgenstern, F.; H. J. Maak, O.; G. Goldsmith (seventh term), Rdr; L. Meininger (third term), Fin; Moses Adler (second term), Rvr; B. J. Treist, G.; Felix Levy, I. W.; Adam Loh, O. W.; R. A. Lindsay and J. Roseburg, Trustees; Geo. A. Knight, Organist. Representatives to Grand Lodge, R. A. Lindsay, Henry Wolfsohn, Philip Peck.

HEARTS OF OAK, No. 61, West Berkeley. The officers were installed by A. Fleming, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by P. M. W. Payne, of No. 10, and P. M. W. Sheridan of No. 88: Gilbert Larsen, P. M. W.; F. E. Corder, M. W.; C. Hadlein, F.; Geo. Schmidt, O.; Arthur Fleming, Rdr; S. A. Penwell, Fin.; C. Johnson, Rvr.; L. Schaffer, G.; C. Maloney, I. W.; W. H. Johnson, O. W. Reported by A. Fleming, Recorder.

VESPER, No. 62, Livermore.—C. W. Bradshaw, M. W.; B. D. Morrill, F.; G. Tahnigan, O.; G. W. Brock, Rdr; G. E. Kennedy, Fin.; J. Horton, Rvr; T. Munos, G.; H. C. Cull, I. W.; F. Grassi, O. W.; H. Bailey, Trustee; Dr. Taylor, Med. Ex. Reported by G. W. Brock.

KEYSTONE, No. 64, Oakland.—F. M. Cary, P. M. W.; J. W. Nelson, M. W.; H. Menges, F.; Wm. Kilpatrick, O.; Chas. E. Alden, Rdr; P. Schroeder, Fin.; Wm. Lane, Rvr; M. Hyland, G.; J. Alvais, I. W.; J. F. Schottler, O. W.; Chas. Marquardson, Trustee; A. Fine and H. E. Muller, Med. Exs.; F. M. Cary and C. E. Alden, Representatives to Grand Lodge. Reported by Chas. E. Alden, Rdr.

GRIDLEY, No. 67.—J. T. Harris, P. M. W.; C. M. Dustin. M. W.; Chas. Hull, F.; Harry Gessner, O.; B. H. McNeil (2d term), Rdr; Geo. H. Norman, Rvr; Chas. J. Walsh, Fin.; Wm. Porter, G.; Delos Carns (3d term), I. W.; F. R. Sliger, O. W.; J. T. Harris, Med. Ex.

BURNS No. 68. S. F.—M. J. McGrath, M. W.; S. N. Hall, F.; Chas. Thompson, O.; Gus. Pohlman, (6th term) Rdr; A. J. Fairwether, (6th term) Fin.; A. K. Philbrook, Rvr; C. C. Butt, G.; J. M. Duncan, I. W.; D. B. Bell, O. W.; Lee O. Rogers, S. H. Hall, Med. Ex.; John O. Doane, Trustee. Grand Lodge Representatives—Robert Wilson, Wm. C. Flint, Louis G. Schord.

RED BLUFF, No. 69.—John F. Elliton, M. W.; W. F. Gipson, F.; Geo. Madison, O.; S. P. Freeman, Rdr; N. Crocker, Fin.; G. H. Chase, Rvr; Jos. Wheatley, G.; A. Steif, I. W.; Jas. Taylor, O. W.; S. P. Freeman, Trustee; G. W. Westlake, Med. Ex. Reported by S. P. Freeman.

READING, No. 72.—S. A. J. Eckels, M. W.; R. G. Dunn, F.; H. R. Bemis, O.; Chas. E. Berry, Rdr; S. J. R. Gilbert, Fin.; N. Breslauer, Rvr.; J. J. McNeill, G.; J. N. Major, I. W.; F. M. Swasey, O. W.; O. J. Lawry, Trustee; O. J. Lawry, Mex. Ex. Reported by S. J. R. Gilbert.

STS. JOHN, No. 73.—John W. Prather, P. M. W.; Sam. J. Fletcher, M. W.; John D. Hill, F.; H. J. Burns, O.; Wm. B. Marshutz, Rdr; O. H. Smythe, Fin.; J. D. Wheelock, Rvr; Robt. Hawton, G.; Thos. Patton, I. W.; S. Austin, O. W.; John E. Purday, Trustee; C. G. Kenyon, Med. Ex.; Representatives to Grand Lodge, J. O. Jephson, H. G. Prince, J. W. Kinsley. Reported by W. B. Marshutz, Rdr.

MERCED, No. 74.—W. L. Howell, M. W.; A. Eastabrooks, F.; John Naffziger, O.; T. C. Law, Rdr; A. H. Dauchy, Fin.; A. I. Rosenthal, Rvr; Max Wassman, G.; Joe. Leeson, I. W.; J. H. Hardin, O. W.; A. Zirker, Trustee; H. N. Rucker, Med. Ex. Reported by T. C. Law.

VALLEJO, No. 75.—J. W. Williams, P. M. W.; Wm. A. Brace, M. W.; Linus Stewart, F.; John Keene, O.; Wm. R. Cox, Jr. (fifth term), Rdr; F. T. Winchell (sixth term), Fin.; W. W. Skinner (third term), Rvr.; Jas. Blessington, G.; W. H. Taylor, I. W.; Wm. Burton, O. W.; A. L. Hatheway, Trustee. Jas. Frost, Med. Ex. Representatives to Grand Lodge, A. L. Hatheway and G. W. Williams. Reported by Wm. R. Cox, Jr.

TULARE, No. 78.—G. G. Buckland, M. W.; J. W. Treadwell, F.; J. T. Adams, O.; C. F. Hall, Rdr; J. S. Williams, Fin.; J. E. Carter, Rvr; P. D. Fowler, G.; L. B. Hawkins, I. W.; A. T. Cotton, O. W.; S. Johnson, Trustee; L. D. Murphy, Med. Ex. Reported by C. F. Hall.

SACRAMENTO, No. 80—Fred Dustman, M. W.; D. M. Blank, F.; Geo. H. Smith, O.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, Rdr; M. R. Beard, Fin.; A. S. Hopkins, Rvr; W. E. Burnside. G.; H. S. McMullan, I. W.; D. Pearce, O. W.; W. A. Cheney, Trustee; W. A. Hughson, Med. Ex. Membership, 176; Financial condition, good; Lodge eminently prosperous in every way. Reported by Geo. B. Katzenstein.

JUSTICE, No. 81, Bakersfield.—Dr. Louis Stern, M. W.; Dr. L. S. Rogers, F.; F. S. Hoffman, O.; Alonzo Coons, Rdr; H. F. Condict, Fin.; H. Hirshfield, Rvr; H. Borgwardt, Sr., G.; John Beard, I. W.; Jacob Weil, Trustee; Drs. Stern & Rogers, Med. Exs. Reported by Alonzo Coons.

ELMIRA, No. 89.—Wm. George, M. W.; J. B. Meloin, F.; J. G. Wolfe, O.; J. H. Barrett, Rdr.; S. A. Cripps, Fin.; Wm. Cadman, Rvr; C. M. Schnel, G.; O. A. Manchester, I. W.; H. H. Cripps, O. W.; A. Cattanach, Trustee; P. Cargill, Med. Ex. Reported by J. H. Barrett.

CARQUINEZ, No. 90, Martines.—Rob't M. Jones, M. W.; Henry Rock, F.; Thomas McMahon, O.; Francis Williams, Rdr.; Wm. J. Douglas, Fin.; E. E. Webster, Rvr.; Frank Coleman, G.; H. G. F. Dohrman, I. W.; John B. Smith, O. W.; E. E. Webster, Trustee; John Leffler, Med. Ex. Reported by F. Williams. Grand Lodge Representative—C. Ed. Miller.

POINT OF TIMBER, No. 92.—H. C. McCabe, P. M. W.; G. W. T. Carter, (re-elected) M. W.; W. H. Johnston, F.; M. M. Grover, O.; J. A. Salts, Rdr; C. J. Preston, Fin.; A. Plummer, Rvr; Isaac Huey, G.; H. Wilkening, I. W.; Geo. Cople, O. W.; Wm. Gilchrist, Trustee. Grand Lodge Representative—G. W. T. Carter.

PLACER, No. 95, Newcastle.—S. F. Woodworth, M. W.; Geo. L. Threlkel, F.; W. C. Merrow, O.; A. G. Abbott, Rdr; G. D. Kellogg, Fin.; H. F. Albee, Rvr; James Greeley, G.; J. W. Hoffman, I. W.; W. J. Lawrence, O. W.; F. X. Lavalle, Trustee; M. Schnabel, Med. Ex. Reported by A. G. Abbott.

MONTEREY, No. 98.—Ernest Michaels, M. W.; Abamail Alrego, F.; Achilles Chaine, O.; D. J. Houghton, Rdr; G. W. Reed, Fin.; Felipe Gomez, Rvr; M. W. Gonzales, G.; Andel Sanchez, I. W.; R. C. Wormes, O. W.; A. C. Keating, H. P. Tuttle, Med. Exs. Reported by W. J. Towle, P. M. W.

BIGGS, No. 102.—E. D. Smith, P. M. W.; P. G. Brown, M. W.; J. C. Flint, F.; T. R. Fleming, O.; Chas. C. Spence, (6th term) Rdr; Samuel Titus, Fin.; F. C. Kemper, Rvr; J. C. Burner, G.; J. M. Proctor, I. W.; Philip Grein, O. W.; O. C. Hawkins, Med. Ex.; F. F. Carnduff, Representative to the Grand Lodge. Reported by Chas. C. Spence.

LODI, No. 108.—F. H. Hollis, M. W.; C. W. Elkins, F.; W. H. Hamilton, O; T. B. Geffroy, Rdr; J. L. Seifkes, Fin.; A. Thiele, Rvr; L. Rieffle, G.; B. F. Chessown, I. W.; J. P. De Force, O. W.; Geo. W. Miller, Trustee; E. A. Burchard, Med. Ex. Reported by T. B. Geffroy.

FOLSOM, No. 109.—Albert Halen, M. W.; J. H. Wallace, F.; W. A. Stroble, O.; C. O. Spaulding, Rdr; C. H. Jolly, Fin.; C. L. Ecklon, Rvr; J. F. Klumpp, G.; R. Strocker, I. W.; W. A. Ford, O. W.; J. H. Wallace, Trustee; F. C. Durant, Med. Ex. Reported by C. O. Spaulding.

BAY CITY, No. 111, Eureka. Duly installed on the evening of Jan. 4, 1882, by Fred. W. Bell, D. D. G. M. W.; R. B. Dickson, P. M. W.; Thos. Johnson, M. W.; Geo. H. Shaw, F.; Clarence Rose, O.; Fred. W. Bell, Rdr.; J. E. Barnard, Fin.; Wm. Wallace, Rvr., J. J. Fox, G.; Alexander Cookson, I. W.; Andrew Hitchings, O. W. Representative to Grand Lodge, Fred. W. Bell, P. M. W. Reported by Fred. W. Bell, Recorder.

GALT, No. 113.—D. Vanderhoof, M. W.; J. W. Beckwith, F.; S. E. Riston, O.; A. A. Cluff (re-elected), Rdr; Jas. Furgeson (re-elected), Fin.; J. H. Sawyer (re-elected), Rvr; Geo. Grunisen, G.; G. Maxfield, I. W.; I. M. Smith, O. W.; W. F. Bewster, Trustee; A. Montague, Med. Ex.

WILLOWS, No. 115.—M. Hochheimer, M. W.; J. M. Dedman, F.; Wm. Johnson, O.; F. G. Crawford, Rdr; Zeal Bates, Fin.; W. J. Park, Rvr; Gus. Martin, G.; E. C. Hart, I. W.; N. S. Clark, O. W.; J. O. Johnson, Trustee; Dr. Wm. Wilson, Med. Ex. Reported by Zeal Bates. Act. Rdr. and Fin.

EL DORADO, No. 118, Placerville.—The following members of El Dorado Lodge, 118, A. O. U. W., were installed officers for ensuing term, by Seneca Davis, D. D. G. M. W., Thursday evening, January 5, 1882: J. C. Marsh, P. M. W.; Leonard Reeg, M. W.; Thos. Fraser, F.; F. N. Spencer, O.; H. B. Turman, Rdr; J. J. Wonderly, Fin; J. W. Dench, Rvr; Seneca Davis, G.; Baptista Papini, I. W.; O. V. Morris, O. W.; J. C. Marsh, Trustee; H. Watson Smith and E. W. Meglone, Med Exs. The Lodge gained seventeen Master Workmen and two Junior Workmen during the year, and it bids fair to do better the present year. Yours in C. H. & P., H. B. Turman, Recorder.

EXCELSIOR, No. 126, S. F.—The officers elect were installed by H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by Bros. Booth, as P. G. M. W., Boynton as G. G., Jobson as G. F., and Gibbons as G. O.: F. S. Poland, P. M. W.; C. J. Maurer, M. W.; J. F. Jenness, F.; Geo. A. Bordwell, O.; A. T. Rutherauff, Rdr; J. S.

Rolls, Fin.; Joseph Jacobs, Rvr; E. F. Adams, G.; F. L. Southack, I. W.; J. L. Beck, O. W.; L. A. Boynton, Trustee; S. A. White, Librarian; F. C. Hahn, Organist; Doctors Sobey and Steele, Med. Exs. Grand Lodge Representatives—L. B. Mastick, F. S. Poland, Samuel Booth.

BAY VIEW, No. 159, South San Francisco.—Jas. Armstrong, P. M. W.; John Curran, M. W.; John T. Welby, F.; Henry Giles (re-elected), O.; John Sloan (3d term), Rdr; Jesus Rojas (2d term), Fin.; H. Lehrke (re-elected), Rvr.; Thomas Brown, G.; John F. Lewis (re-elected), I. W.; H. Crockard, O. W.; M. A. McLaughlin, Med. Ex.; Jas. Armstrong, Trustee; Jas. Armstrong, Representative to Grand Lodge. The installation services were conducted by Bro. Shaw, assisted by E. F. Loud, D. G. M., Jas. Waterman, A. C. Knudson and E. Lichau, G. G. After installation a fine collation was brought into the Lodge-room, in which cold turkey was abundant, when a feast of reason was the order, winding up with the cigars.

LINDEN, No. 167.—J. G. Russell, P. M. W.; M. C. Rollins, M. W.; F. Shelton, F.; J. W. Parker, O.; P. H. Eliot, Rdr; S. H. Boardman, Fin; J. P. Ashley, Rvr; H. H. Turner, G.; James Drace, I. W.; H. B. Spencer, O. W. Reported by P. H. Eliot.

NEWARK, No. 169.—On Monday evening, January 2d, Israel Horton, D. D. G. M. W., assisted by H. Dusterberry, M. W., of Mission Lodge, No. 56, installed the officers of Newark Lodge, No. 169, for the ensuing term: C. G. Healy, P. M. W.; Wm. B. Depew, M. W.; R. F. Ingraham, F.; George Lowrie, O.; D. G. Butler, Rdr; J. A. Plummer, Jr. (5th term), Fin.; W. W. Haley, Rvr; E. C. Bragdon, G.; W. H. Nesmith, I. W.; G. Thom, O. W. W. W. Haley was elected Representative to Grand Lodge, and W. H. Naismith, Trustee. After the installation a pleasant affair took place. C. S. Haley, P. M. W., on behalf of the members, and with appropriate remarks, presented J. A. Plummer, Jr., Fin., an elegant and costly watch charm. The recipient was too much surprised to make more than a very brief reply, but manifested his appreciation of the compliment. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition and is steadily increasing in membership.

FRIENDSHIP, No. 179, S. F.—Dan. C. Bruton, M. W.; Dr. I. G. Jewell, F.; R. B. Kittridge, O.; H. Gambs (re-elected), Rdr; Dan. I. Keefe (re-elected), Fin.; John P. Fitschen (re-elected), Rvr; W. B. Chamberlin, G.; Jas. F. Kelley, I. W.; J. Kloos, O. W.; Chas. Creighton, Trustee; I. G. Jewell, Med. Ex.; Geo. L. White, Representative to Grand Lodge.

NOE VALLEY, No. 185, S. F.—A. V. Thompson, P. M. W.; C. V. Thompson, M. W.; J. J. White, F.; A. C. McCurdy, O; E. H. Watson, Rdr; Wm. Axford (re-elected), Rvr; J. G. Marcy, Fin.; W. C. Dudley, G.; J. C. Scott, I. W.; B. Schassaw, O. W.

TEHAMA, No. 187.—F. P. Kelley, M. W.; L. P. Speck, F.; J. Karmelenski, O.; A. M. Gedney, Rdr; J. K. Nager, Fin.; L. A. Gyle, Rvr; E. F. Wade, G.; J. R. Kirsch, I. W.; R. M. Woods, O. W.; Dr. W. P. Mathews, Trustee; Dr. W. P. Mathews, Med. Ex. Reported by F. P. Kelly.

BRO. R. SCHAEZLEIN is doing some excellent work in the emblem line for many of our Lodges. He recently presented his Lodge—Olympic—with a tasteful emblem, and as noted elsewhere, he has manufactured one for Occidental. Some of his badges made for presentation are gems of art, and denote a thorough master in his business. He also designs for presentation silverware, race and yachting cups, wedding pieces, etc. Judging by the work he has already performed, persons desiring artistic execution and finish in the engraving line, will be abundantly satisfied by entrusting it to Bro. Schaezlein.

SWAIN'S family bakery and dining saloon, 636 Market St., is one of the oldest and most popular resorts in the eating line in this city. It is now under the management of Bro. C. E. Pearson, who maintains its former reputation as a first-class bakery and dining saloon. For the bridal banquet, the choicest of wedding cakes are supplied; also oysters, ice cream, jellies, etc. Families desiring choice confections and eatables will be supplied promptly and efficiently.

ONE of the leading dealers and importers of furniture, carpets and upholstery, etc., at 411 K St., Sacramento, Bro. J. G. Davis, is receiving from Grand Rapids, Michigan, a line of black walnut goods that are first-class in every respect. His stock is large, and embraces all classes of goods in his line, with a fine stock of carpets, lambrequins, curtains, etc.

THE enterprising commission house of Nordbruch, Witzel & Co., will continue at the old stand, 324 Clay, under the firm name of Witzel & Baker. They are reliable and trusty men, and their increasing business is the result of their endeavors to please their patrons. They deal in all classes of provisions; butter, cheese, eggs, etc.

MT. HAMILTON, at San Jose, celebrates on the 25th inst., and Los Gatos on the 26th; at which time it is expected the latter will dedicate its new hall.

THE Pacific Surgical Institute, 305 Kearny street, is a branch of the great Northwestern Surgical Institute,

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF BIGGS LODGE, No. 102, A. O. U. W., Biggs, Cal, Jan. 4, 1882.

To the Officers and Members of Biggs Lodge, No. 102, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased Bro. WILLIAM J. W. FLEMING, who was Foreman of our Lodge, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, For the first time in the history of our Lodge, death has invaded our fraternal home, and bereft us of an honored officer and a charter member; and

WHEREAS, The members of Biggs Lodge, No. 102, A. O. U. W., recognizing the many social and moral virtues of our deceased brother, are thereby better enabled to join in full sympathy with his kindred and friends in mourning his departure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to her, who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, their full and heartfelt sympathy; also to his children, and to all others, who with us, cherish and respect his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted parents the sympathy born of true "Charity," and bid his brothers and sisters to "Hope" for the great future, and commend them all to the "Protection" of the Supreme Master of the Universe.

Resolved, That as a slight outward token of our feelings, the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy, properly attested, to his wife and family, and the bereaved parents of our deceased Bro., and that a copy be sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and the Biggs *Recorder* for publication.

Fraternally submitted in C. H. and P.

PHIL GREIN,
F. F. CARNDUFF,
E. H. GALE. } Committee.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & CO.'S SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1881.

251,402.—PAPER BAG MACHINE—A. Beyer, Oakland.
251,408.—FRUIT DRIER—R. E. Burns, S. F.
251,577.—RECEPTACLE FOR PACKING SOAP—N. W. Griswold, S. F.
251,361.—MAIL POUCH FASTENER—R. H. Hewitt, Los Angeles, Cal.
251,442.—GRINDING AND AMALGAMATING PAN—F. A. Huntington, S. F
251,595.—HARVESTER FINGER—C. J. Johnson, Lone Pine, Cal.
251,448.—SPRAY NOZZLE—Long, Vestal & Merigot, San Jose, Cal.
251,373.—COMPRESSING PUMP—S. D. Lount, Arizona Ter
251,449.—BOX FASTENER—Chas. Martell, Vacaville, Cal.
251,615.—SHACKLE FOR HORSES—J. C. McCollum, Los Angeles, Cal.
251,617.—EGG AND FRUIT CARRIER—John J. McIntire, Oakland, Cal.
251,464.—SHACKLE—Jas. T. Rogers, Westport Cal.
251,480.—CARPET BEATER—John Spaulding, S. F.
9,990.—POWER STEERING APPARATUS FOR VESSELS—A. J. Stevens, Sacramento, Cal. (re-issue.)
251,485.—FURNACE—Henry R. Taylor, S. F.
251,488.—PORTABLE HAMMOCK—N. Vizelich, Stockton.
251,417.—RAILWAY SWITCH—M. R. Dahlgren, Oakland.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & CO., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Humboldt and Trinity counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare, counties.
A. C. KNOX—Nevada and Placer counties.
E. A. WEED—California.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

BRO. J. H. CONGDON, formerly with the house of Miller & Co., opened a general produce and commission business at No. 6 Stewart St., a year ago. His is now one of the leading produce and commission houses of this city. The year just closed has been a prosperous one with him.

Removal Notice!

CHAS. BROWN & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE, Etc., 18 Dupont street, will remove January 1st to 38 Geary street. Water piping laid and plumbing done. Metal roofing, tin and sheet iron work. Jobbing done. Agents for

Winthrop Portable Range.

A. D. HAWKS,

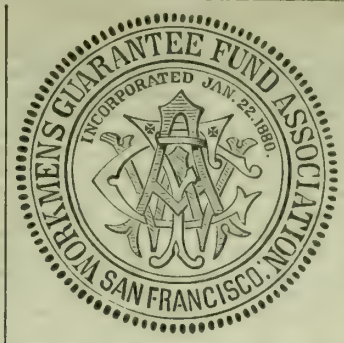
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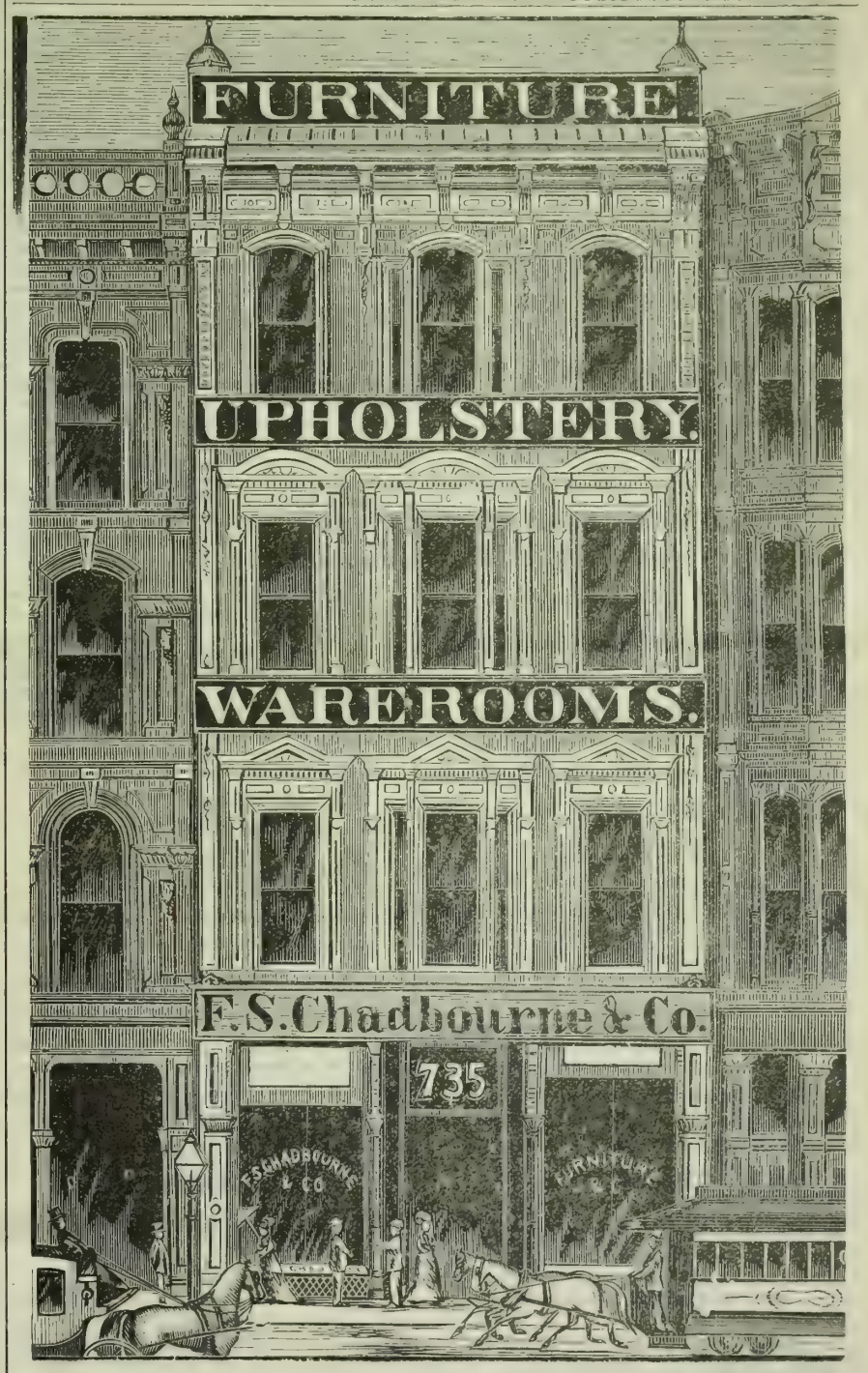
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WE herewith give a front view of one of the largest furniture houses on the Pacific coast. The house was built especially for this firm. It has a frontage of 40 ft. on Market St., and 170 ft. deep, running through to Stevenson St. The building is four stories with basement; the upper floor is used for manufacturing purposes, the third story as a wareroom, and the first and second stories as sales-rooms. A large elevator is used in this building; and there are employed by this firm from 40 to 50 skilled workmen all the year. The immense stock represents all kinds of furniture used in humble life, and also of the finest class used in our palatial residences, ranging in price for bedroom sets from $20 to $500, and side-boards from $15 to $800. Combining home manufactured goods with all the latest pattern and newest design of imported goods. Although this house deals in a general line of furniture, curtains, window draperies and lambrequins, pedestals, Louis, XV. ebony furniture, etc., still they are prepared to furnish a private house or hotel from the floor up. Bro. F. S. Chadbourne is a representative Workman; one of the leading and enterprising men of this great city, and with the assistance of an able and polite corps of assistants, takes great pleasure in showing visitors through this labyrinth of furniture, etc. It is with pleasure and pride that we have frequent occasion to refer to our leading citizens and solid business men as one of the great organizations who are helping us and each other in this humanitarian work.

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Electricity and the Telephone.

Of late several European observers appear to have been studying the effects of certain meteorological phenomena on the telephone, the latter being connected with a wire stretched, for instance, between the roofs of two houses, and in connection with the water or gas pipes. On the occurrence of lightning, more especially, sounds are heard, and at the same instant (according to M. Rene Thury, of Geneva) as the flash is seen, whatever the distance of the latter. Even when no thunder was heard, and the discharge must have been at least 35 km. off, M. Thury observed those induction effects. He says the sound is like that of a Swedish match rubbed on the box. The telephone affords an easy method of studying the velocity of transmission and other features of this electrical influence. M. Lalagade, who has experimented similarly for some time past, thought to amplify the sounds, and did so by placing two microphones on the plate of the receiving telephone. The arrangement is set up in a quiet room, where all foreign vibrations are guarded against, and the author is able to hear the least sound at a distance of one meter or more from the second telephone.

Again, M. Landerer, at Tortosa, finds currents produced in his telephone-circuit by atmospheric electricity in three different ways. First, the condensation of aqueous vapor results in a sound recalling the cry of tin. A sensitive galvanometer in the circuit is not, or hardly, affected. These sounds are strongest at night. Next, there are the sounds which occur during lightning (and the currents producing which affect a galvanometer considerably). Thirdly, the wind generates currents which do not act on the telephone, but act on the galvanometer strongly. At Tortosa, the very dry west winds produce the greatest oscillations. Telluric or earth currents act both on the galvanometer and on the telephone; they are distinguished from atmospheric currents by the regularity and continuity of their action during pretty long intervals.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the speedy formation of a National Association of the Disabled Veterans. The plan proposed was to get a list of all fully disabled veterans on the pension roll of the United States and then call a convention and elect officers for a permanent national organization, delegates to be chosen by Congressional districts.

An Elastic Lacquer.

According to the *English Mechanic*, a patent has been taken out in Germany for a new description of elastic lacquer, which will not peel off, and which is suitable for the coating of carriage-cloths, plans, and other articles to be rolled or folded, as well as for wood and iron-work, walls, etc. It may also be employed as an isolating layer for damp rooms, as a means against dry rot, and in rendering stuffs waterproof.

To produce the lacquer, 50 kg. of linseed-oil varnish are heated up to boiling point. In another vessel about 15 kg. of lime are slaked in 20 kg. of water. As soon as the lime boils, about 50 kg. of hot melted raw caoutchouc are added to the lime water, and the whole is then stirred until it has become thoroughly mixed. This composition is poured into the boiling varnish, the whole being stirred all the time. Further stirring takes place until a homogeneous mass is formed, which is afterward strained or filtered, and left to cool. After cooling, the lacquer has a pap like consistency. To apply the lacquer it is diluted with the desired quantity of varnish, and put on with brushes, either in a warm or cold state; but it is said to be better to apply it warm, as then no varnish is required for diluting it. In rendering linen water-proof, the lacquer may be put on by means of brushes or rollers. After treatment, the linen or other stuffs, paper, etc, are hung up to dry. Stuffs are perfectly dry and ready for use in two days. The product is stated to be lustrous, elastic, not sticky, and perfectly water proof.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Two Frenchmen have recently introduced into Paris a new electric lamp which, because of its mellow luster, they call the "Sunlight." The light is formed by boring two conveying holes into a small brick of marble and inserting two carbon rods which nearly penetrate the brick and are separated at their points by a partition of the marble. Their upper ends are connected to the dynamo-electric machine, and the current in traversing the wall of marble between the points makes it white hot. The gas escapes by the bore holes, which are wider than the rods, while the light is emitted by the bottom of the brick, which becomes calcined.

THE artist's adieu to his pictures—You be hanged.

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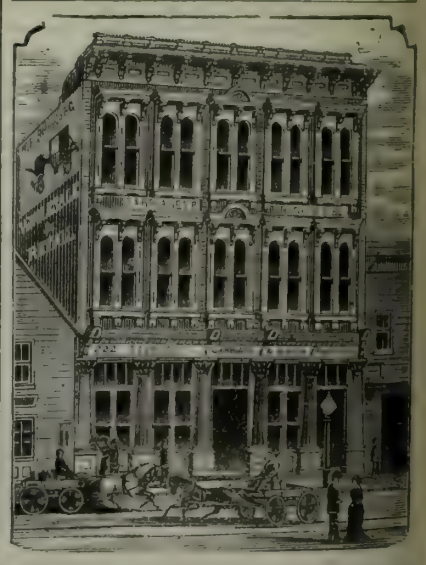
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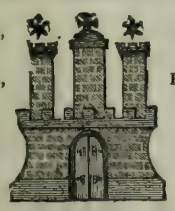
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The Materials of Paleontology.

Although paleontology is a comparatively youthful scientific specialty, the mass of materials with which it has to deal is already prodigious. In the last 50 years the number of known fossil remains of invertebrated animals has been trebled or quadrupled. The work of interpretation of vertebrate fossils, the foundations of which were so solidly laid by Cuvier, was carried on with wonderful vigor and success by Agassiz in Switzerland, by Von Meyer in Germany, and last, but not least, by Owen in this country, while, in later years, a multitude of workers have labored in the same field. In many groups of the animal kingdom the number of fossil forms already known is as great as that of the existing species. In some cases it is much greater; and there are entire orders of animals of the existence of which we should know nothing except for the evidence afforded by fossil remains. With all this it may be safely assumed that, at the present moment, we are not acquainted with a tithe of the fossils which will sooner or later be discovered. If we may judge by the profusion yielded within the last few years by the Tertiary formations of North America, there seems to be no limit to the multitude of mammalian remains to be expected from that continent, and analogy leads us to expect similiar riches in Eastern Asia whenever the Tertiary formations of that region are as carefuly explored. Again, we have as yet almost everything to learn respecting the terrestrial population of the Mesozoic epoch—and it seems as if the Western Territories of the United States were about to prove as instructive in regard to this point as they have in respect of Tertiary life. My friend Prof. Marsh informs me that, within two years, remains of more than 160 distinct individuals of mammals, belonging to 20 species and nine genera, have been found in a space not larger than the floor of a good-sized room; while beds of the same age have yielded 300 reptiles, varying in size from a length of 60 or 80 ft. to the dimensions of a rabbit.

The task which I have set myself to-night is to endeavor to lay before you, as briefly as possible, a sketch of the successive steps by which our present knowledge of the facts of paleontology and of those conclusions from them which are indisputable has been attained; and I beg leave to remind you at the outset that, in attempting to sketch the progress of a branch of knowledge to which innumerable labors have contributed, my business is rather with generalizations than with details. It is my object to mark the epochs of paleontology, not to recount all the events of its history.—*Prof. T. H. Huxley, in Popular Science Monthly.*

THE MOTOR OF THE FUTURE.—In the opinion of most of the scientists of Great Britain, electricity is to take the place of steam in driving machinery and moving cars, and is to be generated by the action of tides, winds and falling water. They predict that wind power will be utilized to a greater extent than any persons in a previous age ever believed it would. Wind will generate electricity for moving machinery, for lighting streets, and warming dwellings in Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and other countries where there are few streams that afford water power. The movement of tides will produce the same effects in most countries that have an extensive sea coast, while the fall of water in rivers and streams will generate electricity in all mountain regions. The great electrical exhibition at Paris did much to draw attention to what is called the motor power of the future. A picture called "The Queen of the Nineteenth Century" hangs in many of the shop windows. It is a female figure surrounded with a halo, and emitting rays of light from the hands, which are raised as if to enable the being to fly. The light gives the arms the appearance of wings. The artist is an enthusiast, and is regarded by many as a prophet. We all hope that his fair predictions will be realized. The steam engine is a good thing, but we are ready for something better. It has done so well that till recently scientific men and inventors have not troubled themselves to make something better.

IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHY.—An exhibition was made at the Paris Exhibition, by John Mackenzie, of an improvement in telegraphy, which promises to become of much importance. By this device it is claimed that any number from 1 to 999 can be automatically signalled on one wire by a single movement of the transmitter, so that on opening the box at the receiving station the number will be found correctly recorded.

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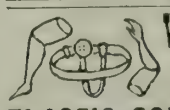
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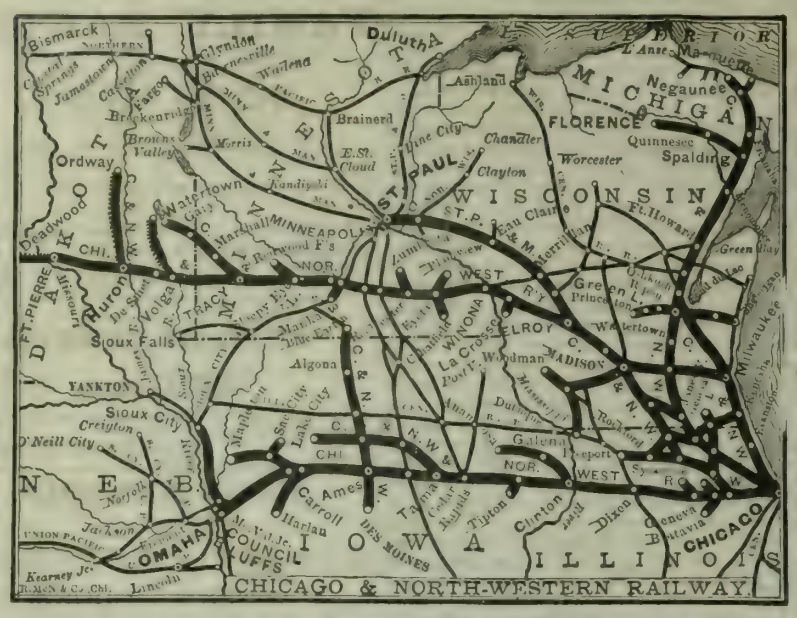
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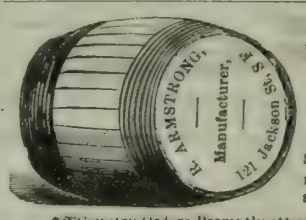
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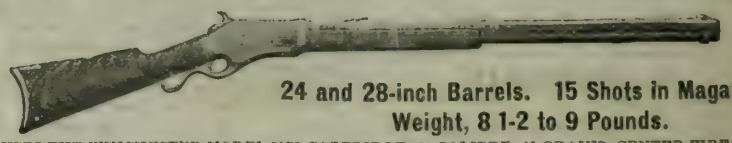
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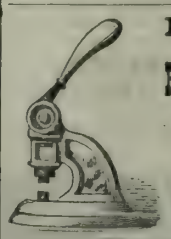
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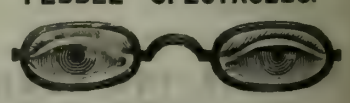
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CALIFORNIA STATE

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

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OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator NO. 12 Front St

A Colorado Mountain.

We give on this page an engraving of one of the most notable mountains in Colorado. It is called Whiterock peak, and is described by Prof. Hayden in his explorations of that section. It takes its name from the fact that a seam of white or light gray igneous rock, sixty ft. wide, passes through the middle of the summit vertically. The material is quite soft, disintegrating into moderately coarse sand. The rocks composing the mountain are quite varied in texture, though all evidently of igneous origin. The jointage is in many cases vertical, separating the mass into blocks varying from a few inches to two or three ft. cube. This vertical jointage gives a sort of columnar appearance to the sides of the peak in the distance. The sides are also deeply furrowed. There are three sets of master-joints, with a multitude of smaller ones. The consequence is that the sides of the mountain and the several amphitheatres are covered with immense quantities of *debris*. The whole mass is filled with water and ice during the winter, and in the spring, as the ice and snow melt, it moves down the declivities slowly, like a glacier. Sometimes cavities or reservoirs are made, and the melted snows form beautiful little lakes.



WHITEROCK PEAK, COLORADO.

From the summit of Whiterock Mountain the view on every side is most remarkable, presenting the aspect of chaos, as if the entire group of stratified rocks, which originally covered the area now occupied by the Elk mountains, had rested on a vast pasty mass of the granite, but which, by forces generated in this pasty mass, had been lifted up and tossed, as it were, in every direction. The faults are very numerous and of huge dimensions. Sometimes a group of strata is broken off, so that one portion is from 100 to 2,000 ft. above the other portion. Sometimes 1,000 to 2,000 ft. will be elevated by a force acting very nearly vertically, so that some of the loftiest peaks, as Maroon Peak, 14,000; Black Pyramid, 13,000, and many others nearly as high, are composed entirely of stratified rocks inclining at small angles. Again the beds are tipped off from the granite core at all angles from 10° to a vertical, and not unfrequently past a vertical, and there are in the Elk range the most wonderful instances of the complete overturning of immense groups of beds, so that for several miles there is a double series, from the Silurian up to the Cretaceous, inclusive, and then rising upward in inverse order, as is shown at the head of East river and near Snow Mass peak.

BRO. D. F. FOX, D. G. M. W., of the jurisdiction of Nevada, is still adding to the roll of Lodges of that jurisdiction. He has recently organized Capital Lodge, No. 2, at Helena and Union, No. 3, an Missoula, Montana Ter. The charter list was closed at the latter place with 35 members. Bro. Fox has proven himself a wideawake and energetic Deputy, and we expect soon to have Nevada added to the separate jurisdictions. Brothers of these outside Lodges should send in the news to the WATCHMAN. Tell what you are doing, prospects, etc. The Order will be glad to hear from you.

UKIAH LODGE, No. 33, has an artist and ex-editor for its past officer, a lawyer for its chief, a preacher for its first assistant and another preacher for money collector, an editor for its third officer, a postmaster for treasurer, a singing-master for secretary, and about sixty-five gentlemen as privates.

BESIDES the large circulation of the WATCHMAN in California, we have quite an extended subscription list in Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, Arizona and in most of the Eastern States and Canada.

THE grand total contributed to the Upchurch fund, as per report of S. S. Davis, Supreme Receiver, is $3,660.53. California has contributed a little over $1,000 of this amount.

Men Without Occupation.

A man without a particular occupation is to be pitied. Thrown as he is from one kind of labor to another, depending upon the prosperity of business for employment, and not having either the ability or knowledge to rise above a certain plane, it is no wonder that such a person will feel disappointed, and rail at the world which affords him so poor a chance for accumulating sufficient money to make his declining years cheerful and contented. The fact that a man is without steady employment, is in great measure due to the vanity of parents, or of allowing the boy who is to be the man drift as his own inclinations may direct. A boy of small ability is placed in a store to run errands. In course of time he is promoted to a higher station. There he remains, and there he will remain, not having the ability to reach the highest pinnacle in the business world. Suddenly times get dull, expenses must be curtailed, and our unfortunate friend suddenly finds himself without occupation, and drifts out into the great world to swell the army of men similarly situated as himself. Now, this same boy if he had been put at some useful, honorable, mechanical work, might have risen to the very highest position in the workshop. True, his hands would have got soiled, and his dress would not be so clean and neat, but he would be a man for all that in the estimation of those whose opinion is worth having, and not be a pensioner upon the bounty of friends, or an eager searcher for those light occupations, always overcrowded, and requiring little mental training for their routine duties.

The fact that we would like to impress upon young men just starting in life is this: That by having a trade or even a profession, if you have the ability to thoroughly master it and by industry and honesty seek to advance, you are fortified against depressions that may periodically occur. But above all things, we would advise the young man who is not possessed of superior abilities, but thinks he is, to seek the advice of some mature man of large experience in worldly affairs, and ask him whether it would be best to earn an honorable living by learning a mechanical trade, or eke out a miserable existence as a briefless lawyer, or patientless physician. The time spent in learning a trade is never lost. If one does not wish to follow it in after years, it need not be done. Some of the most honored men this country has produced received their first lessons in industry by learning a mechanical trade. Events in later years caused them to follow other callings, and they were more fitted for them by the drill they received in early youth. In fact, they were better fitted to grapple with the problem of life. The many small economies they were compelled to practice, the drill received in mastering the trade they sought to learn, made them more self-reliant, and they put forth their best endeavors when duty called to more extended fields of labor. A young man who has nothing to push him forward in the struggle for place and honor but his own individual efforts, is false to his best interests if he looks with contempt upon a mechanical calling. There will come a time in life when the poor boy will surely regret when his youthful fancies led him to engage in what are called the well-dressed and "soft" places. There are always those who by reason of social connections generally get the best places, and it is only by the hardest kind of a struggle that any really high position is gained. Whereas, if a trade was learned, the battle will be won by the most studious and intelligent, and happiness instead of discontent in after life will be the result.

FOR faithful work and in appreciation of his services in adding to the roll of membership of Spartan Lodge, 36, Bro. T. H. Bethel, was presented with a new Workman diploma, beautifully framed. The presentation speech was made by David McClure, P. M. W., and fittingly responded to by Bro. Bethel.

BRO. JOHN H. BABBATT, of Valley, No. 18, Salem, Oregon, son of Samuel T. Babbatt, of this city, paid a visit to Harmony, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14th. He gives glowing accounts of the progress of our Order in Oregon.]

Home Miscellany.

The Mountain.

Through time's dim vista looking down,
Perhaps frowning o'er some ancient sea,
Dark clouds then resting on thy crown,
And all around thee mystery.
Thou watchest the fiery craters flow,
And mountains heaving at their birth,
Amid the molten lava's glow;
Before mankind had touched the earth.

Still towering upward into space
A landmark when the morning breaks,
Yet men are delving at thy base,
And heeding not thy darksome peaks.
Time fades; yet ever rolling on
Men come and go and gaze on thee;
Like fleeting shadows they are gone,
But thou art for eternity.

—*"Sierra Buttes," in Mountain Messenger.*

A Woman's Heart.

He made me a wife and mother;
He answered my young heart's call;
He came, he sought my spirit,
He made and fastened love's thrall!

He holds me fast; shall I struggle
For aught beyond his breast?
Nay; here is my life's sweet haven,—
Love hath an indwelling rest.

Back ever my heart must turn;
Humbly it sues to its own;
Love, "be ye reconciled,"
Is the clearest voice of the Throne!

—*Hope Haywood, in Rural Press.*

The Piece that was Lost.

There was promise of a capital hay day; so Silas Rogers decided as he stood in the back porch after milking, polishing his face with a coarse towel and noting the weather signs between the rubs.

A capital hay day; but a "spell of weather" might be expected soon; for did not the almanac say "About this time look out for storms!"

So all hands were warned to be in readiness to mow the lower intervale in the morning, and lose no time in getting at it, for the lower intervale was swampy after a rain.

The chores were done, the supper eaten; Silas, with his chair tilted against the wall, was sleeping the sleep of the just, while his good wife pattered about the kitchen setting her sponge, beating up some "riz" griddle cakes for breakfast, grinding the coffee, and, in a dozen provident ways, squeezing out of the tired day a little help for the morrow.

Reuben went to the store for a new scythe snath; Abner, the hired man, hung over the barnyard gate with the beloved pipe that tried the housewife's soul, and pretty Mistress Hetty wrinkled her forehead and pricked her fingers over the new dress she was trying to make in the few leisure minutes snatched from housework. She made a charming picture in the frame of the vine-wreathed window, her sleeves still rolled above her plump elbows, the bright hair drawn back from the rosy face which was turned full to the lamp as she threaded her needle, or paused to flirt some deluded moth away from the dangerous flame that fascinated him.

A charming picture, but no one to look at it; for the great Norway pine held up a screen of solid blackness between the window and the road, even if any belated traveler had chanced to walk that way, and only Hetty's white cat crept stealthily along the top of the garden fence with murderous designs upon an untimely brood of chirping birds in the currant bushes. Only this—ah, beware, Mistress Hetty! Evil eyes are looking at you; eyes from which a heathen mother would cover your face with her hands, and breathe a prayer to break the unholy spell they might cast upon you—a woman's eyes peering from a thick jungle of lilacs and syringas, so near it seems as if Hetty must feel them. But Hetty feels nothing, sees nothing but the troublesome dress; and, as the perplexing ruffles are conquered one by one, her heart grows light, the little frown smooths away and Hetty begins to sing. What a sweet voice she has! It reaches the tired mother and lightens her heart, too. It wakes her father, and then lulls him pleasantly to sleep again. Now Abner hears it, and draws his hickory shirtsleeve across his eyes, and that watcher in the green tangle—who can guess what she thinks or feels as she sinks down with her chin upon her hands, and her face quite in the dark, and listens to the pathetic story of "The Ninety and Nine?" Hetty herself is not half conscious of the pathos with which she bewails the lost one,

"Away on the mountains bleak and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care,"

and goes on through the tender story to the final rejoicing when the Shepherd brings back his own. She is still humming it fitfully over and over when her mother opens the door of the keeping room and bids her go to bed and not ruin her eyes with sewing by lamplight.

"Just a minute," says Hetty; "as soon as I finish this sleeve."

And the minutes glide on and on, the sleeve is finished, held up and admired, and Mistress Hetty takes off her shoes and slips softly up stairs to bed. She does not even close the window. What should come into the house unbidden, save the cat and the cool night air? Everything is silent. The mother bird broods her little ones securely, unconscious of the cruel eyes near by, until Reuben comes whistling along the road and, boy like, stops to shy a stone at the tempting white mark on the garden fence. The prowler leaps away with long bounds over the wet grass, and a tragedy is averted with nothing to show for it but dirty tracks upon the piece of "factory" spread out to bleach.

By and by there is a little stir in the lilac jungle; a woman comes cautiously out of her hiding place and steals away to the barn.

The cows are lying here and there under the long shed, sleeping, perhaps, in a cow's uneasy fashion, but with a certain air of motherliness and content about them. They do not even wonder at the later comer as she threads her way among them, enters the barn, mounts the scaffold already well filled with the sweet new hay, and is soon asleep, hearing now and then a broken twitter from the restless swallows under the eaves, or perchance a faint, sweet voice singing, with lingering pity in its tone,

"Sick and wounded, and ready to die."

Who can tell when the summer day begins? One instant a dusky silence, cool, moist and fragrant, hanging over the hill, the next, a burst of song from some tree-top, caught up from a hundred green coverts, swelled and repeated and prolonged in mad chorus that presently settles again into silence. Then the slow stir of life awakening, the bustle among the poultry, the lowing of some impatient cow, or the sound of her companions nipping the short, juicy grass, the unwilling creak of a rheumatic pump handle, and here and there the dull thud of an improvident ax preparing the kindlings for the kitchen fire.

The day was well under way in Silas Rogers' household before a majority of his neighbors had reached this point. The cows were milked and turned into the green lane to make their own way to the pasture, the steady whirl of the grindstone, and the sharp ring of steel, told that the moments before breakfast were being made the most of, and even at the table there were few words spoken, and no useless lingering. But after breakfast Silas Rogers took down the leather-covered Bible that had been his old mother's daily companion for 80 years, and all the family sat reverently down to worship.

The golden moments might speed as they would, but no day in that household began without its portion from the Bible. It might have been a lingering recollection of Hetty's song, it might have been one of those celestial providences which we call chance, which led him to read from the gospels the story of the wandering sheep and the lost piece of silver. It is doubtful if any of them were very deeply touched by it. It was a familiar story to the good wife, and she could not keep her thoughts from straying anxiously to the loaves rising perilously in the pans, while Hetty glanced at the clock and secretly hoped her father had not chanced upon a long chapter. The reading came abruptly to an end with the heavenly rejoicing over one sinner that repenteth, and with an earnest though homely prayer, the service was ended.

Abner and Reuben almost stumbled over a woman sitting absorbed in the doorway. Silas looked at her but did not stay to question, and when they were gone she rose and said abruptly, "Will you give me some breakfast?"

Mrs. Rogers looked at her. She was a tall and not uncomely woman of about 30, but with something indefinably evil about her face. The hard mouth, the bold, defiant eyes repelled her, yet seemed as if at any instant they might break into scornful tears.

"Who are you?" asked the good wife, coming nearer with the pan of bread in her hand. Again the face lightened, grew hard, and then yielded with the sudden declaration:

"I am the piece that was lost."

Martha Rogers had not a particle of poetry in her nature, but she had the most profound reverence for the scripture, therefore the words both puzzled and shocked her. But she was a woman not to refuse bread to the hungry, so she placed food upon the table, and motioned the woman to a chair, with a brief "Set up and eat."

All the time that the woman was eating, and she did not hasten, her eyes followed the mistress and Hetty, until Martha Rogers grew nervous and sent Hetty to "right up the chambers."

As soon as she was gone, the woman turned abruptly from her breakfast.

"Will you give me work to do?" she demanded, rather than asked.

"Who are you?" asked Mrs. Rogers again, simply to gain time.

"I thought you knew. I am Moll Pritchett; they have turned me out of my house; burned it over my head," and the eyes grew lurid with evil.

"What can you do?" asked Mrs. Rogers, feebly.

"Anything that a woman can do, or a man. I can work in the field with the best of them; I have done it many a time; but I should like to do what—to be like other women."

"Are you a good woman?"

The question came straight and strong, without any faltering. She had heard of this Moll Pritchett, a woman who lived alone in an old tumble-down hut below the saw-mill, and won a meager living by weaving rag carpets, picking berries for sale, and it was suspected in less reputable ways, but Martha Rogers took no stock in idle rumors. If she had not divine compassion, she had something very like divine justice, which is altogether a sweeter thing in its remembering of our frame than the tender mercies of the wicked.

The woman looked at her curiously. At first with a mocking smile, then with a sullen, and at last with a defiant expression.

"Is it likely?" she said fiercely. "A good woman? How should I be a good woman? I tell you I'm 'the piece that was lost,' and nobody ever looked for me. If I was a good woman, do you suppose I should be where I be—only 28 years old, well and hearty, and every door in the world shut in my face? I tell ye the man that wrote that story didn't know women; they don't hunt for the piece that is lost; they just let it go. There's enough on 'em that don't get lost."

Poor Martha Rogers was sorely perplexed, all the more that her way had lain so smooth and plain before her that she might have walked in it blindfolded. If this was a lost piece of silver it was not she who lost it; but what if it were the Master's, precious to his heart, and a careless hand had dropped it, and left it to lie in the dust? And what if he bade her seek it, and find it for him? Should she dare to refuse? On this very day, when she needed so sorely the help which she had looked for in vain, had not this woman been sent to her very door, and was it not a plain leading of Providence? It is a blessed thing for us that we are usually driven to act first and theorize afterward, even though the afterthought sometimes brings repentance. The bread was ready for the oven and the woodbox was empty.

"You may fetch in some wood," said Martha Rogers; and the woman promptly obeyed, filling the box with one load of her sinewy arms, and then stood humbly waiting. Hetty came into the room and began to clear the table, but her mother took the dishes from her hands.

"Go up stairs and fetch a big apron and one of your sweeping caps, and then you may get at your sewing and see if you can finish up your dress."

Away went Hetty, her light heart bounding with unexpected release, and her mother turned to the woman, furnished her with a coarse towel and sent her to the wash-house for a thorough purification. Half an hour afterward, with her hair hidden in the muslin cap, her whole figure enveloped in the clean calico apron, a comely woman was silently engaged in the household tasks, doing her work with such rapid skill that the critical housewife drew a sigh of relief.

"There's a han'ful of towels and coarse clothes left from the ironing; you might put the iron on, Mary, and smooth 'em out."

The woman turned a startled face upon her, and then went quickly for the clothes, but something—was it a tear?—rolled down the swarthy cheek, and mingled with the bright drops she sprinkled over them. When had she ever been called Mary? When had she heard any name but Moll? Not since away among the hills of New Hampshire a pale woman had laid her hand upon the tangled curls of her little daughter and prayed that from the strange world to which she was speeding, she might be allowed to watch over these wayward feet, lest they should go astray. Had she watched? Did she know? Moll hoped not; it made her shudder to think of it. What would heaven be worth if she could see and know? And yet, what did she hear about joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth? If there was, it must be that they knew; or perhaps only good news was carried there.

That night Hetty sang again at her sewing by the lamp, and from the attic window far above her head, the wanderer leaned out into the dark to listen. The little chamber was bare of ornament; there was not a picture on the cleanly whitewashed walls, and the straight curtain was for decency, not drapery; but it seemed to this one a very chamber of peace. The great Norway pine almost brushed her cheek with its resinous plumes, balmy with moist night air, and a bird, hidden somewhere among its branches, sent out a startled, half-awake cry, and then dropped off to sleep again. There was a pale young moon low in the western sky, with black clouds scudding across it, and the dull, steady sound of the river pouring over the great dam in the valley, seemed to come nearer and nearer, like the tramp of feet. Martha Rogers went out to the milk-room, and stood for a moment in the door, shading the flickering candle in her hand. She was only taking a housewifely observation upon the gathering storm; but it seemed to the wanderer that she might well be the woman who had lighted a candle to search for the lost piece of silver, and with a dim comprehension of love on earth and joy in heaven, she tried to pray, and fell asleep.

Silas Rogers listened to the day's story as he sat mending a bit of harness with clumsy fingers. He may be forgiven if his thoughts sometimes wandered to the hay so fortunately secured from the storm, or ran over the grist to be sent to the mill in the morning if it proved a wet day, or speculated curiously on the superhuman knowledge of almanac men; but on the whole, he was tolerably attentive, and certainly grasped the idea that his wife had secured a valuable and much needed helper.

"It seems a risk to run," said Martha, anxiously; "and I don't know but its presumptuous; there's Hetty, and there's Reuben—"

"And there's the Lord," said Silas, stopping to open his knife.

"Yes," said Martha, with a little start, "and I can't quite get rid of what she said about the piece that was lost; though to be sure, the woman that lost it ought to hunt for it."

"She never does; folks are always losing things for somebody else to find; 'tain't many of 'em can say, 'those that thou hast given me have I kept,' right straight along."

"But if you lose your own piece looking after other folks—"

Silas cut off his waxed end and gave the harness an experimental pull before he answered. "Well, there's risks, as you say, but I'd rather take a risk for the Lord than agin Him."

Martha Rogers took the risk for the Lord, and he abundantly justified and rewarded her faith. For the piece that was lost becomes peace to the heart that finds it and lays it again in the Master's hand; and locking the story of the wanderer in her own breast, it was only to the angels that she said, "rejoice with me."

And when, years afterward, the woman herself said, before the committee of the church, "I am a woman over whom there is great joy in heaven," there were not wanting those who thought she was presumptuously claiming to be a saint.

Death of the Old Wife.

She had lain all day in a stupor, breathing with heavily labored breath, but as the sun sank to rest in the far-off western sky and the red glow on the wall of the room faded into dense shadows, she awoke and called feebly to her aged partner who was sitting motionless by the bedside; he bent over his dying wife and took her wan, wrinkled hand in his.

"Is it night?" she asked in tremulous tones, looking at him with eyes that saw not.

"Yes," he answered softly. "It is growing dark."

"Where are the children?" she queried; "are they all in?"

Poor old man! how could he answer her?—the children who had slept for long years in the old churchyard—who had outlived childhood and borne the heat and burden of the day, and growing old, had laid down the cross and gone to wear the crown, before the old father and mother had finished their sojourn.

"The children are safe," answered the old man, tremulously; "don't think of them Janet, think of yourself; does the way seem dark?"

"My trust is in Thee; let me never be confounded. What does it matter if the way is dark?

"I'd rather walk with God in the dark, than walk alone in the light.

"I'd rather walk with Him by faith than walk alone by sight.

"John, where's little Charlie?" she asked. Her mind was again in the past. The grave dust of 20 years had lain on Charlie's golden hair, but the mother had never forgotten him! The old man patted her cold hands, hands that labored so hard that they were seamed and wrinkled and calloused with years of toil, and the wedding ring was worn to a mere thread of gold—and then he pressed his thin lips to them and cried. She had encouraged and strengthened him in every trial of life. Why, what a woman she had been! What a worker! What a leader in Israel! Always with the gift of prayer or service. They had stood at many a death-bed together—closed the eyes of loved ones, and then sat down with the Bible between them to read the promises. Now she was about to cross the dark river alone.

And it was strange and sad to the old man, and the yellow-haired granddaughter left them, to hear her babble of walks in the woods, of gathering May flowers and strolling with John, of petty household cares that she had always put down with a strong resolute hand; of wedding feasts and death-bed triumphs; and when, at midnight, she heard the bridegroom's voice, and the old man bending over her, cried pitifully, and the young granddaughter kissed her pale brow, there was a solemn joy in her voice as she spoke the name of her children one by one, as if she saw them with immortal eyes, and with one glad smile put on immortality. They led the old man sobbing away, and when he saw her again the glad morning sun was shining, the air jubilant with the song of birds, and she lay asleep on the couch under the north window where he had seen her so often lie down to rest while waiting for the Sabbath bell. And she wore the same best black silk, and the string of gold beads about her thin neck, and the folds of white tulle. Only now the brooch with his miniature was wanting, and in its place was a white rose and a spray of cedar—she had loved cedar—she had loved to sing over her work:

"Oh, may I in His courts be seen,
Like a young cedar fresh and green"

But what strange transformation was there! The wrinkles were gone. The traces of age, and pain, and weariness were all smoothed out; the face had grown strangely young, and a placid smile was laid on the pale lips. The old man was awed by this likeness to the bride of his youth. He kissed the unresponsive lips and said softly:

"You've found Heaven first, Janet, but you'll come for me soon! It's our first parting in more than 70 years, but it won't be for long—it won't be for long!"

And it was not. The winter snows have not fallen, and there is another grave, and to-day would have been their diamond wedding! We had planned much for it, and I wonder—I wonder—but no! Where they are there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"She stoops to conquer." Can this refer to the fond mother who bends over her wayward boy with a number five slipper?

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of thirty-two letters.
My 7, 1, 8, 8, 12, 16, is a measure.
My 6, 31, 7, 8, 25, 22, 3, is a nation.
My 32, 23, 19, 4, 24, was a king.
My 26, 30, 14, 22, are small animals.
My 13, 21, 18, 31, 27, is in advance.
My 22, 5, 23, 16, 32, is to remain.
My 2, 11, 30, 10, 25, 31, 7, is the employment of many girls and women.
My 9, 17, 15, 30, 31, is a large body of water.
My 29, 20, 28, is an interjection.
My whole is a very true proverb.

A. B. C.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a shrub and leave warmth.
2. Curtail to draw tightly and leave a sticky substance.
3. Curtail an animal and leave a mark of distinction.
4. Curtail an author of Queen Elizabeth's time and leave a bundle of goods.
5. Curtail a bird and leave a brave man.

JERRY.

Diamond Puzzle.

1. Found in perpetual poverty.
2. Before.
3. To talk idly.
4. Supplications.
5. An important article of food.
6. A mineral.
7. A consonant.

JOSEPHUS.

Concealed Trees and Fruit.

1. Do, ma, please let me go.
2. Oh, Grace, dare you go over that bridge.
3. Do not let them lock the door.
4. You must go for Angeline to night.
5. Give me the map, please, I want it.
6. Auction sale, Monday, January 25th.

E. M. V.

Islands.

1. Modern, ardor, and a conjunction.
2. A quaker and an adverbial ending.
3. Modern, wrath, and a soil.
4. Part of a fish, and a masculine name.
5. A heavy weight, a consonant and a vowel.

JAMES.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Lake Champlain.
HIDDEN PROVERB.—A good conscience is as a stone wall.
QUOTATION ACROSTIC.—Campbell;
Osgood;
Wordsworth;
Phillips;
Emerson;
Randolph.
DECAPITATIONS.—1. Strout, trout. 2. Scow, cow. 3. Kale, ale.
REBUS.—Beloit, Wisconsin (Below it Wis.

How a Boy Became an Editor.

Once upon a time there lived in the little town of S——— a boy whose energy even exceeded his means. His father was a well-to-do blacksmith, who wished that George—for his name was George Vink—would go to school until he had obtained a common school education, and then learn the blacksmith trade. George was willing to go to school, but determined to be a printer if an opportunity offered itself.

As there was no printing office in his town, George studied the harder, and when he read an advertisement in an Eastern paper, in which it was stated that for $4 he could get a small printing press, some type and ink, he concluded that here was his chance, and went to work and earned the necessary $4, and in due time obtained the printing material, and he soon learned to set the type and run the press, on that necessarily small scale. He was soon printing cards, etc., to his own satisfaction, and encouraged by his success, he purchased limited quantities of type, and finally concluded he would try to start a printing office, and so a small room adjoining his father's blacksmith shop was set apart for his printing office. It was small, to be sure, yet it contained a new $80 job press, several fonts of type, a keg of ink, and paper, cards, etc.

All the small handbills, posters, cards, etc., which were formerly sent to a town twenty miles distant, were now given to him. He improved in his business rapidly, and to make a long story short, he is now the owner of as fine a country office as is to be found in the State. He is also editor of an eight-page, five-column weekly newspaper, and the husband of a fine and intelligent lady, whose parents, some years before, upon reading a copy of his paper sent them by friends in S———, were induced by the glowing accounts of the mild climate and other advantages to leave the Eastern States for California.

A YOUNG lady who graduated from a high school last July is teaching school up in New Hampshire. A bashful young gentleman visited the school the other day, and was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech: "Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." Tableau—giggling boys and girls and a blushing school-ma'am.

A YOUNG man proposed for the hand of a beautiful girl. As she hesitated about replying, he said: "I await your answer with bated breath." The girl, who is a good deal of a humorist, said: "Well, Mr. Man, you will have to bait your breath with something besides high wines and Limburgher cheese to catch your humble servant. Good evening."

Humorous.

Chips.

OUT West the agents take care of the Indians, and the Indians reciprocally take hair of the agents.

IN proof of the assertion that cattle will stray into strange places, we have seen a cow hide in a shoemaker's shop.

A MAN who buys Confederate bonds will make a permanent investment. They will be just as good in the year 2000 as they are to-day.

A TALL man having rallied a friend on the shortness of his legs, the friend replied: "My legs reach the ground; what more can yours do?"

A TENNESSEE girl went out for a sail with a man who was panting to die for her. A squall upset the boat, and he panted for shore and let a negro rescue her.

A PRIEST once asked a condemned criminal in a Paris jail: "What kind of a conscience have you?" "It's as good as new," replied the prisoner, "for I have never used it."

"WHAT is the action of disinfectants?" asked the examining board of a medical student. "They smell so badly that people open the doors, and fresh air gets in," was the reply.

"THAT'S what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply; "but, do you know, I thought it never would be."

WHEN the girl who has encouraged a young man for about two years suddenly tells him that she never can be more than a sister to him, he can for the first time see the freckles on her nose.

A FRENCH artist gave his last work to a porter to convey it to the salon. "Be careful, be careful," said he, "the picture is scarcely dry." "Oh, never mind," exclaimed the porter; "my clothes are old."

"DOES our talk disturb you?" said one of a company of talkative ladies to an old gentleman sitting in a railway station the other afternoon. "No, ma'am" was the naive reply, "I've been married nigh on to 40 years."

A YOUNG man proposed for the hand of a beautiful girl. As she hesitated about replying, he said: "I await your answer with bated breath." The girl, who is a good deal of a humorist, said: "Well, Mr. Man, you will have to bait your breath with something besides high wines and Limburger cheese to catch your humble servant. Good evening."

Household Hints.

STONGE PUDDING.—Rub six ounces of butter or beef dripping into a pound of dry flour, in which a level dessert-spoonful of ground ginger and six ounces of brown sugar have been mixed; dissolve two level teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda in half a pint of milk, mixing it smooth and free from lumps before adding to the flour. Beat all together into a soft batter, and pour into a buttered basin. Allow the pudding plenty of room to swell in the cloth, which it does considerably; plunge into very fast boiling water and keep boiling two hours and a half. Turn it out, and serve with wine sauce; some prefer to eat it dry.

CANVAS-BACK DUCKS.—Select young, fat ducks; pick them nicely; singe and draw them carefully without washing them, so as to preserve the blood and consequently the full flavor of the bird; then truss it and place it on the spit before a brisk fire, or in a pan in a hot oven for at least fifteen or twenty minutes; then serve it hot with its own gravy, which is formed by its own blood and juices, on a hot dish. It may also be a little less cooked, and then carved and placed on a chafing-dish with red currant jelly, port wine and a little butter.

ALMOND JUMBLES.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, with half a pound of loaf sugar, pounded fine; mix with a pound of flour, and a quarter of a pound of almonds, blanched and shred fine, or beaten to a paste with the juice of a lemon; work it well together, roll it out, then cut it into small round cakes, and bake them in a quick oven.

GINGERBREAD.—Three cups of flour, one of sugar, one of butter, and one of molasses; three eggs beaten light, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of pearl-ash and some cloves. Beat the butter in sugar as for pound cake, then add the other ingredients, putting in the pearl-ash last. Bake them in cake tins.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Six cups of flour, two of sugar, two of butter, two of molasses, two of milk, four eggs, a tablespoonful of ginger and a little allspice; beat the butter, sugar and eggs light; then stir in the other ingredients. Add a teaspoonful of pearl-ash dissolved in vinegar.

ENGLISH BUNS.—One pound of flour, half pound of sugar, quarter pound butter, same of cinnamon, half pint of raisins; rub them all together and mix with milk and four or five drops of pearl-ash. Wash them after they are baked with sugar and water.

ROCK CAKE.—The whites of four eggs beaten very light, one pound of loaf sugar added to them, three-fourths of a pound of sweet almonds slightly bruised. Bake on paper in tins.

Health Column.

The Tape Worm.

Most readers know that the domestic pig is subject to a disease known as "measles," in which the muscles are more or less filled with *cysts*, which render the pork unfit for food; but I think few are acquainted with its cause.

Man, it is well known, is occasionally infested by a parasite—the so-called "tape-worm" (*Tænia solium*)—which may be described as having a tape-like body of varying length, with a differentiated "head" or *scolex* at one extremity.

This apparently single animal is in reality a colony of mothers and daughters, the scolex being the parent of all.

This "head" is provided with a *rostellum*, or, as it might be called, proboscis, encircled by a crown of hoods, below which are the suckers; each segment added to the scolex is a complete individual containing a complicated and perfect reproductive system.

The last segment—*proglottides*—which are filled with eggs, break off at intervals, and either the eggs are set free within the intestine of their host, when they are passed out with the fæces, or the segments themselves are evacuated.

The tape worm feeds on the juices of the bowel by absorbing the nutriment through its skin, and does not appear to seriously inconvenience its host in any way. In Abyssinia *tænia helminthosis* is constant and general; indeed the animal is there regarded as a sort of hygienic agent and cultivated rather than discouraged, yet the people are healthy; certain it is also that wild animals, almost without exception, harbor at least one species of tape worm as a natural condition.

But what has this to do with "measles?" Now to the point. Let us suppose one of the before-mentioned eggs taken into the stomach of a pig, either by its eating the excrement of a person affected or through the water or air; here it hatches, not into a tape-worm, but into an animal of oval form, transparent, contractile, in the middle of which are six stylets arranged in pairs; with these it cuts its way through the tissues until the muscles are reached, when, having arrived at its destination, it stops burrowing and surrounds itself with a sheath.

Here the stylets atrophy, a new and quite different crown of hooks is produced, and the parasite becomes a *cysticercus* or vesicular worm, the cyst being about the size of a hazel nut. This constitutes "measles;" the exhaustion or even death attendant on the disease is caused by the scores, hundreds, or even thousands of animals boring through the tissues; once encysted there is no further suffering or danger.

The cysticercus remains encysted for months or years, or until the piece of flesh enveloping it *is introduced into the stomach of man*, in which case it instantly quits its torpid condition, leaves its sheath, makes its way to the intestine, where, attaching itself by its suckers and hooks, it grows—or rather reproduces—so rapidly that in a few weeks a tape worm of several yards in length is formed, which reproduces eggs, and so *ad infinitum*—from pig to man, from man to pig.

Should the eggs be introduced into man himself or animal other than the hog, the cysticercus penetrates the tissues in the same manner, but it is "not at home," and instead of resting in the muscles it makes its way to other organs, such as the brain, heart, or eye, where its presence has caused in man several instances of insanity and death. Should a piece of meat containing a vesicular worm be eaten by a pig or animal other than man a *tænia* is developed, but it also is "not at home," and does not attain its full development.

Both eggs and cysticerci are killed by a temperature of 200° Fah., so there is no danger in eating well-cooked pork, even if it contains cysticerci.

To prevent hogs contracting "measles" it is only necessary to prevent them having access, either through their food or water, to the secretions of man, and they will not suffer.

Throughout the genus *Tænia* we find this dual life; for instance, the cat has a tape worm, the cysticercus of which she gets from the mouse, and the dog one which he obtains from the sheep.—*Scientific American.*

PRESCRIBING BY TELEPHONE.—A few evenings ago a physician of North Adams, Massachusetts, was called by telephone about one o'clock at night. The call came from Briggsville, about two miles away. A child was there suffering with the croup and in a critical condition. The night was dark and stormy, and the doctor found nothing pleasant in the contemplation of the trip which he was asked to make. When preparing to go out into the darkness and rain, his mind conceived a bright thought, which was immediately followed by acts. He called the Briggsville house in which the little sufferer lay, and requested the parents to bring it to the telephone transmitter. This was done. The child coughed its croupy cough, and the doctor listened intently to every sound which came from his patient. He prescribed a remedy, and one of the members of the family prepared and administered it. The relief was immediate and the recovery rapid. The doctor waited at the telephone until he heard of the favorable results of his prescription, and then sought again the repose of his couch, pronouncing blessings on the inventor of telephones.—*Hartford Post.*

Worth Knowing.

The Match Business.

It may not be generally known, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that a monopoly exists in the match-making business at the East as fully equipped and as well organized as that of the Standard Oil Company. There may be more money invested and larger profits growing out of the latter, but the monopoly of the former is not less perfectly organized.

The head office of this mammoth match-making concern is in New Haven, Conn., and it is said to have but a single important opposition—a factory at Trenton, N. J. The company has 15 factories in operation, scattered throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States. It is well supplied with the most perfect labor-saving machinery, by which it is enabled to perform its vast labor by the aid of only about 3,000 hands in all its factories.

In one room in one of the two factories at St. Louis there is $12,000 worth of machinery used for the making of paper boxes. The whole process is mechanical. At Akron, O., where probably the largest factory is located, the machinery is so perfected that one might say a tree is put in one end of a machine and it comes out matches at the other. The company has about $5,000,000 invested in machinery and buildings.

What is the annual yield of matches?

It would be difficult to estimate it. Some idea may be gained by a glance at the figure paid for stamps. The Government exacts a revenue of one cent per 100 on matches manufactured. During the year ending May, 1881, the company paid for stamps, $4,500,000. This year the amount paid will be increased $50,000. You may figure it out yourself. There are 200 matches in a box. The tax is two cents; they are sold to the grocer for three cents, and retailed at five cents.

Figuring upon this basis, $4,500,000 represents that 455,000,000 one-cent stamps were used during the year, and as each stamp represented 100 matches, the grand total manufactured is 45,500,000,000 matches, or 277,500,000 5-cent boxes. This would give 910 matches per annum, for every man, woman and child in the country, and an expense of 22¾ cents for each.

CLEANING BRASS.—The government receipt for cleaning brass, used in the arsenals, is said to be as follows: Make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar; then place ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. Dip the articles to be cleaned in the acid, then remove them into the water, after which rub them with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass is greasy, it must be first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has power to act. The *Manufacturer* says that rusted steel can be cleaned by washing with a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water, and then brushing with a paste composed of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, an ounce of whiting and sufficient water to make the paste.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BELTS.—*Wood and Iron* gives its readers a recipe for the preservation of belts: Resin oil and 10% of mica. Resin oil will make a belt grip for a little while, and then put a glaze on it, making it necessary for another dose of oil, etc. If it is a leather belt, resin oil will make it stiff and harsh, and cause it to slip and crack. Resin oil is not a "grease," as stated by *Wood and Iron*. It is more of a varnish. It is used to make cheap grades of printers' ink; being ground up with lamp-black in roller mills. Mica is recommended as a lubricant for heavy journals, and has no place on a belt. *Wood and Iron* says that a belt coated with resin oil and mica is not affected by "corrosion," whatever that is. Our Eastern belts never "corrode." Boilers sometimes do. We have known belts to *rot*, but never to "corrode."—*United States Miller.*

RECOVERING SOAP FROM SOAPSUDS.—At Ivry-sur-Seine, a manufactory of toilet soaps has prospered for a considerable time. The soap, which is perfumed with oil of roses, is obtained from the treatment of washing water in Paris, which, instead of being run into the sewers, is now collected in casks.—*Druggists and Chemists' Circular.*

CLEANING PAINT.—Frequent scrubbing with soap and water will invariably destroy the freshness and brilliancy of paint. Whiting will remove spots and clean paint much better than soap, and with no injury to the most delicate colors. Make a paste of whiting and hot water, rub it on well with a flannel cloth and rinse off with tepid water and a clean flannel.

TO MAKE A GOOD COLOGNE.—Take alcohol 95%, 1 quart; oil of cedrat, 9 drams; oil of thyme, 2 drams; oils of bergamot and lemon, 6 drams; oil of Portugal, 4 drams; oils of neroli, vervain and rosemary, 2 drams; oil of mint, 2½ drams; eau de melisse, 2 drams; tincture of musk, 24 drops. Mix, and after standing 24 hours, filter till clear.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge.—Clay W. Taylor, Shasta, G. M.; John (Quincy) Adams, Vallejo, D. G. M.; Moses Heller, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. Abell, G. Sec'y, S. F.

Masonry in Utah.

From the "Annual" of the Salt Lake *Tribune* we take the following interesting account of Masonry and its progress in Utah: Free Masonry, being a purely Gentile organization, has, since its first introduction into Utah in 1866, kept a steady pace with the Gentile immigration in the Territory. Ten years ago the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons was instituted. Then there were but three Lodges in the Territory, with 124 members; to-day eight Lodges are on the Grand Lodge register, with a membership of 422. In other Western States and Territories the Lodges and membership have more rapidly increased; in Utah the Brotherhood pursues a prudent course, has more of an eye for members than numbers, and, no doubt, will gain by it at the end.

The annual meetings of the Grand Lodge ar held on the third Tuesday in each year. The several Lodges in the jurisdiction report their doings to the Grand Secretary on the day of St. John, the evangelist—December 27th. The eleventh annual communication will be held in this city January 17th, 1882, and will be presided over by the Most Worshipful Philip Henry Emerson, who was elected Grand Master at the annual meeting in 1880. The transactions of the meeting will be recorded by the Right Worshipful Christopher Diehl, who has been Grand Secretary ever since the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The annual receipts of the Grand Lodge amount to nearly $1,400, which are derived from a *per capita* tax levied on each member in the jurisdiction, and paid in the Grand Lodge treasury by the Lodges at the end of every year. The amount thus received is used for carrying on the business of the Grand Lodge, such as salaries, printing and a very liberal donation to the library.

The Grand Lodge of Utah, although small in Lodges and membership, is well and favorably known throughout the globe, and wherever a craftsman hailing from Utah makes himself known as such, he is a welcome visitor and is recognized as a true Brother. The study of Masonry is a science, and it has been said and written in every language that there are a few Masons in this Territory who are equal to any on this continent, as far as a knowledge of the history, jurisprudence, etc., of this ancient society are concerned. A reputation like this is certainly enviable, but it could not be obtained without hard work and labor on the part of those who have delved into the deep and separated the chaff from the pure wheat. Free Masonry exists solely of itself. It eclipses all the institutions and orders of the whole world, which ever have been or shall be. It is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge of Utah will continue in its onward march, and that its members will never forget the Masonic motto: "Light, more light."

The following is a list of the constituent Lodges in Utah, with membership, funds in the treasuries, disbursements for charitable purposes during the past year, and Masters and Secretaries for the year 1882:

Wasatch Lodge No. 1, Salt Lake City, has 100 members; funds in treasury, $2,500; expended for charity, $510; John Cunnington, Master; Julius Malsh, Secretary.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 2, Salt Lake City, has 111 members; funds in treasury, $4,978; expended for charity, $498; Parley L. Williams, Master; Hugh Anderson, Secretary.

Argenta Lodge, No. 3, Salt Lake City, has 75 members, funds in treasury, $553; expended for charity, $150; Obed Alley Palmer, Master; Moses Casper Phillips, Secretary.

Storey Lodge, No. 4, Provo, has 37 members; funds in treasury, $764; expended for charity, $93; Alexander George Sutherland, Master; Ben Bachman, Secretary.

Corinne Lodge, No. 5, Corinne, has 12 members; funds in treasury, $172; expended for charity, $76; Alexander Toponce, Master; Edsom Meacham Quimly, Secretary.

Weber Lodge, No. 6, Ogden, has 44 members; funds in treasury, $708.55; expended for charity, $154; James Thomas Parkinson, Master; Alvin Charles Emerson, Secretary.

Uintah Lodge, No. 7, Park City, has 30 members; funds in treasury, $253.50; expended for charity, $182; Albion Bernard Emery, Master; C. M. Wilson, Secretary.

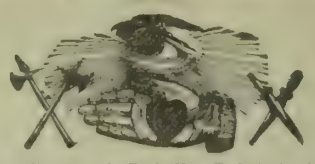
St. John's Lodge, U. D., Frisco, has 14 members, and was organized by the Grand Master, Nov. 14, 1881; Harry Craig Hill, Master; George Wilson Crozier, Secretary.

Total membership, 422; total in treasuries, $9,929.05; total disbursements for charitable purposes, $1,163.

Alameda Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., has about 125 members in good standing. The membership has increased about 33⅓% during the past two years, and is in a prosperous condition.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers. Davis Louderback, G. M., San Francisco; Leon D. Freer, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. Burns, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. Lyon, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. Brooks, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



The officers of Isabella Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 17, Santa Cruz, were installed by D. D. G. Master Thompson, Duncan McPherson editor of the *Sentinel* delivered the address: In the *Country Gentleman*, an English magazine, an Odd Fellows' Lodge is represented, as early as 1745, as a capital place in which to spend an evening, and James Montgomery, a Scotch poet, in 1788, referred to Odd Fellows as a "band of brothers" whose motto was "friendship, love and truth." The Odd Fellows of the United States, seeing the necessity of the co-operation of woman, appointed a committee of three—ex-Vice-President Colfax being its chairman—to draw up the ritualistic work of a degree to which ladies could be admitted. The Rebekah Degree was adopted in 1851. To become a member of this degree, it is necessary to be an Odd Fellow of the scarlet degree, in good standing; or the wife of a scarlet-degree member in good standing; or the daughter, 18 years of age and unmarried, of a scarlet-degree member in good standing; or the widow of a scarlet-degree member who died while in good standing. In this State there are 57 Rebekah Degree Lodges, containing 3,105 members, the membership being almost equally divided between brothers and sisters, the increase in membership last year being 339. The Santa Cruz membership is 84, the Lodge having been organized in 1874. No weekly or other benefits are paid to the sick, and the dues are but $1 per annum. The objects of the society are charitable and social—the bringing together of fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers; moral improvement and intellectual advancement. In a humorous way, the history of Rebekah, from whose Biblical record the Order takes its name, was given. When Isaac's people wanted him to take a wife they sent a servant into a strange land. Arriving at the home of Rebekah the servant stopped. Rebekah came down to the well for water, filled her pitcher and placed it on her head. The servant asked her to give him drink. She said she would, and to his camels also. He asked if accommodations could be obtained at her people's house. She said they could, for man and beast. She hastened to the house and told her people. They went out and welcomed the traveler. The servant told his newly made friends of the object of his visit, and that he was satisfied that Rebekah was the woman he sought for a wife for his master. The mother said Rebekah could go to the land of Isaac in ten days. The servant said, "Nay; let us depart on the morrow." The mother said she would let Rebekah decide. Now Rebekah had shown herself charitable at the well, and a good girl all the time, and it is expected that when called for she was at work in the kitchen relieving her mother of the more arduous household duties. Rebekah was a sensible girl, and when called before the servant for her decision, she said she was ready to depart, probably concluding that by going immediately she would save her folks the expense of long nights of courtship, oil, candles, gas, electricity, or whatever they burned in those days. Gathering about her her maid servants and preparing her personal apparel, she, the next day, mounted a camel and started for the land of Isaac. Arrived there, she saw a man in the field and asked who he was. On being informed that he was Isaac she dismounted and covered her face with a veil. Rebekah was not only charitable and industrious and kind, but she was modest; she was beautiful and comely to look upon, and Isaac fell in love with her at first sight, just as Adam fell in love with Eve, and as young Isaacs have been falling in love with Eve's daughters ever since.

A correspondent of the *Companion*, in speaking of James L. Ridgely, says: It was a wonderful event in our history that a man could serve in a routine office, with no special remunerative salary to buoy him up, for over 40 years; and still more, that the same man had held closely on to an institution for over 50 years, and to be in continual active duty all the time, always seeking to better the working of the Order, and at the same time seeking to improve the moral and social condition of its members.

"Hold on, boys," said an old worker to some brothers who were preparing resolutions of condolence, a copy of which was to be sent to the widow of the deceased. "Hold on awhile. I know the circumstances of the family, and move that $25 be donated and forwarded at once; the resolutions will sound better after that is done." The suggestion was acted upon, and both heart and hand extended to a deserving charge of the Lodge.

The January number of the *Companion* is well filled with notes of Ridgely memorial services in different States, all showing the universal desire to do him honor, and the regard in which he was held.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Memorial, 174.



A very interesting meeting was held by this young and growing subordinate on Monday evening, January 16th. There was a large attendance, including several of the Grand officers and visitors from six different Lodges. The M. W. degree was conferred on one, after which the J. W. degree was given to three candidates. Bro. H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W. then formed a Grand Lodge by appointing Samuel Booth P. G. M. W.; J. F. Jenness G. F.; George A. Bordwell G. O.; Frank S. Poland G. Guide. The services were particularly dignified and impressive, the *immense* installation services of late by Bro. Mayhew having made him quite efficient in this branch of our ritual. Under the head, "Good of the Order," Bro. Mayhew made a short, eloquent and masterly speech. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., being present on an informal visit, took occasion to pay a very high compliment to the officers and members of this energetic subordinate. As far as his observation extended he thought there was not a Lodge of any kind of any Order, whose officers had so low an average age. Bros. Booth, Bordwell, Poland, Jenness, and also Friermuth of Mission San Jose, 56, made a few happy remarks. Bro. Friermuth's remarks were very interesting and well received. Bros. Guyselaar, Nevin, Gerlach and Lükenday of Memorial made short, congratulatory speeches that closed one of the best meetings we have attended since the commencement of the new term.

Bernal's, 19, Anniversary.

The fourth anniversary of Bernal, No. 19, was celebrated at the large Lodge-room, corner Sixteenth and Valencia streets. There was a large number in attendance, including delegations from Excelsior, No. 126, and Noe Valley, No. 185, and several Grand officers, among whom were the Grand Master; E. F. Loud, D. G. M.; H. N. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W. After the Lodge business was finished, the Committee of the Whole was organized, with Charles S. Haughton, P. M. W., acting as chairman, who made an address of welcome to the visitors, and then introduced the programme of the evening, which consisted of an address by the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, remarks by Bros. Gunnison and Adams, of Excelsior, No. 126, and selections by Thompson, White and A. D. Jordan, of Noe Valley, No. 185. Bro. Sam. Booth favored them with a solo, and Bro. Mayhew gave a recitation. Bros. Van Stratton, Delano and Haughton made very acceptable speeches that were well received. An efficient committee, with the veteran Financier, served refreshments of a choice character to this immense company in the Lodge-room, and a happy termination to a happy event is to be recorded as the result of Bernal's fourth anniversary.

Golden Gate, 8.

The old pioneer came to the front on Thursday evening, Jan. 26th. There was a very large attendance at the Lodge meeting in anticipation of some interesting proceedings which were to take place after closing. There were several applications for membership. After the Lodge meeting, the large hall was filled with ladies, young folks and guests. The master of ceremonies, Bro. Harry J. Lask, P. M. W., introduced the exercises by a few appropriate remarks, saying that this meeting was the first of a family gathering or monthly socials, to be given hereafter by Golden Gate Lodge, which announcement was greeted with joyful demonstrations. The programme was commenced by a cornet solo, by Prof. Coggins (one of the proprietors of Ixora hall), Prof. Geo. Williams accompanist; vocal solo, Mrs. Pier, daughter of Bro. I. Wisler, Fin. This lady has a rich voice of great compass, and her fine effort was given a recall, and she was presented with a large bouquet. Violin solo, Master Henry Foster (a little blind boy of seven years), who was heartily encored; vocal solo, Prof. Haseltine, member of Golden Gate, Miss Cora Kaemmerling, his niece, accompanist. It is needless to say there was a recall given to this artistic effort. Vocal solo, Wm. H. Voorhees, P. M. W. Bro. Voohees is well known among the profession, and his masterly and artistic effort was given a hearty encore. The chairman then requested Emanuel Lewis, the first P. M. W. of Golden Gate, to come forward, as he had something to say, who, in an eloquent and felicitous speech, recounted the services of Bro. I. Wisler as Receiver of Golden Gate for nine terms, and asked him, in the name of Golden Gate Lodge, to accept a small token of esteem, which, when opened, proved to be a magnificent present, consisting of a full set of knives, forks and large and small spoons, solid standard silver, engraved with his initial letter, "W." Bro. Wisler was amazed at the gorgeous array, and could only say, "It is too much." Bro. Lask, seeing his dilemma, kindly thanked the brethren for our seemingly injured Bro. Wisler. Vocal solo and encore, Miss Kaemmerling; recitation, Wm. B. Marshutz, of Sts. John. His amusing delineation of an unfortunate Teuton was given a recall. Instrumental duet—zeither, Adolph Fine; guitar, R. H. Whitely. This was a professional performance of the highest character, and was given a hearty recall, which was kindly answered. Recitation, Prof. Eastman, Organist of Sts. John Lodge, a finished effort that was given a recall; comic solo and encore, Bros. Gus Pohlman, who, as usual, created great amusement; piano solo, Harry J. Lask, a grand effort that was kindly received and given a hearty recall; vocal solo, Mrs. Fowler, a sweet sentimental song that was well received, and for a recall, in company with Miss Jessie McGee, rendered beautifully a fine piece of music. The whole audience then arose, and sang our closing ode, which ended a select and interesting social that reflected credit on Golden Gate, No. 8.

As an evidence of the prosperity and interest taken in our Order we make a record of the last term of Golden Gate, No. 8. The books of the Financier showed a membership of 147, and all there was due from them, including dues and assessments, was $6.70.

Harmony, 9.

This growing subordinate has started out on the new term nicely. Her meetings are always well attended, and hardly a night passes but the degrees are conferred on one or more candidates. On Saturday evening, January 21st, the M. W. degree was conferred on three candidates, and the new officers did it in admirable manner. Later in the evening Grand Master Barnes called in, and made one of those stirring speeches that he so frequently indulges in, to the great delight and gratification of his listeners. Wm. Decker, P. M. W., Bros. J. Cohen, F. Blight, M. W., Wm. Thackery and others, had some very pleasant and congratulatory words for the Grand Master, Harmony Lodge and Workmen generally, which closed an interesting meeting.

Myrtle, 42.

On Saturday evening, January 21st, Myrtle held a grand meeting. This was an off-night, and an informal re-union held, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., having been invited to be present. He delivered an eloquent and practical address, which was received with much favor. After a very enjoyable recess, the Lodge was called on, and felicitious speeches made by Bros. Sanborn, Morris, Baker, Kosminsky, Gilmore and others, that whiled away a happy and well-spent evening.

Triumph 180.

Triumph has commenced the new term with renewed increase in membership and general interest in its Lodge meetings. On January 24th, there was a good attendance and several petitions received. It was reported during the evening that one of their members, who is now an inmate of the Napa asylum, was lying in a dangerous condition. The Lodge has paid his dues and assessments regularly. This young Lodge has taken her place as one of the best and brightest subordinates in this jurisdiction.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

California, 1.

Editors Watchman:—It is some time since I noticed anything in your valuable paper from the parent Lodge of the Order in this State—California, No. 1. And I have no doubt that many of the members will be pleased to hear that old No. 1 ranks close up to the head of the list, if not in numbers, we can safely say in quality and age. Although being the oldest Lodge in the State, the average age of members is but a trifle over 36 years. Since the organization of No. 1, in August, 1875, we have initiated and taken in by card 150 members; but, owing to the fact that many of our members could not get employment here, they were reluctantly compelled to take their card from us, and deposit it where it would be most convenient for themselves, but we still have on our roll 115 Master Workmen in good standing, and steadily increasing all the time. At our meeting on Jan. 10th, we had the pleasure of Bro. Pratt's company, who is looked upon as the Upchurch of the Order in this State, and welcomed alike in any Lodge he may see fit to honor by his presence. We have been very successful in the choice of officers as a general thing, but I think our present officers, especially our Master (Bro. Berdan), has had no superior. He is a thorough business man, splendid parliamentarian, and is perfectly at home in the chair he now fills with so much grace and ability. At our last meeting we had a decidedly enjoyable time, many visiting brothers being present, including Bros. Stewart, Muntz, Stevens and Past Master Schutz, of No. 6; also Bro. Frost, of No. 35, with several others, whom I have now forgotten. Under the usual head, after desposing of some refreshments for the inner man, speeches and stories were in order, and each one tried to outdo the other, with either speech or story, but it remained for Bro. Frost, of No. 35, to carry off the prize with his splendid flute story. The principal part of the evening's performance was the presentation to the Lodge of a magnificent shield and anchor, emblems of the Master Workman's degree, by Past Master E. W. Berry, who, after a few introductory remarks, concluded with the following: "Bro. Master Workmen, Officers and Members of No. 1:—It becomes my pleasant duty this evening to present this Lodge, with which I have been associated so long, these emblems of our Order, the value of which is not in its component parts, but in the feelings that prompt the act. Our Order is not one based upon a foundation of good fellowship alone; and while that feeling should enter into its councils to a great degree,

harmony being the strength and support of all societies, and particularly of ours, yet its great object is protection; not directly to ourselves, but to those who have the right to claim our best care and guardianship. Not one of us can personally claim or receive the benefits of this kind and beneficent Order; but those who are left, after we pass down through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to that bourne from which no traveler has ever returned, they are the one's into whose hands the legacy, which our foresight and affection prepared for them, is paid by the faithful guardian, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Brother Master Workman, I now have the pleasure of presenting through you to California Lodge, No. 1, this testimonial, hoping it will always serve as a remembrance to us of those beautiful words, Charity, Hope and Protection." Our Master Workman seemed to be taken somuch by surprise, that it took him some little time time to collect his thoughts. But when he recovered from his surprise, I think he more than redeemed himself; and in accepting the beautiful present on behalf of California Lodge, No. 1, made the following reply: "Brother Past Master Berry, you will permit me to extend to you the sincere and grateful thanks on behalf of the membership of California Lodge, for the beautiful, appropriate and magnificent gift that you, with your considerate forethought have procured, and in the exercise of a generous liberality presented to them. Brethren of the Mother Lodge of our noble Order, may these emblems ever prove a constant and ever-present reminder of the teachings of our Order, and prove provocation of a unity that is strength, and incite you to those individual exertions so essential to success, and inspire within, the hope that to our present position of being the Mother Lodge of our beloved Order on this coast, we may be enabled to add the proud title of the Banner Lodge of the Alameda jurisdiction. Bro. Past Master Berry, I again thank you in the name of the Lodge for your magnificent gift, and have no doubt that from the body of the Lodge, those thanks will be more eloquently conveyed than is in my power to do." By the time Bro. Berdan had closed his remarks it was getting rather late, and as the members of No. 1 are very anxious of retiring to their virtuous couches at a reasonable hour, the Master thought it best to call for the Financier's regular speech. This ended a meeting that will long be remembered by No. 1.—W. H. W.

Presentation.

Occidental, No. 6, held a grand meeting on Jan. 13th. The brethren present expected a grand surprise for one of their honored members, and turned out in goodly numbers. The acting Master Workman, Bro. Stevens, requested J. J. Schutz, P. M. W., to occupy the chair for a short time. Having planted him in the place he had so honorably and successfully filled for the last term, J. F. Caruthers, P. M. W., took the occasion to recount his labors and the esteem in which he was held by the members of Occidental, No. 6, and Workmen in general. His earnest, happy and eloquent speech was received with much favor by the Lodge, as a tribute to a true Workman, and was fittingly brought to a close by presenting to Bro. Schutz a magnificent gold locket, within which were the pictures of his charming wife and lovely daughter, painted in water colors. This beautiful souvenir is studded with four large diamonds at the top of the anchor and shield, which is on the locket, under which are the enameled letters, A. O. U. W. Sparkling below are 22 small diamonds; on the opposite side are engraved these words: "Presented to J. J. Schutz, P. M. W., by the officers and members of Occidental Lodge, No. 6, Oakland, Jan. 13, 1882." Bro. Schutz was more than surprised, and his usual eloquence failed him on this occasion. The spontaneous ovation given him on this evening caused him to feelingly give his noble and generous brethren, in broken words, his deepest thanks and gratitude. This pioneer Lodge has had a bright record in the past, and with her membership at present we may count her as one of the model Workman Lodges of California.

Lodge Locals.

Mt. Hamilton Celebrates.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th, the brethren of San Jose and vicinity turned out in full force. The regular business of the Lodge was finished with quick dispatch, which included the reception of several petitions and instructions in the secret work by the Grand Master. The Lodge was closed and the doors thrown open to the members of the D. of H., Magnolia, No. 6, who were admitted as a body, and the officers were assigned seats of honor according to their rank, followed by a large concourse of ladies and young people, completely filling the large hall. The following programme was given: Piano solo, Sister Callish; an appropriate introduction that was well received. Address of Welcome, Wm. Osterman, M. W.; an able and dignified speech that was just suited to the grand occasion. The Grand Master then delivered one of those interesting, amusing and logical speeches for which he is noted, with most hearty demonstrations of approval. Quartette, "The Forty-acre Farm," Bros. Edwards and Haight with their wives, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Haight; a select and artistic effort, receiving a hearty recall that was kindly answered. Speech by Bro. W. B. Harney, Overseer of Mt. Hamilton; Bro. Harney culled from the classics interesting and humorous hits that were well received and loudly applauded. Solo, Prof. Z. M. Provine, "The Wagon;" Bro. Provine was heartily applauded for his fine effort. Solo, "Annie Laurie" (by request), Miss Cora Finch, daughter of J. B. Finch, P. M. W. of Mt. Hamilton; this young lady has a sweet voice of great compass, and is a great favorite. On this evening she was encored between each verse, and at the close was recalled, which she kindly answered by singing "Lida Lee." Speech, Bro. J. C. Black; a very able, but short address, that was listened to with close attention. By request the Grand Master sang a few selections. Quartette, Messrs. Edwards, Haight, Pomeroy and Moody; a sweet sentimental song that was executed with finished excellence. Bro. Osterman, chairman, announced that the committee on refreshments would then wait upon their guests. During the preparation Sister Cora Finch and Prof. Edwards and wife, all professional musicians, delighted the audience with volunteer selections. The refreshments were then handed around, consisting of ice cream, coffee, cake, etc., in great abundance. During the feast, by request, several amateurs, of San Jose, entertained the audience with music and recitations. The feast of good things in the way of eatables, in which was sandwiched pleasing literary exercises, was prolonged until a late hour. This celebration was a recherche affair, each one, especially the members of Mt. Hamilton, vied with each other in making their guests happy. As a family gathering of Workmen in San Jose, it will long be remembered as one of the best arranged, appropriate and successful meetings of the A. O. U. W. in the history of our Order.

Riverside, 120.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—We have a very interesting Lodge here of some 35 members, a small Lodge-room of our own, are clear of debt and a nice little fund in the treasury. Our members are alive to the interests of the Order and active workers. We have been organized about three years and have never had a death to report yet. In looking over the deaths in this State for the past two months, I am surprised to find that two brothers have died in so short a time after having joined the Order with diseases which should have been detected at the time of their joining. I am of the opinion that a more thorough examination is necessary, and that the Lodges should be very careful and accept none but the very best physicians for medical examiners, so that we may not be imposed upon by diseased candidates for membership. But I do not wish to complain, and we all feel that we have in the Order of A. O. U. W. the cheapest and best protection that can be gotten up; and, for that matter, if there was nothing more of the Order we would be amply paid. But that is not all. We are again amply paid in the social enjoyment, in the kindly interests which each has for the other, in the bonds of unity which cements together whole neighborhoods or communities, in brotherly love and better fitting us to combat the ills and cares of life. Indeed, the noble principles of our beloved Order far exceeds my ability to describe. My advice to every young married man would be to join the Order. It will help to build you up in business, it will elevate you socially, it will lift from your heart a great load of care and anxiety for the future happiness of your family, it will help you under adversity; in short, it will help to make you a better, happier and a wiser man. The man who has lived to middle age and has a family dependent upon him cannot afford to let this golden opportunity slip. In no way can you invest so little and insure the happiness and comfort of your loved ones and at the same time receive for yourself the full value of every farthing you pay out. Try it, and if I shall have induced one to join I shall feel paid by the love I owe to the Order. Yours, etc.—JOHN JAY MORTON.

Sutter, 39.

The local paper tells as follows how the brethren of No. 39 enjoyed themselves: The ceremonies were scarce over when the hall began to be filled with those desirous of participating in the pleasures of the evening, and the first strains of music from the band of four pieces, caused the floor of the Masonic banquet hall to be filled with dancers. The arrangements were excellent. The Masonic hall, with its commodious ante-rooms, furnished ample room for the accommodation of those who desired to rest between dances. From 9 P. M. the enchanting strains of music, mingled with the patter of dancing feet, keeping time to its soft cadences, awoke the echoes of night, and stole out upon the air. The floor was well managed. Messrs. H. C. Jones, G. W. Alberti, Thomas Brophy and C. J. White, seemed to have dedicated their services, and certainly bent all their energies in securing the pleasure and happiness of all present, and the testimony of 53 couples and several odd ones that were present is unanimous that they were pre-eminently successful. At the witching hour the banquet was spread; it was a banquet. Never were more appetizing viands placed before hungry revelers. Mrs. Lambert deserves all the encomiums she so freely received. The dance was then resumed, and the east began to glow ere the participants separated to renew in dreams the pleasures of the evening. The ball was a success, and the only regret we have heard is that a year must elapse before Sutter Lodge, No. 39, will install again and give another anniversary ball.

Southern California, 191.

This Lodge held its first annual anniversary social on the evening of January 10th. The hall was crowded to overflowing, there being about three hundred persons present. After the literary part of the entertainment had been gone through with, the guests repaired to the ante-chamber, where a splendid lunch was served by the members of the Order. Dancing was next in order, and was kept up until a late hour. The music was under the direction of Prof. Arevalo. I. Dimson superintended the festivities. The following programme was carried out in the most pleasing manner: Overture, band; recitation, C. W. Lockhardt; solo, Geo. Mannon; address, J. M. Guinn, piano solo, Miss Rosa Osborne; recitation, C. A. Baskerville; cantata, "Eva," Farewell and Reward, Frankie McCreary, Maudie Dunsmoor, Annie Camp, Anna Haseltine, Nettie Hamilton, Daisy Jones, Nellie Byan, Ida Baxter, Ava Wag and Minnie Hamilton; solo, Miss Boring; piano duet, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Austin; recitation, Thos. Barnes, and a Spanish solo and chorus by Prof. Arevalo and others.

Los Gatos, 76.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Installation of officers of Los Gatos Lodge, No. 76, A. O. U. W., took place in their new hall on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., the occasion being one of unusual interest. The new hall, which is now completed, is 26x60 ft., with two ante-rooms, one 12x12 and one 12x14, with 14 ft. ceiling. The walls and ceiling are handsomely painted and wainscotting elaborately grained. The hall is furnished with suitable stands, chairs, and nicely carpeted. Two elegant chandeliers (donated by Mr. J. W. Lyndon) furnishes the light. This hall we believe to be one of the larges and most conveniently arranged in Santa Clara county. The members are proud of it. They have leased it from Mr. Lyndon for a period of five years, to take effect Feb. 1, 1882. Los Gatos Lodge is in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of nearly 60 members. I noticed in the WATCHMAN that the Lodge meets at this place on Tuesday evening of each week. It should read on Saturday evening. The Lodge will soon give a grand entertainment and ball for the benefit of its treasury department. Fraternally.—W. S. WALKER.

Wilmington, 130.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge is small, having only 33 members, but we will have 4 or 5 more this month. We are in a flourishing condition and have officers, I think, equal to any Lodge. We have only lost one by death to this date. Fraternally in C., H. and P.—J. F. C. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H., San Jose.

There seems to be a great interest among Workmen and their wives in D. of H. at San Jose. They now have 18 elected to receive the degree at their next meeting, and on the night of Mt. Hamilton's celebration there were 13 petitions handed to the W. S. of H to be presented at their next meeting.

New Lodges.

Bro. T. B. Sanders, D. D. G. M. W. pro tem., organized Lookout, 211, at Lookout, with 17 charter members, on Jan. 12th. The following officers were installed: D. C. Brownell, P. M. W.; W. D. Morris, M. W.; C. A. McCash, F.; L. G. Brownell, O.; L. C. Carpenter, Rdr; H. S. Brown, Fin; S. C. Mooers, Rvr; J. W. Barnes, G.; M. Brown, I. W.; W. E. Page, O. W.

A NEW Lodge has been formed at San Luis Obispo, with 22 charter members. It has been christened Olive, No. 212, and was instituted by Dr. Geo. B. Nichols, D. D. G. M. W., on on Jan. 16, 1882. The following officers have been elected: Kaufman Green, P. M. W.; Geo. B. Stamford, M. W.; Charles J. Russell, F.; John A. Dunbar, O.; Charles H. Wood, Rdr; Lewis M. Noah, Fin.; Henry Loobliner, Rvr; Geo. W. McCabe, G.; George Throop, I. W.; William Evans, O. W.; Dr. J. H. Seaton, Med. Ex.; R. Rackliff, B. L. Mayers and Kaufman Green, Trustees. Representative to Grand Lodge, Kaufman Green.

Silver Wreath, 2—Arizona.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—At the regular meeting of Silver Wreath Lodge (A. O. U. W.), the following elected officers were installed by Deputy Grand Past Master C. P. Schneider, for the ensuing term: A. D. Skinner, P. M. W.; H. C. Hitchcock, M. W.; Geo. A. Allen, F.; James Mills, O.; Thos. Laughlin, Jr. (re-elected), Rdr; Chas. A. Fisk (re-elected), Rvr; V. Anderson (re-elected), Fin.; Geo. Chapel (re-elected), G.; Wm. Keerler, I. W.; C. A. McDonell, Medical Examiner; Trustee (long term), Alonzo Bailey. Our Lodge is increasing in membership very fast. We are expecting to be able to rent the Masonic hall in which to hold our meetings, and if that permission is granted us we will soon have a flourishing Lodge. A number of leading business men are active members and more are coming. I find that the WATCHMAN is well patronized, and more have promised to subscribe, as it is a *splendid paper*, and ought to be taken by every member of the Order. Wishing it success I remain yours in C. H. and P.—J. A.

Tombstone, 3.

The new Lodge recently organized at Tombstone, Arizona, starts out under the most favorable auspices. The name selected is Tombstone Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W., the other two Lodges in this Territory being Arizona, No. 1, at Tucson, and Silver Wreath, No. 2, at Globe City. Thirty-five charter members were present, and after conferring the degrees, the following officers were elected and installed: L. M. Prince, P. M. W.; S. Black, M. W.; C. R. Brown, F.; W. W. Baldwin, O.; P. K. Hickey, Rdr; H. Solomon, Rvr; F. W. Hatch, Fin.; Leo Jacobs, G.; W. D. Monmonier, I. W.; W. J. Leonard, O. W.; H. M. Woods, Louis Schoenfield and J. Lenoir, Trustees. After the installation ceremonies, an adjournment was taken to the Maison Doree, where all the members proved themselves able-bodied workmen in disposing of the many goods things spread upon the banquet board. The Lodge starts off with such a well-officered membership that it is safe to predict that it will soon rank among the most popular and powerful organizations in Arizona.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF HERCULES LODGE, No. 53, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1882.

To the Officers and Members of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased Bros. E. S. MOULTON and W. R. BENSON, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our mystic chain has again been broken by the relentless hand of death, and bereft us of our beloved Bros.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to the bereaved families of our departed Brothers their full and heartfelt sympathy, feeling that while we mourn with them in their sad hour of affliction that our loss is our departed brothers gain.

Resolved, That as a slight outward token of our feelings the Charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, that the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy, properly attested, to the bereaved families of our deceased Brothers, and that a copy be sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, for publication.

Fraternally submitted in C. H. & P.

P. E. HILTON,
E. F. BARUTH,
C. E. CARROLL.

Attest: CHAS. MERSFELDER JR., Recorder.

HALL OF GOLDEN GATE LODGE, No. 8, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of Golden Gate Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased Bro. M. EAGAN, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the hand of death, our late Bro. M. EAGAN, and

WHEREAS, It is but just and proper that this Lodge pay a tribute of respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. M. EAGAN this Lodge mourns the loss of a worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and father, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to his bereaved family and friends its heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our deceased brother, the Charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Lodge and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be furnished the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

Yours, in C. H. and P.,

D. IRWIN,
AUG. SCHMITT,
MARK HEYWOOD.

Attest: THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Recorder.

Iowa.

One hundred thousand Workmen are watching and waiting to see what the Grand Lodge will do, which meets in February in Iowa. As an old and honored jurisdiction, we hope that before we shall issue another number of our WATCHMAN, the Grand jurisdiction of Iowa will be one of the great family of Workmen, assuming all responsibility and benefits of a universal and united brotherhood.

Bro. J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., who has been a resident on our coast for the last two years, will be with his brethren in Iowa, and by his eloquence and persuasive powers, no doubt, assist in bringing about this great confraternity. He has become so closely identified with the A. O. U. W. on this coast that we regard him as one of us, and as one of us, he may be the first to telegraph the good news we expect to hear.

SISTER CORA FINCH, of Magnolia, No. 6, D. of H., San Jose, and daughter of J. B. Finch, P. M. W., is one of the popular and favorite singers of California. We frequently have the pleasure of hearing her on Sunday evenings at the Metropolitan Temple in this city as one of the very select choir and in a solo on each evening. We regard her as a coming artist.

ROLLING-TOP MATTRESS.—One of the latest and best improvements of the day is the rolling-top mattress, patented and manufactured by Fred Rohnert, 31 Second street. A child can turn it, and it can be used on a large or small bed. It has more wearing surface, more cleanly and easier than any other. Old mattresses can be made over as a rolling mattress and new ones are as cheap as the old style.

IF any of our patrons wish to enjoy a home-style restaurant, where there is good cooking, kind attention and charges moderate, go to 202 Second street, and Bro. J. Stewart will fill the bill. He also makes a specialty of home-made bread.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman ..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W. Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.

Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.

Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. T. Barstow. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Mercea—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, J. E. Prewett, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Fiman. San Benito F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Tulare—J. T. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. Geo. Berdan.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. P. White.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Daniel C. Breed.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. J. Alex. Forbes.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Stephens.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. Palmer.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. David Irwin.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Fred Blight.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY R. G. Huston.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. O. R. Morgan.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Henry Motz.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. Westover.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. Purdy.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. M. Bratchler.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. E. F. Sparrow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. Soper.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. J. McCoy.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday E. O. Webb.
19—BERNAL. R. T. Delano.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Wortil.
20—SAUCELITO. John Holthusen.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. John Bradley.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. S. T. Pendegast.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Briggs.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. Cadien.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehr.
24—SAN RAFAEL. John Buston.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Th. H. Nichols.
25—REDWOOD. A. Hanson.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. A. Montgomery.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. Rodgers.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday N. King.
30—VALLEY. H. S Dearborn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. Hassett	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Lurdee.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. Sink.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. French.
33—UKIAH. J. T. Rodgers.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. Tucker.
34—LAKEPORT. Jabez Banks.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. J W. Osborne.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. A. W. Prevost.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. Beede	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. Brewer.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. Grass.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. E. C. Kimball.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. Archie McNeil.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. John Tyler.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. Geo. Plummer.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Wm. Osterman.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. Brown.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday A. I. Burke.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. Morey.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Frank D Scott.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suthen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Jas. Frizell.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. Brown.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. Argall.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wilby.
52—NEVADA CITY. John E. Isaac.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. L. M. Manzer.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. John Landis.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Jacob Levy.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. Cobler.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Friermuth.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. Calkin.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. Hewitt.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. O. Stansbury.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. Cook.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. Farnsworth.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. Corder.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. Fleming.
62—VESPER. C. W. Bradshaw.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Herman Detjens.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. Nelson.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. H. A. Hill.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. W. E. Norris.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. Dustin.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. M. J. McGrath.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. John F. Ellison.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. E. W. Potter.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Ernest Dobrowsky.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. S. A. J. Eckels.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday Chas. E. Berry.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. Fletcher.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. W. L. Howell.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
'75—VALLEJO. Wm. A. Brace.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. John Erckson.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. C. L. McComas.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. G. G. Buckland.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Harrison White.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. Fred Dustman.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. Louis Stern.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. H. Jessen.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. G. Gray.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. Cooper.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. Richard Melrose.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday T. S. Grimshaw
86—SAN PABLO. Azro Rumrill.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday H. I. Tillotson.
87—DURHAM. Peter Jones.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday J. H. Lacey.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. Embury.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. Wm. George.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. C. Sharp.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday F. L. Foster.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday J. A. Salts.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. Dalton.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. S. F. Woodworth.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. B. B. McCroskey.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. D. Adams.
98—MONTEREY. Ernest Michaels.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. Houghton.
99—COLFAX. S. A. Richardson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	Jacob Kneuly.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Prewett.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday F. M. Chadbourne.
102—BIGGS. P. G. Brown.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
104—HIGHLAND. R. Curtis.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday Jno. T. Parr.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. Moody.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday C. H. Dukes.
107—BRIDGEPORT. F. Manhire.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. F. H. Hollis.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. Geffroy.
109—FOLSOM. Albert Halen.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. Spaulding.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Thos. Johnson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. A. J. Hart.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday E. P. Grant.
113—GALT. D. Vanderhoof.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. L. Shutzenberger	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday A. Davis.
115—WILLOWS. M. Hochheimer.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. Crawford.
116—G. ISLAND. Samuel Gilmour.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday M. Sthinfield.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. Harvey.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. Leonard Reeg.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cory.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. John Taylor.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. Morton.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONVILE. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEVILE. R. B. Christopher.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. T. Rader.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. J. M. Gorman.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. Guirovich.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. Maurer.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. Ruthrauff.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P Keating.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. A. W. Kiddie.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. R. M. Gilmore.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. S. G. Chapman.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. Tregloan.
134—LAUREL. Wm. T. Masten	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. T. J. Glascock.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. Bronson.
136—FIDELITY. F. J. Symmes.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. Davey.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. Brock.
138—JACKSON. John A. Eagon.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, 1st & 4th Tuesdays Plumas Co.	Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Kumle.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. Taum.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. Goodrich.
145—MERIDIAN. C. E. Lehman.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday R. A. Davis.
146—NICOLAUS. F. B. Noyes.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. Martin.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Washburne.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. C. A. Reardon.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. E. Turner.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. T. Banbury.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. Walker.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. West.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. Simpson.
155—HALF MOON BAY. Jas. Beulah.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. Valledao.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. Sutcliff.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. John Curran.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. S. Winter.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. W. S. Lowden.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. Robt. Martin.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	Jas. N. Kraw.
165—ASHLER. J. W. Hand.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. Cheminant.
166—CRESCENT. J. A. Safford.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. Chas. Cramer.
167—LINDEN. M. C. Rollins.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. Eliot.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. Wm. B. Depew.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. Butler.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. Doty.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. Clifford.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Thos. Nixon.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. B. T. Williams.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. J. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. Ralston.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. Samuel Orr.	Holtz Hall, Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. Bruton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. Jas G. Bogbar.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. Allen.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. Lander.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. John Dufft.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. Bartlett.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. Watson.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. Hobler.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weill.
187—TEHAMA F. P. Kelley.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. Gedney.
188—EL MONTE. J. M. Thompson.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	W. T. German.
189—HANFORD. J. W. Ramsey.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	J. A. Hill.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. Ambrose.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. Thompson.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. R. G. Cunningham.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	H. M. Fowler.
192—SAN MATEO. Geo. H. Fisher.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. Geo. Winter.
193—LOS BANOS. Wm. J. Stockton.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. Barneberg.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. Samuel Hubbell.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Wm. Volmers.
196—ROCKLIN. John Sweeney.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	A. R. Frame.
197—SONORA Frank W. Street.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. C. B. Ryer.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	M. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. W. W. Tillotson.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Jos H. Thomas.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Shillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. M. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heinbach.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	R. J. Angel.
2 7—WESTPORT. R. B Markle.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. F. W. Stewart.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Tant.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E F. Peart.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday Jas. C. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Thos. Floyd.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. John Coll.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billington
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. H. Jones.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W. F. Ellis.
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. S. A. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. B. J. Rhodes.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. G. W. Yoakum	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Mrs. Lizzie Frazier.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Edward Holland.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. Miss Alice Doud.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	2d & 4th Saturday Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara E. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday Miss Ella Boot.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. C. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. Rde.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. Butler.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. B. Galland.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. Geo. W. Hall.
3—STOREY. J. H. Hubbs.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. Dunn.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. Wood.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. A. La Grave.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Disbrow.
1—BUTTE. H. W. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. Hitchcock.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. Thos. Langton.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. Rde.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. Rvr.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S. J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOIT, G. Trustee.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Recr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

Situation and Surroundings of Portland.

We give on this page a handsome engraving showing Portland, Oregon, and some of the notable features of the country surrounding it. The growth and prospects are themes which the Oregonian never tires to talk about, and they are matters in which all who enjoy the growth and development of the Pacific coast will take an interest. Of late years, Oregon and Washington Territory have secured a large share of the immigration to this coast, and the settlement of the country and the increase of its productions has been notable. It cannot be doubted that progress in this direction has but just set in, and that the coming completion of through lines of transportation eastward will add a new impetus to all industries and swell the population of all well-placed towns, while at the same time it will plant new towns and new country homes upon the vast and rich region which is still unoccupied.

But it is rather of the city of Portland and its immediate surroundings of which we would speak at this time, to enable the reader to understand better the engraving. And in so doing, we shall be free to take paragraphs from local writers, who will present a more appreciative view of the scene than anything we could ourselves prepare.

"Portland—in latitude 45° 30′ north, longitude 122° 27′ 30″ west—is a port of entry, the county seat of Multnomah county, and the commercial metropolis of Oregon. It is pleasantly located on the west bank of the Willamette river, about 13 miles above the junction of the Columbia, and about 110 miles—by the river course—from the Pacific ocean. The city is located on a plateau, which gradually increases in hight as it recedes from the river, until it forms a range of hills at the western extremity of the city, from which may be seen the snow-capped summits of Mounts Hood, St. Helens and Jefferson, the Cascade range of mountains, and the meanderings of the Columbia and Willamette rivers."

Approaching Portland on board a steamer from San Francisco, at the present time, one's first impression of the place is usually of a decidedly unfavorable character, owing to the long line of dingy-looking docks that obstruct the view. However, on landing and passing from street to street, a city of peculiar beauty is opened to the view, and one is surprised at the massiveness of the buildings and general thrift displayed in all branches of business. However, one blot on the otherwise unsoiled picture consists in the narrowness of the streets, most of which are but 60 ft. in width. This defect, however, is soon lost sight of as we move from place to place and see on all sides unmistakable signs of wealth and comfort. From the summit of the hills above referred to, a scene of simple grandeur is unfolded. Away to the north the whole face of the country is dark with timber, through which the silvery water of the Willamette is plainly visible until it empties into the great Columbia, 12 miles distant.

From far up the Columbia, the bright water may be seen as it moves steadily onward to the sea, and it is only lost to sight in the dim distance far to the west. Slightly east of north and beyond the Columbia, the quiet little village of Vancouver is plainly visible, while, overlooking the river to the east of it may be seen the government reserve with its barracks and parade ground, while in the latter a tall mast supports the stars and stripes as they proudly wave in the free air of Heaven. To the right of this, and far off in the north, the pure white summit of St. Helens may be seen reaching above the surrounding mountains, standing 9,570 ft. above the level of the sea; behind it Rainier shows its cap of perpetual snow looming up in the heavens for 14,444 ft. Two other snow-capped mountains are seen to the right, but to grand old Hood, "the pride of Oregon," is ascribed the honor of capping the climax, as it sits in its silent glory, 11,255 ft. high, off in the mountains to the east, perfectly formed, symmetrical and beautiful.

Of Mt. Hood, as it sometimes appears from Portland, a writer in the *Telegram* says: "The day had been cloudy, but the clouds parted just before night so as to send the rays of the sun, as if concentrated for that special purpose, upon the distant Mt. Hood. The effect was to make the snow-capped king of the Cascades appear to lose the 60 miles between us and its great snow-white sides, so that the rough contour was brought out by light and shade with such distinctness, that it appeared as if drawn within a few feet of us; so while we were enjoying a warm, sunshiny evening, with rich, green hills surrounding our city, there stood an enormous pile of the purest and whitest snow at our very doors. It is indeed surprising the variations in the appearance which our beautiful mountain presents to the people of this city, and the whole State, in the different shades of light thrown upon it from different directions as the sun moves over us in his daily rounds. Never twice alike, we are always seeing new beauties in the everlasting hills, and especially the great white-capped mountains seen from this city, Mounts Hood, St. Helens, Rainier and Adams."

The city of Portland embraces a population of about 25,000 of all nationalities. It is the first city in point of wealth, proportionally to size, in the Union. Practically, all phases of life, except extreme poverty, and all occupations to be seen in any American city, are observable here. The tone is higher, as prosperity of sober, industrious labor is greater, and the success of success is more productive of wealth. The proportion of wholesale to retail houses in all lines of trade is much greater than would be expected of its inhabitants. For instance, the number of wholesale groceries actually exceeds the number of first-class retail houses in the same line. The business of several of the former reaches into millions annually. It may truthfully be said that Portland is the market-place for the north Pacific coast, the granary of Oregon and Washington, and the treasure vault of the whole northwest country.

Thirty years ago the city of Portland was little except a dense fir forest, with here and there a clearing yet full of blackened stumps. There were several business houses, where trade was brisk, and a number of temporary buildings for family dwellings, with a noticeable preponderance of boarding houses and gambling dens. Initial steps had been taken to establish the schools and churches that have since grown into prosperity and permanence. There were no regular sidewalks or public street lamps, and the visitor carried away vivid recollections of the abounding mud. Portland has since grown into a city of over 20,000 inhabitants, is the point where all the great railroads of the present and the future are to meet, and her maritime interests control the entire commerce of the Pacific Northwest. Her schools are second to none in North America.

Our engraving gives a section of the Willamette valley, which is the most famous agricultural region of Oregon. The valley is about 200 miles in length and has several important towns, besides the villages and hamlets which occur at



PORTLAND, WILLAMETTE RIVER, AND MOUNT HOOD.

short intervals. Farm houses abound, and orchards; and meadow lands stretch away into little valleys. Level prairies are encountered here, billowy hillocks there, and dark green forests yonder, diversified occasionally by dense groves of undergrowth. The timber in the valley is principally oak and fir, the latter predominating.

The Willamette valley is famous for its moist climate, its dripping skies being a by-word through the outside world. But it seems that the dwellers there rather enjoy it. In fact, some local writers would have us believe that the inhabitants get so used to rain that they cry for it. We quote as follows:

"The resident will grow to like the humid atmosphere, and, as his years advance, will learn to long for rain when lowering weather ceases. He will learn by gratified experience that the rainy seasons, of which the temporary visitor to the Willamette valley usually complains to the outside world, are not the terror he has been led to imagine. And yet the climate is excessively humid in winter along the coast, and also in the great valleys between the coast and Cascade mountain ranges. There is rain enough to make the unmade roads of a new country very muddy and disagreeable, and to keep them so till the summer sunshine comes to the rescue. But the same humidity that spoils the roads bathes the mountains in perpetual green, and so fructifies the valleys that crops never fail, and all the abundant and varied products of the soil are of the very best quality."

A Hard Struggle.—There are many men who kill themselves in their attempts to keep themselves alive. They work because they must eat. With their tasks come worry, overwork, death. In these days it is difficult to live—that is, for some men. They are handicapped in their struggle. A portion of society has become possessed of the wealth that should be in the hands of their fellows. A glance around forces home to one's mind with power the fact that the man who has knowledge of himself—who knows how to maintain health of body, mind and morals, possesses a great advantage over other men in the struggle for life.

To Design a Monogram.

Scarcely anything seems so easy as to design a monogram, yet we see very few successful ones, the most of them being a mass of mixed-up letters and ornament of which we can find neither the beginning nor the end. There is a law regulating the designing of everything, and it is this law which the true designer keeps in mind and applies to his work; the effects of obedience to this law and its violation are seen as clearly in the design for a monogram as in the design for a cathedral.

First, there should be harmony of composition—that is, the letters should so emphasize, subdue, or control each other that the composition should impress us as compact, appropriate, and, being so, beautiful.

Second, there should be no unnecessary ornamentation; there should be a quiet and peace about the design which will always please the truly artistic. Looking at some designs, we get the impression that ornament was so plentiful that the designer saw no other means of consumption than that of burying his designs in it, for we see that there is a mass of curves, angles, shades and leaves, but nothing else.

Third, simplicity of lettering is an important requisite, as there should be no possibility of mistaking an E for a G or C, and the boundaries or outlines of the letters should be well defined.

Fourth, the order of sequence of the letters should be carefully attended to.

The common idea is, that a certain number of letters are given with which to make a pleasing design, and so far, that impression is right; but there is something beyond this. There is the art of so placing the letters that one can distinguish at a glance the first, the central and the last letter. Now the rule to be observed to secure this result is as follows: The *last* letter of the monogram must be the principal feature, and must be the largest, the boldest and the heaviest letter; then the *first* letter must be the next in size, but the lightest in outline and color; then the *central* letter must be the smallest and of an intemediate tint. If the monogram is of four letters, the two intermediate must be the same size and the second letter lighter in outline and color than the third.—*Art Amateur.*

Life is Hard in Germany.—Hard alike to learned and simple, to those who labor in the fields or pent up in cities; but there are consolations. All who live among German folks must be struck by the manly dignity and resignation with which these daily problems are met. Proudest perhaps of all European nations, they bear their burdens uncomplainingly, and set an example which at least two neighboring States might do well to imitate. However much they may be apt to exaggerate the professional authority and arrogate for book learning beyond what is its due, they certainly exemplify in their lives a respect for things worthy of respect and a contempt for mere material advantage. Germans love a pedigree, and are not insensible to a noble name. But before all things they consider the man the intellectual being, and if he is merely a possessor of wealth—a gold sack as they call it—then it is little consideration he will receive at their hands.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

At a meeting of the Los Angeles County Medical Society at the office of Dr. H. S. Orme, January 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter Lindley, M. D.; Vice-President, H. Nadeau, M. D.; Secretary, H. B. Lathrop, M. D.; Treasurer, H. S. Orme, M. D. Doctors Kurtz, Nadeau and Lathrop, were appointed a committee to arrange for the annual meeting of the society, which takes place in February.

The only thing a lady dislikes about a postal card is that it is hardly large enough to allow her to show what she can do in the matter of postscripts.

Dr. Snowden's Letter to the Young.

"Why don't you learn a trade?" We asked a young man under 21 on Santa Clara street, a few days ago the above question. He answered, "I have a trade. I sew sacks. I can make a good living." We replied that sewing sacks is not a trade. It is only temporary, well enough in its place, but it would not afford permanent employment nor guarantee a competence in your declining years. You need something better. We met a young man in Contra Costa county who seemed to be aimless and shiftless. We said, "Why don't you learn a trade?" "A trade," said he, "don't amount to much. I have a trade, but I have not worked at it for four years, and I don't know that I ever will follow it." And we suppose if he can sponge a living, or work enough to eke out a mere support from day to day, that he will be satisfied. The young man had a fine physique, apparantly a mathematical mind, and no doubt possessed mechanical talent of more than ordinary average, yet his life promises to be a failure; and why? He lacks energy. He is hiding his talent and neglecting the golden opportunity of becoming grand and noble, dignified and happy, an honor to his parents and a blessing to the world.

To the same question a young man replied, "I have a trade. I am a violinist. I play for dancing parties. I work hard and am up late at night; I earn my money." Yes, he leads an active life of idleness and folly. His trade is a miserable subterfuge. He works hard at it; drinks whiskey, (no doubt); is up late at night fiddling with all his might when he should be at home in bed.

What is the value of such a life? And what will be the end thereof? If you think you can get along well enough without a trade or profession, depending upon a clerkship, or an office at the hands of the dear people, or being a salesman, or day laborer, or looking for fortune to smile upon you, casting a golden luster upon your pathway in your declining years, you will find yourself miserably mistaken and disappointed; and your last days will be filled with regrets and reproaches; with sorrow and repining. Make up your mind that by the grace of God you will succeed. Form the resolution now, not to-morrow, that you will have a trade, an occupation or profession. That you will be industrious, temperate, benevolent, well informed on the common topics of the day, a faithful Christian, and true man in all the departments of life.

It is said that the boy is father to the man. An idle, lazy boy will make a corresponding man. The shiftless boy will make the vagabond tramp. Idleness and the evils which flow from it are the common causes of pauperism and crime. The best business men, the noblest philanthropists and the most far-seeing statesmen were taught in their boyhood to be dutiful, sober and industrious; and, armed at every point, they grappled successfully with the great problems of life. Let us kindly say to the young lady who contemplates marriage (and what young lady does not?), beware of the young gentleman who has neither a trade nor an occupation. He may be educated and refined, and possess many social and pleasing qualities, yet in a day his wealth may take wings and leave him a bankrupt and a beggar; and what will become of you? A young woman of fine personal attraction and pleasant address married a young man of culture and fortune. They lived on the interest of their money for a season. Then their riches fled away, and as he had nothing to fall back upon for support their trials and sorrows set in. They removed to a log cabin and lived upon water, corn bread and fat bacon. He at last obtained work. The labor was great, but it prevented them from starving. Year after year he toiled, until he overworked himself and died, leaving his family in want and misery. Be careful, girls, whom you marry.

It is indeed honorable to learn a trade. In early days the young women were taught to spin, weave, and do needle work. The young men were taught to be carpenters, masons, and skillful workmen in gold, silver, brass, iron, and precious stones.

The great Apostle Paul was taught a useful mechanical trade, which he turned to a good account, as he went forth from city to city to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. And the incarnate God, in whose person was blended a perfect divinity, and perfect humanity, according to the custom of the Rabbis, was taught the trade of a carpenter.

In referring to eminent men of our day we find that Columbus was a weaver. Howard, the philanthropist, was an apprentice to a grocer. Franklin was a printer. Burns, a plowman in Ayrshire. Burritt was a blacksmith. Grant was a tanner. Vanderbilt was a ferryman. Senator Wilson was a cobbler, and the illustrious and lamented President Garfield was a wood-chopper and plow-boy. Likewise young men, learn a useful trade. Go thou and do the same.—*San Jose Herald.*

"I wish I were you for about two hours," she said to her husband with great tenderness. "And why, my dear?" he asks. "Because," she said, toying affectionately with his watch chain—"because then I would buy my wife a new bonnet."

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - February 1, 1882.

What the Relief Committee has Done.

We have procured some facts in relation to the workings of the Relief Committee, which is herewith presented. The following is a list of officers: President, W. I. McKay, of Triumph Lodge; Vice-President, Wm. Decker, of Harmony; Secretary, C. C. Gilmore, of Myrtle; Treasurer, G. Winehill, of Unity. Finance Committee—Bro. Smith, of Spartan, No. 36, Chairman; Bro. J. D. Nield, Sts. John, and Bro. Thompson, Noe Valley. Employment Committee—E. M. Reading, of Fidelity, No. 136, Chairman; C. C. Gilmore, Unity, B. J. Triest, Washington; L. G. Schord, Burns, and Caleb Brind, Magnolia.

During the past year the committee has secured positions for 38 brothers. They have assisted brethren from the funds to the amount of $228. The calls have been from various Lodges, among which are Mt. Diablo, Vallejo, University and San Francisco. They have also given relief to members of Lodges of Oregon and Minnesota.

A number of the families of Bro. Workmen have been assisted, one touching instance being the keeping of the Sheriff from the door. The last sad rites over the remains of a deceased brother were also performed by the Relief Committee.

The funds derived for carrying on their good work has been received from the profits of the picnic and donations from Lodges Nos. 4, 9, 19, 36, 53 and 136. The committee has hired and paid for nurses for sick brothers at the German hospital, visited the sick, and performed other charitable work to needy and unfortunate brothers. According to the report of the Treasurer, the sum of $445.22 is on hand at date.

Brothers desiring to see the President will find him daily, during business hours, at No. 207 Montgomery street; The Vice-President, on Saturday evenings, at 913 Market street; the Treasurer at 515 Market street; the Secretary on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at Pythian Castle, 913 Market street, and on other evenings, at No. 44 Third street, room 58. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at No. 44 Third street. It is probable that hereafter the meetings will be held in the neat and comfortable committee rooms of Pythian Castle, 913 Market street, on the second Saturday evening of each month.

From this brief resume of the doings of the committee it will be seen that a great deal of good work has been accomplished, and the brothers who have inaugurated and upheld the Relief Committee, are deserving of credit.

Our Position.

It seems that some members of sister fraternal organizations, notwithstanding our oft-repeated assertions to the contrary, ascribe motives of hostility to the Watchman because of our efforts to effect in them a change of system from the despotic to the republican form of government. They assume that because we favor separate jurisdiction, so-called, that we would have each jurisdiction independent altogether. Such an assumption is unwarranted, and we may as well say exactly what we do not mean. We most thoroughly and religiously believe in the necessity of a Supreme Lodge whose power should be over and above all Grand Lodges. We believe it should have power to make and prescribe the beneficiary laws and to make such regulations as are necessary to ensure their uniformity of execution in all jurisdictions.

We believe the Supreme Lodge should stand behind every beneficiary certificate issued by the Order, so that if the body issuing it refused or was unable to pay a legal claim the paper of the Order should in no case go to dishonor. We believe all Grand Lodges should be subject to such general laws as the Supreme Lodge might in its wisdom enact; but on the other hand we do believe that it was the part of wisdom on the part of the Supreme Lodge to delegate to such Grand Lodges as had, or may have, a sufficient amount of strength to bear their own burdens the privilege of doing it to the extent of their ability, and then when no longer able, to also provide a way by which the burden might be lifted by the combined strength of the whole Order. We are thus given the advantage of combined effort in time of distress, and of separate effort in time of prosperity. Responsibility is divided; labor is divided; each part gets the benefit of its good work, or other advantageous circumstance, while at the same time resting secure in the thought, that in the hour of calamity, a power sufficient unto the evil time stands ready to sustain. We do most thoroughly believe that the A. O. U. W. has, in its present system arrived at almost perfection, and that between it and that of any other having the same ends in view, there is absolutely no comparison. We feel anxious that a few of the best of them should come on to essentially the same ground; not because we are hostile, but for the very opposite reason. We know a large element in some, and perhaps all of them, feel as we do, and see as we see. We would strengthen their hands and plead in their behalf. It is no argument to say the A. O. U. W. has seen bitter experiences; that it has found itself more than once on the quicksands of destruction, from which it barely escaped. The A. O. U. W. has been the pioneer. It trod a path never before explored. It had no chart or compass to guide. But it has progressed with wonderful wisdom, and corrected its few errors with wonderful alacrity. Its past may be regarded as a prophesy of its future. If others will not do likewise, but persist in regarding as enemies those who seek for their reformation, we can only say to them, like a faithful watchman on the walls of fraternity, we have given the signal of danger, and ye have not heeded it. Our duty is done. Your calamity be upon your own heads!

One of the strangest things, to draw it mild, is what we see in the Wisconsin (A. O. U. W.) *Advocate*. It is a copy of some remarks from the Watchman, made by Bro. C. E. Carroll, of Hercules Lodge of this city, and which is credited to the *New England Workman*, of Boston. There are also some other of the Watchman articles credited to the *Workman*, which shows that the *Advocate* brother is more honest than his brother editor of the Hub, or else very careless in his editorial duties. Boston may be the hub of the universe, but the Watchman desires it understood that when anything appears in its columns worthy of reproduction, it wants the fact given proper credit, and not to have it travel off to Boston, and there have the imprint of its approval affixed in the proper place.

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* reprints from the Watchman the article recently published entitled "Something about the A. O. U. W." As a new Lodge is about to be organized there, this foresight on the part of the editor is very creditable, and will no doubt be much appreciated.

Compulsory Separation.

A correspondent from Eureka, Nev., writes as follows:

"The fact of Ohio being allowed to remain in the Supreme jurisdiction will work an injury to this jurisdiction—66 deaths during the term, and 28 of them from Ohio, 13 States furnishing the balance. Hope the Watchman will sound the alarm for the benefit of outside jurisdictions on this coast, and see if an amendment cannot be made to our constitution at the next session of the Supreme Lodge compelling jurisdictions of 2,500 membership to become separate."

We fully appreciate the difficulty above mentioned, but fear the remedy proposed would not cure the evil complained of. Logically, it appears to us that if for the good of the Order the Supreme Lodge may permit the erection of separate beneficiary jurisdictions, it should also have the power to compel separate jurisdictions for the same reason, but in the application of such power, no doubt much discretion would be necessary. Take the case of Ohio at present for instance. She ought not to have a high death-rate, but she has nevertheless. If we have the correct notion in regard to the matter, her membership is too largely composed of heavy beer drinkers. If she were compelled into separation, the better portion of her membership would lose heart at their increased burdens and drop out, insomuch as to reduce her membership below 2,000, when the Supreme Lodge would be compelled to take her back again into the general jurisdiction, with the prospect of a heavier death rate than ever before. The only real remedy that we can see for such cases is a radical one, it is true, but one that would do the Order good everywhere: Make intemperance, either in beer or stronger drinks, a certain forfeiture of membership in the Order. Allow no man anywhere to remain who is a regular drinker; and right here we desire to say that we believe beer has cost and is costing the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Honor far more than all other drinks combined, not because in itself it is more hurtful, but because it is popularly believed to be comparatively innocent, and that a man may drink it in great quantities with little or no injurious effect. Our death rolls, however, tell a different tale. The argument they furnish us against the beverage is irresistible.

There may be other causes than that which afflicts the jurisdiction of Ohio that would make a law providing for a compulsory separation desirable in certain cases, and on general principles we should favor such a law, but as before stated, much discretion would be demanded in its execution.

We cannot close these remarks without paying a tribute to some of the old and reliable Workmen of Ohio. But for the love the Order bears for them and its appreciation of the labors and sacrifices they have made in its behalf, some radical measure had long since been adopted to remedy the condition of things in the Buckeye State. The guilty have been spared because of the righteous that must have suffered had the ax fallen. Let's be patient in the hope that some measure may be adopted that will reach right down to the bottom of the offense, and cut out the evil thing that is preying on our vitals.

Information is wanted of Bro. N. B. Allen, a member of Adams Lodge, No. 53, Clayton, Adams county, Ill. Was last heard from at West Oakland, in February, 1881. Bro. Allen's dues and assessments have been kept paid, and he is in good standing in the Lodge at present. He is a harness maker, aged 28, about 5 ft. 9 inches in hight, black hair and mustache, dark eyes and complexion. If he is alive the Lodge is anxious to find him, and if dead there is a benefit due his relatives that they should have. Address A. S. McDowell, Jas B. Coe and J. M. Babb as above.

J. C. Marsh, P. M. W. of El Dorado, No. 118, Placerville, was the recipient of a handsome solid silver badge by the members of his Lodge at the end of the term. It was given as a token of their appreciation of his services and zeal in the cause, he having filled most acceptably every office within their gift, and retired on that evening from the Master's chair. The presentation was made by Prentiss Carpenter, on behalf of the members, and was a complete and happy surprise to Bro. Marsh.

San Benito Lodge, No. 96, is doing well; 74 members are now on the roll.

The A. O. U. W. in Foreign Countries.

We are not in favor of the extension of the Order into foreign countries, although it would be a step which might commend itself to those of our number who are ambitious. The time, in our judgment, has not come for us to go beyond the limits of the United States and Canada. We have enough to do to perfect our organization at home, to become thoroughly unified and have sufficient experience to enable us to know that we cannot control any efforts in foreign lands. There is plenty of work to do within our own borders, and ample field for missionary effort, and it will be many years before we ought to branch out any more.—*Missouri Overseer*.

The reasons given by our esteemed contemporary for opposing the extension of the A. O. U. W. into foreign countries are not satisfactory. It is true we have enough to do at home—plenty of territory to develop, so to speak, but our system needs little or no change. No additional energy is required for foreign work—the work would take care of itself. No new obligations need be incurred, either pecuniary or otherwise—nothing but a mere permission that such as may desire can have the "work" of the Order under certain conditions and restrictions, and then proceed to work out their own salvation. What earthly objection can there be to this? Either the A. O. U. W. is a good thing, or it isn't. If the former, can there be any valid reason but sheer selfishness that would deny its benefits to other people than our own? If the latter, we should abandon it at once, and forswear it altogether. No one will have the temerity to deny that the Order has filled the land with blessings; that the homes of the people have been made more secure; that thousands of widows and orphans have been protected, poverty banished, tears wiped away, and the waste places made glad. If so much has been done in our own land, with what sort of Christian grace can we say to the millions in other lands, "behold how great and good and beautiful is the A. O. U. W., but unto us alone must its beneficence be confined. It shall be circumscribed by geographical lines. We will wall it round about. We are more holy than thou! The good things we have we will keep to ourselves, even though it would cost us nothing to share with our fellow men. We do not want anybody else to be as happy as we."

Oh, Bro. *Overseer*, do you not see that your position is the position of inhumanity? Look over the scheme submitted to the Supreme Lodge at its last session by a Representative from California. Study it carefully, and see if therein can be found anything to oppose which selfishness alone would not dictate, and then if you must oppose, in all good conscience give better reasons than those set forth in the foregoing quotation.

One of our last assessment notices read: Bro. Samuel Lipman, of Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, San Francisco, died Nov. 20, 1881, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 35 years; joined the Order Nov. 7, 1881. On Jan. 17th a delegation of Myrtle, consisting of Bros. Gilmore, Lyons, Baker and Morris, carried to the bereaved widow a certified check for $2,000. Bros. Gilmore and Baker, in making a report of their visitation, carried to the A. O. U. W. the warmest words of gratitude.

Complimentary.—Editors Watchman: I consider your valuable paper as a member of my family, and cannot well do without it, as my business is such that I cannot attend our Lodge very often. I need your paper all the more, for by that, I can find out all that is going on in the Order all over the district. Yours truly in C., H. and P., E. B. Muzzey, Plymouth, Amador Co., Cal.

Bro. Samuel T. Babbatt was made a M. W. in Harmony, No. 9, in April, 1881. In August of the same year at the Pacific Rolling Mills he met with an accident, the loss of his second finger, which has incapacitated him from following his usual occupation since. During all this time he has received from his Lodge the sum of $10 per week as sick benefits. His expressions of gratitude to Harmony Lodge and to this great Order are intense and loud, as well they should be.

In Supreme Recorder Sackett's report the total membership of the A. O. U. W. up to Dec. 1st, is placed at 107,196, and California for the first time is placed second on the list. New York is put down at 16,116.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Illness for the past two weeks is the excuse for any want in this department.

Our death rate has never been so heavy as during the months of December and January last. We now look for a radical change for the better. Two assessments for this month.

We have now on hand some very excellent ballot-boxes, the best we ever had, or ever saw, for that matter. We shall sell them at $5.50, and to anybody that desires to invest that amount of coin in such an article.

The Grand Lodge session is not far away, and representatives will all want P. M. W. badges. Those who are not already supplied can order from this office. We sell a first-class article at $1.50, and intend to handle no other.

We who live in Oakland and travel daily forth and back to San Francisco, feel to rejoice at the completion of the new ferry accommodations made by the C. P. Railroad. The new depot on the Oakland side is one of the finest in the United States, and the trip across the bay is now one of real pleasure and satisfaction.

Over and over again the law in relation to receiving members from other jurisdictions has been explained, and Lodges go astray by admitting such members without a new medical examination. Of course such admission is illegal and void. The member forfeits his rights in the jurisdiction he leaves, and does not gain any here. Brethren, read the law. It is plain as language can make it.

Requiescat in Pace.

It is with feelings of genuine sorrow we announce that the Cincinnati *Bulletin* has ceased to exist. It was the oldest journal of the Order, and one of the very best. Through evil and good report, it has stood by the Order more faithfully than the Order, we regret to say, has stood by it. Edited with rare talent and enterprise, fearless in what it thought to be right, the *Bulletin* deserved to live. An evil star seems to dominate in the jurisdiction of Ohio. Once it was one of our proudest jurisdictions, but all the efforts of the *Bulletin*, all the efforts of many of the noblest Workmen that bless the earth, have been powerless against the slow and insiduous work of the destroyer, and now the brightest hope we saw for her—the old standard bearer—has gone down in darkness. The evil star, we fear, glistens in the horrid crown of King Gambrinus. Workmen of Ohio, must this thing be? Must you be swallowed up in a seething sea of beer? Oh, for a John D. Vincil, the redeemer of Missouri, to grapple the helm in the Buckeye State! Such a man would snatch you as a brand from the burning. May kind heaven raise up his counterpart for the occasion there!

We met Bro. Harvey Friermuth, M. W. of Mission, 56, in Memorial on Monday evening, Jan. 16th. From what we heard of the zealous and notable brethren of Mission San Jose, the record for the coming six months will be a bright page in their history.

The committee appointed has definitely settled to celebrate the 4th anniversary of Valley, No. 30, some time in April; probably during the session of the Grand Lodge. It is expected that a grand ball will be given, one that will be worthy the auspicious event and occasion.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for January. The deaths occurred in the following States: Ohio, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Texas, 3; Washington Territory, 1; total, 10.

We met Bro. Geo. W. Lovie, of Half Moon Bay Lodge, No. 155, at the Grand Recorder's office. Bro. Lovie reports substantial progress and prosperity in his vicinity in the Order.

The Lodge at Ukiah contemplates celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the Lodge in that town by having a picnic. The 13th of May is the date.

Under the Ground.

[The following lines, written by Bro. J. F. Gladding, of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, Nevada, are descriptive of a visit made by members o that Lodge to Lucille, No. 8, Sutro. The distance is five miles, and was made through the Sutro tunnel:]

Assembled, there, at the Jacket shaft,
The boys and girls, and many laughed
As the motly group stood up in view,
Attired in suits of the miners' blue.
The brothers bared their shoulders broad,
And the ladies cheered with one accord;
The suits alike which might perplex,
Yet none could mistake the gentler sex.
For lighter and firmer the steps they trod—
Yet their shoes were measured by the rod—
These nailed brogans immense in size
Look gay, as they quickly fall and rise.
The right was left, the left was right,
And never a foot in such sorry plight.
The Brothers indulge in a quiet smile,
The ladies exclaim! "'Tis just the style,
Like a glove, those shoes, they fit our feet—
Joking aside, they are decidedly neat."
And thus, as the carol of voices go round,
We prepare for a trip under the ground.

Joyfully, gratefully we settled down
The deepest shaft in this country town—
Our thoughts, what they were, can never be told
As suspended we were in the dark damp cold.
Curious sights on the way our eyes did greet—
Ice at a depth of three hundred feet.
The timber sets looked solid and new,
Each one in line and plumb and true.
The cage was stopped, we heard some one say,
Sutro is hardly five miles away.

Creeping through timbers of forest pine—
Props and supports to this giant mine,
Slowly along as we wended our way—
Mid timbers and gloom we heard a mule bray.
How wonderful in these depths profound,
The bray of a mule, how welcome the sound
Under the ground near two thousand feet—
Greets the ears as quite a musical treat.
This mule to us is our guiding star
As we take our seats in the passenger car.

On! on! we go, with rattle and roar,
Under the mountain, through the mighty bore.
The bottle was passed, 'twas no offense,
The heat of the Julia was *so* intense;
The minutes flew as we sped away
And Sutro only four miles away.

At the combination we took a rest,
And there from a stream of the purest and best
Our thirst was appeased, and surprised,
Just how—I presume, is surmised.
No disappointed stomach, *perhaps*,
Ever thought of "old bourbon or Schiedam schnaps;"
If so, a toast to the ever true,
The boys and girls in the miners' blue.

Again as our car is gliding along,
We hear the notes of the Echo song,
Sang by our brothers and to our joy.
We listen—well, 'tis "Larboard watch, ahoy."
The words float away in that silvery strain,
The echoes bring back in gladsome refrain,
"Larboard watch, ahoy." Soft and sweet
The words our ears and the mountain greet.
We ne'er shall forget the magic sound
A long three miles under the ground.

After a pause there came a crash,
Our mule broke loose and made a dash;
A Master Workman, our engineer,
Proved an accomplished mulateer—
Unto a standstill the mule was brought.
Then just how the accident was wrought
Was found to be a detached car
Which unluckily had left the bar,
Oe'rturned against the timbered side,
And with the wreck we did collide.

From this our car was extricated
And injuries all were fairly stated:
A braded cuticle, a piece so small,
Just like your hand, and that was all.
As fun to have, we all were bent,
We charged to fun this accident.
Then when our wits resumed their sway
Sutro was only three miles away.

Then as we started our journey along
We saw the bulkhead iron and strong,
Pivoted and bolted through and through,
And made by a Master Workman, too.
A bar to the threats of the nabob kings—
As they saw it there their threats took wings,
The hinges and bolts to those iron doors
To the cranky crafts were great eyesores;
Yet even the dogs have their day,
And seldom, if ever, do rich men pray.
But once they prayed that that iron door
Might be removed from the Sutro bore.
For this they all did devoutly pray
With Sutro only two miles away.

On! on! we sped. Our eyes cast around,
Scanning at large this great underground,
Here arched by the rocks which Nature bestows,
There timbered with fir which in dark forest grows;
The hand of the Workman is everywhere seen
On the face of the rock with its glittering sheen,
Each timber that's there by the Workman was made,
The rock is all broken, the track is all laid,
From flume to the arch all work of his skill,
All is the mandate of intelligent will.
While wondering thus, our thoughts at play,
Sutro is less than one mile away.

A distance ahead the rock-loaded train
Is struggling onward with might and main;
Ten huge cars with their rocky freight—
We cannot pass, we have to wait.

And slowly we emerged that night—
From tunnel dark to bright starlight—
A voice; the sound, it strikes the ear,
"Brothers and friends you are welcome here.
Our homes are your own while with us you stay,
Our houses are here, not over the way."

Congratulations and words of good cheer
Were audible sounds to all far and near.
Installation, ever a measure of bliss,
Was attended by all, and if not amiss,
Will state 'twas a credit to officer grand,
For every word seemed at his command;
No lack of attention, no jar of a word,
And everyone there of one accord,
Gave praise, and by acclamation,
Voted thanks and credit to his high station.
Adjournment was had to Opera hall,
Inaugurated there a splendid ball.

In justice to this grand occasion
Our Brother forgot his shin abrasion;
We all had heard of the marriage bell,
And every Brother said, "'tis well."
When seated at the grand collation,
Each one heard the exclamation,
"How grand! Let us pledge to every Brother
Love ye all, love one another;
Three cheers, boys, give them with a will,
For Lucille Lodge; great, grand Lucille!"

But hark! Now strikes the hour of two,
Our car of state, it comes in view.
A hasty parting salutation,
With hearty thanks and approbation,
Each Brother's heart with love united,
Our treatment such, we were delighted.

Seated again in our car of state,
We speeded away at a fearful rate,
Rushing along the tunnel through,
Viewing the sights again anew.
The silvery stars we see no more;
We pass the shafts, one, two, three, four.
The car is stopped, we pass in line
Toward the shaft of the Jacket mine;
We pause to breath and rest awhile;
Just then we saw our Captain smile,
Proposed we should the header view,
To finish our trip of the tunnel through.

Our Captain he thought best to state
The heat that way was very great.
He hoped 'twould give no great offense
With all extra clothing to dispense.
Then our march was taken single file,
In the heated air for half a mile;
Two cooling-rooms on the way was found,
A haven to all under the ground.
All pushed on with a giant will,
Were almost there, for the Burleigh drill
Stands on the track close by the side,
And one by one as by it we glide,
We take a look at the giant king
Which sends its drills with a rattling ring
Into the rocks so hard and grey,
From Sutro town, six miles away.

The header is reached through toil and smoke;
The miners are there with hearts of oak.
Great beads of sweat on their shoulders bare,
Drip from the men that are gathered there.
We look and pause; at last we've found
The end of the tunnel under ground.
Retracing our steps with steady tramp,
Inhaling at large the boiling damp,
The Captain thought we had better peep
Into the drifts, three thousand deep.

We're on the cage, and settling fast—
The twenty-five we've just gone past.
We hear the engine doing its best,
Expanding the air on top compressed.
The hum of the fan in its stirring play,
Sends air to the miners far away.
How much deeper every one wondered,
As they saw the lights of the twenty eight hundred.

While we are thinking of our fears and cares,
The cage firmly settles on the three thousand chairs.
The pump, like a giant, iron and strong,
Broad and wide, two columns, and long,
Was anchored fast to the great wall sill;
There it rests, silent and still,
The plungers are moving up and down.
The boiling flood, with an angry frown
Leaps upward with a rush and roar,
Full fifteen hundred feet or more.
The roar like the wave of the mighty main,
As it rushes through the Sutro drain.

Then east we go four hundred feet,
The air is cool, and mild and sweet.
Sharply to the north we turned,
And as our thirst for knowledge burned,
We rushed away to feast our eyes
On every new and grand surprise.
The walls on either side grew hot,
Just underneath the boiling pot
Threw out a jet of silver stream
In which our lanterns dimly gleam.

Our guide turned with knowing wink;
Said, "just ahead is the skating rink;
Wrap your shawls well around your throats,
And boys, button up your overcoats."
The heat then more intensely grew,
And steam was sipped like mountain dew.

Onward we went with heat oppressed,
A sudden halt; we had reached the breast.
There we espied the little mill
That turned so fast the diamond drill.

What the drillings were we never knew,
They dropped in a box just out of view.
Whatever there was in that strong box
Was made secure by nineteen locks.

With this last view our rambles end,
And every one then thanked our friend
The guide. Then casting one last look
Upon the rock and the heated brook,
Slowly and sadly our silent throng
Retraced their steps the drifts along.
The stifling heat, it seemed an age
Ere we had reached the welcome cage.
Slowly we're lifted toward the top,
And when the cage was made to stop,
Our voices, thankful in praise arise.
Again we view the azure skies.
Let memory dwell with thoughts profound,
On our glorious trip under the ground.

The Pacific States Watchman, the official organ of the A. O. U. W., with the 1st of January, starts off with volume sixth. This expopent of the principles of the Order is well worth the cost of subscription; indeed, it is one of the best weeklies on the Pacific coast. The miscellaneous matter is of a choice character, while its articles, as teaching the principles and workings of the institution, are clear, comprehensive and truthful. We cannot but entertain the conviction that only a few years intervene between the present and the time when the A. O. U. W. will, in membership and in popular favor, lead all other beneficiary organizations, and ultimately exercise a greater influence in uniting men in a brotherhood far superior in conferring benefits to its members than has hitherto been exhibited by the most ancient, as will as modern societies, having the same objects in view. The progress of this Order, from its inception, has not a parallel in any other organization or society. It is, indeed, the wisdom of all others simplified, and to-day, is by far the most popular of the many useful and really meritorious institutions gotten up for the improvement of society and the elevation, as well as the protection of those who seek a higher and nobler position in society than can be easily obtained singly and alone.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

We met Bro. Albert T. Glass, member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55. He has just returned from an extended visit to Salt Lake, and reports a general interest in our Order in Utah. It is expected that there will be several Lodges formed soon.

A Useful By-Law.

Editors Watchman:—There is a subject which I think of vital importance to the Order of United Workmen, to which I would most respectfully wish to call your, and through your valuable columns perhaps the attention of the entire brotherhood.

It is unfortunately a fact that some of our brethren are guilty of offences against our laws and the laws of nature, which not only tend to shorten life, but bring reproach upon the brotherhood. It is also an unfortunate fact that many of us shirk our duty through influences of various kinds, and our delinquent brother is permitted to continue in his transgressions indefinitely and unrebuked.

Realizing all this, I introduced a resolution to amend the by-laws of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2, which I am happy to say was adopted and approved by our Grand Lodge committee, and I think will serve, in a slight degree, to remedy the evil. The main points of the resolution are as follows:

It is made the duty of the Acting Past Master Workman to prefer charges against all delinquents, not otherwise provided for by our laws, yet leaving it the privilege of any brother in good standing to prefer such charges; but should the acting P. M. W. neglect or refuse to prefer the charges with a reasonable time, he himself becomes liable to charges, and on conviction, may be reprimanded, suspended or expelled.

As in all other matters, arguments for and against such a law will readily present themselves, but I am convinced that some such regulation should be adopted by the Supreme Lodge, and that great benefit would be derived thereby.

Yours in C., H. and P., B. I. T.
Gold Hill, Nevada.

An Efficient Grand Master Workman.

Editors Watchman:—In your issue of the 15th inst. a correspondent, "Variety," from this place has unjustly charged our Grand Master J. V. McCurdy with neglect of duty. While I am charitable enough to suppose that your communicant wrote in ignorance, I cannot allow the subject to so rest. Bro. McCurdy needs no defenders from such a charge. Upon the organization of our Grand Lodge he was unanimously elected to the high and honorable position which he now holds. He then and there stated that he would rather decline the honor, because of his liability consequent upon following his profession—that of millwright—to be changing his residence; but finally accepted the trust and I assert that he has, in no single instance, neglected to do all that could reasonably be expected from such an officer; nay, more, he has been most energetic and zealous in spreading a knowledge of all that pertains to our Order.

He appointed a very highly qualified brother—D. F. Fox, of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 2—as his deputy, the result of whose labors alone should silence all his detractors. He also made very judicious appointments of District Deputies. In addition he has devoted all his spare time, and been at considerable expense in his personal efforts in performing the duties devolving upon him, as Grand Master of this jurisdiction. In short, the knowledge I possess justifies me in stating that his record will be a bright one.

Fraternally yours, in C. H. & P.,
D. Thorburn, Grand Recorder.
Gold Hill, Nev., Jan. 20th.

We met Bro. C. E. Parkman, who had taken the J. W. degree in Bay City Lodge, Eureka, and at their request, Valley, No. 30, conferred the M. W. degree on Wednesday evening, the 28th.

Hanford Lodge, No. 189, is in good condition, has 42 members, and meets every Monday evening.

PALMER'S,

726, 728 and 730 Market Street, S. F.

New Department added, with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

The Mechanic's Capital.

The mechanic is sometimes looked upon, says the *American Machinist*, as a man without capital. Sometimes he looks upon himself in this light. This is all a mistake. The man who earns $1,000 a year has not only capital, but in these times of low interest he has considerable capital.

The manufacturer and the merchant aim to increase their capital by a judicious handling of present means. The mechanic does, or should try to, increase his in the same way. Knowledge to the mechanic is capital, because it enables him to command more for his services. If he possesses simply the skill of the workman, he can make that skill earn him a certain sum per year, which sum is the exponent of the capital he has invested in his business. If to the skill of the workman he adds the knowledge of the man who thinks beyond present purposes, he earns more, or, in other words, he increases his capital. The young machinist, for instance, who learns machine drawing, is morally certain at some time to find use for it where it will stand exactly to him as the money of the capitalist stands to its possessor, although this is hardly a *fair* statement, because he will at once find use for it. When the man who earned $1,000 a year, by virtue of his skill as a workman, adds such a knowledge of his business as to earn $2,000 a year, he has as surely doubled his capital as the man who has twice as much money to invest in his business as he formerly had.

It is earnestly advised that every apprentice to the machine business shall do a little calculation for himself on this subject, always remembering that capital, which is the result of skill and knowledge, is seldom at a discount and never lost. It is just at this time in their lives when habits are formed that, to a great extent, determine the working capital with which they are to go through life.

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EBONIZED WOOD.—A very simple process for ebonizing wood is given in the *Art Interchange*, as follows: "The wood is first stained with a decoction of logwood, which may be purchased from any druggist. It is dissolved in warm water until all has been taken up that the water will hold. Application to the wood is made freely with a large, soft bristle brush, and the surface is rubbed with a cloth to prevent the formation of a gummy coat thereon. After the article has been left to dry for a few hours, the second application, which consists of vinegar in which a quantity of nails or clean filings have been soaked for several days, is also freely laid on with a brush. The moment the vinegar touches the wood it combines with the logwood solution in the pores, making an ink which is a permanent jet black stain. The influence of the iron in the vinegar is all-important. If any tendency to grayness is noticed, a second treatment is necessary; but this seldoms happens. When perfectly dry, the article is varnished and rubbed down, or finished with furniture oil well rubbed in. Cherry is considered the best wood for ebonizing. Whitewood, maple and beech are used with good effect. Any close grained, dense wood will answer—ash, chestnut and oak are not suitable. This process, it is said, is used for fine ebony and gold furniture."

WHITE LEAD.—Mr. G. J. Lewis, of Philadelphia, proposes to obtain white lead by heating the fumes of lead resulting from smelting processes, and then passing it into a cooling retort. Finely powdered sulphuret of lead (galena) is introduced into a funnel, whence it is forced by a bellows into the retort. This retort is heated to a red heat, which causes the sulphuret of lead to sublime and to deposit itself on the cooler surfaces. The fumes of lead then pass into a cooling chamber, and finally into a reservoir where the product is collected. Another method of obtaining white lead is to introduce sheet lead into a chamber containing jars of acetic acid, the atmosphere being heated by steam to a temperature of from 30° to 50°, besides being strongly impregnated with carbonic acid.

INOCCULATION FOR PHYLLOXERA.—Dr. Maudon, Professor at the Medical School, at Limoges, claims to have discovered an effectual remedy for the phylloxera, his plan being to inoculate the stocks of the vines with a solution of carbolic acid, applied by means of a funnel inserted in an incision made for the purpose. This, he states, poisons the insect and destroys the eggs. This method has been put into practice at Argenton.

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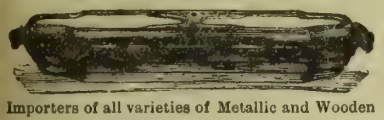
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No Organic Matter in Meteors.

A Louisville (Ky.) paper reports an interview with Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of that city, in the course of which Mr. Smith gave reasons for discrediting the reported discovery of organic substances in meteors, as claimed by Prof. Hahn, of Berlin. Mr. Smith said:

"Although I have probably examined more microscopic plates of fragments of meteorites than any other person, still I have never discovered anything like organic remains in any of them. Besides, the well-known chemical composition of these bodies is averse to the existence of any such remains as spoken of by Prof. Hahn. Were these remains present, we should discern carbonate of lime on their interior. The two or three that have any carbonate of lime were discovered and analyzed by myself, and in these cases the carbonate of lime was an accidental constituent of incrustation deposited on the surface after their fall. In the microscopic examination of these polished plates of meteorites the two predominating minerals, enstatite and bronzite, will, by their fissures and forms, sometimes remind one of vegetable and other organic forms, but the merest tyro of an observer will trace here nothing but a rare resemblance. And, furthermore, the very ingenious nature of these minerals precludes the possibility of organic remains, even in terrestrial minerals of similar kind. Not knowing of any eminent German geologist named Prof. Hahn, I thought it but reasonable and logical that I should inquire something about him from my friend Prof. Hawes, now in the employ of the Smithsonian Institute, and the best lithological microscopist in this country, and who recently returned to this country after 10 years' study with Prof. Rosenbaum and others into the microscopic character of rock. In answer to my inquiries, Prof. Hawes wrote me this letter:

"'I read that paper of Prof. Hahn's. He is a kind of half-insane man, whose imagination has run wild with him. These forms which he so accurately describes and figures have long been known to exist in meteorites, and have been frequently described by mineralogists and microscopists. They are mainly composed of enstatite or bronzite in radial forms, and fractured in such a peculiar manner as to give them the appearance of structure. Some of the American meteorites which I have examined show these forms in great beauty, but Prof. Hahn is the only man who has seen anything organic in them, and his paper has excited nothing but ridicule. It reminds one of the long and laborious research of a German professor who found a whole flora and fauna, which he named with double Latin names, and which he found in his microscopic examination of basalt.'

"It is very clear to my mind," continued the professor, "that these cranky observations, viewed with the spectacles of the imagination of Prof. Hahn, have obtained more publicity than they merit."

SEPARATE SOUNDS ON ONE WIRE. — M. Maiche has found by experiment that sounds of different characters produced from two separate sources can be sent simultaneously on one wire and received separately. He used at the receiving station two telephones of different resistances, and at the transmitting station caused a musical box to be set going on a microphone of small resistance, while an induction telephone transmitter was spoken into at the same time. The musical sounds were reproduced in the telephone which had the least resistance, and the vocal sounds in the other, so that with the two telephones to the ears the music could be heard by one ear and the speech by the other.

A GREEN METEOR.—The Griffin, Geo., *News*, of a late issue, says: "Some evenings since we saw one of the most wonderful meteors that ever brightened the surrounding hills. It was some time between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock; we were quietly meandering home from the sanctum, when suddenly a bright rosy light loomed up directly from the southern horizon, and shot with a flash toward the northeast, at an angle of about 70°. When about midway of the heavens the color suddenly changed to a rich green."

THE BELGIAN GEOGRAPHICAL PRIZE FOR 1885. The King of Belgium has decreed a prize, to be offered in 1885, for the best system of popularizing the study of geography. The competition for the prize is to be international. Competitors may send their works, either printed or in manuscript, and either in the French, Flemish, English, German, Italian, or Spanish language, to the Minister of the Interior, at Brussels, before January 11, 1885. It is necessary that the prize manuscript shall be published in the course of the year following that in which the prize shall have been awarded.

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FRANKLIN, No. 44, S. F.—The following officers were installed on the 6th ult, by District Deputy Mayhew: C. N. Payson, P. M. W.; D. A. Brown, M. W.; W. F. Smallman, F.; J. W. Henderson, O.; A. I. Burke, Rdr; J. F. Brown, Fin.; Wm. Zelner, Rvr; J. Hartley, G.; W. G. Trevivick, I. W.; Thomas Foley, O. W.; J. A. Fairweather, Trustee; Drs. Jno. Wagner and W. H. Mays, Med. Exs. Representatives to Grand Lodge, J. A. Fairweather, C. N. Payson, J. F. Brown. Franklin, 44, has recently been adding good material to its members, and expects to do some good work in this direction the present term. Reported by D. A. Brown.

WATSONVILLE, No. 45.—A. A. Morey, M. W.; A. Steen, F.; J. Holowell, O.; O. S. Tuttle, Rdr; L. D. Holbrook, Fin.; George Pardee; Rvr; R. W. Eaton, G.; P. Johnson, I. W.; J. Schmidt, O. W.; J. M. Ryason, Trustee; Dr. E. J. Martin, Med. Ex. Reported by O. S. Tuttle.

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SOMERSVILLE, No. 210.—Thos. Floyd, M. W.; Chas. Courtwright, F.; S. W. Nellis, O.; John Coll, Rdr; Thos. McLay, Fin.; Pat. Brown, Rvr; Geo. Dallow, G.; C. E. Valtz, I. W.; Albert Hobwright, O. W.; Dr. Wimple, Med. Ex. Reported by John Coll.

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BAY LEAF, No. 7, D. OF H. Walnut Creek.—Dep. J. M. Wilson, of Contra Costa District, installed the following officers of Bay Leaf, No. 7, D. of H., at Walnut Creek, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3d: Mrs. Thomas Johnson, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. G. W. Yoakum, W. S. of H.; Mrs. Helen Moore, S. of H.; Mrs. Lizzie Frazier, S. Sec.; Mrs. J. M. Wilson, S. Treas.; Mrs. M. Kirsch, S. Cer.; Mrs. E. Ford, Usher; M. Kirsch, I. W.

Nevada Elections.

ALPHA, No. 1, Eureka—E. J. Butler, M. W.; W. E. Taylor, F.; W. H. Davenport, O.; I. C. C. Whitmore (7th term), Rdr; H. F. Hoadley, (2d term), Fin.; Wm. Pardy (7th term), Rvr; C. Yager, G.; J. Toguini, I. W.; J. B. Grenier, O. W.; B. C. Levy, Trustee; M. Rockman and G. H. Thoma, Med. Exs. Twelve new members have been taken in during the term. Now have a membership of 94. Reported by I. C. C. Whitmore, Rdr.

GOLD HILL, No. 2.—H. W. Hand, P. M, W.; B. Galland, M. W.; P. T. Lanyan, F.; A. Tait, O.; Geo. W. Hall, Rdr; J. O. Bennetts, Fin.; F. W. Folsom, Rvr; A. H. Day, I. W.; J. A. Winterbauer, O. W. Reported by Geo. W. Hall, Recorder.

STOREY, No. 3, Virginia City.—The following officers were installed: J. C. Harlow, P. M. W.; J. H. Hubbs, M. W.; Dennis Kehoe, F.; John Henderson, O.; P. Brannan (re-elected), G.; P. J. Dunn, Rdr; M. E. Cavin (re-elected), Rvr; H. M. Zartman (4th term), Fin.; S. C. Douglass, I. W.; M. Flynn, O. W.; Wm. Oates, Trustee; Dr. B. Robinson, Med. Ex. Reported by H. M. Zartman, Fin.

Assessment Notice for February.

Two assessments for February. The following is the list of deaths:

Bro. Thos. Connolly, of Union Lodge No. 21, Sacramento, died Dec. 9, 1881, of torpedo explosion, aged 50 years. Joined the Order, March 22, 1880.

Bro. Chas. E. Clayton, of Mt. Hamilton Lodge No. 43, San Jose, died Dec. 11, 1881, of consumption, aged 31 years. Joined the Order, Sept. 11, 1878. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Henry Heikman, of Harmony Lodge No. 9, San Francisco, died Dec. 13, 1881, of pulmonary apoplexy, aged 39 years. Joined the Order May 17, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Michael Eagan, of Golden Gate Lodge No. 8, San Francisco, died Dec. 19, 1881, of overdose of chloral hydrate, aged 46 years. Joined the Order May 12, 1881. Payment from surplus.

Bro. John T. Hollings, of Unity Lodge No. 27, San Francisco, died Dec. 23, 1881, of hypertrophy of the heart, with enlargement of the liver and congestion of the lungs, aged 41 years. Joined the Order Sept. 3, 1878. Payment from surplus.

Bro. W. B. Young, of Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose, died Dec. 27, 1881, of heart disease, aged 33 years. Joined the Order Dec. 29, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Ezra S. Moulton, of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, San Francisco, died Dec. 29, 1881, of tubercular consumption, aged 51 years. Joined the Order July 18, 1879.

Bro. Oscar D. Peck, of San Benito Lodge No. 96, Hollister, died Dec. 29, 1881, of peritonitis from obstruction of bowels, aged 49 years. Joined the Order July 19, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Wm. R. Benson, of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, San Francisco, died Dec. 30, 1881, of organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion; aged 37 years. Joined the Order April 23, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Geo. S. Reed, of Valley Lodge, No. 30, San Francisco, died Dec. 31, 1881, of suicide. Joined the Order May 8, 1878; aged 31 years. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Wm. J. W. Fleming, of Biggs Lodge, No. 102, died Dec. 31, 1881, of acute consumption, aged 34 years. Joined the Order May 28, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Bro. Samuel J. Davis, of Oroville Lodge, No. 40, died Jan. 3d, 1882, of dropsy, aged 48 years. Joined the Order July 11, 1878. Payment from surplus.

Bro. L. H. Cummins, of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, San Francisco, died Jan. 4, 1882, of consumption, aged 26 years. Joined the Order June 16, 1879. Payment from surplus.

THE Grand Master will visit each district in San Francisco some time in March, and hold what might be termed a district meeting.

Grand Recorder's Statement for December.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for December the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 337, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		$291.66
338, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
339, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
340, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
341, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. R.		24.50
341, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. R.		35.00
341, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		6.30
341, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		1.55
342, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		61.25
345, Supplies, R. Schaezlein		68.70
346, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co		10.00
347, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co		47.00
347, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co		31.50
352, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		35.35
352, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		30.50
352, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		7.25
352, Exchange, H. G. Haile, G. Rdr		.25
353, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M		150.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$ 909.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Dec., Benef. Fund	13,209.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Dec. 1, 1881, Benef. Fund	561.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Jan. 1, 1882.		$13,770.00
Paid Victoria C. Legro	$2,000.00	
Paid Robert Gerhow	2,000.00	
Paid Geo. Penlington, Trustee	2,000.00	
Paid Elizabeth A. Smith	2,000.00	
Paid Chloa A. Jones	2,000.00	
Paid Charles A. Parsons, Guardian	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Jan. 1, 1882		1,770.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$13,209.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	610.65	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Dec. 1, 1881.	561.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Dec. 1, 1881.	9,416.59	
Total		$16,797.24
Paid out of Benef. Fund	12,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	900.81	
Total disbursements		$12,900.81
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1882		$3,896.43
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	13,209.00	
Bal. on hand Dec. 1, 1881, Ben. Fund.	561.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$13,770.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		12,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Jan. 1, 1882		$1,770.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$610.65	
Bal. on hand Dec. 1, 1881, Gen'l Fund.	2,416.59	
Total Gen'l Fund		$3,027.24
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		900.81
Bal. Gen'l Fund Jan. 1, 1882		$2,126.43

New Business Mention.

Bitter Grande Chartreuse—E. Thomas & Co., S. F.
Engravings, Picture Frames, Etc.—Louis Dampf & Co.
Roehnert's Rolling Top Mattress—Agency, 31 Second St.
Carpenter and Builder—W. J. Peters, S. F.
Varnish Works—Hueter Bros. & Co., S. F.

Taffy.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—It is said that we are made of clay. Now, I think that impression is erroneous. It seems to me that if the whole human family is not composed principally of taffy, there is a great deal of it in use.

The lawyer tells his client that he has a good case, and for a consideration he will win it, when he very well knows it is impossible. Is he not giving the poor fellow taffy?

The doctor tells his patient he can cure him with a few doses of pills and squills, when he (the doctor) knows the case to be incurable. Is he not giving him taffy?

The preacher tells his hearers his mission is to save souls, but when the contribution box comes round, are we not impressed with the idea that his preaching is all taffy?

When your broker tells you to buy certain mining stock, and claims that he has a pointer, and only wants a small commission, he is giving you taffy.

When the young man tells his lady companion that he loves her and hopes some day to make her his wife, he don't mean anything of the kind—he is giving her taffy.

The drygoods man, in order to sell his stock, must use considerable taffy.

The butcher, baker, barber and waiter all give the public more or less taffy.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think that *some* of our good brothers, in writing up "Lodge Locals," give the members of the Order a little too much taffy? I hope you will not think that in writing this I am giving you taffy, for nothing could be farther from my thoughts.

I am glad to notice that you are making such a good paper of the WATCHMAN. It now seems to be the impression among the brotherhood that your paper is a true representative of the Order, and has not a parallel in the history of fraternal organizations. That you may continue to receive the support that your efforts deserve, is the wish of T. AFFY.

San Franoisco, Jan. 18, 1882.

THE Globe Tobacco Co., of Detroit, Michigan, are introducing their choice brands of fine-cut Globe, Gold Flake cigarettes, and general line of smoking tobacco. Bro. E. J. Harris, general agent.

THE Pioneer store, kept by Bro. S. R. Briggs, 200 California street, is a reliable place to get a fine domestic or imported Havana cigar.

BRO. WM. BEMAN, manufacturer of elastic cork truss and braces for all deformities of the body, is a genius and benefactor to his fellow men. His office is 32 O'Farrell street.

WORKMEN GUARANTEE FUND ASSOCIATION,

Paying $1,000 as Directed in the Policy.

Only for Members of the A. O. U. W.

Average cost to each member about $8 a year. Endorsed by Grand Masters Barnes, also by Past Grand Masters Jordan, Brewer and Taylor, who are members of the Association. Send for application. Address or apply

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ROLLING TOP MATTRESS.

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The best families use it. Sold as low as the old Mattress. More cleanly and more durable. Old Mattresses made into Rolling Mattresses. State and county rights for sale, except San Francisco.

31 Second St., near Market, S. F.

JOHN REID,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Near Fifth, "Windsor House," - - SAN FRANCISCO.

A FULL LINE OF THE

Finest Scotch and English Goods

IN THE MARKET.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed in all cases.

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BELMONT DAIRY,

No. 3 Boardman Street, between Bryant and Brannan and Sixth and Seventh Streets, S. F.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1882.

251,819.—SELF-CLOSING STOPPER FOR BOTTLES—David Berry, Bolinas, Cal.

251,849.—HYDRO-CARBON BURNER—E. A. Edwards, San Buenaventura, Cal.

251,857.—STOVE PIPE—A. Flohr, Sacramento, Cal.

251,715.—HAND LEVER ATTACHMENT FOR STEAM PUMPS—Wm. D. Hooker, Oakland, Cal.

251,902.—BOTTLE COOLER—C. H. Laufketter, Sac'mento.

251,909.—SOLDERING APPARATUS—Albert Lusk, S. F.

251,786.—BASIN PLUG—J. C. Luding, S. F.

251,799.—SELF-FEEDER FOR THRESHERS—John Scholl, Elk Grove, Cal.

251,966.—TICKET HOLDER—Jas. G. Tait, Stockton, Cal.

251,984.—GRAIN CLEANER—Wm. Williamson, Rio Vista.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 10, 1882.

252,084.—DIRECT-ACTING ENGINE—Geo. E. Dow, S. F.

252,216.—ELASTIC COMPOUND FOR TRUSS PADS—H. W. Hendricks, Portland, Ogn.

252 108.—TRACE COUPLING—Geo. W. Hunter, Merced.

252,116.—WINDMILL—T. E. Martin, San Jose, Cal.

252 234.—HARROW—Thos. Mathieson, Almaden, Cal.

252,250.—BLASTING POWDER—W. R. Quinan, S. F.

252,143.—DEVICE FOR HANDLING COOKING PANS—J. W. Ross, Santa Clara, Cal.

252,145.—MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM—A. Schneider, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1882.

252,414—BOX COVER PRESSES, E. Austin, Winters, Cal.

252,318—COMBINED POTABLE PANTRY, DRESSER AND SIDEBOARD, L. O. Hudson, Stockton, Cal.

252,385—RUBBER STAMP CABINET, C. A. Klinkner, S. F.

252,333—CROSSCUT SAWING MACHINE, W. H. Smith, Portland, Or.

252,408—SIGN-BOARD, Geo. B. Wilbur, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

THE Frazer complimentary testimonial, given at Union hall on January 13th, 1882, by Bro. J. Wm. Frazer, professor of dancing, was a recherche affair. There was a large attendance of the elite of San Francisco and invited guests from the country, and the decorations were elaborate. Ballenberg's orchestra of 25 pieces discoursed good and sweet music to 200 couple, who were strictly invited guests. This was a full dress party, and the elegant suits displayed by the ladies in attendance were subject of comment and notice. The following well-known gentlemen acted as the committee of arrangements: Mr. Albert Dugan, Mr. W. M. Hatfield, Mr. G. C. Farnsworth, Mr. George Teller, Mr. A. E. Bothin, Mr. H. Howard, Mr. E. H. Martin, Mr. G. J. Campbell, Mr. E. Everett, Mr. Phillip Teller, Mr. H. S. Landon, Mr. J. K. Lynch, Mr. W. J. Weatherly, Mr. Harry Gibbs, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. W. V. Watson, Mr. J. V. Lavery. A list of 20 dances and a grand supper furnished by the Maison Dore, made this a gala night and one of the great events of the season. The large increase in Bro. FRAZER's classes has induced him to take the fine hall of the Olympic club, corner of Post and Dupont streets.

BRO. A. CONNOT is the manufacturer of the best and most healthful bitters ever made in this or any other country. The compliments he receives from all persons, without exception, who have tried and used it for several years, are the best guarantee for his success. We wish our readers to ask for it, and give it a fair trial and be convinced. Remember the name, Bitter Grande Chartreuse. For sale by all first-class dealers in liquors and groceries. Read the advertisement in another column.

WE are assured by those who know, that the advertisement of Bro. P. Abrahamson, in this number, is not an overdrawn picture. The "Rival," as a stove for family use, is gaining in favor and the demand increasing. It is durable, cheap and economical. By calling at 939 Market, the excellent features of the new "Rival" will be fully explained.

A NEW Lodge will soon be instituted at Smith River, El Dorado county.

A. O. U. W.

BUSINESS MENTION.

Two line cards will be inserted in this column at 50 cents per month, payable in advance.

L. H. VAN SCHAICK, Attorney-at-Law, 606 Montgomery St., Room 11, Sherman's Bid'g.

FRANK KENNEDY, Law Office, 523 Kearny St., Room No. 1, San Francisco.



Dewey & Co.'s Patent Agency and Newspaper Offices.

Dewey & Co.'s Patent Agency and the business offices of the Mining and Scientific Press, Pacific Rural Press, Pacific States Watchman and the Fraternal Record are now favorably situated at No. 252 Market Street. Elevator entrance, *No. 12 Front St., S. F.*

The Californian.

Back Volumes and Single Numbers for Sale.

Copies of the above Magazine can be had in single Nos. or Vols. (bound or unbound) from No. 1, Jan., 1880, to July 1, 1881. Price, 35 cts. for single copies; $1.50 per volume; bound volumes, $2.25 "A handsome California gift." Prices reduced to the trade for large orders. Address this office.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Humboldt and Trinity counties.
D. W. KELLEHER—Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare. counties.
A. C. KNOX—Nevada and Placer counties.
E. A. WEED—California.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

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J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

Removal Notice!

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Engineering Progress for 1881.

It is well at the threshold of a new year to look back at the achievements of labor, discovery, invention and the like, and make note of that which will give to the year its historic character. We condense from the *Scientific American* a brief reference to the progress which has been made during the past year in the matter of engineering, from which it appears, that although it has not been the best of years, 1881 will not go down to history as an empty or a bad one.

In New York, the lighting of streets and squares by electric lamps was begun less than a year ago. The work of putting down mains for the conveyance of electric conductors for a general system of incandescent electric lighting for stores, offices and dwellings is going on rapidly. And the same may be said of mains for steam heating from central stations.

The great bridge across the East river is nearing completion. The year has seen the approaches substantially finished and work on the superstructure begun. The original plans have been materially changed during the year, making the bridge five feet wider and four feet higher, with greatly increased strength, to enable it to carry railway trains of Pullman cars.

The tunnel under the Hudson is progressing rapidly and securely by improved methods, work going on from both shores. Steady progress is also making in the excavations under Hell Gate for the removal of Flood rock.

In marine engineering the most notable progress has been seen in the building of steamships exceeding 5,000 tons and up to 8,000 tons, and in the substitution of steel for iron, as in the construction of the *Servia*. On the destructive side we have seen the successful testing of the Ericsson torpedo boat, *Destroyer*, the less successful testing of the *Alarm*, and the launching of some notable torpedo boats in England.

Besides the work of civil engineering already noticed are several more or less important ones, begun or completed, which should not be forgotten. Another line of railway communication across the great West has been completed in the Southern Pacific road, and rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the Northern Pacific.

Our southern neighbor Mexico, has manifested unwonted activity in railway extension, and unwonted wisdom in greeting cordially American enterprise therein, and in the Tehuantepec ship railway scheme of Capt. Eads. At Panama, the De Lesseps canal project has been seriously begun; surveys and some excavations have been made, and a small army of laborers employed. The St. Gothard tunnel, through the Alps, has been opened to traffic, and the projectors of the English channel tunnel have given earnest of their sincerity in steady and promising work in actual drifting under the sea.

Not the least notable characteristic feature of the year has been the increasing attention given to useful applications of electricity, due partly to rapid advances in electric lighting, but more, perhaps, to the prominence given to electrical affairs by the successful exhibition at Paris. The storage of electricity, so-called, though not new, has been greatly developed and improved during the year. From being a laboratory experiment known to few, it has risen to be a promising factor in the practical application of electricity to every-day affairs. The electric railway has been extensively tested on the continent, and ground has been broken for a commercial electric railway in Ireland. The system of telephonic stations for civic purposes begun in Chicago, has been much extended, adding materially to the efficiency of the police system.

EFFECT OF COLORED GLASS ON LIQUIDS.—A German scientific journal recently published an article on the effect of the color of glass bottles on the liquors contained therein, in which the following interesting statements were made: Liquors contained in colorless bottles, when exposed for some time to the light, acquire a disagreeable taste, notwithstanding the fact that they may have been of superior quality before being so treated; liquors contained in brown or green bottles, however, remain unchanged in quality, even if exposed to direct sunlight. This phenomenon has not received proper attention heretofore, and quality has often been sacrificed for the sake of outward appearance. Since the results of the above treatment are due to the chemical action of light, it is advisable to use red, orange, yellow, green or opaque bottles for the preservation of liquors, while colorless, blue and violet ones should be entirely discarded.

Business Guide.

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A Perfect Fit Guaranteed in all cases.

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Thousands ave proved it the be t. Can be adjusted to any ordinary bed. Black walnut and nickel plate, $2 25; cedar and brass, $1.75. Sent by mail with directions. G. W. WAGGONER, General Agent, 403 Tenth St., Oakland, Cal.
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Business Guide.

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THOMAS' COOL WATER BLEACHING
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SOAP.
The Best Soap in the World for
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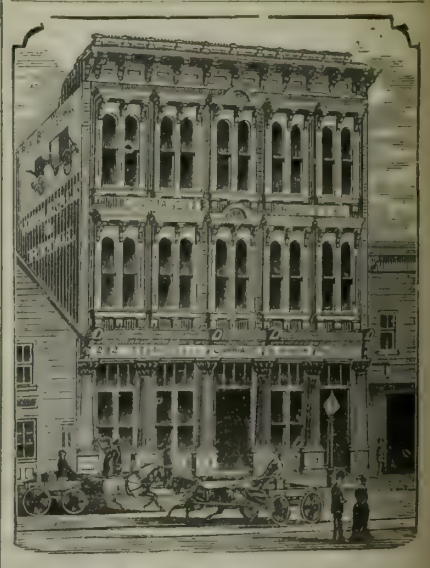
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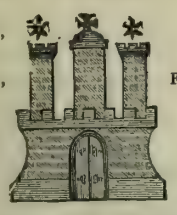
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Tracing the Storms.

The matter of a Signal Service system for the Pacific coast, by which we may be enabled to fix their entrance on this coast and trace their direction, has long been talked of and desired. The prospects are now that the system will soon be inaugurated. Lieut. C. H. Kilbourne has recently returned from a trip north, where he went to select sites for the establishment of the new Service stations, which it is thought that Congress will this winter appropriate funds for. He reports as the result of his observations that the general path of storms upon the Pacific coast is from the west eastward, with a southeasterly trend. The storm center strikes about Victoria, and the southern outer circle of the storm usually strikes Cape Flattery, the most northwestern point on our territory, first. The full force of the storms is felt in British Columbia, where the winds work great ravage. Therefore, a station upon Cape Flattery would give the first indications of approaching storms. For this reason Flattery is chosen as one of the proposed posts. Another station will be established at the mouth of the Columbia or on Tillamook rock.

Another point that the lieutenant is specially instructed to investigate is at Cape Mendocino. The benefit arising from taking observations at those points can hardly be estimated, as the whole system of calculations must be based mainly upon them. There are now but two coast stations—that in this city and the San Diego station. It is thought that in addition to these stations, another will be established at Cape Disappointment. In the event of an appropriation being passed for these stations this winter, an independent coast weather service will be inaugurated here, the observations of which will eventually add much to the general knowledge of the meteorology of the Pacific coast.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Some fine carvings in ivory, discovered at Nineveh, showed signs of crumbling on arriving in England. Prof. Owen concluded that the decay was caused by loss of albumen in the ivory, and therefore boiled the articles in a solution of albumen. The experiment was a success, and the ivory became as firm and solid as when first entombed.

Wind Pressures.

The wind pressures experienced in India are remarkable. On October 5th, 1864, on the Eastern Bengal railway, two trains were upset during a violent storm. One of these was a train of eight passenger vehicles, and was upset near Echapore. The other was a train of twelve passenger vehicles, and was upset near Arrunghatta. In both cases all the passenger vehicles were blown over on their sides. Besides these carriages, four wagons were blown from a siding at Buggoolalo, and capsized about half a mile north of that station on the same day, from collisions caused by wagons which were started from sidings from the force of the wind. On Sept. 21, 1878, a long train of wagons traveling at about eight miles an hour, on the Eastern Bengal railway, was brought to a standstill by a heavy storm, and was then forced back about a mile with full steam and brake against it; 18 wagons were then detached, but even with half the train it was found difficult to continue the journey. On Nov. 20, 1880, at Negapatano, on the South Indian railway, an empty covered goods wagon was upset by the wind while standing at rest in a siding. Numerous instances have occurred on the Indian railways of trains being stopped, or nearly so, by the force of the wind.

The wind pressures above alluded to are certainly very remarkable for continuous pressures; but in the exceptional cases of tornadoes, such as those which passed over portions of Kansas and other States in that vicinity during the two last seasons, the pressures were far in excess of anything related of India. If the accounts are reliable large animals, such as horses, were lifted completely from the ground and carried long distances in the air; human beings were lifted in the same way and dashed to death. Houses were utterly destroyed to their foundations and their timbers and boards scattered far and wide over the adjacent fields. Electricity doubtless has much to do with the violence of such tornadoes.

FREEZING ALCOHOL.—The question has been asked whether it is possible to freeze alcohol, or pure whiskey. Alcohol could doubtless be solidified, but it would require a temperature lower than any yet attained by artificial means.

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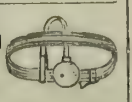
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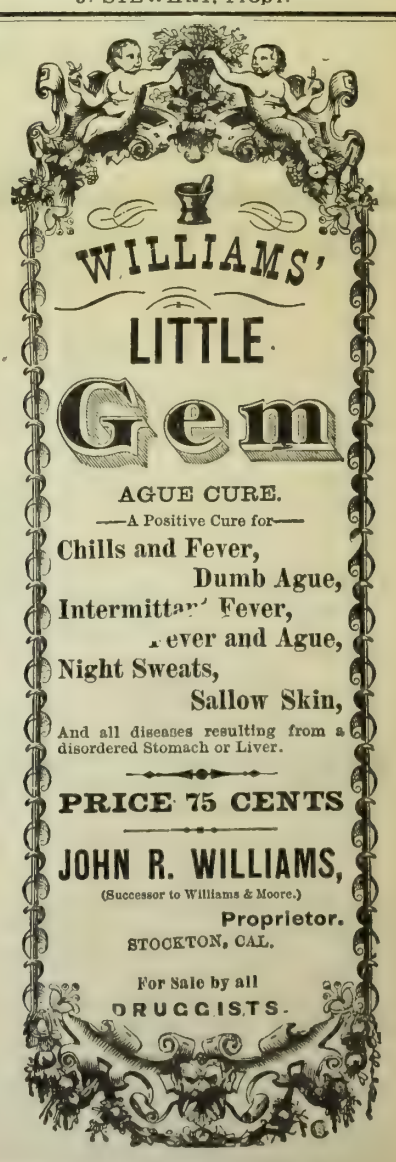
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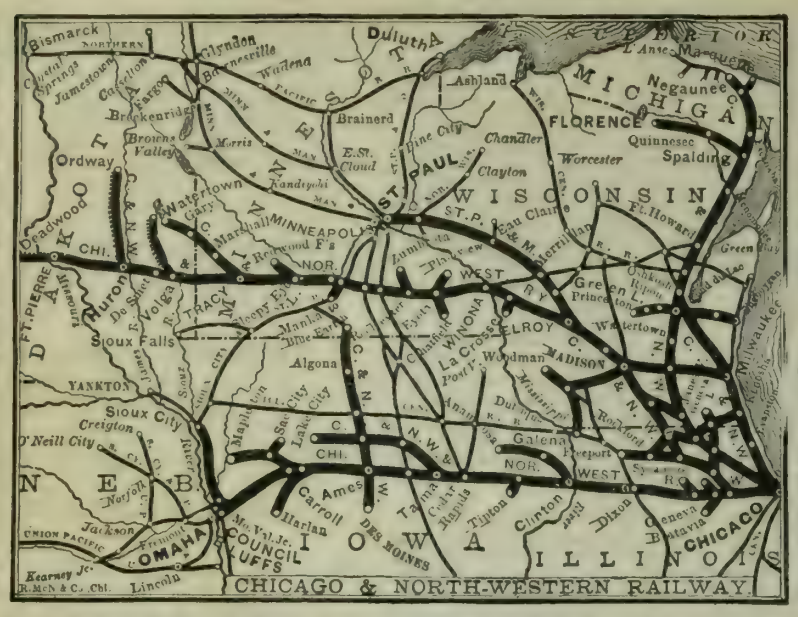
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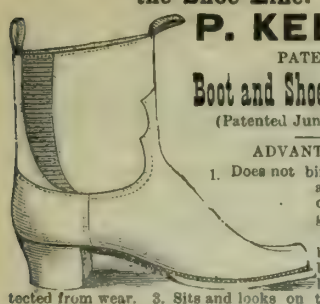
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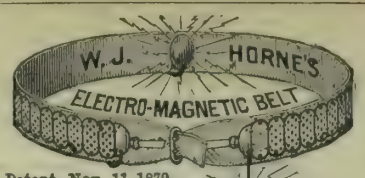
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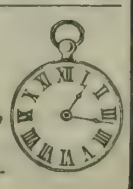
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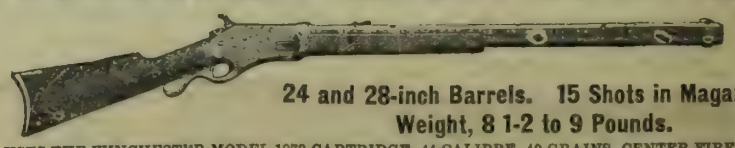
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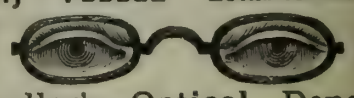
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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Practical Education.

Is it the fault of our public-school system, or the conceit of parents, that there are so many young men who are incapable of actively engaging in the mercantile and mechanical pursuits of life? It seems that both are, in a great measure, to blame—the first in adopting a system which tends to fit a young man for what is called in school or college, the classical course, and the latter in encouraging their sons to pursue this branch of study, so that they can be above the necessity of laboring with their hands, and be classed with those of "birth, accomplishments and breeding." This false idea of practical life has been the ruin of many a young man. What a parody on such an education is it to see "highly accomplished" young men competing as waiters, etc., with negroes, foreign immigrants and helpless gir.'s without mental training.

The tendency seems to be to fit a young man for the professions of law, medicine, theology teaching and literature, and not to the practical pursuits of life, such as merchandising, manufacturing, transportation and farming. Let any young man go to a merchant and ask for employment. His recommendations are good, and he tells the practical busy man of the world that he just finished his high-school course, or graduated from college. He tells him in support of his claims that he is well educated—classically so—that his knowledge of Greek and Latin are perfect. He is perfectly competent, in his own estimation, of dealing with all the intricacies of trade. But the merchant knows better. He has learned by experience that no graduate of our public schools is fit to be entrusted with any important branch of business. He cannot write a business letter, with all his knowledge of Greek and Latin. Ask him to draw up a contract, and he is completely lost. Does not know where to begin or where to end. Ask him to render an account of the business of the firm with a branch of the house in some distant city, or draw up a balance sheet of a shipment of goods to a foreign firm, with the profit and loss on the account, and he is like a ship at sea without a rudder.

In other practical affairs of life the same want is discernible. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in discussing this question says that the present system teaches the science of geometry, trigonometry, and algebra, which are the abstract and logical elements of surveying and engineering, but not the arts of surveying and engineering themselves; whereas, in the development of the human race, the practice of surveying and engineering come first and easiest, and the reduction of those practical arts to that abstract end, scientific principles, come afterwards. It teaches natural philosophy, or the principles of mechanics in the abstract, but not how to build or run an engine, a press or a loom; whereas, the truest mental training is to be found, not in giving learned names to the various elements of motion used in mechanism, but in building and running the machine. It pretends to teach the Latin and Greek languages in their grammatical principles and construction, though those who teach concede that there is not now living a professor who could have made himself understood to Cicero or Demosthenes. It does not teach any language now spoken, except as it may be necessary to put German or French as an optional substitute, by way of throwing a tub to the whole of illiteracy. It teaches the sylogistic hash known as logic, but not the practical art of debating or of trying a cause in court. It teaches astronomy but not how to take an observation of latitude and longitude. It teaches political economy, but not the effect of a duty on prices. It teaches chemistry, as relates to the atomic formulæ by which the corporation of the alkalies, acids and salts are expressed, and the modes of chemical union of such ultimate elements as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, etc, in the various known commercial compounds, but the knowledge which, in the development of the human mind preceded these abstractions, the knowledge how to make bread, soap, ink, alcohol, how to defend them against incompetency and protect them from rascality, is not taught.



THE KING BIRDS.

What seems to be necessary is a reform in the method of education. A system is needed which will give the student an insight into the practical affairs of life. In place of running in one groove or system, what is wanted is a diversified course of instruction. The State takes upon its shoulders the education of the youth of the land, and it should fit them in a measure to grapple with the problem of life. The school of experience is hard enough at best, and anything which will aid the beginner is what the times demand,

The King-Bird.

The king-bird, or "Field Martin," as it is sometimes called in the Southern States, remains at the North during the spring and summer; and, although men destroy it, Mr. Audubon declares its occasional destruction of a honey-bee, and larceny of a few raspberries and figs, to be the only mischievous acts it commits, while, he alleges, its beneficial deeds are countless, insects chiefly caught upon the wing being its accustomed food. It appears in Louisiana about the middle of March, and continues until the middle of September. Further northward, over the entire country, it comes later and disappears earlier. For a few days after its arrival, it seems fatigued and doleful, and remains perfectly silent; but its sharp, tremulous cry is soon heard over the fields and along the skirts of the woods. It seldom enters the forests, but is fond of orchards, large fields of clover, the neighborhood of rivers, and the gardens close to the houses of planters. As soon as incubation has commenced, the male, full of ardor, evinces the most daring courage, and gallantly drives off every intruder. Perched on a twig in view of his mate, he seems to direct every thought and action to cherish and protect her; and, though he seldom meddles with small birds, yet often flies to the rescue, when he espies a crow, a vulture, an eagle, or a martin making any approach, spreading his wings to the air, and pressing toward the dangerous foe, he commences his attack with fury. Mounting above the enemy, he sounds the charge, somewhat like a watchman's rattle, repeatedly plunging upon the back of his powerful antagonist, and essaying to secure a hold. In this manner, he harasses him with continued blows, and follows him at times for a mile, when, the fugitive having sought refuge in the forest, with quivering wings and trilling notes, the little bird returns exultant to his nest. Audubon says, that the martin alone, of all ærial enemies, inspires him with fear; that, although this bird frequently aids him in protecting his nest and watching over the farm-yard, it sometimes attacks him, and, excelling him in quickness and power of flight, eludes his more powerful blows, and in some rare instances, destroys him. Few hawks venture to approach a farm-yard while the king-bird is near; and even the cat, tormented by his attempts to peck on all sides, retreats from before him to the house.

HANDY LODGE, of Michigan, instructed its representative to the Grand Lodge to put forth every effort, and use all his influence in gaining for the mothers, wives and daughters of members of subordinate Lodges the privilege of being honorary members. It would have been much better and more satisfactory if it had instructed him to use all his influence for the development of the Degree of Honor. We don't think there is a single Lodge of this degree in that State, and we can't see why it is. It would certainly add strength to the Order if there was a Degree of Honor Lodge in every town and city in the land.

THERE is no abatement in the interest manifested in our Order. The Lodges are making Workmen in the same ratio that they have always done. Verily the A. O. U. W. has a strong hold on the affections of the people. It is well. Let the members live up to their obligations, and it will always increase in power and usefulness.

Home Miscellany.

The Petrified Fern.

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern leaf, green and slender,
Veining delicate, and fibers tender;
Waving when the wind crept down so low;
Rushes tall, and moss, and grass grew round it,
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,
Drops of dew stole in by night, and crowned it,
But no foot of man e'er trod that way;
Earth was young, and keeping holiday.

Monster fishes swam the silent main,
Stately forests waved their giant branches,
Mountains hurled their snowy avalanches,
Mammoth creatures stalked across the plain;
Nature reveled in grand mysteries,
But the little fern was not of these,
Did not number with the hills and trees;
Only grew and waved its wild sweet way,
None came to note it day by day.

Earth, one time, put on a frolic mood,
Heaved the rocks and changed the mighty motion
Of the deep, strong currents of the ocean;
Moved the plain and shook the haughty wood,
Crushed the little fern in soft moist clay,
Covered it, and hid it safe away;
Oh, the long, long centuries since that day!
Oh the agony! oh life's bitter cost,
Since that useless little fern was lost!

Useless? Lost? There came a thoughtful man
Searching Nature's secrets, far and deep;
From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone, o'er which there ran
Fairy pencilings, a quaint design,
Veinings, leafage, fibers clear and fine,
And the fern's life lay in every line!
So, I think, God hides some souls away,
Sweetly to surprise us the last day.

—*Mary L. Boles.*

A Foolish Mistake.

"Lucy, which of us are you going to give up, Mark Beauclere or me? It must be one of us, dear, and the sooner you decide the better."

The speaker—a tall, lithe, brown-haired, brown-skinned young fellow of three-and-twenty, with an honest face and a pair of earnest blue eyes, placed himself very deliberately in Lucy Armstrong's way, as she was strolling under the trees in the shady old garden, with her hat pulled over her eyes and a pocket volume of some poet in her hands. It was a scorching July afternoon and Lucy had quietly slipped away from the half-dozen ladies who were sitting round her Aunt Hester's tea table, discussing all the latest news of the parish.

Mark Beauclere, an æthetic young gentleman of 30, with a very fine voice, rather weak sight, and a large income, was there too, but as he generally was to be found at Miss Hester Armstrong's tea table, he counted almost as one of the ladies; and Lucy was a little tired of them all, and wanted to be alone. She looked as if she were having some very pleasant thoughts as she sauntered under the trees, and seemed in no way prepared for the sudden interruption.

"Why, George, you quite startled me," she said, standing still, for George Leslie had placed himself in her way. "Why didn't you go in and have some tea?"

"Because I wented to talk to you, Lucy. I've been trying to get an opportunity of talking to you for the last week, and I couldn't. I want to know which of us you are going to give up, Mark or me?"

"Seeing that I never possessed either of you, it would be rather premature of me to say," and she glanced up at him from under the shelter of her hat. "Why, George, what's the matter?" she asked, laying her hand lightly upon his arm. "Are you ill—or—angry?"

"No, only heart-sick and sorry, and disappointed," and the young fellow looked quite haggard. "I suppose I ought to congratulate you and then efface myself as speedily as possible; but when a fellow has cared about somebody all his life, as I have cared about you, it's not so easy, Lucy."

"What's not easy, George? I really have not the slightest idea of what you're talking about," Lucy cried, growing very red and confused. "Do tell me exactly what you mean, like a good boy."

George winced and turned aside with rather a savage expression. To be called "a good boy" by Lucy under certain circumstances would be all very well, but in that tolerant, almost patronising tone it was too much.

"Am I not to congratulate you on your engagement to Mr. Beauclere?" he said, grimly.

"Certainly not!" was the very grave reply.

"Then you've refused him, Lucy?" with humiliating eagerness. "I guessed you would."

"Mr. Beauclere has not done me the honor of asking me."

"Oh!" and George's face fell perceptibly. "But you will refuse him, Loo, won't you?" he continued. "He told me he was going to propose this very day," in a savage whisper.

"Then, perhaps he will inform you of my reply in due course," and she looked up with a droll twinkle in her bright hazel eyes. "Now, George, if you're not coming in to have some tea, let me pass, please."

"But you don't care about him, Loo, do you?" he whispered, with a very penitent glance.

"Pardon me, I like Mr. Beauclere very much indeed! Why shouldn't I? And I thought, George, you and he were friends."

George turned away with an exclamation that sounded like "Confound him!" and Lucy returned to the house, serenely smiling under her broad-brimmed hat.

The drawing-room was empty, but in a little snuggery beyond, which her aunt called her own boudoir, there was a muffled hum of voices, and Lucy smiled more comically than ever as she went upstairs to change her dress for dinner. Both George Leslie and Mr. Mark Beauclere were to dine at "The Nest," and Lucy, brimful of mischief, resolved to tease George thoroughly before she put him out of his misery.

So she donned a fresh muslin gown, and fastened a crimson rose in her hair, and then went down and took a seat near the drawing-room window, which commanded the entrance to the front garden, and, with a very demure smile, awaited the course of events.

Presently she was joined by her aunt, looking gravely important and bristling all over with a secret. Miss Hester was a tall, slender, keen-eyed, thin-lipped lady of as near 40 as possible, with smooth, dark hair, regular features, and a stately, not to say commanding presence; she had very beautiful white hands, and she used them a good deal in a majestic way. When dinner was announced, it was by a wave of them she signified to her niece that she meant to proceed at once to the dining-room. Lucy followed her with suppressed amusement beaming from every feature of her face. She guessed pretty accurately what her aunt's secret was, though, till Miss Hester opened the subject, she would not breathe even a hint of it. As the dinner progressed in impressive silence, she found herself wondering why George did not come. Later on, as she sat at the piano, in the twilight, and played over her favorite songs, singing snatches of them, wandering aimlessly from "Auld Lang Syne" to the "Lass of Richmond Hill," and then to "Home, Sweet Home," she little thought who was listening to her on the other side of the lilac tree that shaded the drawing-room window. There, in safe obscurity, George Leslie listened, till he heard the piano closed with just the suspicion of a bang, and saw Lucy's slight, white-robed figure cross the room and approach the open window; then he stole away noiselessly with something between a sob and a sigh. There was even a suspicious and a humiliating moisture in the poor fellow's eyes as he hurried across the fields in the direction of the railway station.

"She's treated me very badly—but for all that I hope she may be happy. Heaven bless her!" he said, as he caught a glimpse of "The Nest" as the train shrieked past. Then he shrank back into his corner and gave himself up to the bitterest reflection. He found it difficult to realise that he was rejected, yet Beauclere had told him distinctly that he had proposed to Miss Armstrong that afternoon and had been accepted. There was no further reason for his staying at Westwater, and he was going to ask his uncle, of the firm of Leslie & Longhampton, to send him on a confidential mission to the extreme end of the earth, where they were supposed to do business. George could not be philosophical enough to look at happiness "through another man's eyes," so he determined to get completely out of the way of Mr. Mark Beauclere; and he could not even summon up courage to congratulate Lucy, or say good-bye, but he wrote her a nice little letter, in which a good deal of real feeling was hidden under some stiff formal phrases, and through it all peeped a very sore, bruised, affronted, but still faithful love.

Lucy laughed at it at first and then cried over it, then wiped her eyes and wrote an explanatory and affectionate reply; but, alas! George was gone on the confidential mission. His letter said that he was on the eve of starting for China and bore the Southampton post-mark. He said he might be absent for years, or forever. To poor Lucy, in the first dismay of her discovery that George was really gone, it seemed the same thing.

CHAPTER II.

"My dear Leslie, this is a surprise and a pleasure! How are you? When did you get back?" and George Leslie found his hand grasped by a portly, comfortable-looking gentleman in gold-rimmed glasses and wideawake hat.

"I—I beg your pardon, I don't—I can't quite recall you, though I seem to remember your voice," George stammered.

The portly gentleman laughed. "Well, you're more changed than I am, I dare say, and yet I knew you in a moment. Is it possible that you've forgotten——"

"Beauclere? Why, of course! how stupid of me!" and George's brown face grew a very curious brick-color as he wrung his old friend's hand. "I've been away five years, Mark, and it tells on all of us."

"I wish it told such a flattering tale on me as it does on you," Mark said, with a smile. "Come and dine with me, old fellow—no excuses—it won't put us out in the least. Mrs. Beauclere is at Brighton with Miss Armstrong, so I'm *en garcon*. We live at Putney—jump in," as a "bus" came up, "and tell me all about your adventures, and when you returned."

"I only landed three days ago, and I haven't had any adventures, except of the most commonplace, practical kind. The business I went out to manage turned out very well. I made some money, and I've come to England to settle down—that's all. How is Mrs. Beauclere?"

"Quite well, thanks. Have you put on the halter yet, George?"

"No. The Celestial Empire is certainly not the place of all others to tempt a man to matrimony."

"Lucky fellow! I wish I had gone there with you."

George was silent—it seemed like treason to echo the wish. It was just like that monster Mark ever to express it. Of course, he made poor Lucy miserable; that was only to be expected. How he ever could have become so supremely dull and commonplace George couldn't imagine. When he entered the drawing-room he couldn't help noticing little evidences of Lucy about—her old-fashioned work-table; a black cat, which he seemed dimly to remember; books, and a drawing or two. His heart beat a little quickly; and on the whole he was glad that he had not to meet her on that first evening. "Does Miss Armstrong always live with you?" he asked presently.

"Yes, of course; where else could she live? Indeed, I don't know in the least how the house would get on without her. You see, my wife and I go in for politics and literature, and that sort of thing; and if we hadn't some one to keep us in order and see to our creature comforts, I'm afraid we'd starve. If ever you do marry, George, don't select a clever woman with a taste for logic and metaphysics," Mark whispered, looking round cautiously. "It's simply awful!"

"I never fancied Mrs. Beauclere would develop a taste for those subjects," George replied; and then he smiled a little sadly as he thought of Lucy as a bluestocking, and Aunt Hester, who had always been his special horror, whisking about the house, upsetting the domestic comfort of everyone, and waving her hands in command or disapproval, unceasingly.

"I never could stand it, I know," he said to himself, as Mark went on giving him some details of the establishment, with a sort of rueful good humor. "A clever wife and an energetic aunt-in-law would be to much for me."

And it had evidently proved too much for poor Mark Beauclere. He was no longer slender, sentimental, and æsthetic; indeed, his chief idea in life seemed to be thorough enjoyment of such pleasures as remained to him. He enjoyed his dinner, for instance, thoroughly, and grew quite confidential over his coffee after.

"It was very sudden, your going away, George," he remarked, after a long chat over the old times at Westwater, and the pleasant evenings they used to have at "The Nest." "Do you know, I thought once that you had rather a fancy for Lucy."

George grew brick-red again, and bent his eyes resolutely on the table.

"It would have been a capital thing for you; and I believe she liked you, for she seemed altogether out of sorts when she got your letter. In fact, George, you might have done much worse than have married Lucy Armstrong."

Still silence and steady contemplation of his glass, on the part of George.

"And for that matter, you might do worse than marry her still."

George looked up with a sudden angry dash, then he grew quite white. Mark was not chaffing in the least, he felt that; still he could not take it all in at once.

"I believe it's entirely on your account she has remained single, Mark continued, with good-natured garrulity "in spite of all her aunt's efforts to get her well married."

"Did you say Mrs. Beauclere was staying at Brighton?" George presently asked, in a very meek voice; "because I thought of running down there for a few days. Will you come, Mark?"

"No, thank you," with a droll shrug. "My wife and Lucy are staying at the Royal; give them my love, and tell them they need not hurry back, as I'm all right."

* * * * * * * *

"Lucy, dearest, can you forgive me? It was all a dreadful mistake from first to last! I thought it was you Mark wanted to marry; and when he told me that evening that he had proposed and been accepted, I was frantic. Aunt Hester never once entered my head."

Lucy's reply was a little unintelligible, but after a time they managed to understand each other. Miss Armstrong could not long resist a lover who had been faithful to her for five years, even when he believed her lost to him forever; and George resolved to marry her out of hand, so that there should be no more misunderstandings. Sometimes Mark Beauclere chaffs them both a little about George's mistake; but he always boldly asserts that the great mistake was Mark's after all.

How to Treat a New Sister.—The young girl who enters a large family as the betrothed of one of the brothers has a very difficult role to fill. Unless she is frank and sincere, unless she is very engaging, she is apt to be disliked by some of them. Perhaps the brother has been a great favorite, and some loving sister is jealous of her. Some brothers, even, may feel offended at having the affections of his most intimate friend stolen from him; or the charms which have won the lover may not be apparent to the rest of the family. Now is the time for good breeding. Now is the moment for the amenities. Let the young people remember to treat that young lady with peculiar courtesy, for she will never forget their conduct at this period. She is to be their sister for all time. If they treat her with respect and cordiality ten to one she will be a good sister. But if they treat her with hatred, suspicion and dislike, she will be their enemy all her days—and very little blame to her if she is. It is the cruelty of the red Indian to treat a new comer, introduced under such tender circumstances, with anything but kindness.

Give the Children a Chance.

We are too apt to think that a child has no natural gifts in a certain direction because there is no strong manifestation of natural power. But a child should have a chance, under the training of a teacher, to show what it can do, before it is condemned as dull and unqualified for a higher position.

As land does not bear good fruit without culture, so the mind will not produce rich fruit if it be neglected. It is strange that some people will spend thousands of dollars in cleaning brush and stumps from land, while they let their boys and girls grow up in ignorance. There is nothing that will yield a better return than the cultivation of young brains. The subsoil plow, sub-irrigation and sunshine applied to the intellect, will reveal greater riches than can be found where all the energy is spent upon the land. Artists, inventors, musicians, orators and writers, will come forth if kindly hands will but crack the shells that now confine them in their dungeons. In most cases children are uneducated or half educated because their parents are poor. In States where the soil is barren and the climate is bad, there is some excuse for this. The hardest labor there gains but a bare subsistence, perhaps, and the young must work for bread; but in this State where a double reward is offered to industry, and the educational advantages are so good, there will soon be but little excuse for letting children grow up in ignorance. When I say that a double reward is offered to industry, I mean that any one in fair health who will take up a piece of vacant land, can make it support them and give their children a good education and, in addition, they will secure a competence for old age. Industry is the finger-board that always points to success.

When I urge the importance of giving children a chance, I do not refer entirely to studies taught in schools. Quite often lessons out of the regular course are the ones that do the most good. Take art, for example. Almost any one who has had experience in teaching can cite instances where they have unexpectedly discovered pupils of quite remarkable talents. There is, on this coast, to-day, an artist whose pictures command a high price; his income is probably over $500 a month, though he struggled against the advice of friends when they first tried to get him to devote himself to art. He was then earning $100 a month in another occupation and did not believe that he could ever make his brush pay as much as that. He can sell one picture now for more than he used to earn in an entire year.

There are scores of cases where young ladies have become quite proficient as artists, though they began with little or no expectation of achieving any good results. In not a few cases married women have discovered that they possessed artistic talents of a high order.

No doubt a great many people who now write a poor hand, could, by earnest and continued application, learn to write well; and it would not be far from the truth to add, that the same amount of application would enable the same number of people to reproduce in colors a fair representation of fruits, flowers, birds, animals and other objects.

What is true of art and penmanship is also true of many other things—the ability to put thoughts on paper, for instance. There are hundreds of business men, farmers and mechanics, whose minds are richly stored with experience, and they would gladly contribute their knowledge to the press if they understood the art of writing half as well as those who have little of their experience, and far less mental capacity, but who are able, nevertheless, to do much good with their pens. A man who cannot put his thoughts on paper in this age of printing is half dumb, and a man who cannot or will not read, is more than half blind.

If people wrote as well as they talked, the problem would be solved. Why can't they do so? Men will reel off page after page of good literature, wit and wisdom, capitalized and punctuated to a dot, but if you give them pen and paper they would stumble, blunder and botch up their ideas in a way that would throw Josh Billings entirely into the shade. This need not be so. Their tongues and hands should be better acquainted with each other. The awkward thumb and fingers should be labored with until they are able to transfer to paper the displays of elastic energy; the richness and vast resources of the tongue to which they belong.

—*Kate Dashwood, Napa.*

The True Wife.—Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfilled, her streamers were drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arm and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the refluent tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, ful-freighted, idle-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms, and warm beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of eighteen letters.
My 4, 8, 17, is a fowl.
My 6, 15, 13 is a negation.
My 10, 2, 3, is a covering for the head.
My 1, 7, 17, 8, is a number.
My 12, 18, 13, is not dry.
My 18, 5, 16, is a part of the head.
My 9, 15, 12, is not high.
My 14, 5, is an exclamation.
My 11, 3, is a preposition.
My whole is the name of a widely-known author.

ANTONIO.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a kind of barrel and leave to question.
2. Behead money and leave a tree.
3. Behead a bandage and leave a conjunction.
4. Behead an animal and leave a part of the head.
5. Behead a curse and leave an article.
6. Behead a large fish and leave strong and healthy.

EDITH.

Hidden Towns.

1. Where shall we camp to night?
2. We are to leave next week.
3. Is that story exciting, John?
4. You do very well for a beginner.
5. Warn Ernest before it is too late.
6. Was Susan down at the hall last evening?
7. He will compel Hamlin to leave soon.

LEO P.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a prophet and leave to perceive.
2. Curtail a place for sitting and leave a large body of water.
3. Curtail a liquor and leave an insect.
4. Curtail a market and leave to injure.
5. Curtail front and leave a preposition.
6. Curtail a calendar month and leave a parent.

MARS.

Metagram.

First I am part of a ship; change my head and I am immense, change again, and I am final; change once more, and I am gone forever. MELANCTHON.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—A white glove often covers a dirty hand.

CURTAILMENTS.—1—Heath, heat. 2—Lace, lac. 3—Badger, badge. 4—Bales, bale. 5—Heron, hero.

DIAMOND.—
P
ERE
PRATE
PRAYERS
BREAD
ORE
S

CONCEALED TREES AND FRUIT.—1, Maple. 2, Cedar. 3, Hemlock. 4, Orange. 5, Apple. 6, Lemon.

ISLANDS.—1, New Zealand. 2, Friend-ly. 3, New Ireland. 4, Gilbert (gill-Bert). 5, Ton-g-a.

How Tommy Tended the Baby.

Tommy Teale was just six years old. It was his birthday, but instead of having a good time to celebrate such a grand event, he had to take care of the baby. His mother went to do some errands, and left him alone with his little sister. Tommy felt very bad about it. Little Nellie cried a good deal. Tommy did not know what to do with her. He loved her very much, but he did not like to take care of her when she was cross.

As he stood at the window, Ned Brown came out to play on the sidewalk.

"Come out, Tommy!" he shouted.

"I can't," Tommy shouted back; "I've got to tend the baby."

"Shut the door tight and she can't get out," Ned said.

Tommy thought it over; he knew more about babies than Ned Brown did. Nellie might burn herself on the stove, or pull the cover off the table or break the lamp. An idea came into Tommy's head; he ran to the closet for the tacks and hammer. He drove four tacks through her dress and fastened her down to the floor. When this was done, he ran out of doors as fast as his legs would carry him.

In about an hour Tommy's mother came home. He had not shut the door tight because he was in such a hurry. Right on the top step she found the baby; but her little neck and arms were bare; she had no dress on. Her mother carried her into the sitting-room. There was the dress nailed to the floor. The baby had torn it all off trying to get away, and it had to go into the rag-bag.

Tommy came in a few minutes after. He was very much surprised to hear what his mother told him.

"I never did see such a baby!" he said. "I thought you only wanted me to keep her out of mischief, and I guessed the nails would do it sure."

What is Whisky Bringing?

"What is whisky bringing?" asked a dealer in that article, one day. He meant to ask, how much is it selling for?

A gentleman who heard the remark took it in an entirely different sense from that.

"What is whisky bringing?" do you ask. I'll tell you: "It is bringing men to prison and to the gallows, and it is bringing women and children to poverty and want."

There never was a truer answer than this.

It is estimated that it sends to prison every year one hundred thousand men and women.

Twenty thousand children are sent to the workhouse annually by drink.

Three hundred murders are caused by intemperance every year.

Two hundred thousand children are made orphans every year, by this dreadful evil; and sixty-five thousand are killed by intemperance every year in this country.

Humorous.

Chips.

A MAN cannot smoke his cigar too short unless he smokes it too long.

COLORED belles refuse to wear bangs. They say you can't pull the wool over their eyes.

FOOD for reflection: Eating a large supper and going to bed to lie awake and think about it.

A RECENT African explorer, in giving an account of his travels, speaks of ants one inch long. The insects must be gi-ants.

IF a two-wheeled vehicle is a bicycle, and a three-wheeled a tricycle, it does not follow that the one-wheeled is an icicle. It is a wheelbarrow.

A LITTLE child was addressed by a gentleman the other day. "How old are you?" he asked. "Old!" said the child, indignantly; "I'm not old at all. I'm quite new."

"I SAY, mister," asked a dirty-looking chap, "will that dog bite?" "Guess not," replied Fogg. "He won't bite you; or at least I wouldn't if I were a dog. You'd have to wash yourself first."

A FRENCHMAN on the point of being guillotined was asked if he had any last wish to make. The dying man's wish is held sacred. "Yes," he replied, "I wish to learn the English language."

"I WISH to ask the court," said a facetious barrister, who had been called to testify as an expert, "if I am compelled to come into this case, in which I have no personal interest, and give a legal opinion for nothing?" "Yes, yes, certainly," replied the mild-mannered judge; "give it for what it is worth."

A GERMANTOWN man, who owned the house next to him, refused to rent it to a young couple, because they had children. He has since rented it to four old maids, who, for the sake of companionship, have bought a peacock, a pair of guinea fowls, two howling dogs and a parrot.

FRIEND of the family to the boy twins: "I'm afraid you little fellows don't always agree. You fight each other sometimes, don't you?" Twins: "Yeth, thir, thumtimth." F. of the F.: "Ah, I thought so. Well, who whips?" Twins: "Mamma whips!"

A LITTLE boy of seven had been in the habit of sitting with his three-year-old sister in church. Last Sabbath he refused to sit in his usual place with his little sister. "For," said he "folks might think we were married."

Household Hints.

VARIETY CAKE.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, five eggs, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, flavored with lemon. This makes the white part, and the following mixture for the dark part gives the name to the cake—(to be put into one-half of the mixture above given): One cup of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and spice to taste. This will make three good-sized cakes. Butter the cake pans, put in first the dark, and the light on top, and bake in a quick oven. It is better for children than the richer spiced cake, and pleases them just as well.

ALMOND CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one cup of sweet milk, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder (when so many eggs are used do not heap the baking powder in the spoons), one cup of blanched and chopped almonds, one cup of seedless raisins (also chopped), one cup of citron cut in small pieces; stir the almonds, raisins and citron in with the flour. This is a very rich cake, but it has the merit of keeping well.

CHESS PIE.—Beat one-half cup butter to a cream; then add the yelks, well beaten, of three eggs, two-thirds cup of sugar and a little flavoring. Bake in a rich open crust. Beat the whites, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor to taste, spread on the top and slightly brown. Serve hot.

POP-CORN BALLS.—Moisten a cup of sugar with three tablespoons of water, and one of vinegar, add a tablespoon of butter and boil until it hardens in cold water. Make the pop-corn into balls with it, using only enough candy to stick the corn together.

HASTY PUDDING.—Let sweet milk boil, then stir in flour until the same thickness as mush. Boil until the flour is cooked; add a little salt. Serve very hot with sweetened cream with nutmeg flavoring, or with syrup. A cheap pudding and a favorite with the children.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Boil one quart sweet milk and stir into it one teacup corn meal, and when cool add one ounce butter, four beaten eggs, one-quarter pound sugar, one-half pound raisins. Bake one and one-half hours and serve with sauce. The raisins may be omitted.

CRUMB PIE.—Soak in a little warm water one teacupful bread crumbs, then add three tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half tablespoonful butter, one-half cup cold water, a little vinegar and nutmeg to taste. Bake between crusts.

Health Column.

THE SALICYLIC TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM. Dr. Maclagan, of England, who introduced the salicylic treatment of rheumatism, has recently published a work defending the treatment and insisting on its advantages over every other method. Of the 30 salicylic compounds, but two besides salicine itself are employed—salicylic acid and salicylate of soda. After an ample trial carried through several years of practice, he concludes, that in rheumatism, 30 grains of salicine should be given every hour, until pain abates, and then every two hours during the day for a few days, and afterwards gradually withdrawn. He insists on the large doses as necessary to develop the full benefits of the medicine. Much complaint has been made in various quarters of the failure of the salicylic treatment, and it is quite probable that this has resulted from insufficient doses. We ourselves have generally been content with 15 or 20-grain doses every two hours in the form of salylate of soda, from which good results follow in the large proportion of cases.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal.*

PROPOSED PREVENTION OF RABIES.—Dr. L. L. Dorr, of this city, in a paper published in the N. Y. *Medical Journal*, dwells on the fact that no case of hydrophobia, in dog or man, has ever been known on the Pacific coast of America, North or South, although dogs are abundant. This extraordinary fact appears to be well established; at least it is impossible to find any record or history of the disease. He attributes the immunity to some peculiarity of climate, probably its electrical condition. He proposes to test the influence of the climate by sending some dogs from the East immediately after their being bitten by a rabid animal, and keeping them properly secured until the result is ascertained. A more practicable plan would be, he suggests, to have a number of the many persons who are annually bitten by rabid dogs in the Eastern States and in Europe come to this coast, where the influence of the climate would be enhanced by the inspiration of hope. Even if the disease should come on under these circumstances, he thinks it might possibly be so modified as to render it susceptible of cure.

MANAGEABLE ANÆSTHETICS.—Paul Bert has been experimenting upon the anæsthesia of animals with mixtures of variable proportions. He calls the interval between the anæsthetic dose and the mortal dose the manageable zone, and his experiments seem to indicate that in all cases the mortal dose is just double the anæsthetic dose. If the mixture represents about the middle of the manageable zone, an animal is quieted very rapidly, and remains tranquil during the whole time of the experiment, even if it lasts for two hours. A few drops of the liquid, if they are breathed without a proper mixture of air, may suffice to carry the patient from the manageable to the mortal zone. Most anæsthetics seem to act, not by the quantity, but by the proportion which they hold to the air that is breathed. It seems probable that these proportions may be so exactly ascertained that all anæsthetics may be used with perfect impunity.—*Comtes Rendus.*

WARM MILK AS A BEVERAGE.—Milk that is heated to much above 100° F., loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having thus been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its tonic influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draft an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.

COLD DRAUGHTS VS. COLD BATHS.—Dr. Dio Lewis says cold baths of the skin are good, but it is doubtful if flooding the stomach on going to bed and on rising is not, on the whole, the most profitable form of cold bathing. Costiveness, piles and indigestion are uniformly relieved by this morning and evening cold douche. The quantity must be determined by each one for himself. Two or three swallows will do to begin with, but the quantity will soon grow to a tumblerfull; and I have known persons to use much more with marked benefit. If advisably managed every dyspeptic will be greatly improved by this cold stomach bath.

ARTIFICIAL BONE.—A young lady in Erie, Penn., has been troubled for some time past with a malignant cancer on the right side of her lower jaw. The physicians have decided to remove the jaw and insert a celluloid jawbone to replace the one taken out. This has been done but two or three times before, it is claimed, and the result of the combined operations is being watched with the greatest interest by the medical profession.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.—It is said that a sure cure for ringworms is found in the use of a wash, prepared by soaking a bit of chewing tobacco the size of a raisin, with the same quantity of saleratus, in a spoonful of vinegar. Apply the wash faithfully for several days, until the skin is restored to its natural state. This remedy never fails, even in cases of open sores of enormous proportions.

Worth Knowing.

"Pebble" and "Glass" Spectacles.

The question is often asked, "What is the difference between 'pebble' and 'glass' in spectacles, and how may I distinguish the one from the other?" "Pebble" is much preferable, from the fact that it is harder and less liable to be scratched. A careful examination of the two, after a few months' use, will show this. "Pebble," which is made from the finest of large quartz crystals, by sawing into slabs, grinding and polishing, is much more transparent than glass. This is shown by placing a pebble lens between two plates of tourmaline, to polarize the light, when the light will readily pass through. But if the very best of flint or crown glass is subjected to such a test, the light will not pass, showing the greater transparency of the former.

A glass may be quite readily distinguished from a pebble lens by applying first the one and then the other to the tip of the tongue. The pebble will be found very sensibly colder than the glass.

Sometimes pebbles are cut, either through ignorance or a desire to cut them to the best advantage, at right angles to the axis of refraction; in all such cases the rays of light are split up in passing through the lens, and are therefore injurious to the eye. The crystal is sometimes defective in formation, not homogeneous or of stratified growth. Lenses made from such pebbles are little, if any, better than glass. In purchasing, buy only of an established dealer, who thoroughly knows the quality of his goods, and who will not endanger the eyes of his customers for the sake of a little iniquitous gain.

BLUE SUGAR.—Granulated sugar is frequently found to have a peculiar blue tinge, the cause of which has been a mystery to many, and we frequently receive inquires respecting the matter. The explanation of the mystery is found in the fact that the sugar dealers have stolen one of the arts of the laundry, and undertaken to hide the yellow color of low-grade sugars by means of bluing, just as the laundry woman makes yellow clothes look whiter by the use of indigo. The coloring matter used by refiners is that known as ultra-marine blue. This chemical compound cannot be recommended as an article of food. Hence, we would suggest that all sugars possessing a bluish tinge should be discarded.

GILDING STEEL.—Polished steel may be beautifully gilded by means of the ethereal solution of gold. Dissolve pure gold in *aqua regia;* evaporate gently to dryness, so as to drive off the superfluous acid; redissolve in water, and add three times its bulk of sulphuric ether. Allow to stand for 24 hours in a stopped bottle, and the ethereal solution of gold will float on the top. Polished steel dipped in this is at once beautifully gilded, and by tracing patterns on the surface of the metal with any kind of varnish, beautiful devices in plain metal and gilt will be produced. For other metals, the electric process is best.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A fire started a short time ago under the counter of a prominent drug-store on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. A cool-headed clerk, remembering the sodawater fountain, sent promptly to the cellar for a piece of India-rubber gas tubing, and slipping one end of this over the nozzle of the sodawater fountain faucet, turned on the tap, and immediately he had a powerful head of water highly charged with carbonic acid gas, the first dash of which on the fire put it out entirely.

TO WASH DELICATE MUSLINS.—Put three pints of wheat bran and a handful of salt into a loose bag, and boil half an hour in six quarts of soft water. Use this water for washing muslins or lawns with delicate colors, keeping at hand the bag of bran to use instead of soap on any soiled spot that will not yield to slight hand-rubbing. Rinse the muslin in clear water and dry quickly in the shade. Many colors in calico goods, which are injured by using the most delicate soap, can be safely washed if wheat bran (or, if more convenient, wheat flour) is boiled and used instead.

TO TAKE THE GOLD PLATE OFF A SILVER WATCH.—If the plate is thin dip it momentarily in a little mercury and rub with a piece of soft chamois leather. Repeat the dipping (in fresh mercury) several times, or until the gold color has been removed. Then heat the case until the film of mercury adhering to the silver has been dissipated. The mercury should not be allowed to remain too long in contact with the silver. The case should, of course, be separated from the works before being operated upon.

TO SOLDER BRASS AND IRON WITH SOFT SOLDER.—Dissolve zinc in muriatic acid until action ceases. Reduce with water, and apply to the surfaces to be soldered. If the brass and iron are clean there will be no difficulty in soldering them together with a soldering iron or blowpipe.

OIL ON A CARPET.—You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge. — CLAY W. TAYLOR, Shasta, G. M.; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Vallejo, D. G. M.; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

THE Masonic Temple at Petaluma, which has been in the course of erection for some time, will be dedicated Feb. 22d. A grand ball will take place in the evening, and the event promises to be an important one in the history of that town.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. — Monday, Feb. 20th, has been selected by Marysville Commandery of Knights Templar as the date for a reception to their lady friends. It is expected that Grand Commander Hedges, Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, Dr. E. T. Wilkins, and other distinguished members of the Order, will be present. As this will probably be the last entertainment that the Knights Templar, of Marysville, will give previous to the great Triennial Conclave in San Francisco during August, 1883, no effort will be spared to make a complete success of this coming reception.

Garfield as a Mason.

The memorial resolutions on the death of the late President Garfield have been printed by Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., Washington, D. C. The following extract from it will show the Masonic history of the deceased President: "Bro. James Abram Garfield was entered in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Columbus, O., Nov. 19, 1861. Passed in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Dec. 3, 1861, and raised in Columbus Lodge, No. 30, Columbus, O. (at the request of Magnolia Lodge), Nov. 22, 1864; officiated with Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, Oct. 10, 1866, serving as its Chaplain during the years 1868 and 1869; Charter member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1869. He was exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1866. He was constituted a Knight of the Temple in Columbia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., Washington, D. C., May 18, 1866. He received the degree of Select and Most Excellent Architect in King Solomon's Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. A., Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1871; he received the fourth and fifth degrees A. A. Scottish Rite, May 2, 1871, and the fourteenth degree Jan. 2, 1872, in Mithras Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, Washington, D. C."

Says the memorial of him:

"His career among us, as a Mason, was every way worthy of his exalted character, reflecting additional credit on our ancient and honorable Order—an Order that has for many successive years enrolled among its active officers and members such Presidents as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Buchanan, Johnson and Garfield.

"It was through the labors of Masons now members of Pentalpha Lodge, that Bro. Garfield rose, by progressive degrees of merit, to membership as a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and in the Scottish Rite.

"It was here, before the sacred altars of his Lodge, he was reimpressed, as a Mason, with the sublime truths he had been taught by the lips and seen illustrated by the life of his noble mother, of the being of a God, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the practical duties of personal morality, the fraternal duties of genuine benevolence, patriotic love of country, the brotherhood of man, and the hope of eternal life."

And those who know him best, inscribe this as an epitaph upon his tomb:

"A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the prodigality of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford."

MEDIÆVAL Masonic Lodges were opened with impressive ceremonies, and observed a certain degree of careful formality. When the craftsmen were called to labor, a signal sounded. It was enacted by the Torgau law (Ordinances of the Stonemasons, A. D. 1462) that "the Master should give three knocks, a Pallirer (Warden) two, consecutively, and in case the craft at large were imperatively demanded, one blow must be struck, morning, mid-day or at eventide." This was claimed to be in accordance with the ancient usages of the country. Exactly similar signals were appropriately given when the Lodge closed. From this it is evident that as early as the year 1462 the Operative Masons followed an old custom in opening and closing their labors with distinctive knocks. —*Bro. Geo. F. Fort.*

NAVAL COMMANDERY U. D. K. T., of Vallejo, at a recent meeting conferred on seven newly elected candidates the Red Cross degree. The attendance of resident and visiting Sir Knights was large, members of the Order from San Francisco and Suisun being present. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the hall, the members all repaired to the Bernard house restaurant, where a fine banquet was spread, and to which ample justice was accorded. The party remained at the table until nearly two o'clock in the morning.

THE Masonic fraternity had a grand time at Shasta exalting Grand Master Taylor and S. Hull to the Sublime Royal Arch degree. Quite a number of the fraternity from different places in the county took part in the proceedings.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers.—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



AN interesting reminiscence of "Auld Lang Syne" is the fact that A. Teague, Esq., and Thomas W. Lathrop, through the death of Joseph S. Keith, a few months ago, are left the only remaining charter members of Bay View Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., Redwood city, established Nov. 23d, A. D. 1862.

THE Odd Fellows of Sacramento have held a meeting at the hall of the Order, for the purpose of organizing a literary and social club.

WE have received a neat pamphlet containing the memorial services by the Odd Fellows of Columbus, Ohio, in honor of James Lot Ridgely. A very interesting historical sketch was delivered by Rev. I. F. Stidham. From it we learn that the late Grand Secretary was initiated into Columbia Lodge, No. 3, of Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1829. He was elected October 14, 1829, to be Vice Grand, and on February 17, 1830, became Noble Grand of his Lodge. He met with the Grand Lodge of Maryland at a special session, May 27 or June 22, 1830, authorities differing as to the date. On July 20, 1830, he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was on September 5, 1831. In 1836 he was elected Grand Sire, but declined the office with thanks. In 1840 he was again elected to the same office, and declined in a letter which shows the true man. The following is an extract:

"Office once assumed should be faithfully administered, and its honors, however brilliant, should rather, by the efficient discharge of its duties, be reflected by the officer, than be shed from the place itself upon an easy and inactive incumbent. * * * * * * *

Regarding the office of Grand Sire as thus responsible, and believing the weal or woe of Odd Fellowship in all its details throughout your jurisdiction so inseparably blended with such a faithful and efficient discharge of its duties as in my conscience I know I cannot, in view of my situation in life, devote to its functions, I am compelled with profound respect, to decline the honor of the office."

He asked to be excused from serving as Grand Corresponding Secretary, but the offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretary were united, and he was unanimously elected to the combined office, in which he continued until his death, thus serving continuously for 41 years.

The following is the concluding portion of the address:

"Mourn, ye inhabitants of America's grand cities, for a Prince is fallen, and the high places are desolate. Call up the stately form, picture to yourself the placid face of James L. Ridgely. Say to him, farewell! Cast the sprig of evergreen into his open grave—it is your act of faith in immortality. Ridgely, we honor thee! Our parting words, in this memorial service, are thine own words: 'Away, then, away! Time is passing—away! Death is coming—away! God is calling, and but a little while, and humanity shall rise from ten thousand seats to praise thy work and do thee reverence! Patriarch, you are behind and in front of all the civilizations! Empires are but human families; but one blood cements the race; and on the throne of earth, supreme and eternal, forever reigns the fatherhood of God!'"

An original recitation by A. B. Robinson, P. G., and an address by Rev. J. C. Jackson closed the services.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers.—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton. JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas, S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.

Another New Lodge.



On the 11th instant, we are informed that another new Lodge was added to this flourishing Order. We have not got the full particulars yet, but will give same in our next issue. Grand Chancellor Harney left here Saturday to institute the Lodge, which will be located at Chico, Butte county. The name of the Lodge will be "Pride of Butte Lodge, No. 68." To that efficient and indefatigable District Deputy, A. O. Bradley, is due the formation of this "baby." This will make 10 new Lodges added to this Order during this term, which, adding the reorganization of Templar Lodge, No. 21, makes a showing that has never been equalled in the history of the Order on this coast.

LIVE OAK LODGE, No. 17, of Oakland, has also felt the "revival" movement. P. C. Henry A. Holland, writes that there are several applications, and that "work" is being done at each convention.

THE members of Section No. 147, of the Endowment Rank, San Luis Obispo, gave a banquet at the French hotel on the occasion of the installation of the officers of the Section. The company consisted solely of the members of the Section, none others being invited. All speech-making, toasting, etc., was interdicted by mutual consent. The supper was one of the finest ever spread in that city, and reflected great credit upon the cuisine of the French hotel. The guests sat down to the table at 9 o'clock and arose at about 11:30, after which a number participated in a social dance. The affair was greatly enjoyed by all in attendance.

PYTHIAN DIVISION, No. 2, Uniform Rank, elected officers for the year ending Feb. 19, 1883, on Saturday, Jan. 28th: Frank B. May, (re-elected) S. K. C.; W. J. Rogers, S. K. L. C.; W. C. Lyon (re-elected), S. K. H.; J. W. Pool (re-elected), S. K. R.; G. W. Peckham (re-elected), S. K. T.; N. L. Chace, S. K. G.; Chas. Dohring, S. K. S.

LAUREL LODGE, No. 4, had 15 applications for membership at its convention last Monday. The officers and members of this famous old Lodge have at length woke up to the fact that unless they exercise a little diligence and energy, they will be outstripped in the race as to which shall be the "banner Lodge."

THE Grand Chancellor, accompanied by the G. M. at A., will visit Brooklyn Lodge, No. 32, on Monday evening, Feb. 13th. A pleasant time is anticipated.

I. N. TEMPLETON, D. D. G. C. of District No. 24, writes from Amador City for some blank petitions for charter, showing that they are wide awake and filled with the Pythian spirit.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 24, is still on the up grade. The little internecine unpleasantness which caused some uneasiness, a short time ago, has died out and peace and harmony reigns supreme.

WE ARE happy to state that the Grand Chancellor has received a communication from a valued friend, now in Placerville, El Dorado county, in which he states that he has a petition numerously signed, which will be forwarded soon.

A NEW Lodge is also being rapidly formed at Grass Valley, by Bro. Quirk, and it is anticipated that it will be ready for institution during the present month.

GREAT PRAISE is due to that sterling old Knight, P. C. James Patterson, for the able manner in which he performs the duties of Librarian. Everything in and about the library room is all that could be wished or desired by the most fastidious. It is really a pleasure to visit that cosy little room of an evening and note the expeditious manner in which the patrons of the library are served by this veteran Pythian. It is a common saying around the Castle hall that he is the right man in the right place. May he be long with us.

FROM recent reports we learn that Rio Grand, No. 3, of Sorocco, N. M., is doing good work.

FOR the purpose of furnishing a new hall and starting a Pythian library in Salt Lake City, a grand concert and ball was given on the 8th of February, under the auspicies of Myrtle, No. 1, and Rock Mountain, No. 3, of that city.

CALIFORNIA No. 1, conferred the third rank on three candidates on Thursday evening, Feb. 2d, in its usually correct and impressive manner.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., will give a grand promenade ball at South San Francisco pavilion on Saturday evening, March 4th, 1882. Music will be furnished by the Second Regiment band; and to accommodate parties from the city, cars will run all night. Tickets of admission for gentleman and lady, or ladies, are put at the low price of 50 cents, and the proceeds will be donated to the Relief Fund. Prominent brothers of the Order have taken hold in good earnest, and it is expected it will be a choice and pleasant entertainment.

REPRESENTATIVES of Alameda Lodge, No. 49, to Grand Lodge: Geo. E. Butts and J. Wise.

THE Endowment Rank of K. of P., since its institution in August, 1877, has paid out to the widows and heirs of deceased brothers as beneficiaries over $1,000,000.

A STRONG effort is being made to organize a Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Kingsburg, Fresno county. About thirty names have been secured to a petition for a charter, and it is hoped soon to have a flourishing Lodge.

TUCSON LODGE, No. 3, K of P., gave a ball in the city from which it takes its name. The affair reflected great credit on the members of the Lodge, and much praise was received from the friends who participated. They cleared $150, and a local paper says they had $10,000 worth of fun.

IVY LODGE, No. 65, situated at the Western Addition, has been adding to its membership every meeting night since its institution. There is a fine field and excellent material in that vicinity and every effort is being made by its zealous officers and members to upbuild the Lodge, and the chances are that they will succeed. It is a matter of sincere regret that its present Chancellor Commander is compelled to resign his position for the reason that he leaves for Central America on business, per next steamer. Bro. Hourcade, the V. C., will of course attain to the vacant position and his administration of the affairs as C. C., will be no doubt successful.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D., San Francisco; S. H. WAKEFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



THE second anniversary of the institution of the Lodge at Modesto was one of the most enjoyable parties ever given in that town. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, exposition of the Fraser degree, supper and dancing. The ceremony was supposed to include all the forms and ceremonies of initiation in Orders of this character. The candidate was first hung in the most realistic manner—cut down and resuscitated; and then branded with a red-hot iron, in what seemed the most cruel fashion. Notwithstanding his trials and the serious warnings he received at every step, he came up smiling and eager for each ordeal, whether he is trundled in a wheelbarrow or marched under the pitchforks of the guards. The whole affair was so adroitly interspersed with the serious and ludicrous as to keep the audience convulsed with laughter for an hour and a half.

ALTA LODGE celebrated its second anniversary at Vallejo in fine style. The programme consisted of a musical and literary entertainment, followed by dancing. Mr. G. J. Campbell presided. During his remarks he said that this Lodge had been organized with forty members, and has now on its roll seventy-five. Death has visited the Lodge but once. Mr. Campbell referred to the orphan of Daniel Crouch, who was on the stage, and said that the child was now cared for by the Lodge; the sum of $2,000 was placed in the hands of a guardian for the use of the child. After the musical and literary programme had been gone through with, the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until about twelve o'clock.

Royal Arcanum.

THERE is one Council of this Order in this State, and is located in this city. It is named Argonaut, and meets twice a month, in Shiel's building, 32 O'Farrell street. It has a membership of about 30. At present there is some work going on in the Council, and it is expected that a considerable increase in membership will take place. The members of the Council feel much elated over the fact that the heirs of their deceased brother, John G. Werlin, have received their money. He was a member of two other Orders whose headquarters are in the East, and the Royal Arcanum was the first to pay the death benefit. His sad death is another warning of the uncertainty of life. He was admitted into the Order November 14th, and died November 27th, the cause of death being the result of falling from a windmill tower. He had paid only $4 to the benefit fund, and his family received $3,000, he being a full-rate member.

THE Order will be introduced into Oregon, arrangements to that end having been made.

AT the close of last year there were 632 Councils, and 33,178 members.

THE medical examinations are very strict, slow but sure being the policy of the officers.

THERE were ten assessments last year, an increase of 3 over the previous year. This represents a total cost for the year of $10 for a $3,000 benefit to a member entering at the age of 21 years, and $20.60 to one entering at 40.

THERE are Grand Councils established in Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia, Illinois, Virginia and Indiana.

MASSACHUSETTS is the strongest jurisdiction, having about 6,000 members. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have over 4,000 each, Michigan, 2,300; Maryland and Illinois about 2,000 each. Virginia and Wisconsin have each about 1,200. Tennessee and Indiana each number about 800 members, and the Canadian provinces combined will number about 1,000. The remainder of the membership is distributed through various States.

EXPLOSION OF AQUA AMMONIÆ.—The *Pharmaceutical Journal* records a recent case of an explosion of ordinary liquor ammoniæ, followed by serious results. A Belfast woman, subject to headache, sent her daughter to the druggist to purchase a small quantity of "head salts," for which he gave her liquor ammoniæ, or "spirit of hartshorn," instead of the salt, carbonate of ammonia. The vial was put on a shelf and not used for a few days. Having a headache, the woman lifted the remedy to apply it, and had it in her hand for a few minutes only when the vial suddenly exploded, scattering the contents over her face. Her eye was destroyed, and her mouth and throat burned, the skin of both having been torn off. The vial had been put on the mantlepiece previous to the time it was used, and when about to apply the contents, the woman was sitting near the fire.

Fraternity—The Strength and the Hope of Our Order.

An address delivered at the reunion of the Southern California Lodge, No. 191, A. O. U. W., on the first anniversary of its organization, Jan. 11, 1882, by Bro. J. M. Guinn, A. M.:

Mutual dependence of parts is that which initiates and guides organizations of every kind. In the primitive stages of the race there was no mutual dependence, consequently no settled organization.

Individualism was the governing principle. Men carried on the same activities with little or no dependence on one another; and it was only in times of war that there was a spontaneous and temporary subordination to those who showed themselves to be the best leaders.

In a barbaric state every man is a miniature social system complete within himself. He is the sole producer and consumer of his products. He is at once the law-giver and the executioner of his laws. So long as all the parts of a living mass are alike, and so long as all live and grow without aid from one another, there is no organization, but such conditions, whether physical or social, belong only to the lowest grades of living things. With every advance in civilization was developed the necessity of a mutual dependence of the parts that go to form the social structure.

As mankind increased in numbers, and the spontaneous products of the soil grew scarce, the skilled hunter could no longer spare time from the chase to make his own weapons. So his neighbor, less skillful in pursuit of game, but more deft in handicraft, became the manufacturer of the needed weapon in exchange for a share in the spoils of chase. This exchange of services created a mutual dependence between them.

The cultivator of the soil must pursue his vocation in peace, and to insure immunity from danger, he must share the products of his soil with the defender of his soil.

This exchange of services, this division of labor, this mutual dependence of one upon another, originated and carried with it in its development a recognition of mutual rights and privileges; and from this recognition was germinated the great triune ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. Of liberty—because there can be no mutuality between might and servitude; between master and slave. Of equality—because mutual dependence implies a mutual trust. Of fraternity—because brotherhood infers a mutual interest in the patrimony of the Universal Father.

Fraternal organizations whose ostensible purpose is mutual assistance are the outgrowths of an advanced civilization. It is a self-evident truth that men can attain to the highest civilization, to the loftiest planes of thought and action, to the truest manhood, only through intercommunication, through association and through mutual dependence of one upon another. Recognizing this fundamental principle, as men have advanced in refinement and culture they have

Banded Themselves Together in Fraternal Organizations

For mutual benefit, for mutual assistance, and for mutual improvement. As the representatives of one of these organizations we meet here to-night. In the sisterhood of fraternal societies none holds a more exalted rank than the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Young in years yet it is old in good deeds.

Strong, vigorous, active, it stands to-day the proudest exponent, the fittest type of fraternization for mutual assistance. It is the child of the 19th century. No wierd tradition shrouds its birth. No mysticism envelops its workings. Disdaining the paraphernalia of legendary ceremonials, and discarding the insignia of regal authority, it takes for its symbol the simplest devices, and for its emblems the implements of peaceful industry. Practical, utilitarian, methodical, systematic in the dispensing of its benificence, it makes no ostentatious display of its good deeds—it boasts not of its charitable works.

Its character is two-fold, business and fraternal. It protects and it provides. It has systematized the distribution of its bounties. No indiscriminate giving, no eleemosynary distribution of alms to idleness and improvidence characterizes our beneficiary system. We teach men to prepare for the exigencies of life and to provide for those who are dependent on them while they have health and strength. Indiscriminate giving is the bane, the blight of charity. The story of want, the tale of woe, excites our sympathies and arouses our compassion, and we bestow our charities little thinking that perhaps the very improvidence that has brought the recipient of our gifts to want will waste the alms bestowed. The improvident man who is sure of being shielded from the results of his improvidence by the hand of charity, will make no effort to support himself. Relieved of the responsibility of self-support he sinks into servile dependence and becomes a cringing pensioner on the beneficence of the provident.

The charity we inculcate is of a practical kind.

We Aim to Make Men Provident

By teaching them to provide for the welfare of those dependent by nature on them for self-support. Subordination of the claims of self to the claims of those whom the ties of nature has made dependent upon us, is one of the noblest attributes of human nature.

To encourage and strengthen this noble attribute is one of the purposes and aims of our Order. The head of a family who joins our Order, by the mutual assistance of his brothers in the fraternity, provides a beneficiary for his wife and children when death has removed their protector and provider. Nor does the charity and protection of our Order cease with the death of a brother. Our solemn obligations taken on the altar require us to foster and protect the widow and the orphans of a deceased brother. It is our duty to counsel and aid them, if necessary, in making the best use of and in investing most securely and most profitably the donation provided for them by the beneficiary system of our Order.

The highest and noblest mission of our Order is fraternization—

Fraternity in the Best Sense of the Word—

A brotherhood bound together by solemn obligations to protect, cherish and assist one another. There are those in our Order, I am sorry to say, who regard lightly their fraternal obligations. Having joined it merely for the beneficiary consideration, they would gladly do away with its fraternal obligations and turn the Order into a kind of mutual life insurance association. If any such there be within the sound of my voice, let them pause and consider what results would certainly follow, were our fraternal bonds dissolved and our Order held together alone by business ties; were there no bonds to bind us in fraternal union, no obligations to bid us cherish and protect, who would be willing to do the work of the Order without renumeration? Who then would watch our finances? Who guard the inner and outer door? Paid officials, salaried officers.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen

Furnishes a cheap method of insurance. The yearly assessments on $2,000, the limit of our beneficiary, are on an average not more than one-fifth of the amount required to keep up the annual premiums on a $2,000 policy in any reliable life insurance company.

Why is ours so much the cheaper? Because we do the work ourselves. We pay no high salaried officials to do our business. We build no palatial marble fronts in the great cities for our managers. We hire no army of drummers to canvass for members. We do not flood the country with printed circulars, lauding ourselves and disparaging others. We do not boast of millions of capital held in reserve. We have no capital but the pledged word of our brethren. No security but mutual interest. No bonds but fraternal ties. Take away the fraternal obligations that bind us together, and you double, aye treble, the cost of our beneficiary system. Take away fraternal obligations, and you destroy the safeguards that render inviolable our beneficiary. Take away fraternal obligations and our Order dies. In every Lodge throughout the land there are two classes of members,

The Workers and the Shirkers.

The men who do the work of the Lodge, who fill the offices, who attend its meetings, who keep it alive—these are the workers. The shirkers are the men who joined the Order for the prospect of leaving $2,000 to their heirs. They took all the obligations and promised faithfully to obey them; then went home and stayed there until they have forgotten the grips and the passwords, forgotten their duties and obligations as Workmen, forgotten everything except that one thing that still makes them members of the Order—the payment of their dues and assessments.

Now, I take it, the brethren who are here to-night are the workers. The shirkers were at home when the plans for this re-union were discussed in the Lodge. "They haven't heard of it!" Or if they have, they are afraid to appear among us lest they be regarded as intruders. I very much dislike to talk about these brethren behind their backs; I had rather say a disagreeable thing to a man's face, provided, always, that he is not very much larger than I am, and not very much inclined to strike out from the shoulder. Now, these brethren are very good men, good citizens, good husbands, good fathers. Their worst failing is, they will shirk duty. The idea that every man who joins a Lodge should have just as much interest in it and just as much responsibility for it as any other man, they do not apprehend at all. The fact that the success and the continued existence of the Lodge rests upon all alike, and that the man who is willing to enjoy the privileges and benefits of the Lodge without bearing his proportion of its burdens is a shirk, has never come within the range of their conception.

Of all the adverse influences that endanger the prosperity of our Order and similar Orders, none is so potent for evil as this

Disposition of Members to Shirk the Duties

Made incumbent upon them by their membership. It is the duty of every member of the Order, unless detained by sickness or prevented by distance, to attend the regular weekly meetings of his Lodge. Yet I will venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that not 50% of the members of our Order in this jurisdiction are in the habit of attending regularly. It has, perhaps, never entered the comprehension of these absentees, that in habitually absenting themselves, they are doing an injustice to their brethren who regularly attend and do the Lodge work. They shirk the burdens of the society, yet are quite willing to share in the results of the labor and sacrifices of their more faithful brethren. They receive value without giving value in return.

These shirking brethren seem to have an implicit faith that what must be done will be done by somebody, and are quite ready to be pensioners upon the bounty of their more faithful brethren; always, however, reserving to themselves the privilege of abusing these when anything goes wrong. Ah, brethren, faith is a good thing; it works wonders, it may remove mountains; but faith without works will not keep up a Lodge.

The organic principles of our Order are, in the truest sense of the word, republican. In it

Neither Wealth, Rank nor Position

Can buy preferment. In it merit is the measure of the man. When a member dies, rich and poor contribute alike. In the distribution of our beneficiary the orphan of the mechanic shares equally with the child of the millionaire. In the growth and prosperity of our Order the humblest member has an equal interest with the wealthiest and most talented. If you are not fluent of speech or quick of apprehension, it is no excuse for you for absenting yourself from your Lodge. If nothing more, you can encourage your brethren by your presence, by your interest and attention. Appreciation has a wonderful influence in stimulating to effort. Nothing so encourages a man as to know that his efforts are appreciated, and nothing is so discouraging as indifference.

One of the strongest propensities of the human mind is the desire for something new.

"Still sighs the world
For something new;
Imploring me, imploring you
Some will-o-wisp to help pursue."

In one sense, this desire for something new is praiseworthy, is commendable. It is an incentive to investigation, to invention, to discovery. It actuates and urges on to progress; it prevents stagnation, dispels monotony, and relieves life of dreary sameness. The most thoroughly despicable phase of the human mind is that stupid conservatism that rejects a truth because it is new, yet will cling to an error because it is old. The man who believes that all virtue, truth, honesty and manhood died out of the world years ago, and was buried in the graves of his ancestors, can confer no greater benefit on the world than by placarding the little space he occupies in it "To let," and then joining his virtuous ancestors in their sepulchral abodes. I believe in the new, provided, always, that it is the true. I believe in the present.

I Believe That There is More Truth,

More honesty, more intelligence, more manhood n the world to-day than in any age—than in all ages of the past. Believing this, I have no patience with the whiners, the croakers, the groaners who wail over the wickedness of the world; who whine over the weakness of humanity; who groan over the degeneracy of the times. Despondent souls, do not fear! The nation is not doomed because rogues sometimes get into office. Virtue has not departed because some professor of religion has lapsed from rectitude. Benevolence is not disguised selfishness, nor is charity a cloak. No wailing and whimpering over the uncharitableness of the world, but a steady determination to abate misery and provide against penury; charity, protection, hope—a disposition to believe that good can be done; an indisposition to believe that all good has been done; these are the watchwords of a new age; the shibboleth of new men.

There is a sense in which this desire for something new is not so commendable, not so praiseworthy. It is a desire for something new simply because it is new, regardless of its merit or utility. It is that propensity to follow unthinkingly some self-constituted evangel of a new and strange doctrine without stopping to examine whether that doctrine rests on a foundation of truth. It is that propensity in men to follow one another like a flock of sheep, even if in so doing they plunge over a precipice. A new movement is initiated—political, social or fraternal. For a time it gains strength slowly. It is written about, it is talked about. It becomes popular. The men who do their own thinking join it if it accords with their views and principles. The unthinking join it because it is popular, and it is safest to be on the popular side.

A few years since the Grange movement swept over the country. It became immensely popular. Its membership ran up into hundreds of thousands. Everybody wanted to be a Granger. In this county alone we had 15 Grange organizations, with a membership of nearly 2,000. Yet in less than a decade every Grange in the county had disbanded and the Order has lost the bulk of its membership in other parts of the State.

The fundamental principle of the Grange is similar to ours—

"Mutual Assistance through Fraternal Organization."

The reforms it aimed at were needed, and the ends it sought to accomplish attainable. Yet with the prospect of usefulness and the promise of success almost within its grasp, it failed, and its work is yet undone. The decadence of the Grange movement was due to several causes, but the chief of these was its abnormal growth. Its sudden prosperity ruined it. In the heyday of its popularity men joined it who had no faith in its principles, no sympathy with its objects and no interest in its success but a selfish one. They joined it hoping to receive benefits without outlay, returns without investments and income without capital. Actuated by self-interest, men joined it and took upon themselves fraternal obligations only to conceal their sinister motives, and under the guise of fraternity to prey upon their brethren.

Disappointed and baffled in their expectations such members, from lax adherents, became open enemies to the movement. Forgetting their fraternal obligations, they, by their detraction and opposition weakened the enthusiasm and nullified the efforts of the faithful and earnest workers in the Order.

The decadence of a popular Order like the Grange is fraught with lessons that we may profit by. The rapidity of the growth of the Grange movement finds a parallel in the growth of our own Order. In this State, in four years, the Ancient Order of United Workmen has increased its membership from 350 to 15,000.

Can We Retain Our Popularity?

Can we go on increasing our membership and multiplying our Lodges? Can we extend the sphere of our usefulness and assure permanency to our organization? These queries would admit of but one answer, and that a most emphatic affirmative, could we be assured that every member in the Order would live up to his obligations as a Workman; that every member would do his duty faithfully, fearlessly and honestly. That such is the case; that such will be the case in the future, is as little likely as that the millennium will begin to-morrow.

There is one axiom I would impress on the mind of every faithful Workman, and that is

Quantity is not Always the Measure of Strength.

A long roll of membership may show apparent strength, yet in reality it may be a source of weakness. Look to the quality of your membership rather than to the quantity. Build up your Lodge of good material, and all the adverse influences that can be brought to bear against it will assail it in vain.

Be watchful. Admit none who are not in full sympathy with the objects and aims of our Order. Admit none who will create discord and disunion in your Lodges. Admit none whose habits will bring disgrace and disrepute upon us. Remember this, that in a fraternity the character of its collective membership and not its individual stamps the character of the Order. The law of averages is not a very safe rule to follow in estimating the character of an applicant. If the good and the bad in a man's nature are so nearly in equipoise that you can balance the one against the other, you had better have nothing to do with him. One member of doubtful character may keep out of your Lodge

Dozens of Good Men.

You are judged by the company you keep. Try every applicant in a balance and if found wanting in virtuous and manly qualities reject him. It may be said that this does not accord well with our professions of charity. I answer, charity begins at home. Self-protection is a duty you owe to yourself. If disrepute is brought upon your Lodge; if the efforts of the many good members are neutralized by a few bad; if dissensions, discords, and disunion are engendered and sown among you by bad members, will the empty profession of charity by such, cover the multitude of their sins? Will the exercise of charity towards such atone for the evil they do?

It sometimes takes a great deal of moral courage to cast a black ball. Pity pleads with conscience, and friendship stands in the way of duty. It takes sterling manhood to stand up for principle. It is easier to yield than to stand firm. It is easier to shirk duty than to do it. And when you have done your duty it is hard to have your motives misconstrued and your good intentions maligned.

Take heart, oh! faithful brother. Though calumny and detraction assail you; though false brethren betray you; though evil encompass you, be faithful to your trust. Truth is eternal, and the right will prevail. Justice is written on the tablets of eternity, and God is good.

Canon Liddon on the Position of Woman.

In the course of his Christmas day sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Canon Liddon glanced at the position of woman in the ancient world and pointed out the change in her position throughout Christendom. The feeling with which women had come to be regarded was one which, without the aid of legislation, without reducing itself to a theory or a philosophy, had insensibly corrected the wrongs of centuries and had secured for women that tender respect and deference which was the true safeguard of her commanding influence and which alone secured it. We had lived on into a time when this feature of our Christian civilization seemed—it could only be for a moment—to be imperilled. We were told again that the condition of women in Christendom was one of subjection, and efforts were being made in a new sense to place her on an equality with man by giving her a man's education, a man's occupations, a man's tastes, a man's ambitions, if it were possible, a man's character. The difference between these modern efforts, professing to improve the condition of woman, and that of our Divine Redeemer, entering this world as the son of a virgin mother, was that he respected the characteristic virtues and graces of the sex, while these moderns imperilled or would sacrifice them. It was easier to produce a Catherine de Medici of France or a Catherine of Russia than to find a St. Agnes, a Saint Monica, or a Hannah More. It was easier to unsex woman by making her man's rival in the struggle of life—a pallid caricature, at best, of man's self-assertion—than to make the most of those qualities of purity, modesty and self-devotion, in which her true power and excellence consisted.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C. BREED.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BLIGHT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUGHLER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN BUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A. MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. RODGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINE.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKENSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. W. S. HUNT.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BERDE	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. PLUMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. WM. OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday A. I. BURKE.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D. SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1s & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. COBLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. LING.
56—MISSION. H. FRIERMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C. W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J. ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN T. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Monday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. COOPER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER. G. W. T. CARTER.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALEN.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOR.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD REEG.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. T. RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P. KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDIE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R. M. GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN.
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BEULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. SUTCLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166 CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169 NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL J. O. KALSTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL UBR.	Holtz Hall, Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176 -KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS. G. BOUBAR.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS. SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195 -TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204- EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205--HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206--BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
207 -WESTPORT. R. B. MARKLE	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA E. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday MISS ELLA BOOT.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THOREURN G. RDR.....
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H. HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. R. W. WOOD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	CHAS. A. LA GRAVE.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. A. MILLER.	Austin, Lander Co.	GEO. C. HOLBROOK.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DISBRON.
1—BUTTE. H. W. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. HITCHCOCK.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANGTON.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S J. SKIDMORE, G. W .....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. TRUSTEE.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. RCVR.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S

American Railroad Progress.

Herapath's London *Railway Journal* of a late day, in speaking of the wonderful progress which this country has made in railroad building, says: The figures are startling, but when it is considered what railways are in that country, the alarm will cease. A railroad there is made instead of a common road, and is very little better than—in some cases not so good—as a tramway. The outside estimate of cost for the 16,000 miles of new railroad is only £5,000 per mile. This would require a capital of £80,000,000. A country that could spend hundreds of millions of pounds per annum in war, and afterwards not only pay the full interests on the accumulated mass of debt, but pay off the principal at what everyone admits to be a wonderful rate, which has already broken the back of that truly ponderous debt, which now enjoys the highest credit, ought not to bend beneath the weight of an undertaking for railways, such as that to which we have referred—£80,000,000 to be expended in 15 months.

Millions spent in war are absolutely lost. They buy nothing. It may be said indeed that they buy less than nothing. They purchase destruction. There is not only the enormous expense alluded to, but there is also the loss of hundreds of thousands of able bodied men, and the waste of material. But when 16,000 miles of additional railway are constructed they immediately do useful work and earn a profit.

America without her railways would be a barren land. Canals can never be there more than partially useful. The frosts are so severe that for a large part of the year a canal is a solid instead of a liquid, and even during the hot months that mode of conveyance is open to the objection that it is not only slow but vapory. Just when the means of conveyance is wanted frost sets in, and destroys the utility of the canal, while the railway is open all the year round.

Already the railway has beaten the canal in America, as elsewhere, and yet it is the canal that is to set aside the railway! No, not exactly the canal, but certain rivers in conjunction with various lakes. But these are all water ways, and open to much of the objection found to apply to that mode of communication; and the connections to be formed are canals. In our belief water, in a country both bitterly cold and intensely hot, can never successfully compete against railways as an all-year-round working machine. Poor's last work points out how the canals in America have shrunk in their business before the operation of the railways, and concludes: "We must have railroads. The 100,000 of to-day will in 10 years by 200,000." There is no doubt that railroad making must proceed apace in America if the country is to progress, and as in the course of the last 100 years the population of the United States has enlarged from 4,000,000 to 50,000,000, and yet the country is sparsely populated, having regard to its enormous dimensions, it is evident that the vast length of line may be doubled without the work being overdone.

The more railways that are made in America the better for the existing lines, except perhaps in those cases where there is direct competition. The large railway systems, however, can only sustain partial competition, and that for through traffic, which is the least remunerative portion of the whole traffic, and which under a war of rates may be absolutely unremunerative (as was the case this year). The local traffic of America is assuming large proportions.

New lines feed old lines, and the more complete a railway system becomes the greater is the growth of traffic.

It may be added that the more rapidly railways are made in America the quicker will be its development in material prosperity, and the better it will be for English manufacturers, for the greater the demand the more certain it is that English goods will be bought. It is simply impossible that the Americans can make all the iron, steel, etc., that they will require, that is to say, should 16,000 miles of line be constructed in the next 15 months.

A Good Laugh.—What a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious thing a good laugh is! What a tonic! What a digester! What a febrifuge! Better than a walk before breakfast or a nap after dinner. How it shuts the mouth of malice and opens the brow of kindness! How, like a thing of beauty, it is a joy forever; there is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting except in the sides, and that goes off. Even a single unparticipated laugh is a great affair to witness. But we are glad it is seldom single. It is more infectious than scarlet fever; you cannot gravely contemplate a laugh. If there is one laugher and one witness, there is forthwith two laughers. The convulsion is propagated by sound. What a soul-inspiring thing it is when it becomes epidemic.

A man in Council Bluffs ordered a suit of clothes of a local tailor. They were to be done on a Friday. When he called for them they were finished and done up in a neat package. The man's hair turned suddenly white.

The Ideal Editor.

[From the address of Rev. H. W. Foote, Rector of King's Chapel, Boston, at the funeral of the late editor Goddard.]

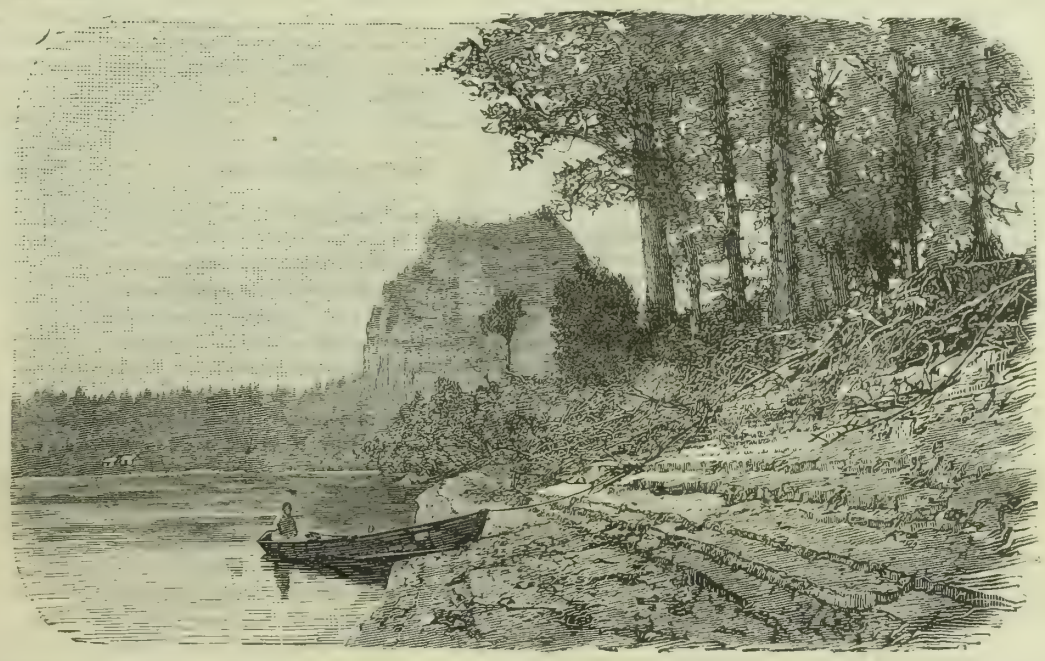
"Think for a moment what it is which is demanded of him who stands in such a post of duty! Like the pilot, his hand always on the helm, he watches the atmospheric current of opinion and feeling, and the tides of events as they affect the public good. An unresting fidelity holds him constant to the most exacting form of professional duty, with little respite for health and none for pleasure. It is for him to guard against the schemers who seek to gain the public ear, to protect the ignorant and innocent, to lift journalism from the function of a mere gatherer of news, which tends to make the world a vast whispering-gallery in which the monstrous and distorted echoes of countless matters which had best sleep in oblivion reverberate, to that of a wise and just organ of public opinion giving clearness and balance to the general mind, on the one hand, and on the other, speaking the general mind of the weightiest part of the community with a force and character that make it heard and heeded in the councils of the nation. To do such a work at all demands rare gifts of intellect and culture, of courage and tact. To do it worthily, demands how much of truth and of wisdom, bravery to fight a wrong, insight to see the path of practicable duty, gentleness in dealing with opponents, magnanimity in judging motives, the absolute elimination of personal and selfish considerations; above all, a self-abnegation—a merging of self in the truth and duty which is the very spirit of the disciple of Him who is truth itself, who hath said: "He that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it." It is his to see men of less gifts, less training, less experience, less capacity for public service, rise to eminence by his help, while he remains unseen, a power rather than a person, pouring his life into the channels of public service and losing it utterly, to find it again, doubtless, as the Master promised, in the knowledge which must surely come some day, somewhere, that the world is the better thereby.

"No man can stand in such a place without trials of which the outside public know nothing, and which search out every joint in his armor to try if it may be penetrable. Solicitations to aid with influence, where to refuse makes an enemy, political considerations, the temptations of comfort and ease, the wounds given by those who strike without remembering that behind the impersonal form of a great newspaper is a sensitive human heart."

Hitches at the Altar.—Fickleness, on the part of both grooms and brides has been a fruitful source of hitches at the altar. There is a story told of a rustic swain, who, when asked whether he would take his partner to be his wedded wife, replied, with shameful indecision: "Yes, I'm willin'; but I'd a much sight rather have her sister." An equally remarkable instance, which must be authentic, is narrated by a Bathgate minister. In this case, a hitch had occurred at the outset, through the absence of witnesses, and the bride herself had surmounted the difficulty by going for two friends, one of them being her cousin, a blooming lass, somewhat younger than herself. When, at length, the parties had been properly arranged, and the minister was about to proceed with the ceremony, the bridegroom suddenly said: "Wad ye bide a wee, sir?" "Oh, what is it now?" asked the exasperated clergyman. "Weel," replied the vacillating groom, "I was just gaun to say that if it wad be the same to you, I wad rather hae that ane," pointing to the bridesmaid. "A most extraordinary statement to make at this stage; I'm afraid it's too late to talk of such a thing now." "Is it?" returned the bridegroom, in a tone of calm resignation to the inevitable. "Weel, then, sir, ye maun just gang on."

A Scene on the Columbia.

We give our readers this week another glimpse of the enchanting scenery of the Columbia, the majestic river of our northwestern region. Along the northern line on the Columbia river, says a writer in the *Resources of Oregon and Washington*, may be found some of the grandest scenery in the known world. It is here that we find solemn old Castle Rock, nestled among the willows and dogwood of Washington Territory, covering 13 acres of land and towering above the water's edge for over 800 ft. It is the property of Jay Cooke, of New York city, and doubtless excites a feeling of pride within him as he looks back through the veil of the past, and as memory joins hands with imagination, he sees coming generations pass up and down the Columbia—this great thoroughfare of the west—and Castle Rock is accorded the pride and admiration of a great nation. Not only is it grand of itself, but it is in the midst of scenery most sublime. Above it are the lower rapids of the Columbia, seething, whirling and boiling as the water comes rushing over the rocks. Below it stands the symmetrical Rooster Rock, standing alone and reaching above the water's edge for three hundred ft. Below this, Lower Cape Horn stands boldly out in the river, and presents an unbroken front of basalt three hundred ft. high, worn by the ever dripping streams of water until the grooves and hollows present a scene both picturesque and sublime. This is



CASTLE ROCK, NEAR THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

but a slight glimpse of the grandeur of the Columbia, as the scene is nestled among the great mountains and rugged surroundings in the Cascades. By way of variety, and attractions added to a scene already unsurpassed, Nature has kindly placed along the shore numerous waterfalls of remarkable beauty, principal among which may be mentioned Multnomah, falling a distance of 800 ft.

The time was, and in the memory of our fathers, when no land was so distant, so forsaken as this. Bryant, in casting about for an example of utter desolation, exclaimed:

> "Take the wings
> Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness,
> Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
> Where rolls the Oregon, and knows no sound
> Save his own dashing.

Now, however, the deathly stillness that once reigned supreme, is broken by the noise and clangor of busy craft hurrying from point to point in the interest of commerce, while along the shores hundreds of men are blasting and drilling, preparing a course for the iron horse, that in so few months will be speeding away for the Eastern States from Portland, Oregon to Portland, Maine.

Cellars as Centers of Malaria.—Dr. C. R. Agnew, writing from Florida, says: In this State a somewhat new problem presents itself, in the fact that all houses should be constructed without cellars, and so raised on underpinning as to allow a clean sweep of light and air beneath them. Indeed it is a question whether such a mode of construction should not be adopted everywhere for dwellings. I have for more than 20 years believed that cellar atmosphere is a most prolific cause of disease and death. I believe that it increases 75 per centum the risk from malarial disease all over our country. Through this State the native population, as by an instinct, raise their simple cabins three or four feet above the ground, and allow air and light to pervade the space so made beneath the ground floor. I advise all travelers to avoid those hotels and other domiciles in the South which are not so constructed.

The girl pressed the leaves, and the boy pressed the girl; the press is mighty and must prevail.

Paint Removing.

A preparation, of which potash and soda are the principal ingredients, has just been introduced into England, and is said to be a perfect paint remover. Some experiments made with the preparation upon various specimens of painted wood and metal, all old samples, well painted with several coats of good oil color, were very successful. The compound, which is of a cream-like consistence, quite white, is spread over the painted surface, and after being left on a few minutes, is wiped off. Its action upon the body of the paint is thorough and complete; a saponification is set up which continues; the soda is liberated, and fresh soap formed, and this process goes on, the alkali being liberated as it is wanted, till the whole of the paint is removed. Painted surfaces, in about a quarter of an hour, show every trace of paint cleanly removed, and the wood exposed as if it had been planed.

The action of this preparation seems to be twofold. There is first the destructive action of the applied alkali, always caustic, and next, a continued sponge-like action going on—in other words, a constant and perfect causticity is maintained. The result of the preparation on metal is equally convincing. A gas meter, if exposed to the compound for about 20 minutes, has the Japan removed and the bright metal exposed. Other forms of the preparation are of a weaker character, and nearer to soap in their composition. They are intended to remove dirt, and their action is just the reverse of the compound already described. The preparations are liquid, and are soluble in water, and their cleansing power upon cloth of an unmistakably greasy and dirty character is said to be almost magical. For delicate carvings and fabrics of all kinds, these solutions are adapted, and their use by restorers, decorators and others, will be highly esteemed. The modification of the solution for cleaning cloth is well adapted for restoring the linings of railway carriages, and stuff seats of all descriptions. No scraping or erasing is necessary.

There is nothing injurious, it is said, in the preparation which can attack or injure metals or cloths. They all produce a minimum action on brushes, which is a consideration; and, what is very important, color is not taken out by the use of the solutions. The price is less than that of other preparations. The "paint remover" can be easily applied by being spread over the painted surface to be removed. It is sold in 5-lb. tins, at 2s. 6d. each.

Shortening the Voyage Across the Atlantic.—There appears to be no cessation in the efforts to shorten the time between America and Europe. The Atlantic is now traversed by the largest and fastest steamers in the world, and yet shipbuilders are not satisfied. The latest effort in the direction is by a Swedish engineer, Capt. Lundborg. He proposes to build a steamer about equal in size and power to the *City of Rome*. The peculiar feature of construction is to so build his ship that the main body shall divide the water horizontally instead of vertically. The hull, therefore, projects forward below the water line, and this peculiarity of his design enables him to have large engine room, to get great capacity with shallow draught, and to give his vessel favorable lines. The purpose is to reduce her resistance to a minimum. The power used, 22,800 horse-power, would give the ship, according to the ordinary formula used for calculating speed, something over twenty knots. It is supposed, however, that she would be faster, since little power would be lost in wave-making, the water having a clean run astern, being divided horizontally by the projecting lower part of her hull.

Naval architects are not apt to look with favor on any marked departure from the ordinary principles of ship construction, and therefore Capt. Lundborg's proposed vessel is likely to find adverse critics among them. The London *Engineer*, however, speaks with respect of his ideas, and urges that they be put to a practical test in a steamer of moderate size. Even if his ship is not feasible, however, steam vessels constructed after the received plans are likely before long to make the voyage across the Atlantic in the time set by him.

Boys Smoking.—Mothers have a duty to perform toward their boys in teaching them to avoid tobacco. Some investigations by Decaisne, of Paris, may help them in the discharge of this duty. Ducaisne examined a large number of young smokers, and found the following symptoms evidently due to this habit: Palpitation, intermittent pulse, chloroanæmia—besides this, the children showed impaired intelligence, became lazy, and were disposed to take alcoholic stimulants. The latter effects are worse than the first, and no doubt grow out of them.

Timoleon comes home with a hat that sinks down to his nose. His wife is horified. "But that thing don't fit you at all, my dear!" "I know it don't, and I told the hatter so; but he showed me his gold medal, and what could I do?"

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

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By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - February 15, 1882.

District Meetings.

There will be a series of meetings at the place and on the dates below given, in which Grand Master Wm. H. Barnes, the Deputy Grand Master, E. F. Loud, and all the D. D. G. M. will participate. These meetings will be held for consultation, reviewing the progress of the year and general congratulations. All brothers of the Order are cordially invited to be present, and assist in making the meetings interesting and instructive.

The Lodges of District No. 1, Caleb Brind, Deputy, will meet on Wednesday evening, March 8th, at B. B. hall, in the Lodge-room of San Francisco, No. 4.

The Lodges of District No. 2, W. B. Smith, Deputy, will meet on Friday evening, March 10th, at Hamilton hall, corner Steiner and Geary, in the Lodge-room of Hercules Lodge No. 53.

The Lodges of District No. 3, H. H. Mayhew, Deputy, will meet on Thursday evening, March 9th, at Pythian Castle, in the Lodge-room of Burns Lodge, No. 68.

The Lodges of District No. 4, A. A. Egleston, Deputy, will meet in the hall of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, corner 16th and Valencia, on Monday evening, March 6th.

The Lodges of District No. 5, will meet on the 4th Saturday of February, at Pythian Castle in the Lodge-room of Myrtle, No. 42.

It is expected that these meetings will be well attended and a fitting close to a most successful term be worthily celebrated.

We met Bro. P. M. Daly, P. M. W. of Lakeport Lodge, Lake county, in Valley No. 30, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th. He gives glowing accounts of our Order in his vicinity, his Lodge having doubled in membership in the last year. There are now 70 members on the roll and it is expected to reach 100 soon.

The Order in Michigan has done very well. The Grand Lodge was organized Feb. 27, 1877, which gives it an existence of five years. At first there were five Lodges, with a membership of about 100. At present there are 115 Lodges, with a membership of over 6,000. The sixth annual session convened in Detroit on Tuesday, Feb. 7th.

Fidelity, No. 136, will give an entertainment to their members and families on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15th, at Saratoga Hall, to conclude with a short programme of dances.

Just Cause for Alarm.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Michigan which may well excite alarm in the breasts of every good Workman. In the enforcement of the Relief Law of the Order a member of one of the Michigan Lodges was suspended in accordance with the provisions thereof, and thereupon he appealed from such action to the Courts. On hearing the case the Supreme Court rendered its decision, the full text of which we print below:

Decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

Lamphere *vs.* Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen.

By the Court: This is an application for a mandamus to compel the recognition of relator as a member of one of the subordinate Lodges of the Order of which the respondent is the supreme governing authority in this State. As such a member he stands insured by the respondent in the sum of $2,000, payable on his death, or on his surviving for a specified term of years. He stands suspended by the respondent, and thereby loses his insurance, for refusing to recognize the orders of the Supreme Lodge of the Order, which is a corporation existing under the laws of Kentucky, and not subject to this jurisdiction. The assessment was made to pay losses on risks taken by the Order in other States and by other State Grand Lodges. The respondent is a Michigan corporation existing under chapter 94 of the compiled laws of 1871.

The relator is not liable to pay the assessment. *It is not competent for the respondent to subject itself or its members to a foreign authority in this way. There is no law of the State which would subject a corporation created and existing under the laws of this State to the jurisdiction and control of a body existing in another State, and in no manner under the control of our laws.* The attempt of the respondent to do this is an attempt to set aside and ignore the very law of its being. A mandamus will therefore issue as prayed.

The point was made on the argument as to the propriety of affording to the relator this particular remedy, and as the case is one which the general law of the State under which respondent is organized is being ignored and perverted, we are not disposed to go beyond the examination of the equities.

But as individuals may now incorporate themselves for almost any lawful purpose, it must not be understood that because parties see fit to adopt that course instead of carrying on their joint operations as partners or as unincorporated associates, this court is to take to itself the settlement of their quarrels and controversies by means of the writ of mandamus. McBride vs. Grand Rapids, 32 Mich., 370; Water Commissioners vs. East Saginaw, 33 Mich., 154; Meister vs. Anshei and congregation, 37 Mich., 542. This is a discretionary writ, and in general we shall decline to interfere by means of it in the controversies of private corporations when the facts are not such as to be important on public grounds, or such as would justify our interference if corporate powers did not exist. The better way is for parties wronged by the action of such bodies to seek the proper remedy in common law suits.

The words we have put in italics enunciate the principle on which the decision is based, which, if correct, and good law, not only practically destroys the national character of the A. O. U. W., but of every other fraternal Order where Grand Lodges are incorporated in the various States, for in all such cases, not only the supreme body cannot enforce its edicts upon such grand bodies, but it is incompetent for such bodies *to subject themselves* or their members to such authority. It follows, therefore, as a corollary, that the moment a grand body incorporates under State laws, it thereby becomes totally independent of the superior body which projected it into existence, and not only so, but it becomes illegal to recognize any longer the superior body. It does not appear that the plan of separate jurisdictions, like that of the A. O. U. W., cuts any figure in the case, for a Grand Lodge though not separate in the sense recognized by our Order would stand on precisely the same basis as any other. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Druids, Foresters, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum—in fact, every society in the land that has a Supreme organization and subordinate, State or District organizations, all stand on the same footing. Wherever a Grand Lodge is incorporated, there it is independent of any and every other incorporation outside the State wherein it may be located, and it cannot lawfully subject itself or its members to the foreign authority. If this decision be not reversed we see a deal of peril in the future for all fraternal societies, save perhaps the Masons, who have no Supreme Lodge or its equivalent, we believe.

We see only one road out of the difficulty. Let Grand Lodges disincorporate, and then forever prohibit, so far as possible, the incorporation of any more.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan met on the 7th of this month. At the present time of writing, we have not learned of the action taken by that body to meet the emergency created by this remarkable decision, but whatever is done we have faith to believe will be found in the best interests of loyalty to the Order and in consonance with the obligations of a good Master Workman.

We can see little necessity at any rate for the incorporation of a Grand Lodge. True, it individualizes the body so that it can sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, but Grand Lodges very rarely want to sue anybody or plead in court, and we fail to see any particular luxury in being such, or in being impleaded. Any other business such organizations may have, can be well enough conducted without corporate powers. In the matter of even-handed justice, it is fair to presume that fraternal organizations will mete it out with more real equity than any court of law. Again, where one's rights as a member rest solely on his compliance with the laws he has obligated himself to support and defend with no recourse beyond, he is less apt to get on his high horse and ride rough-shod over the interests of the society of which he is a member to gratify his own selfish desires. There may be benefits accruing from a corporate existence to a Grand Lodge which we have not observed, but with the light we have it is our firm conviction that incorporations for fraternal societies have done more harm than good.

Carry a Light Load.

No man should attempt to do more than he can do well. While we regard it as a religious duty that every man owes to his family that he belong to some beneficiary organization if he can, still, no one should join so many as make his life a burden, or deprive his family of their present needs of life. Common sense should be exercised in these matters as well as in others. If a poor man can protect his family to the extent of $2,000, that, as a rule, is as much as he should do, if he has any regard for his own comfort, or that of those dependent upon him. Poverty is always inconvenient, and it is scarcely worth while to always wrestle with it while living in order to die wealthy. First meet the real necessities of the present, and then make, if possible, a reasonable preparation for the protection of those who will be left behind when you are taken away; but don't commit the folly of making yourself worth a good deal more dead than alive. It is too much like so overdoing a pleasure as to make a pain of it.

Captain L. H. Nye.—The extraordinary and melancholy circumstances connected with the death and burial of our late brother should be noticed. Brother Nye, in his life-time, was a pilot on the inland rivers of this State, and was well and favorably known. As is supposed, the ladder that ascends the pilot-house unexpectedly gave way, and he was precipitated into the San Joaquin river. As soon as his disappearance was known, his brothers, of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, instituted search for the body, and continuously hired men to look for the body which was found after 20 days effort. His funeral was attended by 90 of his brother Workmen who performed the last rites of burial, according to our ritual. This sad death carries with it a lesson that all in like circumstances should heed. He was in moderate circumstances, 34 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. The amount of his beneficiary has been paid to the widow and another monument erected to the vigilance and humanitarian duties performed by the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this State, and especially to the energetic and worthy subordinate, Stockton, No. 23.

The Grand Lodge of New York met in annual session Feb. 7th. New York has the largest membership, but it has not made as high an average gain per month as California during the past year.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois met at Quincy, Feb. 7th. This jurisdiction has done very well during the year, showing an increase of 28 Lodges and 1,633 members.

In our issue of March 1st we will give a good portrait of Charles H. Haile, Grand Receiver, together with a sketch of his life.

Heavy Death Rate.

The year 1882 signalizes itself by giving us an unusual amount of death losses to pay. Two assessments for January, two for February, and probably two for March, is something so unusual to our members that many begin to weaken and complain. Suspensions will no doubt be more than usual in consequence. This condition of things, however, will not continue. Already there is noticeable an improvement in the mortuary reports, and with the advent of spring no doubt we shall settle back to the death rate of former times. We don't know that the A. O. U. W. has any special reason for complaint. All societies seem to be suffering alike. It is an unhealthy season, and we may just as well make up our minds for such things, for in the nature of things they must sometimes occur. We have no right to presume that we can carry $2,000 on our lives for mere nothing. The A. O. U. W. gives assurance to that amount for net cost, and no organization of any character can do better than that. Those who feel themselves unequal to the burden have an honorable way to relieve themselves thereof. It is only required that they pay for the protection they have had and withdraw from the Order. But to anyone contemplating such a course, we would propound these questions: Do you not spend for some useless habit or luxury more than $2 a month? If expenses must be curtailed, would it not be better to cut off something that is of no real benefit, and still keep the shield of the Workmen over your household, lest in an evil day they be left destitute?

We know not what a day may bring forth. The strong arm of to-day may be palsied to-morrow. Let us never forget that no great good can be expected without a certain amount of sacrifice, and that sunshine always succeeds a storm.

Bro. W. R. Condit, of Silver Star Lodge, No. 84, in renewing his subscription to the Watchman also sends six new names, which volunteer aid to our cause is sincerely appreciated. It is evident that there are good Workmen in this section of the jurisdiction. Bro. Condit writes: "I am well pleased with your paper. Am taking several papers, but always read the Watchman first. Silver Star is steadily increasing in numbers. We have at present 37 M. W. in good standing." It is evident from the tone of Bro. Condit's letter that our subscription list will receive a further addition from the Workmen of Downy City.

We met Bro. C. Sharp, P. M. W., of Mt. Diablo, 91, at the Grand Recorder's office. He reports an unusual interest in the Order in his vicinity. An unfortunate incident happened of late, the loss of Bro. Fred Capp, who died in San Francisco, on Sunday, Feb. 6th. There were only a small delegation present at the funeral owing to unforseen circumstances.

The *Fraternal Censor*, organ of the A. O. U. W. of New York, has been purchased by E. W. Beach. Its former editor and publisher, W. M. Bennett, has gone into business in Florida. The paper is now issued weekly in place of semi-monthly, the size reduced from eight to four pages, and all the literary miscellany taken out.

During a visit to the Grand Recorder's office, we met Bro. A. Cheminant of Ashler Lodge, No. 165, Alameda. Bro. Cheminant reports his Lodge as composed of "hale fellows well met," and is enthusiastic over its *personnel*. We found our brother well informed as to the needs of the Order, and earnest in his advocacy of many things which will inure to its benefit.

The A. O. U. W. Lodge of Mendocino city has appointed Bros. Nelson, Blair and Gregory as a special committee to select and report the price of a suitable plat of ground to be used for burial purposes by the Lodge.

Some interesting articles are crowded out of this issue for want of space. The present activity of the Order is also showing itself in an increased amount of correspondence. It is good.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario (Canada) has about 4,600 members. There has been a continual increase since the time this jusisdiction was set apart as separate.

It is proposed to hold a union meeting at Alameda and Oakland sometime in the month of March.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

VERY nearly 16,100 beneficiary certificates have been issued from this office, and the number is being swollen at the rate of nearly 300 a month.

RECENTLY so many orders for badges have been received that we have not been able to get them made fast enough to supply them promptly, but we do the best we can.

SCARCE a week passes that $2,000 is not paid to some poor widow who has that alone to keep her from pecuniary distress and want. Who grudges the little it costs to each to do so much good?

TWO assessments again for next month. The mortality is excessive, not only in the Order, but everywhere. It is encouraging, however, to notice a very perceptible diminution in the stream of death reports coming into the office.

THE Grand Trustees and Finance Committee are preparing their several reports for the last fiscal year. They will contain much interesting and important matter, and no doubt several important recommendations for the good of the Order.

THE next session of our Grand Lodge will be held in San Francisco, commencing on Tuesday, April 4th. The hall in which to meet has not yet been determined upon. An earnest effort will be made to finish the business in three days, out of consideration for the treasury, which will not be in condition to meet the expenses of a longer session.

THE reception and disposition of reports, semi-annual and otherwise, with the added work incident to double assessments has kept matters decidedly lively in the office of the Grand Recorder for a month past, and the end is not yet. However, we will try to see that the interests of the Order do not suffer in any regard. There is no abatement in our usual increase of membership. Ten for each working day over and above all losses is the rule.

Real Sympathy.

Dr. J. B. Williams, Medical Examiner of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, in Oakland, whose ingenious and powerful electrical apparatus was illustrated in the WATCHMAN some 10 months ago, was stricken down by a violent gathering in one of his knees, but is now slowly recovering after some seven months of painful and agonizing affliction.

While lying in a precarious condition, his young wife, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Dr. J. H. Wythe, of Oakland, died a few days after the birth of their first child, which also died. Her self-denying devotion to her sick husband thus proved fatal. It is seldom, thank fortune, the lot of mortals to be severely afflicted. Keystone Lodge, to the credit of the good-hearted brethren, have shown their generous and kind sympathy to their worthy and afflicted brother from time to time. A tribute of respect was recently paid to the memory of Mrs. Williams, by the Lodge adopting resolutions of condolence and sympathy for Bro. Williams and her other relatives. The deceased was a well-loved and much-esteemed teacher in the public schools before her recent marriage to Bro. Williams; an ardent laborer in the intellectual field in which she was widely known. It is a noteworthy fact, that one of the visiting committee of Keystone Lodge, Foreman Menges, has not failed in his duty of visiting Bro. Williams in 27 weeks.

WE met Bro. G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W of Point of Timber Lodge, at the Grand Recorder's office. Bro. Carter had cheering news from his section, and our Order is in much favor. At their last meeting the M. W. degree was given to two young men, aged respectively 21 years and three weeks and 21 years and two days at the time they made their application. They have now 92 members, and expect soon to pass the 100 mark. A very good feature in this Lodge is that the officers take a pride in the work of the Lodge, and conferred the degree in a correct manner immediately after installation.

Navarro, 200—A Question.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge was instituted on July 23, 1881, by George M. Bowman, D. D. G. M. W., with 18 charter members. We now number 30, with 2 members elected, who will take the J. W. degree next Saturday evening, and 5 more applications to come in. We have a neat Lodge-room, 24x40 ft., 12-ft. ceiling, handsomely paneled with paper and wainscoted with alternate strips of pine and redwood, varnished; nice furniture; and we think we can compare favorably with our older sister Lodges on the coast. We had the misfortune to lose one of our brothers last month, Charles Peterson by name, who died very suddenly of double pneumonia. The Lodge cared for him faithfully during the few days of his illness, two members being constantly with him to administer to his wants, and the brothers spared neither pains nor expense for the performance of their duty. He was buried by the Lodge, and every member attended his funeral, as well as several brothers from Mendocino, No. 70, ten miles up the coast. The sincere brotherly feeling displayed toward our deceased member, and the care taken of him, has been the means of calling more general attention to the Order in this locality, and will no doubt be the cause of increasing our membership.

Before closing this rambling epistle, I want to ask you one question, and should be glad to have the matter fully explained in some coming issue of your paper:

Why is it, that with the plain, systematic and careful provisions of the Order for the payment of the death benefit, so long a time elapses between receipt by Grand Recorder of the proofs of death and the payment of the money?

I notice a case in point in your last issue. "Bro. S. Lipman, of Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, S. F., died Nov. 20, 1881," and on Jan. 17, 1882, almost 60 days after his death, his widow received her check.

To my mind this is not right. We are falling to the level of the ordinary life insurance company, which requires 60 days in which to pay up. If the blank "Proof of Death" is properly filled—and any man of ordinary intelligence is competent to do that—the whole matter resolves itself into a simple business transaction, which, after it is in the hands of the Grand Recorder, should not require over one day for its completion.

Bro. WATCHMAN, let us hear from you on this point. Our Order is eminently entitled to a place in the front rank of benevolent societies. Our principles are founded on a rock; our aim is a noble one. Why should we not make the workings of the Order as nearly perfect as possible? It is immediately after a death in a family that the money is most needed. There are always bills to pay, and often a family to move, a new household to be put in running order, and generally an entire new order of things has to go into effect. I had the idea that our Order was to be the means of supplying the oftentimes deficiency of ready cash which exists in nearly every small family after the, sometimes, long illness and death of its mainstay and support. If it takes 60 days though to settle a death loss in the city, almost next door to the office of our Grand Recorder, how will the country Lodges fare when it may require a week or 10 days for a notice of death to reach headquarters?

We on the coast would be glad to have this matter ventilated a little for our instruction, if for no other reason. If this delay is necessary, we want to know why. If not, then it is high time the matter was brought to the attention of those in charge of the workings of our beneficiary system. Don't let us deteriorate or stagnate; keep the ball rolling, push the good work, and urge prompt action in every matter for the benefit of our beloved Order. Yours, in C. H. and P., FRED. A. WALTON.

Remarks.

Our correspondent being new in the Order is excusable for his lack of understanding in relation to the payment of death losses. The Grand Recorder cannot settle a loss till the money has first been collected with which to pay it. Often there is from ten days to a month from the time a member dies till official notice in due form is received of the fact by the Grand Recorder. Once a month about the 23d, such as are received are put into a list and sent out to the Lodges, and such assessments levied as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to pay the losses. Except in cases where a surplus has been left over from a former assessment no loss can be paid till money is transmitted by the Lodges with which to do it. Where a death report comes in immediately after the assessment list has been sent out, it must needs lie over a month, as a rule, before an assessment can bring money with which to pay the loss. Again, where the death losses are so many as to require two or more assessments in one month, those for which the last assessment or assessments became necessary cannot usually be paid till at least a month has expired from the date of levy, for Lodges have a month in which to remit on those. So it comes to pass that losses are settled on an average in about 40 days from date of death—some being paid sooner and some not so soon. If our correspondent will look over the monthly statements sent out from the office of the Grand Recorder, he will see that in no case is enough money left over in the Beneficiary Fund to pay a death loss, if there be any to pay that can be paid. The fund is never allowed to accumulate or lie idle, but losses are always paid as quickly as possible after sufficient funds have been collected to pay with. The average time of payment could be reduced, however, a week or ten days if all Lodges were as prompt in their remittances as they should be.—EDS. WATCHMAN.

"Encourage Useful Industry and Help a Brother to Help Himself."

[Written for the WATCHMAN by J. C. H.]

It is one of our corner stones to encourage useful industry. There are various ways of doing this, but the most practical we know of is to patronize our brethren in their business. Unlike most fraternal and beneficiary societies, in every Lodge meeting the question is asked "are there any brothers out of employment?" By practice and mutuality of interest we do not deem it amiss to urge upon brethren our claim for substantial and practical patronage. It being a part of our ritual, and every Workman solemnly pledged to this principle, we hold it to be the duty of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN to call attention to the various industries, professions and commercial pursuits of our Workmen with a view to help them in their business and "encourage useful industry." We have a relief committee who are doing a great deal of good to those who are in dire distress, but if our Workmen would put in practice their pledges one to another, the benefits each to the other would equal the amount of our beneficiary assessments. There is hardly a Lodge meeting but that we meet visitors and members of their own Lodge and make social acquaintances, when through delicacy and false modesty, we know nothing of them in a business sense. Were it otherwise we might be of service to them or use our influence to assist them or patronize them with mutual benefit to each other. There are a few Workmen who pretend to scorn this "fraternity business," who claim that we are nothing more than a life insurance company. To such we are prepared to show that it is the strong arm of a great brotherhood, that has made their gilt-edged security, given protection to their families and that without it their beneficiary certificate is not worth the paper it is written upon.

I. A. DUNSMOOR, D. D. G. M. W., has completed his duties of installing the officers of the nine Lodges in his district. He finds the Order in a flourishing condition in Los Angeles county, there having been an increase of 172 members during the year. There were three deaths in this district last year, being the first that have occurred in the county since the Order was organized; and the prompt manner in which the beneficiary certificates were paid, shows that the A. O. U. W. mean what they say. The best men in the county are joining the different Lodges, in order to avail themselves of the benefits and privileges that this Order presents. It is to be hoped that the same success, usefulness, and prosperity will attend this noble Order for ages to come that have marked its career during the last six years.

BERTHA ABRAHAMSON.—Died on Feb. 1st, Sister Bertha Abrahamson, wife of Peter Abrahamson, P. M. W., of Unity, No. 27. She was a devoted, amiable and exemplary wife, the mother of a large family, member of Concord Council, No. 2, Independent Order Chosen Friends, and was held in high esteem and love by all who knew her. The last sad rights of sepulcher were performed by Dr. Vandever, assisted by Dr. Luxemburg, at the Jewish cemetery, in this city, which were very solemn and impressive. Concord Council, No. 2, Independent Order Chosen Friends, to the number of 40, dressed in their regalia, were in attendance, a delegation of Workmen from Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., and an immense concourse of citizens, representing all classes, there being over 60 carriages in the funeral procession. There were many touching scenes of love and devotion exhibited on this mournful occasion and it might be aptly termed a house of mourning. We only express a universal feeling when we extend to Bro. Abrahamson our sympathy in this his sad bereavement.

Grand Recorder's Statement for January.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for January the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 354, Contingent, C H. Haile, G. Rvr		$ 25.00
355, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		35.75
356, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co		21.00
357, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co		21.50
357, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co		53.75
358, Expense, Wm. B. Hardy		15.53
359, Expense, J. O. Jephson		3.00
360, Expense, C. W. Nevin & Co		3.00
361, Supplies, R. Schaezlein		18.00
362, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
363, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		$291.66
Total amount warrants issued, G. F		$ 543.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Jan., Benef. Fund	23,356.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Jan. 1, 1882, Benef. Fund	1,770.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Feb. 1, 1882.		$25,626.00
Paid Ann Doyle	$2,000.00	
Paid Eavy E. McHenry	2,000.00	
Paid John Underwood	2,000.00	
Paid Fannie V. Davis	2,000.00	
Paid Julia C. Lipman	2,000.00	
Paid Ella M. Grogan	2,000.00	
Paid Clarissa M. Nye	2,000.00	
Paid Clara J. Bigelow	2,000.00	
Paid Emma J. Thomas	2,000.00	
Paid Anna Kafka	2,000.00	
Paid John E. Carlson	1,500.00	
Paid Emma Blenkofer	2,000.00	
Paid Tillie Crowley	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$25,500.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Feb. 1, 1882		126.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$23,356.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	4,863.80	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Jan. 1, 1882.	1,770.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Jan. 1, 1882.	2,126.43	
Total		$32,616.23
Paid out of Benef. Fund	25,500.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	543.19	
Total disbursements		$26,043.19
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1882		$6,573.04
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	23,356.00	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1882, Ben. Fund.	1,770.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$25,626.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		25,500.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Feb. 1, 1882		$126.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$4,863.80	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1882, Gen'l Fund.	2,126.43	
Total Gen'l Fund		$6,990.23
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		543.19
Bal. Gen'l Fund Feb. 1, 1882		$6,447.04

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

At a regular meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., held Jan. 10th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

HALL OF UNITY LODGE, No. 27, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of drafting resolutions in regard to the death of our late Bro. JOHN T. HOLLINGS, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call from among us our esteemed Brother, officer and friend, JOHN T. HOLLINGS, in the prime of life and fullness of noble manhood, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., while reverently submitting to the Divine decree, cannot but deplore and mourn the death of one whom we could so ill afford to lose—a man whose genial disposition, urbane manners, and exalted character won the affectionate regard of all his associates. Truly may it be said:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

He had a happy smile and kindly word for every one; and a willing heart and an open hand for a distressed Brother or friend. To whatever station he was called he did it honor. In our ranks he gave his time and talents freely to the elevation of our Lodge and the welfare of our beloved Order. In the various offices to which we called him he fulfilled his duties faithfully, ably and well. Long, long must we look for one to fill his place.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

Resolved, That though condolence may seem but mockery, at such a time, we extend to his bereaved widow and family our tenderest sympathy; and may their poor hearts, so heavy laden, find comfort in the thought that the dear lamented died as he had lived—in the love and fear of God, in whose august presence he waits us all; and where, if we follow his precepts, we all again shall meet him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes, and a copy of the same be handed to his family.

JAMES M. BAIRD,
I. D. MARTIN,
THOS P. WILLIAMS. } Committee.

REV. E. R. DILLE called on the *Argus* Saturday last. His lecture of the previous evening was a masterly effort. He will soon be in the front rank of lecturers and pulpit orators at San Francisco.—Petaluma *Argus*. [We concur, but will add that Bro. Dille stands at the head now in this city. The Central M. E. church, on Mission, near Sixth, has been fortunate in securing him as its pastor. He always has a crowded house.]

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How Cheaply One Can Live.

Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live, when he gets "down to mush," figuratively and literally speaking. Colonel Fitzgibbon was many years colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittances from Canada for his support. On one occasion these remittances failed to arrive, and as there was no cable in those days, he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon sixpence per day, or about 12½ cents of our money—four pennyworths of bread, one pennyworth of milk, and one pennyworth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar, which served for breakfast, dinner and supper, the milk being reserved for the last meal. When his remittances arrived, about a month afterward, he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years, possibly longer. Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, about three years ago, worried through a whole year on $10. He lived on "Johnny cake."

We know of a theological student in an Ohio college who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived 13 weeks on $7; but there were several good apple orchards near the college, and the farmers kept no dogs. It is not the necessities of life that cost much, but the luxuries; and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman who said that if he had the luxuries of life, he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap, but as the hymnologist says, "It is not all of life to live."—*American Miller.*

When little Belle was two years old, she used to admire the full moon very much; but when her aunt pointed out the new moon, she exclaimed, in the most distressed tone, "Oh, 'tis broken! 'tis broken!" Johnny, who was just learning to talk, being asked if he saw the new moon, said, "Yes, I see the rind of it."

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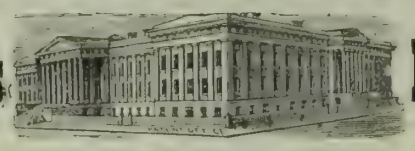
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Book Notices.

"On Board the *Rocket*," by Robt. C. Adams, 12 mo., illustrated. This book is a narrative of facts concerning sea life and the management of sailors. It is mainly the story of an East India voyage made in the bark *Rocket*. The book abounds with descriptions of the various incidents of sea life, storms, trade winds, "doldrums," sailors yarns, character sketches, life in the East Indies, and gives the words and music of a number of the songs used by sailors at work. It recounts the methods that were used to keep the crew in order and promote their welfare, and during the voyage the captain and mate narrate true experiences on board other vessels, where the sailors have been abused by the officers, or, where on the other hand, bad crews have taken the advantage of lax discipline. Several illustrations from original sketches portray different phases of life on ship-board.—Published by D. Lothrop & Co. Boston; price $1.50.

"Our American Artists," by S. G. W. Benjamin. This is a handsome book and elegantly bound. The engravings are very beautiful, consisting of portraits of some of our leading American artists with short sketches of their art life. The frontispiece is an elegant reproduction of David Neal's meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio, and throughout its pages are many other choice engraving.—Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

"Autograph Birthday Book." This is a choice little book for young folks. The poets Longfellow and Whittier have each a poem appropriate to a different month. Mrs. Whitney, Will Carleton, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and other American poets have told in rhyme that which is sweetest to be said about every month in the year, accompanied by illustrations emblematical of the month. There are 366 conduct mottoes—one for every day in the year: Gleanings from the richest thoughts of our best thinkers. Besides these Miss Harris has made the finest selection of poems, each bearing the name of its author. These poems ought certainly to be a great aid in filling out the blanks for each day in the year.—Boston: D. Lothrop & Co; price $1 00.

"John, did you take that note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes, but I don't think he will read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room he axed me where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."

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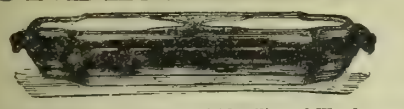
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Nitrate Deposits.

The Chili nitrates, the real cause of the late "unpleasantness" between Chili and Peru—nitrate of soda—is found in great abundance on the desert of Atacama, a short stretch of country lying just north of Chili and on the extreme southern coast of Peru. These nitrates, are generally covered, first, by a bed of soil, varying in thickness from 4 to 19 inches, next by a compact layer of gypsum, immediately under which the nitrate occurs in irregular beds, from 2 or 3 to sometimes 8 or 10 ft. in thickness, and is found over an area of some 40 square leagues. It is often mixed with sulphate of soda. There is also another large deposit found at the Pampa del Tamaruagol, where it does not occur nearer to the coast than 18 miles. It appears to have been gradually transposed to salt as it approaches the ocean. It seeme to have come from the decomposition of the felspathic rocks which form the central portion of the desert to the eastward of the niter beds.

Nitrate of soda is artificially prepared by neutralizing nitric acid with soda and crystallizing the solution. It consists when dry of 36.6 soda, 63.4 of nitric acid. The contained water of chrystallization amounts to 9.47 of the combined substance.

The natural nitrates are refined by being broken into small pieces and dissolved in boiling water, when the earthy and insoluble matters fall to the bottom. The clear liquor is run into shallow troughs; where, being exposed to a tropical sun, it soon crystallizes. There are about 100 of these refineries scattered about over the nitrate territory.

The existence of this deposit was first practically brought to the attention of the world in 1820, when a small lot was shipped to England; but the duties on it were so high that the then known uses to which it could be put would not allow of its being landed, and it was thrown overboard. Several other unsuccessful efforts were made within the next eight years to introduce it into England, France and the United States; and it was not until 1830-31 that it began to have a merchantable value. The latter year, it was sold in both England and France for from $150 to $200 per ton. It is used with other mixtures as a fertilizer of land, and for the manufacture of nitric acid. It is susceptible of all the applications for which niter is used, except for the manufacture of gunpowder, for which it is not adapted, in consequence of its deliquescent property. In its refined state, it often contains a small quantity of iron, and always a trace of iodine; also, common salt, sulphate and carbonate of soda, muriate of lime, and occasionally borate of lime. There are some four or five, mostly slightly different varieties, one of which—the most variable—composed of boracic acid, 49.5; soda, 8.8; water, 26.0; lime, 15.7—100, it is thought might be profitably utilized in the manufacture of glass.

THERE is every indication of an enormous travel to Europe next summer, and nearly all the steamship lines are increasing their fleets.

Polishing Wood.

Turned articles must be brought to a fine, smooth surface with the finest sand-paper, and the direction of the motion should be occasionally reversed, so that the fibers that are laid down by being rubbed one way may be raised up and cut off. To apply the polish, which is merely a solution of shellac in alcohol, take three or four thicknesses of linen rag, and place a few drops of polish in the center; lay over this a single thickness of linen rag and a drop or two of raw linseed oil over the polish. The rubber is then applied with light friction over the entire surface of the work, while revolving in the lathe, never allowing the hand or mandrel to remain still for an instant, so as to spread the varnish as evenly as possible, especially at the commencement, and paying particular attention to the internal angles, so as to prevent either deficiency or excess of varnish at those parts. The oil in some degree retards the evaporation of the spirit from the varnish, and allows time for the process; it also presents a smooth surface and lessens the friction against the tender gum. When the varnish appears dry, a second, third, and even further quantities are applied in the same manner, working, of course, more particularly upon those parts at all slighted in the earlier steps.

Flat surfaces are polished in a similar manner. The wood must be filled, as it is called, and for this nothing is better than whiting, colored so as to resemble the wood and kept dry. Rub the latter with linseed oil, and then sprinkle it with whiting. Rub the latter well in, wipe it off carefully and give time to dry. This is far superior to size.

The polisher, however, generally consists of a wad of list, rolled spirally, tied with twine and covered with a few thicknesses of linen rag. Apply a little varnish to the middle of the rubber, and then inclose the latter in a soft linen rag, folded twice. Moisten the face of the linen with a little raw linseed oil, applied to the middle of it by means of the finger. Pass the rubber quickly and lightly over the surface of the work in small circular strokes, until the varnish becomes nearly dry; charge the rubber with varnish again, and repeat the rubbing till three coats are laid on, when a little oil may be applied to the rubber and two more coats given it. Proceed in this way until the varnish has acquired some thickness; then wet the inside of the linen cloth, before applying the varnish, with alcohol and rub quickly, lightly and uniformly the whole surface. Lastly, wet the linen cloth with a little oil and alcohol, without varnish, and rub as before until dry. Each coat is to be rubbed until the rag appears dry, and too much varnish must not be put on the rag at one time. Be also very particular to have the rags clean, as the polish depends in a great degree upon keeping everything free from dust and dirt.—*Exchange.*

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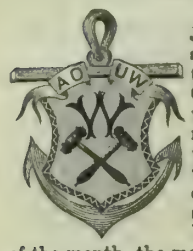
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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Harmony, 9.



On Saturday evening, Jan. 28th, Harmony, No. 9, showed in a marked degree the inner workings of our Order. Among the number who were assisted in a pecuniary and business point of view, was one brother of this Lodge, now a resident of New York city, who was sick and in distress. This being the last meeting night of the month, the monthly social was held and the following programme given: Introductory remarks, F. Blight, M. W.; piano solo, Bro. Schwartz; comic reading, Z. Whitten, P. M. W.; solo, J. R. Locke; select reading, Prof. Eastman; song, Wm. Thackery, P. M. W.; song, Thos. H. Wilton; recitation, L. Johnson; song and encore, Z. Whitten; solo, John Webster. This volunteer programme was a family affair, alike creditable, instructive and profitable to the audience and participators.

Hercules, 53.

The following are some remarks made by Bro. L. M. Manzer, M. W., of Hercules Lodge, No. 53, upon assuming the duties of his station:

Officers of the Grand Lodge, visiting brothers, Officers and Members of Hercules Lodge:—I know it is usual, and it may be expected that at this time and on this occasion, I should return thanks for the honor conferred in electing me to the highest position within the gift of the Lodge. But after many years experience in societies of this kind the conclusion was long since reached that positions of this character can only be an honor conferred, when after the election the several members of the Lodge shall give to the officers elect their hearty co-operation in making the term a success, because no individual officer or combination of officers possess the qualification, necessary to make any term of six months a success, unaided by the earnest and enthusiastic support of the members. Should you give us that support which, on behalf of my brother officers and especially for myself I now ask, I shall consider that you will have conferred an honor upon us and for which I shall return sincere and heartfelt thanks. Otherwise that which is usually considered an honor is a questionable one, amounting to but little less than an insult. When we contemplate the unexampled success of our Order, springing into power and usefulness as if by the beckoning of the magician's wand, we attempt to seek for the cause and find it, first in the fact that it filled a want natural in the human heart, not supplied by the general organization of society, nor by any other civic order existing at that time. Second in the enthusiastic devotion of the members of the Order to its principles. I say principles because who that examines, even casually, the lectures and obligations of our Order, can doubt for a moment but that its fraternal character was designed to be as prominent as its insurance and protective character. We also find our funds divided to correspond with the theory of its lectures and obligations. One, a sacred fund, pledged to the widow, orphan and relatives after our brother shall have listened to the "tattoo" which calls him beyond the reach or needs of the general fund. That general fund was designed to meet the current expenses of the Lodge, care of the sick and all other demands incident to a practical application of its fraternal teachings. I maintain that this is an Order and "not a mere practicable insurance organization." If it is not an Order (and we do not maintain it as such), with the duty of caring for the sick, relieving the distressed, as much so as Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and all other noble Orders, then our altars, forms, obligations and regalia are frauds upon intelligence, and should be wrested from us and burned in one common pile. I know that there is a disposition manifested to ignore its fraternal teachings, obligations and designs, and spurning all enthusiasm under the plea of practicability, start the Order on a mission of certain decay and final death. It is well, perhaps, that the two ideas should be represented. That one should to some extent hold the other in check. But I warn you that it will be a dark and evil hour for our Order should the cold and calculating gain the ascendency and wholly direct the legislation and policy of the Order. Organized, well-directed enthusiasm will storm the battlements, leap the barriers and accomplish in a night that which requires months and years to accomplish by calculating practicability. This is true of armies, orders and individuals. I know that we, as a Lodge, have drawn from our general fund to relieve our brothers from the tax for the beneficiary fund. In this I think we may have acted wisely, but it does not afford us a valid excuse because the general fund has thereby become depleted for ignoring our other obligations to our brothers and the Order. I pity the man who can pass through all the forms necessary to become a full member of our Order, and feel that no benefits accrue until he shall have been placed in the narrow house. In all such cases I shall feel that my assessment has been well expended, and the sooner I am called to pay it the better for the Order and humanity. All things must have an end. This term will close; these rambling remarks must cease. Let us then, officers and members, strive to do our duty in accordance with our highest estimate of it, exercising charity and forbearance toward each other, always remembering that but for the infirmities and weakness of human nature we should require no orders, organizations or governments. That the sum total of humanity, when properly directed, is calculated to make any and all a success. I expect to make mistakes; they are but the natural incidents to an earnest and active Master Workman, but shall endeavor to respect the rights and feelings of all, asking in return your forbearance, co-operation and support. Thanking you for your kind attention, I am now ready to enter on the active duties of this term.

Magnolia, 41.

There was a large attendance in Magnolia on Monday evening, Feb. 6th. Quite a spirited discussion was had on the question of paying one assessment from the general fund. It is understood that this is yet an open question to be settled hereafter. Six candidates were given the J. W. degree, and two applications were received. Magnolia will soon pass 200, and its membership is composed largely of young men, and their discussions are numerous, but following the rule that all Workmen Lodges should do, any disagreements that may happen in the Lodge meetings are not carried beyond the threshold of the hall. Under head "Good of the Order," Bros. F. Blight, M. W.; Wm. Decker, P. M. W., and John R. Fishbeck, P. M. W. of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, made acceptable and well-timed speeches, after which several of the members of Magnolia and Bro. Coon, Recorder of Yerba Buena, addressed the Lodge. During Bro. Coon's remarks, the impression was gained that the fees for initiation in several of the Lodges would be raised to $20 or more.

Memorial, 174.

This young subordinate is moving steadily ahead. There were two applications made and two candidates initiated on Monday evening, Feb. 6th. Under head good of the Order, from the remarks made it was understood that there would be several applications at the next meeting and that this term would be ahead of the last term in increase of membership.

Olympic, 127.

Olympic is progressing slowly but surely. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th, two petitions were read. The meeting was one of unusual interest. There was a spirited but good-natured discussion among the brethren, in which Geo. W. Dixon, P. M. W., E. H. Morgan, P. M. W., and Bros. Adley H. Cummins, Stout and Adams participated, to the evident pleasure of their brother listeners. Bro. Morgan made some extended remarks, one point in which is worthy of special notice. He said that some time ago a gentleman in the prime of life, strong and healthy, was told by him to come into the Order. However, the gentleman, like a great many others, was so impressed with his own physical soundness that he delayed the matter, thinking to save a few dollars at that time. There was no need of him coming in then, was he not young and was it not fair to be expected that he would live a great many years yet. No, he would think about it, and come in in after years. But while he was thinking, a small boil made its appearance, grew larger, the blood was poisoned, and in less than one year from the time the Order was first brought to his attention, the gentleman, who was proud in his health and vain in his strength, was laid in his last resting place. Bro. Morgan deduced the moral from this case that a man is almost criminal in neglecting to protect his family when such an Order as the Workmen affords so sure, cheap and safe a means. Every Workman in the land should constitute himself an angel of mercy and bring the tidings of this great beneficent Order to the attention of his friends. Show him that life is uncertain, and that the seemingly strong of to-day may, by some means not thought of, be the weak of to-morrow. The Financier's usual remarks were then called for, and a profitable meeting was closed.

San Francisco, 4.

An interesting meeting was held by the brethren of San Francisco, 4, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, 1882. This old pioneer, the first Lodge organized in this city, has made a record that is largely ahead of any Workman Lodge in this State in many respects. They now have over 100 members of carefully selected representative Workmen, and of the numbers who have had a membership in this, the "mother of Lodges," none have died. On this evening four candidates received the M. W. degree, which was conferred with such precision and merit by the M. W., H. C. Breede, and his aids, Geo. W. Crawford, F.; Lewis Ordenstein, O.; and A. De Elom, Guide, as officers, that called forth a high compliment from the Grand Master. Under head, "Good of the Order," Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., delivered an extended and statistical address that was received with much favor. Several brethren present had pleasant and complimentary words for the "model Workmen Lodge." A question was asked by one of the members of San Francisco relative to the mortality in our Order by consumption and heart disease. The Grand Master fully explained the safeguards and precautions used under the searching and elaborate questions taken by our medical examiners, after which each application was closely scrutinized by the Grand Recorder and Grand Master, and one that from any cause was deficient according to the highest medical standard, or from evidences of immorality or habitual and excessive use of ardent spirits, or habits that tended to shorten life, was rejected.

Sts. John, 73.

No. 73 is moving along in increase of membership in a substantial manner. On Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, the M. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, aged 36 years. There are now several applications before the Lodge, and it seems as though this term under the able corps of officers and the interest taken by the members of this Lodge will make this a very successful one. Under head "Good of the Order," Bro. Chas. E. Ewing, of Sts. John, made some very acceptable and valuable remarks, after which Prince E. Hilton, P. M. W., and L. Manzer, M. W. of Hercules, were entertaining and instructive in short speeches, which were well received. Bro. Edwrad De Courcey, of Sts. John, advanced some new ideas in some remarks that will be published, after which J. O. Jephson, P. M. W., in some congratulating words, closed a very interesting meeting.

Triumph, 180.

We are pleased to note the usual progress of this prosperous subordinate. The officers for this term, J. G. Boobar, M. W., H. H. Russell, F., G. White, O., J. G. Jackson, as Guide, are particularly efficient in their respective duties, and on this evening conferred the J. W. degree on four candidates in a very precise, dignified and pleasing manner. The work was given without the ritual, letter perfect; one application; seven elected to receive the M. W. degree, and one petition by card. Bro. Jas. Waterman, P. M. W., and a number of the leading members of Triumph, are quite active in securing candidates, and it is expected that they will pass the 150 mark this term.

Valley, 30.

Valley, No. 30, has commenced the new term with her usual prosperity. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 2d, there were six applications received, and the J. W. degree given to six candidates. The coming anniversary promises to be one of the events of the season. The following brethren have been appointed the Executive Committee: W. G. Buchanan, P. M. W.; Wm. Broderick, P. M. W.; Wm. H. Patterson, P. M. W.; Joseph Giusti; J. G. Dearborn, M. W.; C. Waller, Rvr; Geo. A. Case, P. M. W.; D. McLeod, P. M. W. This committee are experienced and capable men, and we are warranted in assuming that event will be worthy of Valley Lodge, and the grand and historic occasion.

Lodge Locals.

Hayward, 18.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge is gradually improving. We now number 57 members, in good standing, notwithstanding that 19 members withdrew a few months ago to form a new Lodge, known as Eden, No. 204. We also claim to have good material, which we must give credit to our worthy Financier and Medical Examiner for his experience and trustworthy office. We also recommend to other Lodges that too much care cannot be taken to have our Order prosper. Yours, in C. H. and P., W. P.

Stockton, 23.

Stockton, No. 23, held a grand meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 3, 1882. The large attendance was in part caused by a proposition made on a previous meeting to purchase furniture, and remove to a new hall. Stockton, No. 23, has always had the reputation of having excellent officers and the present staff if not altogether as precise as her former officers are very good, and the work performed on this evening, that of conferring the J. W. degree on one candidate, was creditable and the Lodge meeting was an interesting and very pleasant one. There was one application for the degrees and one application by card. An exhaustive and detailed report made by the trustees, they being the committee appointed to look into the matter of procuring a new hall, was conclusive as to the propriety of remaining in their present quarters, which is a large hall, well furnished, and one of the best in the State. It was understood that there was some local and social attractions in the city this evening consequently an early closing was had, and the expected oratorical display was reserved for some future occasion. Stockton, No. 23, is in a very flourishing condition and sojourning brethren would do well to attend their Lodge meetings and become acquainted with the select and leading business men of Stockton. They will soon have 200 members, a body of hale and healthy men as is seldom seen. Being one of the pioneers they have lost but one member from disease, the balance who have died being the result of accident.

North Star, 213.

At Smith's River, Del Norte county, Cal., a new Lodge was instituted by Wm. H. Woodbury, D. D. G. M., on Jan. 27th, with 15 charter members. The following officers were elected: Jas. L. Becksted, P. M. W.; W. S. Stevens, M. W.; James S. Hursh, F.; Jas. A. Grow, O.; Daniel W. Finch, Rdr; J. F. Thorworth, Fin.; Peter Mass, Rvr; Chas. F. Dee, G.; Antoni Daneri, I. W.; Fred. Shank, O. W.; J. L. Thorworth, Med. Ex. The average age of this new Lodge is 34 years.

YOLO LODGE is doing well. The membership is 78, with two applications, who, if elected, will make an even 100. The names of officers were given in the Jan. 15th number.

Mt. Diablo, 91.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I notice in your paper of Feb. 1st the report of the Relief Committee, and among the Lodges that received assistance, I notice Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 91, mentioned. We are not aware that our Lodge received any assistance from the fund of the Relief Committee that they have not been duly compensated for. The amount of some $61 or $62 was sent them a short time ago, and I believe, as they stated, was in full of what had been expended for Mt. Diablo, No. 91. The members of this Lodge tender their thanks to the Relief Committee for the attention shown Bro. W. J. Jarvis while at the German hospital. It is with regret that I inform you of the death of Bro. Fred. Kapp, of our Lodge. The brother had just received the M. W. degree on Jan. 20, 1882, and died Feb. 5, 1882. Bro. Chas. Ninner, of our Lodge, was accidentally shot in the leg and thigh, on Jan. 27th, but not dangerously. We hope he will recover soon. Mt. Diablo still looms up. Conferred the M. W. degree on two brothers last meeting, and had four new applications. All the Lodges in this district are in a prosperous condition. I must say that I find Point of Timber, No. 92, at the top of the ladder in the ritualistic work. They do their work all through without the aid of the ritual. Myself and Bro. Kirsch, P. M. W. of Mt. Diablo, No. 91, visited Martinez, No. 90, last Thursday evening, and found quite a large attendance. They conferred the J. W. degree on one, and had two or three new applicants. The Order seems to be growing more rapidly in this district this year than heretofore.—J. M. WILSON, D. D. G. M.

[Our Brother looks at the relief question in a wrong light. All members of the Order in good standing are relieved by the committee, and a minute made of it so as to bring it in the reports at the end of the term. When a brother is in distress, in this city, notably if he is from the country, the Relief Committee inquires into the case and render prompt assistance. It does not wait to hear from his Lodge, but renders him aid immediately, looking for reimbursement afterward. Such was the case with No. 91, and we suppose it is so with the others.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Sister M. E. Hoag, of Silver Spray, is meeting with great success as an agent for the purchase of household articles, silverware, wearing apparel, etc. Having a good knowledge of the market price of goods, because making it a study, she is in a position to purchase anything a lady residing at a distance from the city cannot procure, unless at considerable expense. Ladies desiring Sister Hoag to chaperone them on their shopping excursions can avail themselves of her services by calling at 204 McAllister street. It will save money.

THE pure red clover blossoms and extracts of the same, for curing cancers and tumors and lost vitality, is a new remedy, and is recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians as a blood purifier and regulator of the system. It seems to be nature's remedy, as it is harmless and pleasant to the taste. To make a tea, and drink freely. The directions come with each package. F. C. Brownlee, agent, 1059 Mission street, San Fraocisco.

BRO. GEO. E. GERLACH, one of the charter members of Memorial, has had added to his already interesting family a fine boy.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

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The Wail of a Dying Soldier.

[The following wail of a dying soldier was found and preserved by Abram Loane, Jr., P. M. W. of Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, and one of the brave "California Hundred," in Andersonville prison in the month of February, 1865. It was written by a Union soldier a few hours preceding death by starvation. The tune as marked on the original manuscript is "Bingen on the Rhine."]

When our country calls for men, we come
From forge and store and mill—
From workshops, farms, and factories,
The broken ranks to fill;
We left our quiet and happy homes,
And those we love so well,
To vanish all the Union foes,
Or fall where others fell;
And in prison drear we lanquish,
And it is our constant cry:
O, ye who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

The voice of thousands tell you
That our hearts are weak with fear—
That all, or nearly all, of us
Were captured in the rear.
The scars upon our bodies,
From musket ball and shell,
The missing legs and shattered arms,
A truer tale do tell.
We have tried to do our duty
In sight of God on high;
O, ye who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

There are hearts with hope still beating
In our pleasant Northern homes,
Waiting, watching for the footsteps
That may never, never come.
In Southern prisons pining,
Meagre, tattered, pale and gaunt—
Growing weaker, weaker, weaker,
From hunger, cold and want—
Here your brothers, sons, and husbands,
Poor and hopeless, captured lie;
O, ye who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

From out our prison gate there is
A graveyard near at hand,
Where fifteen thousand Union men
Lie beneath the Georgia sand.
Scores and scores do lie beside them,
As day succeeds each day,
And thus it will be ever,
Till they all do pass away;
And the last can say when dying,
With upturned and bleaching eye,
Both Love and Faith are dead at home—
They have left us here to die.

A STREET CAR WHICH CARRIES ITS TRACK. The Accommodation Car Co. has begun operations here with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided between the patentee, T. T. Prosser, and F. F. Cole, a real estate man. The object of the company is to build and equip a thousand cars and put them upon the streets of Chicago. The car is the patent of Mr. Prosser, and as regards present appearances is a queer, oglesome-looking craft, which carries its track along with it, and to all intents and purposes is designed to traverse any and all lines of streets. The car, which is of the ordinary kind, is mounted in the middle upon a truck which sits on four wheels, each about one foot in diameter, and which rest upon the ground, and are only held to the car by a set of wheel clamps. The car is designed to hold 50 people, and the owners claim that the more it carries the easier it runs. It will be stopped in the usual manner, and two horses will be required to pull it. The owners say they intend putting the cars upon the principal streets of the city and placing the cash fare at four cents and selling 30 tickets for $1.—*Chicago Times.*

TO TRANSFER a photograpic print to glass for painting or for other purposes, separate the paper print from the background by steaming it; dry thoroughly, and having given the warmed glass an even coating of clean balsam or negative varnish, place the face of the print on the surface thus prepared, smooth it out, and let stand in a cool place until the varnish has hardened. Then apply water, and with a soft piece of gum-rubber rub off the paper so as to leave the photographic image on the varnished glass.

CREAM OF ROSES.—Bro. John R. Williams, chemist and druggist at Stockton, is proprietor and manufacturer of what is known as balsamic cream of roses, for beautifying the complexion, softening the skin and producing that natural freshness that belongs to the rosy tint of good health. It is not used as an artificial means to change the natural complexion, but as a remedial agent to impart a healthy action to the skin of the body. It will produce a glow and freshness of complexion that make the old look young and the young fair and rosy.

BRO. WM. J. PETERS, a reliable and skilled mechanic, has opened a general job carpentering shop at 28 Geary street. Anyone wishing carpentering, jobbing or repairing in stores or houses, would do well to give him a call.

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List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1882.

252,985.—OVERALLS—C. Adler, Alameda, Cal.
253,035.—FRUIT CAN—F. B. Ginn, Oakland, Cal.
253,036.—SEALING CANS—F. B. Ginn, Oakland, Cal.
253,166.—BALANCED VALVE—W. D. Hooker, Oakland.
252,884.—STEAM COOKING APPARATUS—J. H. Linney, San Francisco, Cal.
252,889.—CABLE RAILROAD.—Wm. McCall, S. F.
252,966.—HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR—Geo. L. Pierce, Oakland, Cal.
253,121.—QUARTZ CRUSHER—Chas. P. Stanford, S. F.
253,106.—WATER CLOSET—Wm. M. Sack, Oakland, Cal.
253,107.—FILTERING FAUCET—Wm. M. Sack, Oakland.
253,131.—MOP AND SCRAPER—John E. Tiffin, Redding.
253,141—FORCE PUMP—M. L. G. Wheeler, Oregon City, Oregon.
253,145.—DREDGING MACHINE—Z. Williams, Oakland.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

WATER CLOSET.—Wm. M. Sack, Oakland. No. 253,106. Dated Jan. 31, 1882. This improvement in water closets consists in a novel arrangement of a gate or valve which closes the bottom of the bowl, and is operated by appropriate mechanism to prevent at all times the upward escape of odors or foul air. In combination with this valve the inventor employs a chamber having within it a flexible diaphragm and pipes to admit water to each side of it alternately, so that while one side is being emptied the other will be filled. This diaphragm is connected by a rod and levers with a valve, and a cock is operated by a lever connected with the seat so that the admission of water upon one side of the diaphragm causes it to move and withdraw the rod and levers so that the valve may be opened at the proper time; but the valve is prevented from opening, while the seat is occupied, by a catch actuated at the same time with the opening of the cock. As the diaphragm moves back it forces a supply of water into the bowl. When the seat is released the cock is turned so as to reverse the flow of water and move the diaphragm back to its first position. At the same time the cock releases the valve and allows it to swing open and discharge the contents of the bowl into the soil pipe, and the return of the diaphragm closes the valve while supplying water to wash the bowl.

CABLE RAILWAY.—Wm. McCall, S. F. No. 252,889. Dated Jan. 31, 1882. This improvement in cable railways consists in a novel combination of rollers or sheaves, which are set upon a curve, so as to carry the cable around it and support it in the proper position, and at the same time allow the grip from the car to be moved around the curve in a regular line corresponding with the line of the slot, and be supported upon two or more of the sheaves at once during its passage around the curve. The grip is so constructed that it may be opened at any point in the curve so as to allow the cable to move through it while the car is stopped. The invention further relates to a means for guiding the cable while changing its grade, and for preventing its striking the upper part of the tube at such points, by means of a sheave or pulley supported upon a swinging arm, which is adapted to be moved out of the way by the passing grip, and is returned to its position after the grip has passed.

FILTERING FAUCET.—Wm. M. Sack, Oakland: No. 253,107. Dated Jan. 31, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of faucets which also serve to filter the liquid passing through them, and is an improvement upon a patent issued to the same inventor May 10, 1881. It consists mainly in certain improvements in the construction, the principle being the same.

PARIS has a market for cigar stumps. In the wine saloons in the Place Maubert are a half dozen wholesale dealers who buy the stumps from gamins and poor old people. The length of the stumps counts something in the price. Much of this tobacco is sold to workmen, and much is also exported.

New Business Mention.

Williams' Balsamic Cream of Roses, J. R. Williams, Prop'r
Winthrop Portable Range, Chas. A. Brown & Son.
Blood Purifier, F. C. Brownlee, Sole Agent, S. F.
Goodwin's New England Club Sausage and Bacon.
Geo. A. Basler, House and Sign Painter, S. F.
L. B. Hoag, M. D., San Francisco.
Montgomery Market, Hoffman & Woenne, Prop's.
Bay View Market, Luke Stark, Prop'r, S. F.
Howard Black, Custom Shirt Maker, S. F.
Mrs. J. Bearby, M. D., San Francisco.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

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J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
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B. W. CROWELL—Humboldt and Trinity counties.
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Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

The Californian.

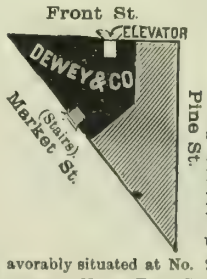
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Copies of the above Magazine can be had in single Nos. or Vols. (bound or unbound) from No. 1, Jan., 1880, to July 1, 1881. Price, 35 cts. for single copies; $1.50 per volume; bound volumes, $2.25 "A handsome California gift." Prices reduced to the trade for large orders. Address this office.

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A TURNED LEAF will point out the article supposed to be of special interest to persons receiving sample copies of this paper.

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The American Locomotive.

John Roach, the eminent American ship builder, in a recent address before the late New York Tariff Convention, said: "Now, I want to call your attention briefly to what we have done in building the locomotive. That will show the development of another American industry. Fifty years ago, we imported a locomotive engine from England, as a sample. I made an examination some time since as to the number of locomotives now in the United States, the cost of their construction, and how it compares with the cost of construction in other countries. The number of locomotives in use in this country Jan. 1, 1879, was estimated at 16,445, valued at $164,450,000. The number of cars in use, not including palace cars, was estimated low at 498,000, which would cost at least $600,000,000, making the value of locomotives and cars together $764,450,000. Besides, as much as one-tenth of the total now running must have been rebuilt, say five times, since 1830, at a cost of $382,225,000, making a grand total of $1,146,675,000, which is more than England has invested in ships. But besides this, we have built locomotives for export to all parts of the world, owing to the recognized superiority of the American locomotive.

"The Baldwin Locomotive Works alone sent out of the country from 1870 to 1880 over 520 locomotives, 152 of them to English colonies; and of all the locomotives used in the English colonies from 95% to 98% were built in the United States.

"The United States have exported since 1870 $20,000,000 worth of locomotives and double that amount of cars.

"We have then succeeded in building locomotives of such quality and at such prices that we have taken England's locomotive business away from her in her own colonies. Is there any reason why, when our ship building shall be equally encouraged and developed by extending our trade and making a demand for it, we should not build ships for those countries which have not the resources to build them for themselves?

"But then we are told that while we can build the locomotive and car we cannot build the ship, though that is built out of the same material and from the same forest and mine, and though the labor required to convert 100 tons of pig iron into locomotives is much greater than it is in the finished ship and just as high priced. But we had a policy for building the locomotive, by finding a use for it, and you see the result."

THE Joint Committee on the Death and Memorial Services of the late President Garfield, decided upon a programme substantially the same as that adopted for President Lincoln.

Making Hollow Rubber Balls.

The process of making hollow rubber balls, used by children as playthings, is quite curious and may be interesting to those not familiar with it. These balls have a solid surface and are made by a different process from the soft rubber balls (which are perforated by an opening) and are much more firm, durable and elastic. The sheets of rubber prepared for balls are cut into strips of double convex shape. The edges of the strips are moistened with a preparation of rubber and naphtha, by which they are joined firmly together, three of the strips being used for one ball.

This part of the work is done by girls, and a skillful girl can earn about $1.50 per day. When the strips are joined together, the ball is very near the shape of a Brazil nut. Before the last opening is closed, a quantity of carbonate of ammonia is put inside, which, when subjected to strong heat, will make the rubber expand and fill out the ball mold. The opening is then closed with the adhesive mixture, and it is placed in an iron mold of the size and shape of the ball desired. The molds are packed into frames in which they are subjected to the heat of a vulcanizer.

They are kept in place in the frame by iron rods along the side, and when the frame is full, iron plates at the end are screwed down tightly upon the molds to keep them in place. These iron plates are about three-fourths of an inch thick, and so strong is the expansive force of the rubber in the molds that they bend this thick iron rod into a curve. If one of the molds should work out of place while vulcanizing is in progress, the molds would fly out with a noise like the report of a dozen pistols, and the work is spoiled. The action of the heat does the rest. When the molds are opened they contain the perfect round balls with no mark of the places where the pieces were placed. The slight ridge made by the mold is ground off by a stone, and the ball is done.

TURNER has introduced in the House a joint resolution providing that Congress shall have no power to pass any act or resolution for the appropriation of any money or creation of any debt exceeding $10,000 at any one time, unless the same, on its final passage, shall be voted for by a majority of all members then elected to each branch, and the ayes and noes entered on the journal.

A PROFESSOR of French in an Albany school recently asked a pupil what was the gender of academy. The unusually bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or female academy.

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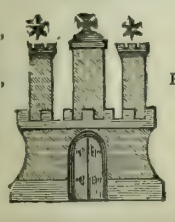
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We take pleasure in commending to the carefulattention of our readers the "Compound Oxygen Treatment." This treatment is becoming very popular as a curative agent, for all diseases of the lungs, and other respiratory organs, consisting principally in oxygen inhalation. Dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, and nervous derangements are also cured by this wonderful agent. A New England physician discovered this great remedy for disease after an almost fatal attack of pneumonia, the results of which did not leave him for months. The dispensers of this Treatment have some of the very best testimonials as to its efficacy from those who have used it. Among those who testified to its curative properties are such men as T. S. Arthur, the distinguished author and proprietor of the *Home Magazine*, and Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia. The testimony that comes from persons all over the land who have been cured of diseases that were pronounced hopeless, in many instances, can be characterized as nothing less than marvelous. It is a source of gratification to be able to recommend a really valuable remedial agent, especially in that terrible disease, pulmonary Consumption. The writer can speak personally as to the beneficial effects of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, hence this notice of it. Drs. Starkey & Palen are regularly educated physicians, and had much experience and successful practice before adopting this Treatment as a specialty.—*Shore Line, Conn., Times, New Haven, Sept. 24th, 1880.*

A CANADIAN ACADEMY PROPOSED.—At the instance of his excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, the initiatory steps have been taken for the establishment of a Canadian Academy after the plan of the Academie Francaise, which consists of 40 men selected by the body itself from among the most notable men of letters in France. Lord Lorne has already set on foot the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, which will, we hope, yet grow to be a credit to the country, although had the number of academicians been somewhat smaller, the immediate honor of connection with it would have been more highly appreciated. The proposed academy is to be composed of six sections, representing English letters, French letters, history and archæology, mathematical and physical sciences, geological sciences and biological sciences. It is probable that the membership will be limited to 10 or 12 in each section. Dr. Dawson will likely be its first president.

Digestability of Bread.

The readiness of assimilation in digesting bread depends on its greater or lesser porosity, which is also dependent on the nature of the bread stuffs employed and the treatment of the dough. The less gluten the flour contains, the more compact will be the baked loaf, and the more gluten it has the more porous it will become. The cereal flour containing the most gluten is wheat flour; rye flour has less. The starchy component of the kernels of cereals are principally all nutritious matter, being no chemical combination with nitrogen. The starchy matter is changed during the process of baking into starch-paste, and is thereby made more easily digestible. The crust is still easier to digest, as it is the starch-paste converted into dextrine and sugar. It is, perhaps, advisable to have a little bran in the dough, or to have the kernels ground coarsely, producing Graham flour, for the branny particles, intermixed with the nutritious matter, mechanically irritates the inside lining of the stomach, inciting the peptine glands to discharge more of their digestive fluid.

As the nerves of the stomach lining of older persons are rather weakened, this mechanical irritation is decidedly to be preferred to the imitation induced by stimulant drinks or aromatic, spicy substances, which only produce a momentary increase of the discharge of the peptine fluid, while the branny particles of Graham bread act continuously and energetically. Bread must always be well salted, as it contains considerable quantities of alkali salts which would withdraw a great portion of salt from the system by making chemical combinations therewith.

Next to porosity of bread, its contents of water influence its digestability. Dry, old bread is easier to digest, as it must be chewed more than fresh bread; hence it will be better masticated, and the stomach will have less work. It is supposed to be known that mastication is part of digestion, saliva being as well an assimilator as the fluid of the peptine glands of the stomach.

For men of sedentary habits, corn bread would be hard to digest; wheat bread is better adapted to their requirements. The human body needs the daily supply of fatty substance which can be easily assimilated; thus, the mixing of the dough with milk is very good, the digestion of such bread being rapid and easy.—*United States Miller.*

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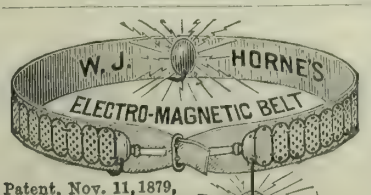
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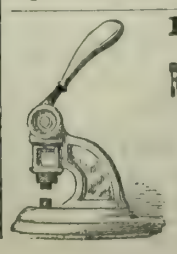
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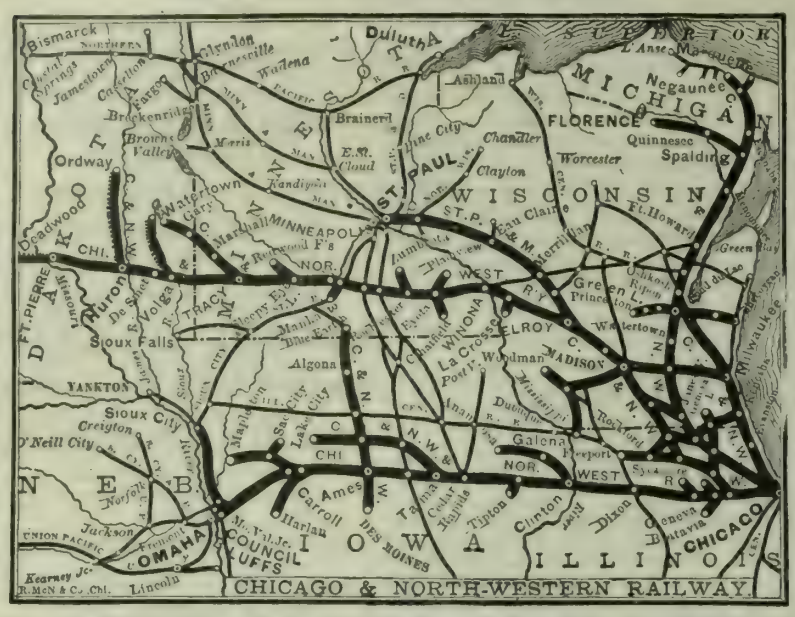

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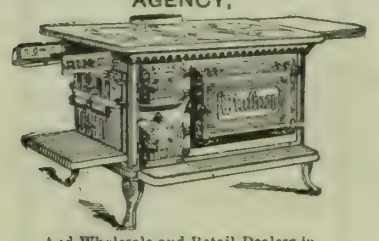
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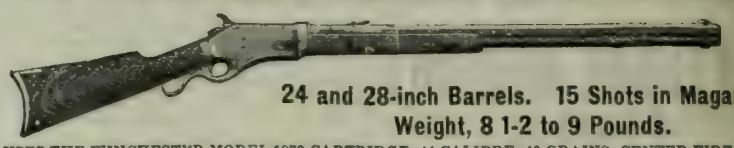
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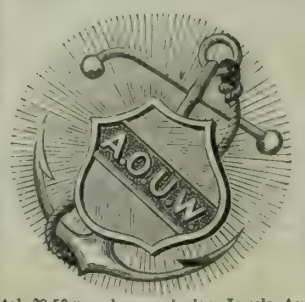
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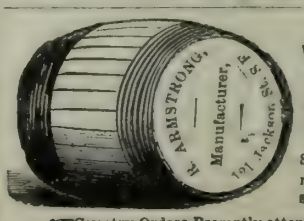
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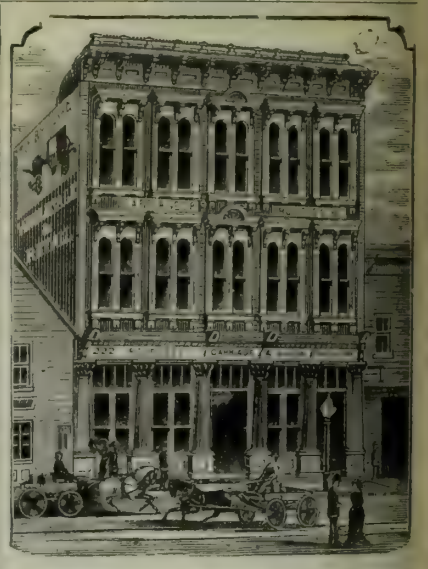
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—No. 5. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator No. 12 Front St

Chas. H. Haile, Grand Receiver.

With this issue we present an engraving of one of the faithful servants of the A. O. U. W. As a pioneer and representative Workman in our Order, Chas. H. Haile, Grand Receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of California for nearly five years, has made a record that will be held in remembrance as an example of honesty and continued faithful service. Bro. Haile has a commanding figure of medium hight, an expressive countenance, and is one of our solid men. He was born on the 5th day of Jan., 1832, in the town of Addison, Vermont. His father was an eminent physician, and his mother a noted woman who, at the age of 70 years, was comely and youthful in appearance, and who reached the age of 75 years.

At an early age, the subject of our sketch won the affections of a beautiful young lady of his native town, among the granite hills of New England. This union has been blessed with a fine family of six children—three boys and three girls. By occupation he is a horticulturist, and this business seems to be congenial and adapted to the refined taste of himself and accomplished wife. From an early age he has always taken a leading part in literary and social societies, especially those tending to the alleviation of the ills and miseries of mankind. In 1859 he joined the F. & A. M. in New York, and affiliated with Eden Lodge, San Leandro, in 1864. He has filled the several offices in that Lodge, and was its Worshipful Master four years, and is now Grand Marshal of the Masonic Veterans' Association of California. He is a member of the Good Templars; was a trustee of the Orphans' Home at Vallejo for four years; has held responsible positions in that organization, and is now D. D. G. W. C. T. for Alameda County. As a Workman, he has taken a prominent and active part in building and solidifying this Order. In his subordinate Lodge, Alameda, No. 5, he has been Recorder ten terms. On the 13th day of November, 1877, he was elected Grand Receiver, and has continuously held that office up to the present time, during which period there has been paid by him to the widows and representatives of our deceased brothers and for current expenses, the magnificent sum of $483,500.04, to Jan 1, 1882, and at the time of writing, the sum exceeds $500,000. This immense amount of money, which has been received in large and small sums weekly for a period of five years, and in turn paid out in a corresponding manner by our Grand Receiver, without a deficit of even so much as ten cents, makes a record that Workmen may well point to with pride and satisfaction. Bro. Haile is a man of warm and ardent friendships, generous impulses and decided opinions. Having been trained in a rigid school of rectitude, he admits of no compromise with wrong, and is always ready to champion the right and assist the weak whenever he can, regardless of aspersions or personal discomfort.

We have here given a hasty sketch of one who has been prominent in building up, cementing and crystallizing the Ancient Order of United Workmen on the Pacific coast—one whose diligence and faithful official conduct as the financial agent of our Order has aided its stability, success and confidence.

IT WOULD have been well for Iowa if it had a Grand Master of the same caliber as Michigan. At the time the Relief Law was passed three States voted in the negative—Michigan, New York and Iowa. Grand Master Sessions, in his report to the Grand Lodge of Michigan, Feb. 7th, gives utterance to the following noble



CHAS. H. HAILE, GRAND RECEIVER A. O. U. W. OF CAL.

sentiments: "As your G. M. W., I took a solemn obligation to obey all the laws, rules and requirements of the Supreme Lodge and this Grand Lodge, and hence when the Supreme Lodge sent the Relief circulars in the latter part of April, I forwarded them, as directed, to each subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction." So did the Grand Master of Iowa take a solemn obligation to obey all the laws, rules and requirements of the Supreme Lodge (we suppose, however, with a mental reservation). But he thought lightly, and utterly ignored his solemn obligation, and sought to evade its fulfillment by taking refuge under a strained interpretation of a section of the Code of Iowa. If it is of such stuff that Iowa's officers are composed, heaven spare us their companionship! A jurisdiction under the system of the A. O. U. W. that will not give the trifle necessary to help a sister jurisdiction when in distress, has no right to a place in the Workman's fold.

THE District meetings will be of great interest, involving questions that may have a deal to do with the action of the next Grand Lodge.

IF THE Grand Lodges working for a separate jurisdiction keep on as they have lately been doing, the Supreme Lodge will soon be left without a clientage. Maryland has the requisite 2,000 membership, and has applied for a separate jurisdiction, New Jersey and Delaware being included in this Grand jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (which includes the New England States) has also over 2,000 members, and the necessary papers have been forwarded, asking for a separate jurisdiction. We suppose Texas will be next, as the membership there is rapidly approaching the 2,000 mark. Our brethren of the Nevada jurisdiction should realize their wishes within the next year. They have quite a large territory to work up, and it only requires a strong pull and a pull together to reach the desired end.

LOS GATOS, No. 76, will dedicate its new hal on Thursday evening, March 2nd. The exercises will consist of a musical and literary entertainment, to conclude with a ball. Distinguished talent is engaged, among whom is Miss Lois Singletary, the favorite soprano of San Jose. The Grand Master will deliver an address and dedicate the hall, and it is expected it will be the event of the season.

ON a recent visit to San Jose we met Bro. Eugene Lehe, Recorder of Stockton Lodge, 23. He reports this term as an unusually prosperous one, and the present applications will bring Stockton, 23, past the 200 mark.

IN the Supreme Recorder's summary for the month of December, New York shows 16,285 members, California 13,668, and Pennsylvania 12,589. Total membership of the Order, 108,503.

Public Health.

This is a subject in which the members of fraternal societies are greatly interested. If there is a heavy mortality, or an unusual amount of sickness, they are called upon to respond in a financial sense. The great majority of them belong to more than one Order, and consequently the heavy death losses which occur in beneficiary societies, together with the payment of amounts which a large sick list calls from the treasury, is a grievous burden upon the membership. The present great mortality is larger than at any time for the last five years. In January, in this city, there were 518 deaths reported. Now this heavy loss is out of all proportion to the size of the city, and there must needs be some prime cause for it. San Francisco has the name of being one of the healthiest cities in the world, and so it is; but there seems to be a total disregard for the proper enforcement of sanitary laws, and the consequence is that death stalks forth from its polluted sewers, bringing woe to many a happy family.

Who is to blame? Upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility? We have a city government, and one of its first duties, paramount to all others, should be the preservation of the public health. But it will cost money, a great deal of money, to put the city in a healthful condition. Of course it will, and if the proper remedies are delayed, it will cost a great deal more, besides the loss of many lives. It is also costing the members of our fraternal societies a great deal of money at the present time, and it will cost them much more if means are not adopted for the purification of the city.

The north wind is blamed for a great deal of the sickness at present prevailing. Yes, the north wind is very bad, but when this wind and the foul emanations from sewers sweep over the city, then those of low vitality are sure to suffer. Let anyone take a trip toward North Beach when the north wind is whistling down Montgomery avenue and they will have a taste, and smell also, of what the two agents are capable of accomplishing. The residents of this part of the city have complained loud and deep of the abominations existing in their vicinity, but it does not seem to have much effect.

It would seem that the public health would be a legitimate subject for discussion in the subordinate bodies of our fraternal societies under the proper head. It certainly is for the good of the Order that the city should be in a clean and healthful condition. Let the eloquence given to other subjects be bottled up for a while, and this real, live, earnest subject be thoroughly ventilated.

A CASE has occurred in Michigan in which the candidate made his own examination and recommended himself, and he refused to allow himself to be examined by any other physician. The Grand Master Workman approved of the course of the candidate but the Grand Recorder did not. The result was that the case was submitted to the Grand Lodge at its recent session, but what action was taken has not yet come to hand. However, it seems to us, on general principles, that the Grand Recorder was right. Because a candidate is a physician it is no reason why he should be allowed to examine himself. It is certainly to be expected that he would look upon his own physical condition in a favorable light.

Home Miscellany.

Kissed His Mother.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine,
As I went down the street—
A woman whose hair was silver,
But whose face was blossom-sweet,
Making me think of a garden
Where, in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Late, fragrant lilies blow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
In the time and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful and brave and strong,
One of the hearts to lean on
When we think that things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate-latch,
And met his manly look;
A face like his gives me pleasure,
Like the pages of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will—
A face with a promise in it
That God grant the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway singing;
I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.
"Back again, sweet mother,"
He cried, and bent to kiss
The loving face that was lifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to depend on,
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers
Our bravest heroes grew.
Earth's grandest hearts have been loving hearts
Since time and earth began!
And the boy who kissed his mother
Is every inch a man!

Eben E. Rexford.

Aunt Marston's Legacy.

Aunt Marston was dead, and I sat looking at the legacy she had left me in her will. "To my beloved niece, Nellie Stanhope, the faithful nurse, the loving comforter of my declining years, I bequeath my gold ball ear-rings, with the brooch to match, marked with my initials in black enamel." Thus ran the passage referring to me.

When my cousin, Lucinda Marston, handed me the little morocco case she could hardly repress a smile of triumph as she thought of the difference a few short weeks had made in our relative positions.

I had been brought up by Aunt Marston, had lived in ease and luxury all my life, while my cousin had been obliged for years to earn her own living by sewing.

I had always looked upon Greylands as my home, while she had never been invited to spend even a week at the delightful old country house on the Hudson since she was a child.

And now she had come into possession of the old homestead, and I, the favorite, whom she had hated and envied for so many years, was put off with this insignificant bequest!

"After all your toadying," she said, with a sneer, "it is too bad to be cut off with a shilling; but if Mr. Lewis,"—the other executor—"knows anything about it, they are worth a great many shillings, for he says they are 18-karat gold, and that Ormolu, who made them, would give you $50 for them to-day. However, you are welcome to them. And now I suppose you will see the necessity of looking about for another home."

The bitter, insulting words, the desolate, deserted feeling at being thus cruelly turned out of the only home I knew, overcame the unnatural calmness with which I had hitherto borne my irreparable loss, and I threw myself on my bed and wept, as I never in my short, happy life thought it possible I could weep.

I don't know how long it lasted, but when I became calm my heart still ached, but my brain seemed clearer, and I could look my situation in the face.

I was no sycophant; I knew that well, for I loved my aunt dearly, and had always given her a daughter's willing devotion, without one thought beyond the present; I even told Charley Burnett, to whom I was engaged with her consent, and whom I loved with all my heart, that "we'd better bide a wee"—for I could not leave my second mother to spend her last days alone, or cared for by hirelings.

Aunt Eunice had often said to me, "You and Charlie will not have to wait long, dear child, and I will see that your future is provided for." I did not care for myself, but I felt so disappointed for his sake when I found that I was left absolutely penniless.

I think now, as I look back, that after she became paralyzed, she wanted to say something to me about it; for, as she lay there so white and still, almost like a piece of statuary, the muscles about her lips would twitch as if trying to form words, and the ever-restless eye would turn on me with an earnest, appealing look like the yearning, pitiful expression of a dumb animal trying to make its sufferings understood.

But she died and made no sign, and now Charlie must plod in the old way, and I must try to earn my own living, for I had made up my mind that I would never be an additional burden on the poor fellow.

I threw the jewel-case from me with a sigh of disappointment as I thought it all over, and then, ashamed of myself, took it up again and kissed the well-known trinkets, in fact the only ones my aunt ever wore, and put them tenderly away among my other treasures—her gifts and Charlie's—in the trunk I was packing.

Alas, for the frailty of human resolutions. Charlie would not hear of my earning my own living, and, though he did not exactly threaten to commit suicide if I refused, he looked so utterly miserable and forlorn that I was forced to reconsider my decision.

Charlie and I are quite old married folks now, and four little, curly-pated, restless bodies tumbled about in the small, poor room that serves me as a bed-room, sitting-room and nursery, coming to mamma with their small hurts and pains to be kissed well again and petted, while often my heart and head both are aching.

So many little mouths to feed, so many little limbs to clothe and sew for; eight little feet that are never still to cover with shoes that wear out so fast.

It is no wonder that Charlie has to wear his coat till it is threadbare, and my only best dress is my old black silk made over and over again, which, with lace ruffles at the wrists and throat, and Aunt Marston's legacy, forms my gala-day toilet.

I would not complain for myself, but Charlie looks so pale and tired, and his cough gets worse and worse every day. If he could only go in the country for a month, the doctor says, rest himself, keep in the open air, drink plenty of milk and take some gentle exercise, such as a little rowing or riding, he would get well.

My head aches with thinking how to get the money that will save Charlie's life. My darling husband, so devoted, so unselfish, depriving himself of even the smallest indulgence for me and our little ones!

I think bitterly on the unequal distribution of the good things of this world; so few have all, and so many have nothing; but when I say so, Charlie laughs and says I'm a little communist, a dangerous character, and should be suppressed.

As usual, while I sit sewing, I am devising a thousand impracticable schemes, when my reverie is interrupted by my elder boy, Robert.

"Oh, mamma! see those beautiful ponies!"

I look out and see a phaeton drawn by a span of black ponies, and seated at her ease, her lap-dog beside her, I recognize my cousin, Lucinda Marston.

How circumstances have changed! She and her dog in my place. I and my children living a life of privation! My husband dying for the need of the money she lavishes on her horses and dogs in a week!

I cannot help a reproachful feeling toward my aunt as I reflect on her capricious treatment of me. At sight of that cruel face I live over again that last dreadful interview when my cousin gave me the jewels. Her words rang in my ears once more, but with a new meaning.

"Ormolu would give you $50 for them," she had said.

"Fifty dollars!" I exclaim aloud. Fifty dollars means rest, country air, rowing, riding, life and health for Charlie.

I opened the satin-lined box, and looked at the yellow baubles, that smiled and twinkled in their soft bed, as if they were glad they were going to be of some use at last.

"Oh, you treasures!" I said, and with a thankful heart.

While I put on my hat and shawl, I had mentally made away with half my legacy, for I had bought Charlie an entire new suit, nice, warm flannels, and all, and barely left him enough to pay his board with in the country.

Carried away by the excitement of the moment, I scarcely knew what I was doing till I found myself in the palatial store at Blank street, and heard a gentlemanly voice say, in answer to my question: "Will you please wait a moment, miss?" while he spoke to an elderly man, who in a while came to me and said:

"Would you mind telling me, madam, how this set of jewelry came into your possession?"

My heart sank. There seemed to be something of a doubt as to whether they had been honestly come by.

"Certainly not," I said. "They were left to me by my aunt, Miss Eunice Marston. You may perhaps remember that she bought them here."

"Will you give me your name and address, please?"

I did so, and found that the young man knew my husband well; had also remembered having seen me in the store with my aunt.

"Do you know madam, what these jewels are worth?" questioned the elder gentleman.

"About $50, I suppose," I said.

He took one of the earrings out of the case, and giving a little twist and a light pressure of the small gilt knob at the lower side of the ball, it opened in two parts; taking off the golden envelope, he held up to my astonished eyes an immense solitaire diamond that sparkled and blazed like a star as it trembled in his hand.

"The earrings alone are worth $10,000, and with the brooch, which opens, too, you see, the set is worth about $25,000.

The words had no meaning to me; everything faded before my eyes—all was darkness.

When I came to my senses I was lying on a lounge, and a sweet-looking lady sat by me bathing my head. When I was sufficiently recovered to think of what had happened, and was assured that it was not a dream, I had another interview with the gentleman, who, like the genii in an Arabian story, had evoked such wonders from a simple golden ball.

Upon my signifying my desire to sell the jewels an agreement was made, and I went out of the store a rich woman, with Ormulo & Co.'s check for $20,000 in my pocket.

When I reached home, Charley stood at the front door waiting for me, looking anxious, poor fellow, for no one could tell him where I had gone, and it was very unusual for me to be out when he came home.

He must have thought I had gone crazy, when, putting the check in his hand, I threw my arms around his neck right there in the vestibule, and, crying as if my heart would break, said:

"Oh, Charlie! Oh, Charlie!" Then when he had taken me into the house I drew all my little ones together in my arms crying, "Oh, my darlings! my darlings!"

When my excitement had abated somewhat, I thought of the precious paper.

"Where is the check?" I said.

"Check!" said Charlie, blankly; "what check?"

"I gave you a check for thousands of dollars!" I excitedly answered.

"Poor child!" said Charlie, "poor darling, trouble has turned your brain."

But upon my insisting, very much as one humors a sick child, he consented to humor me, and pretended to look for it.

"Here is something, papa," exclaimed Amy, as she put in his hands a crumbled bit of paper she had picked up in the hall.

I can see the expression on his face now. I do really believe my dear husband, for one minute, thought I had, in my insanity, been guilty of forgery, burglary, highway robbery, or some dreadful thing. It seems but yesterday, and yet five happy years have gone since then, and we have a house of our own, with a cozy library full of books for Charlie, and a large, sunny, lovely room for the children's nursery.

You wouldn't know Charlie, he is so rugged and brown. He is now cashier of the bank in which he began as an errand-boy.

We are not rich, by any means, but have everything we need and many luxuries.

No matter, Charlie any my darling children are happy, and I wish aunt Eunice could look into my grateful heart to-night—a heart so filled with a sense of all my blessings that I can scarcely see through the happy tears that fill my eyes, to write these few last words.

HOME.—Rev. W. J. Smith recently lectured at the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle upon 'Some Family Secrets Told." The theme of the discourse was the home circle and the necessity of preserving all its tender influences. "Go with me," said the speaker, "to the home of the man who spends his time away from his family, and I will show you where all is strife and contention, or ignorance, or discomfort, or worse. We have got to be home bodies to enjoy to the fullest extent the charm of home." The lecturer then described the different homes to be met with; homes where the wife scolded the husband and the husband rated the wife; homes where, while the parents were Christians, no Christian influence ever entered. "Out of every thousand men but few experience that real, holy, ennobling sense of what home should be. Home must be something more than a place to eat and sleep in. Home grows upon those who seek to extract the greatest good from its influences. The prattle of the children, the interest of instructing them, the comforts to be derived from mutual fellowship, all increase, if we but humor the better impulses of our nature." The speaker concluded his address by pathetically alluding to the homes of our childhood days, drawing tears from many an eye as he painted in vivid colors mother's old arm-chair, and the place at the table so long unoccupied by the wayward son. The sermon closed with an exhortation to make home more of a heaven, a place of rest, where kindliness, love, Godliness and all the gentler attributes ruled.

QUIET GIRLS.—The quiet girl is generally worth studying, and will frequently astonish those who pretend to understand her by rising to hights, when she is summoned thither, which are unapproachable to her complacent and courted critics. Yet it may happen that quiet girls of the best type may lack the wit, the adaptability to that with which they have no sympathy, the glibness, and that unlimited faith in themselves which must be possessed by those who desire to attract the notice of the more shallow portion of society, who believe in noisy girls. All quiet girls are not endowed with genius and the virtues, for some are simply fools that would be noisy enough if they could find anything to say. But we protest against the habit which prevails of slighting quiet girls and speaking ill of them before they have been fairly tried, and of paying sickening homage to the conceited chatterboxes of little moral sense and principle. While noisy damsels will often turn out to be gaudy impostors, many quiet ones will amply repay the time, trouble or love which any one may bestow upon them.

A VERY important aid to warmth is a proper diet. Many women who suffer continually from a sense of chill below the tide of healthy life, have yet constantly at hand an abundance of nourishing food. But they eat one day at one hour, the next at another; they don't care what they eat, and take anything a flippant-minded cook chooses to send them; they wait for some one, when themselves hungry, out of domestic courtesy; and when their husbands are from home they take tea and biscuits because it is not worth while giving servants the trouble of cooking for them alone.

Do Our Women Dress Warm Enough?

In a late article on fashion, etc., in a popular journal, the writer touched upon dress reform encouragingly, a most important one to the women of to-day. by far the worst feature of bad dressing is the *insufficient underclothing* of women and girls. No wonder we find the mothers and daughters of to-day delicate, if not actual invalids. A thin covering of cotton cloth, leaving the arms and neck bare, usually constitutes the entire underwear of our women! A few, more delicate, wear knit, "half-wool vests," they are called, and though an improvement and better than nothing of the kind, are not warm enough nor of the proper shape for health and comfort.

A continuous garment covering body and limbs is greatly superior, and the heaviest flannel is none too warm for any woman, no matter what her occupation may be. Why ladies should object to dressing warm and healthfully is beyond comprehension; that they do not is obvious to all. Why they will insist upon distorting their fair proportions with steel-clad garments, looking as if run in a mold, is another remarkable conundrum, unanswerable of course. Just imagine the statue of the Greek Slave in stays and trail, paddings and shirrings! Quite as out of place is the rosy, busy farmer's wife or daughter in the same costume, or the tripping shop girl. Even the city lady of family, whose duties take her amid busy throngs in the streets, looks sadly uncomfortable if obliged to lift and carry heavy and trailing skirts. Let the infants wear the long, swadling clothes, or those women only who have nothing else to do or think of but their garments.

In like manner all corsets, and steel and bone ligaturing, belongs of right to the *deformed*, who need bracing and lacing into proper proportions.

In a conversation last summer with a rosy young daughter of a farmer upon the needless use of corsets, and their injury to growing girls, etc., she exclaimed warmly after admitting the soundness of my arguments, "I'd rather die than give up stays!" I sighed as I thought of her weak and congested lungs, and half-clothed limbs and feet. A few years, maybe, would change her opinion. What poor material such a girl must be made of! Give up her life rather than give up lacing! Ah, my dear girl, many a grave is filled by such as you, and more little graves are filled by just such mothers as you make!

What we want is to educate our girls to an independence in, and a knowledge of the importance of the subject of dress. And I have long thought that only in one way can this be done, and that is through making it popular by *fashion*. So the article I spoke of gave me hope that such a day was dawning, when we women would be free to wear a sensible, comfortable and healthful dress. In the city or in the woods, at the wash-tub, or out shopping there is need of an appropriate fashion, sensible and artistic, so that we can be clad comfortably and for the work to be done; warmly, as health demands, and artistically, as in the Grecian times when drapery was made a study, and the clothing of women a divine art.—*Jewell.*

Louie's Birthday.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Mrs. W. to her husband, the other evening after tea, "Do you know that to-morrow will be our little Louie's birthday!" "Yes," replied the father, "but you know we are poor, and during the past year we have not been very successful, and I fear the little fellow's fourth birthday will not be celebrated by the giving of any presents." "Well, papa," replied the wife, "we cannot let the day pass without some recognition of it." Harry, Willie and Fannie had told their mamma what they wished to give their little brother on his birthday. Willie was to give him a book with nice pictures in it; Harry would give him a false face, Fanny a little wagon. Now, in addition to this, Mrs. W. suggested that papa and mamma should prepare the table with some candy and cakes and four little candles; so, it was decided that this programme should be carried out. Accordingly, the next morning when Louie awoke he was dressed and marched into the parlor to behold the little table with the presents upon it and the candles all lighted. There was more pleasure depicted on his countenance than it is possible to describe. Little Louie fairly jumped for joy. Now, what had it cost the parents to furnish so much pleasure for their little boy? About 25 cents, and perhaps made an impression on his mind that he will remember with pleasure to the end of his life. We should not forget the birthdays of our little ones, but endeavor to present them with some token of remembrance, be it ever so small. Little children look to their parents to provide them with pleasure as well as necessaries, and if their desires are not complied with and their homes not made happy, they will seek pleasure elsewhere, and though, I regret to say it, may drift out into the sea of hoodlumism. In answer to the question "What shall we do with our children?" I answer, make home pleasant and attractive.

WHEN a man brags that he can tell a person's character by the color of his hair, it is rough to swindle him by steering him up against a man who wears a wig.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 8, 9, 7, 5 12, is a masculine name.
My 1, 16. 2, 13, 9, 14. 12, is an animal.
My 15, 6, 11, 4, is a color.
My 10, 5, 3, is to occur unexpectedly.
My whole was a bold pioneer in the exploration of America.

JERRY.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a sort of spear and leave a bird.
2. Behead a small piece of meat and leave a plant.
3. Behead a bird and leave an agricultural implement.
4. Behead a mixture and leave a tree.
5. Behead a bird and leave a weed.
6. Behead to imagine and leave a rank.

MELANCTHON.

Charade.

All things are hastening my first to decay,
The flowers in the wildwood, the children at play;
The ferns in the meadow soon wither and die;
The leaves of the forest fall mournfully by.

The infant that's torn from its fond mother's breast;
The aged ones gone to their long looked-for rest;
The sun every day as it fades with the night,
Are reckoned my next when they're gone from our sight.

It is thus, ever thus, with our best earthly toys,
Our hopes and our pleasures, our sorrows and joys;
Our friends and our kindred, as they strive for the gaol,
Are making a rapid advance in my whole.

CROSSCUT.

Blanks.

[Fill the blanks with the same words transposed.]

1. The —— has some —— upon its back.
2. Persons at the sea —— are said to be having very much ——.
3. —— of the fox's tail remains in the ——.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Transpositions.

1. Transpose a kind of cart and form a measure of length.
2. Transpose a nickname and form a conjunction.
3. Transpose a vessel used for boiling purposes and form a well-known toy.
4. Transpose a trifle and form to vomit; again, and form extent of duration.

MELANCTHON.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Cask, ask. 2. Cash, ash. 3. Ban', and. 4. Bear, ear. 5. Ban, an. 6. Whale, hale.

HIDDEN TOWNS.—1. Campton. 2. Weare. 3. Rye. 4. Dover. 5. Warner. 6. Sandown. 7. Pelham

CURTAILMENTS.—1. Seer, see. 2. Seat, sea. 3. Beer, bee. 4. Mart, mar. 5. Fore, for. 6 May, ma.

METAGRAM.—Mast, vast. Last, past.

An Electrical Experiment.

A Cheap Toy, and Plenty of Fun for the Little Folks.

We sometime since published the following paragraph as something both curious and interesting.

"A curious electrical experiment is described in one of the French journals, as follows: A small pasteboard box is provided with a glass lid, which is coated on the upper surface with one or more thin layers of collodion, but not enough to render it opaque. A number of figures representing insects and the like, and made of cotton or sponge, are placed within the box. When now the collodion surface is rubbed with dry fingers in dry weather, the insects are made to move about in an interesting manner as they become electrified."

The Territorial *Enterprise* of February 7th, gives the following in the same direction, which will be found especially interesting to our young readers:

Over a year ago we published an account of this experiment. John S. Orndorf, of the firm of Orndorf & Adkison, book sellers and stationers, in wiping off boxes that had glass lids, discovered that particles of lint, bits of thread, paper and the like, flew up from the bottom of the box and attached themselves to the glass, moving about as though they were alive. Further experiment showed him that the same thing took place in the show-cases, when the glass of the tops was rubbed with a handkerchief, but on a larger scale. He made butterflies and other insects, some three inches long and two inches wide, of colored paper, also little balloons and a great many other things which, being placed in a show-case, performed in a really comical manner when the glass was briskly rubbed. The air here being dry and light, no collodion coating is required. The show-cases used in the experiment are eight or ten inches in depth, yet the artificial insects would readily hop from the bottom up against the glass and dart about from place to place. Often an insect would be seen to leave its place, swoop down almost to the bottom of the case, then rise and attach itself to the glass at another point, from one to two ft. away from where it had its first hold. Sometimes two or more of the insects would be seen to suddenly dart at one another, cling together and fall to the bottom of the case, as though fighting, and on touching the bottom of the case they would separate, and darting back take new places on the glass. When a lot of small insects made of the bright, artificially-colored mosses imported from Europe are used, the effect is very fine, and those who see the experiment for the first time can hardly be made to believe that the bugs, worms, butterflies and moths are not alive. The effect may be produced (in this climate) by laying a light of glass upon the lid of any ordinary paper box. The changes are almost as many and curious as those seen in a kaleidoscope.

Household Hints.

Our Eating.

The subject is not new. It has been scientifically, and therefore, to the masses, feebly set forth since Adam and Eve made apple-sauce in the first garden; but until some mighty power invades the sanctity of every kitchen with warning words of fire, the evil will go on. How often Miss Smith and I have talked it all over, but she says that until men's appetites change no reform can be effected.

Talk about woman's rights, dress reforms, temperance, meetin' revivals, and all the other good things, why, they are all necessary to the well-being of mankind. But who shall say that the necessity of all these does not originate in a foul stomach?

Mothers, do you realize that you are destroying your children, both body and soul, by stuffing them three times a day with pies, cakes and sweetmeats? See that trembling hand and nervous condition of your little one; that's tea or coffee! See the pimples on the face; that's grease or acid! Note the shrunken body and emaciated limbs; that's starvation, or hot bread and condiments! Hear the moans and mark the restlessness in sleep; that's stuffing with trash which stimulates the appetite to excessive indulgence and does not nourish!

Do you know that you have been deliberately destroying your dear ones for ages, just because your own tastes have become perverted to the worst form of dissipation? And why? Simply because it's the fashion!

Housekeepers are ashamed to be caught eating a plain meal, and will invariably apologize for a "picked up" dinner. Better apologize for the injury you do your family.

Men grumble at house-cleaning because there is no time to prepare the usual variety of body-destroying trash. Children early learn to cry for pie and cake when they should eat meat, bread and milk.

I really believe that such dissipation results in more evil than "hard drinking," because it is more universal. I know of many men who will not sit down to dinner unless there is pie or cake, or both, upon the table. What slaves it makes of the women! forever baking, brewing, cooking, stewing. One poor, feeble, over-worked woman said to me: "I am obliged to bake every day. My husband and the boys must have something nice to eat." And to look at them one would suppose mouthfuls of decayed teeth another necessity!

It is expensive as well as sinfully injurious. Thousands of Americans deprive themselves of every mental advantage, are without homes, forever moving here and there because the rents cannot be paid, until some unusually good dinner carries them to a cheap burial; just because their daily earnings find insecure investments in the contents of the market basket.

Women of California, let's get up a revival! A revival which shall shake the very foundations of our homes, and do our own preaching as well as practicing; let's make no more pies; let's burn up our rich cake recipes and give fruit—our abundant luscious fruit—instead. Let's eat something which will nourish these tired and growing bodies; let's no longer manipulate (that's a pretty big word, but some of you will know by experience what it means) our vegetables, so that the little ones will not know what they are eating; but let's give our households plenty of good, plain, wholesome food, carefully prepared; cooked "to a turn," served neatly, not too near together, and we shall soon see an improvement in the health and, therefore, in spirits, in household management, in business, and in all social and domestic relations; remembering we are responsible to God for the talents he has entrusted to our keeping and use, and that surely He will call for a day of reckoning.—AUNT JERUSHA.

Humorous.

Chips.

PRIDES itself upon its rank—the onion.

AN honest man is the noblest pursuit of woman.

A LITTLE land is not enough to build a house on, because a man wants a lot.

WHAT fruit reminds you of a saddle horse? The canter lope of the desert.

A BUNGHOLE is a very necessary thing in a barrel, but, after all, it is nothing.

ADAM established the "pioneer press" when he first hugged Eve in the garden.

WHAT is that which no man wishes to have and no man wishes to lose? A bald head.

WOMEN are not cruel by nature. We never heard of one thoughtless enough to step on a mouse.

FOREIGN perfumery was first imported into this country in 1700; that is, in the old Colonial days.

IT is expected that the fancy for old gold will soon create a favorable sentiment toward the "yaller dog."

MAIDEN lady's quotation, slightly altered from an old aphorism—"When singleness is bliss 'tis folly to be wives."

IT is said that sharks will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting, you are all right.

Health Column.

Precautions Against Small-Pox.

It would be useless to deny that this disease has become epidemic in many parts of the United States, and is gradually spreading. Thus far Illinois has been the greatest sufferer by the disease. It is said that it has made its appearance in most of the counties of the State. Perhaps our physicians will find a hint in the following article, which we copy from the Philadelphia *Record:*

Many deaths from small-pox may be prevented by knowing how to treat the disease. A gentleman in this city found that a child of his, one with two good vaccination marks, had small-pox. The child was immediately placed in an upper room, which had been stripped of everything but the bed and bedstead, a chair and small table. The father took charge of the child, attended to everything; no one else was allowed to come on that floor; food was left in the second story hall, which the attendant, after washing his hands in carbolic soap, transferred to other dishes, which were washed and disinfected in the sick room. Nothing touched by the patient was allowed to go down stairs; all the slop was thoroughly disinfected with chloride of lime, carbolic acid and sulphate of iron; soiled clothing was covered with chloride of lime and immediately burned in the furnace. When the patient was well the bedding was sent to the small-pox hospital, the room thoroughly scrubbed, and the walls and floor wiped over with a solution of carbolic acid in water, just so weak as not to change the color of the wall paper. Then a good strong earthen vessel was placed in the room and about half a pound of chloride of lime put into it. On this was poured a half a pound of muriatic acid, and the door immediately closed. The chlorine gas thus generated permeated every crevice in the room. This was done three times a day for several days, the adjoining rooms being also filled with the gas. The result was, that with a large family, small-pox all around and many fatal cases in the neighborhood, no other member of the family had it, and that room is just as free from small-pox taint as if the disease had never been there.

A NEW DENTAL DISEASE.—A child, aged 10, whose teeth six months ago appeared to be all perfectly sound, came to me with toothache in the right lower canine. I found that a large portion of the enamel had disappeared from the front surface of the tooth, as if it had been chipped violently off; the dentine was all exposed, but there was no softening or appearance of decay. The disease, which has commenced in several of the other incisor teeth, appears first as a small white spot in about the thickest part of the front surface of the enamel, which it seems to penetrate; and then, suddenly disintegrating, this comes away, and exposes the remaining sensitive enamel and the dentine. This disease is altogether a different thing from the gradual decay, or wear at the neck of the teeth, frequently met with in adults, for in this case the patient is only 10; and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the incisors and canines never have been known to decay in the manner above described. We are often at our wit's end to cope with the increasing prevalence of caries in the teeth of the very young; and if this be (as I fear it is) a new form of destructive energy, the sooner it is recognized the better.—

SUBSTITUTE FOR COD-LIVER OIL.—It is claimed by a writer in *Nature* that the oil of the "oolachen" or "ulikon," the candle-fish of Alaska, possesses all the medicinal qualities of cod-liver oil. This fish has long been an ichthyological curiosity, and has been noticed by almost every traveler who has visited the coasts of British Columbia and Southern Alaska. It is a small silvery fish, averaging about 14 inches long, and in general appearance much resembling a smelt. It is the fattest of all known fish, and affords a very superior oil when tried out. Dried, the fish serve as torches. When a light is needed, the tail is touched to the fire, and they will burn with a bright light for some time. No description can give an adequate idea of their numbers when ascending the rivers from the sea. The water is literally alive with them and appears to be boiling. These fisheries appear not to have been hitherto utilized except by the natives, who esteem the ulikon as a great delicacy. The oil at present is said to be gaining a high reputation in this country, and has recently been introduced into England, where it will probably take "a prominent place as a medicine."

A HORSE WITH THE SMALL-POX.—A horse in St. Louis is recovering from small-pox. The horse was taken sick a month ago, and in a short time large boils made their appearance all over his body, and the hair fell out, until the animal looked as bare of hirsute adornment as Barnum's famous hairless horse. The formation of the sores and their development were identical with the development of small-pox cases. The animal suffered a great deal, and is now only convalescent, the postules passing out of the flesh and the hair beginning to sprout.

A PREVENTIVE OF NEURALGIA.—A new invention as a preventive of neuralgia or rheumatism is a pine-wool vest which fits the body closely. In addition to their being made of this fabric, whose healing properties are well known, they are lined with chamois leather, which is perforated, so as not to check or retard the natural action of the skin.

Worth Knowing.

ARTIFICIAL ONYX.—Mr. A. Dreher has invented the following process for converting ordinary agate into onyx: The dressed stones are first placed into nitric acid, to extract the compounds of iron and other metals, then dried and calcined to remove the remnants of nitric acid. They are then soaked in a solution of 220 grains of caustic potash or soda in one litre of water until saturated, and washed in water. By placing them again in nitric acid and washing, the alkali is removed from the outer surface of the stones, after which they are dried and thoroughly calcined. The stones thus treated are completely bleached and white, while their outsides are rendered porous, so that they can absorb coloring solutions, which gradually shade off into white, as in natural onyx. They are finally engraved, giving colored reliefs on white grounds.

BRONZING ZINC.—Good results are said to be obtained from this method of coppering and bronzing zinc: Prepare a solution of 15 parts of blue vitriol, and one of 19 parts of cyanide potassium, and mix them both together. Incorporate this liquid well with 160 parts of pipe-clay, and rub the resulting semi-fluid, by means of a linen rag, on the previously cleaned object. For bronzing, take 15 parts of verdigris, 19 parts of cream of tartar and 30 of crystallized soda; reduced them to powder, and dissolve them in the necessary amount of water. Mix this liquid with 160 parts of pipe-clay, and then proceed as above directed. This is another process: Take 15 grammes of blue vitriol, 20 of calcined soda and 32 cubic centimeters of glycerine, and when these substances are thoroughly incorporated mix the paste thus obtained with 80 grammes of pipe-clay. The mixture is to be applied as above described.

TO MAKE GLYCERINE LEATHER POLISH, mix intimately together three or four lbs. lamp-black and one-half lb. of burned bones with five lbs. glycerine and five lbs. syrup. Then gently warm two and three-fourth ounces of guttapercha in an iron or copper kettle until it flows easily, then add ten ounces of olive oil, and, when completely dissolved, one ounce stearine. This solution while still warm is poured into the former and well mixed. Then add five ounces gum senegal dissolved in one and one-half lbs. water, and one-half ounce of lavender or other oil to flavor it. For use it is diluted with three or four parts of water. It is said to give a fine polish, is free from acid, and the glycerine keeps the leather soft and pliable.

A NEW use for photography, in connection with the higher arts, has been found in the discovery that it may be relied upon to detect any restoration or tampering with old paintings. On recently examining the first proof of a well-known Madonna, in the British National Gallery, the photographer observed a disfiguring blur over the forehead. No such blur was discernible in the original, except upon close inspection with the aid of a magnifying glass. The microscope examination showed that the restorer had repaired some casual damage with a skill that reproduced the color and the texture of the painter; but he had not used the same pigments, and this was instantly detected by the subtle chemistry of light.

TO GILD STEEL.—This metal may be gilded by means of a solution of gold in ether. To do this a quantity of gold is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and then boiled until the liquid evaporates, when the residue is dissolved afresh in water, to which is added three times as much sulphuric ether. The liquid is then left for 24 hours in a bottle, tightly corked, after which time it will be seen to float on the surface of the water. If the steel is then dipped into it, it will become gilded immediately, and if designs have been painted on the surface of the metal with any varnish, a beautiful specimen of a steel and gilded surface is obtained. For other metals the galvanic process is employed.

IMPROVED TIN CANS FOR PRESERVED FOODS. It is stated that a very simple and neat improvement has been effecten in the preparation of the tin cans now so extensively used for preserved foods. The body of the can has a beveled rim, upon the slope of which the cover is soldered. When the cover is smartly tapped round the edge, it is expanded, and the solder joint broken by the wedge action of the bevel. The can is thus opened without injury to the lid, while the present inconvenient and even dangerous process for cutting open these air-tight cases is entirely avoided. The improvement involves no additional cost, and the soldering is applied externally.

STAINS OF OIL PAINT may be removed with bi-sulphide of carbon; many by means of spirits of turpentine; if dry and old, with chloroform. For these last, as well as for tar spots, the best way is to cover them with olive oil or butter. When the paint is softened the whole may be removed by treatment, first, with spirits of turpentine and then with benzine.

LAMP black has been found by M. E. Mercadier to act like selenium in radiophony. Instead of selenizing one of the surfaces of the double-coil receivers, he blackens it with the smoke of an oil lamp, taking due care, however, not to carbonize the parchment paper which isolates the metallic coils from each other.

MASONIC.

Officers Grand Lodge. — CLAY W. TAYLOR, Shasta, G. M.; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Vallejo, D. G. M.; MOSES HELLER, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. ABELL, G. Sec'y, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20th, 1882.

To the Masons of California: DEAR BROTHERS:—The Masonic Fraternity of Ireland have, for many years, supported two schools, one for boys and one for girls, where the destitute orphan children of members of the Craft are provided with a home and education, and are in due time given a start in a life. A practical and substantial charity of this kind needs no words of commendation. The accommodations for the girls school proving inadequate for the large number of scholars to be cared for, it was decided to erect more commodious buildings. This has been done at a cost of over £12 000, or $60,000, contributed mainly by the Freemasons of Ireland during the past three years. A further sum of £2,000 is required to defray the cost of furnishing the school, providing a library and appliances for teaching and recreation, etc., and enabling the Governors to open the school, free from debt, in May next. To raise this amount, a grand Masonic fair will be held in the exhibition palace, Dublin, in Easter week, under the patronage of Her Excellency, the Countess Cowper, the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master, and a large number of the nobility and gentry, members of the Craft, together with their ladies. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland has asked the undersigned if he could aid the good work by sending some articles, purely *American or Californian*, which would on that account prove a feature of the fair, and aid materially, from a financial point of view. Articles of American or Californian manufacture, curiosities, mineral specimens, petrifactions, photographs or Chinese curiosities would be gratefully received from any brother having such, and willing to donate them to aid so worthy a cause. Articles sent previous to March 1st, addressed to the undersigned will be thankfully acknowledged and duly forwarded.

Trusting, Brethren, that this appeal may meet with a response which will prove a substantial aid to the undertaking, and be another evidence of that generous charity which has ever actuated the Masons of California, I remain, Yours truly and fraternally, JOHN H. GRAY, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, near the Grand Lodge of New York, 311 California St., San Francisco.

I, Clay Webster Taylor, Grand Master of Masons in California, do hereby certify that Brother John H. Gray, who has signed the foregoing, is the Representative of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ireland, near the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York.

Given under my hand at San Francisco, Cal., this 20th day of January, A. L. 5882.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Grand Master of Cal.

Donations will be received to March 15th, 1882. It is stated that the object of this call is meeting with great success among the Masons of this State.

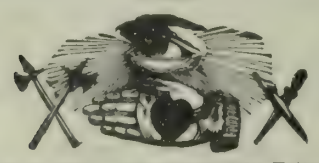
Knights Templar's Conclave.

One of the greatest events that will have occurred in the history of California is fixed to take place on August 21st of next year. It is that of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, which, at the invitation of the Grand Commandery of California, and by the consent and acceptance of the other Commanderies throughout the Union, was arranged to be held in San Francisco. The last Triennial Conclave was held, as will be remembered, at Chicago in 1880. The amount expended at Chicago was enormous, amounting in all to some $95,000, not including expenses.

AFTER the stated communication of Welcome Lodge, F. and A. M., Saturday night, Jan. 28th, the brethren were surprised by a peremptory command from the ladies of the Eastern Star Chapter to repair forthwith to the residence of Dr. L. M. Lovelace, where a tempting feast had been prepared by these same ladies, who for once had exemplified their ability to keep a secret, for not even the husbands and brothers involved knew anything of the plot until the invitation was sprung on them when about leaving the Lodge-room. It is unnecessary to add that it was a most enjoyable occasion.

Indp't Order of Odd Fellows.

Grand Officers—DAVIS LOUDERBACK, G. M., San Francisco; LEON D. FREER, D. G. M., Oroville; D. M. BURNS, G. W., Sacramento; W. B. LYON, G. Sec'y, San Francisco; H. B. BROOKS, G. Treasurer, San Francisco.



Letter from a Prominent Odd Fellow.

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to print the following letter from W. F. Slater, P. G. M. of Illinois:

Looking over my traveling card of last year preparatory to returning it to my Lodge, I am led to the reflection of how much its possession added to the pleasure of my visit to California one year ago. How many new and pleasant acquaintances it added to my list, and how many happy, and, I trust, profitable evenings I spent through its privilege.

It is a matter of surprise to find how many Odd Fellows there are that place so little reliance and confidence in a card, that they will start from home on long journeys without the possession of one. They little realize what a faithful companion it might prove to be. It is certainly one of the grandest privileges in our Order, a letter of introduction socially and financially when properly used and appreciated. Not long ago a German and his family fresh from the Fatherland, arrived in this city, strangers in a strange land, sick and in want. When all other resources failed he produced his traveling card and soon found faithful friends that took charge of him and his family, at death gave him respected sepulchre and raised sufficient means to send his family home to Fatherland. This card was a treasure of untold wealth to him and family, even money could not have brought the respect and attention this card produced.

It is a sad thought to me that after so many years that I have had the privilege of carrying with me on my card the respected and honored name of James L. Ridgley, hereafter it will be no more.

On Monday, Jan. 16th, in the afternoon we had a visit and address from P. G. S., James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia. It was one of his happiest efforts, and held the undivided attention of his audience for over one hour. It was a grand address, and it is to be regretted that so few could find time to leave their business to listen to such a faithful and true exposition of the principles of Odd Fellowship. In the evening the Wildey Association had a grand banquet in commemoration of the birth of Thomas Wildey. After a bountiful feast of good things to eat, we had "a feast of reason and flow of soul." Many P. G. R.'s and P. G. M.'s were present from different parts of the State and added interest to the occasion in flowing wit and humor. Indiana was represented by the presence of P. G. R.'s Underwood and McQuiddy. The occasion brought to my mind the many scenes of enjoyment participated in last winter in California. Although on not so extensive a scale, yet not the less enjoyable. The Veteran visits; the literary and social club meetings; the Lodge meetings; all I hold in agreeable remembrance. The club is an institution fraught in wisdom and carried out in pursuance of its birth. It has evidently done more good to cement together a united brotherhood and advance the interest in the work of the ritual than any organization connected with the Order.

In my extended observation I feel free to say there is no jurisdiction where the work of the Order, or where its principles are more strictly adhered to than in the jurisdiction of California.

A few evenings since I met in one of the Lodges a visiting P. G., from California. After the initiation ceremonies were through with, he was called on for some remarks. In his talk he seemed to imply that the ceremonies lacked that interest and perfection he had been used to in his own jurisdiction, yet his Lodge is far remote from San Francisco where we would suppose the instruction and training in the work would not be so perfect as under more immediate supervision.

The Odd Fellows of Oakland, and especially Porter and Harbor Lodges, I hold in pleasant remembrance.

California has just reason to be proud of its Lodges, its work; the influence it throws around society, and the great good it is doing to fellow man.

I regularly receive the *Weekly Call* and eagerly scan its columns for the news of the Order. In the last number of December I perused an interesting article under the head of reliability of death as to age. In the present age of mutual benefit associations, great effort has been made to figure up rates, but the article alluded to seems to upset the theory that a regular death rate can be correctly established. I have always held that a well preserved man at the age of 50 has just as good chance of life for 15 or 20 years, as the young man of 21 has for the same length of time. Yet in most of the associations the man of 50 is charged a rate nearly double as large as the young man of 21. I hold membership in one of these institutions where there is no discrimination as to age, and it has flourished far beyond the expectation of its organizers. At death they refund the full amount of assessments paid, in addition to the benefit. The last annual report showed a surplus of about $80,000 in the treasury. About 30 years ago we had in the Grand Lodge of Ohio a very respected and intelligent member who was constantly figuring up and urging a system of grades for dues and benefits, so much so that he acquired the cognomen of "Vital Statistics." He prophesied that we would soon break down under the then system, but after so many years we find that Odd Fellowship is in as good financial condition as ever it was. I hold that so long as a member is in good standing, there should be no discrimination, and it has always been my regret that the discrimination in regard to degrees was ever adopted and allowed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1882.

Knights of Pythias.

Grand Officers—S. L. TERRY, P. G. C., Stockton. JOHN H. HARNEY, G. C., S. F.; GEORGE CANTUS, G. Treas., S. F.; A. G. BOOTH, Grand K. of R. & S., San Francisco.

Visit to Brooklyn, No 3.



On Monday evening, Feb. 13th, Grand Chancellor Harney, accompanied by D. D. G. C. Frank Mitchell and the G. M. at A., Frank A. Merguire visited Brooklyn Lodge, No. 32, at their comfortable hall in East Oakland. The brethren of Brooklyn having been notified of the visit, a committee was appointed by them to meet and escort the Grand Officers, but through some oversight, they missed each other at the Point, but subsequently exchanged merry greetings in the Lodge room. There were present delegations from Alameda Lodge No. 49, Live Oak No. 17, and Liberty No. 35. The large hall was packed, and every one seemed determined to not only enjoy themselves, but to also make it pleasant for their visitors. The reception of the Grand Chancellor amounted almost to an ovation, and his remarks under "Good of the Order," were listened to with marked attention, and at their conclusion were loudly applauded. Remarks of an encouraging character were also made by D. D. G. C. Frank Mitchell; G. M. at A. Frank Merguire, after which a recess was declared and a committee, who were indeed well up in their business, served the visiting brethren with coffee, etc., *ad libitum*. We were much pleased to notice among those present, P. G. M. W. Fish, of the A. O. U. W., who is Vice Chancellor of this Lodge. "Good of the Order" being resumed, Vice Chancellor Fish was called upon to make a few remarks. Bro. Fish rose to respond, when the incorrigable Mitchell, raised the point of order "that it was not proper to have Fish after coffee." This sally caused shouts of laughter, which were repeated again and again, when the genial Fish announced the point of order well taken, and resumed his seat; but was prevailed upon to assume the perpendicular once more, and as usual delivered one of his telling short addresses, which was well received by the brethren. The following named being called upon, viz: P. C.'s Downey, McCarty, Wilkinson and Larkins of Live Oak, No. 17; and also C. C. Samuels and V. C. Dimmick of that Lodge; P. C.'s Colby, Roundey and West, of Brooklyn No. 32, P. C.'s Breahoff and Gunn of Alameda No. 49, and last, but not least, Bro. Anderson, of Liberty No. 35, who made the humorous speech of the evening, and his many happy hits elicted shouts of laughter and applause. The C. C., Bro. Olanie, and P. C. Luth, of Brooklyn, made some interesting remarks, after which the Lodge closed, and it was time, for the whistle of the last train for the city was heard, and the Grand officers and visiting brethren, escorted by the entire membership of No. 32, reached the depot in time. This visit revived in the breasts of all who were present a renewed interest in the Order and a determination to increase the membership.

TRIUMPH LODGE, No. 47, K. of P. at San Jose, is getting on finely. At their last meeting six candidates were initiated and eight applications were made for the degrees. Capt. Gordon, Chancellor Commander, anticipates a very large increase of membership during this term. No. 47 is taking steps to form an endowment section of the best men. They feel very proud of their new material, as they are enlisting the best men of San Jose and vicinity.

Native Sons Golden West.

Grand Officers—FRANK J. HIGGINS, P. G. Pres. San Francisco; H. CLAY CHIPMAN, G. P., Sacramento. GEORGE B. BALDWIN, D. G. P., Marysville; HENRY LUNSTEDT, G. Sec'y, San Francisco.



Sacramento Parlor. No. 3.

The members of Parlor No. 3 are proud of the success of their 5th annual party, which was held in the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol, Friday evening, Feb. 9th. It is such events that serve to bring the young Order into prominent notice and attract new converts to its Lodge rooms. Lest it would appear exaggerating the affair by writing an extended description ourselves, we clip the following notice from the Sacramento *Daily Bee*, which is as near correct as a report can be, concerning the party:

A most brilliant scene was presented in the Assembly chamber at the State Capitol Feb. 9th, on the occasion of the giving of the fifth annual party of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West. That it would be a success no one doubted, but that it would be such an overwhelming success not even the most sanguine anticipated. It was one of the most numerously attended parties ever given in Sacramento by a local organization, those present numbering nearly 700, and the capacity of the spacious floor, the lobbies, adjoining rooms and hallway, as far as the center of the building, were constantly thronged with the merry-makers. The main floor was in consequence overcrowded, and the dancers were forced to trip the light fantastic in the hallways and in the lobbies, both of which places were canvassed, as was also the Assembly Chamber. The decorations of the hall were most tasteful and beautiful. In the window recesses were large plate mirrors, and on these appeared the names of the several Parlors of the Order in the State. These were draped with lace curtains on the sides, caught up with gilt ornaments and surmounted with cornices. On the walls between the mirrors were various designs, such as the asthetically-inclined so much admire, and the light from gas lights on the sides was mellowed by the placing of various colored shades over the globes, the effect being very fine. Potted plants were also ranged on the sides between the mirrors. The music stand and its surroundings was a marvel of beauty. In rear of it, at the top of the wall, the large plaster representation of California, and the full length oil painting of General John A. Sutter—both the property of the State and both fixtures in the room—aided most appropriately in the finish. Beneath the picture, on a long strip of canvass was painted in large figures and letters, "1846—Native Sons—1882"—the former being the date of raising the bear flag in California. Below this was the handsome banner presented to the Parlor by its lady friends, with shields, plaques and bannerets filling in such openings as were on the sides. The front of the stand was ornamented with growing palms, pampas grass, and natural flowers, and on the floor in front, concealed in a tastefully arranged floral bower, was a cologne fountain. From the central one of the three large chandeliers evergreen festoons depended to the corners and sides of the gallery; from these hung cages in which were sweet-voiced canaries, and around the sides and front of the gallery there were decorations in evergreens, hanging flower baskets, and more bird cages, and the pillars were trimmed with ivy. Richly upholstered sofas and chairs afforded resting places for the dancers, and it was the unanimous verdict that never before had the Assemby Chamber presented such a brilliant appearance. In an ante-room light drinks were served to all and an excellent supper was spread in the lower hall by Henry Fisher. The music for the dancing was furnished by Jones, Beebe & Grant's full orchestra, the programme (of fine Bristol board, fringed with satin), consisted of 16 regular and two extra dances, there were nearly 200 couples in the grand march, and the members of the Parlor were most attentive to their guests. Among the many present were members of the Parlors at Oroville, Placerville, Modesto, and Oakland. In all respects the party, though "informal," was a grand success, the hall remained full till the last notes of "Home, Sweet Home," had died away, and the merry-makers dispersed to their homes. The Parlor is to be congratulated on its efforts to give a most enjoyable reunion to its friends, and to the following is credit especially due for the success of the affair: Committee of Arrangements. C. E. Parker, F. D. Ryan, R. H. Hawley, W. Hart, H. C. Chipman, F. B. Houston, Joseph Wallis and H. McCann, Jr. Reception Committee, C. N. Post, C. Weinreich, J. Riley, E. Kraus, J. Sepulveda, H. W. Klays, G. Barton and A. B. Nixon. Floor Director, President J. T. Stafford. Floor Committee, C. E. Sellinger, T. P. Littlefield, J. Barrett, J. L. Hughes, H. A. Heilbron, Clove Lagrave, W. Zoller and L. G. Dickman.

Ben'lent Pro'tive Order of Elks.



THE following extracts from a recent address on the objects and work of the Elks are true and comprehensive: "The Order of Elks is an institution founded upon morality, and having for its object the design of practically applying the sublime teaching of the golden rule, and in the midst of innocent social pleasures every brother is taught to practice charity, justice and benevolence. To soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their sorrows, and to render material aid to those in pecuniary distress, is the great aim of the Order. Some are of the opinion that the Elks is a purely social organization. It is true their social sessions are a prominent feature of such of their proceedings as come before the public eye, but these are merely auxiliary to the main object. New York Lodge, No. 1, is the mother Lodge of the Order. There are branch Lodges in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, California and Rhode Island, all flourishing as vigorously as the mother Lodge. Washington Lodge, No. 14, was instituted Feb. 12, in the city of Washington, D. C. It has been asked if any other than professionals could join the Order of Elks. Any person of good moral character is eligible to membership, as in any other Order. The B. P. O. Elks is composed of almost every grade of business men, and its charity donations exceed those of any other society in the world in proportion to membership.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Officers.—DAVID MCCLURE, P. G. D., San Francisco; CHAS. E. TRAVERS, G. D, San Francisco; R. H. WARFIELD, G. Treas., San Francisco; W. H. MAHONEY, G. Reporter, office St. Ann's building, cor. Powell and Eddy.



THE following is a decision made by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Johnson *vs.* Supreme Lodge, K. of H. It is quite important that members should be posted on all court decisions. The facts of the case are taken from the K. of H. *Reporter*, and the case was decided against the Order: Johnson was a member of Victoria Lodge, No. 22, of Indianapolis, who was suspended Aug. 13, 1877, for non-payment of an assessment. He died in March, 1878, and his heirs brought suit for the benefit, claiming that he never was legally suspended. The Lodge voted upon his suspension, instead of his being declared suspended according to law by the Dictator, and certain members of the Lodge disputed the vote. The proceedings incident to his suspension in the Lodge were confusing even to a man familiar with the work of the Order, and not in accordance with the provision of our law. Then Johnson applied for re-instatement, and another dispute arose in the Lodge over the ballot upon the same. These points were made the most of before the jury, but that its verdict should be sustained by the Supreme Court of the State is to say the least surprising. It brings home one lesson, viz:—that every subordinate Lodge should observe strictly the provisions of the constitution, when suspending members. To do this, be sure that they have been notified of the assessment in the prescribed form, and in accordance with law—then that they are declared suspended by the Dictator, and not by vote of the Lodge as is frequently the case. Make sure that the transaction is recorded correctly upon the minutes, for future reference if necessary. In this case the minutes of the Lodge were so badly kept as to be nearly worthless at the trial.

ANCHOR LODGE, No. 2,366, celebrated its first anniversary, on Friday evening, February 17th. The Lodge has been very successful since its institution. It has a membership of 140, and is the youngest subordinate in the city. Grand Dictator Travers was present and entertained his brethren with a logical speech. There was a large delegation present from Ivy, No. 1,716, and addresses and congratulations filled a very pleasant evening. At the close a collation was partaken of, and all departed pleased with the well spent evening.

What is an Apple?

Is an apple a fruit? It is generally regarded so; but, botanically speaking, a *fruit* is that part of a plant which contains the seed, and it is nothing else. The *core* of an apple, then, according to this, is the true fruit, for that is the part that contains the pips, and the pips are the seeds. It is a cartilaginous five-lobed capsule, splitting along the edges. "What oddities," says Dr. M. T. Masters, "these botanists are; they leave on their plates the fruit, and they eat something which they say is not the fruit! What is that something which is not the fruit? To answer this question to his own satisfaction, the reader should see before him a flower of an apple or pear in the earliest stage of its growth, and he should trace in other stages, from this earliest condition to the ripe state, the growth of the apple or the pear."

"A careful examination of this kind," says our author, will "enable him to discover that the flesh of the apple or pear is nothing whatever but the end of the flower stalk, which gradually swells out into a succulent mass, and which holds embedded within it the true fruit—the core. What in ordinary language is called the fruit is, then, only the swollen flower-stalk. Alechemillas and spiræas, peaches and cherries, are not to be had in flower just now, else a cut down through the center of the flower of either of these would reveal the cup-like stalk encircling the young fruit in the center, just as a pill is inclosed within a pill box. Now, suppose the cup to be fleshy, and so thick as to come in contact with the fruit, and we have exactly the condition of an apple. So, then, to say that the core of an apple is the true fruit, and the flesh thereof the dilated flower stalk, is no dogma to be accepted as an article of faith, but it is a statement which anyone with a pair of eyes, ordinarily nimble fingers, and a little patience, can, at the proper season, verify for himself. To be able to recognize the core of an apple as the fruit proper, and to see in the flesh of the apple a swollen flower stalk, is not to indulge in a mere botanical technicality, as some might at first be inclined to suppose, but it affords a means of ascertaining a truth, and, as such, of opening up possibilities of future utility and development; for truth is never barren of result—the sterility lies with the man who does not avail himself of the truth so far as he can. Deep thoughts to be evolved from the castaway core of an apple!"

Electricity the King of the World.

It is claimed by many scientists and profound thinkers of the day that electricity is life; that it enters into our existence, is above us, beneath us and that it is a part of us all agree. Like Franklin and Humboldt, the philosophers and scientific men of the last century only dealt with this question in what might be termed philosophic pride, or as medical electricity. It has been the triumph and glory of the 19th century, and principally of the last ten years, to utilize by mechanical devices and inventions electricity to a degree that is marvelous; and it seems to be only a brief question of time when it will assume the prerogative of king. The recent exhibition in Paris of the power and uses to which electricity can be applied, were convincing proofs that before another decade has passed, the whole economy and motive power of civilized and enlightened nations will be revolutionized by the forces of nature.

In the fall of 1881, Exhibition hall, at Paris, presented a scene that almost baffled description. Exhibits from all the principal nations of Europe, including those from the United States, showed the interest taken in this great motive power. In this great competition, our American exhibits received their share of credit. Brush, Maxim and Edison (five to Edison) were awarded gold medals. Practical applications of electricity were fully demonstrated. A 1,000-horse power for generating electricity, a model of a French lighthouse with an electric light and a flying machine worked by electricity. Industries in everyday life were represented, and the practical uses to which electricity can be applied were shown. Having been in connection with the chief opera house in Paris by telephonic appliances, visitors could hear the opera or the play by electricity. There is now a line of street cars run by electricity in Berlin, as there was in Paris during this exhibition. Pleasure boats are propelled by electricity, lamps lighted and extinguished by electricity; and in town, city and country may be seen the soft, radiant electric light suspended in mid air, 200 to 500 ft. high. While the practical mechanical appliances for the domestic uses of life in their growth and extent may have been unprecedented, the science of medical electricity has been studied and used for over two centuries. The enlightened minds of the last one-half of the 19th century have the honor of touching the human system with this vital spark with an intelligent understanding and life-giving effect.

Without entering into a disquisition of the benefits of electric corsets, electric hairbrushes, electric spectacles, etc., the science of electro-therapeutics is engaging the attention of our best minds with gracious results, prolonging life, eradicating disease, and proving it, in the hands of skillful men, a panacea for most of the ills and diseases of which the human family is heir to. The favor in which "medical and surgical uses of electricity," and "clinical electro-therapeutics" is held by the people in educated and enlightened countries, has induced charlatans and mountebanks to sell this "heavenly flame" without any scientific knowledge of its use or effect on the human system. From the days of Pliny and Wesley, appliances, mechanical devices and experiments, have been made to generate and charge the human body with electricity for the purpose of eliminating disease and restoring lost vitality. Of all that have been used it has been the triumph of an American inventor to make an appliance known as Horne's electro-magnetic galvanic belt, of 702 Market St., San Francisco, that can be applied at the seat of nervous centers, and regulated and controlled at the will of the patient. As compared with others, it is the acme of perfection, and justly entitles the inventor to be placed in the galaxy of eminent men who have been promoters of medical electricity.

THE *North American Review* for March presents a striking array of articles, everyone of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects in view of the altered relations of modern life. Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," the Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

ONE of the leading frame manufacturers and picture dealers of San Francisco, Louis Dampf & Co., corner of Montgomery and Market, under the Hibernia bank, has lately received an extensive and fine assortment of goods in his line. Bro. Dampf is a practical workman, and makes a specialty of regilding and framing pictures for the best photograph galleries and artists. A reliable place to get the best work at low prices.

Patent Business.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be skillfully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent.

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by us immediately on receiving full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first-class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is termed a "preliminary examination," by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, and referring to our extensive patent library, containing compilations of special classes of American and foreign inventions, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent applications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whereby his invention has been anticipated, thereby saving him further expense, and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc. When the invention is found to be patentable, the fee for preliminary examination is applied toward the payment of the remaining fees, so that a preliminary examination by us really costs the inventor nothing extra if an application for a patent is finally made.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. A preliminary examination will then be immediately made, and if the invention is found in an earlier patent, we will return $10 to the inventor, and retain $5 for services. If, on the other hand, the improvement is deemed to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepaid, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for the balance ($25 or upwards) of our own and the first fee of the Government. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sending the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now seldom required by the Commissioner of Patents, and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and more cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find anything that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims of the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are erased. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most part, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, function and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a manuscript brief, that others, in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in this country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is actually worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements, differing from the improvement disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection guaranteed by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

Advantages to Inventors on the Pacific Coast.

The firm of DEWEY & Co., (continuously editors and publishers of the MINING AND SCIETIFIC PRESS, nearly from its early commencement in 1860), offer comparatively far better facilities to the local inventors of the Pacific States and Territories, than are possessed by any other agents in America. Members of the firm give personal attention to the applications entrusted to their care. They have been longer in practice in patent soliciting than most agents who are still personally engaged in the business. They have secured more U. S. and foreign patents in the past 20 years (with very few exceptions) than any other firm still existing. Their practice has been so successful and long continued that the great majority of inventions on this side of the American continent have been patented through their agency, thus affording them great and valuable experience, by thorough information of the true principles and points of novelty in the inventions, whether general in character or peculiarly local to this coast.

The extensive business combination and experience of this firm is undoubtedly one of the most fortunate in existence for affording inventors prompt and reliable advice and the best possible facilities for securing their full patent rights with safety and dispatch at uniformly reasonable rates.

Every patentee of a worthy invention is guaranteed the gratuitous publication of a clearly-stated and correct description of his invention in one or more of our influential and reliable newspapers, affording just the circulation that is best calculated to widely inform the class of readers most specially interested in the subject of his invention.

Saving of Time, Etc.

Inventors on this coast will find that owing to our familiarity with inventions and local affairs of this coast, we can more readily and fully comprehend their wants, and thus save much of the time ordinarily consumed in preliminary writing back and forth when distant agencies are employed.

Caveats.

A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

To enable us to prepare caveat papers, we only require a sketch and description of the invention.

Rejected Applications.

Inventors who have rejected cases (prepared either by themselves, or for them by other agents), who desire to ascertain their prospects of success by further efforts, are invited to avail themselves of our unrivaled facilities for securing favorable results. We have been successful in securing Letters Patent in many previously abandoned cases. Our terms are always reasonable.

Inventors who do business with us will be notified of the state of their application in the Patent Office, when it is possible for us to do so.

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A. O. U. W. Directory.

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Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. T. Barstow. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, J. E. Prewett, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan. San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Tulare—J. T. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA.	West Oakland,	Tuesday
GEO. BERDAN.	Alameda Co.	W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Friday
P. WHITE.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co.	Thursday
C. H. TOWNSEND.	Odd Fellows Hall.	GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
DANIEL C. BREED.	B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA.	Alameda.	Wednesday
J. ALEX. FORBES.	Odd Fellows Hall	C H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL.	West Oakland.	Friday
R. STEPHENS.	Kohler's Hall.	W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Thursday
A W. PALMER.	cor 12th & Franklin	C.W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE.	San Francisco.	Thursday
DAVID IRWIN.	32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY.	San Francisco.	Saturday
FRED BLIGHT.	913 Market.	JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY.	Berkeley,	Friday
R. G. HUSTON.	Alameda Co.	F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE.	North Temescal,	Monday
O R. MORGAN.	Alameda Co.	R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO.	San Leandro,	Friday
HENRY MOTZ.	Alameda Co.	S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA.	Napa,	Wednesday
S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa Co.	E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA.	San Francisco.	Friday
S. F. PURDY.	32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA.	St. Helena, Napa Co.	Tuesday
M. BRAUNHLER.	Masonic Hall.	CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION.	Santa Clara,	Monday
HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE.	San Jose,	Monday
T. SOPER.	Santa Clara Co.	G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS.	Haywards, Alameda Co.	Tuesday
S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Good Templar's Hall.	F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL.	San Francisco,	Monday
R. T. DELANO.	cor 16th & Valencia.	E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO.	Saucelito,	Thursday
MICHAEL HANNAN.	Marin Co.	CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION.	Sacramento.	Saturday
JOHN BRADLEY.	Masonic Hall.	C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO.	Woodland, Yolo Co.	Tuesday
S. T. PENDEGAST.	Odd Fellow's Hall.	S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON.	Stockton,	Friday
A. M. CADIEN.	San Joaquin Co.	E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL.	San Rafael,	Tuesday
JOHN BUSTON.	Tunstead Block.	TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD.	Redwood City,	Friday
A. HANSON.	San Mateo Co.	GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY.	Gilroy,	1st and 4th Monday
AMOS ROBINSON.	Santa Clara Co.	V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
A. MONTGOMERY.	B. B. Hall, Eddy.	T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA.	Santa Rosa,	Wednesday
JOHN MILLER.	Sonoma Co.	E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA.	Petaluma.	Friday
J. P. RODGERS.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	N. KING.
30—VALLEY.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
H. S DEARBORN.	32 O'Farrell.	A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG.	Healdsburg,	Friday
J. D. HASSETT.	Sonoma Co.	J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE.	Cloverdale,	Monday
W. D. SINE.	Sonoma Co.	C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH.	Ukiah,	Wednesday
J. T. RODGERS.	Mendocino Co.	D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT.	Lakeport, Lake Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday
JABEZ BANKS.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Monday
W. J. WILKENSON.	12th & Franklin.	M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN.	San Francisco.	Friday
W. S. HUNT.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH.	Antioch,	1st & 4th Friday
H. F. BERDE.	Contra Costa Co.	H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE.	Marysville,	Monday
F. A. GRASS.	Yuba Co.	J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER.	Yuba City,	1st and 3d Thursday
E. C. KIMBALL.	Sutter Co.	G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE.	Oroville,	1st & 4th Tuesday
L. H. SIMONS.	Butte Co.	G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA.	San Francisco.	Monday
JOHN TYLER.	32 O'Farrell st.	J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE.	San Francisco.	Saturday
GEO. PLUMMER.	Pythian Castle.	C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON.	San Jose,	Wednesday
WM. OSTERMAN.	Santa Clara Co.	JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN.	San Francisco.	Friday
D. A. BROWN.	32 O'Farrell st.	A. I. BURKE.
45—WATSONVILLE.	Watsonville,	Tuesday
A. A. MOREY.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ.	Santa Cruz.	Monday
FRANK D. SCOTT.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL.	Salinas City,	Friday
WALTER ST. JOHN	Monterey Co.	C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE.	Vacaville,	Thursday
A. W. SUTPHEN.	Solano Co.	G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN.	Suisun City,	1st & 4th Tuesday
JOHN KRAUSE.	Solano Co.	WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON.	Dixon,	Wednesday
JAS. FRIZELL.	Solano Co.	J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY.	Grass Valley,	Monday.
M. ARGALL.	Nevada Co.	J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY.	Nevada City,	Wednesday
JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada Co.	GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES.	San Francisco.	Friday
L. M. MANZER.	Hamilton Hall.	C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND.	Wheatland,	Thursday
JOHN LANDIS.	Yuba Co.	JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES.	Los Angeles,	Wednesday
A. COBLER.	Los Angeles Co.	R. A. LING.
56—MISSION.	Mission San Jose,	Saturday
H. FRIERMUTH.	Alameda Co.	E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK.	Live Oak,	Wednesday
A H. HEWITT.	Sutter Co.	H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO.	Chico,	Thursday
O. STANSBURY.	Butte Co.	D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW.	Mountain View,	Saturday
A. A. COOK.	Santa Clara Co.	G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON.	San Francisco.	Thursday
E. P. FARNSWORTH.	121 Eddy st.	A.GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK.	West Berkeley,	Wednesday
F. E. CORDER.	Alameda Co.	A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER.	Livermore,	Tuesday
C. W. BRADSHAW.	Alameda Co.	G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY.	Pleasanton,	Thursday
HERMAN DETJENS.	Alameda Co.	ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE.	1015 Clay St.	Tuesday
J. W. NELSON.	Oakland.	CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS.	Winters,	Tuesday
WM. BAKER.	Yolo Co.	R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA.	Colusa,	Tuesday
A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa Co.	A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY.	Gridley,	Monday
C. M. DUSTIN.	Butte Co.	B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS.	San Francisco.	Thursday
M. J. MCGRATH.	Pythian Castle.	G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF.	Red Bluff,	Wednesday
JOHN F. ELLISON.	Tehama Co.	S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO.	Mendocino,	Wednesday
S. K. DART.	Mendocino Co.	B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA.	Shasta,	Wednesday
ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta Co.	A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING.	Reading,	Monday
S. A. J. ECKELS.	Shasta Co.	CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN	San Francisco,	Thursday
S. J. FLETCHER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED.	Merced,	Monday
W. L. HOWELL.	Merced Co.	T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO.	Vallejo,	Friday
WM. A. BRACE.	New Odd Fellows' Hall.	W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS.	Los Gatos,	Saturday
H. N. BALL.	Santa Clara Co.	T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO.	Alviso,	Tuesday
C. L. MCCOMAS.	Santa Clara Co.	J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE.	Tulare,	Saturday
G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare Co.	C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA.	Visalia,	Tuesday
HARRISON WHITE.	Tulare Co.	L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO.	Sacramento.	Tuesday
FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento Co.	G.B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE.	Bakersfield,	Monday
LOUIS STERN.	Kern Co.	ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA.	Santa Ana,	Tuesday
H. JESSEN.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN.	Lincoln,	1st & 4th Tuesday
E. O. MATTHEWS.	Placer Co.	J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR.	Downey City,	Monday
W. T. COOPER.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. M. POND.
85—ANAHEIM.	Anaheim,	Monday
R. M. BURHAM.	Los Angeles Co.	C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO.	San Pablo,	Saturday
A. ANTONY.	Contra Costa Co.	O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM.	Durham,	Saturday
P. V. SUTLIFF.	Butte Co.	I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY.	Berkeley,	Saturday
G. A. EMBURY.	Alameda Co.	JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA.	Elmira,	Saturday
WM. GEORGE.	Solano Co.	J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ.	Martinez,	Thursday
R. M. JONES.	Contra Costa Co.	F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO.	Walnut Creek,	Friday
T. E. MIDDLETON.	Contra Costa Co.	E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER.	Byron,	1st & 4th Saturday
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE.	Alvarado,	Tuesday
WM. T. RALPH.	Alameda Co.	E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA.	Benicia,	Tuesday
A. L. ROBERTS.	Solano Co.	J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER.	Newcastle,	Monday
S. F. WOODWORTH.	Placer Co.	A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO.	Hollister,	Friday
J. C. HAMILTON.	San Benito Co.	FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT.	Auburn,	Wednesday
W. HUNT.	Placer Co.	F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY.	Monterey,	Tuesday
ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey Co.	D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX.	Colfax,	
CHAS. HANSON.	Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN.	Dutch Flat,	Tuesday
FRANK SMITH.	Placer Co.	W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS.	Biggs' Station,	Wednesday
P. G. BROWN.	Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND.	Grass Valley,	Tuesday
WM. PARR.	Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN.	Truckee,	Tuesday
J. P. MOODY.	Nevada Co.	B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER.	Kernville,	Saturday
ALVIN FAY.	Kern County.	J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT.	N. San Juan,	Friday
JAMES CONN.	Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI.	Lodi,	Wednesday
F. H. HOLLIS.	San Joaquin Co.	T. B. GEFFROT.
109—FOLSOM.	Folsom	Wednesday
ALBERT HALEN.	Sacramento Co.	C. O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE.	Elk Grove,	
J. C. TURLEY.	Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY.	Eureka,	Wednesday
THOS. JOHNSON.	Humboldt Co.	F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE.	Modesto,	Monday
E. P. GRANT.	Stanislaus Co.	A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT.	Galt Station,	Thursday
D. VANDERHOOF.	Sacramento Co.	A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE.	Meridian,	Monday
O. A. HEARN.	Sutter Co.	W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS.	Willows,	Monday
M. HOCHHEIMER.	Colusa Co.	F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND.	Grand Island,	Thursday
C. C. HICOK.	Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE.	Williams,	Wednesday
L. S. HARVEY.	Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO.	Placerville,	Thursday
LEONARD REEG.	El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE.	Smartsville,	Tuesday
DANIEL CORY.	Yuba Co.	JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE.	Compton,	Saturday
JOHN TAYLOR.	Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN.	Georgetown,	Tuesday
LEWIS BRYANT.	El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E.	Camptonville,	1st & 4th Sat.
R. W. JOHNSON.	Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E.	Downieville,	Friday
J. T. MASON.	Sierra Co.	H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST.	Forest City,	Monday
T. RADER.	Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY.	Sierra City,	Tuesday
JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR.	San Francisco.	Thursday
C. J. MAURER.	Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T.RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
J. P KEATING.	32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS.	El Dorado,	Saturday
T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY.	Quincy,	Wednesday
A. W. KIDDLE.	Plumas Co.	B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON.	Wilmington,	Saturday
W. J. MAXWELL.	Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER.	Plymouth,	Wednesday
R. M. GILMORE.	Amador Co.	J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS.	Greenville,	Monday
J. D. COMPTON.	Plumas Co.	W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR.	Amador City,	Tuesday
S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador Co.	J. R. TREGLOAN.
134—LAUREL.	Susanville,	Tuesday
WM. T. MASTEN	Lassen Co.	W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE.	Janesville,	Thursday
T. J. GLASCOCK.	Lassen Co.	P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY.	San Francisco	Wednesday
J. W. BELDEN.	318 Post st	C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE.	Spenceville,	Saturday
S. DAVEY.	Nevada Co.	G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON.	Jackson,	Friday
JOHN A. EAGON.	Amador Co.	A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW.	Gibsonville,	
R. SUTHERLAND.	Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN.	La Porte,	1st & 4th Tuesdays
S. S. RUSSEL.	Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY.	Ione Valley,	Wednesday
H. F. HALL.	Amador Co.	W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON.	Brownsville,	
A. J. KUHLE.	Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY
143—BODIE.	Bodie,	Tuesday
T A. STEPHENS.	Mono Co.	L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR.	Volcano,	Thursday
O. TAUM.	Amador Co.	C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN.	San Bernardino.	Wednesday
D. G. WHITING.	Masonic Hall.	H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS.	Nicolaus,	Saturday.
D. H. HOWLETT.	Sutter Co.	J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S.	Grafton,	Monday.
J. MARTIN.	Yolo Co.	J. S. KEITH
148—CHARITY.	San Andreas,	Friday
J. F. WASHBURNE.	Calaveras Co.	A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY.	Capay,	
C. A. REARDON.	Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA.	Pasadena,	Thursday.
O. S. BARBER.	Los Angeles Co.	F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA.	Lathrop,	Saturday
T. B. WALKER.	San Joaquin Co.	J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA.	Forest Hill,	Saturday.
J. F. WEST.	Placer Co.	G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY.	Spanishtown,	Monday
JAS. BEUDAH.	San Mateo Co.	F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP.	Michigan Bluffs,	Monday.
J W. SUTCLIFF.	Placer Co.	MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF.	Iowa Hill.	1st & last Tuesdays
FRED. I. ADGE.	Placer Co.	W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK.	Sutter Creek	Saturday
J. R. CLAXTON.	Amador Co.	WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW.	8. San Francisco,	Friday
THOS. CURRAN.	Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO.	San Diego.	
N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER.	Weaverville,	Friday.
W. S. LOWDEN.	Trinity Co.	W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE.	Lemoore,	
D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE.	Grangeville,	
F. E. BELDEN.	Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER.	Alameda,	Tuesday.
J. W. HAND.	Alameda Co.	A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT.	Cacheville,	Thursday.
W. MILLSAP.	Yolo Co.	J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN.	Linden	Monday.
M. C. ROLLINS.	San Joaquin Co.	P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO.	Sonoma,	Tuesday.
T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK.	Newark,	Monday.
WM. B. DEPEW.	Alameda Co.	D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL.	Maxwell,	Tesduay.
J. W. DOTY.	Colusa Co.	ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE.	Fresno.	Tuesday.
E. M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno Co.	W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA.	Santa Barbara.	
W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA.	San Buenaventura.	Monday.
PETER BENNETT.	Ventura Co.	O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL.	San Francisco,	Monday.
J. O. BALSTON.	32 O'Farrell St.	HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END.	Holtz Hall.	Monday
SAMUEL ORR.	Alameda.	H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH.	Yreka.	
G. S. JACKSON.	Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA.	Etna.	
C. W. NUTTING.	Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES.	Fort Jones.	
JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP.	32 O'Farrell St.	Wednesday
D. C. BRUTON.	San Francisco	HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
JAS. G. BOCBAR.	Red Men's Hall.	T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY.	Hill's Ferry.	1st & 4th Tuesdays
J. P. ALLEN.	Stanislaus Co.	C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK.	Turlock.	Tuesday.
J. F. LANDER	Stanislaus Co.	S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE.	Crescent City,	Tuesday
JOHN DUFFY.	Del Norte Co.	G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON.	BlueCanyon,	Saturday.
G. T. BARTLETT.	Placer Co.	P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY.	Edward's Hall,	Tuesday
C. V. THOMPSON.	San Francisco.	E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA.	Centerville,	Friday
L. W. HOBLER.	Fresno Co.	L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA	Tehama,	Monday.
F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama Co.	A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE.	El Monte.	
CHAS. SOWARD.	Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD.	Hanford,	Monday.
J. W. RAMSEY.	Tulare Co.	J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE.	Lockeford,	Tuesday.
M. B. AMBROSE.	San Joaquin Co.	J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA.	Los Angeles,	
E. H. GRASSETT.	Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo,	Saturday.
MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo Co.	J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS.	Central Point,	
B. F. DAVIS.	Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA.	San Luis Obispo,	
T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY.	Trinity Center,	
SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN.	Rocklin,	
G. W. ROLAND.	Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA	Sonora,	
J. T. MURNAN.	Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE.	Oakdale.	
H. W. CREASON.	Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE.	Porterville.	
F. E. STONEMAN.	Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO.	Navarro.	Thursday.
FRED A. WALTON.	Mendocino Co.	WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON.	Princeton.	
J. B. HANKENSON.	Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON.	Nelson.	
R. N. WHITNEY.	Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA.	Coloma.	Wednesday.
JOS. H. THOMAS.	El Dorado.	M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN.	San Lorenzo,	Saturday.
JAMES MCCOY.	Alameda Co.	HENRY DOFMAN.
205—HONCUT.	Honcut,	Saturday.
C. SPILLMAN.	Butte Co.	W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY.	Butte City,	
A. C. HEIMBACH,	Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
2 7 —WESTPORT.	Westport,	Thursday.
R. B MARKLE	Mendocino Co.	O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW.	Selma.	Saturday.
S L. HOGUE.	Fresno Co.	J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY.	College City,	Monday
E. F. PEART.	Colusa Co.,	JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE.	Somersville,	Friday.
THOS. FLOYD.	Contra Costa Co.	JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT.	Lookout,	Monday
W. D. MORRIS.	Modoc Co.	I. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE.	San Luis Obispo,	Friday
GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo Co.	CHAS. H. WOOD.
213—NORTH STAR.	Smith's River,	Tuesday
W. S. STEVENS.	Del Norte Co.	DAN'L W. FINCH.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE.	West Oakland,	2d & 4th Mondays
MISS M. LYND.	Alameda Co.	MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR.	Temescal,	Thursday
MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Alameda Co.	MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Mondays
MRS. H. JONES	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY.	Oakland,	1st & 3d Wed.
MRS. D. MARKEL.	12th & Franklin sts	E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	San Benito.	MRS. W.F.ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA.	Champion Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
MRS. S. A. POTTS.	San Jose.	MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF.	Walnut Creek.	1st & 3d Tuesdays.
MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Contra Costa.	MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA.	San Francisco.	2d Tuesday of the month.
MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE.	Amador City,	Tuesday.
MRS. J. F. PARRS.	Amador Co.	MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Saturday
MRS. CLARA E. POLAND.	Mayberry Hall.	MISS ELLA BOOT.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA.	Eureka,	Tuesday
E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka Co.	I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL.	Gold Hill,	Wednesday.
B. GALLAND.	Masonic Hall.	GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY.	Virginia City,	Friday
J. H. HUBBS.	Storey Co.	P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY.	Carson City,	Tuesday
J. S. M. SMART.	Ormsby Co.	F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA.	Reno, Washoe Co.	Mon

Jonathan Niles and his Fife.

In his youth, Jonathan Niles was a musician of the Revolutionary Army. In 1778, while the American army was encamped at Tappan, on the Hudson, General Lafayette had command of the advance, his particular duty being to guard the water-front; and in order that any attempt on the part of the enemy at surprise might be guarded against, Lafayette issued orders that there should be no noise of any kind by the troops, between the hours of tattoo and reveille.

Our Jonathan was one of Lafayette's musicians, and his instrument the fife. He was a son of Connecticut, and he had a maimed and disabled brother who was a cunning artificer, and who, among other quaint things, had made the fife upon which Jonathan played. It was so constructed that it could be blown to shrill and ear-piercing notes that belong with the drum, or could be softly and sweetly breathed upon as to give forth notes like the gentle dulcimer.

One evening Jonathan wandered down to the water's edge, and seated upon a rock, gazed off upon the darkly flowing, star-gemmed flood. His thoughts were of his home and of the loved ones, and anon came memories of the old songs that had been wont to gladden the fire-side.

Unconsciously he drew his flute from his bosom and placed it to his lips. In his mind, at the moment, was a sweet song, adapted from Mozart, which had been his mother's favorite. He knew not what he did. To him all things of the present were shut out, and he was again at home, sitting at his mother's feet—and the charm was not broken until a rough blow upon the back recalled him to his senses.

"Man! what are you doing? The General may be awake. If he should hear you—ah!"

It was a sentinel; and even this guardian of the night afterward confessed that he had listened, entranced, to the ravishing music for a long time before he had thought of his duty to stop it.

On the following morning an orderly came to the spot where Jonathan had been eating his breakfast, and informed him that the General wanted to see him at headquarters.

Poor Jonathan turned pale and trembled. He knew that Lafayette was very strict, and that in those perilous times even slight infractions of military orders were punished severely. As he rose to his feet the sentinel of the previous evening came up and whispered into his ear:

"If it should be about the music, Jonathan, don't you be alarmed. Not a soul save you and me knows anything about it. I can swear to that! So, do you just say it wasn't you. Stick to it, and you'll come out all right."

Jonathan looked at the man pityingly. "What! my mother's son tell a lie like that? It would be the heaviest load I ever carried—heavier than I ever mean to carry, if I have my senses."

He then went to the General's quarters—a tent pitched in a commanding sight, overlooking the whole line he had to guard. Lafayette was pacing to and fro, sad and moody, as though his thoughts were unhappy.

"Comrade, who are you?"

"Jonathan Niles, General,"

"Last evening I heard music down by the river's bank. Were you the musician?"

"It was I, General, but I knew not what I did. I meant not to disobey your order. I sat and thought of home and my mother, and—"

The General started at the sound of that word, and the shadow upon his face grew soft and ethereal.

"Of your—mother! And I thought of mine. It was a theme of Mozart's, and was my mother's favorite. If you will be so kind, go bring your instrument and play for me that strain here in my tent. It will do me good."

In the after years—even to his dying hour—the man loved to tell that story. Though he would never urge the truth upon any in consideration of so mean a thing as the benefit that might result, yet he could not put away the thought that the sweetest and most blessed memory of all his soldier's experience might have been lost to him had he grasped the opportunity to tell a lie, which might, to some, have seemed most opportune and profitable.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.—Now that our long winter evenings are here, with their bright fires, close drawn curtains, and freedom from farm work, our boys and girls will naturally need something to amuse and entertain them. Here is a game called "Cities" that will assist one in the study of geography: Let all be seated in a half-circle. The one at the head starts the name of a city beginning with A, as Atlanta, Augusta, etc., the next person calls another beginning with the same letter, and so on around the circle for three times. The head begins again with B, and so on until each latter of the alphabet is taken. One of the party should have a watch, and keep time, as only two seconds are allowed each one to think of a name. If any one repeats a city that has been named, he or she must pay a forfeit; also, if they take longer than the time agreed upon before naming a city. We imagine we can see the knitting of brows, and searching of pockets for forfeits when the letters Q and X are reached, as there are few cities beginning with those letters. If there is a large party each letter need go round but twice, but it should be decided before you begin.

Beauty in Our Homes.

No American can travel through the French parishes in Canada, says an American journal, without being struck by the contrast between the picturesque cottages of the French *habitants* that are frequently seen and the houses occupied by the same class of persons in the United States.

All are alike built of wood, all are alike cheap; but the Canadian house, with its variety of steep roofs and gothic windows, its fine coloring, its quaint shaded garden, is a delight and a surprise to the eye of the artist, while we all know how plain and unattractive is the ordinary farmhouse in America.

Many a well-to-do farmer owns a rich farm, to the culture of which he gives unremitting labor and large sums of money. But the house he lives in gives no evidence of the care or thought that he expends on his farm. It is a square dwelling set down in a bare space and surrounded by a staring rampart of chicken coops, barns, corn cribs and pig sties.

The whole place is orderly and clean, but none the less is it unattractive and unhomelike. Thrift and plenty and cleanliness are seen everywhere. These are good and necessary things in their way, but they are not all the good or the necessity of life. The coarsest boy or man has within him a sense of beauty, a love of harmony in nature. This may be awakened to elevate and refine his whole nature, or it may be allowed by neglect to die out, while he degenerates into a coarse, money-making plodder.

Every farmer's wife or daughter has it in her power, if not to make the house itself picturesque, to surround it with beauty that costs nothing. Let there be roses in the garden, vines clambering over the roof, a few copies of good pictures on the walls, and the gentle words and loving looks everywhere which crown the whole.

The men and boys, going in and out to their plowing or work in the barns, may never seem to notice these efforts, or even know themselves that they notice them. But when they go out into the world or grow old, these are the things they will remember as "home," and which will be a dear and tender memory to them forever; not the pigeons, or crops, or the amount of money earned which seem so important to them now.

There is no more energetic, intelligent or thrifty class than that of the American farmer. But he is apt to forget that "man does not live by bread alone," and to slight in his daily surroundings the beauty and refinement which is necessary food for his better self.

God makes the crops grow, and fills the hills with useful coal and iron; but it is not without meaning that He covers them over with the glory of forest, wild vine, and blushing flower. He has surely "made everything beautiful in its time" for a real purpose, which we should interpret in our own lives and for our own improvement.

LONDON RAILROADS.—London contains 14 strictly terminal railway stations, from which no fewer than 2,202 trains depart daily, and nearly 1,600 of these leave between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. The largest number of departures from a single terminus is 320, after which come two stations with 312 and 295 respectively. These figures are exclusive of the immense system supplying the city with local transit.

Extraordinary Disappearance.

The German Admiralty decided last year to erect a new lighthouse near the mouth of the Weser, in the open sea. From the exposed position, the depth of water (26 ft. at low water), and the nature of the soil, it appeared expedient to sink the foundations by means of compressed air and concrete caissons. The lighthouse was to be erected on a single caisson, 44 ft. by 33 ft. in area, with a working chamber of the usual hight, covered with brick arches, and made tight by a layer of concrete 4 ft. 6 inches thick. The bottom part and casing, to the hight of 40 ft., were erected on land, and floated to their position, fitted with the boiler, engine, air compressor, and other working appliances. The sinking then began, and was continued till the 11th of October, when the bottom of the caisson was 70 ft. below low water level, or 44 ft. in the soil, the casing being then altogether about 82 ft. high, and the concrete inside having reached a thickness of 32 ft.

The work had to be interrupted at that date, the stormy weather making the conveyance of materials to the works impossible. The unfilled part of the casing was thoroughly stayed, and it was expected to withstand the winter's storms. The works had scarcely been left when a terrific storm broke loose. On the 13th the whole block disappeared at noon, in the space of about two minutes, a column of water shooting up after its disappearance. Approach was impossible till the 19th, when the report was found to be correct. The tower had completely vanished, without leaving a vestige of its existence in the shape of wreck behind it. By soundings' the bottom of the sea at the spot where the tower had been was found to be the same as before it was put down.

The cause of this remarkable occurence has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The soil last worked upon was firm sand, so hard that it had to be worked with picks. It is supposed that the sand did not extend much farther down, and had a substratum of bog, and that the tower, loosened by the shocks of the storm waves, had broken through the layer of sand and gravel, and been engulfed in the bog underneath. The weather has not yet permitted borings to be undertaken to ascertain the truth of this hypothesis. The loss caused is about $50,000, but fortunately no lives have been sacrificed.



CROCODILE HUNTING IN INDIA.

HOW TO KILL THE BLUES.—Generally speaking, if you are troubled with "the blues," and cannot tell why, you may be certain that it springs from physical weakness. Instead of lying on a sofa and courting painful ideas if you are a despondent lover, a hypochondriac or a valetudinarian, you should be up and stirring yourself. The blood of a melancholy man is thick and slow, creeping sluggishly through his veins, like muddy water in a canal; the blood of your merry, chirping philosopher is clear and quick, brisk as a newly-broached champagne. Try, therefore, to set your blood in motion. To affect this don't go to guzzling down brandy-smashes, gin-cocktails, or any of the other guzzling compounds in which alcohol is disguised, for every artificial stimulant will drag you down two degrees for every one it lifts you up. The devil always beats you at a barter. Try, rather, what a smart walk will do for you; set your legs in motion on rough, rocky ground, or hurry them up a steep, cragged hill; build stone walls, swing an ax over a pile of hickory, or spade up a square rod of your garden.

Crocodile Shooting in India.

Although the Hindoos, similar in that respect to the Egyptians we read of in the Bible, revere those wild animals which they have to fear, and will often subject themselves to loss of property, yea, loss of their own or their kindred's lives, sooner than to entrap and kill them, they have of late years, often appealed for deliverance to the Englishman, whom chance or rumor of a man-eating tiger or crocodile has brought in the neighborhood. The Mussulman has no such qualms of conscience, for not believing in metempsychosis, he has no fear to kill some relative whose soul has passed into the body of the animal he wants to slay.

Shooting crocodiles is at the best but tame sport; but when you know that the old fellow, shown in the engraving, sticking his head through the reeds, has entombed within his capacious belly, and that in the space of only two weeks, several human beings, you rather feel your blood boil, and you determine that you shall destroy his man-relishing appetite for ever.

DIET FOR NIGHT WORKERS.—For night workers the best dietic plan includes a hearty breakfast when they rise, which is generally from 12 to 3 o'clock; some out-door exercise and relaxation should precede a good dinner, partaken between 6 and 9 o'clock at night, before beginning work. If the work is to continue until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, a light but nutritious repast should be eaten shortly after midnight, in order to fortify the system for labor during the hours immediately following, when the vital powers are most enfeebled. When the work is done, and before retiring, a very simple lunch should be taken in the form of good hot broth or beef tea, or a glass of light wine and a couple of crackers. This will generally insure sleep by withdrawing the blood from the brain, where it has been concentrated by mental effort. In ordinary cases of sleeplessness, not confirmed by long-continued habit, a light meal of this kind will generally prove a remedy. The substitution of phosphatic or so-called brain and nerve foods for a well-chosen regular diet is much to be reprobated; however excellent these preparations may be as adjuncts, a man might as well expect to work indefinitely upon the stimulation of alcohol as to live upon them without the necessary supplement of ordinary nutritious diet. By attention to these details, and by securing sufficient sleep, night workers can preserve their health under ordinary circumstances.—*Juliet Corson, in New York Times.*

THE burro, a kind of ass, becomes very much attached to the miners who use them on their prospecting tours, when they are kindly treated. A young man who had been in the habit of crossing the Rocky mountains with his beasts every spring, after wintering near Del Norte, had been very kind to the burros. He died this summer, and, after waiting four weeks for his reappearance, they escaped from their pasture and set out to search for him at winter quarters, 130 miles distant. They apparently traveled only in by-ways and by night, or they would have been captured by teamsters. Four weeks after escaping they waited one morning at the threshold of the ranch of their departed owner, 10 miles from Del Norte, where they alternately peered into the window to see if their master was there. After they had waited a long time at the door a Mexican living in the vicinity, who recognized them, penned them up in his pasture land. They broke away on the first night; their master was not there. Another neighbor put them into his enclosure, but they did not stay there either, and the second morning found them on the other side of the Rio Grande, where they had their old accustomed pasturing.

A NEW MOTOR GAS.—It is stated that a French chemist has devised a way of producing gas from carbonate of lime to be used as a motor, which it is said will furnish the cheapest motive power known. Chalk or lime is one of the most abundant materials of which the crust of the earth is composed, and a cheap motive power furnished by its disintegration would revolutionize transportation. Several tramways are being run in France by this motor. The gas can be extracted from the stone and stored, and after being used condensed again.

DAVID GILL, the astronomer royal at Cape of Good Hope, has published his calculations of the solar parallax made for observations of the planet Mars, in the Island of Ascension, in 1877. He makes the parallax 8.78, which will give as the mean distance of the earth from the sun, 93,080,000 miles.

A FIRE-EXTINGUISHING POWDER.—A London inventor claims to have devised a fire-extinguishing preparation which can be kept in powder or in solution, and asserts that it is not only more speedy and effectual in action than water, but that nothing, once sprinkled with it, will ignite.

LIGHTING FIRES.—To avoid the disagreeable smoke and gas when a fire is lighted on a damp day, light a handful of paper or dry shavings on top of the coal before the fire is kindled. This produces a rapid draught, carrying off everything offensive.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.
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We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*]

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - March 1, 1882

What could have possessed the Grand Lodge of Iowa to refuse obedience to a law of the Supreme Lodge which is founded upon justice to all the jurisdictions? What right had it to take away from the brotherhood of that State the pledged faith of 100,000 Workmen? This is what they have done. Behind every beneficiary certificate issued by every Grand Lodge stands the Supreme Lodge under the beneficent provisions of the Relief Law. Ah! brethren of Iowa, your leaders are marching you, like Pharoah's host, into a Dead sea whose waters will close over you and bury you in oblivion. Great organizations can no more depart from the straight rule of rectitude than can an individual. It may seem pleasant at first; the sky clear and the clouds white and fleecy. But the storm will come, and when it does, by your own actions will you have severed the bonds which united you to the whole Order. Truth and justice are mighty and must prevail.

The following States have separate jurisdictions: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Kansas, Oregon, and Washington, also the Province of Ontario. The following have Grand Lodges, but work under the Supreme Lodge: Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Massachusetts (which includes New England), Maryland, (including New Jersey and Delaware), Texas, and Nevada (including Idaho, Utah and Montana). The following States and Territories have subordinate Lodges working under the Supreme Lodge: Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia, Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico. The total membership in these Lodges is a little over 1,000.

Two assessments in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for February. The deaths were in the following States: Massachusetts, 3; Mississippi, 2; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 7; Georgia, 1; Texas, 1; and Alabama, 1. This makes a total of 16 deaths to be paid for.

There are four deaths resulting from accident in the list of death notices of the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction for February, one suicide, the rest being the usual bodily diseases.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55, has made a good record. It has been organized three years and six months, and the first death was Bro. G. W. Swart, and was the result of an accident.

J. A. M.—Your article will appear in our next issue.

Iowa in Disgrace.

We long since ceased to be surprised at any unfraternal action taken by the jurisdiction of Iowa. Now and then, for a year or two past, we have indulged in a faint glimmer of hope that time would correct her selfish and rebellious tendencies, but such hope has always been hanging on the verge of despair. The fact is, the jurisdiction of Iowa appears to have been illy begotten. Fraternally speaking, she is a fearful example of total depravity. She abuses, maligns and traduces the good old mother that brought her into the world. She forswears the solemn obligations taken before God on the Holy Bible. Every impulse of fraternity and benevolence she subordinates to a mean spirit of selfishness. She sneaks behind the local laws of the State to avoid a compliance with the laws of the Order whose name she disgraces, and which she has obligated herself to obey. She sends her representatives to the Supreme Lodge to help make laws for the Order, and then refuses to obey such as do not suit her selfish ends and desires. These are bitter words, but read the following preamble and resolutions, and see if we have overstrained the matter:

Whereas, The opinion of the Attorney-General of the State of Iowa, as set forth in the Grand Master's report, is to the effect that the Grand Master could not comply with the requirements of the Grand Supreme Lodge Relief Law in issuing an assessment upon the separate beneficiary of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, without contravening section 1,160 of the code of Iowa; therefore,

Resolved, That the action of Grand Master J. D. Nichols and the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in refusing to imperil the security of the beneficiary certificates of the membership of this State by issuing Supreme Lodge Relief Assessment No. 1, meets the hearty approval of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge reiterates and reaffirms the position it has heretofore taken against the right of the Supreme Lodge to assess the membership of this separate jurisdiction for death losses occurring elsewhere.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Grand Lodge, the Supreme Lodge has no legal authority to assess the members of this separate beneficiary jurisdiction for death losses occurring in the membership of a Grand Lodge incorporated under the laws of other States, or otherwise.

Resolved, That, while we earnestly desire to maintain and perpetuate the fraternal relations heretofore existing between the Supreme Lodge and this Grand Lodge, and have no desire or intention to treat the Supreme Lodge in any but the kindest and most respectful manner, we cannot surrender our legal rights, as herein indicated, without imperiling and destroying the legal existence of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That, in the attempted suspension of the Grand officers of this jurisdiction, we respectfully submit that the Supreme Master has exercised authority of a very doubtful character.

Resolved, That he is respectfully requested to withdraw such order of suspension and to relegate the entire question to the Supreme Lodge at its next session, at which time, after careful deliberation, it may be permanently settled what is to be the relation of the separate beneficiary jurisdiction to the Supreme jurisdiction with reference to the payment of assessments for death losses occurring outside of such separate jurisdiction. In case the Supreme Master refuses to accede to this request, the Grand Lodge officers are hereby directed to conduct the business of this Grand jurisdiction without reference to the Supreme Lodge, and to do and to perform all acts necessary to that end until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

It is reported that this brazen piece of infamy passed the Grand Lodge by a vote of 237 to 15. As if this were not insult enough to the Supreme Lodge, which represents 100,000 good and true Workmen, she proceeds to elect as one of her representatives to the Supreme Lodge the late Grand Master, J. D. Nichols, whom the Supreme Master but recently suspended from the Order for refusing to comply with the Relief Law of the Order. The tail would wag the dog and injure and insult the creature at the same time. We have no means of knowing what course the Supreme Master will pursue under existing circumstances, but it is not likely that he will back down from the position he has taken. More likely he will go a step farther and arrest the charter of the Grand Lodge of the ungodly jurisdiction, and proceed to reorganize the Order there on a loyal basis. We hope so.

It was a gratuitous piece of business for Iowa to claim that the Supreme Lodge could not *legally* coerce obedience to the laws of the Order. Nobody presumes its decrees can be enforced through the courts of the land, but it has one recourse which is its acknowledged prerogative, and one with which courts cannot interfere. It can cut off the offending member from the rest of the Order. It can wall it in and guard it round about and make its very name a hissing and a by-word in the mouths of all fraternal people everywhere. Let this be done, and all loyal Workmen will shout, "Amen and Amen!"

About the legality of the Relief Law of the Order, fraternally speaking, there is not, nor can be, any question. Every separate beneficiary jurisdiction was made such under the laws of the Order, and subject thereto. One law is as binding as another. One of the conditions prescribed is obedience to the general laws, rules and regulations of the Order, and among these laws is one to the effect that the separate beneficiary jurisdictions shall be governed by the beneficiary regulations prescribed for the government of subordinate Lodges under the direct supervision of the Supreme Lodge, and that these laws shall not be changed, except by the Supreme Lodge. A separate jurisdiction, therefore, cannot change these laws, but the Supreme Lodge can. The Relief Law was no illy-conceived or hasty enactment. It was first submitted to the whole Order and laid over a year, to the end that representatives might be instructed if so desired. Then it was passed with almost entire unanimity, the vote standing 90 to 21. Every jurisdiction except Iowa readily acquiesced. The first and only call under the law was responded to by every jurisdiction except Iowa. In this she is delinquent, as she is on the call for relief of the sufferers from the yellow fever scourge, and she always will be. She is a source of weakness, and not of strength. She is a disgrace, and not an honor to the Order, and always will be, as now constituted. Hew her down before the Lord!

It is a noticeable feature of our Order that, for the last six months, a large number of applications have been received for membership from young and unmarried men, it being apparent that the mainspring of their action was fraternal association. A case that very forcibly illustrates this feature is the membership lately attained by Bro. Theodore G. Linton in Golden Gate, No. 8. Bro. Linton is employed in U S. Surveyor's, and is the son of Wm. Linton, Esq., of Washington, D. C., who has been one of the chief men of the Treasury Department for the last 25 years.

The following exhibit will give an idea o the work accomplished in New York during the past year: New Lodges organized, 11; disbanded, 5; suspensions, 3,263; certificates annulled, 1,151; final cards granted, 34; deaths, 111; rejections, 171; transfers by card, 131; reinstatements, 2,488; new beneficiary certificates written, 2,380; certificates changed as to payment, 314; Grand Lodge cards granted, 23. The Grand Lodge met Feb. 7th, and Grand Recorder Armstrong places the total membership at 16,290. The sum collected on 14 assessments was $216,501.50; paid out, $216,000.

Fred. D. Connor, G. M. W., of Indiana, writes to the *Fraternal Censor*, of New York, upon the subject of Lodge attendance. He thinks the reason of slack attendance is the fault of a poor ritual, which is not sufficiently interesting to cause members to attend. He says Indiana has pressed the matter upon the Supreme Lodge for three years, but the "Committee on Ritualistic Work" decline to act. Have any of our readers something to say on this subject?

Michigan's Progress.—The increase in this jurisdiction has been quite satisfactory during the last year. Thirty new Lodges have been organized, and 1,400 new members added during the term. There have been 38 deaths and 400 beneficiary certificates annulled. The net gain for the year was 963. Total number of beneficiary certificates in force Dec. 31, 1881, 6,131. The sum of $82,000 was paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members.

Board of Relief.—The Board of Relief are holding regular and interesting meetings monthly, and transacting a good deal of business for the good of our Order. The increased demand upon them for relief and information for procuring employment has induced them to call several special meetings for more efficiently carrying into effect their onerous but humane mission.

Valley, No. 30, will celebrate its anniversary at Union hall on April 21st. It is expected that it will be the event of the season.

Recorders, Financiers and Receivers.

Our Grand Recorder calls attention in a foot note to the assessment notices sent out to the Lodges for next month that Recorders, Financiers and Receivers who have served as such respectively for three years, are eligible to receive the P. M. W. degree, and requests that such of them as may be desirous of availing themselves of the privilege, have certificates of service made in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded at once to his office, for use of the Committee on Credentials. This is of course on the presumption that the Grand Lodge will not refuse the degree to such officers, which no doubt is a safe presumption to make, for we believe if ever the Supreme Lodge did one act which more than any other will cause it to be gratefully remembered, it was in providing for the advancement of these faithful officers without the necessity of their quitting their posts to go "through the chairs." We venture the prediction that the future of the Order will show the great wisdom of this act, and that other fraternal societies will very soon follow in the footsteps of the A. O. U. W. in this regard.

Prohibit Further Incorporation.

We trust the Supreme Lodge will never set apart another separate jurisdiction except on the express condition that in addition to the usual requirements, it shall contract with that body never to incorporate. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan shows the danger to the Order which threatens us, and all other fraternal bodies from such a course of action on the part of subordinates. And right here we desire to suggest to our Grand Lodge that it take action to prevent any of our subordinate Lodges from incorporating. Put up the safeguards all around. In fraternal organizations there should be no conflict of authority. Every person who joins the A. O. U. W. should be made to feel that he relies for justice and fair dealing solely on the brethren of the Order, and that beyond there is little or no hope for settlement of any difficulty. If his faith in the fraternity is not sufficient for this, we don't want him. Like the jurisdiction of Iowa in relation to the rest of the Order, he will only be a source of weakness instead of strength.

Jas. Armstrong.—Died on the 20th of February, Bro. Jas. Armstrong, P. M. W., of Bay View Lodge. His untimely death was caused by being gored by a wild cow. He was one of our prominent Workmen and was held in high esteem. Funeral services were held at Memorial Presbyterian church, South San Francisco, on Feb. 22d. There was a large attendance and the brethren of his own Lodge in regalia, as also an equal amount from his brethren of the Odd Fellows' Lodge. The services were conducted by M. M. Gibson and were solemn and impressive. What added a mournful feature to this solemn occasion his wife, owing to her delicate state of health, could not attend the funeral.

If the jurisdiction of Iowa had been leavened with the leaven of fraternity, as has the jurisdiction of California, we would have been spared the disgrace of her action. Brethren, remember that the moment we forget our obligations as brethren, one to another, the cement that binds us together will crumble out of our structure, and we shall go to pieces like a ship driven by the tempest upon the rocks.

At a recent meeting of Anaheim Lodge, No. 85, a resolution was adopted requesting Rev. J. A. Emery, one of its members, to preach an anniversary sermon, and he has kindly consented to do so. The Lodge was instituted on March 5th, 1879. The sermon will be preached at St. Michael's Episcopal church, on Sunday morning, March 12th.

Mountain View Lodge, No. 59, was instituted Oct. 16, 1878; since that time, three years and four months, G. T. Wagstaff, the present Recorder, has been absent but one meeting night. Can any member of the Order in this jurisdiction show a better record than this?

We met Bros. Geo. E. Lovie, P. M. W., and J. Bendetti, Receiver of Half Moon Bay, in the Lodge-room of Unity, No. 27. Our brethren speak encouragingly of their membership, and expect a material growth this term.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

The numbers on our beneficiary certificates have reached up to almost 16,200 at the time of writing, and still the work goes on at the usual rate.

A large number of our Lodge officers pay but half the legal postage on matter sent to this office. It's becoming burdensome, and calls for a remedy.

Our reinstatements for last month exceeded the suspensions. The increase above all losses was 175, and our total number of M. W. in good standing, Feb. 1st ult., was 13,943, about 1,000 ahead of Pennsylvania and 2,000 behind New York. The Empire State may as well begin to look for her laurels now. Slowly but surely we are gaining on her.

Our exceptionally high death-rate for this year does not seem to work any more than the usual number of suspensions, nor to retard the admission of new members. Many of the deaths have had the effect to add largely to the membership in the Lodges wherein they have occurred, and in Lodges where there have been no deaths the members seem content to do the paying so long as they can be spared to do it. Besides Californians are not made of stuff to be easily discouraged at small things. Nothing short of something terrific seems to move them from the even tenor of their way,

District Meetings.

The Lodges of District No. 1, Caleb Brind, Deputy, will meet on Wednesday evening, March 8th, at B. B. hall, in the Lodge-room of San Francisco, No. 4.

The Lodges of District No. 2, W. B. Smith, Deputy, will meet on Friday evening, March 10th, at Hamilton hall, corner Steiner and Geary, in the Lodge-room of Hercules Lodge, No. 53.

The Lodges of District No. 3, H. H. Mayhew, Deputy, will meet on Thursday evening, March 9th, at Pythian Castle, in the Lodge-room of Burns Lodge, No. 68.

The Lodges of District No. 4, A. A. Egleston, Deputy, will meet in the hall of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, corner 16th and Valencia, on Monday evening, March 6th.

The Lodges of Oakland will have a District meeting in the latter part of March.

Alameda, No. 5, will hold a district meeting at Odd Fellows' hall, Alameda, on Wednesday, March 15th. This is Bro. Wm. Sanderson's district.

The astute J. D. Nichols, late Grand Master of Iowa, professed to believe the Order in the State was prohibited from yielding obedience to the Supreme Lodge by the provisions of the State code in relation to insurance companies. It would be comforting if he would only explain how it is that the Knights of Honor and similar organizations manage to maintain a healthy existence there in the face of this awful bugbear, and, furthermore, how the A. O. U. W. ever got a foothold in Iowa, despite her codes. The true inwardness of the Iowa rebellion is transparent. She worships the golden calf, and ought to adopt the beast as her emblem.

A petition has been received by the Grand Master for a new Lodge, to be located at the north end of the city, at the hall corner Leavenworth and Pacific streets. This petition doubtless will meet with unanimous approval, as a Lodge in this locality has been desired a long time.

Ancient Schemes for Isthmus Canals.—A Spaniard named Zaragoza has been writing for the Geographical Society of Madrid a series of articles on ancient schemes for building canals across Central America, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. It appears that so early as the 16th century, the Spaniards had selected three places in that country for canals. They were by way of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, in New Spain, now Mexico, the river San Juan, or the lake of Nicaragua, the Chagres river, and other parts of Panama. The first scheme, he says, was abandoned, to be mooted again in the present century; those of Nicaragua were actively pursued in the 17th century, and were on the point of being executed.

Practical Temperance.

There is no doubt that the opposition to drunkenness, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, is now more completely crystalized into tangible form than ever before in the history of California. This State is given over very largely to secret, or what are designated as secret, Orders. Three of these Orders, Workmen, Knights of Honor and American Legion of Honor, are fraternal insurance societies. At every death they pay to the heirs of the deceased a regulated amount of benefits, but before these benefits are paid the cause of death is ascertained and sent to all the subordinate Lodges, not with a view of depriving the heirs of their rights on a technicality, or to force them into a ruinous compromise, but to let the members assessed know the cause of death. From this knowledge it is learned that one-fifth of all deaths is caused by diseases of the lungs, and the Grand Dictator, in his annual address last year, announced that liquor was killing more Knights of Honor than consumption. This announcement goes direct to the pocket. It brings home to temperance members the liquor question. It puts it on a business basis. It is making them pay, and pay handsomely, for their brother's intoxication. The Odd Fellows, a beneficial association, paying from $3 to $8 per week benefits to each of its members while sick, is made to suffer from the drunkenness of its members, for the same causes that lead to death produce disease. We expect to see the time in the history of California when even a man who occasionally gets drunk cannot get within these guilds. And they will not be be rejected by total abstinence members solely, but by members who take a business view of the situation and who do not wish to assume extreme risks and unnecessary and unequal burdens. Charity and business never go hand in hand. What would a charity bank amount to as a financial proposition? It would be grand, for the purposes of spread-eagle speeches, to say to all the prospective widows and orphans of drunkards—to say to the wards of men who are daily committing suicide by the excessive use of strong drink, we will take into full membership the heads of houses for pure charity's sake, but it would be death, speedy and irretrievable, for the organization that undertook such an airy scheme. We will go farther, and prophesy that those members within these societies who do not observe the laws of temperance will find themselves suspended and hopelessly knocking at bolted doors. This spirit within the Lodge-room will permeate the public mind till the great commonwealth of the Pacific seaboard is flooded with a temperance boom that is founded on facts.

Guarantee Fund Association.

At the annual meeting of the Guarantee Fund Association, on Jan. 10th, 1882, the old Board of Directors were re-elected. On the 14th of February, following, the Board of Directors elected the following officers for this term: President, Wm. H. Jordan; Vice-President, P. Veasey; Secretary, E. M. Reading; Treasurer, H. G. Prince.

The report of the secretary for the current year shows 703 applications that have been honored with membership, aggregating 1,503 since the organization. The net gain for the year is 608, making the total members in good standing, on 1st day of January, 1,241.

There have been six assessments for the current year, and death losses paid in all amounting to $5,066. Balance on hand $1,500.49. The Finance Committee, consisting of John H. Harney, Wm. Broderick, L. L. Dunbar, in their annual report find the books and vouchers in accord with the secretary's report. From this very favorable showing it appears that the cost of insurance for $1,000 has cost, including annual dues, $8 in the Workmen's Guarantee Fund.

Since the annual meeting the applications for membership have been quite large, and it is expected by the directors that the 2,000 mark will be reached this year.

Deaths from Singular Causes.—Two distinguished men have just died in Paris from a singular cause. Col. Adan, Director of the Institute Cartographique, thought he had a chair behind him, and in sitting down fell with all his weight on the floor. He died within a short time from the effects of the accident. About 10 days before M. Pirson, Governor of the Banque Nationale, went to a dinner party at the Spanish Legation, and sat beside the hostess. She rose from the table, and then, continuing a conversation, resumed her seat. M. Pirson followed her example, but a footman had meanwhile removed his chair, and in his fall he injured his spine and survived only a few days.

Degree of Honor.

Editors Watchman:—We glean many items, instructive and interesting, from your valuable paper, but there is one branch of the Order of Workmen upon which we hear very little, if anything, and that is the "Degree of Honor." We have in Redding a prosperous little Lodge of 32 members; two nights out of each month there is scarcely any business to transact, in fact, but for the demoralizing effect it would have upon us, I would be in favor of meeting but twice a month, as do some of our neighboring Lodges. Such being the condition of affairs with us, several of our members have thought that it would be a benefit to us to have the Degree of Honor, and to that end our Recorder has been instructed to correspond with the Grand Recorder relative to the proper mode of procedure and cost for this degree; but he has not yet received anything satisfactory upon the subject further than that the degree is very incomplete, and that the Supreme Lodge is expected to take some action in the matter. We hope that the Grand Lodge, soon to assemble, will have something to say upon this subject. We believe that a degree of this kind established in our country Lodges would have a good effect and would tend to bind the brethren closer together and make them forget the cold-blooded business part to which they are apt to attach too much importance.

As before stated, our Lodge is prospering, two members having joined since the beginning of the term, with prospects of more soon to follow. Bro. Lawry, who will represent us in the coming session of the Grand Body, is one of our "solid" members, who will not only reflect honor upon his Lodge, but be a valuable member of the Grand Lodge, and when he returns to us we trust he will bring with him the necessary information and instruction for the establishment of a Degree of Honor Lodge. Yours in C. H. & P., P. M. W.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

A Skin Tinged with Yellow, that is, abnormally so, is the outward and visible sign of a lack of regularity in the performance of the bile-secreting function, and that the biliary fluid has strayed from its proper channels, impeding digestion, disordering the bowels, and producing aggravating internal disorder. No time should be lost, under such circumstances, in resorting to the standard anti-bilious remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the good effects of which are in nothing more conspicuously shown than in its reformatory action upon the great bile-secreting organ. Renewed activity, when the liver is sluggish, a regular action of the bowels, the disappearance of sick headaches, heartburn, flatulence, and pain in the region of the organ principally disturbed, may be anticipated with just confidence by any bilious subject who begins with a course of this peerless regulator, and debilitated or nervous sufferers experience the greatest benefit from its tonic influence, while its efficacy in rheumatism and kidney weaknesses is equally well authenticated.

Nature of the Diphtheritic Contagium.

In the spring of 1880, Drs. H. C. Wood and H. F. Formad, under the auspices of the National Board of Health, began a series of experiments upon rabbits with a view of determining the nature of the contagium of diphtheria. The animals were inoculated with diphtheritic membrane taken from the throats of human patients.

In the course of these researches, it was determined that there is nothing specific in the production of false membrane in the trachea, and that traumatic pseudo-membrane accurately resembles the diphtheritic, except that micrococci are not quite so abundant in it. The experimenters conclude that the disease produced by the diphtheritic inoculation was really rabbit diphtheria, because the poison giving rise to it, the symptoms during life, and the *post-mortem* lesions were identical. In addition to this, the contagiousness of the disease was retained. They accept the experiments of Curtis and Satterthwaite, showing that the infectious character of diphtheria depends upon the solid particles of the membrane; furthermore, their researches lead them to conclude that the micrococci are in close relation with the essential poison of diphtheria, being either the virus itself or the producers of it. The results of culture of these bacteria lead them also to assert that there is no difference between the micrococci of simple sore throat and those of diphtheria, except in activity of reproduction; the two are the same organism, existing under different conditions.

Drs. Wood and Formad believe that the vitality under artificial culture is in direct proportion to the malignancy of the case from which the plant is taken. They have succeeded in producing diphtheria by the inoculation of cultured micrococci, but never with those of a generation later than the second.

M. Pasteur has indicated that an inert organism may become virulent, and *vice versa*, and in the same way they believe themselves able to prove that the micrococci of the mouth are really identical in species with those of diphtheria. That oxygen may be potent in converting a virulent into a non-virulent organism, they regard as probable, from the effects of exposure of dry membrane. The micrococci of a catarrhal angina or trachitis may, under favorable circumstances, be transformed into micrococci of diphtheria, and a self-generated diphtheria (*i. e.*, endemic) ensue; or external conditions may favor the transformation of inactive into active organisms, and these may lodge in the trachea and also cause diphtheria (*i. e.*, epidemic). In the first instance, the disease may spread by organisms exhaled by the breath. Diphtheria will vary in contagiousness according to the development of the virus—malignant diphtheria will be more contagious than the mild endemic form. The conditions outside of the body which favor the transformation of inactive into active micrococci, and agents destroying these organisms, remain yet to be studied.—*Phila. Med. Times.*

How to Make Peppermint Drops.

Take a convenient quantity of dry granulated sugar; place it in a pan having a lip from which the contents may be poured or dropped; add a very little water, just enough to make the sugar a stiff paste, two ounces of water to a pound of sugar being about the right proportion; set it over the fire and allow it to nearly boil, keeping it continually stirred; it must not actually come to a full boil, but must be removed from the fire just as the bubbles denoting the boiling point is reached begin to rise. Allow the sirup to cool a little, stirring all the time; add strong essence of peppermint to suit the taste, and drop on tins, or sheets of smooth white paper. The dropping is performed by tilting the vessel slightly, so that the contents will slowly run out, and with a small piece of stiff wire the drops may be stroked off on the tins or paper. They should then be kept in a warm place for a few hours to dry. If desired, a little red coloring may be added just previous to dropping, or a portion may be dropped in a plain white form, and the remainder colored.

There is no reason why peppermint should alone be used with this form of candy, but confectioners usually confine themselves to this flavor. Any flavor may be added, and a great variety of palatable sweets made in the same manner. If desired, these drops may be acidulated by the use of a little tartaric acid and flavored with lemon, pineapple, or banana. In the season of fruits, delicious drops may be made by substituting the juice of fresh fruits, as strawberry, raspberry, etc., for the water, and otherwise proceeding as directed.—*Confectioner and Baker.*

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Phosphorescent Coral.

C. F. Holder, in the *Scientific American*, says: "The appearance of phosphorescent light among corals is of extremely rare occurrence, and during a long residence in the coral country, and of continued observation, the phenomenon was only observed once, and that in the genus *Caryophilla*. The specimen was first seen from the boat in about 30 ft. of water, and brought up by diving, immediately placed in a jar of water, and finally transferred to an aquarium that had been built so that the tide rose and fell in it. Here the beautiful specimen was lodged, so that every movement of the animal could be observed. It had five branches, each one forming a cell showing beautiful radiating plates, striated externally, and collected into a solid conical polyparium fixed at the base. In this specimen the green was only faintly observed; and when the animal was within its cell the color of the mass was more inclined to yellowish brown.

The situation of the coral was about a foot under the surface, and a platform had been arranged so that the observer could watch it from the water's edge, and while so doing the light was first seen. At first we thought it might have been the phosphorescent flash of some minute acaleph, myriads of which were floating about, but to remove all doubt a glass funnel, slightly tinted, was gently lowered down over it, and a second later a slight flash illuminated it, and then another, showing a faint light that made small objects visible in the immediate vicinity of the polyp; and at one time a pteropod was suddenly thrown into a brilliant light when within a few inches of it. The flashes seemed to be intermittent, and to pervade the entire face of the cell in much the same fashion as does the light of the firefly the surface of that insect. By lowering a black glass near it an idea was obtained of the size of the reflection which was on the glass, an oval illuminated spot seemingly about the size of a silver quarter, and the color of the spark yellow, with perhaps a bluish tint.

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How Comets Affect the Earth.

Prof. Lewis Boss, in his recent prize essay on comets, says: "The influence of comets upon the earth, is in all probability quite insignificant. They may, like the sun, affect the earth's magnetic condition, and thus to some extent, possibly, its meteorology. No such effect has ever been perceived. In spite of some chance coincidences between the apparitions of great comets and remarkable public events, no well-informed person now believes that there is any real connection between them. By a liberal and credulous interpretation of any frequently occurring celestial phenomenon, similar coincidences could be shown. When a comet is converted into meteoric bodies, which impinge upon the earth's atmosphere, there is some direct though probably minute effect. Some have thought that a sensible portion of the heat which the earth receives is generated in this way; but the weight of scientific opinion seems to be against that hypothesis. The impact of meteors upon our atmosphere must add some matter to it, and this is probably in the form of dust. This may be the origin of the so-called cosmic dust, which has been collected at sea in recent times. The finer particles of it may have some influence on cloud formations and other meteorological phenomena; but all this is merely conjecture. A more remote effect may be sought in the possible fall of meteors and comets upon the surface of the sun.

Owing to his vast bulk, the sun would attract an immense number of these bodies; but it is quite certain that their effect upon the sun's heat is insignificant. It is now generally admitted that we must look for the origin of the sun's heat in a constant, though to us imperceptible, shrinkage of his vast bulk. Some connection between the frequency of sun-spots and comets has been rather vaguely suspected. Were the search for comets systematically pursued with equal persistence for a long period, we might have some data for the formation of a sound opinion. Yet it would still be an open question, whether the comets cause the spots, or whether greater activity of the sun tends in some way to render comets brighter, so that more will be visible—with probability in favor of the latter supposition. Finally, it may be said, with all due respect to scientific decorum, that the appearance of a great comet does exert one most happy influence on the earth, in that it stimulates the curiosity of mankind, and directs their thoughts to the more particular contemplation of the glorious universe which surrounds them.

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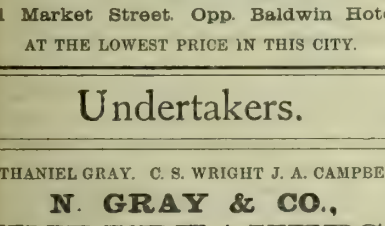
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Electric Light on Railway Trains.

A correspondent of a Sheffield (Eng.) paper, writing from London of the recent trial of electric lights on the Pullman train of the London, Brighton & South coast railway, says:

There is no doubt whatever on the point that this, apart from the question of cost, is a decided success. It is easily manageable, and diffuses through the train a pleasant, equable light, scarcely less agreeable than daylight. It is turned on and off with instantaneous effect as the train enters and leaves a tunnel, and of course is kept burning the whole of the time during the night journeys. The electricity is stored in a number of lead plates, which are kept in water in iron boxes in the guard's van. There are two lots, one at either end of the train, and two mechanics in charge of them. This discovery of ability to store electricity for application to lighting purposes seems to carry the discovery further than anything since it was introduced. It gets over many difficulties which seemed insuperable—especially the important one of the great waste of power which is illustrated every night at the Savoy theater—and would be applicable to the introduction of electricity for household use. At the Savoy, when the exigencies of the play require that the lights should be turned down in the auditorium, there is no cessation of the enormous power required to produce the full effect. What happens is that, by a mechanical contrivance, the electricity is carried off from the light and goes to waste. With this system of storing, electricity can be used just like gas, as much or as little as people chance to want. Another great advantage is the freedom from jumping inseparable from the action of the driving power of the steam engine, or of the motion power of water. The lights on the Brighton train burn just as steadily as gas, an effect not in any way obtained where the light is maintained directly by the driving power of steam. But, after all, the question of gas vs. electricity will resolve itself into one of cost, and it is here where gas will inevitably hold its own. The fundamental principle of the electric light is, that for a given exertion of power you obtain a given proportion of light; neither more nor less. For every hour it is burning, there will require a certain exactly-ascertained proportion of revolutions of the steam engine, and therefore, if the whole town is lighted, it can be done only at a strictly proportionate expense to the lighting of a single house. As to what that expense will be as compared with gas, the Brighton train would, if we had an idea of the actual figures, afford a precise means of information. I met on the train a well-known gas engineer, attracted, like myself, by the novelty of the experiment. What the electric lighting cost, he was not able to say; but when we take into account the capital sunk in plant, involving a steam engine with the necessary buildings, consumption of coal and necessary employment of skilled labor, it must be something considerable. Against this is the bare fact that the Brighton train could be lighted with gas for the double journey at the cost of 10d. It is a physical impossibility that electricity should ever come anywhere near this, and that probably explains the singular phenomenon, that at the time when electricity is making many conspicuous advances in public favor, the value of gas shares is not only steadily maintained, but is actually rising in the market.

MECHANICAL EDUCATION.—There is nothing particularly suggestive of art in the appearance of an ordinary crowbar, says the *American Machinist*, but as they are produced they represent the work of an educated man. Such a tool—a tapering bar of steel—is, besides the point, made up of three distinct forms, beginning with a square, continuing with an octagon, and concluding with a round section. Looking at a pile of a hundred or more as they come from the hammer, it is a difficult matter to detect difference enough to detect one from another. This would all be simple enough if they were forged by the aid of dies, but the fact is that their correctness of shape depends entirely on the skill of the individual who presides at the hammer. There are a thousand ways to make them unlike, and only one to make them alike; yet each of the three forms is merged into the succeeding one, with a correctness that would do credit to a draftsman, and the sizes are kept so nearly perfect as to require close measuring to find where one differs from another. Of course it is easy enough to see how such things may be done if plenty of time is allowed; but perhaps the most wonderful thing about the forging of this simple tool is the fact that it is all done in from two and a half to four minutes. Any man with no guide but his eye, who can do such work as this, and in such time as this, does it by virtue of a high education of a practical and valuable kind.

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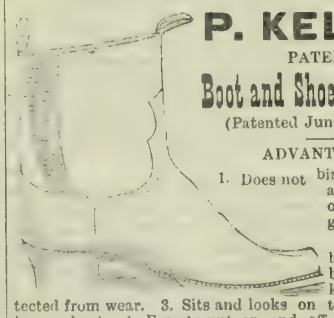
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San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Excelsior, 126.



This Lodge, which has always devoted part of the time of each meeting to exercises of a literary or instructive character, has lately adopted a new feature, which, so far as we know, is in some respects new, and certainly, if properly carried out, cannot fail to be both entertaining and instructive. The last Lodge night in each month, has been formally set apart, until otherwise ordered by the Lodge, for the discussion of questions of actual current interest—the questions upon which men are now actually thinking, and upon which they must sooner or later act. Strictly political questions are, of course, excluded, but social and political questions are constantly arising in society, which men must consider in their capacity as citizens, but upon which men do not divide according to their party likes, and which are proper and profitable subjects for discussion in friendly societies. Among these are such questions as "How Shall We Conduct our Civil Service?" "How Should the State Deal with the Great Corporations?" and other questions of this class. It is such questions as these that Excelsior Lodge proposes to discuss on the last Lodge night of each month. A novel feature of the discussion is the abandonment of the old plan of a formal resolution couched in the most general terms, with two set champions to defend the two sides, and no liberty of speech for others, and this is what takes its place: A resolution is proposed by any brother who favors it, and it must be seconded like any other resolution, and may be debated and amended at the pleasure of the Lodge, precisely as if it were passing through a regular legislative body. When discussed or amended to the satisfaction of those present, it is adopted or rejected, as the case may be. All brothers of the Order are invited to be present at these meetings, to take part in the discussion, and to vote upon all questions.

Excelsior enjoyed a most interesting session on Thursday evening, February 9th. As it was an off night for initiation, and there was but little routine business to transact, most of the evening was improved by the entertainment committee. Before the regular bill of fare was presented, however, H. H. Mayhew, P. M. W., was presented on behalf of the Lodge, with an elegant Past Master Workman's jewel, appropriately engraved, the presentation speech being happily delivered by Bro. L. A. White and gracefully responded to by the recipient. After an amusing selection had been read by Bro. Jenness, Bro. Harvey read an original essay on the Pilgrim Fathers and their influence in shaping the destiny of the country, which elicited remarks by Bros. White and Adams. Bro. Hahn favored with a piano solo, the entertainment concluding with the recitation of the "Pilot's Story," by Bro. Mayhew. Bro. Blight, the presiding Master of Harmony Lodge, being present was called upon for a speech, and responded briefly. Bro. Williams, of Unity, also delivered a stirring eulogy on the merits of the Order. Before closing, Bro. Gunnison reminded the brethren that Golden Dawn, D. of H., met in the same hall on Saturday evening, and invited all who had not already done so, to join this most pleasant and social sister society of the A. O. U. W., with their sisters, wives and daughters; entrance fee, $1, and 25 cents per month for dues.

Fidelity, 136.

One of the events of the season was the family gathering of Fidelity, 136, A. O. U. W., which was held in a fitting manner at Saratoga Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, 1882. It was principally a gathering of the members of Fidelity with a limited number of invited guests and leading Grand officers. The large hall was artistically decorated and dressed with fine trimmings in an elaborate manner, under the direction of the proprietor, Mr. Jacob Schleicher. The following literary and musical programme was given: Overture, Ballenberg's band of five pieces; address, Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W. This address was feelingly delivered in an earnest and eloquent manner, riveting the attention of the large audience, and reminding us of the days when Bro. Jordan, as the first G. M. W., with voice and pen was marshalling the forces that laid the foundation for this grand organization. Recitation, Wm. B. Smith, P. M. W. of Fidelity, a highly interesting performance that was well received; piano solo, Prof. H. C. Siebe, Organist of Fidelity, an artistic effort that was listened to with great pleasure; recitation, E. B. Read, well received and heartily encored. It was then announced that as there was some misunderstanding about the secrets and workings of our Order an exemplification of ritualistic work and conferring the degrees in the A. O. U. W. would now be made. Sixteen specimens of humanity dressed in a grotesque manner in white and black gowns with white and red caps, having a shield of pasteboard with skull and cross bones painted thereon, worn on the breast entered. The guards, who were called the watch dogs, were armed with four-tined pitchforks, except the chief, who was armed with a scimetar. The ceremony was given with great precision and dignity, and all new features and questions were signalized by a loud sound on the gong, and read from a book about two ft. square, on the cover of which was the skull and cross bones and different letters of the alphabet. The ceremonies were quite novel, some of the admonitions being poetical, while the chief humanitarian was very severe in his denunciations and threats to the candidate whose needy and seedy appearance and dilapidated condition showed him to be a fit victim for the hangman's noose, to which he was subjected in the second degree, after which he was properly branded and admitted to full membership amid great rejoicing and a hearty welcome. The music was good and the closest attention was given by the audience to the mysteries, caricatures and this original burlesque intended to create merriment and sport for the highly pleased and interested audience. A list of 11 dances with a few extras were then carried out with great spirit and apparent delight to a company that just filled the large hall. To those who desired, refreshments were at hand in an adjoining room, which were freely indulged in. This was not in a sense a public celebration, but intended as a Lodge meeting for making a closer acquaintance among families and have a Lodge entertainment and hop. The following constituted the brethren in charge: Committee of Arrangements, E. M. Reading, P. M. W., O. H. Cole, E. B. Young, P. M. W. Floor Manager, L. L. Dunbar, P. M. W. Assistants, H. P. Sonntag, Bert McNulty, Walter H. Holmes, P. M. W., E. F. Selleck, J. F. Curtis, Chas. W. Grant.

Noe Valley, 185.

Our baby Lodge, on the outskirts of the city, is getting on well and gradually, but steadly, increasing its membership. C. V. Thompson, M. W., conferred the M. W. degree, Feb. 14th, on one candidate, in a manner that reflected credit and as a veteran remarked "it was letter perfect." Immediately, thereafter, a J. W. degree member put in an appearance and the M. W. degree was conferred a second time on the same evening.

Valley, 30.

At the meeting of Valley, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22d, three petitions were received for the degrees, two elected by card, and ten received the M. W. degree. Their *personnel*, morally and physically, was the subject of several complimentary remarks during the evening. On the question of annual sessions for the Grand Lodge, it seemed to be the sense of the Lodge to leave the subject with the representatives to act as they saw fit. With this addition, the membership is now beyond the 850 mark, and it is expected that this term will reach 900. Under head "Good of the Order," the Grand Master made some remarks that were well received, and listened to with close attention. In the course of his speech, he said: "In one year we have had 4,200 applications, 520 rejections, 3,550 admitted to membership, and a net gain of 3,102 to Feb. 1, 1882. We have paid out $26,000 the last month, $26,000 this month, and will pay $26,000 next month." Several members of Valley had a few words of a humorous and congratulatory character, who were followed by S. D. Dodson, D. D. of Santa Cruz county, in one of his fraternal and stirring speeches. In the course of his remarks, he gave the most cheering words from his section.

Silver Spray, No. 3, D of H.

A very large meeting was held by Silver Spray, No. 3, on Monday evening, February 13th. Two were given the degree in a manner that reflected credit on the officers. A number of visitors were present from Golden Dawn, D. of H. The question of granting beneficiary certificates to all members of the Lodge was fully discussed. A number of sisters and brothers joined in this earnest debate, which was settled by a vote of 24 to 16 in favor of adopting the beneficiary system.

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

Aurora held another of its interesting meetings on Tuesday, Feb. 14th. Two sisters and three brothers were initiated. This was the first work of the new officers, but the charges were delivered letter perfect, and with grace and dignity. Aurora has for its W. S. of H. a lady who is eminently qualified for the position, Sister Holland having passed through all the chairs of the Eastern Star, and is withal a good elocutionist. Indeed, this Lodge has been singularly fortunate in its choice of presiding officers since its institution, and not a little of its success is owing to their intelligent management of affairs. Sister Rossbach, S. of H., delivered the charge of her station very creditably, and gave evidence that if called to a higher position, she would perform the duties in an able and efficient manner. After the candidates had been initiated, a short time was spent in social congratulations, when the Lodge was called to order, and the circular from the G. M. W. read and acted upon. It was first voted as the sense of the Lodge, that the Degree of Honor should be made beneficiary; and secondly, that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of gathering facts and suggestions in relation to the Degree, to be submitted to the Grand Master. Remarks were then made by several of those present. Suddenly a loud knock was heard at the outer door, a weird, sepulchral knock, and expectation was on tiptoe to know who had made bold to demand admittance in such an unearthly manner. It was a mere formality on the part of the knocker to signalize that he wished to be admitted, for this was St. Valentine's day, and while there is no record that the Saint was ever admitted into a Degree of Honor Lodge, it was evident from the huge package that was laid on the pedestal in front of the W. S. of H., that he was here in spirit, and that all the signs and passwords and barred doors could not keep him out. Soon the tidings of his presence were distributed among the sisters and brothers, and the room resounded with shouts of laughter as each one received a token of St. Valentine's tender regard. After the merriment had in a measure subsided, it was announced that a collation had been prepared, and that all should march to the banquet hall. This lunch had been furnished by several sisters of the Lodge, each contributing something, notably among which was some splendid cake, with words, "Degree of Honor," in the center. The company then sat down, and a real sociable time was had; in fact, a kind of family reunion, and was a fitting finale to a most agreeable evening. Aurora's light is shining brilliantly.

Golden Dawn, 10, D. of H.

Our young sister at the Mission is moving along nicely. On Saturday evening, Feb. 11th, there was a large and pleasant meeting held at Mayberry's Hall. This being the off night the regularly organized quartette with the assistance of others, gave a choice literary and musical programme, consisting of instrumental duet, Miss Effie Gunnison and Walter S. Pierce; solo, Mrs. L. S. Clark; beautifully rendered and called for an encore; reading, Mrs. Silas A. White, which was highly entertaining; vocal quartette, by Golden Dawn club, Miss Ella Booth, Mrs. L. S. Clark, Mr. Sam. Booth, Mr. L. S. Clark. A recess was had, and spirited dancing indulged in a while. There were several members of Silver Spray present, and a real enjoyable time had.

Nevada Lodge Locals.

☞ We would refer Recorders to their Lodge Locals for suitable reading for "Good of the Order." Please correspond.

St James, 9.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—St. James, No. 9, flourishes. The following officers have been elected for the current term: W. T. Burns, P. M. W.; M. S. Bonnifield, M. W.; A. F. Trousdale, F.; G. A. Knenkel, O.; Charles J. Currier, Rdr; R. W. Wood, Fin.; J. H. Macmillan, Rvr; J. Nicholas, G.; Ferd Ried, I. W.; L. L. Rickard, O. W.; J. C. Hanson, Med Ex. We celebrated our first anniversary on the 22d ult.; by a grand masquerade ball. May the second find us as prosperous. Our Lodge accompanied D. D. G. M. W., C. A. Lagrave, to Paradise, Feb. 16th inst., where thirty charter members were formed into "Unity, No. 14." Nevada seems to be doing finely, and our energetic Grand Recorder, who is heart and soul in the cause, assures us of rapid increase in membership in our Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and hopes for the necessary 2,000 members in another twelvemonth. So do all of us.

Fraternally, C. J. CURRIER, Recorder.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

NELSON, No. 202.—R. N. Whitney, M. W.; W. A. More, F.; S. J. Nikirk, O.; S. J. Bruton, Rdr.; G. H. Longnecker, Fin.; H. J. Van Ness, Rvr.; T. H. Chivell, G.; T. Delevan, I. W.; A. T. Jones, O. W.; A. F. Jones, Trustee; Dr. O. C. Hawkins and Dr. Stansberg, Med. Exs. Reported by S. J. Bruton.

NICOLAUS, No. 146.—D. H. Howlett, M. W.; F. G. Comstock, F.; W. H. Madden, O.; Jas. W. Lee, Rdr.; D. Redfield, Fin.; C. E. Bevan, Rvr.; A. J. Wagner, G.; L. W. Lee, I. W.; J. T. Leary, O. W.; D. H. Howlett, Trustee; A. L. Crossman, Med. Ex. Reported by Jas. W. Lee.

BRO. DAVID B. BELL, long and favorably known in the Grand Central market, has taken charge of the fish stall Nos. 27 and 29, Bay City Market, owned by A. Silvestri & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in fish, 517 Merchant St. The best fish in the market will be kept in stock.

THE furniture house of Terry & Co., 747 Market street, opposite Dupont, is a mammoth concern. The firm is composed of three brothers, all Workmen, and by enterprise and fair dealing they have become one of the leading houses of this city. If you wish to buy or sell in their line, go to 747 Market St.

GRAND CHARTREUSE BITTERS.—Bro. A. Connot, proprietor and manufacturer of the above celebrated bitters, is receiving many flattering testimonials from those who have used them. The principal ingredients are gathered from the Alps mountains, consisting of roots and herbs. As an appetizing tonic, regulator for the stomach and purifier of the blood, it is claimed to be the best yet introduced on this coast.

THE Montgomery market, No. 606 Market, kept by Messrs. Hoffman & Woenne, is supplied with the best meats, poultry and eggs. Bro. Woenne attends personally to his customers, and has the reputation of selling goods very low. Goods are delivered to any part of the city.

SAYS the London *Truth:* "The Americans certainly are an ingenious people. Finding that the boxes in which American apples were sent in such large quantities to this country were afterwards of little use, they now pack the apples in coffins, which a correspondent assures me command a ready sale."

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

CLASP FOR CORSET STIFFENERS.—Christina V. Turner, Nicola Valley, B. C., assignor of one-half to D. K. McMullen, S. F. No. 253,642. Dated Feb. 14, 1882. This invention relates to a device for fastening the whalebones or stiffeners in corsets, and for protecting the corsets from the wear of the ends of the stiffeners. It consists of a small metal clip having points, which pass through the cloth on each side of the stiffeners and are clasped behind, the top being provided with an extension for the insertion of an eyelet, and the whole device being pressed down upon and on both sides of the stiffeners. This device has for its object the holding of the stiffeners in place and the prevention of wear by means of the ends of the stiffeners being forced through the cloth.

TREADLE POWER FOR GRINDSTONES.—Joshua M. Nelson, Oakdale, Stanislaus county. Dated February 14, 1882. No. 253,620. This treadle power for grindstones consists in the combination and arrangement of parts whereby a regular and continuous motion may be imparted to the stone, securing at the same time the comfort of the operator. More particularly, it consists of a suitable frame or stand carrying a grindstone and water trough, motion being transmitted to said stone from suitable treadle levers through the intermediate mechanism of sprocket wheels or other similar devices attached to the stand.

FRICTION BRAKES FOR STEERING WHEELS.—Walker C. Tyler, Stockton. No. 253,644. Dated Feb. 14, 1882. This invention relates to steering where applied brakes are necessary or convenient, and the details of construction are such that the inventor can apply the brake to steering wheels already constructed. A strap encircles the wheel, and when pressure is brought to bear on a lever, the ends of the band are brought together upon the rim. The force of this friction brake is exerted equally on the wheel. These wheels are not usually strongly journaled, so that any great side pressure would tend to injure them.

DREDGING MACHINE.—Zephaniah Williams, Oakland. No. 253,145. Dated Jan. 31, 1882. This patent covers improvements on a dredger which was patented by the same inventor in March, 1880. He adds to the dredger two vertical towers so that he can run a double set of buckets either from or to the scow, in the same direction, and thus one set can carry its work up to where the other began, and on the return swing the other can work up to the first. More work can be done with this machine. Elaborate drawings would be necessary to elucidate all the details.

HAIR TONIC.—Lewis Forbes, S. F. No. 253,594. Dated Feb. 14, 1882. This composition consists of certain peculiar ingredients combined in suitable proportions, which, applied to the head, is intended to produce and restore hair. The application is by rubbing the scalp after first carefully shaving it. This operation is continued until the desired effect is produced.

Teaching Children Manners by Example.

"Pease etatuse me, mamma?" said Harry, as he finished his meal the other day.

"Oh, isn't that sweet!" exclaimed Mrs. Graham, who, together with her husband, had been invited to dine with Mrs. Owens.

Before Mr. G. had time to reply to his wife, Mrs. Owens said, "No, my son, I cannot excuse you until you have placed your knife and fork in proper position."

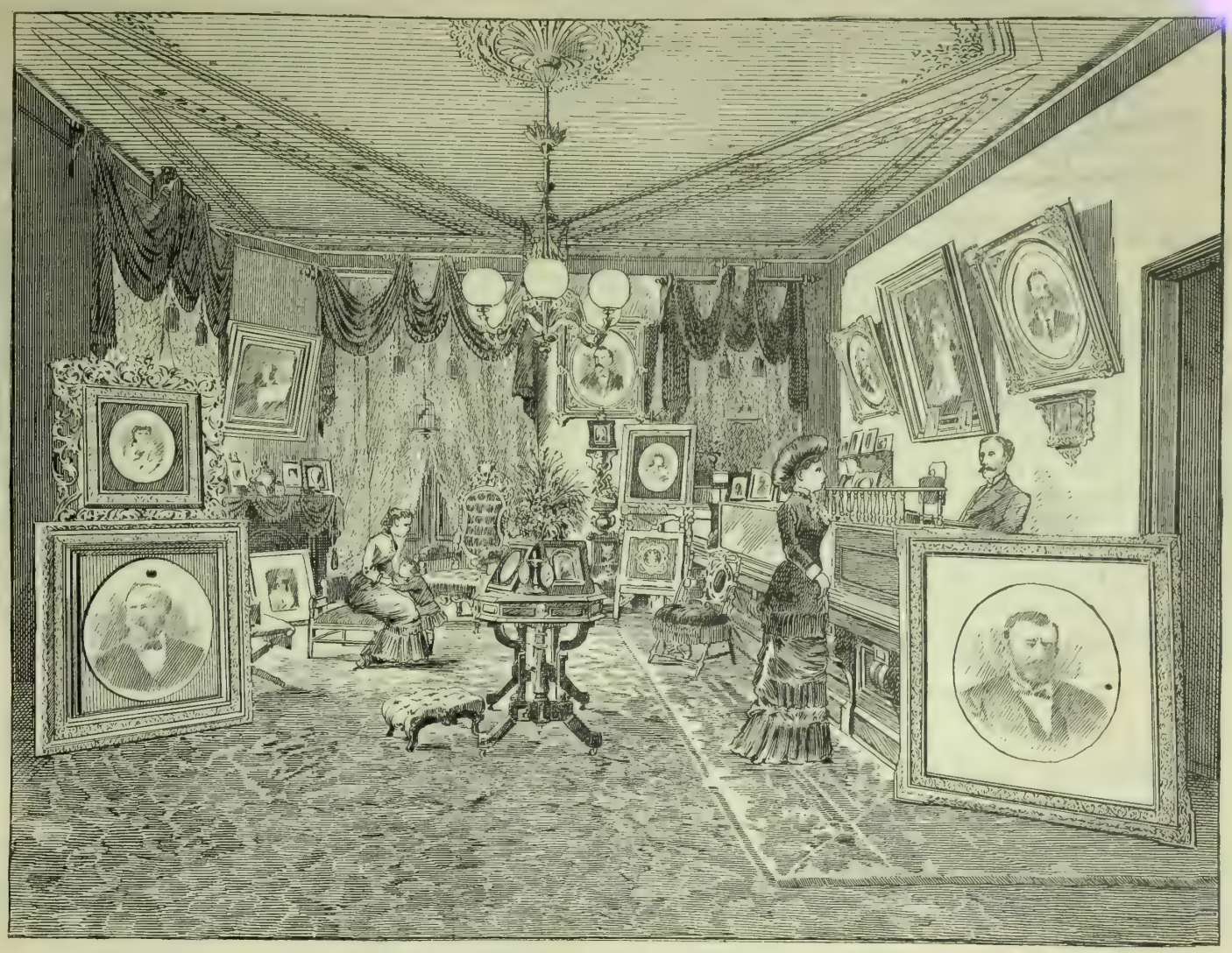
While the little fellow was arranging his knife and fork Mr. G. spoke as follows: "Yes," said he, "it is certainly a pleasure to see children polite and mannerly, especially at the table. It is really a pleasure to have the little ones around the table with us, when we can feel that there is no danger of being mortified at their disorderly conduct."

"By the way, Mrs. Owens," said Mrs. Graham, "it seems to me there must be a certain adaptability in parents in thus being able to so train children that their presence in company may be regarded as a pleasure."

"I think not," said Mrs. Owens. "My opinion regarding this matter is, that children are taught by *example*. For instance, my husband and myself make it a point to always be polite to our children, and see that they are polite to each other. If we request them to perform any duty, we find it no trouble nor do we forget to say 'please,' and the duty having been performed, it is only two small words to say, 'thank you.' There is no good reason why we should not raise our children so that they will be an honor rather than a disgrace to us. Impress upon their young minds the very important lesson that 'civility costs nothing.' And when we have ceased to be with them in the trials and struggles of life, they will remember us with gratitude and pride."

Taber's Photographic Parlors.

The accompanying cut is made from a photo, and shows the artistic reception room of the celebrated Photographic and Art Gallery of Bro. I. W. Taber, of this city. It is situated on the corner of Market and Montgomery Sts., over the Hibernia Bank, and occupies, with accessories, the most of the second and third floor, to which you can ascend in elevator at No. 8 Montgomery St. Bro. Taber has had an experience of 25 years in the art of photography, and with the aid of improved instruments, the best artists, and polite attendants, this gallery has become the chief resort for tourists and distinguished visitors, who have carried away to the Eastern States and foreign lands the finest specimens of art from the best view negatives made of the scenery of the Pacific coast from Puget Sound to Mexico. In portrait work this California establishment is equally noted, as you will find in the art galleries, salons, and boudoirs of the principal cities of Europe life-size portraits of many of the distinguished citizens of the world whose Photo was taken at TABER'S. These Photographic parlors have lately been enlarged and a collection of views from all parts of the Pacific coast and foreign countries, which are pronounced by experts to be the finest collection in the world. The new styles of Cabinet, Boudoir and Promenade Photographs, with new and unique backgrounds for effect, taken by improved instruments and skilled workmen, are the "acme of perfection," and the pride of our State, as we justly claim TABER as our California artist. Old pictures are copied and enlarged to any size, and finished in ivorytype style, crayons, India ink, water colors or oils. Novelties in this line are always kept in stock, consisting of elegant gilt and hand-carved frames, passe partouts, etc., etc., for the accommodation of his customers. In almost every household may be seen Photos with name Taber, and that result has been brought about by following one rule, making nothing but the best work and charging one price. While we have a State pride in our artists, we as Workmen, are gratified to know that it is such representative men as Bro. I. W. Taber, who form the great army on this coast whose benefactions are making the brightest page in our history.



I. W. TABER'S PHOTOGRAPH PARLORS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7 1882.

253,251.—BODY-BRACE—Jas. W. Anderson, Bodie, Cal.
253,258.—SCREW PROPELLER—J. Belduke, S. F.
253,349.—STORE-COUNTER SEAT—A. J. Culbertson, San Andreas, Cal.
353,267.—WATER WHEEL—R N. Davidson, Weaverville, Cal.
253,363 —FISH HOOK EXTRACTOR—J. W. Foard, S. F.
253,285.—SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR—John E. Henris, Dixon, Cal.
253,300.—LIFTING JACK—F. Lehman, Milwaukee, Ogn.
253,314.—LATHE ATTACHMENT—Henry Richmann, S. F.
253,229.—CONCENTRATOR—J. F. Saunders, Ogden, U. T.
253,462.—ATTACHMENT FOR FURNACES—M. F. Wood, S.F.
253,186.—ORNAMENTATION OF GROUNDS—H. D. Cogswell, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

253,693.—GRIPE FOR PROPELLING CARS—R. F. Bridewell, San Francisco, Cal.
253 677.—WATER CLOSET—J. Budde, S. F.
253,594.—HAIR TONIC—Lewis Forbes, S. F.
253,596.—SOFA BED AND LOUNGE—A. S. I. Gabbs, S. F.
253,620.—TREADLE POWER FOR GRINDSTONES—J. M. Nelson, Oakdale, Cal
253,556.—PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR DRYING LUMBER—Jas. Randell, S. F.
253,642.—CLASP FOR CORSET STIFFENERS—Mrs. C. V. Turner, Nicola Valley, B. C.
253,644.—FRICTION BRAKE FOR STEERING WHEELS—Walker C. Tyler, Stockton, Cal.
253,649.—EXPLODER FOR FIRING BLASTS—Alex. Watson, San Francisco, Cal.
253,650.—HAY WAGON—E. M. White, Elhi, W. T.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

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Iron Stone Sewer Pipe, Gladding, McBean & Co., S. F.
Chinese Help Office, Oliver C. Gilson & Co., S. F.
Office Furniture, A. F. Knorp, S. F.
Barnard's Business College, Geo. W. Barnard, Manager.
Boiler Covering, E. S. Hill, San Francisco.
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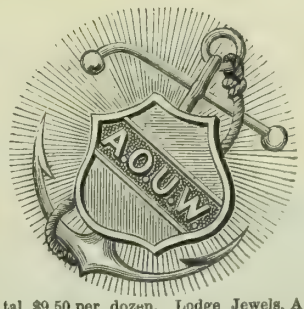
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Pre-historic Tides.

Prof. Ball, of England, in a recent lecture, spoke as follows:

At present the moon is 240,000 miles away, but there was a time when the moon was only one-sixth part of this, or say 40,000 miles away. That time must have corresponded to some geological epoch. It may have been earlier than the time when Eozoon lived. It is more likely to have been later. I want to point out that when the moon was only 40,000 miles away, we had in it a geological engine of transcendent power. If the present tides be three ft., and if the early tides be 216 times their present amount, then it is plain that the ancient tides must have been 648 ft.

There can be no doubt that in ancient times tides of this amount, and even tides very much larger, must have occurred. I ask the geologists to take account of these facts, and to consider the effect—a tidal rise and fall of 648 ft. twice every day. Dwell for one moment on the sublime spectacle of a tide 648 ft. high, and see what an agent it would be for the performance of geological work! We are now standing, I suppose, some 500 ft. above the level of the sea. The sea is a good many miles from Birmingham, yet if the rise and fall at the coasts were 648 ft., Birmingham might be as great a seaport as Liverpool. Three-quarters tide would bring the sea into the streets of Birmingham. At high tide there would be about 150 ft. of blue water over our heads. Every house would be covered, and the tops of a few chimneys would alone indicate the site of the town.

In a few hours more the whole of this vast flood would have retreated. Not only would it leave England high and dry, but probably the Straits of Dover would be drained, and perhaps even Ireland would in a literal sense become a member of the United Kingdom. A few hours pass, and the whole of England is again inundated, but only again to be abandoned.

These mighty tides are the gift which astronomers have now made to the working machinery of the geologist. They constitute an engine of terrific power to aid in the great work of geology. What would the puny efforts of water in other ways accomplish when compared with these majestic tides and the great currents they produce?

In the great primeval tides will probably be found the explanation of what has long been a reproach to geology. The early palæozoic rocks form a stupendous mass of ocean-made beds, which, according to Prof. Williamson, are 20 miles thick up to the top of the silurian beds. It has long been a difficulty to conceive how such a gigantic quantity of material could have been ground up and deposited at the bottom of the sea. The geologists said: "The rivers and other agents of the present day will do it if you give them time enough." But, unfortunately, the mathematicians and the natural philosophers would not give them time enough, and they ordered the geologists to "hurry up their phenomena." The mathematicians had other reasons for believing that the earth could not have been so old as the geologists demanded. Now, however, the mathematicians have discovered the new and stupendous tidal grinding engine. With this powerful aid the geologists can get through their work in a reasonable period of time, and the geologists and the mathematicians may be reconciled.

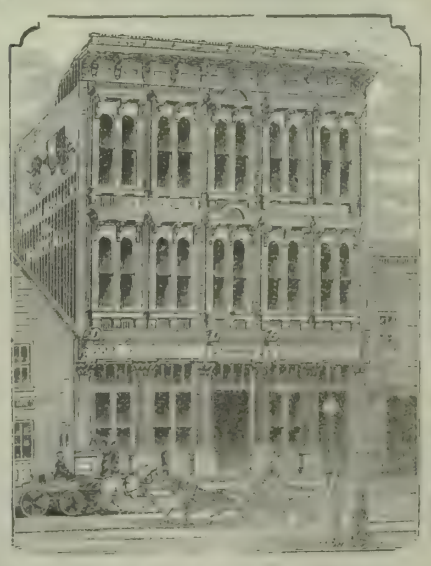
DR. ALCOTT ON FRUIT AS FOOD.—The purest food is fruit, next the cereals, then the vegetables, which are properly the food of animals. If it is necessary that animal food should be eaten, or because you cannot leave off that diet at once, then take it in its milder form—in the egg or oyster. The change which would be wrought by such a regimen would be slow, as nature's changes are, but the results are not the less certain. Beautiful diet, beautiful form. All pure poets have abstained almost entirely from animal food. Especially does a minister take less meat when he has to write a sermon. The less meat the better sermon. Every animal feeder is sometimes a tyrant. If one would abate that fate, he must omit it entirely, but by a gradual process. Compare a table of the present day with that spread by the hands of Eve, in Paradise, to feed her ethereal guests. Then was gathered together a feast of the purest—a banquet of right. Scholars, if they would get their lessons, can do so in a great deal shorter time and know more by adopting a pure diet. The cause of ill-temper and want of harmony in women, and peevishness of infants, and difficulties in family and other relations might be easily intimated. We are composed of atoms, and every atom must be musical and tremulous with harmony to give the body that harmony that is musical. The consent of our atoms, the absolute consent of every atom to every other atom—that is harmony. Every passion leaves its impress, we know not how long. Every atom sympathizes with every other atom.—*From one of Bronson Alcott's Conversations.*

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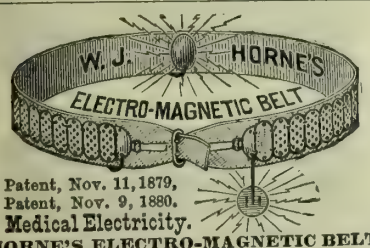
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Two good hearty meals in the day are sufficient for health—one before going to work and the other after work is over; that is, breakfast and supper, or what is the same, late dinner. Some lunch is needed between these meals, but this should be light. A heavy meal in the middle of the day may suit children, but if hard work has to be resumed, it interferes with the work, and the work with digestion. Hot, heavy suppers taken shortly before going to bed prevent refreshing sleep, and are among the most frequent causes of attacks of indigestion; at the same time an empty stomach is to be avoided; a few biscuits, or something equally light, is all that is required.

Variety of diet is of importance to health; the stomach gets weary of a repetition of the same every day. Hurry at meals is to be avoided—eat slowly and chew well. Bodily toil and manual labor can be best supported by a vegetable diet, as bread, porridge, etc., with the addition of milk, eggs, butter and cheese; meat is much inferior to these as a supplier of strength. But it is very different with mental labor; here mixed diet, with animal food in moderation, is best. Fermenting drinks will always have a place among articles of diet, though health can be maintained best without them. The most wholesome are those which contain the least amount of alcohol, such as good, sound beer or claret. These, when taken moderately with meals, aid a weak digestion.

The practice of drinking stimulants as aids to work is a serious mistake; it checks the desire for wholesome food, leads to excess, and, sooner or later, injures the health. Tobacco should not be smoked just immediately before or after meals, as it weakens digestion. Too much smoking is a harmful habit, causing nervousness, shaky hands, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite and sleeplessness; when any of these occur, tobacco should be left off, or used very seldom. The practice of boys learning to smoke cannot be too strongly condemned. They think it manly, while they are really injuring their health and growth, so preventing themselves from becoming manly. Excessive tea-drinking is an evil not unusual among working women, producing ill-nourished mothers and weakly babes. Tea should not be taken more than once or twice a day, and should never take the place of a substantial meal. Health depends greatly on good cooking; the object of cooking is to render food digestible and attractive, and to give, at the same time, the greatest amount of nourishment with the least amount of waste. Every opportunity of learning and improving in this art should be eagerly seized.

Facts about the Eye.

The eye is preserved in the convenient form of a sphere, or ball, by the simple device of having its interior cavity filled with liquid, which prevents the limp and otherwise flexible coats from puckering up into any irregularity of shape. It is like a bladder distended with water, which is firm and tense on account of the contained liquid so shut in by the membraneous wall that it cannot possibly escape anywhere from the tight grasp in which it is held. There are, however, in the interior of the eye two distinct chambers in which the liquid is distributed, one in front of and one behind the crystalline lens. The lens hangs, as it were, in the midst of the liquid. The portion which is in front of the lens is a little more than a very weak aqueous solution of salt, and is on that account termed the aqueous humor of the eye. The portion which is behind more nearly resembles a solution of white of egg. On account of this somewhat thicker consistency, it is termed the vitreous, or glass-like humor. Both humors, however, exert very nearly the same influence upon the vibrations of the light, and the optical part of the eye thus comes to be considered as composed simply of two refracting parts—the denser lens and the thinner humors.

The iris is loosely suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens, so that it has the water-like liquid bathing both surfaces, and thus enjoys the same ready freedom of movement that it would possess if it were simply immersed in water. The humors of the eyes are supplementary aids to the image-forming capacities of the lens. But they are only subordinate aids, as their influence in this particular is comparatively small. For simplicity's sake the crystal lens and the associated humors may be looked upon as together constituting one single lens, and the visual power of the eye in reality depends upon three curved surfaces which are found in the combination of humors and lens—the front surface of the globe or corner, upon which light in the first instance strikes as it enters the transparent media of the eye, and the front and the back protuberant surfaces are of the crystalline mass itself. The position of the definite image within the eye is determined by the form of these surfaces, taken in connection with the density of the crystalline substance and its associated humors.—*Edinburg Review.*

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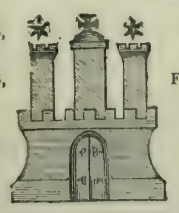
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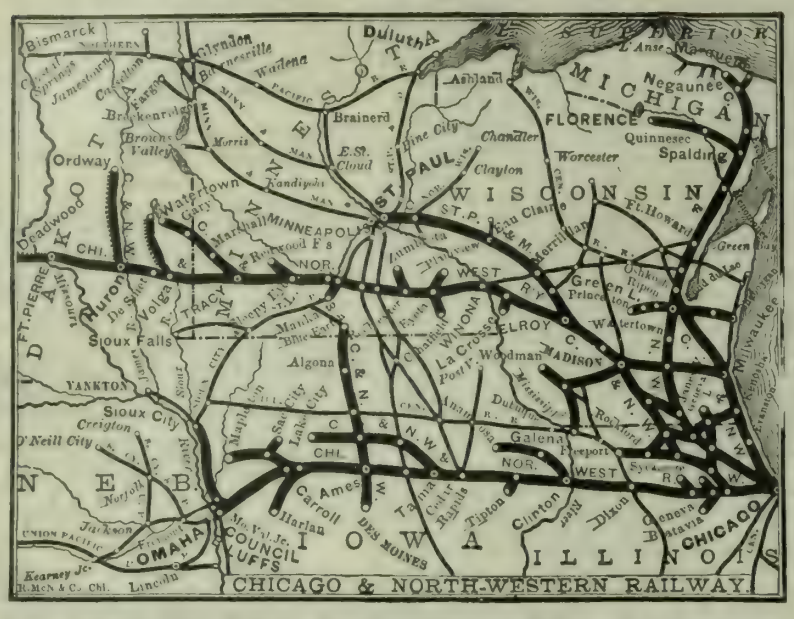
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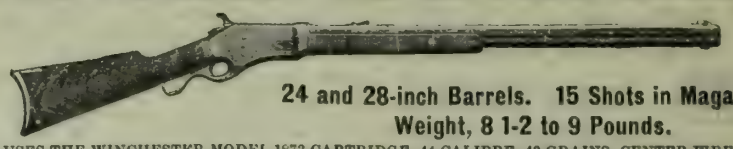
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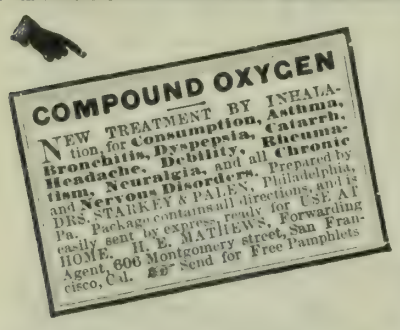
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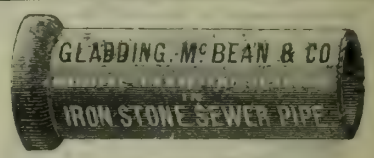
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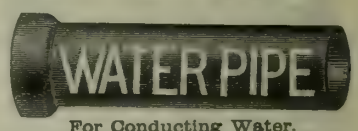
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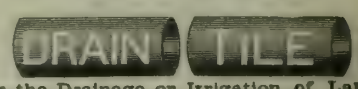
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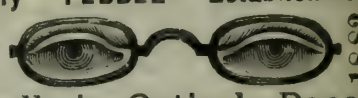
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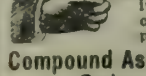
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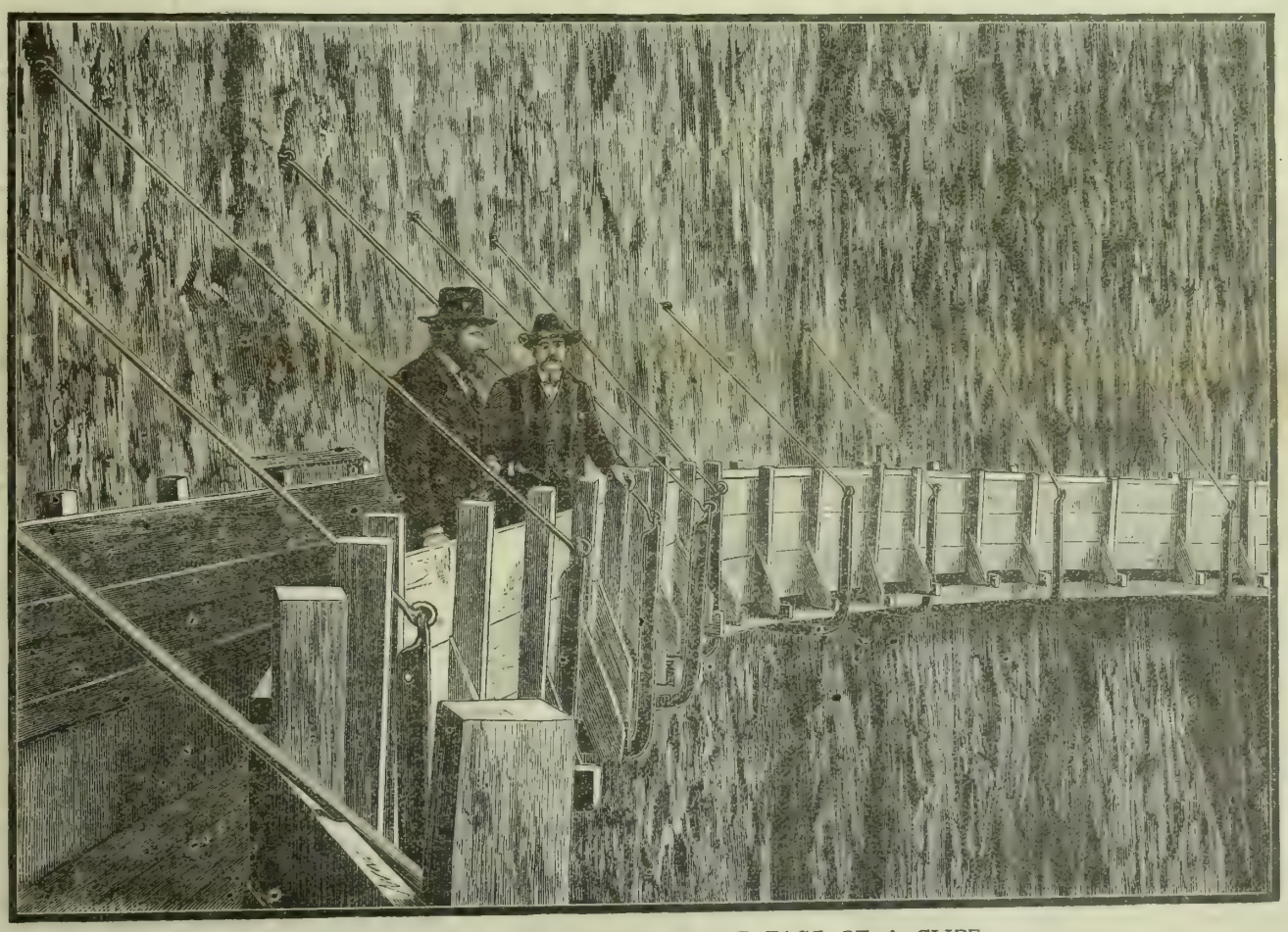
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Postal Savings Banks.

The bill now before Congress having for its object the establishment of a system of savings banks in connection with the postoffice is one which seems would be of great benefit to the people. The question has been agitated for some time, but nothing has come of it owing to the opposition of savings banks capitalists, they fearing that it would interfere with their business. In 1873 a bill for the establishment of the postal bank system was introduced into Cangress and referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, where it was strangled. In 1878 another bill was introduced and referred to the Postoffice Committee, who reported it back with amendments, but a vote was never reached in the House. The bill now before Congress has been prepared by the Committee on Postoffices of the House, and is in a fair way of becoming a law. The main points of its provisions are the establishment of postal savings depositories for the protection of small savings, to facilitate their withdrawal and to produce revenue. Depositories may be opened at any money order office in the discretion of the Postmaster-General. Persons from twelve years old upward may become members. The smallest deposit which the Government will take is to be $3, for which a book is provided containing ten stamps aggregating this amount. After this deposit has been made, additional deposits will be received in $1 or its multiples. Interest is to be computed at the central office in Washington upon all sums of $3, and even multiples at the rate of two per cent. per annum, which will be computed for every calendar month. Money, when deposited, may be withdrawn without previous notice, but interest is to be only allowed at the end of the calendar month. The money received from the deposits is to be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest-bearing securities of the United States, or in case the money cannot be invested in this class of securities, it shall be invested in approved State securities, but not in railroad or other bonds. All deposits are to be free from United States, State or local taxation. No person can deposit more than $100 during a period of thirty days, and the aggregate amount allowed to any single depositor is not to exceed $500. These, in brief, are some of the principal features of the bill, although it is probable they may be modified before its final passage. The system of postal savings banks has found great favor in England, where it was established over twenty years ago. At the close of 1879 there were nearly 2,000,000 separate accounts, and the amount standing to the credit of depositors exceeded $155,000,000. The annual interest paid in England is two and one-half per cent. There seems to be no question but what if the system was adopted it would conduce to the thrift and economy of the people. There are many sections where no savings banks exist, and it would be of great benefit if the people could have some sure and safe place in which to deposit their surplus earnings. It would also add greatly to the money circulation of the country, for all the money that is now hoarded and lost to circulation would find active employment through the postal banks system. It would particularly further in the young lads and lassies of the country a spirit of frugality, and the many dimes and dollars that they now spend in useless pleasures could be turned to useful account in the postal bank. Let them once open an account and it would be pretty certain that they would seek to swell its proportions by the continual addition of small sums. By all means let the postal bank depositories be one of the features of the Government.



VIEW OF A WATER FLUME ON THE FACE OF A CLIFF.

A COMPILATION of the death rate of twelve of our largest cities and towns in California gives a mean annual mortality of 16 to each 1,000 inhabitants. This, as compared with the Eastern States and cities of Europe, is very favorable, as the mortality is from 20 to 30 to each 1,000 inhabitants. If the death rate has been 16, including all classes and all ages, it is a reasonable conclusion that, from a selected class from the ages of 21 to 50, it can not exceed 8 deaths to each 1,000 of the class who constitute our membership.

WE HAVE given, from time to time, items showing that father and son are members of our Order. We here state another fact of this kind, in which the two sons and father belong to the A. O. U. W. P. Fischer, father, is a member of Harmony, No. 9, and his two sons, Joseph, aged 24, and Michael, aged 21, are members of Magnolia, No. 41. It is pleasant to think, that in this day, when a "sack" is being raised for the purpose of disseminating false information in regard to the Order, that the members thereof hold fast to the faith which is in them and encourage their nearest of kin to enlist in the cause.

THE Supreme Lodge jurisdiction commences 1882-83 with assessments Nos. 1 and 2. The deaths to be paid for occurred in the following States: Ohio, 4; Kentucky, 2; Texas, 2; Maryland, 2; West Virginia, 2; total, 12.

I. A. Dunsmoor, D. D. G. M. W., Los Angeles, has had forwarded supplies to form two new Lodges, one to be located at Orange and one at San Fernando.

A Notable Undertaking.

It is needless to tell Californians of the romantic character of the mountain scenery of this State, or expatiate upon the wonderful gorges and canyons that can be met with in almost every county. They have seen with their eyes, and no pen picture can give adequate expression to the many sublime physical features which the State possesses. Our engraving on this page will give an idea of some of the wonders of our scenery, and will also serve to show how the seemingly impossible undertaking of crrrying a flume around the face of a vertical cliff was accomplished by the skill and ingenuity of one of our own citizens. This flume is located in what is called "Bracket canyon," in Butte county, about ten miles from Oroville. It was designed and constructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Wm. H. Bellows, Superintendent of Construction of the Miocene Mining Co.'s ditch and flumes. In order to escape the necessity of a trestle work 186 ft. high, as designed by the engineer who located the line, Mr. Bellows determined to run a line of ditch up the canyon some 200 yards, where it ends against a perpendicular wall of rock 350 ft. high. Around this wall the flume was carried on iron brackets set eight ft. apart, each bracket capable of sustaining a weight of 14½ tons. The length of this bracketed portion is 486 ft. The flume runs around 118 ft. above the bed of the ravine, and from the flume to the top of the cliff aboveis over 200 ft.

An idea of the character of the undertaking may be formed from the fact that the men were swung from the top of the beetling cliffs above, and holes drilled in the sides of the basalt walls, which in this locality are 350 ft. high and as straight as the side of a house. T rails of 30-lb. railroad iron were then bent into the form of an L, 10 ft. being left for the bed of the flume to rest on, 2 ft. rounded off and set into ring bolts clamped and soldered into the holes in the rock. These iron brackets are 8 ft. apart, and each capable of sustaining 14½ tons. From the uprights at the side of the flume run suspenders, ⅞ inch round iron being used, they also having had holes drilled in the rock for their insertion, and are clamped and soldered securely. The flume is 4 ft. wide, inside measurement, and 3 ft. deep, and has a capacity for 3,000 inches of water. It combines beauty of design and strength of construction, and, when seen at a distance, seems to be suspended in the air. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that not a single accident occurred, except in one case, where the man himself was more careless than his surroundings justified.

Home Miscellany.

What the Years Bring.

Two sunny-haired and clear-voiced children stood
Among the flowers all careless; sunshine played
About their golden heads; and in the wood
The birds rejoiced, and pleasant music made.
Ah! Life's fresh morning is so gay and sweet,
They cared not for the flowers beneath their feet.

A youth and maiden in the summer noon
Wandered, and looked into each other's eyes,
And thought that love was such a priceless boon,
That having it, no little cloud could rise
Upon their sky—so radiant, when we love,
Grows earth around us, and the sky above.

Two happy lives close welded into one;
Bright children playing 'round them, and the light
Of love and home, like to the blessed sun
Shining about them, while the calm years' flight
Brings only happiness, for home and love
Are dear as heaven and the saints above.

One widowed heart, whose life-pulse beats alone;
Children all fatherless, and hope all fled.
What matter that she makes such bitter moan,
Or shrouds in fruitless woe her golden head?
The world goes by all careless of her woe;
Cold world, which ever treats our sorrow so!

A grave, where tender maidens come to weep,
Bringing fresh garlands, when the old are dead.
What matters it? Their love breaks not the sleep
Of the quiet ears which hear no more their tread
Such are our little lives; but heaven is ours,
When faded are our hopes, our loves and flowers.

Sam Sperry's Pension.

For more than two years it was the joke of Bloomington Center—that bright hope, that idle dream, that fond delusive fancy, known as "Sam Sperry's pension."

The wits who congregated in the bar-room and grocery of the Bloomington Center post office sometimes had only a sad consciousness of futility in their best efforts; the column of facetiæ in the local newapaper frequently palled on the senses; but Sam Sperry's lank and stooping figure as he descended faithfully, twice every week, from his lone home on the distant mountain, to "learn the news from Washington," bore with it an aroma of never failing interest and diversion.

"Any 'ficial dokkerments arrived for me?" Sam was accustomed to inquire, on entering the postoffice, with an air of ill-concealed consequence; and on being answered in the negative, the look of sudden surprise and incredulity which overspread his features was always as fresh and real as it had been during the first six months he had undergone the blow. His recovery was as complete and instantaneous, when seated on the counter with the "boys," he derided the very existence of his proud nation's capital in terms of the most reckless sarcasm, or, in softer mood, induced by certain grateful potations, palliated the weakness of official judges with a forbearance which his listeners found even more irresistibly entertaining.

"They think they're comin' it over me, down there to Washington," Sam observed on one occasion, rolling his eyes upon his near neighbor on the counter with a look which was dark without menace, and at the same time forcibly introducing the sharp point of his elbow to that gentleman's ribs—"they think they're comin' it over me, down there to Washington. And all the time they're hangin' off about my pension, what's accumulatin'?—what's accumulatin'?" Here Sam's companion was actually obliged to move an inch or two away in order to escape the too severe emphasis of that emaciated elbow. "Back pay!" chuckled Sam; "that's what's accumulatin'—back pay. Let 'em hold off ten or a dozen years longer, and I'll be swimmin' in back pay—I'll be fairly wallerin' in it."

With which the deeply confidential aspect of Sam's face changed to a triumphant simper, and, turning to nudge another companion (as he supposed) on his right, he inadvertently thrust his elbow through the wrappings of a large parcel of sugar, the contents of which were scattered over the grocery floor.

Sam's expression of dismay was pitiful.

"Have it charged to your back pay, Sam," cried an uproarious though cheerful voice.

Sam took up the cue, and ever after that his descent from the West Mountain, which had before been significant of a small invoice of skunks' fur, blueberries, and the like, at the Bloomington grocery, missed the hampering weight of those hardly acquired products, and Sam's business transactions at the counter—the understanding being good between the grocer and those jolly Bloomington boys—were rounded by a regally careless, "Charge it to pension, Ned—reg'lar pension or back pay, I don't care which."

Rarely, very rarely, Sam really did find a document waiting for him at the postoffice, marked with the mysterious seal of the Department of the Interior, and opened it with fingers of trembling expectation, only to find a printed sheet of painfully-worded statistics, to the effect that "besides the two hundred and ninety thousand filed claims, others were constantly being entered, but that in due time each would receive careful consideration." His first heat of desperate indignation yielded later to tears of unaffected sentiment, as he murmured: "Pension! I guess so, boys!—the grass'll be growing over my grave before I see any pension," and later still to smiles and hope again.

The gunshot wound in his right hand upon which Sam had based his claim on the national bounty, was of small account compared with the harm which he had suffered, both in body and soul, from the soldiers' camp life, the Southern marshes—above all, the Southern prisons.

"I don't know what Sam might 'a been, or what he might not 'a been," said Judge Holcomb, a prosperous citizen of Bloomington, who had been incarcerated with Sam at Andersonville. "'Pon my honor, boys, he began uncommon bright, though he wa'nt never what ye'd call petrick'ler tough or long-winded. But I can tell ye one thing, Sam Sperry wa'n't never the same man after he come out o' that prison."

Even after this asservation, I do not know that any of the frequenters of the Bloomington bazar remarked that the boyish head on Sam's bent shoulders, with its rings of close-curling light hair, was of Byronic cast, or that his eyes, when not filmy from the effects of ague or rum, were of such a perfect and heavenly blue as is seldom seen even in the undimmed orbs of children. Sam was their Punch, their by-word, their theatre comique; they would have paid twice the price of his lordly, though prudent, negotiations at the counter rather than miss the zest afforded by his semi-weekly appearance. With a touch of real pity, too, perhaps, for their old comrade, they cajoled with him in his forlorn hope, encouraged in him at all times the freest expression of his sentiments, flattered him, and regaled him. And often, alas! the feet which had come shuffling down the mountain awkwardly enough and loosely enough, retraced their steps in a still more desultory and uncertain manner, and chance passers-by have told how Sam, pausing at length by some wayside fence, frequently nudged the post with his elbow, as though having just committed to it some gravely confidential or facetious remark.

There was one person whom Sam's weaknesses and derelictions failed to inspire with appreciative mirth. In the neighborhood of Sam's house on the mountain there were two other homes. One was possessed by Isaac Travers with his beligerent wife and numerous small children; in the other, Mary Ellsworth dwelt alone with her mother.

Years ago, Sam and Mary had gone down, hand in hand, to the school kept in the little hamlet at the foot of the mountain. Mary still keeps the green-covered "speller" in which she and Sam studied their lessons together. And they were at the head of the class always, the mountain boy and girl—always at the head of the class, and always first and most imperious in play; Mary, small, brown-eyed, sharp-witted, and Sam, handsome and tall, with his cherubic curls and saucy, red lips.

Then Sam's parents died, and he went over to help John Ellsworth in his mill, and the work prospered under his strong blithe hand. And as the days passed by, Sam and Mary shrank coyly away from the affectionate intimacy of their childhood, and ended by falling as deeply in love with each other as though they had now for the first time exchanged glances across the rapturous bounds of manhood and maidenhood. Their love, having such tender root in the past, sent out bright branches of hope for the future, and was as strong as life with them both. Mary would have borne anything for Sam; and Sam, who was of a quick and impetuous nature, found his equilibrium in the sweet firmness of Mary's character, and adored her for the loving sarcasm with which she rebuked his pet faults—such bright and captivating faults as Sam's were then.

Sam and Mary were engaged when the war broke out; and the two men of John Ellsworth's household went away, and the two women waited in their solitary home on the mountain, cheered by letters at first; afterward their only hope lay in some chance returning figure along the road that came winding up from the villages below. John Ellsworth never came back along that dear familiar road; and when Sam returned one day, weak, ague-shaken, demented, but still fondly, foolishly faithful, Mary, called of God to endure this greater sorrow than any death could bring, spent the solitude of one black night in terrible rebellion, and, when the morning dawned, laid her broken heart at the foot of the cross and rose with a calm "I will—for evermore."

Sam went back wonderingly to occupy the long-deserted home of his childhood; but it was Mary's hand that brought him bread and meat, that made his bed, and swept his floor, and furnished his poor home with every comfort.

Sam knew that it was all changed somehow. The tongue, once so winningly sarcastic, was now ever too thoughtfully kind, the once laughing eyes too deeply compassionate. He sorrowed over it with the vague sorrow of a child. But he trusted Mary. She knew; she would set it all right in time. The light, the hope, the promise of his youth, so helplessly, so mysteriously lost—they were all kept waiting for him somewhere in Mary's great dark eyes.

But when Sam came tottering up the hill on his return home, he had brought with him a parcel the contents of which he had not revealed to any eye. It contained his wedding clothes, new and sleek, of the finest black broadcloth. In the pathetic loneliness of his home he acquired a habit of fondling these, of gloating over them, even of trying them on before the glass; and then, as he stood in his best mood, with his bonny hair curled, one never saw so sweet and weak a face. Sam longed, yet ever hesitated, to appear before Mary in these splendid habiliments. That strange trouble on his mind deterred him. He was never so shy, so simple, so conscious of his lost estate, as when in "Miss Mary's" presence—never withal so strangely happy and content. One evening as he sat before her, the wedding garments he had left at home filled all his thought.

"I—I never cared for any girl but you, Mary," he exclaimed abruptly, with a spark of the old fire in his eyes. "I—I never could."

"No, Sam," Mary answered, gently, "I don't believe you ever could."

"You—promised to marry me once," said Sam, that brief fire changing, for another instant, to a look of solemn wonder and reproach.

A deathly palor crept over Mary's face. Then she came close to Sam, and laid her hand on his, and looked into his eyes with all the beautiful tenderness and pity of her deeply-tried soul.

"I shall always be true to you, Sam," she said. "There are some things we can't understand. We must be patient. But that—what we hoped for once—now—in this world—that, dear Sam, must never be!"

"Yes, Mary," Sam answered, sweetly obedient, thrilled through and through by the touch of her dear hand, "that must never be." And he repeated the words simply all the way home, "that must never be." It was all right, somehow. "Mary knew." But he folded the wedding clothes and put them away that night as one who should never need to take them out again.

After this, the ruined life clung still closer to that strong and patient one, and the little services which Sam was accustomed to perform for Mary, when not suffering with the ague, or following after the fond hallucination of his "pension"—the fetching of wood and drawing of water—these lost to his poor adoring mind every base and menial quality, and were like the offering of a devotee laid tremblingly at the feet of an angel.

And the time passed all too swiftly for the work of Mary's hands. Besides her ministrations to Sam and her mother, her generous thought for the wretched Travers family, the name of Mary Ellsworth, for the gracious help and sympathy which is implied, was known and loved in all the villages below, and in times of sickness, or sorrow, or added care, the journey up the mountain side was cheap which could procure a day of those coveted services.

It was the affliction of unexpected company which had overtaken Judge Holcomb's wifeless home and refractory servants. Mary, with rare firmness, established there in a day her universal rule of peace. Among the other guests was a young actress from New York, the Judge's niece, blonde, handsome, magnificent. At evening, as Mary stood, before her return home, waiting an instant in the hall, so quiet and demure, with her dark hair parted in an old, old fashion, and her sad, lustrous eyes, and her face breathing that ineffable refinement which the calm endurance of some hidden and exalted sorrow alone can give, the dashing young actress advanced upon her suddenly, and folded her with an impetuous gesture in her strong white arms. "I love you!" she whispered. "I love you desperately!"

The Judge's own wooing was less impassioned, when, some weeks afterward, he left his smart horse and buggy at Mary's gate, and entered the house.

"I formed a very fav'rable opinion of you Mary," said this grandiose personage, "a good many years ago, and I've never had any cause to alter that opinion. In fact I come in here to say that I should like to have you come down to my house in the capacity of a wife."

There was a grace, a perfect self-reliance, in Mary's old-fashioned manner, which relieved it from any imputation of stiffness, as she answered, in much the same words that she had used in addressing Sam some time before, but with such a different tone in the ring of her clear voice: "I thank you, but that can never be." And the Judge drove away, amazed and disappointed, but most of all sorry for Mary.

Sam was the next caller. He had seen the smart buggy at Mary's gate. He entered, timid and hesitating, and sat for some time shifting uneasily about in his chair. At length he said: "I—I never cared for any girl but you, Mary. I—I never could," he repeated, earnestly.

And Mary answered, as she had done before: "No, Sam, I don't believe you ever could."

Sam drew his sleeve quickly across his eyes.

"You—you ain't goin' to leave the mountain, are you, Mary?" he gasped. "You ain't goin' to leave the mountain, Mary?"

"Never!" answered Mary, and as before, her tone quieted and consoled him.

After what seemed a long time, though, the tears were still standing in Sam's blue eyes:

"I forgot, Mary," he said, meekly. "I came to say—you're young yet, and handsome, Mary,—and if you had a better chance—I don't know what I—what we should do without you—but if you had a better chance—you—you mustn't—you know—Mary—"

There he paused. Mary did not smile, but her heart yearned over Sam as a mother's might over a child who has tried in vain to be good, and brave, and unselfish. And Sam went away comforted.

It was the third bleak winter since Sam's return to the mountain, and he meanwhile growing weaker and sillier with each successive season, but ever faithful in his inquiries after his pension at the Bloomington postoffice. The Bloomington boys thought it a rare joke to impress upon his mind that the only reason why Miss Mary deferred giving him her hand in marriage was his continued inability to obtain his pension.

"Just wait till you get your pension, Sam," said Ned Hemingway, the store-keeper, delicately hinting on this point, "and then you'll see."

And Sam doubted utterly at first—away down in his heart doubted always; but as he lent himself more and more to the erratic fancy, it fired and consumed his brain.

One night, from the alternate chills and fevers which shook his frame, Sam fell asleep. Instead of his lone, dark room, the road winding from the mountain to the village rose before his eyes. That road, usually so tortuous and long, was straight, and bathed in light. He traversed it. At the end a palace gate, and at the gate a white-winged angel stood, his pension in her shining hand. Sam gazed. Above those peaceful wings was Mary's face. She smiled as she had smiled upon him long ago. He awoke, and slept no more that night.

With the morning he put on his wedding clothes. No doubt or hesitation possessed him now. There was a terrible exultation in his eyes. This time he did not stop, as was his wont, at Miss Mary's house. The road down the mountain side was tortuous and long. There was no palace gate at the end; no pension. Those who watched Sam's face in this last instance of his ever-recurring disappointment, say that a look came over it which had never been there before. He rested on the counter, and drowsed, and almost fainted, but he would not drink. This provoked unbounded astonishment. Sam's dying flesh craved the cup with an awful thirst, but Mary's eyes were stronger, and Mary's eyes seemed to be upon him, and he would not drink.

"It would choke me, boys," he tried to say, turning weakly away.

He manifested a desire to make his will. It was a rare occasion at the Bloomington grocery.

"Its all to go to Mary," he exclaimed, excitedly, "pension, back pay and all." The last flame of the fever was flickering and wasting in his eyes. He rested and dozed again. At noon he started for home; at four o'clock he had traversed only half of the lonely winter road; at the foot of the mountain—it was sunset—he staggered and fell down. We shrink from the records of fates so sad. We need not fear. One greater than we, and more compassionate by far, comforts the death of His lambs when they fall in the desolate places. The pain in Sam's body ceased. Across his mind flitted a brief trouble.

"I wish Mary could know," he said, "that I wouldn't touch it—for her sake." And later and more solemnly: "I wish Mary could know—that I seem now—to understand. I seem—now—to see—"

An old story tells of the prodigal who wandered, and who came back to his father's house; of the purpose, running through all the weakness and sin, of the wonder and suffering of our human lives, to make us hungry and to bring us home. So over Sam's wasting face there crept first the infinite, unbearable hunger of the soul, and then the quiet look of one whom God leads home; and the blue eyes, piercing now beyond the light of sun or moon, met unshrinkingly the shadows of the deepening night, and unshrinkingly the clear gaze of the solemn stars.

And Mary knew. When they brought Sam home to her in his wedding garments, she looked upon his face, and she knew that the bridegroom had indeed come back, clothed and joyful, to the bride; the lost spirit to the strength and beauty of its first estate. And she kissed the dead lips in that last act of perfect love and consecration, and knelt and thanked God.

A few days after Sam's death, Ned Hemingway entered Mary's house, either from curiosity or worthier motives, with a stammered apology, and the words: "Of course it ain't o' no account, but I thought ye might like to keep it," handed Mary the will in which Sam had devised to her his pension. As he did this, the mirthful grocer cast down his eyes and blushed to the roots of his hair. Mary took the little parchment, read it quietly, and just the shadow of a smile played about the beautiful tenderness of her lips. Then she turned to the grocer, and unconsciously transfixed him with her clear, thoughtful, half-inattentive gaze.

"I think Sam owed you something," she said.

"Oh, no, no," stammered the grocer. "That's all right. The boys will see to that."

"I should prefer to have you give me the bill," Mary said; and still transfixed by that courteously compelling gaze, the abashed and reluctant grocer complied.

Mary keeps the will in which Sam gave her his pension, with a lock of hair that was always golden and boyish, and the green-covered spelling-book. Sometimes in the pauses of her toil, she can smile her tender smile over these; she can weep blessed tears over them

But if any one should say that hers had been a famished heart—famished for all the joyful possibilities, the wifehood, the motherhood that might have been—the thought would pale before the tranquil glory of her eyes. There has come to the life of this lone watcher on the mountain, a fullness such as few may know. The autumn winds that speak with their low wail of death to the dwellers in the valley land below, bring to her clearer sense, sweet messages of home.—*Harper's Monthly.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Riddle.

I serve many and varied purposes. I am the honest man's friend, the iniquitous man's deadliest enemy. I travel over the world at will, and puny man has little power to hinder my approach. My capabilities can hardly be estimated. Whatever place I honor by my cheer thrives and prospers, while the places where I am never seen are gloomy and deserted. When I move abroad the flying express train and the ball which speeds shrieking from the cannon's mouth travel at a snail's pace in comparison with the velocity of my motions. I have existed for untold ages, and shall continue to exist so long as any portion of the universe is peopled with living beings. The history of the past records the result of my labors, the present bears testimony to my vast utility and power, and the future appears hopeless indeed when contemplated as devoid of my presence. Thus, it seems, I am a great comforter. I soothe the pains of the afflicted, ease the hearts of the sorrowing, cheer the minds of the desponding. I am the friend of man, and labor ever for his advancement, although (such is human ingratitude) he seldom rewards me by even a thought. Finally, and most wonderful of all, although visible, I am intangible, and no one has ever felt my presence.

MELANCTHON.

Hidden Towns.

1. Mag Raymond has left this vale of tears.
2. I sow in neither kind of soil, neighbor Brown,
3. He placed his hand under her chin and playfully raised her head.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Syllable Puzzle.

My first is novel; second is discovered; third, territory; whole is an island.

JERRY.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in man, but not in boy;
My second is in pain, but not in joy;
My third is in light, but not in dark;
My fourth is in forest but not in park;
My fifth is in pot, but not in kettle;
My sixth is in strong, but not in brittle;
My whole was an English poet.

ZENA.

Reversals.

1. Reverse a measure and obtain part of a house.
2. Reverse a narrow plank and obtain a falsifier.
3. Reverse to haul and obtain to keep guard.
4. Reverse a band and obtain an exclamation of contempt.
5. Reverse clothing and obtain to boast.
6. Reverse a vehicle and obtain the same vehicle.

C. B. A.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Captain John Smith.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Cauk, auk. 2. Chop, hop. 3. Crake, rake. 4. Hash, ash. 5, Stare, tare. 6. Trow, row.

CHARADE.—Passing away.

BLANKS.—1. Rat, tar. 2. Ports, sport. 3. Part, trap.

TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Dray, yard. 2. Dan, and. 3. Pot, top. 4. Mite, emit, time.

How Cap was Cured of Disturbing the Cats.

We have a fine sociable dog on the ranch named "Cap." He is a good-natured dog, and fond of a frolic. After the men have their dinner he has his, and by the time they are ready to go for their teams, he is ready to accompany them. There was one thing he got to treating himself to pretty regularly, and that was to start from the house on a run around the corner of the barn, to the south side, where the cats of the ranch took their noonday sun baths. He knew the cats were there, and never thought of looking around the corner to see if they were there, but aimed to make the surprise as complete as possible by dashing headlong right amongst them; at which times cats could be seen climbing in all directions. Cap enjoyed the sport amazingly, and it became his regular after-dinner exercise, which all the folks on the ranch were well aware of.

One morning one of the men killed a large wild-cat along the creek and brought it home, all unknown to Cap. "Now," says he, "we will have some fun." Cap was kept out of the way. The wild-cat was taken to the cats' sunning place on the south side of the barn and set up, as natural as life, facing the corner around which Cap always made his appearance.

After dinner the men lounged around till Cap got his dinner, when they started for the barn. Cap frisked around and then started for the cats around the barn. He never stopped until he ran slap up against that wildcat, looking fierce enough to eat him. The shock was so great he nearly fainted; he was so scared he couldn't bark, his tail fell to the ground and his tottering legs could hardly take him away from that awful cat. He staggered across the yard as best he could before he ventured to look back; he was too weak to make more than one bow-wow as he crept into the blacksmith shop, where he staid the rest of the day.

The next day he felt better and after dinner made a couple of bounds towards the barn, when he remembered the wild cat, and turned short about and went around the house.

He never goes to the south side of the barn any more, and the cats enjoy their sun baths undisturbed—not suspecting the good turn one of their wild sisters from the woods had done for them.—*G. W. T. C., Point of Timber.*

PEABLOSSOM, a young saddle-colored youth, was up before the Recorder for stealing a pair of shoes from Mose Schaumburg's store. "Don't you know it was not right to take those shoes?" "Yes, sah; I knows I didn't take de right shoes. My mudder tole me dey was not de right ones as soon as I bring 'em home. De highpriced ladies' shoes on de shelf was de right ones; but I couldn't reach 'em, sah."

Humorous.

Chips.

QUERY—When a man has his teeth stopped ought he to charge the cost to inci-dental expenses?

"WHAT's that fellow doing, John?" "Why, he's a naturalist." "What's that?" "Why, one who catches gnats, to be sure!"

A RECENT African explorer, in giving an account of his travels, speaks of ants one inch long. The insects must be gi-ants.

IF a two-wheeled vehicle is a bicycle, and a three-wheeled a tricycle, it does not follow that a one-wheeled is an icicle. It is a wheel-barrow.

ON being asked what he thought fire-flies were made for, a little boy answered, "I think God made them for candles to light the little frogs to bed."

"I SAY, mister," asked a dirty-looking chap, "will that dog bite?" "Guess not," replied Fogg. "He won't bite you; or at least I wouldn't if I were a dog. You'd have to wash yourself first."

"WE approach Thee, O Lord, under the auspices of the Essex County Agricultural Society," was the modest phrase with which the clergyman offered the opening prayer at a Massachusetts fair.

"MA," said a girl who had just commenced her lessons in geography, "whereabouts'shall I find the state of matrimony?" "Oh," replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the United States."

"PA, do horses run away with wagons because they love 'em?" "Well, I should say not; but what put that absurd notion into your small head, my son?" "Why, pa, it's in the paper. Whenever a horse runs away the paper says 'a horse attached to a wagon.'"

A SCOTCH minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house: "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' yer fun, Mr. Minister; ye ken my name weel eneuch. D'ye no say when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'"

"FATHER, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy; what possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family bible where you married Anno Domini, in 1835, and that isn't mother."

Household Hints.

WINTER SALADS.—(1.) Slice a cold boiled or baked beet root; arrange it in slices overlapping each other; pour a mixture over made with cream, a very little vinegar, pepper and salt; garnish the dish with horse-radish and hard-boiled eggs, whites and yelks separate. (2.) Slice some cold boiled carrots; arrange them in a dish with a dressing made with cream and lemon juice, or oil and vinegar, with pepper and salt; garnish the dish with hard-boiled eggs shredded, with minced parsley and capers and chopped olives. (3.) Pick the flower from one or two cold boiled cauliflowers; dispose them in a dish, and pour over them some dressing made with cream and lemon juice, or oil and vinegar, with pepper and salt to taste; garnish with minced parsley, powdered sweet herbs and capers.

ROAST LEG OF PORK.—Make a sage-and-onion stuffing; choose a small tender leg of pork, and score the skin in stripes with a sharp knife; cut an opening in the knuckle, loosen the skin and fill with the sage-and-onion stuffing; spread the whole leg with a thin coating of fresh butter, and put it before a clear fire, but not too near; baste well while cooking, and when nearly done draw a little nearer the fire to brown; thicken the dipping with a little flour, add boiling water, season with salt and pepper, boil up at once, and serve in a gravy tureen.

LIVER CHEESE.—This is an excellent thing to have ready for an emergency when something extra is desired for breakfast. Boil a beef's liver, heart and tongue; remove all the hard and sinewy parts and chop the remainder fine; add to this half a pound of boiled pork also chopped fine; season with sweet herbs, some grated nutmeg, a bay leaf, the flavor of an onion, pepper and salt; put it in a pan and press upon it a heavy weight. In a few hours turn it out in a solid cake for the table on a Wedgwood platter, accompanied by a silver-bladed knife to slice it with.

POTATO SALAD.—Potatoes boiled in the "jacket" and peeled while warm, cut evenly into fine slices, and when cold mix with fine olive oil. After having drawn with this for a little while, add salt, pepper, chopped onion, and mix all this by shaking it up, as using a spoon would break the potatoes and make them unsightly. Add good vinegar.

INDIAN MEAL CAKE.—Take as much meal as may be required, scald it partially; then take some drippings of lard and warm water—melt the fat with it, then take the meal and mix it with milk to the proper consistency; add a little salt and a beaten egg, or the egg may be omitted; bake on the griddle, and you will have an excellent cake.

Health Column.

Drinking Water as a Source of Disease.

I cannot go further into the consideration of these circumstances; I only cite them as evidence of the influence of moisture in the soil so far as it is measurable by the proportion of ground water present. We are more nearly concerned with the relation of the soil to the water which we apply to our own use, which we draw from wells and springs, to water as a vehicle conveying matters out from the soil. When typhus or cholera rages epidemically in any place, two parties immediately set up a contention as to whether the epidemic influence proceeds from the water or the air. It must be admitted henceforth that either is possible, that a so-called sickly soil can impart its noxious properties equally to the water and to the air it contains, but it may also be that only one of these ways is possible as to certain matters and lower organisms. Observation and experiment must decide upon that. Most physicians have hitherto considered that infection was probably most directly conveyed through the water, and the so-called drinking-water theory has been developed from this view. It has, however, been ascertained that the best known infectious agent in the soil, the *Bacillus malariæ*, which Klebs and Tommasi-Crudelli have discovered and studied in the Roman fever districts, cannot live without air. These investigators found that the malarial poison was not communicated to the water that stood over a richly malarious mud. Tommasi says, in his latest work on the Roman malaria and the ancient drainage of the Roman hills, that "the *Bacillus malariæ* is preeminently an air-living organism." Among the conditions favorable to its propagation in a malarial soil—which need not be a swamp soil—Tommasi specifies a temperature of about 20° C. (68° Fahr.), a moderate degree of steady moisture, and the direct action of the oxygen of the air on all parts of the mass. He says further: "The lack of one of these conditions is enough to cause a suspension of the development of the spores and of the increase of the malarial ferment." If anyone, however, believes that this organism must also remain inoperative when it passes into our blood because that is a fluid, he should be reminded that it makes a great difference whether we put such organisms, taken from their airy nests in a moist soil, into cold water, or into warm blood where air is supplied to them from the corpuscles.

We cannot, indeed, answer, with the results of experiment and microscopical investigation, questions respecting the infectious diseases with the specific germs of which we are not acquainted, but we may be guided in the matter by other facts. Naegelli says: "Contagion fungi can keep up their peculiar activity in water only for a short time. The purer it is, the less food they find in it; they are very soon removed by exhaustion in clear spring water; and, even in water that contains food for them and where they can multiply fast, degeneration quickly sets in, and they are changed into common ferments."—*"Sanitary Relations of the Soil," in Popular Science Monthly.*

Simple Remedy for Catarrh and Bronchitis.

It is now generally known that carbolic acid is strongly disinfectant, and very usefully applied to putrid sores or purulent wounds. Wood *creosote* is similar, is decidedly antiseptic, and quite volatile. It is, therefore, natural to suppose it would be useful when applied to catarrhal and bronchial affections which arise from diseased or putrifying mucus. We learned of its use for this purpose from Dr. Pescetto, a leading physician in the noted Italian medical school in Genoa, Italy, from whose conversation we gleaned portions of the important article on "Catching Cold and the Remedies," given in last December's *American Agriculturist.* We have since recommended the following treatment in many cases with the best results. It can do no harm, is simple and is eminently worthy of trial, both for temporary and chronic affections:

For bronchitis: Get from the druggist's a little good wood creosote. Put two drops of it into a bottle holding a pint or so. Pour in a little more than half a pint of clear water, and shake it well; also, shake well always before using it. Take a mouthful of this, throw the head back, gargle it some time in the throat, and then swallow it. Repeat this every two hours, more or less, so as to use up the liquid within 24 hours. For each subsequent 24 hours use three drops of the creosote in three to four gills of water. This three drops a day may be continued as long as any bronchitis appears. Two or four days is usually enough, though it may be continued indefinitely without harm.

For catarrh: Prepare the creosote water as above, to any amount, at the rate of one drop of creosote to one gill of water (four drops to the pint), or a little more water if the creosote be very strong and the water too irritating. Make a fresh mixture once in two or three days and as much oftener as more is needed. Take a handful of this water, previously well shaken, and snuff it through the nose into the mouth and eject it. A little going down the throat will do no harm. Do this two or three times and repeat it at bed-time, in the morning on rising, and, if need be, occasionally during the day. In fact, keep the nasal passages washed out with the creosote water. Its vapor will even penetrate the bony cavities, and also be drawn into the lungs with useful results. It destroys the purulent mucus, and tends to prevent its further secretion. It is useful for any discharges from the nose or lungs produced by colds or general weakness.

Worth Knowing.

Dyeing Leather Gloves.

A new and easy method for dyeing ordinary leather gloves violet, black or yellow is given by the *Moniteur Industriel.* The gloves are first cleaned from all greasy matter by a warm but weak solution of sal soda; they are left in this alkaline bath for about 45 minutes, are then taken out, washed, rinsed and pressed out. The gloves, thus cleansed, are put in their original shape again and *well stretched*, after which they are ready to be dyed.

Dyeing violet. Either aniline violet, or archil can be used, according to the desired shade.

1. The color is applied by means of a brush or a piece of cloth, which is saturated with the coloring matter.

2. The gloves receive, after the first treatment with the coloring matter, several coats of an alum solution, after which they are dried, and after this one or two coats of coloring matter. The coloring solution should be applied warm.

3. Before the gloves are perfectly dry, they are polished with cloth cushions, wrapped up in fine linen, which is the best way to produce the grain.

Dyeing black. The same means are used as above, and all the manipulations can be used. (The coloring matter is the same that is commonly taken for blacks).

Dyeing yellow. This requires less complicated manipulations. A decoction of Persian berries is used with the addition of some alum. Several coats are required, after which the gloves are polished in the same manner as above described.

ASBESTOS PAINT AND FABRIC.—Some interesting tests have lately been made in England of the value of asbestos paint applied to wood, canvas and other combustible materials. Among other experiments, a piece of light pine wood, about six inches long by four inches square, painted with five coats, was placed for upwards of half an hour in an ordinary grate fire, but, although the wood within was reduced to charcoal, there was no blaze whatever emitted during the charring. A small model theater, built of wood, with net scenes and accessories, was sprinkled with turpentine and set on fire. Every portion ignited and the whole was consumed. A similar model, with the net scenes and the wood framing all painted with asbestos, was drenched with turpentine and set fire to, but the thin scenes were only partially charred at the lower ends with the turpentine flames, while the timbering was not even ignited. Similar illustrations were made with two models of larger size, about four ft. cube, built on a bed-plate of one-inch deal board, and set fire to by a bundle of shavings. The one was burned and the bed-plate set on fire. In the other case, where the framing scenes and the bed-plate had been painted with asbestos, no ignition was effected, and, although the lower portions of the light scenes were destroyed by the fierce flames of the shavings, the rest remained intact.

PINE OIL.—A. M. Stanley, of Wilmington, N. C., has discovered that there is literally such a thing as "fat pine," and has invented a machine with which to make pine oil from slabs and other piney refuse from mills. He claims that one cord of light wood will yield 80 gallons of pine oil, worth, at manufacturers' prices, 25 cents per gallon; also, that this cord of wood will net $20. He not only gets the oil, but also 50 bushels of charcoal, which he readily sells at 10 cents per bushel; also, 100 gallons of pyroligneous acid, and 50 lbs. of vegetable asphaltum, making a fine black varnish. The pine oil, which is the principal yield, contains a large percentage of creosote, and has been found to be one of the best preservatives of wood known, protecting it from the attacks of insects and worms, particularly from the teredo, or salt-water worm, which destroys all the piling underneath wharves along the sea coast. If Mr. Stanley's undertaking is a success, he has a fortune at hand. The yearly waste in our pine forests is immense, and if it could be utilized as this invention would indicate, mill refuse could be turned into great profit.

VISUAL PHENOMENA.—It is well known that a black object on a white ground will appear to be much larger than it really is. A white stripe, for instance, on a black surface seems broader than a black stripe on a white surface, although both be of the same width. This phenomenon of simultaneous contrast is physiologically explained by Peter Scherffer in this way: When one of our senses receives a double sensation, one of which is active and strong while the other is weak, it will be found that the latter is not felt. This must be particularly the case when both impressions are of the same kind, or when a strong effect from an object on one of the senses is followed by another of the same kind which is milder and weaker.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

District Meeting held at Pythian Castle, in Myrtle Lodge, No. 42.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 25th, a district meeting was held in the hall of Myrtle, No. 42. There was a full meeting and representatives from a large number of the city Lodges. The usual business was transacted, amongst which was to grant material assistance to a distressed brother. The time having arrived to hear from visitors the Grand Master made a speech that might be termed a review of the past year, and a carefully prepared statement of the results of the labors of the last year. His remarks were listened to with much favor, as evidenced by the hearty applause given at the close. E F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, followed in one of his telling speeches, taking up many of the features of our Order, particular stress being laid upon the importance of cultivating closer and more fraternal relations in our organization. A recess was had and general greetings indulged in for a short time when a short programme was given as follows: Remarks by C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W., in the course of which he hoped that the Receiver of Myrtle for a number of years, Bro. Chas. E. Baker, would succeed in being honored with the degree of Past Master at the session of the Grand Lodge. Solo—A. N. Bogart, organist of Myrtle, who, as usual, delighted his audience. H. F. Morris, Financier, then pictured, in an original essay, the life of a Workman, and that bright picture was intended for Bro. Baker. Jas. H. Barry, P. M. W., then gave some reminiscences and humorous incidents of the past, and, in the course of his remarks, paid a very high compliment to the administration of the Grand Master and his officers, as also to the growth of our Order, relating a circumstance in the early history of our organization, viz: Harmony No. 9, now with her membership of 240, was formed at 11 o'clock at night, and to make up the number, they coaxed a man out of bed to make the constitutional number—*ten*. His interesting remarks were well received. Song—Chas. E. Baker; a fine effort that was heartily encored. Reading—Prof. Eastman, organist of Sts. John. Subject: "Asleep on the Track." A fine, professional effort that was duly appreciated. Comic song—J. M. Lyons, Foreman of Myrtle; just the spice for the evening for merriment and variety. A. A. Egleston made a few timely remarks that were listened to with close attention. At request, the Grand Master sang a sentimental song, closing with a few pertinent and congratulatory remarks, that filled up a grand and profitable meeting.

District Meeting.

A grand meeting of A. A. Egleston's District was held at the corner of Sixteenth and Mission streets, on Monday evening, March 6th. The commodious hall was comfortably filled, there being representatives from a large number of the Lodges in this city, including a number of the members of the Grand Lodge. The business of the Lodge was soon finished, and the usual fraternal greetings were commenced, the Master Workman, R. T. Delano, inviting Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., to make a few remarks. His well-timed and interesting statistical speech was listened to with the closest attention and received with great favor. In the course of his remarks he paid a high compliment to Dep. Egleston, by saying that he had been a faithful officer, and would retire from his arduous duties with honor and the best wishes of District No. 4. To the several Lodges of this District he pointed with pride and satisfaction, as making a record and increase in membership that will long be remembered. E. F. Loud, Dep. G. M. W., followed in one of his telling speeches, making some solid arguments on the question of making our Lodge meetings interesting, and cultivating closer and fraternal relations with each other. A. A. Egleston, Deputy, then made one of his congratulatory speeches, laying particular stress on the success of the last year to the fact that each member considered himself an integral part of this grand structure and had stood shoulder to shoulder, bringing the results we see to-night. Caleb Brind, Deputy No. 1, then made a few remarks that were well received. Wm. Thackery, P. M. W. of Harmony, was called upon to sing a humorous song, which he did, to the pleasure and expressed satisfaction of all present by receiving a hearty encore. G. W. Lamont, Receiver of Bernal for a number of years, was then called, and made a few remarks, which were apt and just suited to the occasion, as he remarked, "the brethren would now be served with lunch and coffee," which was quite bountiful and extensive. At the close of the banquet, Bro. Lamont presented the Grand Master with what appeared to be a highly ornamented and large cake, requesting him to cut it and divide it among the members present. The Grand Master, having had experience, and anticipating something, invited his Deputy, Bro. Egleston, to do the honors of cutting the cake, which was passed to him. Deputy Egleston, anticipating that there was a joke in the thing, quietly remarked that he thought it would be appropriate for the next Grand Lodge; however, before sending it, he said he would sound it, and, from ominous sounds, it appeared to be a round-shaped piece of wood nicely frosted. A sigh was heard from Bro. Lamont, who observed, "Sold again." This little bit of pleasantry was followed by a grand speech by J. G. Severance, P. M. W., with humorous hits and personal allusions, that earned for him the position as the orator of District No. 4 on this occasion. Bro. C. L. Stone was then asked to give a recitation, which he did in that admirable and artistic manner in which he so often favors us on occasions of this kind, and at the close, in answer to a hearty recall, gave them a humorous piece, that was loudly applauded. The Grand Master was requested to sing a song, which he did in his inimitable manner, to the great delight of all. Recitation—Bro. W. G. Brown; a fine sentimental piece, that was given in an eloquent manner. Sol. S. Purdy, M. W. of Yerba Buena, was called on for a burlesque speech, which he fulfilled, having for his subject: "The Union, it shall be Preserved," and for an encore sang a very acceptable song. Recitation—J. D. Thompson, P. M. W., who, instead, made some complimentary remarks to the present officers, and read resolutions to that effect, which were unanimously adopted, and are herewith given:

Hall of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, March 6, 1882.

Master Workman, Officers and Members of District No. 4, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS:

WHEREAS, The growth, stability, perpetuity and general prosperity of the A. O. U. W., like all other organizations, depends in a great measure on the strength of character, adaptability and general efficiency of its chief executive officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the growth and prosperity of our Order in this State, its firm hold on the confidence of our people, notwithstanding the many and varied attacks that have been made upon it by enemies, and its proud and prominent place in the grand army of Workmen in the United States, proves that not only does the P. G. M. W. of the State of Cal. but also in a marked degree does the present G. M. W. of this State possess all of the requisite qualities of mind and heart, that make at once the efficient officer and fraternal advisor.

Resolved, That in his official capacity he has striven with voice and pen to sustain the honor and dignity of the Order throughout the State successfully, answered the many sophistical arguments adduced by friends of the regular insurance companies, and aimed as blows at the fundamental principle, the beneficiary system of our Order, and wherever his duties have called him encouraged the brethren, cheering them onward to renewed efforts in the good work before them, until his name in connection with our Order has become a synonym of success

Resolved, That in addition to all this he has especially endeared himself to the brethren of District No. 4, by his readiness on every occasion (when not absolutely prevented by business) to contribute to our social and fraternal entertainment and amusement, and bringing with him an atmosphere of mirthfulness and good feeling, by the exercise of those versatile talents for which he is so justly noted.

Resolved, That we as brothers of the Order in this State and members of District No. 4, comprised of Yerba Buena, No. 14, Bernal, No. 19, and Noe Valley, No. 185, do hereby convey to our G. M. W., Bro. W. H. Barnes, by collective and unanimous voice in some degree a sense of our fraternal attachment and keen appreciation of the sterling qualities as officer, man and brother, that have characterized him during our intercourse as fellow members of the A. O. U. W.

Resolved, That while we extend to our G. M. W. these expressions of love and esteem, we are not insensible to the noble qualities and sterling worth of his representative in this district, Bro. A. A. Egleston, than whom a fitter and more efficient representative could not have been selected, and who has given with earnestness and energy his time and talent to the furtherance of our noble cause. Ever in the path of duty, affable and brotherly in his intercourse, with all he has sustained the honor and dignity of the position he has occupied, as D. D. G. M. W., and gained the love and esteem of many and the confidence and respect of all of the members of District, No 4.

Resolved, That our old and tried servant, friend and brother, E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., by his untiring labors in the cause we hold so dear, the ability he has brought to the work, his kind and courteous bearing in his intercourse with us, entitles him to a place in our hearts second to none among the noble Workmen who have worked side by side with us, or who have taken the lead as he has done and led us onward in the grand battle of C. H. & P. against misery, want and distress.

J. D. THOMPSON, of No. 185.
H. G. MCCORMACK, of No. 19.
CHAS. D. COON, of No. 14.

Recitation—Bro. J. Brown; depicting in a fine style a tragic scene that was true to life. C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W., in a short speech, uttered ideas and sentiments which were so good that they should be repeated at some future time and published. This was a grand meeting, and the brethren of Bernal deserve the highest praise for the royal and fraternal greeting given to their guests.

District Meeting of No. 1.

The district meeting of No. 1 last Wednesday evening, March 8th, Caleb Brind, Deputy, was largely attended. Delegations from each Lodge of this district were present, together with a goodly number of the members of the Grand Lodge and visiting brethren from the city and country. The M. W. degree was given to one candidate in a creditable manner, especially so by the veteran Guide, Bro. De Elom, and the M. W., D. C. Breed. Under head Good of the Order, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, was asked to make a few remarks. He said: "It is a great pleasure to meet with you to-night in the Lodge-room of the old pioneer whose mortuary record is without a parallel in the United States; a Lodge that has had an existence for over five years and not a death within it or of anyone who has ever been a member of this honored Lodge. My heart sinks within me sometimes when I see the action of some who, forgetting their fraternal obligations, the foundation of our success, look upon this Order solely as a business life insurance company. The great security of this Order is the faith of one brother pledged to another, as we cannot invoke or use force or the civil law to compel an enforcement of pledge or promise. Since I have been Grand Recorder, I have paid nearly one-half a million of dollars to the widows and representatives of Workmen, and I have noticed that in the majority of cases the $2,000 paid has been the major part of the estate, and in many cases all that was left. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master Workman, then made a short trenchant speech that was well received. Caleb Brind, Deputy, was then introduced as one of the very faithful officers for the last year. Bro. Brind took occasion to say, that in his judgment, the security and success of our Order would be doubly assured if all our Lodges would provide a system of weekly sick benefits. A. A. Egleston, Deputy of District No. 4, then, in some well timed and appropriate remarks, entertained his hearers, in the course of which he said that one of the pillars of this great Order was the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. Our Grand Master followed in one of his best efforts, drawing bright pictures in life of those who have the benefits and protection of the great fraternal societies of our land, in contradistinction to those who are wrapt up in self, contracted in soul, and living useless and mistaken lives; going down to their graves unwept, unhonored and unsung. We have a grand army with 1,200 captains and lieutenants, and 14,000 in rank and file, who are standing shoulder to shoulder, an able and well conducted newspaper, whose representatives are alive as publishers, and deserving of our confidence, and the benefits may be readily seen when, on the morrow, instead of 150 listening to these words of cheer, the homes of 10,000 Workmen through this land will know that the grand old pioneer, San Francisco, No. 4, had the honor to entertain the brethren of District No. 1. He closed with some impromptu verses, giving the names of the Lodges of this district:

We have here the noble Spartan band, that
Resting beneath the protecting foliage of the thrifty
Magnolia with Friendship in their grasp, and
Unity in their hearts, meet together in fraternal
Conclave, as District No. 1, beneath the time
Honored root-tree of old San Francisco, No. 4.

May the courage of Spartans imbue one and all,
And Friendship impel us to honor each and
That may be made on pass brothers depart;
May Unity ever cement each heart;
May the world in its verdict acknowledge our worth
To be rich as the breath the Magnolia sends forth,
And honors still dwell as in days of yore
Around the fair brow of good No. 1.
May Charity, Hope and Protect on true,
With Fraternity's love, dwell ever with you,
And when all the Districts their good work have done,
We know near the head will be seen No. 1.

The efficient Master Workman, D. C. Breed, thanked his visitors for this visit and the speakers for their noble words, only regretting that the late hour prevented him from calling on the many good talkers who were present.

Noe Valley, 185.

This Lodge gave one of its characteristic entertainments, and for which it has become so famous, on the evening of February 28th. In 20 minutes after the doors were opened, Edward's spacious hall was filled to overflowing—standing-room was at a premium, and the anterooms were filled with the brave who had yielded their seats to the fair. Promptly on time, Bro. J. D. Thompson, Master of Ceremonies, announced Miss Sadie Welbon in a piano solo. This popular contributor to Noe Valley's entertainments was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of recognition, and gracefully responded to resistless recall. An elaborate and carefully prepared essay was read by Miss A. E. Dudley, an effort of which she may justly be proud. "Just splendid!" "Now, that's good!" and similar observations were heard all over the hall. A primary effort—a piano duet by Misses Fannie Fisher and Lina Rau—was well rendered and well received. The feature of the evening, a comedy—*The Pawnbrokers*—acted by Bros. Leon Carrare, A. V. Thompson and J. W. Lawton, kept the audience holding their sides for half an hour. Some hard jokes were cracked at the expense of three or four of the most conspicuous members of the Lodge, which were highly appreciated by the audience. The victims spent the evening in explaining, "you know." The play was decidedly "moneish." Mrs. Dr. McDermot, a well-known and favorite contributor, favored the company with a piano solo, and kindly responded to a deafening recall. A juvenile quintette, composed of Misses Maggie Rau, Florence Judson, Katie Fisher, Annie and Mamie Madsen, sang "Over the Sea" in a very creditable manner; Miss Maggie Carmen presided at the piano. *Love in the Kitchen*, a farce, by the Misses Sullivan, pleased the young folks immensely. Bro. J. D. Lawton wound up the literary exercises with a medley character song. The costume was Dutch, the brogue Irish, and, after a night's reflection, your reporter has decided the song to be Snide (r). At 9:30 the capacious floors were cleared and waxed, and, inspired by fascinating music, the merry dancers filled the hall until a seasonable hour, when, congratulating each other upon what a good time they had, all departed to their homes well satisfied.

B. MUDDLED.

Burns, 68.

Burns, 68, is enjoying her usual prosperity. Thursday evening, March 2d, there were several applications, and one candidate received the J. W. degree. There was a large meeting, and several important questions were discussed, principally the question instructing the representatives to the Grand Lodge to put some restrictions on causing our policies to be null and void when death is caused by suicide. During the evening the resignation of S. H. Hall was tendered as medical examiner of No. 68, and by a vote of the Lodge, it was unanimously resolved not to accept it. After a full discussion, in which most of the brethren took part, it was settled by a unanimous vote of the Lodge to instruct their representatives to let the law remain as it is at present.

Yerba Buena, 14.

At no time in the history of this old pioneer, has there been more general prosperity than at present. February 24th three took the M. W. degree, and the work was given in a masterly and dignified manner. In fact, a visitor remarked: "You carry on the work very nicely." Several very important matters were discussed, a feature of which was to provide a funeral benefit for each deceased member of $100. Under the head, "Good of the Order," Bro. Dodson, Deputy from Santa Cruz, made a very acceptable speech, urging strongly a closer and more fraternal union in our Order, as the cornerstone of our grand superstructure. Bros. Curry, Eggleston, Severance and others made remarks that were listened to with marked approbation. On this evening the Secretary announced that their membership was 210. A peculiar feature of this Lodge is that a critic is appointed on each evening, who criticises the whole work of the evening. Thus far this new departure from the usual custom has proved very interesting and profitable.

District Meeting at Pythian Castle.

The members of District No. 3, H. H. Mayhew, Deputy, met in Pythian Castle on Thursday evening, March 9th. The hall was completely filled with the large delegations that arrived from the different Lodges and were admitted in a body with the honors of the Lodge. The regular order of business was suspended, and the usual speechmaking was commenced by calling on Deputy H. H. Mayhew for an accounting of the status and doings in his district. Bro. Mayhew made a succinct statement of the important events in the several Lodges of his District, which was very interesting. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, was introduced as one of the tried and efficient workers. His short congratulatory speech was followed by an extended statistical address from the Grand Master. Among many good things, he said: "I take occasion to say that this has been a prosperous year in District No. 3, and your efficient Deputy, Bro. Mayhew, has done faithful service and is deserving your hearty commendation, which I know he has." Judge Turner, of Harmony, was called, and made an eloquent and acceptable speech. Bro. D. J. Toohey, of Franklin, was selected to represent 44, which he did in that unique, humorous and masterly manner for which he is noted, and his remarks were listened to with the closest attention. F. M. Stone, P. M. W. of Excelsior, was then called, and made a few humorous remarks that were well received, and was followed by G. J. Johnson, of Memorial 174, in a short speech. Robert Wilson, P. M. W. of Burns 68, was asked to say something for them which was ably carried out. John H. Gyselaar, P. M. of Memorial, in that truly eloquent and fraternal manner, addressed the meeting, which was well received. Solo, humorous song, Wm. Thackery, P. M. W., which was loudly applauded. Sam Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, then made a few well-timed remarks, closing with some original poetry. L. M. Manzer, M. W., was called upon, and in his logical manner entertained the Lodge with his views as to the relations that should exist as members of a great fraternal and beneficiary organization. By request the Grand Master sang a sentimental song. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., was requested to make a few remarks, which he did, paying a high compliment to our Grand Master and the several officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The M. W. of Burns, M. J. McGrath, showed tact and ability as presiding officer on this grand occasion, and the district meeting of No. 3 was in every respect a grand success.

Silver Spray, S. D. of H.

On Feb. 27th, three candidates took the degree. There was an unusually large attendance, the hall being completely filled. Under head, "Good of the Order," several of the sisters and brothers made acceptable and congratulatory speeches. Sister Staunton announced that she would, at some future time, give the history of the D. of H., which will be published in the WATCHMAN.

Lodge Locals.

Los Gatos, 76.

Bro. Walker, of the Los Gatos *News*, gives the following account of the grand entertainment, and dedication of the new Hall in which the Lodge will hereafter meet: The entertainment which came off on Thursday evening at Lyndon Hall, was the notable event of the season. If fact it was just about the biggest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Los Gatos. The number present has been estimated by "good judges of human nature" to approximate very closely to 600. Aside from all complimentaries and family reductions nearly $200 was taken in.

To give tone to the occasion the services of the Los Gatos Cornet Band was called in, playing a national air upon the arrival of the train from San Francisco, also discoursing some very fine music in front of the hall before the opening of the performance; and we will say right here that considering the time they had been together, they have just reasons to be proud of their advancement; and their young leader, Mr. Ed. Dow, deserves a plume in his cap for his mode of training the boys. At 7 o'clock the members of the A. O. U. W. met at their new hall, and after calling the Lodge to order, Grand Master Barnes proceeded to dedicate the new hall to "Hope, Charity and Protection," which

he did in a very eloquent and impressive manner. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the meeting was closed and the Order fell into line and marched over to Lyndon Hall, to enjoy together with the vast host assembled the rare feast before them. The entertainment was opened with music by the band, followed by a spirited address by the Grand Master, in which he portrayed in eloquent phraze the noble work thus far achieved by the Order. The entertainment then began in earnest, consisting of songs, sung in a most exquisite manner by Miss Lou Singletary; recitations, musical and vocal imitations, by Mr. Barnes, delivered in his usual happy and unapproachable manner. Miss Singletary has a voice of unusual sweetness; and the sound of her melodious voice will always be welcomed in Los Gatos. In response to one of the many encores tendered her by the audience, she sang that dear old song, which we think improves with age, "Annie Laurie," in a manner we have never heard excelled. Mr. Barnes in contributing his fund of entertainment amply sustained his reputation of being "a host within himself," and left everybody feeling a little nearer heaven than ever before. His matchless imitation of "The Vagabond" and the railroad train, run without steam on the piano broad guage, carried the house by storm. We will conclude by saying, that after the entertainment, the seats were cleared away and dancing commenced, lasting until the "wee sma' hours," and when the sunlight of Friday morning flashed over the Eastern hill-tops it was loudly whispered on the streets that the grandest event in the history of Los Gatos had happened on Thursday night, March 2d, 1882.

Visalia, 79.

The Visalia *Delta* gives the following particulars of the social held by this Lodge Feb. 28th: It was well calculated to sustain the reputation of that excellent Order for getting up first-class entertainments, for sociability, hospitality and other good qualities. The members of the Order and the invited guests assembled at the hall about 8 o'clock in the evening, and for the few minutes not occupied by the programme enjoyed themselves in conversation. Capt. White then took the chair and announced that the first thing upon the programme was music by the choir. A quartette—"Away to the Fields"—was well rendered by the following persons: Mrs. R. E. Hyde, soprano; Mrs. S. B. Hunt, alto; C. J. Giddings, tenor; Oregon Sanders, bass. Alfred Daggett, the orator of the evening, then came forward and delivered an interesting and instructive discourse on "Charity," which was received with frequent applause. He took the ground that the actions and works of men are far too frequently the subjects of adverse criticism; that we are inclined to put upon every act of a man's life, and upon every word he utters, the worst construction it will bear, instead of the best or even a fair construction. He seemed of the opinion that this was the result of bad education—of perverted views of religious duties. In the olden times charity was only a name. It was nowhere to be found in reality. Whoever differed from the prevailing superstition of his time was not an object of charity or compassion, but of hatred and persecution. Men believed that God had revealed the whole truth, and it was natural that they should think themselves authorized to kill whomsoever that differed with the revelation. Hence religious wars and persecutions, the burning of witches, and the extirpation of charity from the human heart. At the conclusion of the oration another quartette—"Come, Rise with the Lark"—by the following choir: Mrs. C. J. Giddings, soprano; Miss Anna A. Mills, alto; C. J. Giddings, tenor; O. Sanders, bass. Prof. A. R. Orr then read the paper, which abounded in amusing articles written by various members and friends of the Order. R. E. Hyde followed with an essay on a subject selected, he said, by Mrs. S. B. Hunt—the subject of "Spring." The essay on this subject was, "Come, Gentle Spring, Ethereal Mildness, Come." It was received with applause more long-continued than the essay. Mr. Hyde then read an essay worthy of any audience, on what he saw on his recent trip to the Eastern States, winding up with a description of what greeted his eyes on returning to California. The programme was then completed by a solo by Mrs. S. B. Hunt, which was finely rendered and well received. The feast prepared for the occasion was sumptuous in the highest degree. After supper the audience for the most part repaired to City hall and enjoyed a social dance.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H.

The members of Magnolia Lodge, No. 6, Degree of Honor, of the A. O. U. W., gave a pleasant social to Mrs. A. P. Murgotten, at the Lodge-room the evening of Feb. 21, 1882. Under the head of Unfinished Business, Mrs. Murgotten was escorted to the chair of the Worthy Sister of Honor by Sisters Moreland and Chadwick, when she was presented with an elegant silver card receiver and bouquet holder combined. The presentation was made by Mrs. S. A. Potts, the Worthy Sister of Honor of the Lodge, in the following eloquent words: *Sister Murgotten:*—The pleasing duty devolves upon me this evening to perform one of those happy offices which gives to life its most joyous and peculiar charms. It is well if, in our journey of life, beset by cares and troubles, we can reach a point where we can pause, rest ourselves, indulge in pleasant memories and allow the kindly feelings of our hearts to well up and overflow. To such a place have we come this evening. The Secretary's chair of this Lodge for two terms was occupied by you, who not only filled the place with dignity to yourself, but with great satisfaction to your brothers and sisters. No one in life, whatever may be their situation, will fail to secure the gratitude and esteem of their fellow beings if they discharge faithfully and honestly the duties devolving upon them. So you, our worthy sister, have earned the respect and good will of all by the creditable manner in which you have performed your task. Then, in the name of Magnolia Lodge, and on behalf of your brothers and sisters, I present you this small token of our good will. May you always be thus faithful in the discharge of all the duties and relations of life. So when you reach the haven of rest you may then, as now, receive the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The recipient, though taken completely by surprise, very feelingly thanked the members for the beautiful testimonial of their confidence and esteem, feeling, as she did, that if she had performed the small duties devolving upon her to the satisfaction of her fellow members, she had been suitably rewarded. After the Lodge adjourned they were visited fraternally by Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. An elegant banquet had been prepared, to which all were invited. Dancing and other festivities made up the evening's amusement. The music was furnished by Bronson & Lydston, the hall was crowded and all spent a pleasant evening. All joined in pronouncing it one of the most enjoyable evenings the Lodge had ever had.

A Reply to Some Recent Attacks.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Will you kindly permit me space in your valuable journal for a few common-sense remarks.

Public benefaction, whether uttered or performed by individuals, corporations or communities, carries the weight of good results according to its merit. Such intended benefaction, however, must stand the test of sifting. That is the subject I wish to comment upon.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Feb. 26th contains a three-column item, headed, "Is it a Phantom?" etc., purporting to have been gathered from the *Coast Review*. The statistical figures in that item are enough to bewilder a score of astronomers. And all this patient research of every secret organization, all this valuable space of two leading journals is given with such grace to a suffering community, with an apparent conviction, how wrongfully the assessments of the A. O. U. W. insurance beneficiaries are graded. Let us sift the good Samaritan exposition and find its true worth. Neither of these journals, nor any other existing, can possibly advance a theory showing that the A. O. U. W. is not exerting a salutary influence in every sphere of its existence, and why this herculean effort to condemn the statutes of its regulated laws?

Does it not appear to common sense that all these uncalled for summary researches were created in the sumptuous private office of those high-salaried insurance Presidents; or perhaps in the more humble rear office of their over-zealous agents? The *Coast Review* surely must have wandered to these abodes, mistaking them for the more lofty archives of secret organizations. As for the *Chronicle's* devotion of space for such, to them, disinterested subject, I venture to say that the glib tongues of the above named gentlemen carried its influence rather, perhaps, than any remunerative compensation.

The rapid growth of the A. O. U. W. and the veneration of its members to their laws is proof sufficient that harmony and good will dwell among them. What matter is it to the *Coast Review* or *Chronicle* how the A. O. U. W. grades its assessment? Can it be possible that in this wicked world of ours there are to be found such high-minded, noble souls to give their time and talent towards pointing out a future result in present errors to a body of men numbering one hundred and odd thousand? Such disinterested sentiment might perhaps have been credited to their noble talent, were there not traces of spiteful utterances reflected upon Bros. Barnes and Kinsley and the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. By the use of dust you can tell wherefrom the wind blows. Life insurance, apparently, is driven to the wall. Just imagine what a splendid harvest it would be for the corporations to have the 14,000 California Master Workmen insured on their books—$2,000 each. No wonder they dislike the WATCHMAN and Bros. Barnes and Kinsley for advocating a cause that works so disastrously to their pockets.

I do not intend to monopolize the WATCHMAN, and will confine myself to answer a few points they contend will be ruinous to the Order. A man at the age of from 40 to 49, joining the Order, the good Samaritans contend, will have the $2,000 paid long before one joining at the age of 25 years. Well, and good; by the time those present 49 will have passed the dark river, there will certainly be a new lot of them taking the place of the departed 49ers, for it is apparent to a close observer, while young men join the Order more for the benefit of social and fraternal intercourse, the 49ers hurry to the ranks for fear of being left out in the cold, and those always sure to be 49 will fill the ranks and help pay the $2,000 for those that pass hence until time immutable.

Point in answer to No. 2: Showing so conclusively, to their own satisfaction, how a member of the A. O. U. W. pays in the course of seven years from $40 to $60 more than the insurance premium calls for the amount so insured. Admitting it as fact, though experience might change the problem, how is the relative position of the recipients? Who would not rather pay five to eight dollars a year more, knowing such amount to go towards relief of a brother's widow, than pay a trifle less toward enriching a corporation, who in common greedily grasps for the premium, paying its losses only too often under protest.

Let a person with a life insurance accidentally drown, a cry is raised of willful suicide, and what strenuous effort will be brought to bear to deprive that bereaved widow of her just dues. Does the A. O. U. W. question a cause of death? Find one if you can.

Point in answer to No. 3, reliability: Who can question it of an organized body of such magnitude, whose funds remain in the individual possession, and gathered only as they are needed. How the boot fits the other foot, remains for private contemplation.

Again, they say we insure from month to month. That point is advocated in our favor. Supposing a premium on policy of insurance fall due, and through forgetfulness neglected to pay. One day thereafter the person so insured dies suddenly, will the heirs get that insurance? Ask the board of directors. We meet fraternally every week, and a member is reminded of his obligation that often. Delinquencies are of rare occurence, and generally are provided for by some brother present. I, myself, have kept absent brothers in standing for months, receiving their grateful appreciation therefor.

Consider, with all these fraternal advantages, the good work of our business committees in procuring labor for the unemployed, the loving solicitude of our relief committees in administering to the wants of a brother's family in distress. Look at our records, and find how a worthy brother, when incapacitated to work, is kept in good standing by his Lodge. See how many Lodges are, even now, regulating affairs, organizing a regular system of weekly benefits to be paid sick brothers, and the flimsy finishing remark of that three-column item in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Feb. 26th (It is the hope and promise of cheap insurance upon life, remove this, and the Order would cease to exist.) lays bare the siftings. What are they but chaff thrown to the winds?

If for the first time I sign a communication, it is for the purpose of showing that its humblest member stands ready to defend our noble Order from its assailants. B. GALLAND.
Member of Gold Hill Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.

Why the Degree of Honor Should be Recognized by the Grand Lodge.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In the Lodge of which I am a member, a committee was appointed to consider the perplexing question as to how we could get our members to be present and take an interest in the meetings. We experimented in various ways, such as giving literary, musical and social entertainments. At all such entertainments, the work fell on the shoulders of a few members, who, however, would gladly have borne the burden, if we attained the end desired. But alas! it was not to be. Our Lodge meetings were the same, and applications were very few. Finally a personal conference of the members was had, and the reason a majority of them gave for not attending, was that they lived far away and did not like to leave their wives at home alone. The committee then held a meeting, and to reach this class of members, concluded to recommend the formation of a Degree of Honor Lodge. At a regular meeting of the Lodge, after a full discussion as to the benefit it would be to the Lodge and to the Order, it was decided to try the experiment for a few months. In order to lessen expenses, which is very important in the formation of Lodges, a resolution was passed that we meet at 7:30 on the second meeting night in the month, transact whatever urgent business we might have, and at 8 o'clock turn the Lodge room over to the Degree of Honor, thereby saving the expense of renting a hall. As the main object of instituting the degree was to get as full an attendance as possible of the members on one meeting night in the month, we concluded not to solicit members of any other Lodge, so that in case of failure, none but our own members would suffer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 8, D. of H., was instituted in May, 1881, with 44 charter members, and as to the success of the undertaking and its result, it is best answered by figures, which are no prevaricators of truth. For the six months previous to the institution of the D. of H. Lodge, we paid to the Grand Recorder for assessments, in the month of November, 1880, $68; December, $71; January, 1881, $71; February, $71; March, $70; April, $70. So you can see, for six months we were at a standstill. We therefore concluded it was time we took the "bull by the horns" and wrestled with him. Now we will see the result: We instituted the D. of H. in May, which month we paid for our assessments, $74; June, $74; July, $81; August, $81; September, $84; October, $85; November, $89; December, $90; January, 1882, $95; February, $100. We have now 105, a net gain of nearly 50% of our total membership in a few months. Such facts and figures as these are convincing proof as to the advantage not only to the Lodge but the Order in general.

So much for the financial benefit that is to be derived, which, while it is the principal object of the Order, is not the only one. In the days of our prosperity we must not lose sight of the fraternal feature, for without fraternity the Order would not live a year. It is the grand bulwark which guards against selfishness in man.

How pleasant it is to see a brother with his wife and daughters coming into the Lodge-room, paying his assessments, and introducing his family to those whom, when the Supreme Master Workman calls him home, are to share their sorrow, and who will extend to the distressed family the hand of protection. The D. of H. is something we should have considered long ago, but the old adage comes in well here: "Better late than never." There is another good feature if the Degree is connected with a Lodge of Workmen—a brother will only recommend good men into his Lodge, for the reason that he will not care to have persons associate with the members of his family whom he believes do not possess the proper moral qualifications. Hoping that the Degree of Honor will receive the earnest consideration of the Grand Lodge, I am yours, in C. H. and P.—E. H.

The Ritual not the Cause of Non-Attendance.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In your issue of March 1st you mention the fact that Bro. F. D. Connor, G. M. W. of Indiana, attributes the lack of attendance to the fault of a poor ritual, and ask if any of your readers have anything to say on the subject. I beg leave to submit the following on taking issue directly with the Brother. Although it must be conceded that our ritual is a plain one in floor work, as compared with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias or Masons, it yet contains in it some beautiful truths well expressed and worthy at all times of deep attention, not only from the candidate, but from listening brothers. There is not in any society any very marked difference of attendance on evenings when there is initiation. Our Order, like all others of its class, seeks to improve and elevate the character of man; but let me ask how many who join our ranks, think twice, after becoming a member, of the fraternal part of it. An observing membership of six years inclines me to the belief, that not one-tenth of the members who join ever after visit a Lodge room, and the reason of that is not because of the poor ritual, because they never attend to pass judgment; not of the unsociable element, because absence prevents an acquaintance being made; not of the uninteresting character of the meetings, because I venture to say in no Order is the head "Good of the Order" so well observed in spirit and letter as in ours. In none of these I take it can be found the reason, but in a fact which I think has escaped just observation, and it is this: *The practice or law of allowing Financiers to receive dues and assessments outside of the Lodge room.* My experience as Financier goes to prove in the case of my Lodge—and I am sure other Financiers will bear me out—that more than two-thirds of the brothers pay to the Financiers outside of the Lodge, sending money by their wives and children. Thus they have no occasion to come to Lodge for any purpose; their dues and assessments are paid and their "cheap insurance" is assured, so as far as they are concerned fraternity in the A. O. U. W. can go to the dogs. It is a severe thing to have to say, but it is undeniably true. The remedy for this, in view of the fact that the Financier of a Lodge cannot legally refuse to accept money at any time, is to elect such a man as Financier whose business or duties would prevent his receiving money during the week, and make it as convenient for the brother to come to Lodge and pay as to have to hunt him up. In other Orders of which I am a member, the attendance is much larger at all times than in the A. O. U. W., and particularly so at the end of the quarter when even very lax members are compelled to come and pay dues.

Not having read the article of Bro. Connor, I am in no condition to dispute, but think that the ritual, or a good or bad delivery of it, will make no difference in the numerical strength of a Lodge or in the attendance, in the face of the present practice of the payment of dues and assessments. Yours in C. H. & P.

FINANCIER.

BRO. SCHAEZLEIN, of Olympic, No. 127, is doing some really artistic work in his line. His Lodge shields of different designs are now gracing the pedestals of many of our Lodges, and attract considerable attention. He is also manufacturing the new D. of H. badges, and their neatness is commended by all who have seen them. The D. of H. charms for presentation are in the shape of a heart, a diamond being set near the top, with other ornate designs, and are made in 14 carat gold. They make handsome souvenirs for presentation. The P. M. W. badges which Bro. Schaezlein manufactures are of different designs in solid gold. As a home artist, our brother is deserving of commendation. His work is always done neatly and promptly.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman, Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G. BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W. WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

TRUSTEES—Chas. F. Gompertz, Berkeley; I. A. Dunsmoor, Los Angeles; M. S. Levy, Oakland.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. R. Sanderson, E. Lewis, J. M. La Rue, W. W Hanscom, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis, H. S. Ball

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. T. Barstow. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, J. E. Prewett, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Tulare—J. T. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY; PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. Geo. Berdan.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. P. White.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Daniel C. Breed.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. J. Alex. Forbes.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Stephens.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. Palmer.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. David Irwin.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Fred Blight.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. Huston.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. O R. Morgan.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Henry Motz.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. Westover.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. Purdy.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. M. Braughler.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. Harrison Bartow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. Soper.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. Cunningham.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. Dallam.
19—BERNAL. R. T. Delano.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. Michael Hannan.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. John Bradley.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. S. T. Pendegast.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Griggs.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. Cadien.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. John Buston.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Th. H. Nichols.
25—REDWOOD. A. Hanson.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. A. Montgomery.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. Rodgers.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. King.
30—VALLEY. H. S. Dearborn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. Hassett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. Sink.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. French.
33—UKIAH. J. T. Rodgers.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. Tucker.
34—LAKEPORT. Jaffe Banks.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. Wilkenson.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. Geo. Jordan.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. Beebe	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. Brewer.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. Grass.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. E. C. Kimball.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. Simons.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. John Tyler.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Hoesch.
42—MYRTLE. Geo. Plummer.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Wm. Osterman.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. Brown.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday A. I. Burke.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. Morey.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Frank D. Scott.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Sutphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Jas. Frizell.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. Brown.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. Argall.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John E. Isaac.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. L. M. Manzer.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Merfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. John Landis.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Jacob Levy.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. Cobler.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday R. A. Ling.
56—MISSION. H. Friermuth.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. Calkin.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. Hewitt.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. O. Stansbury.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. Cook.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. Farnsworth.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. Corder.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. Fleming.
62—VESPER. C. W. Bradshaw.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Herman Detjens.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. Nelson.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. Wm. Baker.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. B. Alderman.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. Dustin.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. M. J. McGrath.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. John F. Ellison.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. Dart.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Ernest Dobrowsky.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. S. A. J. Eckels.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday Chas. E. Berry.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. Fletcher.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. W. L. Howell.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. Wm. A. Brace.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. Ball.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. C. L. McComas.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. G. G. Buckland.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Harrison White.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. Fred Dustman.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. Louis Stern.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. H. Jessen.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. Matthews.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. Cooper.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Geo. M. Pond.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. Burham	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. Moores.
86—SAN PABLO. A. Antony.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. Adams.
87—DURHAM. P. V. Sutliff.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. Embury.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. Wm. George.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. Middleton.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday J. A. Salts.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. L. Roberts.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. S. F. Woodworth.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. Hamilton.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. Hoffman.
98—MONTEREY. Ernest Michaels.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. Houghton.
99—COLFAX. Chas. Hanson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. Day.
100—GUARDIAN. Frank Smith.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. Wheeler.
102—BIGGS. P. G. Brown.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
104—HIGHLAND. Wm. Parr.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. Stone.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. Moody.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. Batz.
107—BRIDGEPORT. James Conn.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. F. H. Hollis.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. Geffroy.
109—FOLSOM. Albert Halen.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. Spaulding.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Thos. Johnson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. Grant.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. Wagstaff
113—GALT. D. Vanderhoof.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. O. A. Hearn.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. Smith.
115—WILLOWS. M. Hochheimer.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. Crawford.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. Hicok.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. Rollins.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. Harvey.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. Leonard Reeg.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cory.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. John Taylor.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. Morton.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. Mason.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. T. Rader.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. Jos. Giurovich.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Wednesday J. W. Kane.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. Maurer.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. Ruthrauff.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P. Keating.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. A. W. Kiddie.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. R. M. Gilmore.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. S. G. Chapman.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. Treoloan.
134—LAUREL. Wm. T. Masten	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. T. J. Glascock.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. Bronson.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. Belden.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. Davey.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. Brock.
138—JACKSON. John A. Eagon.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Friday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Kumle.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. Taum.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. Goodrich.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. Whiting.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. Taylor.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. Howlett.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. Martin.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Washburne.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. C. A. Reardon.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. O. S. Barber.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. Heydenrich.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. Walker.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. West.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. Simpson.
155—HALF MOON BAY. Jas. Beulah.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. Valledao.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. Sutcliff.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Thos. Curran.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. Conklin.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. W. S. Lowden.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. Belden.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. Doyle.
165—ASHLER. J. W. Hand.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. Cherinant.
166—CRESCENT. W. Millsap.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. Cannell.
167—LINDEN. M. C. Rollins.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. Eliot.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. Wm. B. Depew.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. Butler.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. Doty.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. E M. Chilford.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. Carter.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. Peter Bennett.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. Orr.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. Ralston.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. Samuel Orr.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. Bruton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. Jas. G. Boobar.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. Allen.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. Lander.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. John Duffy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. Bartlett.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. Watson.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. Hobler.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. Weill.
187—TEHAMA F. P. Kelley.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. Gedney.
188—EL MONTE. Chas. Soward.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. Fuqua.
189—HANFORD. J. W. Ramsey.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. Hill.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. Ambrose.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. Thompson.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. Grassett.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. Baskerville.
192—SAN MATEO. Michael Brown.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. Brown.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. Davis.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. Barneberg.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. Samuel Hubbell.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Wm. Volmers.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. Roland.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. Stafford.
197—SONORA J. T. Murnan.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. Creason.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. R. N. Whitney.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Jos. H. Thomas.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Spillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heimbach.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. Watkins.
2 7—WESTPORT. R. B. Markle.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. Ross.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Taft.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. Peart.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday Jas. C. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Thos. Floyd.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. John Coll.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. Morris.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday L. C. Carpenter.
212—OLIVE. Geo. B. Stanford.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday Chas. H. Wood.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. Stevens.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday Dan'l W. Finch.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 78.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billington
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. H. Jones.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Marrel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W.F.Ellis.
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. S. A. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. B. J. Rhodes.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. G. W. Yoakum	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. Mrs. Lizzie Frazier.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Edward Holland.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. Miss Alice Doud.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara E. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday Miss Ella Boot.

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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. Butler.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. B. Galland.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. Geo. W. Hall.
3—STOREY. J. H. Hubbs.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. Dunn.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McRae.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. Bonnifeld.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Chas. J. Currier.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cofe.
11—HOPE. J. A. Miller.	Austin, Lander Co.	Geo. C. Holbrook.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Disbron.
1—BUTTE. H. W. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.
2—CAPITAL. J. B Atchison	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J. J. Rohrbaugh.
3—UNION. W. H. Dickinson.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. Kinney.
4—ALTA. Geo. F. Bartlett.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. Hireen.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. Langhorne.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. Gardner.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. Hitchcock.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. Thos. Langton.
3—TOMBSTONE. S. Black.	Tombstone, Arizona.	P. K. Hickey.

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Officers for 1881.

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OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Our Matrimonial Antipodes.

Of the three forms of Egyptian writing, hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic, the last is far the most difficult, and only during the last five or six years has become intelligible to the most cultured Egyptologists, some half dozen men perhaps, in the world. Many documents in this occult demotic script have lain dark and dumb for centuries in various archives. Now persevering science has struck the spark needful to their illumination, and such light as they may have for us is once more radiant. A page of history is lighted up which shows how woman's rights were advocated, and successfully advocated, centuries before our first bluestockings were heard from. I use "successfully" in a qualified sense. Women were successful in obtaining something more than equality. The infatuated husband, having *accepted* a wife on trial for one year, at the end of that year, if the wife proved acceptable, *established* her as his wife for life, and made over himself, goods, chattels, lands and cash to this established wife, merely stipulating that she should bed and board, embalm and bury him. Here is a sample contract:

No. 2439. Papyrus of the Louvre collection in Paris.

A certain Petorpra assigns to his wife, Neshorpchrat, not only his house and all his landed property, present and prospective, but likewise his "silver and copper money, his furniture, and all the title deeds and documents concerning his property, not only in the holy city of Thebes, but in any other part of the country."

And here is a sample of a wretched victim's stipulation, with which he, in then current phrase, would have written, "my heart is satisfied." Pchelchons is his name, and Neschons his wife's:

"It is incumbent upon thee to take care of me during my life, and to charge thyself with the expenses of my embalmment and my memorial chapel after my death. Neither son nor daughter has any concern in this deed. It is for me to protect thee against claims of theirs. Take, therefore, this surrender of my property forever."

Neschons, in truth, stepped into the place of Pchelchons, and inherited his property during his litetime, he becoming a mere instrument in her hands, with nothing to do but act as her agent and obey her commands. It is not wonderful that the Greeks found abundant matter for pleasantry in facts such as these; nor that, while Diodorus kept strictly within the bounds of truth in stating that,, Egyptian husbands promised in their marriage contracts to submit themselves in all things to the power of their wives," other writers, as Sophocles and Herodotus, indulged in some satirical license when they averred that the women did all the trading and marketing, while the men sat at home at the loom.

It is obvious that before the woman thus almost entirely usurped the man's place, the male sexed was so sunk in sloth and cowardice as to have entirely lost all manly vigor and virtue, and had become the easy prey to a hardier and more masculine race; that, if possible, the Egyptian nation was then even lower in the scale of humanity than it is at the present day.

Your readers may be left to draw such inferences as their respective bias teaches them. I favor "woman's rights" entirely in the sense that a woman should have all such rights as pertain to her as sister, mother, wife or damsel (*femme seule*, or single woman); in this last character the right of earning an honest livelihood in any fitting capacity, not only *unhindered* therein, but protected and assisted by that chivalrous spirit which is inherent in every man worthy of the name. I cannot, however, divest my mind of the idea that neither the characters, capacities nor qualities of ideal manhood and ideal womanhood are identical. To endeavor to prove them so is to give the lie to Nature's entire handiwork. I neither admire masculinity in a woman nor effeminacy in a man.

EDWD. BERWICK.

Thriving on Uncooked Food.

I. B. Rumford, an old resident of Kern county, is giving Eastern people an idea of his new theory of sustenance. He writes to the N. Y. *Tribune* as follows: We began the experiment a few months ago of living entirely upon uncooked food, consisting of nuts, fruit and grainia, the latter made of any kind of grain, though usually of wheat or rye, ground hardly fine enough to go through ordinary cheese strainer cloth, the bran cut up just as fine as the rest of the grain. The result of our experiment thus far has been so favorable in every respect, that we shall probably continue it the rest of our lives. It has every advantage over the cooked diet; saves a world of labor to the women; dispenses with the unpleasant heating of the house with a cook stove in summer; saves a large amount of fuel, which is quite an item of labor, even here where we only have to cut it. It soon becomes quite as palatable, satisfies the appetite better, and keeps it satisfied longer; and, better than all, has completely cured my dispepsia, which had been a companion from youth until over 48 years of age; also restored my sight, so that spectacles, which had become continually necessary, are no longer used. We shall make a study of how to perfect this diet in every possible way, and to that end ask for help from any of your correspondents in regard especially to the best method of cleaning grain. We do not mean taking the bran off, but of scouring the outer coat of the grain to make it clean, as there may be something better than washing with the hands and water; something like a dry burnishing machine.

We make a cake by crushing raisins between two iron rollers so as to mash the seed fine, as they are a valuable part, and chop fine, with a hand chopping knife, then mix with grainia; as everyone is fond of it, it goes off so fast we would like to know if there is not some kind of machine that would cut up the skin while the seed was being crushed, and if it would knead in the grainia all the better? Again, would it be possible to press such meal into cakes without adding moisture, and what pressure would be required? Have grape seed, tomato seed or blackberry seed been analyzed, and where could the result be found? We find the seed of ripe Muscat raisins a great aid to digestion. I hope to visit others who have used the uncooked diet for two years; will give you some of the results, with such experience as we get from time to time, if you desire.

HYGIENE OF BEDS.—Beds should be made of such material as will absorb as little as possible of dampness or impurities of any sort. One of the most important means of keeping a bed in a wholesome condition is thorough airing every morning. Immediately after rising, the occupant should throw open the bed and the windows of the room, thus securing a thorough removal of the foul emanations from the body which accumulate during sleep. When this is not done, the foul products accumulate, and the bed may become a source of disease.

WITH one of the trains which went East last week was a car containing 25 sea lions, consigned by A. C. Robison to Charles Richie & Brother of New York for transportation to Europe. The animals were captured off the Santa Cruz Islands, and are of all sizes. They will be placed in crates, and from time to time will be deluged with water from a hose to preserve them in good condition.

Woman as a Free Agent.

Some years ago in conversing with a conservative man upon the subject of woman as man's equal, he brought forward the oft-repeated remark that women do not lead in fine arts, poetry, music, science, literature, or inventions, a statement quite true literally. They do not *lead*, perhaps, but from the fact of women to-day taking prominent places in every department of art, and inventions even, is proved their capability of leading had they the opportunity. And the power of appreciating all of man's highest productions, is still further proof of her equal capacity to do. Again, is she not man's inspiration to all of his highest and best works and thoughts, proving that in her spiritual nature or growth she is his superior. Were women free agents of their highest and best abilities, be it in fine arts or motherhood, her god-like duty of creation would not so often prove a curse to herself and mankind, and the higher æsthetic nature of nations would be the result. That she is not a free agent in any way whatever is proven by her social position, which tells her what to do, what to wear, where to go, what to say, and who to go with.

In marriage she gives up her name, and is bound to her husband and lover, who has control of the home and the purse, as well as her duties and actions, and even her pleasures all center in him and for him. In motherhood, if life be spared her, she enters upon a sacred, but rigid round of duties, cares and responsibilities that no heart or hand can take away, though they may be lightened. Sleepless nights in sickness, anxieties and cares by day, entire self abnegation, and self control on the one hand, or fretful repinings and weakness on the other.

Old age, the prime of her womanhood and glory of her life, might redeem her and make her free, but for one obstacle that universally attends our women of 60 and upwards—failing health, and diseased constitution. Worn out with the many duties and burdens of her life, she is usually a wreck in mind and body, a child herself to be cared for. Fortunate she, if willing and kind hands perform their duty.

Such is the round of life to the masses, and with but few exceptions are they better. No wonder then that we boast of but few great artists, authors, poets or musicians among the mothers of the land. Few are situated so as to be relieved of their burdens, that they may study or think; and they, many of them, become the peers of our great men.

Already do we see a brighter day dawning for women, when she shall stand by the side of man, as his equal, in politics and home; when her duties *at home*, shall be recognized as equivalent to his at his trade or profession, and her opinion be *needed*, upon all questions of church and state. Woman as a free agent will prove that reform means improvement, that politics need not degrade or demoralize its workers, while intemperance is always a crime against humanity; immorality is always a vice in man or woman; and that woman herself is the stronger and purer for being free to do, and be her own self, instead of the slave to circumstances and the sovereignty of man.—*Jewell.*

COLORS AND WARMTH.—It may not be generally known, says London *Truth*, that a man wearing dark clothes is more liable to infection from contagious diseases than he who wears light-colored garments, because particles which emanate from deceased or decaying bodies are much more rapidly absorbed by dark than by light fabrics. This is easy of proof. Expose a light and dark coat to the fumes of tobacco for five minutes, and it will be found that the dark one smells stronger than the other of tobacco smoke.

An Ice Locked Ship.

The loss of the *Jeannette* by ice crushing and the toilings of her crew upon the waters and snowfields of the cruel Siberian coast give heightened interest to the accounts of Arctic dangers. The latest news is that a portion of the survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition who succeeded in reaching the Siberian settlements, had set their faces again northward in search for their companions who were thought to be leading a forlorn hope in the trackless ice and snow wastes adjacent to the mouth of the Lena river. It is to be hoped that the search may prove successful and the sufferers rescued.

The engraving on this page, which shows the *Corwin* in the grasp of the ice field, will give the reader some idea of the perils of Arctic navigation. The *Corwin*, it will be remembered, was first sent out by the United States Government, in 1880, to search for the *Jeannette*, and was ordered out on a second voyage, for a similar purpose, in 1881. Upon his return from the cruise, Capt. Hooper reported to the Secretary of the Navy the incidents of his voyage, accompanied by some drawings to show the perils into which he came and the geographical observations made. From this report we take the accompanying engraving and descriptive notes:

On the morning of the 15th we found ourselves utterly helpless, drifting with the pack to the southward and eastward about two miles per hour. At first this caused no uneasiness, but about 8 A M. it was noticed that we were amorg grounded ice. We had only five fathoms of water, and many large pieces were hard and faston the bottom. Coming in contact with some of these grounded pieces the vessel got some pretty sharp nips, which tried le strength. At one time she was lifted bodily up several feet, and held suspended for some minutes; coming in contact with one, "stern on," the rudder was forced over, the screw steering-gear carried away, and the wheel-chains parted. Happily the rudder-stock, which is of the best Oregon oak, stood the strain, although for a time it seemed as if nothing could save it.

With this experience of the danger to which the rudder was exposed, I saw the necessity of having it rigged so that it could be unshipped at short notice, and set to work accordingly. All hands piled sacks of coal on the forecastle until the vessel was tipped sufficiently to raise her stern and allow us to get at and split out the wood-lock. A piece of oak plank was secured across the rudder-head by means of four long iron bolts, in such a way as to keep the rudder from unshipping by the action of the sea, and to be readily removed should it become necessary. We next cut a piece on the apron the size of the rudder-casing, so that the rudder-head could go forward sufficiently to allow it to unship without removing the apron entirely, then rigged a pair of shears and rove off a purchase, so that the rudder could be taken in, out of the way of danger, in a few minutes. On the 16th, we drifted helplessly in the pack all day. On the morning of the 17th, clear water could be seen, from the mast-head, to the northward and westward. At the same time a slight roll of the sea was perceived, indicating that it was quite a large space. After working toward it all day, we succeeded in reaching clear water in the evening, having made about four miles in 10 hours.

The *Corwin* thus escaped to fight the ice again another day. The *Jeannette* met a harder fate. For 18 months she was ice locked and her crew prisoners. Then she yielded to the crushing of the ice and her crew were forced to the perils and adventures of which a full account is to be given on the return of the survivors.



THE ARCTIC EXPLORING SHIP "CORWIN" IN A NIP OFF CAPE ROMANZOFF.

Inquisitive Woman!

Blessed man may ask questions the length and breadth of the land, may stride the deck of the ship bearing him o'er wide seas plying officers and sailors for facts, may drain every buss driver dry and collapse every hotel clerk or usher of public buildings with his exhaustive pumpings; but woman must be content with what she can see or hear in earshot of well-informed man. Thank the Lord that our eyes are in front of our ears, so that we can see more than we can get a chance to bear!

Of course he'll answer her questions politely, wondering what the inconsequent, inquisitive creature wants to know for. He'll take a run to a distant town, gaining items all the way, till his arms are full of faggots wherewith to kindle ablaze the fire of narrative to warm his hearers; while she watches the stretching valleys, mountains and streams, not certain of their names, or of the names the glib conductor calls out for the towns. He'll stroll about town asking questions of everybody, anybody, it's all right. She'll be entertained in the best room, with all the sweet prosperities, small cares and troubles of her friend, or sit in the hotel, perhaps take a flying drive through the town, scrape a few facts into her traveling bag and return for man to compare her to the walking stick that was carried around the world, and yet, as Sydney Smith said, was only a walking stick still. Is she persistent in her inquiries, soon she feels the serpent breath of slanders and retires behind the rampart of small talk, neighborhood news, fashion, etc., while man marvels at the littleness of woman's mind.—*Mrs. W. D. Ashley, Stockton.*

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 232 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.

Subscription (in Advance), $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - March 15, 1882

Assessment Notice for March.

Two assessments for March. Lodges organized on or since Dec. 31, 1881, will not be liable on both assessments except it be for members admitted by card. Those organized since Jan. 17, will not be liable on either. The same rule applies to members. The following is a list of deaths:

Bro. John Hyslop, of Mountain Lodge, No. 105, Truckee, died Dec. 31, 1881, from crushing of head between two logs, aged 27 years. Joined the Order May 26, 1879.

Bro. John T. Connick, of Valley Lodge, No. 30, of San Francisco, died Dec. 6, 1881, of organic disease of liver and stomach, aged 42 years. Joined the Order Dec. 24, 1879.

Bro. David L. Thomas, of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, San Francisco, died Jan. 9, 1882, of hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart, aged 37 years. Joined the Order July 26, 1878.

Bro. Simpson Ballenger, of Lakeport Lodge, No. 34, died Jan. 12, 1882, of pleura pneumonia, aged 51 years. Joined the Order June 7, 1878.

Bro. L. D. Gardner, of Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 46, died Jan. 15, 1882, of suicide, aged 30 years. Joined the Order March 29, 1879.

Bro. Edward Curphey, of Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, Napa, died Jan. 15, 1882, of heart disease, aged 33 years. Joined the Order May 7, 1879.

Bro. Chas. F. Briggs, of Hanford Lodge, No. 89, died Jan. 17, 1882, of pneumonia, aged 43 years. Joined the Order Dec, 25, 1880.

Bro. Chas. Petterson, of Navarro Lodge, No. 200, died Jan. 18, 1882, of pneumonia, aged 37 years. Joined the Order Oct. 1, 1881.

Bro. Solomon Moose, of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, died Jan. 22, 1882, of blood poisoning, aged 51 years. Joined the Order July 20, 1880.

Bro. Edgar L. Schackleton, of Covenant Lodge, No. 96, died Jan. 22, 1882, of consumption, aged 42 years. Joined the Order May 12, 1879.

Bro. Frederic Kapp, of Mount Diablo Lodge, No. 91, Walnut Creek, died Feb. 5, 1882, of brain disease, aged 48 years. Joined the Order Dec. 16, 1881.

Bro. James M. Crawford, of Challenge Lodge, No. 190, Lockeford, died Feb. 5, 1882, of jaundice, aged 27 years. Joined the Order Jan. 13, 1831.

Healdsburg Lodge is having interesting meetings. A weekly programme of literary and musical exercises is indulged in with great zest. One of the recent subjects for discussion was "Should the A. O. U. W. pay for suicides." Past Masters J. S. Bell, A. G. Burnett, H. H. Pyne and L. A. Jordan, argued pro and con before a deciding committee of five. The Lodge has 108 members.

Bro. J. Stanley, first P. M. W. of Mission Lodge No. 56, called on us on the 25th of February. To use his expression: "We are taking them in every meeting." Mission Lodge No. 56 is in a very prosperous condition.

What does She Mean?

The Grand Jurisdiction of New York is the the largest in the Order. It has a good record. Towards liquidating the losses by yellow fever, she contributed the munificent sum of nearly $25,000. She has met every other obligation imposed upon her by the Order. She has a right to be dissatisfied if things don't go to suit her notions, and to respectfully petition the Supreme Lodge for a redress of any real grievance, and to have such petition receive a respectful consideration at the hands of that body. And yet we submit that she has no right to petition for some of the things asked for in the following resolutions, which were adopted at the last session of her Grand Lodge. We copy from the *Fraternal Censor* of Feb. 16th, ult:

Resolved, That our representatives to the Supreme Lodge (when elected) be instructed to respectfully petition of the Supreme Lodge—

First—The entire re-organization of that body and the basis of representation, and that the sessions shall not be more frequent than once in two years.

Second—A reduction of *per capita* tax at least one-half.

Third—That the Grand Lodge of the State of New York be exempted from each and every law, rule and regulation of the Supreme Lodge, of every name and nature whatever, except the password and secret work of the ritual.

Fourth—That said Supreme Lodge shall renounce all control, supervision or superintendence of the Grand Lodge of the State of New New York.

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of S. S. Davis, Supreme Receiver, for the sum of $1,629.40, to pay the *per capita* tax, and that such sum shall be in full for such tax for the present year.

Let us consider the various items in the first resolution *seriatim*, and see what our big sister would have:

First, She would have the Supreme Lodge reorganized and the basis of representation changed. Now, as to reorganization, we confess our inability to grasp the meaning hid away in the term if it has any, but as to a change of the basis of representation we catch the scope of that idea and most emphatically coincide. There is no justice in giving a Grand Lodge jurisdiction of 2,600 members as much voting strength in the Supreme Lodge as one of 16,600 like that of New York, or one of 14,300 like ours. This is all wrong and calls loudly for a speedy remedy. We also incline to favor biennial sessions.

Second, As to a reduction of the Supreme Lodge per capita tax at least one-half, we agree to that proposition also, if the interests of the Order can be met by biennial sessions, and we see now no good reason why this should not be so.

Third, We see no reason why New York should be exempted from the general laws, rules and regulations of the Order any more than any and all other Grand Lodges, and to exempt all would be to disband the Order altogether. Surely the Grand Lodge of New York does not want to do that, but that is just what would be the logical consequence of what she asks for. If this is not what she means, then she must mean something infinitely worse. She would send her representatives to the Supreme Lodge to vote according to her membership and legislate for the rest of the Order, being herself exempt from the consequences of their doings except in the matter of secret work alone, a proposition so monstrous that we are forced to the conclusion that either it was made and passed without consideration or by men completely out of their sober senses. We should at once believe the former to be true did we not find in the proceedings of the same body that the following preamble and resolution was also passed:

Whereas, Jonathan G. Armstrong has for six consecutive years most ably and efficiently served as Grand Recorder of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. of the State of New York, and by his unswerving integrity in office, his fidelity to the trusts committed to him, and his zeal and assiduity in promoting the best interests of the Order, has richly earned the highest testimonial this Grand Lodge can confer; therefore,

Resolved, That Bro. Jonathan G. Armstrong be, and is hereby declared to be entitled to all the honor and prerogatives of a Past Grand Master Workman of this Grand Lodge.

It thus appears that the Grand Lodge of New York would have the Supreme Lodge prescribe for them the secret work, but still would itself confer the P. G. M. W. degree, notwithstanding it can only be conferred by the Supreme Lodge. We were under the impression that Bro. Armstrong received the P. G. M. W. degree at the Boston session of the Supreme Lodge on recommendation of his Grand Lodge, as required by law; but whether he did or did not, the action above reported is of such an extraordinary character, and so inconsistent withal, that it really seems as if our worthy sister had gone clean daft.

The fourth item in the petition being essentially the same as the first, it calls for no additional remarks.

Our New York brethren have been worried a good deal. What with fighting the insurance companies, the courts and some other annoyances, they seem to have gotten their heads out of plumb, and in the absence of the old, tried and level-headed captains that have held the helm with a steady hand, they have lost their reckoning, and in sheer desperation have given the good old ship over to the elements of passion and unreason.

Poor (Insurance) Policy.

The Watchman has had no disposition to quarrel with life insurance companies. We do not consider it a wise policy, either for ourselves or for the Order, to enter into a newspaper controversy with the paid advocates of these corporations. Neither do we believe it right or just, or to the advantage of insurance companies (at least first-class institutions) to denounce our Order, and say that it is founded upon an unsound and impracticable basis. It is a reflection upon the intelligence of 14,000 of California's best citizens to say that the principle of the Order is chimerical. It is absurd to think that "regular" companies can do better than fraternal co-operative associations.

We are led to speak of this by the fact that a comparatively obscure monthly in this city has loaned its pages to a long and abusive article on our Order, the Watchman, Grand Master Workman Barnes and Past Grand Lecturer Kinsley, and in which, by array of figures ingeniously manipulated, attempts are made to defame the grand success the A. O. U. W. has met with in its benevolent work. By the system of figures given it is attempted to be shown that protection in the A. O. U. W. costs from one-third to one-half more than insurance in one of their companies. This will certainly prove news to our readers, and the system of mathematics by which the result is brought about is worthy of the profound mind which evolved them. In another part of the article in question it is said that we will fail because the members are paying in too low a rate. If the members of the Order are not paying in sufficient to meet the death losses, it is proper to know where the $500,000 came from which the Order has paid out in this State since the formation of the Grand Lodge. This sum has been collected from the members of the Order in amounts of $1 and $2 a month, or an average of $15 a year, and it has been found sufficient to pay every death loss in the Order. The members of the A. O. U. W. are also satisfied, for they know that every dollar that is paid into the beneficiary fund goes to relieve some brother's family, and is not squandered or used in disseminating false information, or in bolstering up bogus insurance companies through questionable advertising mediums.

The article in question has been re-advertised in one or more of the daily papers of this city, to the disadvantage, we believe, and probably to the disgust of first-class insurance managers. We have too good an opinion of the sagacity of the latter to believe that they would be so short-sighted as to advertise in such doubtful way, through so unpopular a medium as first inserted the article to which we allude. We believe it to be the work of weak-minded individuals, who are trying to bolster up mushroom insurance companies—a class that have proved the curse of thousands of policy holders, and brought disgrace upon the really first-class companies of the land—institutions which, we admit, like the A. O. U. W., are a legitimate benefit to the community.

One point more and we are done. Our fraternal organization is our bulwark. We have over 14,000 live and intelligent soldiers in our ranks. Our strength is within our own lines, and while we will stand by our guns when attacked, we do not propose to go off our own ground to fight insurance companies. We do not see the need of contending in the public press with those moribund concerns that use such questionable means for furthering their tottering fortunes by attempting to defame the Order and its advocates. The real insurance leaders would show a lack of common business sense (which we are loth to credit them with) if they themselves press an attack upon co-operative organizations, through flimsy newspaper articles, upon so worthy and well-organized a body of men. The faith that is in us will find expression on all occasions. Facts founded upon experience in our Order will always be presented, heedless of the barking of snarling curs.

Earnest Words.

The prosperity of this Jurisdiction has no parallel in the history of this, or, we believe, any other Order. From the beginning, things have gone smoothly. We have escaped the ills incident to most new enterprises. This has not been the result of mere chance, but of good, earnest, judicious and honest management. Since our Grand Lodge was organized, it has exhibited rare wisdom, both in the choice of officers and in legislation. Fraternity and loyalty have characterized every act it has performed, and no Jurisdiction has so promptly and cheerfully met every call made upon it by the Order. We are proud of our membership and proud of our record, and we have right to be. Our Grand Lodge is soon to meet again in annual session. Let every member of the body go to the work that shall come before him feeling his full responsibility as a Master Workman, and all will continue to be well with us. The motto should be: "Let well enough alone." Some trifling changes in our laws may be desirable; but, beyond such as seem plainly necessary to make, none should be attempted. Our business methods should in no wise be disturbed. Lodges and officers have come to understand them, and any innovation would work to the hurt of the Order instead of a benefit, in all probability, and there is no use in arranging probabilities against us. No doubt the Supreme Lodge Representatives will present for the consideration of our Grand Lodge such matters as were laid over by that body for such purpose, and we trust they may be disposed of with that wisdom characteristic of the Grand Lodge. Amongst the principal matters, will be the business of providing for a Chief Medical Examiner or Board; some action in relation to the Degree of Honor, to the end that it may be something or nothing; and the matter of graded assessments. In relation to the first, we will not attempt to prejudice the action of the Grand Lodge with any opinion of our own as to the best course to pursue, but will only say that whatever plan may be determined upon, the details thereof should be most carefully and wisely arranged, or the days of our prosperity will be among the things of the past. We must all the time remember that our doors should be wide open and easy of access to the worthy, but closed and double-barred to all others. Moreover, there should always be provided a ready road out of the Order for any unworthy one who may escape the vigilance of the Watchmen set about our portals, and so get within our gates.

As to the Degree of Honor, we desire only to say that if made what it is proposed to make it according to the plan submitted at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, it may become a grand success. Only one thing could possibly hinder, and that is the mingling of the sexes. Other societies with this feature seem to succeed. Certainly, the Workmen, with their great name and prestige, could do as well. But to leave the Degree as it now is, would be to perpetuate a shame and a failure.

Of graded assessments our ideas are well known. Some system might be made that would approximate justice more nearly than our present one, if we only had facts on which to base such system, but such facts are entirely wanting. Tables of expectancy of life will not answer, for men will not die in accordance therewith, nor can they, so long as we select out the healthy and leave the unhealthy, the moral and leave out the immoral, the unhazardous and leave out the hazardous, nor until we know the relative probability, according to age, of the men we take in remaining with us till they die. No statistics have ever been made to give us these facts, and it follows, therefore, that should we essay a change, we should more likely make matters worse rather than better. The only safe way is to wait till we know what we are doing before we disturb a system that is more simple, and probably more just than any other.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

REPRESENTATIVES to the Grand Lodge will find our office at their service while in the city. The latch-string hangs outside the door.

OUR usual rate of increase is still maintained. This item is written on the 10th, and already 120 new beneficiary certificates are written for the month.

WE have provided a goodly supply of P. M. W. badges, so as to accommodate such Recorders, Financiers and Receivers as may receive the P. M. W. degree at the Grand Lodge. Anyone wishing to procure a badge in advance of the session can order from this office. Price, $1.50.

SEVERAL Lodges have not yet sent in their duplicate copy of Representative's certificate. It is wanted badly and at once, for the purpose of making up the list of representatives for the use of the Finance Committee, Committee on Credentials, and for use of the Grand Lodge in session. Recorders will please give prompt attention to this matter where not already attended to.

ON THE 1st of January last we were behind New York in membership 2,626. This year we may expect to see the figures reduced very considerably, judging by the past, and when, in the fulness of time, we shall have caught up to and passed her we shall know how to sympathize with old Alexander, in sorrow over the fact he had no more worlds to conquer.

RECORDERS will please bear in mind that the mere granting of a clearance card should not be reported on the monthly reports, nor should members holding such cards be reckoned out of the membership of the Lodge. Till a member is actually elected into another Lodge he belongs to the Lodge granting the card, and has all the rights and is subject to all the requirements of any other member. A member holding a clearance card, therefore, can speak, vote or hold office in his Lodge till accepted in some other, and can be suspended for non-payment of assessments, or tried for any misdemeanor. But, in the latter case, before proceeding prudence would dictate that his card be recalled, as the law provides.

WE PRINT in this issue a list of the representatives to the Grand Lodge, so far as we could procure their names. We suppose they are aware of the fact that any amendment to a law or laws of the Grand or Subordinate Lodges that can be improved must first be submitted to the committee on amendments, of which Bro. C. H. Dunton of Oakland is chairman. This is in accordance with a resolution of the last Grand Lodge, and was done to facilitate business, and to give the time necessary for their proper consideration. No amendment to the constitution can be introduced into the Grand Lodge without the consent of two-thirds of that body, hence it will be desirable for all members of the Grand Lodge to be quick in their action, as the committee will not consider any changes in the laws two weeks prior to the assembling of the Grand Lodge. All other work that will be presented to the Grand Lodge, should be earnestly studied by the members, the views of their constituents obtained, resolutions formulated, and documents, arguments, etc., well prepared. This is necessary in order that the work of the session may be done with quickness and dispatch, and at the same time done properly.

BRO. GUS POHLMAN, for a number of terms Recorder of Burns, 68, and who is well and favorably known as an amateur singer, has been blessed with the addition of a daughter to his interesting family. From the testimony of a number of his brother Workmen who have called to congratulate him, we are assured that the latest blessing will be likely to maintain the reputation of the family as a fine vocalist.

H. A. OLIVER, Deputy, has ordered a set of supplies to form a new Lodge to be located at Lakeport, Lake county.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

The following is a list of representatives (so far as received at the office of the Grand Recorder) to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., which will meet in this city Tuesday, April 4th, at Dashaway hall, Post street, between Kearny and Dupont:

California, No. 1, Oakland—Geo. E. Bugbee, W. H. Wilkenson.
Oakland, No. 2—H. Griffin, S. H. Mitchell, F. M. Smith.
Brooklyn, No. 3—O. Whipple.
San Francisco, No. 4—L. H. Fuller, Chas. S. Fechheimer.
Alameda, No. 5—Wm. Sanderson.
Occidental, No. 6, Oakland—R. Woelffel, W. G. Hawkett, Wm. Pirrie.
Pacific, No. 7, Oakland—H. T. Smith, Will H. Burrall, Wm. Winnie, A. T. Eastland.
Golden Gate, No. 8, S. F.—A. C. Knudsen, Harry J. Lask.
Harmony, No. 9, S. F.—L. J. Henry, Wm. Decker, James McCann, John R. Fishbeck.
San Leandro, No. 12—F. Eber.
Fortuna, No. 13, Napa—William West, W. F. Henning.
Yerba Buena, No. 14, S. F.—Chas. H. M. Curry, J. G. Severance, A. A. Egleston, Frank B. May.
Protection, No. 16, Santa Clara—John E. Gowry.
Enterprise, No. 17, Santa Clara—Geo. Fetherston, S. B. Caldwell, L. Finigan, J. W. Lowry, P. V. Baker.
Bernal, No. 19, S. F.—George Powell, C. L. Houghton.
Saucelito, No. 20—Charles E. Wulferdinger.
Yolo, No. 22, Woodland—S. T. Pendegast.
Stockton, No. 23—E De Lano, John W. Payne, Geo. Lissenden.
Redwood, No. 25—Geo. F. Bradbury.
Gilroy, No. 26—A. Robinson.
Santa Rosa, No. 28—John Miller.
Valley, No. 30, S. F.—Wm. Broderick, Wm. Patterson, W. G. Buchanan, J. J. Hayes, Henry Hoeber, C. E. Hunt, A. Heussler, W. B. Lyon, E. F. Loud, F. Fillmore, D. McLoud, J. P. McMurray, T. H. Macdonald, C. C. Terrill, Geo. A. Case, E. H. Black.
Healdsburg, No. 31—H. H. Pyne, A. G. Burnett.
Cloverdale, No. 32—J. F. Hoadly.
Spartan, No. 36, S. F.—E. Danforth, A. W. Prevost, D. McClure.
Antioch, No. 37—H. W. Brewer.
Oroville, No. 40—Archie McNeil.
Magnolia, No. 41, S. F.—Caleb Brind, B. F. Jacobs, M. Warshauer.
Franklin, No. 44, S. F.—J. A. Fairweather, J. F. Brown, C. N. Payson.
Santa Cruz, No. 46—Benj. Knight, Jr.
Sausal, No. 47, Salinas—L. H. Garrigus.
Vacaville, No. 48—Jos. Stahle.
Suisun, No. 49—Geo. A. Gillespie.
Grass Valley, No. 51—Jas. W. Cooley.
Nevada City, No. 52—C. E. Mulloy.
Los Angeles, No. 55—W. Devereaux, S. Stoll, Jas. Cuzner.
Mission, No. 56—P. M. Fisher.
Live Oak, No. 57—H. Armstrong.
Chico, No. 58—A. F. Blood, H. B. Davidson.
Mountain View, No. 59—Jas. C. Smith.
Washington, No. 60, S. F.—R. A. Lindsey, Henry Wolfsohn, Philip Peck.
Livermore, No. 62—W. I. Horton.
Industry, No. 63, Pleasanton—C. E. Merwin.
Keystone, No. 64, Oakland—F. M. Cary, Chas. E. Alden.
Gridley, No. 67—Chas. J. Walsh.
Burns, No. 68, S. F.—Wm. C. Flint, L. G. Schord, Robt. Wilson.
Red Bluff, No. 69—Chas. R. Mayhew.
Shasta, No. 71—Wm. E. Hopping.
Reading, No. 72—O. J. Lawry.
Sts. John, No. 73, S. F.—J. W. Kinsley, H. G. Prince, J. O. Jephson.
Merced, No. 74—Jas. Leonard.
Vallejo, No. 75—A. L. Hatheway, J. W. Williams.
Alviso, No. 77—J. R. Billings.
Sacramento, No. 80—J. D. Kent, W. I. Orth, J. A. Woodson.
Santa Ana, No. 82—M. J. Bundy.
Lincoln, No. 83—C. C. Sanders.
Silver Star, No. 84, Downey City—E. S. Gray.
San Pablo, No. 86—Azro Rumrill.
Durham, No. 87—Joel M. Nelson.
University, No. 88, Berkeley—C. R. Lord.
Elmira, No. 89—J. H. Barrett.
Carquinez, No. 90, Martinez—C. Ed. Miller.
Pt. of Timber, No. 92—G. W. T. Carter.
Placer, No. 95, Newcastle—A. G. Abbott.
Covenant, No. 97, Auburn—J. C. Hawver.
Monterey, No. 90—D. J. Houghton.
Guardian, No. 100, Dutch Flat—J. E. Prewett.
Biggs, No. 102—F. F. Carnduff.
Highland, No. 104, Grass Valley—George Fletcher.
Mountain, No. 105, Truckee—J. L. Lewison.
Kern River, No. 106, Kernville—Andrew Brown.
Bridgeport, No. 107, North San Juan—F. Manhire.
Bay City, No. 111, Eureka—Fred. W. Bell.
Empire, No. 112, Modesto—John W. McCarthy.
Galt, No. 113—Jas. K. McKinstry.
Butte, No. 114, Meridian—C. P. Devore.
Willows, No. 115—G. A. Gutman.
Grand Island, No. 115—L. L. Hicok.
Confidence, No. 117, Williams—Nicholas Nelk.
El Dorado, No. 118, Placerville—Seneca Davis.
Smartsville, No. 119—Asher Park Brown.
Riverside, No. 120, Compton—A. McFarland.
Georgetown, No. 121—E. L. Crawford.
Camptonville, No. 122—Jas. R. Young.
Forest, No. 124—Robt. P. Mott.
Sierra City, No. 125—I. T. Mooney.
Excelsior, No. 126, S. F.—L. B. Mastick, Samuel Booth, F. S. Poland.
Olympic, No. 127, S. F.—F. W. Rossbach, D. L. Dunlap.
Quincy, No. 129—John D. Goodwin.
Wilmington, No. 130—N. DeJausserand.
Banner, No. 131, Plymouth—A. C. Smith.
Plumas, No. 132, Greenville—J. D. Compton.
Amador, No. 133—Jas. F. Parks.
Laurel, No. 134, Susanville—W. H. Crane.
Lake, No. 135, Janesville—A. B. Bronsen.
Fidelity, No. 136, S. F.—E. M. Reading, F. J. Symmes, E. B. Young, Wm. H. Penfield, Wm. B. Smith, W. H. Holmes.
Spenceville, No. 137—W. A. Walker.
Ione Valley, No. 141—Jas. A. Whitaker.
Sharon, No. 142, Brownsville—E. K. Hill.
Bodie, No. 143—S. B. Ferguson.
Meridian, No. 145, San Bernardino—C. E. Lehman.
Castoria, No. 152, Lathrop—G. W. Railton.
Half Moon Bay, No. 155—Geo. W. Lovie.
Sutter Creek, No. 158—Jno. M. Post.
Bay View, No. 159, S. F.—Geo. T. Shaw.
Weaver, No. 161—T. E. Jones.
Sycamore, No. 163, Lemoore—David Brownstour.
Grangeville, No. 164—J. L. Sullivan.
Ashler, No. 165, Alameda—Alexis S. Cheminant.
Linden, No. 167—E. H. Fine.
Newark, No. 169—W. W. Haley.
Maxwell, No. 170—J. F. Durham.
Yosemite, No. 171, Fresno—John Jonsen.
Ventura, No. 173, San Buenaventura—R. H. Witherell.
Memorial, No. 174, S. F.—J. H. Gyselaar, C. S. Hoffman.
West End, No. 175, Alameda—W. P. Byler.
Fort Jones, No. 178—H. J. Diggles.
Friendship, No. 179, S. F.—Geo. L. White.
Hill's Ferry, No. 181—Henry Klehn.
Turlock, No. 182—Jno. L. Brown.
Del Norte, No. 183, Crescent City—H. A. Peeples.
Blue Canyon, No. 184—J. C. McMaster.
Tehama, No. 187—E. F. Wade.
Hanford, No. 189—Jas. A. Hill.
Southern California, No. 191, Los Angeles—R. G. Cunningham.
Challenge, No. 190, Lockeford—J. B. Thorp.
Higuera, No. 194, San Luis Obispo—G. B. Nichols.
Sonora, No. 197—Frank W. Street.
Portersville, No. 199—Spencer Fay.
Navarro, No. 200—Fred. A. Walton.
Coloma, No. 203—Simeon Hunt.
Eden, No. 204, San Lorenzo—Edmond Hathaway.
Honcut, No. 205—D. P. Merrill.
Butte City, No. 206—H. G. Hartley.
Valley View, No. 208, Selma—Geo. B. Sargent.
Lookout, No 211—D. C. Brownell.
Olive, No. 212, San Luis Obispo—Kaufman Green.

From Supreme Master Workman

Relief Call, No. 2.

OFFICE OF SUPREME MASTER WORKMAN, A.O.U.W., DETROIT, MICH., Mar. 1, 1882.

To the Ancient Order of United Workmen:

At a meeting of the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, held at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Feb. 15th and 16th, 1882, the application of the Supreme Lodge beneficiary jurisdiction and that of the separate beneficiary jurisdiction of Indiana, for relief under the provisions under Article IX of the beneficiary laws of the Order, was fully considered; and the undersigned relief board do hereby certify to the correctness of the following statements of facts as ascertained by personal examination of the books and records, viz:

First, that, during the fiscal year ending March 1, 1882, the Supreme Lodge beneficiary jurisdiction has levied and collected twenty-four (24) assessments (its full maximum as required by law), from which one hundred and twenty-eight (128) death losses were paid, and that after the settlement of the above losses there still remain ten (10) death losses unpaid, requiring the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Second, that during the fiscal year ending January 1, 1882, the separate beneficiary jurisdiction of Indiana has levied and collected 20 assessments (its full maximum as required by law), from which 20 death losses were paid, and that after the settlement of the above losses there still remain 13 death losses unpaid, requiring the sum of $26,000.

Third, that from the proceeds of Relief Call No. 1, made April 15, 1881, the amount of $6,000 was paid to the separate jurisdiction of Indiana, and by it properly applied to the settlement of the death losses for which relief was granted, and that there remains at this date (Feb. 15th), the sum of $2,505.60 in the Relief Fund, in the hands of the Supreme Receiver.

To provide the sum for relief as above mentioned, viz.: For the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction $20,000, and for the jurisdiction of Indiana $26,000, a total of $46,000, is required. The Supreme Lodge Relief Board do hereby call upon the various Grand Master Workmen and upon the Master Workmen presiding over the various subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, for the amount of one assessment of *50 cents* on each Master Workman degree member—the same to be collected and forwarded as provided in Sec. 2, Art. IX, Supreme Lodge Constitution.

The Supreme Lodge Relief Board desire to call especial attention to Sec. 2, Art. IX, Supreme Lodge Constitution, as amended at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, as follows:

SEC. 2.—"The Relief Fund shall be raised by levying assessments of amounts not more than sufficient to produce the amount required for the payment of each respective relief assessment; and such assessments shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same laws, rules and regulations as ordinary assessments for the beneficiary fund, and all laws of the Order in regard to suspensions for non-payment of ordinary assessments or reinstatement of members shall be applicable also to such relief assessments. All Master Workmen degree members in good standing at the date of the levy of such assessment shall be liable for the same. *Provided*, Subordinate Lodges may set apart such relief fund or assessment from their general fund, and that such assessments shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per member in any one year."

Subordinate Lodges will forward calls upon the relief fund through the same channel and in the same manner as beneficiary moneys are forwarded.

The Grand Recorder of each Grand jurisdiction will make report to the Supreme Recorder, not later than the 20th day of April, 1882, giving the name, number, location, and the amount paid by each subordinate Lodge, in the jurisdiction, and will forward with said report, by draft or postoffice money order, payable to the order of the Supreme Receiver, the amount due as shown by the report.

Each Grand Recorder will also report all Subordinate Lodges that have failed to forward their proportion of the relief fund as per the call made.

Respectfully submitted in C., H. and P.,
WM H. BAXTER, S. M. W., Chairman,
M. W. SACKETT, S. Rd'r, Secretary,
S. S. DAVIS, S. Rv'r,
JOHN FRIZZELL, Ch'n Com. L. and S.,
J. H. LENHART, Ch'n F. Com.,
Supreme Lodge Relief Board.

Issued by direction of Supreme Master Workman, M. W. SACKETT, Supreme Recorder.

OFFICE OF SUPREME MASTER WORKMAN, A. O. U. W., DETROIT, MICH., March, 1, '82

To all Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Order.—GREETING: It having come to my knowledge that certain persons have been admitted to membership in the Order in violation of the laws and regulations thereof.

Notice is hereby given to all Grand and Subordinate Lodges that if they have any member or members who were admitted, subsequent to March 14, 1874, who were over 50 years of age at the time of their admission, all such persons must be proceeded against and expelled or otherwise separated from the Order without delay.

Under no circumstances will the Supreme Lodge be responsible for the death losses of such cases.

It is further directed that all medical examinations and certificates must conform to the requirements of law in every respect, and they must be made out in business-like style, and not written with lead pencil, but with pen and ink. Yours, in C., H. and P.,

WM. H. BAXTER, S. M. W.
Attest: M. W. SACKETT, S. R'dr.

THE brethren of Oak Leaf Lodge are giving a series of monthly entertainments, which are well attended by the members of the Lodge and their many friends. On Monday evening, Feb. 27th, the exercises consisted of a fine piano solo by Miss Kate Carmody, followed by a recitation by Charles H. Dunton. Col. E. M. Gibson delivered an interesting address on "Milton;" Mr. N. H. Babcock rendered a guitar solo in good style; Mrs. F. G. Beckett's vocal solo was very much appreciated; D. S. Hirshberg read a humorous article on "Mules;" a piano solo by Miss Beckett was well received; Messrs. Trost and Boquet entertained the audience with a zither duet, which was encored; W. J. Wilkinson, Master Workman of the Lodge, presided, and delivered appropriate remarks.

WE HAVE received from Wm P. Cole, Grand Recorder of Texas, a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, held at Sherman, January 10th and 11th. The session was quiet and harmonious. Twenty-seven new Lodges have been organized during the past year, and the membership at present writing is very nearly 2,000. Alex. Pope, of Marshall, was elected G. M. W. The Grand Lodge sessions have been changed from January to February.

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FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

The Early Scientists.

The contemplation of the progress of science in our days shows us a whole host of zealous investigators bringing stone after stone to raise to a prouder hight the structure of knowledge whose richly diversified pillars and towers, seemingly disposed without order, all contribute to the common design. From this view we readily turn to the foundations and basement stones of the edifice, which, gray and weathered as they seem to be, yet form the basis of the heaven-aspiring building. Our greatest interest is enlisted in the story of the men who, amid the general perversion of manners and contempt for all learning of the middle ages, lived for knowledge in their study-rooms or shut up in silent cloisters. Although they did not make any great discoveries, they still endeavored to keep alive the little flame which yet shone weakly from the intellectual fires of antiquity. Still more fascinating are such views in the case of men who came out into the life of the times, and, with their sharp minds schooled in the philosophy of the ancients, entered actively into the often erratic course of the world, and by word and writing presented themselves undismayed before those in power—here checking the spirit of boundless avarice and wild excess, there defending the oppressed.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A Good Dessert for a Change.—Make nice short dough like pie-crust, roll quite thin, sprinkle on some thinly-sliced cooking apples, roll up not too tight, wrap in a thin clean cloth, tie rather loosely, and steam for nearly an hour and a half. Serve with wine sauce or cream and sugar, as you like best. Mix a pinch of soda in the flour thoroughly before the shortening.

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Giles H. Gray. James M. Haven.

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Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

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BRUSSELS, ($1 30.
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Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

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Women's Silk Culture Exhibition.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has an account of the exhibition of the Women's Silk Culture Association which was held in that city week before last. The exhibition was largely attended and the greatest interest was manifested in the rare articles to be seen. A full band of music was in attendance every afternoon and evening. The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, who has lately returned from Europe, and who was present at the silk culture exhibition at Milan, pronounced the display in Philadelphia superior to the Milan exhibition in every respect.

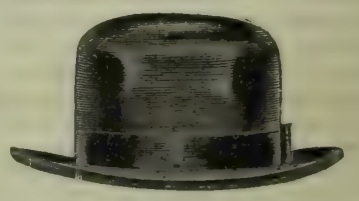
Among the leading features of the present Exhibition, was the pattern of the silk dress to be presented to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, and which will be paid for by subscription. A silk reel was worked day and evening. It was run by electricity and the silk was reeled from the cocoons at the rate of 250 revolutions per minute. It is claimed that there is nothing like it in the world. Then there was a magnificent blue silk dress and train ornamented with pearl beads, also some superb specimens of painting and embroidering on silk. A Jacquard loom was in operation making silk goods; a number of rich silk handkerchiefs were shown of American make, from the egg of the silk worm to the handkerchiefs themselves.

At the main table there was an immense variety of silk articles, all of American manufacture. A lady's dress of myrtle-colored velvet and embroidered silk, with pink satin skirt, attracted great attention, the material costing $15 per yard. There were 26 competitive jars of cocoons, each jar containing one pound of cocoons. Silk was shown through a microscope of such power that a single thread looked like a piece of rope. There were also cases showing how silk worms are raised and how they make cocoons. A loom for making plush goods attrcted attention, and there were some choice specimens of writing on silk done by a sewing machine. Hundreds of other interesting objects in the silk line were on exhibition.

The electric light has found its way into India. At Calcutta the public gardens are lighted by it, and the Elgin mills at Cawnpore also are.

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THE HATTER,



WILL INTRODUCE THE

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Hats and Caps,

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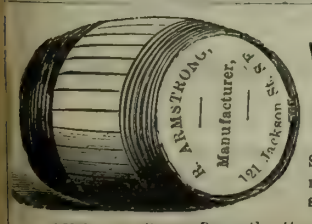
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Embalming and preparing bodies for shipment a specialty.

N. B.—I would call the attention of my patrons and friends to the fact that JOHN W. PORTER is no longer in my employ, nor have I any connection whatever with any undertaking establishment other than at 16 O'Farrell street, where I have been for the past six years.



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Before 10 A. M., after 5 P. M.	From 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Wonders of the Spectroscope.

This little instrument combines with its qualities of a trap the advantages of a balance, which we may suppose is fine enough for the most fastidious fairy to weigh the nectar distilled in the dew-drop, or other delicacy of the season.

Our ideas of weight and size are purely relative, and that which seems a small or light object from one point of view may become large and heavy by a different comparison. To most of us, perhaps, a "grain-weight" suggests a little thing; we know that the apothecary and a few other small dealers split up the grain into halves, quarters, tenths and, perhaps, even hundredths, but then we regard them as homeopathic visionaries and laugh at their absurd little pellets; yet, strange to say, there is a vanishing-point in our minds, which, if an object is small enough to pass, it becomes larger and more important by reason of our astonishment and wonder at its minuteness. The most ordinary specimen under the microscope is an evidence of this, but when we realize that the ability of the spectroscope to reveal small particles of matter begins where the finest microscope searches with its highest power in vain, that the grain of matter may be divided, not merely into hundredths, thousandths or tens of thousandths, but into millionths and tens of millionths, and that a single one of these particles may be readily detected by this little searcher and held up for inspection, our wonder and amazement enhance our respect for its occult powers. The astronomer tells us that a comet often throws out a tail longer than the distance between the earth and the sun, and broad in proportion; yet the matter forming this tail is so attenuated that, if properly compressed, a gentleman's portmanteau, possibly his snuff-box, might take it in. Yet we have merely to point this little tell-tale at the comet, and, presto! we know what the matter is. Think of it! Not merely can we grasp infinitesimal particles at our hand, but we may sweep the firmament, gather up the star-dust and tell its composition. But we have not yet reached the end of our excursion; indeed, we have only entered the threshold of the scientist's sanctum, and the wonders of the arcanum eclipse those of the portico. That mysterious agency or force called electricity has been utilized, not merely for the benefit of bulls and bears, or for hundreds of utilitarian purposes with which we are familiarized every day, but it has been used as a fairy finger to probe nature's hidden structure, and, as it were, enable us to *feel* what the spectroscope has revealed to sight.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

WOMEN'S HEALTH.—"I would," says Gail Hamilton, "that women were happier." The wish meets an evident need, but if Gail had gone to the root of the matter she would have said "I would that women were healthier." It has come to be a commonplace truism that health holds, in itself, the secret of all life's success, but its full significance has never yet been adequately appreciated. Women are too apt to regard the measure of health as met if they are not actually ill. Now, true health is a positive, rather than a negative, state. It is physical exhilaration; it is the state when duty becomes delight, when the surplus energy craves exertion. In this state the keen morning air is like wine, and life takes on a rest, a glow, a sparkle. This is the physical state that renders possible mental enthusiasm, spiritual exaltations. "I'm so nervous," sighs a woman whose life is set in the midst of all comforts and perhaps luxuries. But wherefore? What need is there in being "so nervous," when exercise, sleep, proper food are attainable? "A woman of 20 ought to be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk," severely says the scintillating Gail, and it is true, even if severe. If women can once become regenerated with the fact that a state of vigorous, robust health is quite compatible with intellectual power and refinement, and being only negatively well is not necessarily synonymous with a lady, it will do more for women's advancement than all the ballots she could cast between Boston and San Francisco. Probably, however, she requires the discipline of political enfranchisement to educate her up to wider views of life and its possibilities and deep significance.

THE *Engineer* states, on the authority of a German journal, that there is a scientific reason why green or brown bottles are preferable to bottles of colorless glass for holding liquors. A disagreeable taste is acquired by liquors put into white bottles, which the same liquors are wholly free from when kept in bottles colored green or brown. Blue and violet bottles are stated to be as objectionable as white ones in the respect mentioned.

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CHOICE MEATS, FISH and POULTRY.

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ROLLING TOP MATTRESS.

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Intemperance and Tobacco.

[Original Essay, composed and recited at a monthly social of Washington, No. 60, by RACHEL WOLFSOHN, 9 years of age, daughter of HENRY WOLFSOHN, P. M. W. of No. 60.]

Tobacco and liquor are two curses that have been given to our enlightened age by the two great divisions of the people of the earth. There seems to be a rare sort of justice in the dispensation that makes each the return for the other, as it was the wild, untutored red man of the forest that gave this poisonous weed to Sir Walter Raleigh, who hastened to introduce to the enlightened and civilized people of Europe, a habit quite loathsome in itself and contrary to nature. My papa tells me that tobacco is a poison that cannot be introduced into the body without causing great disturbance there, followed by headache, nausea and weakening of the eyesight, as well as mental obscurity, and can be tolerated only in the body when it is perfectly soaked through with its vegetable poison.

The person of the smoker never presents the cleanly appearance that the non-smoker has. His clothing is full of ashes, his breath is offensive, and his fine sense of cleanliness, which, as the proverb has it, is next to Godliness, is greatly warped and blunted, while his health is gradually and surely undermined, owing to the injurious effects of nicotine, which is the deadly poison contained in tobacco, upon the nerves and muscular tissues of the individual. Look at the tobacco user and judge for yourself. His complexion is sallow, his appetite is poor, and his digestive faculties are always impaired.

The chewer of tobacco presents a horrid figure! He is continually squirting the brown and filthy-looking juice from a mouth that nature intended for the utterance of holy and good words, and for the introduction of wholesome and clean food into the body. The sense of taste is vitiated, and in most instances destroyed. If his food is not highly seasoned with condiments of all conceivable kinds, he can gain no pleasure from his food. He can't eat a dish naturally and plainly prepared, and for that reason nutritious and healthy, because the taste of tobacco is in his throat, on his tongue and lines all the walls of his mouth. This must be first washed down into the stomach, causing that useful member of the body much uneasiness before the chewer or smoker knows what he is eating. Why, if the chewer's or smoker's eyes were blindfolded, he could not tell what he was eating or drinking, as it would be either tobacco or tobacco juice, as far as the sense of taste was concerned.

And then the man that uses snuff. Is there anything more disgusting than to see a nose full of that nasty brown powder? And how he flourishes a handkerchief that for all the world looks as though it had been taken fresh from a dunghill. I will say that I cannot find in the man that uses either tobacco to chew or to smoke, or to snuff (and the latter has lost all sense of smell), *the man* whom God has created in his own image. And now, liquor. Is that food? No! Is it a natural and healthy drink? No! Almost every article of wholesome food or drink is furnished by nature, or very easily made nutritious by a simple process of cooking. Take barley, rice, potatoes, grain, and cook them simply, they will give good, healthy and nutritious food; but put them into the proper shape for making liquor of them, what must be done to get the alcohol out of them? Why, they must be let to rot, and this they call fermentation. When they have become sufficiently rotted, why, then, they go to work and, as they call it, refine them; as if filth, refined or otherwise, could be anything else but filth in the end. Corrupt and rotten in its fabrication, it is still corrupt and rotten in its effects, if drank from the most magnificently cut-crystal goblet, the silver horn or the golden cup; whether it is placed in green, blue, yellow or white bottles, with wax of any kind over the stopper, or labled with high-sounding names or gaudy lable. And it is introduced into the body, swallow by swallow, until the person who had the liquor in his power becomes overpowered by the liquor he himself once had power over. When this stage is reached, where is the God-like creature called man? Lost, forevermore lost.

It is unnatural to drink intoxicating liquors. The animals don't do it; it is against nature because it makes man a beast; it is demoralizing because it sets a bad example, and doubly and trebly so when indulged in in company with the use of tobacco.

Avoid them both; they are the arch fiends of human society, and the little good they may have done is more than overborne with their continual cause of evil. Beware of tobacco and intoxicating liquors. They are "Twin Evils."

A SET of supplies was sent on March 7th to Bro. A. M. Ayers, Deputy of Yolo county, for instituting a new Lodge at Dunnigan's, Yolo county. The Lodge will be formed next week, with 35 charter members.

A GENERAL meeting will be held at 12th and Franklin streets, Oakland, A. O. U. W. Hall, Pacific Lodge, Thursday evening, March 23d. This will be the last grand gathering before the session of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Recorder's Statement for February.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for February the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 377, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W..		$100.00
379, Expense, David Farquharson		50.00
380, Supplies, Gilbert & Moore		38.50
381, Supplies, R. Schaezlein		29.50
382, Expense, J. O. Jephson		14.00
383, Expense, A. L. Bancroft & Co		23.05
384, Supplies, A. L. Bancroft & Co		29.50
385, Supplies, Supreme Lodge		20.00
386, Contingent, C. H. Haile, G. Rvr		25.00
387, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		291.74
387, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		47.45
387, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		11.65
387, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr		2.60
Total amount warrants issued, G. F.		$ 682.99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during Feb., Benef. Fund..	24,337.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rvr., Feb. 1, 1882, Benef. Fund	126.00	
Total Benef. Fund, Mar. 1, 1882.		$24,463.00
Paid A. J. Dobbins, Guardian	$2,000.00	
Paid Kate Connolly	2,000.00	
Paid Mary Hickman	2,000.00	
Paid Mary S. Eagan	2,000.00	
Paid Annie T. Hollings	2,000.00	
Paid Belle P. Young	2,000.00	
Paid Mrs. Wm. Clayton	666.66	
Paid Susan Clayton	666.67	
Paid Mary J. Coates	666.67	
Paid Mary S. Moulton	2,000.00	
Paid Mrs. E. P. Peck	2,000.00	
Paid Johanah Benson	2,000.00	
Paid T. R. Fleming	2,000.00	
Paid Alice Davis	2,000.00	
Total paid from Benef. Fund		$24,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, Mar. 1, 1882..		463.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$24,337.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	502.65	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, Feb. 1, 1882.	126.00	
Bal. on hand Gen'l Fund, Feb. 1, 1882.	6,447.04	
Total		$31,412.69
Paid out of Benef. Fund	24,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	682.99	
Total disbursements		$24,682.99
Balance on hand Mar. 1, 1882		$6,729.70
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	24,337.00	
Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1882, Ben. Fund.	126.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$24,463.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		24,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund Mar. 1, 1882..		$463.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$ 502.65	
Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1882, Gen'l Fund.	6,447.04	
Total Gen'l Fund		$6,949.69
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		682.99
Bal. Gen'l Fund Mar. 1, 1882		$6,266.70

Excursion Season.

The coming season on this coast promises to be one of unusual interest to tourists, campers and pleasure seekers. Extensive preparations are being made at Pacific Grove, at Monterey, Hotel del Monte, Aptos, Santa Cruz and other resorts along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, to meet the engagements and accommodate the immense army who are seeking repose and a place for overworked and exhausted humanity. The amount of tents that are being manufactured for this locality will make, when completed and in place, almost a tented field from Santa Cruz to Monterey. The S. P. R. R., anticipating the great rush of tourists and excursionists, have added to their rolling stock a number of magnificent coaches, and are prepared to meet the wants of this popular resort.

A neat circular is before us wherein the S. P. R. R. announces that in view of the great success attending the running of excursion trains to Monterey and Santa Cruz the past season, it is their intention to run special trains of first-class coaches from San Francisco to these popular resorts every Sunday during the summer season of 1882.

Military Companies, Sunday Schools, Societies, private parties to Belmont Park and the picnic grounds along the line of this road will be offered special inducements, and round trip tickets sold at very low rates. For terms, rates and other information apply at Room 33, Railroad Building, Fourth and Townsend Sts., H. P. Judah, Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., in another column. This company has for Directors a group of well-known and respected citizens of California, and they announce the following as characteristics of their organization:

1. Since its organization, A. D., 1868, it has paid 395 death losses on policies amounting in the aggregate to $1,908,297.
2. It has paid to policy-holders, for matured endowments, dividends and surrender values, in round numbers, $1,400,000.
3. It has repeatedly been examined by sworn experts, and most thorough and searching investigations made of its condition and business, and in every case its solvency and trustworthiness have been demonstrated.
4. Its stockholders and directors are widely known as among the most capable business men and ablest financiers of the State of California, and the integrity of their management is unquestioned.
5. The laws of the State, including the constitutional provisions affecting corporations, are of the most rigid character, such as to make the company one of the safest institutions of its kind.
6. Its policy contracts contain no restrictions upon residence or travel, and its forms of insurance are unusually attractive. The low rate, deposit endowment, and mutual investment policies, are peculiar to this company, and offer advantages to the insured which are not surpassed, if equalled, by those of any other company.

THE well-known Weston's bakery, No. 9 Stockton St., furnishes home-made bread, fresh, daily. It is a luxury that will be appreciated by all who try it.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK.—This well-known commercial bank is the custodian of the funds of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It has an authorized capital of $6,000,000 and a surplus of $300,000, and is recognized as one of the best managed institutions in this country. At the present time a fine building is being erected for this bank at the corner of Sansome and Pine, which will be one of the finest structures in the United States. A goodly number of the leading employees in this bank are Workmen.

DIAMOND LODGE, No. 5, D. of H., Hollister, gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th. The comedy, "My Turn Next," was well received. The refreshments were excellent, and sold readily. The proceeds of the entertainment will replenish the treasury of the Lodge to the extent of a little over $100.

THE house of Curtis, Dixon & Co., manufacturers and dealers in cigars, is favorably known as one of the best in this city. Having had a large experience they are enabled to select the leaf tobacco in the market, and keep their leading brands up to the standard, according to price, in fact one brand made by them is equal to any imported cigar and at one-half the cost. The demand of late is so great that they are hardly able to fill their orders.

BRO. TERRANCE SULLIVAN has opened a boot and shoe manufactory at 214 Sixteenth street, between Howard and Cap. He has the reputation of being a skilled workman, and will keep in stock and make to order all kinds of ladies' and gents', Misses' and boys' boots, shoes and gaiters. His charges are moderate and the finest class of work is turned out.

THERE are several excursions projected to San Jose during the coming summer months by several of our Lodges and societies. If any of our brethren should become hatless, we recommend them to Bro. Williams, the hatter, 251 Santa Clara street, San Jose, near the "Electric Tower."

BRO W. A. PARKHURST, real estate agent, Knox Block, San Jose, has a large list of choice country homes in and around the Garden City. Anyone who wishes to find a home in the world-renowned Santa Clara valley, would do well to call on our genial and well-informed Bro. Parkhurst, one of the leading agents of San Jose.

BRO. JOHN H. BABBIT, of Oregon, who has been head salesman in the firm of Farnham & Aiken in Portland for a number of years, has been admitted as a partner, Mr. Aiken retiring. Bro. Babbit has been a frequent visitor to the city Lodges and we hope he will continue them.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & CO.'S SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1882.

253,907.—ANIMAL TRAP—Alex. Andre, Bakersfield, Cal.
253,914.—TESTER FOR EXPLOSIVES—G. S. Dean, S. F.
254,011.—EMERY WHEEL—M. Hofstad, San Leandro, Cal.
253,927.—TENSION BRACE—Aaron Lawson, Gilroy, Cal.
253,930.—HORSESHOE—William Leed, Oroville, Cal.
253,936.—GRAIN SAVING ATTACHMENT FOR SEPARATORS—Neil McLean, Watsonville, Cal.
254,071.—BOOT—R. Thompson, S. F.
253,963.—WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTER—H. J. Wenzel, S. F.
253,964.—STATION INDICATOR—H. J. Wenzel, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

254,269—SLAB OR BLOCK FOR PAVEMENTS—Calvin Brown, Vallejo, Cal.
254,270—GRAIN SEPARATOR—J. Brush, Albany, Org.
254,309—STEAM CYLINDER AND PISTON—W. Hanna, Gilroy, Cal.
254,151—PIPE COUPLING—E. Nunan, S. F.
254,173—ORE CONCENTRATOR—Edward Stahl, Prescott, A. T.
254,177—FEEDER FOR THRASHERS—M. Thomas, Jr., Gilroy, Cal.
254,246—CATTLE CAR—H. Townsend, Alameda, Cal.
254,123—ORE CONCENTRATOR—J. S. Duncan, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & CO., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Business Announcements

Hotel Del Monte, Geo. Schonewald, Monterey, Cal.
Telephone Transfer Co., Geo. Phillips & Co., S. F.
Merchant Tailor, E. F. Wilton, S. F.
Standard Lubricants, E. B. Read, Sole Agent, S. F.
Statham Upright Piano, S. F.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cluff Bros., S. F.
Garden Hose, W. T. Y. Schenck, S. F.
Commission Merchants, Howe & Hall, S. F.
Restaurant and Saloon, Kohlmoos & Gallagher, S. F.
Anglo-California Bank, S. F.
California and Oregon Produce, D. R. Avery, S. F.
Groceries, C. C. Butt, S. F.
Cigars, Kozminsky & Bro., S. F.
Lumber, Etc., Turner, Kennedy & Shaw, S. F.
Hat and Bonnet Frames, G. A. Dean, S. F.
Home-made Bread, Weston's S. F.
Employment Wanted, C. E. L., S. F.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California
B. W. CROWELL—Humboldt and Trinity counties.

Attend to This.

Our Subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

A TURNED LEAF will point out the article supposed to be of special interest to persons receiving sample copies of this paper.

Employment.

A medium-aged man of family is desirous of immediate employment (at very reasonable wages), as carpenter, assistant book-keeper, or for office work. Will go to the country, but prefers S. F. Can give satisfactory reference in S. F. or Oakland. Is a member in good standing of one of our leading fraternal societies. Address C. E. L., at No. 412 Jones St., S. F.

MANSION HOUSE.—First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

NEW YORK REFINING CO'S
Standard Lubricants,
CYLINDER AND MACHINE OILS.
Standard Axle Grease and Carriage Lubricant, for Light Axles, Harness, or any Leather.

In Stock a Full Supply of
SHEET, CAST BRASS AND SHEET ZINC CUPS.

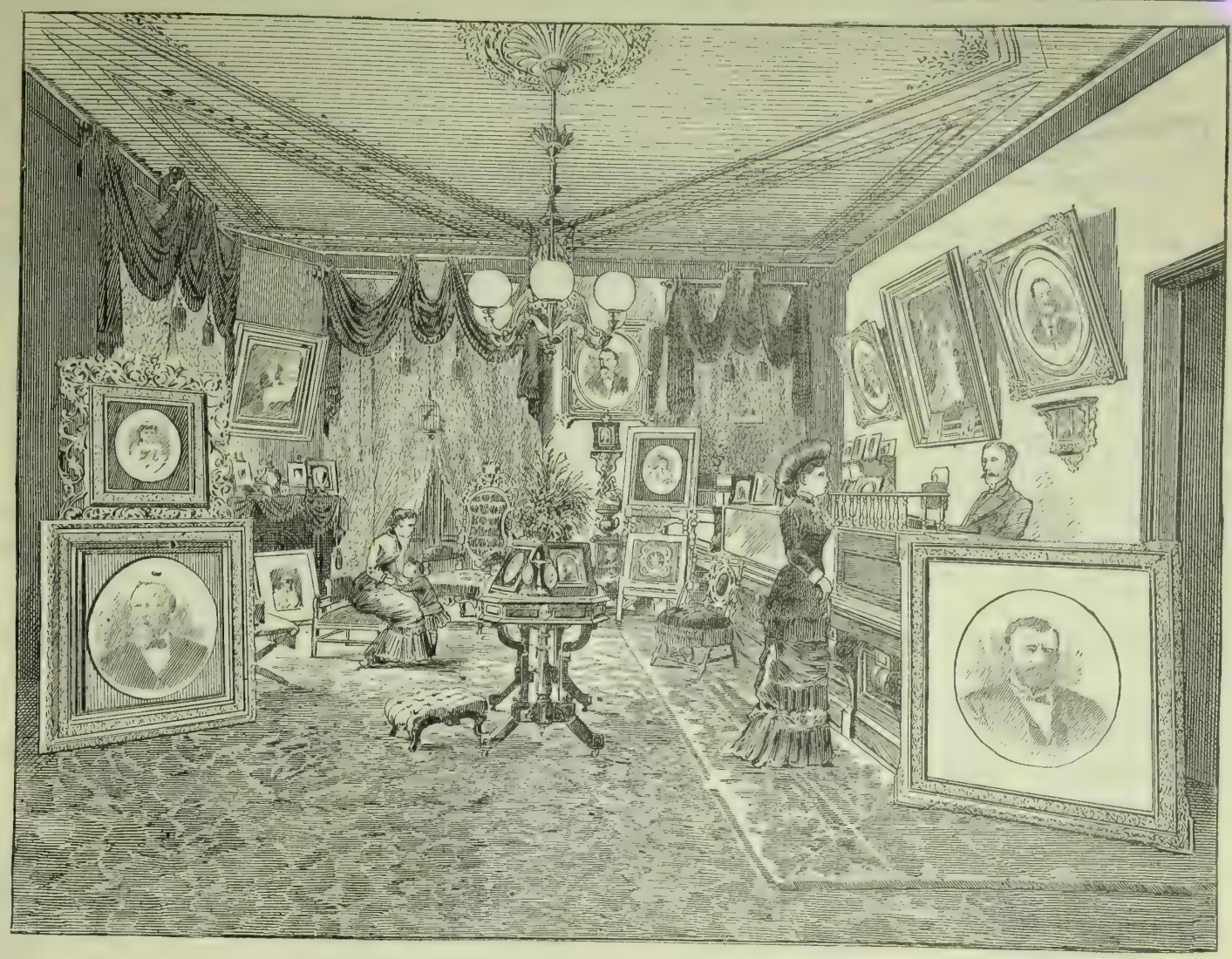
Price of Standard Lubricant, 40 cents per lb. Subject to Discount for Quantities.
Put up in 5 lb., 10 lb., 30 lb., and 50 lb., tin Cans.
Boxed in any quantities desired. Also, in Barrels and Half Barrels.
E. B. READ, Sole Agent,
419 California Street, S. F.

STATHAM UPRIGHT PIANO.
Factory and Warerooms,
765 Mission Street, San Francisco.
Repairing, tuning, and estimates made. Pianos cheap for cash. Pianos to rent. Pianos to exchange.
☞ Call and examine.

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CLUFF BROS.,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
40 and 42 Second Street,
Nos. 9 and 11 Montgomery Avenue, near Washington St.; No. 40 Fourth Street, and Nos. 409 and 411 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco.
☞ All Goods Warranted and Shipped Free of Charge.

Taber's Photographic Parlors.

The accompanying cut is made from a photo, and shows the artistic reception room of the celebrated Photographic and Art Gallery of Bro. I. W. Taber, of this city. It is situated on the corner of Market and Montgomery Sts., over the Hibernia Bank, and occupies, with accessories, the most of the second and third floor, to which you can ascend in elevator at No. 8 Montgomery St. Bro. Taber has had an experience of 25 years in the art of photography, and with the aid of improved instruments, the best artists, and polite attendants, this gallery has become the chief resort for tourists and distinguished visitors, who have carried away to the Eastern States and foreign lands the finest specimens of art from the best view negatives made of the scenery of the Pacific coast from Puget Sound to Mexico. In portrait work this California establishment is equally noted, as you will find in the art galleries, salons, and boudoirs of the principal cities of Europe life-size portraits of many of the distinguished citizens of the world whose Photo was taken at TABER'S. These Photographic parlors have lately been enlarged and a collection of views from all parts of the Pacific coast and foreign countries, which are pronounced by experts to be the finest collection in the world. The new styles of Cabinet, Boudoir and Promenade Photographs, with new and unique backgrounds for effect, taken by improved instruments and skilled workmen, are the "acme of perfection," and the pride of our State, as we justly claim TABER as our California artist. Old pictures are copied and enlarged to any size, and finished in ivorytype style, crayons, India ink, water colors or oils. Novelties in this line are always kept in stock, consisting of elegant gilt and hand-carved frames, passe partouts, etc., etc., for the accommodation of his customers. In almost every household may be seen Photos with name Taber, and that result has been brought about by following one rule, making nothing but the best work and charging one price. While we have a State pride in our artists, we, as Workmen, are gratified to know that it is such representative men as Bro. I. W. Taber, who form the great army on this coast whose benefactions are making the brightest page in our history.



I. W. TABER'S PHOTOGRAPH PARLORS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOME-MADE BREAD
Fresh at 12 o'clock daily, at
WESTON'S, No. 9 Stockton Street.
PIES, CAKES, FANCY BISCUITS, Etc.,
Made fresh daily.
FAMILY RESTAURANT
Connected with the Bakery.
☞ Balls and parties supplied on liberal terms.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
KOZMINSKY & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HAVANA, KEY WEST and DOMESTIC
CIGARS.
215 Pine St., bet. Sansome and Battery, S. F.

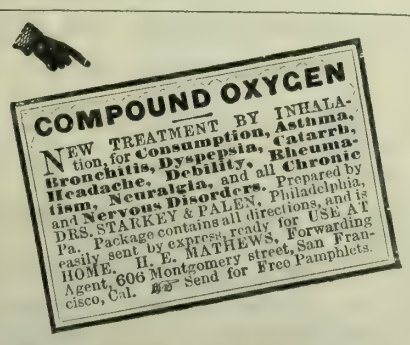
E. F. WILTON,
Merchant Tailor.
A FINE LINE OF
Domestic and Imported Suitings.
12 Stockton St., near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GARDEN HOSE.
COTTON RUBBER-LINED,
Best in the World for Durability and strength.
Every foot guaranteed. Try it. Also Cotton and Linen Fire Hose of all sizes.
W. T. Y. SCHENCK.
36 California St., S. F.

GEO. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Proprietors of the
Telephone Transfer Comp'y.
Main office, 644 Market St., opposite Palace, San Francisco, Cal. Branch office, 304 Sixteenth St., near Mission. Orders can also be left at the junction of Market and McAllister Sts. Baggage, pianos, furniture and merchandise moved to all parts of the city. Telephone connection with both offices, all parts of the city and country. Telephone No. 3141, located at main office, and 3142 at branch office. Orders by telephone or otherwise will be promptly and honorably attended to.

HOME BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION,
Of San Francisco, Cal.
INCORPORATED UNDER CALIFORNIA LAWS.

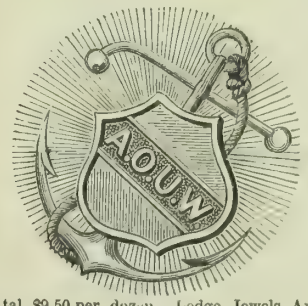
The Home Benefit Association is an organization for Mutual Life Insurance. A Benefit Fund is created by payments from each member of sums assessed in proportion to age and amount of insurance.
The amount of insurance may be $1,000, $2,000, $3,000 or $5,000 in any one class.
The age to which persons are eligible for membership is 64 years, but those over 54, at the time of joining, are limited to $3,000 insurance in any one class. Vacancies, caused by deaths, or withdrawals, in any class, which has once been full, will be filled only from applicants under the age of 50 years.
TRUSTEES—Frank Eastman, Charles H. Fish, Jesse S Wall, William C. Randolph, John H. B. Wilkins, Harvey W. Snow, George T. Hawley, Frank C. Havens, Ambrose Cornwall.
HENRY J. BOOTH, President.
ANDREW S. BROWNELL Secretary.
SPENCER C. BROWNE, General Agent.
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Office—Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, S. F.
N. B.—This is an important institution to those who wish to insure reliably and cheaply. Send for full plans and recommendations. No other equal to it has yet been established on this coast.



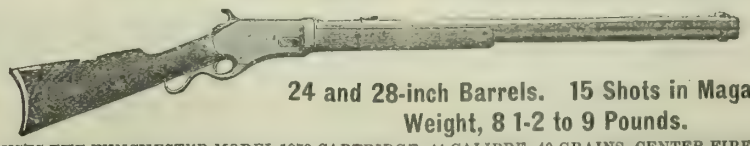
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Stoves, Ranges, Tinware,
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Importer of the Celebrated Minerva, Franklin, Highland King and Bon Ton Ranges.
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TURNER, KENNEDY & SHAW,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Etc.
Also, DOORS, SASH and BLINDS.
Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets
P. O. Address, (at the Drawbridge), 840 Fourth St., S. F
Connected by Telephone with Morris & Kennedy, 21 Pos Street. Yard connects with C. P. and S. P. R. R. Also with harbor shipping.

WORKMEN GUARANTEE FUND
ASSOCIATION,
Paying $1,000 as Directed in the Policy.
Only for Members of the A. O. U. W.
Average cost to each member about $8 a year. Endorsed by Grand Masters Barnes, also by Past Grand Masters Jordan, Brewer and Taylor, who are members of the Association. Send for application. Address or apply
E. M. READING, Sec'y,
38 St. Ann's Building, Cor. Powell & Eddy Sts., S. F.

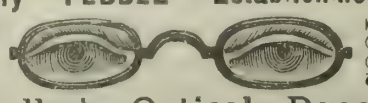


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Manufacturer of
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In Metal of all descriptions. **A. O. U. W. Lodge Shields** as per regulation from $8 to $10 each.
BADGES A. O. U. W.
German Silver, Heavily Silver Plated..... $12 00 per dozen.
Hard Metal, Heavily Silver plated..... 9 00 per dozen.
White Metal, Heavily Silver Plated..... 6.50 per dozen.
All Complete with Ribbons.
D. of H. Badges heavy gilt, $6.50 per dozen; D. of H. Badges, ornamental, $9.50 per dozen. Lodge Jewels, Axe and Trowel, $2.75 per set. A. L. of H.; O. C. F. Badges. P. S. of A. Jewels. Lodge Seals, etc. **Replating of Tableware a Specialty.**
R SCHAEZLEIN, 13 Trinity St., Bet. Bush and Sutter, near Montgomery. S. F.

THE KENNEDY REPEATING RIFLE.

24 and 28-inch Barrels. 15 Shots in Magazine.
Weight, 8 1-2 to 9 Pounds.
USES THE WINCHESTER MODEL 1873 CARTRIDGE, 44 CALIBRE, 40 GRAINS, CENTER FIRE.
Out of 500 Glass Balls thrown from a trap, 479 were broken with this Rifle. Prices Low. Circulars on application to
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AGENCY,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Water Piping and Plumbing done. Metal Roofing, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. ☞ JOBBING DONE.
38 Geary Street, between Dupont and Kearny.
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The Grocery Store
FOR FAMILY SUPPLIES.
C. C. BUTT, Prop'r
S. W. Corner 19th and Stevenson, S. F.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Only "PEBBLE" Establishment
1863  1882
Muller's Optical Depot,
135 Montgomery St., near Bush.
SPECIALTY FOR 33 YEARS.
The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed, free of charge. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to Order. Two Hours Notice.

Business Guide.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in the city.

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C. A. HOWLAND, Operator.
☞ A lot of new backgrounds just received.

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Carpet Weaver,
No. 39 Second St., (Basement) S. F.
A Good Stock of List Carpet on hand. Carpets made to order and sent C.O.D. to the Country. Custom Work promptly executed.

K. MEUSSDORFFER,
HATS AND CAPS,
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
15 Kearny and 635 and 637 Commercial Sts.
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ALTA SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers of
TOILET & LAUNDRY SOAP.
of every description.
Office and Factory, 109 and 111 Oregon Street, below Front, bet. Washington and Jackson, S. F.

EDWIN DAKIN. J. G. LIBBEY.
COMMERCIAL SOAP CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC, FANCY AND TOILET SOAPS.
☞We make the best Soap and sell at the Lowest Prices. Try it and you will buy it.
223 SACRAMENTO STREET, 223

MISSION IRON FOUNDRY
WM. AXFORD, Proprietor.
N. W. Corner 25th and Noe Sts. S. F.
All Kinds of Fine Light Castings Made to Order. Also, Safe Castings.


$1. FOR WATCHES CLEANED. Glasses 10 cents. Stem Winding Watches, $5 and upwards. Clocks, $1 and upwards. American Clock Depot, Watch and Jewelry Factory, 37 Sixth St., S. F. T. D. HALL.
☞ A. O. U. W. emblems.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Cloak and Suit Rooms
No. 10 Fifth St., near Market, S. F.
Ladies Suits from $4.00 up. Also a Full Line of Ulsters Morning Wrappers and Corsets, Dolmans, Dress Trimmings Etc. Special attention to orders at Lowest Rates.

J. L. ARMSTRONG,
Commission Stock Broker,
318 Montgomery St.,
PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, S. F.
Stocks Bought and Carried on Margin

JOHN REID,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
907½ Market Street,
Near Fifth, "Windsor House," - - SAN FRANCISCO.
A FULL LINE OF THE
Finest Scotch and English Goods
IN THE MARKET.
☞A Perfect Fit Guaranteed in all cases.

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office, room No. 2, Knox Block, San Jose, California. General Business Agency. Money Loaned, Searches Made and Conveyancing neatly done. Real Estate Bought and Sold on commission. Houses Rented and Rents Collected.
☞Business left with me will receive prompt attention. Agent Commercial Fire Insurance Co. and six of the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the world. Combined assets, $30,000,000.

The Origin of Our Moon.

Prof. Robert S. Ball, a somewhat distinguished English scientist delivered a lecture, recently in which he incidentally alluded to the probable formation of our moon in the following terms:

Let us leave the earth for a few minutes, and examine the past history of the moon. We have seen the moon revolves around the earth in an ever-widening orbit, and consequently the moon must in ancient times have been nearer the earth than it is now. No doubt the change is slow. There is not much difference between the orbit of the moon a thousand years ago and the orbit in which the moon is now moving.

But when we rise to millions of years the difference becomes very appreciable. Thirty or forty millions of years ago the moon was much closer to the earth than it is at present; very possibly the moon was then only half its present distance. We must, however, look still earlier, to a certain epoch not less than fifty millions of years ago. At that epoch the moon must have been so close to the earth that the two bodies were almost touching.

Everybody knows that the moon revolves now around the earth in a period of 27 days. The period depends upon the distance between the earth and the moon. The time and the distance are connected together by one of Kepler's celebrated laws, so that, as the distance shortens, so must the time of revolution shorten. In earlier times the month must have been shorter than our present month. Some millions of years ago the moon completed its journey in a week instead of taking 28 days, as at present. Looking back earlier still, we find the month has dwindled down to a day, then to a few hours, until at that wondrous epoch when the moon was almost touching the earth, the moon spun round the earth once every three hours.

We have hitherto been guided by the unerring light of dynamics, but at this momentous epoch dynamics desert us, and we have only probability to guide our faltering steps. One hint, however, dynamics does give. It reminds us that a rotation once in three hours is very close to the quickest rotation which the earth could have without falling to pieces. As the earth was thus predisposed to rupture, it is of extreme interest to observe that a cause tending to precipitate such a rupture was then ready to hand. It seems not unlikely that we are indebted to the sun as the occasion by which the moon was fractured off from the earth and assumed the dignity of an independent body. It must be remembered that the sun produces tides in the earth as well as the moon, but the solar tides are so small compared with the lunar tides, that we have hitherto been enabled to neglect them. There could, however, have been no lunar tides before the moon existed, and consequently in the early ages before the moon was detached the earth was disturbed by the solar tides, and by the solar tides alone.

The primæval earth thus rose and fell under the tidal action of the sun. Probably there were no oceans then on the earth; but tides do not require oceans, or even water, for their operation. The primitive tides were manifest as throbs in the actual body of the earth itself, which was then in a more or less fluid condition.

At the remote epoch of which we are speaking the solar tides were very small, as they are at present. Yet, small as they are, there was a particular circumstance which may have enormously increased their importance. The point to which I refer can be illustrated very simply. We have here a weight of 14 lbs. freely suspended, and here I have a small wooden mallet which barely weighs half an ounce, yet small as this mallet is, I can make the heavy weight swing by merely giving it blows with the mallet. Let me try. I give the weight blow after blow. I hit it as hard as I can, yet the weight hardly swings. I have not yet been successful. The art of succeeding is merely to time the blows properly; this I am now doing, and you see the weight swings in an arc which is steadily augmenting.

We therefore see that a succession of impulses, in themselves small, can yet produce a great effect when they are properly timed. In the present case the impulses should succeed each other at the same interval as this pendulum requires for one two-and-fro oscillation. The time therefore depends on the body struck, and not at all on the body which gives the impulses.

Just as this pendulum swings with a definite period so the vibrations of the primæval earth had a certain period appropriate to them. Suppose that the liquid primæval globe were pressed in on two quadrants and drawn out on the two others, and that the pressures were then released. The globe would attempt to regain its original form, but this it could not do at once, any more than the pendulum can at once regain its vertical position; the protruded portions would go in, but they would overshoot the mark, and the globe would thus oscillate to and fro. Now it has been shown that the period of such oscillations in our primitive globe is about an hour and a half, or very closely to a half the supposed length of the day at that time. The solar tides, however, also have a period half the length of the day. Here then we have a case precisely analogous to the 14 lb. weight I have just experimented on.

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Solid Petroleum.

The conversion of Petroleum into a solid and safe substance for transportation seems to be attracting considerable attention in foreign countries where no pipe lines exist. A St. Petersburg paper says: How shall we transport petroleum? is to-day the most important question for all branches of the naphtha industry, and no less so for the consumers who live at a distance from the wells. All the methods of transporting petroleum hitherto in use, whether in wooden or paper barrels, in iron pipes, or iron caissons that are placed on ships or cars, possess disadvantages which are sufficiently well known, especially as regards leakage and evaporation, and also the great danger from fire.

These misfortunes which afflict so severely both dealers and consumers and increase the cost of an article of such importance in domestic economy, have been banished at a single stroke by the discovery of a German named Dittmar, who has succeeded in converting liquid petroleum into a solid substance. As early as 1872 the idea arose in America of solidifying petroleum so as to put it into a more suitable form for transportation, and in that year no less than 12 patents were taken out for this object without any single one of them being found practical. What a range such a discovery would cover, as would change petroleum into a solid wax-like body, can scarcely be conceived of, especially for the Caucasian naphtha industry, where there is a lack of suitable wood for making the barrels, which has a very serieffect upon the industry.

The Moscow *Zeitung* also contains a thorough discussion of the new invention. The journal says: Solid petroleum has not yet come into market because the patents have not yet been issued, but a company has been formed in Russia for carrying out the invention. By the process adopted by this company it is claimed that a quantity of petroleum, which would involve an expense of $36 to put it into proper cases for transportation, including the loss of leakage which would naturally ensue, might be rendered solid at a cost of only $4.

But to this and other remarks that have appeared in the technical journals the Russian *Pharmaceutical Zeitschrift* adds the following: It is found that petroleum when heated will take up a certain quantity of dry soap, and that the solution on cooling will form a jelly, which, when ignited, drops off in pieces that soon go out like burning sealing wax. Dilute acids, like acetic acid, restore the fluid condition (evidently owing to a decomposition of the soap). In this way is explained all that has been asserted and claimed for the solid petroleum.

Only 1½% of soap is required to form a gelatinous mass like opodeldoc, but with 3% of soap it is much more firm. In this operation there separates a small quantity of liquid products that do not become solid, and which probably consist of the lower boiling constituents of petroleum. The presence of these in the solid mass, is, of course, dangerous, and still more so because it always has to be liquefied before it is used. The contents of the wooden boxes used in transportation, will soon ooze through the wood and becoming mixed with air will give off explosive vapors. On this account the author comes to the conclusion that the advantages of solid petroleum are entirely imaginary, as being a tedious, troublesome, expensive and dangerous operation.

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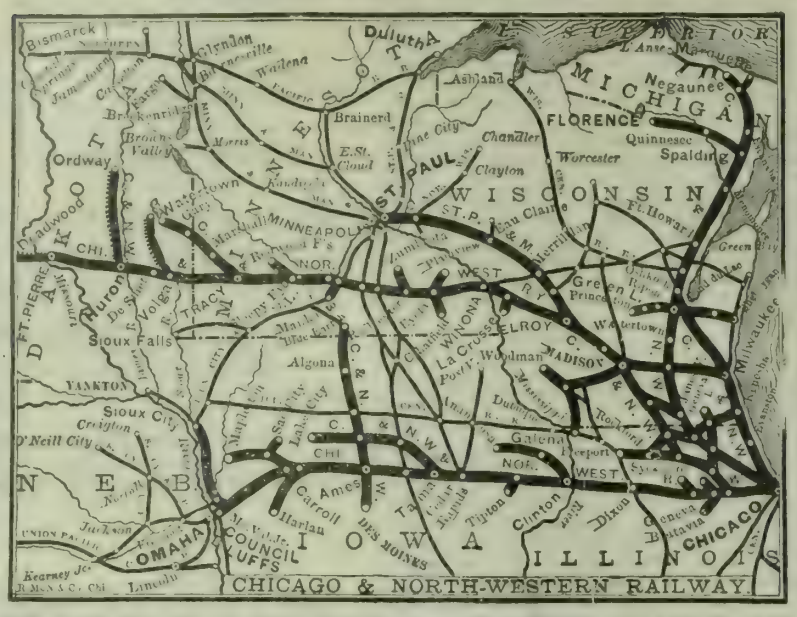
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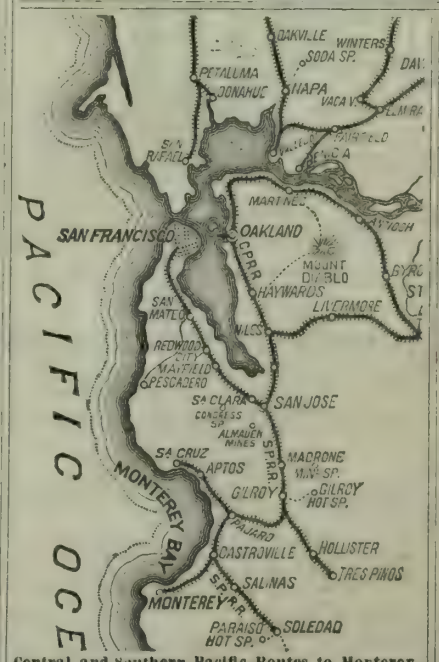
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The Big Trees of California.

The "big trees" of California furnish a subject both old and new. It is an old subject because scarcely anything written during recent years concerning our State has failed to include allusions to it. It is new because, as the trees are studied more carefully by lovers of nature and of science, new points are brought to light, and descriptions full of interesting particulars are furnished by appreciative writers. We have had engravings before which showed the oldest and largest of these forest giants. Upon this page may be seen two of more recent growth and more modest dimensions.

The average stature attained by the big tree, under favorable conditions, is perhaps 275 ft., with a diameter of 20 ft. Few full-grown specimens fall much short of this, while many are 25 ft. in diameter, and very nearly 300 ft. high. Fortunate trees, so situated as to have escaped the destructive action of fire, are occasionally found measuring 30 ft. in diameter, and very rarely one that is much larger. Yet so exquisitely harmonious are even the very mightiest of these monarchs in all their proportions and circumstances, there never is anything overgrown or huge-looking about them, not to say monstrous, and the first exclamation on coming upon a group for the first time is usually: "See what *beautiful* trees!" Their real god-like grandeur in the meantime is invisible; but to the loving eye it will be manifested sooner or later, stealing slowly on the senses, like the grandeur of Niagara, or of some lofty Yosemite dome. Even the mere arithmetical greatness is never guessed by the inexperienced, as long as the tree is comprehended from a little distance in one harmonious view. When, however, we approach so near that only the lower portion of the trunk is seen, and walk round and round the wide bulging base, then we begin to wonder at their vastness, and seek a measuring rod.

Sequoias bulge considerably at the base, yet not more than is required for beauty and safety; and the only reason that this bulging is so often remarked as excessive is because so small a section of the shaft is seen at once. No other tree in the Sierra forests has foliage so densely massed, or presents outlines so firmly drawn and so constantly subordinate to a special type. A knotty, angular, ungovernable-looking branch, eight or ten ft. thick, may often be seen pushing out abruptly from the trunk, as if sure to throw the outline curves into confusion, but as soon as the general outline is approached it stops short and dissolves in spreading, cushiony bosses, thus preserving the symmetry and the typical form of the species.



CALIFORNIA BIG TREES, MARIPOSA GROVE.

Look Before You Leap.

Marriage is a divine institution and is upheld by all good Christians as the most perfect state into which man or woman can enter. Being such, it is painful to see so many instances of domestic infelicity throughout the land. The divorce courts are burdened with parties seeking to rend asunder the ties once solemnly pledged to be upheld. There is a great deal of sham in the world. Two young people—young in years and worldly knowledge—meet, and being pleased, proceed to fall into what they think is love, but which is only passion. They forthwith proceed to get married, and after the glamour of the honeymoon is over and their ardor has cooled, the false face put on when a-courting is dropped and their natural self assumed. The result is that they suddenly find an incompatibility of temperament, and a rush is made to the divorce court to set aside the vows they once sincerely took. A case in point comes from one of our interior towns. A youth of 19 married a girl of 14, and after living together a short time, the usual result of such an immature union took place—peace and harmony were destroyed when their passion was extinguished.

It should be a fixed determination with every young man or woman not to enter the married state until the former has reached at least the age of 25 and the latter 20. By that time they will know something of the world and of the duties of the new life they are about to enter. Our young ladies must not think they will be "old maids," if, when they are 20 years of age, they are not married. Better, far better they should be than run the risk of blighting their young lives by a premature marriage. And a young man has no right to make a proposal of marriage to a girl unless he clearly sees his way to provide decently for household and personal comforts. We do not mean by this that a man should be rich, but we do insist that he should have some safe and reasonable way of meeting the calls which will be made upon him. He may be unfortunate in after life, but the true woman will never desert him if he has been honorable in his treatment. So look before you leap, young ladies and gentlemen. Marriage is a very important thing. Do not let your future life be blighted by hasty action.

Home Miscellany.

After Dark.

On San Joaquin

"Cuckoo, Cuckoo" sweet bird—
Out in the barren grain fields heard.
I wonder who are you,
In modulations sweet and true,
Calling through the dark, "cuckoo!"

Where is your bonnie nest?
What thought is trembling in your breast?
What color is the throat
That gives to night the distant note,
Like love to silence spoke?

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," so near.
Hast summoned any sweetheart dear
I wonder who you are?
Lone, plaintive, like a wandering star,
"Cuckoo"—so near—so far.

"Cuckoo"—my brave unknown;
The fields are wide, and dry, and lone.
There's dark, and wind, and dew,
The high, faint starlight struggling through;
Yet still sounds sweet "Cuckoo."

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," I hear,
Borne through the silent air—so clear.
My heart has lost its pain
Thus listening to the calm refrain—
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," again.

John's Little Joke.

"Well, I snum!" exclaimed Uncle Phil Wheeler, in his characteristic way, finishing the speech with a prolonged whistle.

"What's the matter, Uncle Phil?"

"Hey?"

"What's the matter?"

"Why, your Aunt Susan just bought another bureau!"

The speakers were Mr. Philip Wheeler, commonly called Uncle Phil, and his handsome, devil-may-care nephew, John Langdon. Uncle Phil was standing under the big, brown horse-chestnut tree, whittling a new handle for his hammer, when a hay-wagon, containing a bureau, stopped before the gate.

"Whose bureau's that?" demanded Uncle Phil.

"It's for Miss Wheeler," was the answer. "She bought it down at Squire Thomas's auction."

"Well, I snum!"

John Langdon, just coming from the woodhouse, armed cap-a-pie, with rod and lines, heard the exclamation and inquired the cause.

"So Aunt Susan has bought another bureau, has she?" he remarked, after a moment's scrutiny of that awful piece of household furniture. "I say, Uncle Phil, where is she going to put it?"

"Hey?" ejaculated Uncle Phil, staring hard at his nephew over his silver-bowed specs.

"Where is she going to put it?"

Uncle Phil shook his head and renewed his whittling.

"I'm blamed if I know," he said at last. "I reckon 'twill have to set atop of sumthing, for I don't believe there's floor room for it in the house."

"I've got three in my room now, and I shall protest against a fourth," laughed John. "Aunt Susan," addressing that lady, who appeared on the piazza to superintend the removal of her newly acquired treasure from the cart to the house, "where are you going to put that thing?"

"Well, John, if you want it, why, of course you can have it; but I did think I'd put it in the buttery; it would be so handy—"

"By all means," interrupted John; "the buttery is just the place for it; three are as many as I can occupy, inasmuch as I only brought a hand-bag along on my little visit. If you were to give me a fourth, I should be reduced to the necessity of remaining in bed in order to use it."

Oh, go away, you rogue," cried his aunt, looking lovingly at him; "and stop laughing at your old auntie. Here you (in alarm to the driver), take care there, you'll have that leg off! Hold on to the glass! My! my! How careless you be!"

After much anxiety on Aunt Susan's part, hair-breadth escapes on the bureau's and a good deal of harmless swearing, such as "I snum!" "by golly!" etc., on Uncle Phil's, the old bureau was at last deposited in the buttery, where it took up just three inches more room than it could with any degree of propriety be accommodated with. Consequently, being of a firm and unyielding nature, a sharp and uncompromising corner was thrust obtrusively and offendingly out, against which unwary toes and unfortunate shins would in all probability be frequently punished.

But Aunt Susan was not the woman to go forth to meet trouble, and no shadow rested upon her placid brow, nor misgivings annoyed or made afraid. The bureau was a bargain, and that sublime fact shed such a halo of glory over its somewhat battered surface as to completely put to rout the inconvenience of its position.

Next morning Aunt Susan rose betimes, sent for the woman who lived on the back road, and enjoyed a day of "putting to rights." Those days, in which she caused to be brought forth from garret, cellar and hidden store-rooms treasures collected from auctions innumerable, were dear to her heart, though abominations in the eyes of Uncle Phil, who wandered around amid the household gods in bitterness of spirit.

John watched the "cleaning" operation with an amused smile curling the corners of his handsome mouth, till at length a bright idea struck him.

"By Jove!" he muttered, "I believe we might do it!"

Five minutes later he might have been seen in earnest confab with Uncle Phil, who grinned and nodded his bead in evident satisfaction and full approval of the plan, whatever it was.

The day ended with great success in the cleaning line. Before sundown an array of spotless mahogany, brass, china, britannia, etc., might have been seen ornamenting Uncle Phil's front yard—articles which the waning rays of the sun touched and caused to reflect like polished mirrors. Soon everything was replaced, the old woman departed, and quiet brooded over the old farmhouse once more.

Next day John was to return home to C——, and Aunt Susan was to accompany him, for the double purpose of paying her sister—John's mother—a visit, and witnessing the ceremony which should give to John a wife.

This wedding was very near to her heart; first, because she loved John very dearly, and second, because he had bought a lovely little nest of a home close by her house and was, after a reasonable trip, to bring his young wife here, under Aunt Susan's motherly wing, while he began his career as a lawyer in the brisk little village near by,

Nothing short of the immense importance of this event could have induced the good woman to commit the daring act of risking her neck upon a railroad; for the 20-mile journey was as formidable to her, with her old-time notions, as would a visit to India be to a town-bred man.

The morning arrived, and Aunt Susan, with many injunctions and cautions, at last took her place in the wagon which was to convey her to the depot.

John delayed a few moments to take special parting with Uncle Phil. What was said no one heard save the parties interested; but John's low words called forth a series of energetic words from his uncle, and a dry, hard chuckle, betraying an unusual amount of interest.

The journey ended safely, and Aunt Susan was beginning to feel at home on springs, and to sleep in spite of the noise on the street, when a letter from home completely upset the good woman, and threatened to start her on her homeward track without delay.

"The house has been robbed," wrote Uncle Phil. "I was down to see Marthy"—his sister—"and it set in to storm so hard I stayed all night. Wall, when I got home I thought things looked sorter queer, and sure enough, I found lots of things gone. The bureau in the buttery and all the things outen the summer kitchen, a whole lot of brass things from the stairway closet, and no end of fixin's all over. I can't see," wrote the old gentleman, "as any close or silver has been took, and I guess the thieves must hev knowed of your bargains and come for them special. I've heard they set stores by them in big places. I reckon at a ruff guess we've lost about five burows, three sophies and six or seven parlor stoves, to say nothing of chiny and brass things."

To say that Aunt Susan was stunned would be but faintly to express her state of mind; but she determined John's happiness should not be dimmed by her anxiety, and so by a great effort she succeeded in overcoming her despondency and assuming a cheerful face.

The wedding day came and passed. John and Mary were bound in the holy bonds of wedlock, and had departed on their bridal trip.

Aunt Susan lingered a few days to complete some purchases, then returned to the even tenor of her quiet home, and waited with what patience she could for John's return.

Uncle Phil was waiting too—silently, but no less anxiously. In fact, a little air of mystery hung over the old house and hid shyly away amidst the wrinkles of the kindly old faces of its excellent owners. Uncle Phil had some secret he did not tell Aunt Susan, and Aunt Susan had some secret she did not confide to Uncle Phil, and stranger still, each was so engaged with his own as to be perfectly oblivious of the other's possession.

Only one person saw, understood, enjoyed and remained silent—Uncle Phil's sister, Martha.

The summer's heat slowly died out, and autumn was beginning to paint the tree-tops in the glories of red and gold, when John wrote that he was coming with his wife to take up his home in the little house. They were to remain at Uncle Phil's till their house was ready.

Of course everything was on tip-toe. Aunt Susan caused a supply of pies and cakes to be baked that would have victualed a man-of-war; while Uncle Phil spent the entire day shaking out buffalo robes, and polishing up the old carriage and wagon.

Train time came, so did John and Mary, and the old people drove them home from the depot with great pride, under the scrutinizing gaze of the entire village eye, so to speak.

Tea was soon ready, but not so soon but Uncle Phil had found time to divulge his secret to John, for from the woodhouse came a low murmur of voices, with now and then a hearty peal of laughter in John's clear voice, mingled with Uncle Phil's low guffaw.

Twice did Aunt Susan call out and demand to know the joke, and twice did she get her trouble for her pains, for no hint was given.

After tea the whole party strolled down to the new house. Now it was Aunt Susan's turn. With a proud step she marched ahead and opened the door of the house, a faint flush on her withered cheek. Mary followed closely, but Phil and John stood rooted in the hall, staring blankly and stupidly into the little parlor.

Certainly there was nothing there which ought to frighten two full-grown men—only four or five bureaus of somewhat antique design, several tables with massive pedestals and claw feet, two sofas large enough to accommodate the "prehistoric man" we hear about, and a goodly assortment of clocks, andirons, shovels, etc.

"You don't seem to be pleased," said Aunt Susan in a crestfallen manner, her kind old voice trembling a little. "Now I thought you would be tickled about to death with them. I found them all in C—— (Uncle Phil and John exchanged guilty looks), and I was so took aback at losing mine, and I noticed you looked kinder red and cut up the morning the news come, so I thought to myself, now I'll just buy these for you, John. This here burow"—placing her hand lovingly on a large and imposing piece of furniture—"did look so exactly like the one I bought of Squire Thomas and had in my buttery, that I couldn't help getting it. You know you kinder wanted it, John, the night it came home, and I alus felt sorter mean that I didn't give it to you then; so as soon as I sot my eyes on this one I up and bought it, and sent it down with the rest, unbeknown to anybody, so as to surprise you. You didn't suspect, did you, Phil?"

But Uncle Phil was still speechless, and even John's ready tongue refused to do its work.

While they yet stood, a silent and crestfallen group, a shrill, high treble broke upon the silence, and Aunt "Marthy" came walking in.

"Wall, I do say you look meeching enough! I told you, Phil, that Susan would find you out. I thought I should bust when Susan went to Caleb to go down to the depot and haul up these things just ten days after he hauled um down, though, as fur that, 'twas dark enough when he took um down, being night—"

At this awful stage John recovered himself sufficiently to confront Aunt Martha, and, by dint of winks and nods, made her understand that she was making a mess of it.

Poor "Marthy" stared as open-mouthed as the rest; but the warning had come too late. Aunt Susan was by no means slow, and the whole plot was as plain as daylight to her.

"And so, Philip Wheeler," she burst out with withering scorn, "you thought 'twould be fine fun to deceive me with your trumpt-up story of thieves that has made the shivers run down my back every night since I came home! Oh, you needn't say nothin'"—as Uncle Phil attempted to speak—"it's mity honest, mebbe, and does great credit to your profession. As fur you, John, I wouldn't have bel'ved you would have treated your old auntie in such a way. You ken take them old things and send um back to C——; I hate the sight of um!" And Aunt Susan fairly broke down, and, bowing her head on Mary's shoulder, burst into a shower of tears which caused Uncle Phil and John to feel not only like sneaks and scoundrels, but like midnight assassins and burglars as well.

There was not much to say, but what could be said John said; he explained that no harm was intended, and that it was but a foolish, boyish trick. And Uncle Phil scratched his head and tried to look boyish, and failed utterly, because he already looked so sheepish and mean.

But Mary did just what a warm-hearted, clear-headed woman should have done. She kissed Aunt Susan affectionately, and said:

"Uncle Phil and John meant to play off a good joke on you, but you have turned the tables finely, and I am doubly glad—first, because I do love to get the best of a joke, and secondly, because I dote on these dear, quaint old things. Why, aunty, you have given me treasures! Just wait till you see how sweet I'll make this little place look."

And so she did, so quaintly sweet, and altogether charming did the little house grow under her skillful fingers that it became the rage, and the demand for old things was almost as high in the village as it was in our big city, where something always rages.

John became a convert at a very early day, and even Uncle Phil said:

"I snum! I didn't know the old truck could look so kinder scratic."

To which Aunt Susan would reply:

"I a'lurs knowed 'twas 'ristocratic, Philip."

They are all very happy, and Aunt Susan has long since forgotten and forgiven John's little joke.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF DEATH.—Take the sunny side of death. Sooner or later it must come to all, and at the latest it is only a few swiftly-passing days distant. Kings and potentates have no refuge from the summons of the dread messenger. Death is the great leveler of man, and dust to dust is the heritage of all. Why, then, should we shrink from its contemplation? Why banish it from our thoughts with a shudder? It is not rational to permit death to shadow our lives; nor is it rational to turn in terror from what must as surely come as to-morrow's sun. Those who are suddenly chilled day after day by the thoughts of death, either shadow their lives by misdeeds or reject the philosophy that should make every well-ordered life wait serenely for its end. The rational apprehension of the upright man is, not that he may fall too soon in the race, but that he may linger too long and outlive everything but hope.

MORMON families are settling in Grant and Lincoln counties, New Mexico.

The Old-Fashioned Mother.

Thank God some of us have had an old-fashioned mother. Not a woman of the period, enameled and painted, with her great chignon, her curls, and bustle, whose white, jeweled hands never felt the clasp of baby fingers; but a dear old-fashioned, sweet-voiced mother, with eyes in whose clear depth the love light shown, and brown hair just threaded with silver, lying smooth upon her faded cheek. Those dear hands, worn with toil, gently guided our tottering steps in childhood, and smoothed our pillow in sickness, ever reaching out to us in yearning tenderness. Blessed is the memory of an old-fashioned mother. It floats to us now, like the beautiful perfume from some wooded blossoms. The music of other voices may be lost, but the entrancing memory of her will echo in our souls forever. Other faces may fade away, and be forgotten, but hers will shine on. When in the fitful pauses of busy life our feet wander back to the old homestead, and crossing the well-worn threshold, stand once more in the room so hallowed by her presence, how the feeling of childhood innocence and dependence comes over us, and we kneel down in the molten sunshine, streaming through the open window—just where long years ago we knelt by our mother's knee, lisping "Our Father." How many times, when the tempter lured us on, has the memory of those sacred hours, that mother's words, her faith and prayers, saved us from plunging into the deep abyss of sin. Years have filled great drifts between her and us, but they have not hidden from our ight the glory of her pure, unselfish love.

Spirit and Dignity.

The notion that it is undignified and unmanly for grown persons to participate in childish sports is absurd. There is no cause for shame in a father's being detected playing a game of "puss in the corner" with his children. It is not beneath the dignity of a true man, nor is it incompatible with his lofty views in regard to the purposes of life. Dignity has its proper place. It sits well on public men on public occasions; it becomes the statesman in the halls of Congress, and the judge in his robes; it sits well on the clergyman in his pulpit, and gives weight to the argument of the lawyer. But in the home circle, surrounded by children who delight, above all else, in "papa's fun," dignity can be well laid aside. Let mirth and freedom take its place for awhile. Not only the children, but the parents, too, are benefited by a good game of romps, and the home ties are drawn closer by this loving association of tastes.

Life is a sad thing to the sober ones. They are always brooding over some perplexing thought; always anxious; always dissatisfied; always fearful what the future may have in store for them.

The better way is so to mingle labor and recreation as to preserve the vigor of the body, the freshness of the heart and the ease of the mind. Let us indulge discriminately in amusements, whether they consist in athletic sports, in botanizing and naturalizing in the fields, or in a game at the fireside. Let us not, by unrelaxing toil, make life's pathway a weary treadmill, from which we long to be taken away into the certain rest which awaits us all in the mysterious beyond.

Mother.

Yes, it is always mother. I do not think there is one person like mother. I do not think there is one person, however thoughtless, who does not sometimes think of mother—perhaps hundreds of miles away; perhaps in heaven. We cannot forget her ever gentle, loving hand, ready to do everything to make us feel contented and happy; *dear patient mother*, never once complaining. But soon, too soon, we see her failing fast; the angel of death has lain his hand heavily upon her. We do not see until it is too late, that mother needed rest. Instead of her waiting upon us, we should have waited upon ourselves and her too. Ere long the hour of parting comes, the slow mournful procession moves from the once happy cottage wending its way to the quiet churchyard, to lay our dear mother in her last resting place beside a grave we know so well—the grave of father. Alas, we do not appreciate her while she is with us; we are heedless and do not think until she is dead and gone, that she was our life and light. The troubles of the world soon fall upon our shoulders and our hearts are weighted down with sorrow, not one to love us or take us to their heart as mother did. There is no love like a mother's love.

SUGAR MEAL.—A new danger has appeared in feeding "sugar meal," which is sold by the glucose factories for fodder. This meal is supposed to be the non-starchy part of corn, and to have come in contact with nothing but water in the course of its preparation. If this were true there ought to be no harm in feeding it when fresh. The fact is, that in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., it has gained the reputation of sour meal, from its strong acid taste. An unusual amount of cholera infantum has lately prevailed in a city in the western part of New York State, which is claimed to be due to the acid in the milk of the cows fed on this meal. Cheese-makers have had such bad luck in making cheese, which they claim, also, is due to the acid in the meal, that they have, in many instances, refused to receive milk from dairies where this milk is fed.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Literary Enigma.

This enigma is composed of 67 letters.

The 35, 37, 8, 61, 28, 31, 16, 46, 4 was the author of "The Traveler."

The 64, 34, 57, 42, 9 was pronounced "The English Aristophanes."

The 15, 2, 7, 41, 56, 13, 26 was a great lexicographer.

The 6, 62, 1, 3, 36, 14 was one of the greatest of English poets.

The 4, 5, 66, 32 was an English historian and skeptic.

The 10, 12, 58, 26, 43, 27 was an old writer and translator of Arabian scientific literature—sometimes called "The Philosopher."

The 11, 57, 20, 35, 64, 67, 43, 52, 34, 22, is an American poet.

The 17, 19, 40, 45, 39, 26 was a distinguished scholar, diplomatist and traveler.

The 43, 21, 26, 60, 54, 18, 25, 24 was the probable author of a celebrated enigma often claimed by Lord Byron's editors.

The 23, 49, 59, 35, 47, 63 was a London publisher of considerable repute in the early part of the present century.

The 29, 30, 26, 33, 62, 20, 35 was an old English Chronicler who prepared a "Metrical Chronicle of England" from the earliest times to the reign of Henry IV.

The 46, 55, 59, 43, 26, 59 was an eminent French historian.

The 33, 48, 20, 44 is an American scientific writer.

The 50, 16, 39, 61, 59, 49 was an eminent English biographer, celebrated by his brother as "Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew."

The 51, 53, 26, 60, 41 was a Scotch poet.

The 65 is contained in "Daniel Deronda."

The whole is a beautiful couplet by Pope.

CLAUDE REVERE.

Transpositions.

(Fill the blanks with the same words transposed.)

1. Are you ——— that your ——— will succeed?
2. ——— men will ——— the boat.
3. I saw ——— ——— your book.

JERRY.

Hidden Trees.

1. Has he gone yet?
2. Let Abel make it right.
3. If I get there first I'll wait.
4. They sold at eight cents apiece.

J. L. G.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a number and leave a castle; again and leave in place of.
2. Curtail to long and leave a division of time; again and leave an affirmation.

LEO P.

Syllable Puzzle.

1, The entire part; 2, however agreeable to the palate is really a *fowl* fruit; 3, dried grass; 4, not far away; whole, a range of mountains in the United States.

S. S. B.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

RIDDLE.—Light.

HIDDEN TOWNS.—1. Gray. 2. Winn. 3. China.

SYLLABLE PUZZLE.—New-found-land.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Milton.

REVERSALS.—1. Rood, door. 2. Rail, liar. 3. Draw, ward. 4. Hoop, pooh. 5. Garb, brag. 6. Gig, gig.

Keep the Soul on Top.

Little Bertie Blynn had just finished his dinner. He was in the cozy library, keeping still for a few minutes after eating, according to his mother's rule. She got it from the family doctor, and a good rule it is. Bertie was sitting in his own rocking-chair before the pleasant grate fire. He had in his hand two fine apples—a rich red, and a green. His father sat at the window reading a newspaper. Presently he heard the child say:

"Thank you, little master."

Dropping his paper, he said; "I thought we were alone, Bertie. Who was here just now?"

"Nobody, papa, only you and I."

"Didn't you say just now, 'Thank you little master?'"

The child did not answer at first, but laughed a sly laugh. Soon he said:

"I'm afraid you'll laugh at me if I tell you, papa."

"Well, you have just laughed; and why mayn't I?"

"But I mean you'll make fun of me."

"No, I won't make fun of you; but perhaps I'll have fun with you. It will help us digest our roast beef."

"I'll tell you about it, papa. I had eaten my red apple, and wanted to eat the green one, too. Just then I remembered something I'd learned in school about eating, and I thought that one big apple was enough. My stomach will be glad if I don't give it the green one to grind. It seemed to me for a minute just as if it said to me: 'Thank you, little master;' but I know I said it myself."

"Bertie, what is it that Miss McLaren has been teaching you about eating?"

"She told us to be careful not to give our stomachs too much food to grind. If we do so, she says, it will make bad blood, that will run up into our brains, and make them dull and stupid, so that we can't get our lessons well, and perhaps give us headaches, too. If we give our stomachs just enough work to do, they will give us pure, lively blood, that will make us feel bright and cheerful in school. Miss McLaren says that sometimes when she eats too much of something she likes very much, it seems almost as if her stomach moaned and complained; but when she denies herself, and don't eat too much, it seems as if it was thankful and glad."

"That's as good preaching as the minister's, Bertie. What more did Miss McLaren tell you about this matter?"

"She taught us a verse one day about 'Keeping the soul on top.' That was'nt just the words, but it's what she meant."

"Weren't these the words: 'I keep my body under?'"

"Oh, yes! that was it; but it means just the same. If I keep my body under, of course my soul is on top."

"Of course it is, my boy! Keep your soul on top, and you'll belong to the grandest style of man that walks the earth."

Humorous.

Chips.

CHINAMEN don't rock the cradle; they make the sky rocket.

A BOOK with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece.

THERE is one town in Connecticut that has no fear of the measles. It's Haddam.

A RECENT African explorer, in giving an account of his travels, speaks of ants one inch long. The insects must be gi-ants.

THERE is a whistling buoy anchored off Block Island. Oh, that all the whistling boys could be anchored in deep water far away!

"KNOW thyself" may be an excellent sort of proverb, but it's forcing a pretty tough acquaintance on some folks.

A FRENCHMAN on the point of being guillotined was asked if he had any last wish to make. The dying man's wish is held sacred. "Yes," he replied, "I wish to learn the English language."

"MOTHER," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

A SCOTCH minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house: "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' yer fun, Mr. Minister; ye ken my name weel eneuch. D'ye no say when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'"

Household Hints.

BOILED FOWL WITH MACARONI.—Break twelve sticks of macaroni in pieces about two inches long; throw them into one quart of boiling water; add salt and pepper; boil rapidly for twelve minutes, then take up and drain off the water; season with one tablespoonful of butter, and add more salt if necessary. After the fowl have been singed and cleaned, stuff with the macaroni; truss them, and then pin in a floured cloth and plunge into enough boiling water to cover them. Boil rapidly for fifteen minutes; then set back where they will just simmer for from one and a half to two and a half hours. The time of cooking depends upon the age of the birds. Serve with an egg or a Bechamel sauce. The quantity of macaroni given is for two fowl. Plain boiled macaroni should be served with this dish.

ROYAL CORN BREAD.—Make a pint of batter of two-thirds nice corn meal and one-third coarse flour stirred in water; let it stand in a warm place until it ferments well; then add warm water, two or three spoonfuls of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda (or enough to correct the acidity), then thicken with corn meal and coarse flour, in the same proportion as at first, making the batter about the same consistency as for griddle cakes; oil your baking dish and fill about half full, always have about a pint of the batter to start with again. Place the loaf in a steamer and steam it two hours for a two-quart loaf, and bake it in the oven about thirty minutes to brown it. The same recipe may be used for griddle cakes.

LEMON PIES.—Moisten three tablespoonfuls of corn starch with cold water, then pour boiling water on it gradually until it is of the consistency of and as clear as prepared starch. While this is cooling, prepare the juice and grated peel of three lemons, two cups of sugar and the well-beaten yelks of four eggs. Mix with the partially cooled corn starch, and pour into three pie dishes previously lined with pastry. Bake about half an hour, then cover with meringue, prepared by beating the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return the pies to the oven until the meringue turns to a light yellow, which requires a very short time. To be eaten cold.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup of milk, two of suet (scanted) chopped fine, three of flour, one cup of seeded raisins (chop part of them), one teaspoonful of cloves, one of cinnamon, a little nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda. Steam three hours. The longer they are cooked the better they are. Sauce—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cup of boiling wine.

STEAMED PUDDING.—One cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cup of sugar, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam one-half hour. It is nice with a cup of raisins added to it.

CREAM PIE.—Half a pound of butter, four eggs, sugar, salt and nutmeg to your taste, and two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, wet; pour on it a pint of boiling milk and stir the whole together. To be baked in deep dishes.

Health Column.

How to Apply the Soda Remedy in Burns and Scalds.

It is now many years ago (see the London *Medical Gazette* of March, 1844) that the author of this paper, while engaged in some investigations as to the qualities and effects of the alkalies in inflammations of the skin, etc., was fortunate enough to discover that a saline lotion, or *saturated* solution of the bicarbonated soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily, or as soon as possible, to a burned or scalded part, was most effectual in immediately relieving the acute burning pain; and, when the burn was only superficial, or not severe, removing all pain in the course of a very short time; having also the very great advantage of cleanliness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences—a painful blistering of the skin, separation of the epidermis, and, perhaps, more or less of suppuration.

For this purpose, all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means, it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time.

When the main part of a limb, such as the hand and forearm, or the foot and leg, has been burned, it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug, or pail, or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the *saturated* solution, and kept constantly wetted with it, the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.

What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what I have commonly used and recommended; although this is well known to vary much in quality, according to where it is manufactured—but it will be found to answer the purpose, although, probably, Howard's is most to be depended on, the common carbonate being too caustic. It is believed that a large proportion of medical practitioners are still unaware of the remarkable qualities of this easily-applied remedy, which recommends itself for obvious reasons.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Action of Coffee and Sugar in Digestion.

M. Leuen makes a report before the Paris Biological Society of the effects of these articles of food, in connection with Dr. Semerie. There is great diversity of opinion on these subjects. Some, as Trousseau and Pidoux, consider coffee an excellent digestive. Others, on the contrary, consider it very injurious.

M. Leuen thus writes: He mixed 30 grams of coffee in 150 grams of water, for a dog, which is killed three hours after. The mucous membrane of the stomach is found pale, discolored and profoundly anæmic. The vessels on the internal surface, as well as those in the periphery, are contracted. There remains 145 grams of the mixture undigested, and the stomach digestion diminished, because the contraction of the vessels, and the consequent anæmic condition of the mucous membrane, prevent the secretion of the gastric juice. The abuse of coffee will produce dyspepsia. Thus the English and the Dutch, who drink freely both of tea and coffee, are very dyspeptic. Coffee increases the cerebral functions, an effect useful, agreeable and innocuous.

Sugar has been denounced by modern chemists as a substance whose effects on dyspeptics are deplorable.

Dr. Leuen does not partake of these fears. He cites the case of a dyspeptic doctor, who for 20 years had a terror of sugar, but who now consumes 120 grams (3¾ ozs.) of sugar daily, without inconvenience. He followed similar experiments with sugar. A dog ate 80 grains of sugar with 200 of other food. Six hours afterward its stomach showed little food. The mucous lining of the stomach was red and highly congested. The congestion of the liver was notable. If one opens an animal after eating 200 grains of food and no sugar, 90 to 100 grams of food is undigested. Sugar, then, favors the secretion of the gastric juice. Coffee sweetened loses part of its defects.—*Le Medecin Practicien.*

RAPID BREATHING AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.—Dr. M. T. Yates, in a letter published in the *Biblical Recorder*, says of the surgical operation to which he has recently submitted: "My doctors said that they had seen it stated by an American doctor that if a person would breathe as rapidly as possible under an operation, he would not feel the pain of cutting, and they wished to try it on me, to which proposition I assented. Dr. MacLeod superintended the breathing—which was like that of a dog on a hot summer day—holding, out of my sight, a handkerchief in his hand, to be dropped as a signal when he saw the color come to my face, for Henderson, the operating doctor, to go ahead. When MacLeod told me, 'That will do,' I was surprised to find that the operation had been performed. This I have tried three times, and have not at either time felt more pain than is usually inflicted in the case of vaccination. I heard the knife rip through the flesh like the sound produced in cutting leather, but did not feel the pain. What is the philosophy of this kind of an anæsthetic

Worth Knowing.

GUNPOWDER WITHOUT SULPHUR seems at first rather a startling proposition. All the world over gunpowder is, and has always been, made of three ingredients—salpeter, sulphur and charcoal—and it seems rash to attempt to do without any one of them. But experiments were made a good many years ago with sulphurless gunpowder, and the result astonished the experimenters. The old "*eprovette* mortar," which was then used to prove the quality of powder, gave as good results with the non-sulphur powder as with the ordinary kind. But the manufacture of gunpowder was at that time in a crude and unscientific state. There were no such tests for density, and so on, as now prevail; so the experimenters made their non-sulphur powder too light, and abandoned the pursuit, thinking that it was in its nature porous and weak in texture. The subject comes up again under new conditions, both of manufacture and of tests for various qualities. We understand that in England under the direction of Sir William Armstrong powder lately made without sulphur has given very good results in guns. The subject seems worth pursuing.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—The following directions, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, are simple, and will be found to answer very satisfactorily for cleaning paint on woodwork: Provide a plate with some of the best whiting, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take up as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will quickly remove any dirt or grease stains. After this wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned is said to look as well as when first put on, and the operation may be tried without fear of injury to the most delicate colors. It is said to answer far better than the use of soap, and does not require more than one-half the time and labor. Another simple method is the following: Put a tablespoonful of aqua-ammonia in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and with this merely wipe over the surface of the woodwork. No rubbing is necessary. The first recipe is preferable, except where the paint is badly discolored.

HOW TO MAKE BROWN BRASS.—The following recipe is said to produce a good brown tone upon brass: The article, having been thoroughly cleansed and freed of all traces of grease, then polished, is dipped for about half a minute into a cold solution of 10 grains of hypomanganate of potash, 50 grains green vitriol, 5 grains muriatic acid, and 1 liter water; then rinse well and dry in soft sawdust; if a reddish cast is desired, dip the article into a second bath heated to 60° C., of 10 grains chromic acid, 10 grains chloric acid, 10 grains hypomanganate of potash, and 50 grains blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) dissolved in 1 liter water. The latter mixture alone produces a light bronze. The article may afterward be heated in an oven, which operation, it is said, produces a very rich tone.

BLACKING BRASS.—A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* says: I have tried all the various recipes recommended—nitrate of silver, platinum bichloride, etc.—but never found any work so satisfactorily and cheaply done as by the reduction of nitrate of copper to the oxide. I find the best way of using is to apply the solution to the brass to be blacked with a camel-hair brush, previously slightly heating the metal; then to raise the heat until the requisite color is produced; finishing by rubbing with a soft rag, and either oiling or lacquering. I can confidently recommend this as the very best method of producing that good black seen in first-class optical goods, observing that the process will not do for soft-soldered articles, as the heat necessary to produce the black is greater than the melting point of soft solder.

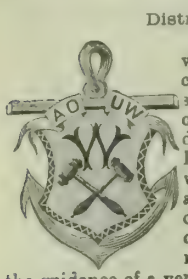
GUT BELTING is made chiefly of sheep's entrails. They are on an average over 50 ft. long, and after being cleaned, are put into brine, when they shrink in thickness very much. They are then treated as if they were twine to make a round rope from, or they are connected in strands and woven on a loom into flat belts in the same way as ribbon is made. They are now made in Oakland, Cal., round ones, from one-sixteenth to one and one-half inches in diameter, and the flat ones of any size desired. They are so strong that a three-quarter-inch round belt will stand a strain of over seven tons, and a three-eighth-inch, consisting of 150 strands, almost half as much. They are claimed to last 10 years, while the best hemp rope, with the usual usage, scarcely asts three years.

PEAR WOOD.—The timber of the pear tree is of a yellow color. Gerard says the timber of the wild pear is very firm and solid, and good to be cut into molds. The plates for his "Herbal" were cut out of this wood, as were, says he, breastplates for English gentlewomen. At the present day it is much used by turners and pattern makers; the blocks with which the designs for floor cloths are painted are made from 'pear wood. When dyed black it can scarcely be distinguished from ebony. Handles for carpenters' tools, measuring rules, etc., are made from this wood. The wood of the pear makes excellent fuel, giving out an intense heat with a bright flame.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

District No. 5.



A large district meeting was held at Hamilton hall, corner of Steiner and Geary streets, in the Lodge-room of Hercules No. 53, on Friday evening, March 10th. Each Lodge in this district was well represented, with a goodly number from other city Lodges, as also several of the Grand Lodge. The routine of business, under the guidance of a very efficient corps of officers, was well done, and the M. W. degree was given to two candidates in a dignified and impressive manner—the unwritten work as given was almost letter perfect. One petition was read for the degrees. At the close of the business, Bro. Manzer, M. W., asked the Grand Master to preside, who took the chair, and called on Henry Wolfsohn, P. M. W. of Washington, who, in his modest way, spoke a few cheering words. J. O. Jephson, P. M. W., was asked to say something for Sts. John. He, in a chaste and polished manner and well-chosen words, made a short speech, and one that was especially complimentary to Wm. H. Smith, Deputy of No. 5, which was received with much approval. On the part of Fidelity, 136, J. M. Belden, M. W., was called. He said that he had vivid reminders of the beneficence of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as he was employed in a bank that had received from the Grand Receiver, Bro. Haile, during the past year, nearly $200,000 for the protection of our widows and orphans. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., was called, and made an eloquent speech that was very cordially received. On the part of Olympic, Geo. W. Dixon, P. M. W., made one of his trenchant speeches, particularly eulogizing the D. of H. as a great auxilliary in our Order; and, as an adjunct, he said our efficient semi-monthly paper, the WATCHMAN, was pre-eminently the best fraternal paper in the United States. On the part of Hercules, 53, Bro. Manzer, M. W., was called and made a short speech whose central idea was fraternal and beneficiary societies, a necessity of the age and the genius of an advanced and higher civilization. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, was called and introduced as the best talker in the ranks of Workmen. As usual, his words of counsel and instruction were well received. W. Morrison, P. M. W., was called and made a few remarks on the practice of making our business officers correct as the safest guard. Bro. S. D. Lount, of Phœnix, Arizona, and a member of the jurisdiction of Tennessee, was then called on. His remarks were addressed to the subject of protection in our Order as the feature, rather than an insurance company. The Grand Master was then introduced by Bro. L. M. Manzer, M. W. His speech was an epitome of his labors for the last 14 months. I have traveled in my official capacity over 13,000 miles, addressed 130 Workman meetings, and written 1,500 personal letters. We have 15,000 Workmen on the roll—over 4,000 net gain in this term—and $252,000 paid to our widows and orphans, at a cost to each one of only $20. The masterly and eloquent address was a fitting close to a grand and successful year. Sam Booth, P. M. W., favored the Lodge with an original song. Thus closed the last of the series of district meetings in this city. All have been well attended, and much good has been accomplished.

Fidelity, 136.

The remarkable growth and position this Lodge occupies in our Order is a sample of what men can do in fraternal association. Starting under adverse circumstances in October, 1879, this Lodge now numbers 350 Workmen, a large proportion being leading and prominent men in business or filling important positions of trust, and representing all of the professions. The unostentatious and liberal donations to humane institutions and members, the fraternal and kindly care exhibited to each other will live in history as a bright oasis in life.

Golden Gate, No. 8.

The monthly social of Golden Gate, No. 8, was one of rare excellence. Their large hall in Shiels' building was well filled with guests, including ladies and little folks. The programme was carried out with spirit to a delighted and appreciative audience, as follows: Opening piano solo, Harry J. Lask, P. M. W. As usual, this was a good performance. Solo, Miss Gracie Goodwin. Her pleasing effort was awarded a hearty recall, which was kindly answered. Song, sentimental, Wm. H. Voorhees, P. M. W., which won a hearty encore. Cornet solo, R. E. Hazelton, with piano accompaniment by Harry J. Lask. This highly pleasing effort received an enthusiastic recall. Comic song, Prof. Josh Davis, the humorist. On all occasions he carries his audience to the highest pitch, and, as usual, was given four recalls. Instrumental solo, on flute, followed by the harmonica, Mr. John Schacht. A very pleasing and artistic effort that was loudly applauded. Duet, "Larboard Watch," Wm. H. Voorhees and R. E. Hazelton. A pleasing and acceptable effort. Recitation, Prof. H. C. Eastman. This was a tragic and inspiring piece that was rendered in that masterly manner that is usual for our accommodating elocutionist. Solo, Miss Cora Kammerling. A sentimental song that was highly interesting, entitled "Must We Meet as Strangers." This young lady has a full, sweet and cultivated voice, and her effort was received with much favor, and at the close she was presented with a large bouquet, and given a hearty recall, which was answered. Violin solo, Master Henry Foster, a little blind boy of eight years. His performance was remarkable, and given a hearty and merited applause. Solo, with guitar accompaniment, Mrs. E. G. Little. A highly artistic effort that was given a recall, and at the close presented a large bouquet. Comic recitation, Wm. B. Marshutz, Recorder of Sts. John. As a humorist, our genial Brother often favors the Lodges with his rare efforts in this line. Solo, Mrs. Emma Peer, daughter of Bro. I. Wisler, Receiver. Although she was suffering from a cold, her effort was highly prized, and at the close she was handed a fine large bouquet. Piano solo, Miss Mamie Whitter. At the request of the Master of Ceremonies, Harry J. Lask, the whole audience joined in singing our closing ode. This monthly social was one of the best of the season, and did honor to this old pioneer Lodge and the Committee having it in charge.

Harmony, 9.

Harmony, No. 9, is one of our model Lodges in many respects. The attendance is always good, the members take a deep and lively interest in their meetings and there is always something of interest going on, either in conferring degrees, literary exercises and hardly a night passes but some one of their members is assisted in a substantial manner pecuniarily, or assisted some way in this battle of life. On Saturday evening, March 18th, the M. W. degree was conferred on four. A real shower of speeches and suggestions were made by different brothers and visitors. Under the proper head of business Bros. Eastman, organist; McGrath, M. W. of Burns; Montgomery, of Unity; Decker, P. M. W. of Harmony; Cohen, Growney, Johnson and others, were the speakers of the evening, which was interesting and instructive to all present.

On March 24, 1882, after the work of the evening, in which three were admitted by card, a very good impromptu programme was given, viz.: Address, Deputy Mayhew; overture, Prof. K. G. Schwartze; character song, Z. Whitten, P. M. W.; dramatic recitation, H. H. Mayhew, D. D. G. M. W.; solo, J. P. Locke; sentimental song, H. C. Eastman; reading, F. Blight; piano solo, Prof. Schwartze. It is now settled that on the last meeting night of each month there will be a social and literary programme given in Harmony.

Spartan, 36.

A very interesting meeting was held by Spartan, No. 36, on Friday evening, March 17th, 1882. The J. W. degree was given to two candidates in a very creditable manner. Judge Robt. Ferral, G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W. of Pt. of Timber, I. Alexander, F., Thos. W. Bethel and E. D. Danforth, P. M. W., made very interesting and profitable remarks on different questions that are likely to come up in the next Grand Lodge. Bro. Danforth gave a succinct account of his travels and visit East, and spoke in glowing accounts of his reception, as he was greeted with cordiality and fraternity everywhere he went. The six New England States had just formed a separate jurisdiction, and felt a jubilant and confident feeling of grand success. Bro. H. C. Eastman, at request, gave a recitation, which was kindly received. Bro. Ferral took occasion to say that this grand fraternity, which has incorporated this great and universal insurance principle that can reach the homes of all, poor and rich, will receive from history a place by the side of the best and most ancient fraternal organizations. A. W. Prevost, P. M. W., made a few earnest remarks on the duties we owe to each other as a great confraternity. "I claim that the privileges I receive, and every Workman receives, in belonging to this great society, are equal in benefits to all the moneys paid out and the insurance policy of $2,000, which protects his family and mine, and is a clear net gain, costing nothing."

On Friday evening, March 24th, there was a full attendance, and two received the M. W. degree. Under the usual head, David McClure, P. M. W., in a short speech said: "The record we have made as an organization is unparalleled in the history of secret beneficiary societies. Our position is attracting the attention of corporations and antagonizing life-insurance companies to such an extent that a hired press is trying to wound us in our strongholds. Let attacks come from whatever source they may, we feel that around our altars there is a bond of fraternity and security that makes our foundation as firm as the eternal hills. I feel that this organization will live and flourish long after we have been lain in our graves." G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W., of Point of Timber, was called, and made some pertinent and valuable remarks. He said among many things which had given us this great prosperity was the paper, PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, which to Workmen in the country was a mirror for them to see what had been done throughout the State, and bound them together like bands of iron. E. Danforth, P. M. W., I. Alexander, T. W. Bethel and others made speeches, that were timely and acceptable.

Valley, 30.

No. 30 is marching ahead, steadily gaining in membership and interesting meetings. On Wednesday evening, March 22d, there was a very large attendance, and the M. W. degree was conferred on nine candidates. The work was a model of correctness and showed that the officers of Valley under the present administration are in keeping with the past history of Valley No. 30, among the best in this jurisdiction. The coming anniversary promises to be a grand affair, and the details are being settled with careful consideration. Under the head of "Good of the Order, G. W. T. Carter made some very acceptable remarks that were well received, after which George T. Shaw, Deputy, read an official communication from the Supreme Lodge. Although this was the last night to pay assessments there was but six beneficiary certificates suspended.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Meeting of District No. 2, L. J. Rector, Dep'y.

A very large meeting was held at A. O. U. W. hall, Oakland, in the Lodge-room of Pacific, No. 7, on Thursday evening, March 23, 1882. All of the Oakland and Alameda Lodges were well represented, some of them having large delegations, as also visitors from San Francisco, including several Grand officers, who were received with honors and graceful welcome by A. W. Palmer, M. W. The following exercises were given: Organ solo, Prof. N. L. Le Noir, Organist of Pacific; remarks, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, followed by Chas. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, after which E. F. Loud, D. G. M., made extended remarks, reviewing our past history and discussing the probable policy we should pursue in the future. W. H. Fiske, Deputy from No. 1, was called, and excused himself. D. S. Hirshberg, P. M. W., made a few humorous remarks and subsided. Judge Turner, of Harmony, No. 9, was called, but excused himself. Quartette, C. G. Reed, P. M. W., H. F. Smith, P. M. W., A. A. Guernsey, Jr., J. A. Britton, Fin. C. G. Reed, P. M. W., made a few remarks, giving a hearty welcome to all brethren present. C. H. Dunton, P. M. W., entertained this select company in a short, eloquent speech, that was well received. After which A. T. Eastland, P. M. W., made some humorous remarks; followed by H. T. Smith, P. M. W., giving a short review of his Lodge, Pacific, No. 7. Solo, J. A. Britton, a fine artistic performance, that was heartily applauded. The Grand Master then made one of his grand speeches, that was listened to with the closest attention. Among many things, he said, in reviewing the work of the past fourteen months: Four thousand six hundred have applied for membership; 600 have been rejected; and, deducting losses and deaths, 3,500 net gain in membership have been gathered into the fold of the A. O. U. W. of California. We have paid over $500,000 in four and a half years. He that runs may read what we have done. Older societies have greater numerical strength in membership, but we shall live to see the A. O. U. W. outnumber any one of them. Organized opposition is made against us, and that has cemented us and nerved us to harder work. Then the Pacific Quartette gave a sentimental song that was well received. C. K. Robinson, P. M. W. and Mayor-elect of Oakland, then made a few interesting remarks, that were received with much favor; followed by Judge Turner in some happy congratulatory remarks, particularly so to the Grand Master and financial Grand officers. Some more good music and intellectual sparring between members of Oak Leaf and Pacific made a happy termination to the last of the Grand meetings for this year.

Keystone, 64.

Instructions were given to two junior Workmen, March 14th. At the previous meeting the Lodge donated $20 to a brother distressed, and the same amount to one sick, and closed in due form about 9 o'clock. Just as "the Workmen true" were leaving their stations, a signal sounded, and Ivy Lodge, Degree of Honor, came "marching in." They were greeted with a hearty welcome by Master Workman Nelson and the brothers of Keystone. Sister Emma F. Sturrock, Secretary, and other sisters and brothers of Ivy, made some sprightly remarks and a forcible suggestion that the representatives of Keystone should urge the importance of the Degree of Honor being made a beneficiary organization to the extent of issuing at least $500 certificates. Good reasons were advanced why such favors should be granted, and the Ivy delegates not only captured the Grand Lodge members, but seemed gracefully to entwine the hearts of all the brethren present. Come again, and let there be more visits and coffee and sociability enjoyed mutually by Workmen and Degree Lodges, say all.

Pacific, 7.

The very bright and gratifying history that this old pioneer has made should be put on record as one of the best subordinates in our jurisdiction. Her roster shows a membership of 230, mostly young, active and representative business men of Oakland. A feature of Pacific, No. 7, is the payment of sick benefits of $8 per week; and during the last year, by prudent management of their funds, they have paid every extra assessment over $1 this year, and on Thursday evening, March 23d, drew on the general fund to pay the Supreme Lodge assessment of 50 cents a member, probably among the first paid in this jurisdiction. Some of our prominent and representative men are members of Pacific, among whom we may mention Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.

Lodge Locals.

District Visit to Alameda, No. 5.

Following a custom that has been received with much favor of late, a district meeting was held at Odd Fellows' hall, Alameda, in the Lodge room of Alameda, No. 5. Although the night was stormy there was a good gathering of the brethren of Alameda, including a number from San Francisco. A delegation was at the depot to welcome the Grand officers and escort them to the Lodge room. The exercises were opened by a request to E. M. Reading, P. M. W., of Fidelity, to make a few remarks. His short, eloquent speech was well received. E. F. Loud, D. G. M., then exemplified the unwritten work in the J. W. and M. W. degree, closing with a few words of wholesome advice The Grand Master made an extended and masterly address, reviewing the labors of the past year. Among the many things he said was: We have arrived at that period which demonstrates that if the rest of the A. O. U. W., outside of California, shall cut loose we are able to stand alone. I have made 131 official visits, addressed 60 public meetings and have had over 75,000 hearers during the year to listen to the tenets and features of the A. O. U. W. I shall honor Alameda county with my last official visits. She has the honor of being the place where this grand Order was planted, and we know that the Workmen of Alameda are always ready to greet our brethren. Judge Turner, of Harmony, No. 9, was then asked to make some remarks which he did, in a manner that was quite complimentary to the Grand Officer and his lieutenants. The Grand Master took occasion to say that, in the name of the Grand Lodge, he thanked Wm. Sanderson, D. D. G. M. W., for his efficiency and good work for the last year, and asked him to make a few remarks. Bro. Sanderson said that his district was in a prosperous condition and increasing fast in membership. He believed that the coming year would be one of great prosperity. The Lodge was then closed and an invitation extended to the brethren present to march to Wm. H. Smith's restaurant (the Delmonico of Alameda), where was spread a most magnificent and choice banquet. Nearly an hour was spent in going through a bill of fare that was, in every respect, one of the best of the season. Congratulations, social converse, with good Havanas, was the order until the train started for the city, when the whole company marched down to the depot and thus ended a most successful visit.

A Grand Visit.

One of those very pleasant and historic events so common in our Order took place on Monday evening, March 13th. It was a visit to Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, of San Jose, by a large number of the Workmen of San Francisco, under the auspices of Unity, No. 27. Harmony, No. 9, sent a large delegation, with a goodly number from Excelsior, No. 126, Magnolia, No. 41, Fidelity, No. 136, and quite a good sprinkling of individual members of various Lodges, even from Portland, Oregon. The party left on S. P. C. Railroad at 5:30 P. M., amid cheers and general congratulations, although the rain was pouring down. The most regretful feature was that a number of ladies could hardly stem the torrents of rain, and had to let their lords move off alone. The trip was made in good time, a happy, jolly lot, numbering over 90, arriving at the depot at 7:30, where a delegation from Enterprise No. 17, with a string of cars and carriages, were in waiting. Arriving at the Lodge they were received with honors and a speech of welcome from the Master Workman, T. Soper, after a very appropiate introduction by Geo. Featherston, P. M. W. As there was a large delegation of ladies in waiting—the beauty and fairest of the Garden City—the Lodge was closed, and the large A. O. U. W. Hall was filled to repletion. Sam Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, was requested, and kindly consented to favor the audience with one of his unique and original poems, which is herewith given:

"THE WORKMEN."

Of all the guilds of charity
In country, town, or city,
That ply the gentle labors of
Beneficence and pity;
For kindly hearts and helpful hands,
And charitable deeds,
And works of love's sweet ministry,
The Workmen take the lead.
And so we sing the Workmen,
The Brotherhood of Workmen,
For charity is all the plea
That binds us to the Workmen.

Here laboring men sit side by side
With lawyers and physicians,
And simple minded, honest men
With cunning politicians.
Here famous men and millionaires
Are in the same degree,
And claim a common brotherhood.
With men like you and me.
And so we sing the Workmen,
The noble band of Workmen,
For kindness and fraternity
Abound among the Workmen

Here you may meet fraternally
Your many friends and neighbors,
Good men and true, to share with you
Your pleasures and your labors
Here you may find a brother's aid
For all the ills of life,
And when you die we give two thous-
And dollars to your wife.
And so we sing the Workmen,
The Ancient Order of Workmen,
For charity and fraternity
Are found among the Workmen.

This poem was received with enthusiasm, and was rewarded by a hearty encore. Address, E. F. Loud, D. G. M., who made a short

speech with trenchant, practical remarks that were well received, followed by Caleb Brind, District Deputy, in his interesting manner, but excused himself from an extended speech, as he said there were too many beautiful women present having the neat badge of the D. of H. Comic song, Wm. Thackery, P. M. W. of Harmony, No. 9, and for a recall gave a fine recitation that was heartily applauded. Overture, Don Quixotte, A. F. Lydston and K. Bronson, piano and violin; a fine, artistic effort that was well received. Speech, E. M. Reading, P. M. W. of Fidelity, No. 136, who made an extended and quite a congratulatory speech that was listened to with close attention and well received. Comic recitation, Bro. C. J. Hirsch, of Enterprise, and for a hearty recall gave a fine sentimental piece that held his audience in wrapt attention. Speech, A. R. Gunnison, of Excelsior, No. 126, who, in his humorous and interesting manner, kept his audience in a happy mood for a very short time. He paid a fine compliment to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN and our auxiliary, the D. of H. Wm. Vintner, Foreman of Mt. Hamilton, was then called, and made a grand fraternal speech that was enthusiastically received. Musical imitations on the violin, Mr. Charles Funkenstein, which created much amusement and a recall. The master of ceremonies, T. Soper, M. W. of Enterprise, at a signal from the irrepressible on all occasions of this kind, A. P. Murgotten, P, M. W., announced that refreshments, prepared by the sisters of Magnolia, D. of H., were ready, and that the literary exercises were ended. The guests were invited to form in line and march to the banquet-room, while the rest would follow in Terpsichorean exercises in the hall. This alternate feasting and most enjoyable dancing was kept up until after 12 o'clock, when the whistle was sounded for the city. The elegant collation was of the best, and in bountiful supply and admirably arranged. A marked feature of the evening was an exuberance of kindly feeling and happiness. As the merry dance went on and the welcome rain beat against the window-pane, the brethren of the Garden City were heard to exclaim: "This rain is worth a million to this valley. Well, we'll have a good year." The return was made in good time, without an accident or event to mar the very auspicious and happy visit. The generous, welcome, bountiful and fine collation, free ride from the depot, electric light suspended 200 ft. high to light the city, and the cordial greeting given by the sisters to the brethren of San Francisco, will long be held in remembrance, and was in keeping with the reputation that our San Jose brethren bear of being hospitable, fraternal and generous.

Alviso, 77.

Alviso Lodge, No. 77, having dispensed with their officers' regalia, generously voted to present them to Bay View Lodge, I. O. G. T. They therefore extended a cordial invitation to the members of Bay View Lodge to meet them in their hall in Alviso, there to make this generous gift, which they did. They also entertained them in a capital manner with a supper, music and dancing. Mr. J. R. Billings was selected to make the presentation, which he did with the following speech, to which Mr. L. P. Alexander, in behalf of the Bay View Lodge, replied, accepting with many thanks:

Worthy Chief, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Ancient Order of United Workmen is not strictly a temperance organization; yet we are taught to admire and practice temperance, not only in that which we drink, but in our conversation also. I think that the A. O. U. W., as an Order, has good cause to be proud of the prosperity of the I. O. G. T., for it is a well-known fact that to be temperate prolongs life. To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to Bay View Lodge, No. 393, I. O. G. T., these regalia. By offering you this small testimonial, we hope to show you that we appreciate the endeavor made by you to implant in the minds of our youthful friends the true principles of temperance and sobriety. I now, in behalf of Alviso Lodge, No. 77, A. O. U. W., present you with these regalia. We only hope that you will receive them in the same friendly spirit in which they are presented.

There was a good attendance, and the supper and dance were much enjoyed. The time, until one o'clock A. M., was spent in a very pleasant social way, tending to strengthen the bonds of respect and esteem between the different organizations.

Silver Star, 84.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge is now three years old. It was instituted March 3, 1879, with 21 charter members. We now have 42 members in good standing. Total number admitted during the time, 48, being a loss of 6. The greater part of these have gone to other Lodges, and are not lost to the Order. At first we were poor, financially, several of the brethren advancing money to keep up the expenses of the Lodge. But, happily, we are all over that now, and have paid within the last six months three beneficiary assessments from the general fund. The death angel has not visited us. We have grumbled some and wondered why so large a percentage of deaths has occurred in and around San Francisco. We cannot feel that all is right—that some do not do their duty. Consumption claims too many victims. As to the next Grand Lodge, we would say, "Hands off, brethren," and amend the constitution so as to meet but once in two years. It seems we are not keeping the Order with its machinery as simple as we should. The tendency seems to be to get more salaried officers, if we may judge aright. Keep its working simple and it will live the longer and be loved the more. Our per capita tax was 25 cents per term of six months when we were weak and numbered but five or six thousand; now it is 30 cents per member for the same time and we number twice as many. That looks strange, and to my knowledge has not been explained. On the 6th of March we celebrated our third anniversary by a social, consisting of music, declamations, speeches and a lunch such as would do credit to any Lodge. The festivities were kept up until after midnight, when we sang the closing ode, and felt that the third anniversary was something to be long remembered by Silver Star Lodge.—JOSEPH SMITH, Recorder, Downey City, March 10th.

Sacramento Lodges.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I have not written you for some time; not because news is scarce, or that the Order is failing here. On the contrary, I had the pleasure of witnessing the initiation of six Junior Workmen this evening by Union Lodge. The candidates, fine, intelligent men, would be an honor to any Order. The officers of Union certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which they conferred the degree, letter perfect, and without reference to the ritual, and a full attendance of the members encouraged them to do their best. "The good of the Order" was not allowed to remain a dead letter; entertaining speakers; wit and humor seemed contagious, and a more pleasant evening I have not spent in a Lodge-room. The members of Union are thoroughly aroused, and each is trying to make the Lodge-room the most agreeable resort in town, and they have succeeded well, as their immensely increased attendance and rapidly increasing membership amply proves.—B. MUDDLED, Sacramento, March 11th.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Upon a review of the past month we have nothing to feel ashamed of. Sacramento Lodge has added four members during the month, and last Tuesday night I witnessed the conferring of the M. W. degree on seven members at once in Union Lodge. The same evening a committee of two, consisting of Bros. R. B. Mosby and J. J. McConnell, accompanied by Bro. John Mull, from Yolo Lodge, visited Union Lodge for the purpose of interesting the Lodges here in a grand union picnic, to be held at Woodland, May 1, 1882. On the succeeding Tuesday Bros. S. T. Pendegast and T. Spaulding, accompanied by Bro. J. H. Lawrence, visited Sacramento Lodge for the same purpose, and aside from the excellent speeches and appropriate remarks by the visiting brethren, a general good time was had. Union Lodge having a literary and amusement committee in full operation, and one of the unavoidable kind, has no lack of entertainment and social enjoyment. To-night Bro. Magan delivered an address on the origin of secret Orders, full of pertinent facts, deep thought and evident research, and the approval of the Lodge will no doubt encourage Bro. Magan to try again. Bro. Davis, an oratorical standby of Chico Lodge, followed with a well-timed and appropriate address of congratulation. It is hoped he will soon become a member of Union Lodge, having lately become a resident of Sacramento city. Bro. A. D. Jordan, of Noe Valley Lodge, was called on for a promised speech and succeeded in raising a laugh at some of his chimerical schemes. Bro. M. T. Brewer, P. G. M., wound up the evening's entertainment with a whole-souled enthusiastic exhortation such as only Mr. Brewer can give. The social element got so worked up that long after the Lodge was dismissed, a crowd lingered around the organ, presided over by Bro. Bradley, M. W., singing songs and exchanging wit. Nothing of stirring importance has transpired here during the month. More anon.—B. MUDDLED, March 25th, 1882.

New Lodges.

A large Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized at Lower Lake on Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th, by H. A. Oliver, District Deputy Grand Master Workman. The Lodge was organized with a membership of about forty. The following members were duly elected officers of the Lodge to serve for the current term: R. K. Nichols, P. M. W.; W. H. Cunningham, M. W.; L. H. Gruwell, Foreman; J. B. Baccus, Jr., Overseer; W. H. Adamson, Financier; M. Levy, Receiver; S. H. Thompson, Guide; Wm. J. Masterson, Recorder; Dr. F. V. Hopkins, Med. Ex.; W. G. Rogers, I. W.; J. W. Ransdell, O. W.; R. K. Nichols, F. M. Herndon, W. E. Mitchell, Trustee, and were duly installed on Tuesday evening by the D. D. G. M. W. The Lodge was organized under the brightest auspices.

San Fernando, No. 214, Los Angeles county, was instituted on March 8th, by I. A. Dunsmoor, D. D. G. M. W., with the following list of officers: A. B. Moffit, P. M. W.; H. C. Hubbard, M. W.; T. M. Wright For.; Jacob Horps, O; E hyder Hammond, Rdr.; J. Z. Barnett, Fin.; F. E. Slaughter, Rvr.; Edgar Peterson, G.; W. B. Shang, I. W.; A. C. Hall, O. W.

Dunnigan, No. 215, Yolo county, was instituted March 11, by A. M. Ayres, D. D. G. M. W., with the following list of officers: R. T. Buckley, P. M. W.; G. F. McDonald, M. W.; L. M. Clark, For.; W. F. Glascock, O.; Horace Haynes, Rdr; Thos. Mitchell, Fin.; G. B. Lewis, Rvr; J. M. Lillie, G.; Wm. H. H. Copp, I. W.; J. C. Patrey, O. W.

Degree of Honor.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As the question of making the D. of H. a beneficiary organization has been brought before the various Lodges in this jurisdiction, and an expression of opinion requested on the matter by the Grand Master, it has been taken into the serious consideration of most of the thinking and intelligent members of the Order, and, as might have been expected on a subject of so much importance to the welfare of the Order, various opinions have been expressed.

The writer is a member of Golden Dawn D. of H., No. 10—the last Lodge of the Order instituted. This question of introducing the beneficiary feature was submitted to us. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and, after earnest, careful consideration, for reasons which they thought sufficiently important, they reported against the proposition. Their report was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to forward it to the G. M. as the unanimous opinion of the Lodge.

I notice in the last issue of the WATCHMAN you take strong ground in *favor* of the proposition. It would take too much of your space to give at length the reasons why we oppose it. Indeed, I should not have troubled you at all about the matter had it not been that you made use of some expressions in your brief advocacy of the measure to which I strongly object.

The aim of the founders of the Degree of Honor was to establish a social auxiliary of the A. O. U. W., where the female members of the families of the brethren might have opportunities for pleasant social intercourse and mutual acquaintance. As far as my observation and experience goes, it has in this regard been eminently successful, as is, I think, abundantly manifest in the meetings of the Lodges in this city, in Oakland and in San Jose. But, according to a communication in the same number of the paper before alluded to, it is something more. The writer of that letter says that, since the establishment of a Lodge of the D. of H. in connection with the Lodge of Workmen of which he is a member, a new interest has been enkindled among the brethren, and the Lodge has in a few months doubled its membership. And yet you speak of the mingling of the sexes in the meetings of the Order, *i. e.*, the social intercourse of the brethren with their and each other's mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, as the dreaded rock on which the Order was in danger of going awreck. In other words, the carrying out of the idea which the founders of the Order had in view in its establishment was likely to prove its destruction. You conclude your allusion to the Order wiih these astounding words: "To leave the Degree as it now is would be to perpetuate a shame and a failure." These words would seem to imply either that you were cognizant of some iniquity in the Order, or that in your zealous advocacy of your side of the question you had in your imagination conjured up some monstrous evils not apparent to the majority of its members.

The few meetings we have had, of the Lodge to which I belong, have been so pleasant; fulfilling in every respect, as has seemed to its members, the objects for which the Order was founded, that we have taken every opportunity of persuading others to join, with no expectation or desire of making it other than it is: a pleasant social adjunct of the A. O. U. W. But if your declarations, or fears are well grounded we would like to know on what they are based, so that if the reasons are sufficient we may not be guilty of drawing any more of our friends into what is, or may be a delusion and a snare. Begging your indulgence for troubling you at such length, yet hoping that in your courtesy you will not refuse a hearing to our side of the question. I am yours. S. B.

HEALDSBURG LODGE, No. 31, is making its meetings interesting by debating practical subjects. On March 17th, "Should the Lodge Pay Sick Benefits," was wrestled with, Bros. Carter and Pyne affirming and Luedke and Montgomery in the negative. The first argued that theoretical charity began only when absolute beggary approached, which is sometimes true and not altogether improper. The latter argued that the A. O. U. W. was organized for another purpose, and to change would be to enter the field of other organizations devoted to the principle under discussion; furthermore, the principle had been demonstrated to be subject to such abuse that it was of doubtful practicability. Decision for the negative. On the 24th, "Graded Fees and Assessments," was discussed, E. K. Vaughn leader on the affirmative, and A. Wright leader on the negative. A. G. Burnett, H. H. Pyne and other debators were present.

"THE Gun and How to Use It," by Gwynne Price, is the title of a book which should be in the hands of every sportsman. It is a plain and careful treatise on the gun and how to use it to kill every fair wing shot. It also contains the game laws of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory. Price, 25 cents. Copies can be had of E. T. Allen, 416 Market street.

IT is rumored that a grand visit from the members of San Jose and a large number of Magnolia, D. of H., will soon be made to San Francisco, probably to Golded Dawn, D. of H.

$3,000.

A few weeks ago Dr. E. L. Shackleton, an old and much respected citizen of Auburn, Placer county, and a Past Master Workman of Covenant Lodge, No 97, departed this life, to the regret of every one who had ever known him as a citizen, physician or brother. By his death two interesting children are bereft of their sole protector, their mother having died some time ago.

Bro. Shackleton's beneficiary certificate in the A. O. U. W. for $2,000, is made payable to these two children, as is also a certificate in the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association for $1,000.

We understand Covenant Lodge will soon give a public entertainment in Auburn, at which Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., Bro. Pratt, Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W., and Bro. E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Workmen Guarantee Fund Association will be invited to publicly present to the guardian of these orphan children, respectively the sums of $2,000 and $1,000.

We take pleasure in mentioning these facts, as it shows the practical workings of the simplest and grandest beneficial organization in the world.

The orphaned children are now provided with $3,000, which, with judicious care, will leave them far above want or embarrassment, and all through the fraternal obligation of the members of the A. O. U. W., as the Guarantee Fund Association paying the $1,000, is composed exclusively of members belonging to the Order.

Thus, the Order practically pays the $3,000 at a cost within the reach of almost every man of family, being last year fourteen assessments in one, and but six in the other. We deem it a duty we owe the women and children of California to make these facts public and to urge upon the husband and father not to delay making the necessary provisions for the support of those he holds near and dear after he has passed from this life to another.

Assessment Notice for April.

One assessment for April. Lodges organized on or since Feb. 11, 1882, will not be liable on this call unless it be for members admitted by card, and only such members should be assessed in such case. The following is a list of deaths:

Robt. D. Dyer, Santa Rosa 28, died Jan. 24, 1882, of quick consumption, aged 42 years. Joined May 24, 1878.

N. P. B. Moller, Unity 27, S. F., died Feb. 11, 1882, of small-pox, aged 33 years. Joined Sept. 2, 1879.

Jas. K. Berry, Union 21, Sacramento, died Feb. 11, 1882, of pistol shot, causing inflammation of the brain, aged 34 years. Joined June 1, 1878.

Geo. W. Swart, Los Angeles 55, died Feb. 12, 1882, from being crushed between two wagons, aged 45. Joined Nov. 6, 1878.

Antone Mauretich, Union 21, Sacramento, died Feb. 18, 1882, of general debility, aged 51 years. Joined June 1, 1878.

W. J. N. Prydz, Bay View 159, S. F., died Feb. 20, 1882, of acute aneurism at base of the aorta, aged 39 years. Joined Jan. 30, 1880.

Jas. Armstrong, Bay View 159, S. F., died Feb. 20, 1882, by being gored by a cow, aged 39 years. Joined Jan. 30, 1880.

N. A. Son, Magnolia 41, S. F., died Feb. 22, 1882, from suicide, aged 47 years. Joined Nov. 18, 1879.

Relief assessment No. 2, of 50 cts. per member, is also called for in accordance with the circular of the Grand Master Workman, herewith appended.

From Grand Master Workman.

OFFICE OF G. M. W., A. O. U. W. OF CAL.
525 Montgomery St., S. F., March 20, 1882.

To the Subordinate Lodges of California:

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS:—In consequence of the refusal of Iowa to conform with the laws of the Order, the Supreme Master Workman has suspended the charter of the Grand Lodge of that State, and ordered that all fraternal intercourse with said jurisdiction shall be severed. A new password has been promulgated and sent to Deputies, which you will please cause to be immediately substituted for the one now in use.

The deaths in the Lodges under the immediate supervision of the Supreme Lodge have been, during the year, in excess of the maximum assessments (24) assigned as its rate, and 10 deaths remain unpaid. The jurisdiction of Indiana has again suffered heavily, requiring 33 assessments, or 13 beyond its maximum (20). The two items above require $46,000, which under the Supreme Relief Law, will be contributed by those States who have been so fortunate as not to have been called upon for their maximum in 1881. California's maximum is 20; during 1881, we were so favored that only 14 assessments were necessary. I feel confident that all will cheerfully and promptly respond. The *pro rata* to meet the deficit above, is fifty cents per member. You will please, therefore, collect from each Master Workman of your Lodge, who was in good standing on March 1st, 1882, the sum of fifty cents, or appropriate from your general fund a sum equivalent to said amount, and forward the amount to the Grand Recorder, on or before May 1st, 1882.

Congratulating the Order and the Lodges on the continued prosperity that has attended our Fraternity during the term now closing, I remain, Fraternally yours,

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman Shasta
W. H BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
FRANK G BEATTY, Grand Foreman.....Grass Valley
J. T. ROGERS, Grand Overseer.....Ukiah
H G PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
EUGENE J. GREGORY, Grand Guide.....Sacramento
W WILTSE, Jr., Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and Schord.

District Deputies Appointed.

San Francisco—District No. 1, Caleb Brind; No. 2, Geo. T. Shaw; No. 3, H. H. Mayhew; No. 4, A. A. Egleston; No. 5, Wm. B. Smith.
Alameda—District No. 1, Wm. H. Fiske; No. 2, L. J. Rector; No. 3, Wm. Sanderson; No. 4, Arthur Fleming; No. 5, Israel Horton.
Amador—J. Steinmetz. Butte—Frank F. Carnduff. Contra Costa—J. M. Wilson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—A. J. Pedlar. Humboldt—F. W. Bell. Kern—A. Brown and G. H. Taylor. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen—W. H. Crane. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. T. Barstow. Mendocino—Geo. H. Bowman. Merced—Dr. H. N. Rucker. Mono—J. J. Falkenhim. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—J. W. Hostetler. Nevada—C. E. Mulloy. Placer—Chas. Campbell, J. E. Prewett, Geo. D. Kellogg. Plumas—Dr. Munson. Sacramento—E. J. Gregory. San Bernardino, N. L. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—J. M. La Rue. San Mateo—D. F. Hawks. Santa Barbara—Thomas R. Dawe. Santa Clara—L. Finigan San Benito—F. W. Blake. Santa Cruz—S. T. Dodson. Shasta—A. H. Sprague. Sierra—J. A. Vaughn and G. J. Graham. Solano—A. J. Buckles Sonoma—R. Press Smith. Stanislaus — Henry Lewis. Sutter—N. S. Hamlin. Tehama—J. F. Ellison. Trinity—C. W. Craig. Tulare—J. T. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Wetherill. Yolo—A. M. Ayres. Yuba—J. H. Flint.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. Geo. Berdan.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. P. White.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Daniel C. Breed.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. J. Alex. Forbes.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Stephens.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. A W. Palmer.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. David Irwin.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Fred Blight.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY R. G. Huston.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. O R. Morgan	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Henry Motz.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. S P. Westover.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. Purdy.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. M. Braughler.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. Harrison Bartow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. Soper.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. Cunningham.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. Dallam.
19—BERNAL. R. T. Delano.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. Michael Hannan.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. John Bradley.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. S. T. Pendegast.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Griggs.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. Cadien.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL. John Buston.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Th. H. Nichols.
25—REDWOOD. A. Hanson.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. A. Montgomery.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. Rodgers.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. King.
30—VALLEY. H. S Dearborn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. Hassett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. Sink.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. French.
33—UKIAH. J. T. Rodgers.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. Tucker.
34—LAKEPORT. Jabez Banks.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. Wilkenson.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. Geo. Jordan.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. Beede	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. Brewer.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. Grass.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. E. C. Kimball.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. Simons	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. John Tyler.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. Geo. Plummer.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Wm. Osterman.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A Brown.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. Hoffman.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. Morey.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Frank D Scott.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suthen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodrons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Jas. Frizell.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. Brown.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. Argall.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. John E. Isaac.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. L. M. Manzer.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. John Landis.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Jacob Levy.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. Corler.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. H. Friermuth.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. Calkin.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. Hewitt.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. O. Stansbury.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. Coor.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. Farnsworth.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. Corder.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. Fleming.
62—VESPER. C W. Bradshaw.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Herman Detjens.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. Nelson.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. Wm. Baker.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. B. Alderman.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. Dustin.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. M. J. McGrath.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. John F. Ellison.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. Dart.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Ernest Dobrowsky.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. S. A. J. Eckels.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday Chas. E. Berry.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. Fletcher.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshutz.
74—MERCED. W. L. Howell.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. Wm. A. Brace.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R. Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. Ball	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. C. L. McComas.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. Billings.
78—TULARE. G. G. Buckland.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Harrison White.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. Fred Dustman.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B. Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. Louis Stern.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. H. Jessen.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. Matthews.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. Cooper.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Joseph Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. Burham	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. Moores.
86—SAN PABLO. A. Antony.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. Adams.
87—DURHAM. P. V. Sutliff.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. Lucey.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. Embury.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. Wm. George.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. Middleton.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Byron, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Saturday J. A. Salts.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. L. Roberts.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. S. F. Woodworth.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. Hamilton.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. Hoffman.
98—MONTEREY. Ernest Michaels.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. Houghton.
99—COLFAX. Chas. Hanson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. Day. Tuesday
100—GUARDIAN. Frank Smith.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	W. A. Wheeler. Wednesday
102—BIGGS. P. G. Brown.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	C. C. Spence. Tuesday
104—HIGHLAND. Wm. Parr.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	M. P. Stone. Tuesday
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. Moody.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	B. F. Tackabery. Saturday
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	J. B. Batz. Friday
107—BRIDGEPORT. James Conn.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	A. J. Tiffany. Wednesday
108—LODI. F. H. Hollis.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	T. B. Geffroy. Wednesday
109—FOLSOM. Albert Halen.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	C. O. Spaulding. Wednesday
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson. Wednesday
111—BAY CITY. Thos. Johnson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	F. W. Bell. Monday
112—EMPIRE. E. P. Grant.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	A. E. Wagstaff Thursday
113—GALT. D. Vanderhoof.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	A. A. Clough. Monday
114—BUTTE. O. A. Hearn.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	W. C. Smith. Monday
115—WILLOWS. M. Hochheimer.	Willows, Colusa Co.	F. G. Crawford. Thursday
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. Hicok.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	A. N. Rollins. Wednesday
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. Harvey.	Williams, Colusa Co.	E. P. Nathan. Thursday
118—EL DORADO. Leonard Reeg.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	H. B. Turman. Tuesday
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cory.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Jas. Keegan. Saturday
120—RIVERSIDE. John Taylor.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	J. J. Morton. Tuesday
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	B. J. Davis. 1st & 4th Sat.
122—CAMPTONVI'E. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	Richard Brown. Friday
123—DOWNIEVI'E. J. T. Mason.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	H. D. Hill. Monday
124—FOREST. T. Rader.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	G. H. Shepherd. Tuesday
125—SIERRA CITY. Jos. Giurovich.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	J. W. Kane. Thursday
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. Maurer.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T. Ruthrauff. Tuesday
127—OLYMPIC. J. P Keating.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	R. H Orton. Saturday
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	J. A. Fisher. Wednesday
129—QUINCY. A. W. Kiddis.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	B. B. Hughes. Saturday
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. Johnson. Wednesday
131—BANNER. R. M. Gilmore.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	J. Steinmetz. Monday
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	W. D. Fletcher. Tuesday
133—AMADOR. S. G. Chapman.	Amador City, Amador Co.	J. R. Tregloan.
134—LAUREL. Wm. T. Masten	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. T. J. Glascock.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. Bronson.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. Belden.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. Davey.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. Brock.
138—JACKSON. John A. Eagon.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thur day A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Kumle.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. Taum.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. Goodrich.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. Whiting.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. Taylor.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. Howlett.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. Martin.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Washburne.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. C. A. Reardon.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. O. S. Barber.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. Heydenrich.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. Walker.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. West.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. Simpson.
155—HALF MOON BAY. Jas. Beulah.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. Valledao.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. Sutcliff.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Monday. Max Fielder.
157—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Thos. Curran.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. Conklin.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. W. S. Lowden.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. Belden.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. Doyle.
165—ASHLER. J. W. Hand.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. Cheminant.
166—CRESCENT. W. Millsap.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. Cannell.
167—LINDEN. M. C. Rollins.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. Eliot.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. Wm. B. Depew.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. Butler.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. Doty.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. Clifford.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. Carter.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. Peter Bennett.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. Orr.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. Kalston.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. Samuel Orr.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. Brut'n.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. Jas. G. Bolbar.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. Allen.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. Lander	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. John Duffy.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. Bartlett.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. Watson.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. Hobler.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weill.
187—TEHAMA F. P. Kelley.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. Gedney.
188—EL MONTE. Chas. Soward.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. Fuqua.
189—HANFORD. J. W. Ramsey.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. Hill.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. Ambrose.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. Thompson.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. Grassett.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. Baskerville.
192—SAN MATEO. Michael Brown.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. Brown.
193 LOS BANOS. B. F. Davis.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. Barneberg.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. Samuel Hubbell.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Wm. Volmers.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. Roland.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. Stafford.
197—SONORA J. T. Murnan.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. Creason.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gillian.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. R. N. Whitney.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Jos H. Thomas.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. [M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Spillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heimbach.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. Watkins.
207—WESTPORT. R B Markle	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. Ross.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Tapt.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. Peart.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday Jas. C. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Thos. Floyd.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. John Coll.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. Morris.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday L. C. Carpenter.
212—OLIVE. Geo. B. Stanford.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday Chas. H. Wood.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. Stevens.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday Dan'l W. Finch.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers,' advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billington
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. H. Jones.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday Mrs. W. F. Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. S. A. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday Mrs. B. J. Rhodes.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. G. W. Yoakum.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays Mrs. Lizzie Frazier
8—AURORA. Mrs. Edward Holland.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month Miss Alice Doud
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara A. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday Ella N. Booth

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro
G. THORBURN G. Rdr.....Gold Hill
W. D. WAGAR, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING RECORDER'S NAME
1—ALPHA. E. J. Butler.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. B. Galland.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. Geo. W. Hall.
3—STOREY. J. H Hubbs.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. Dunn.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McKar.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. Bonnifield.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. Chas. J. Currier.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Copa.
11—HOPE. J. S. Hammond, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday Chas. Lund.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Disbron
1—BUTTE. H. W. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.
2—CAPITAL. J. B Atchison	Helena, Montana.	Monday J. J. Rohrbaugh.
3—UNION. W. H. Dickinson.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A Kinney.
4—ALTA. Geo. F. Bartlett.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. Hireen.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. Langhouse.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E M. Gardner.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. Hitchcock.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday Thos. Langton.
3—TOMBSTONE. S. Black.	Tombstone, Masonic Temple.	Thursday. P. K. Hickey

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
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OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Garfield, Our Chief, is Dead.

BY J. A. MILLER, M. D., D. D.

On Atlanta's distant shore, a silent, weeping throng
Has gathered round the dying couch
Of one of earth's most noble sons.
Scientific skill, mistaken, or exhausted, now
Can do no more, all hope is lost!
It's ten o'clock, each sigh is hushed, and every heart stands still.

A nation has prayed, but not in vain.
Each prayer but drew the trusting soul nearer its God
In expectation strong. Yet taught it in submission meek
To say, "Thy will be done." The answer came,
True, not as men had wished; but just as wisdom pleased,
To teach mankind a lesson, which all are slow to learn.

The suffering form has lost its flesh, the eye its native fire,
He sinks! he has almost ceased to breathe, the quivering pulse is nearly still;
It is half-past ten, yet he still lingers here, as though waiting
For the attendant angel, to bear him hence, away
To the immortal shores of life. Five minutes more have passed,
And all is still. The messenger has come. *Garfield is dead!*

Go bring the electric current from the lurid sky,
Haste! flash the tidings through the expectant land;
Send it through the dark caverns of the deep blue sea,
To distant lands beyond. Wake a world to woe;
And let it feel that burning pang of human grief,
Which levels all distinction and makes mankind as one.

Go! toll the ponderous funeral bell,
Muffle its clanging tongue by human sympathy,
And let it echo forth a stricken nation's grief.
Go! beat the rolling funeral drum,
With shrouded head, its solemn strains
Will wake a mourning, bleeding nation's agony.

Go! charge the murderous cannon
With wild, sulphurious blast; let its thunder roll,
With solemn peal, to wake from lethargy.
Light the silent fuse; apply it slowly
Lest its thunder jar on quivering hearts now stung by grief,
And rouse a weeping nation's irony.

Should nations ask, "What means to-day this tolling bell,
This beating drum, this cannon's suppressed and hollow roar;
Shaking the hearts of men with fear. Making stout hearts bend
Beneath the storm, like withes before the wind;
Or like the wild tornado, laying all before it low in dust,
Leaving in its wake a scene of ruins, which years of care may not o'ercome."

We answer, yonder beside a silent bier. See! a nation stand
With uncovered head, with quivering lips, with eyes
Suffused with tears, with bated breath, with pulsating heart
That is almost standing still; transfixed by grief's wild storm
They sadly whisper forth, in accents scarcely heard,
Garfield, our noble chief, our President beloved, *is dead.*

Go! Spread the mournful news throughout the land,
Spread it, on land and sea, in islands far away
Let it be known, wherever man is found
In nature's wide domain. There in solemn strains let it
Be sadly whispered forth, in words that breathe and thoughts
That burn, Garfield, our chief, *is dead.*

But see! beside yon bier, are other forms, crowned heads are there;
Behold! yon female form, draped in the majestic garb
Of England's stately royalty. Victoria the great, in grief
Kneels at his head, and with reverential awe
Presents her floral gift, inscribed, "To a weeping wife
And a stricken nation sunk in grief."

That gift bedewed with England's tears,
Speaks loud of England's sympathy, which yet shall bind
All Christian hearts as one. It now makes nations feel
The common pang, wrung by a dastard hand, from human hearts
Intent on peace with all mankind. Following in swift pursuit
The noblest aims of life, to obtain the goal of human good.

Victor Immanuel, from Italia's sunny clime
Stands silent there. His Holiness, the Pope,
Rome's royal pontiff, in sacredotal robes,
Looks sadly on. The Emperor of Russia, from his ice-bound coast,
His chilly regions of northern snow, has ventured forth,
Fearless of the assassin's hand, to join the loud acclaim of woe.

Joseph of Austria, has left his regal throng,
His pomp of Court, his royal couch of ease,
To stand beside our nation's bier, and feel the pang
That rends each bleeding heart, and wakes emotions
Such as this nation felt but once before,
And ne'r may feel again, while time shall last.

Alfonzo, too, of Spain, though in the hunt and chase,
Above the clanging of the horn and braying of the hound,
He hears the distant tolling bell, and stops to think.
It cries, "Away beyond the rolling seas, a friend is dead."
He stays the hunt, calls back the hound, lays by his horn,
Puts sackcloth on, and hastes to come to gaze upon our dead.

France! gay, sunny, cheerful, merry France,
Is startled by the wail, that echoes o'er the sea,
And stops her song, fixes a period to her mirth,
And asks, "What can it mean?" Then hastens to come
With flying steps, to render homage to our silent chief,
And swell the heartfelt strain of woe.

Thus nations, kingdoms, islands, distant seas,
Snow-clad, barren mountain ranges and distant vales below;
Regions locked in endless frost, and sunny foreign climes
Have come, kings, queens and princes, with all
Their royal train, now recognize in yonder lifeless form,
Their silent chief, *their President*, among the sons of men.

Elected by a nation's love to honor greater far than their's,
To fill the Presidential chair, to wear a martyr's crown.
And hence, they join a nation's wail, and add to tolling bell
And beating drum, and thundering cannon's muffled roar.
The sad lament of aching hearts, borne on the breeze of earth,
To distant lands, Garfield, our noble chief, *is dead.*

O, let the ringing hammer cease to move,
The busy loom stand still; the plowboy stop his song,
The reaper cease to gather in his ready sheaf.
Those busy scenes of commerce stop; the wellsprung mall be furled,
Ye gentle breezes cease to blow, be hushed into a silent calm,
For all mankind is sunk in grief. *Garfield is dead.*

No darkness vails the sun, as when the world's redeemer died,

No quaking earth, no rending rocks, no rising dead
Attends the tragic scene. But darkness vails the human heart
And quaking courts, and trembling kings, and silent groans
Blot out every twinkling star of hope, and makes all nations pause
And think, how vain is life. *Garfield is dead.*

Now in that pompous throng another form appears.
No diadem bedecks her brow, but that implanted by her God.
The noble seal of womanhood is printed their by hands Divine.
Wife, mother, and all the hallowed sweets which these blest terms imply,
Are centered here in this loved form, now stricken down with grief,
As low she moans in anguish deep, beside her loved and lost.

The fearful shock, the dreary ride, the meeting in that White House room,
The long sad watch, the lonely hours of secret, silent prayer,
The sinking form, the last sad look of love, all, all, is past
And, Oh! the agony untold, which wrings that bleeding, faithful female heart,
As she hears the distant wail and feels the present pang,
Garfield, my own! My love! My life! My all on earth, *is dead!*

Next in that throng a group of children dear, appears,
Whose young hearts sorrow never knew.
Nursed by a mother's tenderest love, and by a father's fondest care
Sustained, but each now is swept by grief's wild storm,
As sadly they look on that loved form, and warble forth
In accents like the wounded dove, Garfield, my father dear, *is dead.*

Kings, queens, princes, nations now stand aside,
Clanging bells now cease to peal, shrouded drums now cease to beat,
And thundering cannons, now cease to roar, a riven heart is here.
A mother, whose four score years are nearly past,
Comes leaning on her staff to gaze upon that manly form
On which she oft was wont to gaze, in twilight sacred hour.

To her, he's not the noble chief, the President of Kings,
The honored of the sons of men, elected by a nation's love
To reign supreme on earth. Her aged heart
Looks back, but to the joy which filled it at his birth,
And then o'ercome with grief which none can feel;
Crowned heads may turn away and weep, when from a
Broken heart she whispers forth, Garfield, my *babe, is dead.*

Dead! died he by some fell disease struck down,
Or was he by the rolling flight of time removed?
Or was it by mysterious chance, such as oft befall the sons of men?
Ah, no, when in the prime of life, and working for a nation's weal,
To ease the burdens men are wont to bear, diffusing charity
And love to all mankind, obedient to the high command.

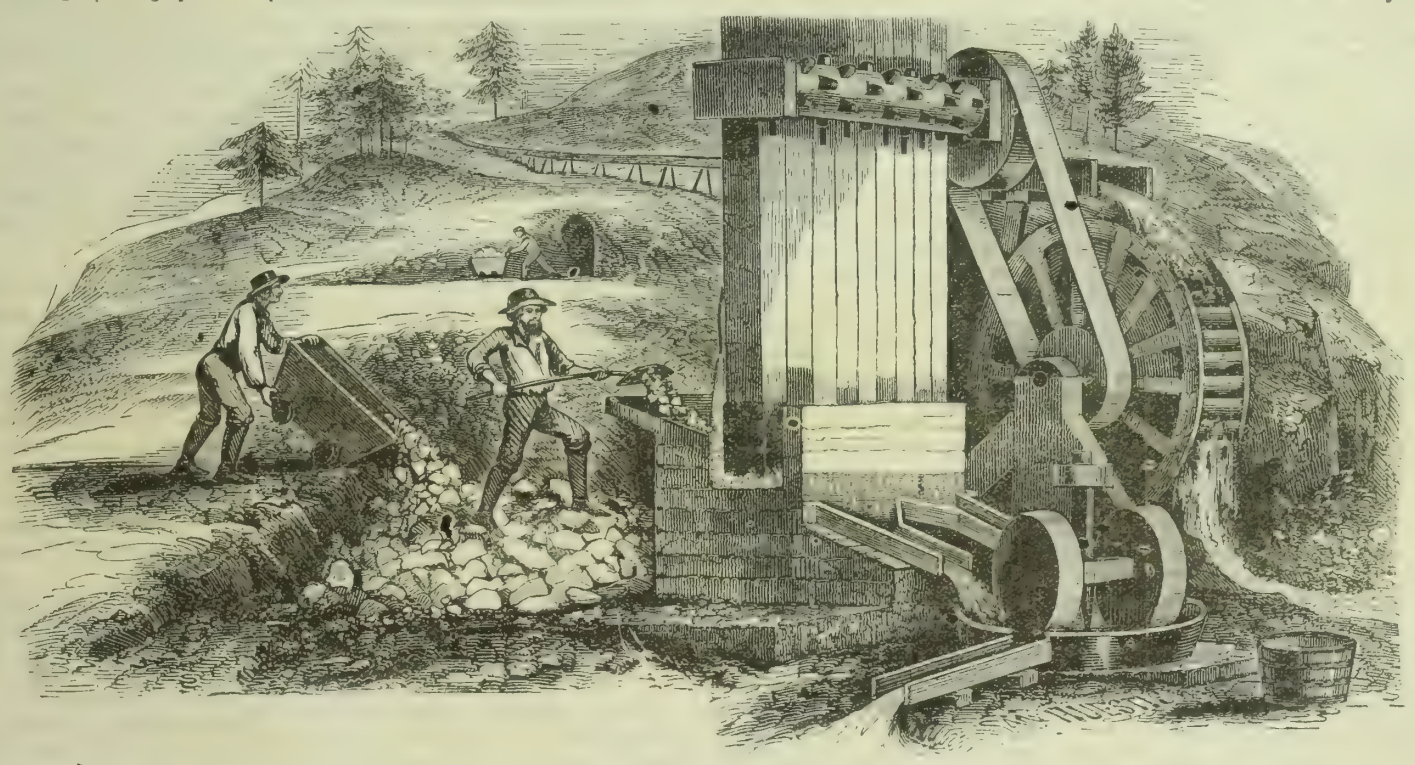
A loathsome thing, a filthy dog, a crawling snake,
A vile mephitis, secreted under friendship's garb,
Approached unheeded by the throng, and sent the fatal shot
Which laid our Chieftain low in death—
Crushed a nation's hope, filled our world with woe,
Such as only nations feel, intent on peace with all mankind.

O, Eternal God, if reptiles are ever in their nature changed,
So as to be admitted to the plains of light, change this
Mean dog, Eternal Goodness, but be sure he's changed.
And let him, muzzled, lick the dust of glory from the feet
Of the great, noble soul, his wild ambition
Sent before, while endless ages roll.

But if redeeming blood cannot wash out his stain,
And even grace cannot effect a change in his
Mean soul. If his vile nature must e'er remain the same,
Then thrust him in the deep abyss of woe,
And let tormenting recollections of the past forever prey
Upon his guilty soul, until eternity is passed.

Ye
And all the bloodwashed sons of earth,
And all the saints within thy bright abode,
And angels who stand near thy throne,
Seeing thy righteous deed, the justice of thy act
Will say, Amen! Thy will be done, his punishment is just.

He laid earth's greatest chieftain low—GARFIELD IS DEAD.



AN OLD FASHIONED QUARTZ MILL OF PIONEER DAYS.

California's Mechanical Progress.

Perhaps in no other branch of mechanical industry has California so far distinguished herself as in that pertaining to the appliances connected with mining. Beginning in a field new to all, the early pioneers felt compelled to devise for themselves machinery suitable for beneficiating their ores and working their gravel and dirt. The crude Mexican appliances were too slow for the go-ahead Americans, and, from improving on what they found, they began to branch out in new directions. These improvements gradually but surely displaced the old-fashioned means employed for the same purposes.

People who have ever seen a modern quartz mill will recognize what these improvements have been when looking at the engraving on this page, which represents an old-fashioned mill, with its wooden stamps and crude mechanism for raising them, its supplementary chile mill for grinding and amalgamating, and its generally rough and unfinished appearance. From this rough beginning has come, by gradual improvement, the finished, complete and perfectly-working California quartz mill of to-day.

ROAST PORK is the hardest food to digest known to the domestic table. It requires over five hours for the process after being taken into the stomach. Boiled rice will digest in one hour, roast or boiled mutton in three hours, turkey in two hours, beef, fried, four hours, roast or broiled, two and a half hours.

ABOUT $1,000,000,000 of the national debt has been paid since the war ended. France has now nearly treble the debt of the United States, and Great Britian more than double. Even Spain has a bigger debt than that which remains of the United States.

MONTANA people expect an addition of 30,000 to their population this season.

Lake Tahoe in Winter.

A correspondent of the *Rural Press* writes Such a perfect glory as this world was yesterday morning, Thursday! It snowed all day long and every one of the green trees in this forest kept the snowflakes as they fell, until they were drooping in their white robes. The sun shone out bright, and from every shrub came the cheerful voices of the sturdy little chickadees. How they do stand the cold! The mercury was 40 above zero, the windows draped with frost-lace curtains, rather prettier than it was comfortable.

To-day it is snowing again. We would bid it welcome if we knew that those who need the rain so much were getting it now. But as it is, the roads are blocked and the mail has to come in on snow-shoes. It is very hard work, the snow is so light and drifting. It would be quite a discouraging task to a less enterprising and energetic people than the lake dwellers. Those of us who live a few miles from the post-office have to wait and wait. Just now a young man came to the door to see if any mail had reached this far in the last ten days; but not a bit was here. He said, "It's kinder lonesome without the mail, ain't it?" and went right back to camp, though his was the first face seen and the first voice heard in five days.

It is surprising how diffident people become who live so isolated. A mile back from the lake the snow is so deep that the woodchoppers cannot work with any profit.

You who have always lived where you can always go into your gardens for fruit and flowers at all seasons, cannot imagine the happiness that comes with the few fruits that reach us here. A tiny box of red-ripe raspberries, grown right out doors, without a bit of shelter, came. We ate the luscious drupes and kept the box, which is fragrant yet. There were sent to us from St. Helena, Napa county, a pair of Japanese persimmons, the first we ever saw, with instructions not to taste them until they were soft. We were glad that they were hard, and hoped they would stay so forever, they were so bright and such an ornamant in the study, noticed and admired by all; but in the course of two months they grew a shade darker and began to shrivel. One of the neighbors said, "Let 'em freeze and thaw before you eat 'em. They were best after they were froze in Missouri." So we put them out and let them "freeze and thaw;" then we removed the top of the shell, and there was a cup of the most delicious jelly we ever tasted.

WHAT TO DO FOR A SICK HEADACHE.—Don't take a cup of strong tea, nor a dose of "blue mas," or a lot of anti-billious pills, but drink a pint of warm (not hot) water. Keep on drinking until vomiting is induced. That is the better way to relieve the stomach of its undigested, decomposing mass of food. If anything more is needed, take a hot enema, apply hot fermentations to the bowels, and drink freely of hot (not merely warm) water. Eat little or nothing for 24 hours, then commence with fruit or some simple diet, avoiding meats, butter, pastry, and all other indigestible food.

DIED FROM HAVING HER EARS PIERCED.—A Brooklyn girl, of 18, died the other day from the effects of having her ears pierced. A few days before Christmas she was told that she was going to have a pair of earrings for a present, and in order that she might wear them on the holiday, she immediately had her ears pierced by her brother-in-law. Unfortunately she caught cold, and three days later erysipelas set in, which was followed by meningitis, and after lingering about a week she died.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

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We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
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Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - April 1, 1882

Our Rituals.

Several of the Grand Lodges of our Order are becoming exorcised over our ritual. Some want it shortened; some want less sermonizing; some one thing and some another. We approve of the agitation. We hope it will go on until a square, honest effort be made on the part of the Supreme Lodge to give us a ritual second to that of no other Order in existence. But such a ritual cannot be as short as some would have it. It should not be prosy, nor long enough to be tiresome; but no orator was ever eloquent enough to deliver a good oration in a minute. Perhaps the best ritual ever made by man is that of the Masons. Its excellence does not consist in its extreme brevity, we believe. The best poems ever produced are not the shortest ones. A ritual should be a work of inspiration, and, if really good, it can be of even more than of ordinary length and still be acceptable. Any ritual that would strengthen our bonds of fraternity would be acceptable, and, no matter what the cost of a change, the Order could afford it. That is what a ritual should be for, and for nothing else. And now while we are on the subject, we may as well renew our regular annual appeal to the powers that be to give us not only a Subordinate Lodge Ritual, that shall be above and beyond all just criticism, but a Grand Lodge and a Supreme Lodge ritual also and likewise. Nor would we forget the poor neglected Degree of Honor in this regard. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to get any proper consideration given to our fraternal needs; but since the Iowa disgrace, the membership begin to appreciate the fact that all we have of strength, all we have of hope in permancy, rests on fraternity, and we may expect to see done what ought to have been done long ago. Make our rituals good, beautiful and strong, and we shall live—else we perish.

Newark Lodge, No. 169, will celebrate its third anniversary by a ball in the pavilion in Newark park, on Friday evening, April 14th. The occasion will be a success for the Lodge, as well as a grand affair for their friends who participate.

We have received a copy of the address of J. M. Damenil, G. W. M., of Ohio, delivered before the Grand Lodge of Ohio at its session held at Cincinnati, Ohio. It breathes the spirit of a true Workman, and we hope his realizations will be fulfilled during the coming term.

Ring of the True Metal.

The Supreme Master has issued an order of suspension against the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and sent out circulars to all the subordinate Lodges of the Order in that jusisdiction, directing them to report directly to the Supreme Recorder, and to forward a sum equal to 10 cents per member to fulfill the requirements of Relief Call No. 1. Such as comply will maintain their standing in the Order. Such as do not, will be cut off.

Evidently in William H. Baxter the Order has a supreme executive officer that has no lack of backbone. In this we are constrained to rejoice and take courage. If there is anything which a fraternal body should not tolerate, it is insubordination. It has but one method to enforce obedience to its laws, to-wit: by cutting off the disobedient; and this only resort should not be brought into contempt by dilly-dallying with men who have no regard for the obligations they have solemnly taken before God and man.

We trust enough good and true Workmen can still be found in Iowa to speedily reorganize and form another Grand Lodge that will in reality be a part of the Order, and not a mere pretense and a fraud—a whited sepulcher, fair to look upon, but full of dead men's bones within.

Now that the session of the Supreme Lodge is near at hand, and all these matters must come up for review, we submit that, as the fact of Grand Lodges being incorporated has in several cases already afforded a pretense for disobedience of our fraternal laws, and as there are grave dangers that must continually threaten us from this cause, (for a man who has perjury in his heart will resort to any vile expedient to fool and hoodwink the little conscience he has), we most earnestly suggest that some measures be taken to prevent the incorporation of any more of these bodies, and, if possible, to disincorporate those we now have incorporated. The latter we may not be able to accomplish; but the former we can, and the sooner we proceed in this direction the better. To permit corporations to form in our Grand and Subordinate bodies, is simply to give over the adjudication of our laws and methods to the courts of the country, and to make our laws and edicts fit matters for sneers and contempt. Moreover, thereby litigation is invited, where it should be discouraged; and, worse than all else, the only means of protection a fraternal society has against traitors and law-breakers in its midst, is liable to be swept away by some unfriendly decision of an unfriendly judge, and so compel us to tolerate a moral leper in the body of the organization, or disband altogether. And what is to be gained for all this danger of distraint and threatened disruption? Absolutely nothing of any value whatever.

It has been 14 months since the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the members will come together on Tuesday, April 4th, with the satisfaction of knowing that the present year has been the most successful in the history of the Order in this State. The first Lodge instituted for the present term was No. 194, and the last 217, making an increase of 24 new Lodges. These Lodges are scattered all over the State—north, south, east and west. The increase in membership has been fully 3,500, while 4,000 new certificates have been written. About 500 names have been dropped from the rolls for various causes, and the rejections have been 500. There have been 18 assessments during the 14 months, and the amount paid to the beneficiaries has been $228,000. It is interesting to know that the Grand Trustees, in figuring the probable increase, placed it at 1,200, whereas it was nearly three times that figure. Besides the above increase in Lodges, there have been 6 D. of H. Lodges, which must be placed to the credit of the year. Truly, the Grand Lodge on assembling ought to have a veritable love-feast. Of all the Orders which are blessing our State with their ministrations, old and young alike, it is pleasant to think that, through wise management and hard work upon the part of the officers, the A. O. U. W. has done so well. May it always be kept in such good and wise control.

At a special meeting of the General Relief Committee, held in Pythian Castle on March 24th, the sum of $55 was advanced and donated to Bro. Workmen.

Degree of Honor Again.

Our remarks in the last issue of the Watchman have called forth some unfriendly criticism in that we said that to leave the Degree as it now is would be to perpetuate a shame and a failure. It seems our meaning has been misconstrued. The Degree of Honor is as old as the Supreme Lodge itself, having been projected into being at the first session of that body. Many efforts have been made by the friends of the Degree to so perfect it as to make it a credit to the Order. So far, such efforts have been of little avail. Many Lodges have been formed, but few remain. Their history is a history of failures. On the other hand, the history of the other Lodges of the A. O. U. W. is a history of grand successes. Why the difference? One kind is not beneficial, the other is; in the one the sexes are mingled, in the other only males are eligible. We are forced to the conclusion that because of one or the other features of dif. ference, we have failure on the one hand and success on the other. We know by experience that the beneficial feature would not make a failure, nor do we believe that the mingling of the sexes would eventuate in such a result; but if a beneficial feature were attached to the D. of H., with a complete system of laws to govern it, we can conceive of no reason why it should not prove a success, unless it should be for the other feature.

That the Degree as constituted has been and is a failure, generally speaking, goes without argument; that it has been shamefully treated and neglected by the Order is just as patent. That consequently the Degree is no credit to the Order (we speak in general terms) must be patent to everyone who has taken the trouble to look over the sorry record of its existence. Now, if this be true, does not the Supreme Lodge, in refusing to make any honest effort to care for its offspring, do a shameful thing and perpetuate a failure? We know some of our D. of H. Lodges are an exception to the rule; but the fact that they are exceptions proves the rule. We want the rule reversed, or we want the Degree cut off from the Order altogether. In a few cases the Degree adds strength to the Order; in the many it gives weakness. The Order cannot afford this state of things. Let's change it. We are in favor of making a spoon or spoiling a horn.

Relief Call No. 2.

With the assessment call for April, goes out Relief Call No. 2, by direction of the Supreme Lodge. No doubt it will be met by this jurisdiction with the promptness characteristic of California Workmen. There will be no repetition of the Iowa business here. California Workmen believe in living up to their obligations or quitting the Order altogether, recognizing the fact that the whole stability of any fraternal organization rests on the faith of brother plighted to brother, and that the moment insurbordination and faith-breaking is tolerated, that moment our Samson is shorn of his strength, and we must of necessity fall an easy prey to the destroyer. Those jurisdictions that wonder at the prosperity of the A. O. U. W. in California may as well understand that the true secret of our success is not altogether owing to the superior goodness of our people, but largely—very largely—to the inculcation of the true principles of fraternity, and in holding every member strictly to the requirements of the laws and his obligations.

Grand Recorder Newcomb, of Oregon, delivered an address before Multnomah, No. 48, which is published in the *Pacific Overseer*, and from which we take the following concerning our veteran Grand Recorder: "The Order was first introduced upon this coast in 1875, by Bro. H. G. Pratt, of California, who has been since its organization, and is still the Grand Recorder of that State. It will be no flattery on my part to say that our Order has never had a more true, earnest and hard worker than Bro. Pratt. To him much is due for the grand result now obtained. Less than six years ago, when he first started upon his labors, there was not a single Lodge of Workmen in this far-off Western land; to-day there are nigh on 400, with a membership of near 20,000. He has been intimately connected with all our movements, and the history of Pacific Workmen is his history."

Let Its Influence be Extended.

The Watchman has recently had articles on the subject of making the A. O. U. W. universal; in other words, allowing any foreign country to have the "work" of the Order, but to manage its own beneficiary department, which shall be totally separate and independent from the Supreme Lodge. We have occasion to know that the subject has met with the warm approval of many of our readers, notwithstanding that some of the A. O. U. W. papers in the East give it the cold shoulder, but without offering any real argument why it should not be done. The Order, as at present constituted, restricts the institution of Lodges to the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Is Canada a "foreign" country? Of course it is, just as much as England, France, or any other European country, as a Canadian, in order to become a citizen of the United States, must conform to all the rules and regulations in such cases provided. Well, if the A. O. U. W. is a good thing for Canada, why is it not for the mother country—England—and elsewhere on the continent of Europe? Of course, Canada, on account of its proximity to the United States, has its beneficiary department under the control of the Supreme Lodge. It is generally subject to the same conditions prevailing in the United States, and hence it is quite feasible. But if the Supreme Lodge, in its wisdom, were to pass a law allowing Lodges of the A. O. U. W. to be organized in any country, it would, of course, be with the understanding that all financial obligations incurred would have to be met by the members of said Lodges themselves. Now what earthly objection can there be to that? The plea that we have enough missionary work to do at home does not hold good. All that is asked is for the Supreme Lodge to grant the secret and ritualistic work, and also the signs, tokens, passwords and emblems, so that when a citizen of the United States visits a foreign country he can have the privilege of meeting his brothers of the A. O. U. W. If a person should come to the United States or Canada from a foreign country, and reside for several years, and in the mean time become a member of the A. O. U. W., then if his business or other reasons call him to his native land to reside permanently, and if he wishes to still retain membership in our Order, why should he be put to great inconvenience in order to do so? The commercial activity of nations, sight-seeing, etc., is causing an ever increasing tide of travel between this country and Europe, and it would seem that the plan outlined should be adopted. We hope to live to see the day when a member of the A. O. U. W. can visit any portion of the civilized globe and there find his brothers to extend to him the right hand of fellowship. The A. O. U. W. having proven such a great blessing to the people of this country, its influence should be extended so as to embrace all nations who are willing to adopt its principles. What is to prevent the A. O. U. W. from doing what the Ancient Order of Foresters has done. A Forester of a Court in California, go where he will, wherever the English language is spoken, will find a Court of his Order and brothers who will extend to him a fraternal greeting, and if need be give him succor.

Our Supreme Lodge will soon meet and we suppose the matter will be brought to the attention of that body by some of our Representatives. At the last session Grand Recorder Pratt introduced an amendment to the constitution giving foreign countries the privilege of instituting Lodges of the Order, but for some inexplicable reason it did not meet with favor. Perhaps it will receive more support this time. We sincerely hope it will, and that wherever there are people intelligent enough to appreciate the principles of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, there will be found a Lodge of the Order.

Yolo Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., will hold its third annual picnic at Coil's Grove, near Woodland, May 1st. It is the intention of the Lodge to make this gathering the most successful and enjoyable affair of the year. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends to meet with them on that occasion. Committee of Invitation—S. T. Pendegast, C. M. Casler, J. I. McConnell. The Lodge hopes to unite with the seven Lodges of the district and the two of Sacramento.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

There have been over 16,500 beneficiary certificates issued from this office. The number issued for March was 287.

Our Lodges, instead of making wry faces over the Relief assessment, seem to be vieing with each other in the alacrity with which they respond to the call.

Probably the Grand Lodge will be able to dispense of its business in three days, by holding one evening session. If this can be done we shall not be cramped in our finances as, will be the case otherwise.

A very considerable number of Recorders, Financiers and Receivers, will be present at the Grand Lodge to receive the P. M. W. degree. No doubt those eligible by reason of three years' service in their respective positions will be vouchsafed the honor which, in most cases, they abundantly deserve.

It is suggested that our Grand Lodge raise a committee to prepare a new ritual, and unwritten work for the Grand and Supreme Lodge degrees, to be presented to the Supreme Lodge through our representatives to that body. The necessity for this work is just now imperative, and it would be peculiarly gratifying to us if to our jurisdiction could come the honor of supplying so great and important a need. Let us make an effort in this direction.

The future welfare of the Order will no doubt depend largely on the action our Grand Lodge shall take in support of the Supreme Master Workman, in his efforts to uphold the dignity of the Supreme Lodge and the laws of the Order. The hopes of loyal Workmen will not be disappointed. Violators of fraternal obligations will find no comfort in the doings of California Workmen. They believe that no one has any business to remain in the Order who is disloyal. If he will not quietly step out he should be forced out.

About Obligations.

It has become so common a thing for men to join a multiplicity of societies, and to take the required obligations prescribed by each, that it has come to pass that the business is done in a sort of oblivious or mechanical manner. It is safe to say that one-half the members of fraternal organizations do not know what their obligations require of them. They may be aware of full approval of the things required when the obligation was assumed, but the words went into one ear and out at the other, leaving no impress behind; or if any, of so slight a nature that a little time has wiped it away altogether. It cannot be thought for a moment that 10,000 men in Iowa, or half 10,000 gathered around the Workmen's altar with even possible perjury in their hearts, yet everyone of them who have, while in the Order, refused to aid and enforce a strict observance of the constitution, laws and edicts of the Supreme Lodge stands before God and the brotherhood a moral perjurer, to-day. The slight weight with which members of various societies have come to place upon their obligations is do doubt largely due to the laxity with which the societies themselves have dealt with obligation violators. That class of people should be summarily dealt with and at once expelled. No person has any business to join a fraternal society and then refuse to obey its laws. If the laws are conceived to be wrong, it is proper, in the way provided, to seek their repeal or modification; but if this cannot be accomplished, those still dissatisfied should withdraw at once, and not remain as a disturbing element. But those who will disturb and will not step down and out, should be forced out. A member who will violate his obligation, and so destroy, so far as he can, the only tie that binds his society together is not a fit person for good men to associate with, and the sooner he is cast off, the better.

The General Relief Committee has announced that a yearly grand picnic will be held this year. Time and place has not been agreed upon, but Belmont seems to meet with general favor.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

The following is a list of representatives to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., which will meet in this city Tuesday, April 4th, at Dashaway hall, Post street, between Kearny and Dupont:

California, No. 1, Oakland—Geo. E. Bugbee, W. H. Wilkinson.
Oakland, No. 2—H. Griffin, S. H. Mitchell, F. M. Smith.
Brooklyn, No. 3—O. Whipple.
San Francisco, No. 4—L. H. Fuller, Chas. S. Fechheimer.
Alameda, No. 5—Fred K. Krauth, Jr.
Occidental, No. 6, Oakland—R. Woelffel, W. G. Hawkett, Wm. Pirrie.
Pacific, No. 7, Oakland—H. T. Smith, Will H. Burrall, Wm. Winnie, A. T. Eastland.
Golden Gate, No. 8, S. F.—A. C. Knudsen, Harry J. Lask.
Harmony, No. 9, S. F.—L. J. Henry, Wm. Decker, James McCann, John R. Fishbeck.
Berkeley, No. 10—F. H. Payne.
Temple, No. 11, North Temescal—Wm. H. Eadon.
San Leandro, No. 12—F. Eber.
Fortuna, No. 13, Napa—William West, W. F. Henning.
Yerba Buena, No. 14, S. F.—Chas. H. M. Curry, J. G. Severance, A. A. Egleston, John Henderson, Jr.
Protection, No. 16, Santa Clara—John E. Lowry.
Enterprise, No. 17, Santa Clara—Geo. Fetherston, S. B. Caldwell, L. Finigan, J. W. Lowry, P. V. Baker.
Haywards, No. 18—A. Harrington.
Bernal, No. 19, S. F.—George Powell, C. L. Houghton.
Saucelito, No. 20—Charles E. Wulferdinger.
Union, No. 21, Sacramento—M. T. Brewer, J. N. Young, S. A. Wolfe, E. F. Aitken and H. J. Norton.
Yolo, No. 22, Woodland—S. T. Pendegast.
Stockton, No. 23—E. De Lano, John W. Payne, Geo. Lissenden.
Redwood, No. 25—Geo. F. Bradbury.
Gilroy, No. 26—A. Robinson.
Unity, No. 27, S. F.—G. Winehill, P. Abrahamson, S. Rosenfeld, P. T. Hollings.
Santa Rosa, No. 28—John Miller.
Petaluma, No. 29—S. J. Hopkins, J. C. Gwin.
Valley, No. 30, S. F.—Wm. Broderick, Wm. Patterson, W. G. Buchanan, J. J. Hayes, Henry Hoeber, C. E. Hunt, A. Heussler, W. B. Lyon, E. F. Loud, F. Fillmore, D. McLeod, J. P. McMurray, T. H. Macdonald, C. C. Terrill, Geo. A. Case, E. H. Black.
Healdsburg, No. 31—H. H. Pyne, A. G. Burnett.
Cloverdale, No. 32—J. F. Hoadley.
Ukiah, No. 33—A. O. Carpenter.
Lakeport, No. 34—P. M. Daly.
Oak Leaf, No. 35, Oakland—C. K. Robinson, J. W. Osborn, C. S. Dunton, M. S. Baker.
Spartan, No. 36, S. F.—E. Danforth, A. W. Prevost, D. McClure.
Antioch, No. 37—H. W. Brewer.
Marysville, No. 38—J. B. Fuller, F. L. Krause.
Oroville, No. 40—Archie McNeil.
Magnolia, No. 41, S. F.—Caleb Brind, B. F. Jacobs, M. Warshauer.
Mt. Hamilton, No. 43, San Jose—J. B. Church, J. B. Finch, A. B. Hamilton, Max Blumenthal.
Franklin, No. 44, S. F.—J. A. Fairweather, J. F. Brown, C. N. Payson.
Watsonville, No. 45—J. D. Holbrook.
Santa Cruz, No. 46—Benj. Knight, Jr.
Sausal, No. 47, Salinas—L. H. Garrigus.
Vacaville, No. 48—Jos. Stahl.
Suisun, No. 49—Geo. A. Gillespie.
Dixon, No. 50—A. R. Story.
Grass Valley, No. 51—Jas. W. Cooley.
Nevada City, No. 52—C. E. Mulloy.
Hercules, No. 53, S. F.—P. Veasey, J. W. Reid, Wm. W. Morrison.
Wheatland, No. 54—J. F. Baum.
Los Angeles, No. 55—W. Devereaux, S. Stoll, Jas. Cuzner.
Mission, No. 56—Alfred Dalton.
Live Oak, No. 57—H. Armstrong.
Chico, No. 58—A. F. Blood, H. B. Davidson.
Mountain View, No. 59—Jas. C. Smith.
Washington, No. 60, S. F.—R. A. Lindsey, Henry Wolfsohn, Philip Peck.
Hearts of Oak, No. 61, West Berkeley—G. A. Schuster.
Livermore, No. 62—I. Horton.
Industry, No. 63, Pleasanton—C. E. Merwin.
Keystone, No. 64, Oakland—A. T. Dewey Chas. E. Alden.
Colusa, No. 66—John H. Pope.
Gridley, No. 67—Chas. J. Walsh.
Burns, No. 68, S. F.—Wm. C. Flint, L. G. Schord, Robt. Wilson.
Red Bluff, No. 69—Chas. R. Mayhew.
Shasta, No. 71—Wm. E. Hopping.
Reading, No. 72—O. J. Lowry.
Sts. John, No. 73, S. F.—J. W. Kinsley, H. G. Prince, J. O. Jephson.
Merced, No. 74—Jas. Leonard.
Vallejo, No. 75—A. L. Hatheway, J. W. Williams.
Los Gatos, No. 76—E. F. Reynolds.
Alviso, No. 77—J. R. Billings.
Visalia, No. 79—Alfred Daggett.
Sacramento, No. 80—W. I. Orth, O. N. Cronkite, J. A. Woodson.
Justice, No. 81, Bakersfield—Louis Stern.
Santa Ana, No. 82—Geo. E. Freeman.
Lincoln, No. 83—C. C. Sanders.
Silver Star, No. 84, Downey City—E. S. Gray.
Anaheim, No. 85—Richard Melrose.
San Pablo, No. 86—Azro Rumrill.
Durham, No. 87—Joel M. Nelson.
University, No. 88, Berkeley—C. R. Lord.
Elmira, No. 89—J. H. Barrett.
Carquinez, No. 90, Martinez—C. Ed. Miller.
Mt. Diablo, No. 91, Walnut Creek—Corolan Sharp.
Pt. of Timber, No. 92—G. W. T. Carter.
Placer, No. 95, Newcastle—A. G. Abbott.
Hollister, No. 96—A. J. Holloway.
Covenant, No. 97, Auburn—J. C. Hawver.
Monterey, No. 98—D. J. Houghton.
Guardian, No. 100, Dutch Flat—J. E. Prewett.
Biggs, No. 102—F. F. Carnduff.
Highland, No. 104, Grass Valley—George Fletcher.
Mountain, No. 105, Truckee—J. L. Lewison.
Kern River, No. 106, Kernville—Andrew Brown.
Bridgeport, No. 107, North San Juan—F. Manhire.
Bay City, No. 111, Eureka—Fred. W. Bell.
Empire, No. 112, Modesto—John W. McCarthy.
Galt, No. 113—Jas. K. McKinstry.
Butte, No. 114, Meridian—C. P. Devore.
Willows, No. 115—G. A. Gutman.
Grand Island, No. 115—L. L. Hicok.
Confidence, No. 117, Williams—Nicholas Nelk.
El Dorado, No. 118, Placerville—Seneca Davis.
Smartsville, No. 119—Asher Park Brown.
Riverside, No. 120, Compton—A. McFarland.
Georgetown, No. 121—E. L. Crawford.
Camptonville, No. 122—Jas. R. Young.
Forest, No. 124—Robt. P. Mott.
Sierra City, No. 125—I. T. Mooney.
Excelsior, No. 126, S. F.—L. B. Mastick, Samuel Booth, F. S. Poland.
Olympic, No. 127, S. F.—F. W. Rossbach, D. L. Dunlap.
Quincy, No. 129—John D. Goodwin.
Wilmington, No. 130—N. DeJousserand.
Banner, No. 131, Plymouth—A. C. Smith.
Plumas, No. 132, Greenville—J. D. Compton.
Amador, No. 133—Jas. F. Parks.
Laurel, No. 134, Susanville—W. H. Crane.
Lake, No. 135, Janesville—A. B. Bronsen.
Fidelity, No. 136, S. F.—E. M. Reading, F. J. Symmes, E. B. Young, Wm. H. Penfield, Wm. B. Smith, W. H. Holmes.
Spenceville, No. 137—W. A. Walker.
Jackson, No. 138—George Moore.
Ione Valley, No. 141—Jas. A. Whitaker.
Sharon, No. 142, Brownsville—E. K. Hill.
Bodie, No. 143—S. B. Ferguson.
Golden Star, No. 144, Volcano—F. I. Cleveland.
Meridian, No. 145, San Bernardino—C. E Lehman.
Castoria, No. 152, Lathrop—G. W. Railton.
Main Top, No. 156, Michigan Bluff—Ed. S. Thompson.
Half Moon Bay, No. 155—Geo. W. Lovie.
Sutter Creek, No. 158—Jno. M. Post.
Bay View, No. 159, S. F.—Geo. T. Shaw.
Weaver, No. 161—T. E. Jones.
Sycamore, No. 163, Lemoore—David Brownstone.
Grangeville, No. 164—J. L. Sullivan.
Ashler, No. 165, Alameda—Alexis S. Cheminant.
Linden, No. 167—E. H. Fine.
Newark, No. 169—W. W. Haley.
Maxwell, No. 170—J. F. Durham.
Yosemite, No. 171, Fresno—John Jonsen.
Ventura, No. 173, San Buenaventura—R. H. Witherell.
Memorial, No. 174, S. F.—J. H. Gyselaar, C. S. Hoffman.
West End, No. 175, Alameda—W. P. Byler.
Fort Jones, No. 178—H. J. Diggles.
Friendship, No. 179, S. F.—Jas. R Pickens.
Triumph, No. 180, S. F.—James Waterman, E. Lichau.
Hill's Ferry, No. 181—Henry Klehn.
Turlock, No. 182—Jno. L. Brown.
Del Norte, No. 183, Crescent City—W. H. Woodbury,
Blue Canyon, No. 184—J. C. McMaster.
Noe Valley, No. 185, S. F.—A. V. Thompson.
Wahtoga, No. 186, Centerville—Max Frankenau.
Tehama, No. 187—John Herrington.
El Monte, No. 188—Chas. Soward.
Hanford, No. 189—Jas. A. Hill.
Southern California, No. 191, Los Angeles—R. G. Cunningham.
Challenge, No. 190, Lockeford—J. B. Thorp.
Higuera, No. 194, San Luis Obispo—G. B. Nichols.
Sonora, No. 197—Frank W. Street.
Oakgrove, No. 198, Oakdale—E. C. Crawford.
Portersville, No. 199—Spencer Fay.
Navarro, No. 200—Fred. A. Walton.
Coloma, No. 203—Simeon Hunt.
Eden, No. 204, San Lorenzo—Edmond Hathaway.
Honcut, No. 205—D. P. Merrill.
Butte City, No. 206—H. G. Hartley.
Westport, No. 207—R. P. Markle.
Valley View, No. 208, Selma—Geo. B. Sargent.
Somersville, No. 210—J. C. McDermot.
Lookout, No 211—D. C. Brownell.
Olive, No. 212, San Luis Obispo—Kaufman Green.
San Fernando, No. 214—A. B. Moffit.
Anchor Lodge, No. 216, Lower Lake—R. K. Nichols.

A. O. U. W. Headquarters.

Editors Watchman:—For trespassing on your valuable space I make no apology, for I know that what I am about to write will be echoed from many a Workman's heart. Several months ago a committee was appointed by the Lodges of this city for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a library, reading-room and headquarters for the A. O. U. W. in this city. After making a report favorable, nothing more was done in the matter, which was thus allowed to sleep, and has been sleeping ever since. I would like to see this sleep ended and the Lodges take hold and do something to further this object—an object that will in the near future, if carried out in a business-like manner, do much to build up and sustain our beloved Order on this coast; for there is no doubt but that the whole Pacific coast would profit by it. The A. O. U. W. is now very strong in this city, having 23 Lodges, with a membership of about 4,000. Two-thirds of the Lodges would, no doubt, if the matter was earnestly discussed at the Lodge meetings, join and put their shoulders to the wheel, and soon San Francisco could boast of a fine hall, with its ample and commodious Lodge-rooms, committee-rooms, library and reading-room, large hall for entertainments, and everything necessary to carry on the work of the A. O. U. W. in a business and compact way. There the Grand officers would have their offices, the Grand Lodge meet at its annual meetings, and when the Workmen of the East meet with the Workmen of the West at the Supreme Lodge, then the Workmen of San Francisco and of the Pacific coast could welcome them in their own home, with A. O. U. W. over the door. Who will set the ball in motion, and be the first to lead on and help in building the A. O. U. W. hall? I am sure that in San Francisco there are Workmen who could make this a grand success.

What is required is unity of action among the brethren.

I would favor an incorporated company of 10,000 shares at $10 per share, $100,000 or more if necessary. The stock to be held by Workmen, only by Lodges and Brothers.

I merely throw this out as a suggestion, hoping that others will do something to aid in carrying out the object I have in view, in writing this letter.

If any brother Workman will look at it in a business view, I think when I say that the 17 Lodges and the Grand Lodge pay for rents $6,000 per year (which is lost to the Order) the profit of which should belong to the A. O. U. W., they will agree with me that the Workmen of the Queen City of the Pacific ought not to be behind some of the small towns of the Golden State who have and own their beautiful halls, with A. O. U. W. over the door. Union.

Presentation.—Golden Gate, No. 8, had one of those enjoyable affairs so common among Workmen on Thursday evening, March 30th. E. Lewis, P. M. W., in one of his interesting and feeling speeches, presented A. C. Knudsen, acting P. M. W. and representative to Grand Lodge, a fine, solid gold P. M. W. badge, on which is inscribed, "Presented P. M W., A. C. Knudsen, Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W., March 20, 1882." Bro. Knudsen was completely taken by surprise, and could only thank his brethren for this honor.

The invitations for the fourth anniversary of Valley, No. 30, which takes place at Union hall, on Friday evening, April 21st, are out. The cards, as specimens of artistic design and good taste, are hard to beat, and will be souvenirs of this grand event. It is quite probable this ball will be ahead of any given heretofore. The prince of caterers, Mr. Chas. A. Seaburg, has been engaged to furnish a grand supper.

New Workman Diploma.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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A Commercial View of Life and Death.

The London *Sanitary Record* quotes a recent writer on vital statistics who calculates that of 10 children born in Norway, a little over 7 reach their twentieth year; that in England and the United States of America somewhat less than 7 reach that stage; that in France only 5 reach it, and in Ireland less than 5. He tells us that in Norway, out of 10,000 born, rather more than one out of three reaches the age of seventy; in England, one out of four; in the United States, if both sexes be computed, less than one out of four; in France, less than one out of eight, and in Ireland less than one out of eleven, and he adds this significant computation, based on what may be called the commercial view of the vital question: In producing dead machinery, the cost of all that is broken in the making is charged to the cost of that which is completed. If we estimated by this same rule the cost of rearing children to manhood, if we calculate up the number of years lived by those who fell with the years of those who passed successfully to manhood, there would be found between the two extremes presented in Norway and Ireland —both, be it observed, unnatural—a loss of 120% greater in the first year of life, 75% greater in the first four years of life, and 120% greater in the years between the fifth and the twentieth, in Ireland than in Norway. In Norway the average length of life of the effective population is 39, and rather more than a half, years, in England 35½ years, in France not quite 33 years, and in Ireland not quite 29 years. Thus, again comparing the best with the worst of a scale of vitality, in which both are bad, in Norway the proportion of the population that reaches 20 survives nearly 40 years, or four-fifths of the effective period, to contribute to the wealth of the community; while in Ireland the same proportion survives less than 29, or considerably under three-fifths of the effective period.

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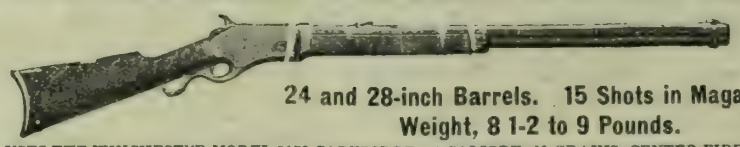
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24 and 28-inch Barrels. 15 Shots in Magazine.

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USES THE WINCHESTER MODEL 1873 CARTRIDGE, 44 CALIBRE, 40 GRAINS, CENTER FIRE.
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All kinds of Light Iron and Wood Work, including Patterns, Gear Cutting, Planing, Engine, Musical Instruments and other repairing. Dies, Taps, Reamers, etc., a specialty

HEALD & BANKS, Proprietors.

Hints about Eating Breakfast.

Having tested a number of meals in a general way, eating more or less each time, find out as near as may be what is the proper amount for a meal. Begin with a very light breakfast of ordinary food, such as you have been accustomed to, and note the number of hours you can go without feeling a want of more food. For a very light breakfast, say one roll, a cup of coffee and a very small piece of meat, three hours or less will be found the limit. This is not offered as a rule, but as a suggestion, for it makes a vast difference what you do in those three hours. A given amount of food will go farther in manual labor, as brain work is more exhausting than hand work. The next time try a little more, and in the course of a dozen breakfasts you will learn to judge pretty closely what you require to carry on your work till the hour of the next meal. Having found out just what you need, never on any consideration, take more. Never mind how nice the steak, how tempting any food may be, shut right down on the whole eating business the instant you have had enough. Too little can be repaired by eating a light lunch before the next meal. Too much cannot be repaired, and you must pay for the indiscretion. In all this there must be plain common sense. Do not imitate the invalid who kept a pair of scales on the breakfast table to weigh his daily bread. Eat and be satisfied, and then stop.—*Food and Health.*

THE steamer *Julia*, a double-ender, will soon be put on the route between Vallejo and the Junction, and will carry wagons and teams, a wagon road being in course of construction from the Junction to connect with the roads of Contra Costa county.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED IS AT

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Opposite Palace Hotel.

The only place on the Pacific Coast. Abalone Shell Earrings, Breast Pins, Curios and Ornamental Shells. Cabinets for Colleges and Schools.

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Indianapolis Chair Man'fg Co.



F. RENTCHLER, C. WOLLPERT, J. SCHWERDT.

Large invoice of holiday goods just arrived from our factory, Indianapolis. Our rents are low, we manufacture our own furniture, and buyers can save

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A full line of **CARPETS**, newest style and latest patterns at the lowest prices.

The INDIANAPOLIS PATENT SOFA BED is something new. Can be used in parlor or bedroom. Kept in stock or made to order from $35 to $50.

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160 New Montgomery St., near Howard, S. F.

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CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

Window Shades, Wall Papers, Etc.

CAN BE PURCHASED OF

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AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THIS CITY.

A. F. KNORP,

No. 411 Mission Street, Mechanics' Mill,
Near Fremont, 2nd Floor, San Francisco.

Manufactures to order,

Desks, Book-Cases, Counters,

CABINETS, MANTELS,

And every description of interior finish for offices, stores, banks, saloons, sailing and steam vessels, private residences and lodge furniture in any style desired and at reasonable rates. All work guaranteed.

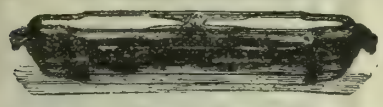
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Importers of all varieties of Metallic and Wooden

BURIAL CASKETS, CASES and COFFINS.

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Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Coffins.

WILLIAM H. PORTER,

(SUCCESSOR TO LOCKHART & PORTER).

Undertaker and Funeral Director,

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Embalming and preparing bodies for shipment a specialty.



In stock,

Wine Casks,

BARRELS,

Tanks.

Second-hand barrels bought and sold.

Country Orders Promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES,

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Cheapest place to buy New or Second hand machines Rented at $2.50. Repairing done. All kinds of needles SINGER OFFICE.

Job and Society Printing

By skilled workmen and at low rates.

769 MARKET ST., S. F. 769

J. O. JEPHSON, Proprietor.

The Game Law.

The enforcement of the law prohibiting the killing of game at certain seasons of the year has heretofore been very lax, but the organization of sportsmen's clubs will probably result in a due observance of the statute, as the members are determined that as far as they are able, the law shall be strictly enforced, and all violators prosecuted to the fullest extent. The following is an abstract of the sections referred to:

Every person who, in any of the counties in this State, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September, in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys quail, partridge or grouse, or any kind of duck, or rail, or marsh hens, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person, who, in the State of California, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys doves, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, at any time, takes, gathers or destroys the eggs of any mallard, wood or summer duck, red-head, teal, gadwell or gray duck, or any other species of wild duck, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall have any of the aforesaid game, or any male deer or buck, or any female deer or doe, or any antelope, elk or mountain sheep in his possession at a time when it is unlawful to kill the same within the county wherein the same is found, shall be *prima facie* evidence in any prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, that the person or persons in whose possession the same is found killed, took or destroyed the same in the county wherein the same is found, during the period when it was unlawful to take, kill or destroy the same.

Section 631 of the Penal Code is amended so as to read as follows: Any person or persons who shall, at any time, net, pound, weir, cage or trap any quail, partridge or grouse, or who shall take from any net, pound, weir, cage or trap any quail, partridge or grouse, retain in his possession, or sell or give away the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SAND BAG FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick-room is a sand bag. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven, or even on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and have them ready for use.

SICK-ROOM.—Food should not be left in a sick-room, but after the patient has tasted of it remove it, if no more is wanted, immediately. Never keep it by the sick one with the hope that he or she may partake of it by-and-by.

Provisions.

Filmore St. Cash Market,

A. ROADES, - - - PROPRIETOR.

—ALL KINDS OF—

CHOICE MEATS, FISH and POULTRY.

Goods Delivered Free.

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Dealer in Family Groceries,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

S. W. Cor Franklin and McAlister Sts., S. F.

Fresh Ground Coffee Every Day. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

CONTINENTAL

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,

406 Sansome St., S. F.

A full line of Spices, Herbs, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Chocolate, Coffee green and ground. Spice Mill supplies etc, etc, for the Trade only.

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C. WALLER & BRO.

THE FAMILY STORE.

Groceries and Provisions.

BRANCH STORE.

COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.

S. E. Cor. Oak and Gough Sts., Hayes Valley.

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No. 606 Market Street,

Near Montgomery St., opposite Palace Hotel, S. F.
Dealers in the Best Quality of

Beef, Mutton and Lamb. Pork a specialty.

Particular attention paid to supplying Vessels, Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Families at the Lowest Market Rates. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

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ALL KINDS OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES.

Goods Delivered Free.

LUKE STARK, Prop'r.

THE FINEST IN THE STATE.

GOODWIN'S

New England Club Sausage

—AND—

SUGAR-CURED BONELESS BACON.

15 and 32 Center Market, Sutter Street, S. F.

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CLUFF BROS.,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

40 and 42 Second Street,

Nos. 9 and 11 Montgomery Avenue, near Washington St.; No. 40 Fourth Street, and Nos. 409 and 411 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco.

All Goods Warranted and Shipped Free of Charge.

The Grocery Store

FOR FAMILY SUPPLIES.

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GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Boots and Shoes.

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Makes to order Gents' Fine French Calf Boots from $6 to $10; Gaiters from $3 to $6; Alexis from $3.50 to $5; Men's Heavy Kip Boots, $6; Oxford Ties, French Calf, $4; California Leather, $3.50; Men's Working Shoes from $2.50 to $3; Children's Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering to the amount of $12, I pay the express charges. I sell nothing but my own manufacture. Cheapest repairing shop in the city.



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BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTORY.



All kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES Custom Made.

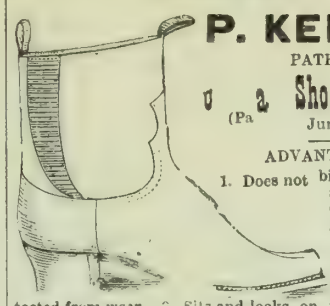
Heavy work for Youths and Children a specialty. All work guaranteed, and all untimely rips repaired Free of Charge.

No fit, no sale. Repairing done at moderate prices.

TERRANCE SULLIVAN, Manufacturer,

214 Sixteenth Street, between Howard and Capp, S. F., Cal.

Greatest Invention of the Age in the Shoe Line.



P. KELLY'S

PATENT

Boot and Shoe Combined,

(Patented June 22, 1880.)

ADVANTAGES:

1. Does not bind around the ankle like the old style Congress Gaite..

2. The elastic, being placed back of the ankle bone, is protected from wear. 3. Sits and looks on the foot like a tongue boot. 4. Easy to put on and off. 5. Handsome on the foot.

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Patentee and Prize Boot Maker, and dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies and Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes 238 Kearny St., cor. Bush.

IXORA HALL,

737 Mission Street, between Third and Fourth, S. F.

This large new Hall has the best floor in the City. Balls, Concerts, Society Gatherings, etc. The best music furnished. Apply at the Hall of I. COGGIN, J. TEUSCHER, D. SULLIVAN, or A. FARR.

ROEHNERT'S

ROLLING TOP MATTRESS.

Patented May 3, 1881.

The best families use it. Sold as low as the old Mattress. More cleanly and more durable. Old Mattresses made into Rolling Mattresses. State and county rights for sale, except San Francisco.

31 Second St. near Market, S. F.

WILLIAMS,  **THE HATTER,**

No. 251 Santa Clara Street,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

LATEST STYLES, LOW PRICES

At the Leading Hat Store.

GEO. JORDAN,

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DEALER IN

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Fine Jewelry made to order. Complicated Watches repaired.

Commission Merchants.

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HATCH & BARCLAY,

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FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

No 10 California St., Up-stairs, San Francisco.

EUGENE AVY,

Wholesale Dealer in Sheep,

—AND—

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

320 Sansome St., office No. 7, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, San Francisco. Liberal advances made on consignments. Any inquiries in regard to price of Wool and Fat Sheep promptly answered.

J. H. CONGDON, Twelve Years with the well and favorably known house of MILLER & CO.

J. H. CONGDON & CO.,

Wool and General Commission Merchants,

No. 6 Steuart St., Corner Market, S. F.

Doing Business Exclusively on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments at Lowest rate of Interest. Personal attention given to all Consignments. All orders from the Interior Promptly and Carefully attended to.

Ranch Supplies and the best Sacks and Twine Furnished. Mark J. H. C. & CO., with your initials on each package.

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WHOLESALE PROVISION DEALERS.

324 Clay St., near Battery, San Francisco.

HERIOT, BIGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

GRAIN AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS

N. E. COR. DAVIS AND CLAY STS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

PRODUCE.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC.

Stalls 18 and 19 Center Market, Sutter St., above Kearny.



Wood and Coal.

WEED & CORIE,

—DEALERS IN—

COAL & WOOD.

No. 927 Market Street,

Between 5th and 6th Opposite Mason, San Francisco.

HARRY LINCOLN,

COMBINATION

Wood and Coal Co.

Cor. Hayes and Gough Sts.

Orders Filled and Delivered promptly to all parts of the City free of Charge—**At the very Lowest Rates.**

HERMANN HARMS,

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

Cor. Fourth and Brannan Sts., S. F.

COAL! COAL!!

All kinds of Foreign and Domestic at Lowest Rates, by the Sack or Quantity. Delivered by

MARK HEYWOOD,

716 Folsom St., San Francisco.

A Glimpse at a Packing House.

The packing of meat products is a prosaic subject to write about; nevertheless, it is one of the most important industries on this coast and, as such, a few facts gleaned from a personal inspection of one of the largest pork-packing houses on this coast will no doubt prove of interest to our many readers. We have long promised ourselves the pleasure of visiting one of these establishments and of learning something of the *modus operandi* of the converting of the raw product into choice hams, bacon, corned beef, lard, etc. It necessarily occurred to us which establishment offered the best means and facilities of affording an insight into the business, and knowing that one of our prominent Workmen was the owner of the largest packing house on this coast, thither were our steps directed.

The San Francisco Packing and Provision Co. was originally established, in 1873, by several of our well-known provision merchants, and W. K. Deitrick was chosen manager. The corporation prospered from the start, and at the end of two years Mr. H. Rossbach purchased a controlling interest in the corporation and succeeded to the management, who eventually purchased the entire stock of the company and became the sole proprietor. He continued at the head of affairs, increasing and expanding the trade of the house until his death, in 1879, when he was succeeded by his son, Frank W. Rossbach, P. M. W., of Olympic Lodge, No. 127.

The premises occupied by the San Francisco Packing and Provision Company is located at Nos. 513 to 521 Washington street, having a frontage of 50 ft. and extending 137½ ft. back to Merchant. In connection with this, in the portion known as the Washington market, are two stalls devoted to the retail trade, one supplying families with fresh meat products and the other with bacon, hams, corn beef, etc. Entering at the main entrance on Washington street we found ourselves surrounded on all sides with goods ready for shipment and awaiting the calls of the trade. In the rear is a large room devoted to rendering the lard. Here were seen a number of men busy at work. The pure fat is put into a large kettle capable of cooking 3,000 pounds at a time, where a heavy fire soon renders it, and from thence it is conveyed by a spout into a larger receptacle, where a man is constantly stirring the mass of liquid with a rake-like implement. An idea of the extent of the trade of this house may be gathered from the fact that 21,000 cases of the California lard has been sold during the year, and Bro. Rossbach informs us that such is the popularity of the brand that his resources are taxed to the utmost in order to meet the demand of the trade. The rendering of lard so as to have it sweet and free from all ingredients is a matter that has been made a careful study by Bro. Rossbach, who has succeeded in his endeavors, claiming that the lard put up by him is equal to the Eastern in all respects. The idea is a false one that Eastern lard is better than California. Such being the case, it is to our interest to encourage and foster the home industry. He is also agent for the Whitehorn & Alton's pure, refined family lard, of Chicago, of which 12,000 cases have been sold during the past year.

Descending into the cellar an immense area is discovered devoted to the curing, packing, etc., of the meat products. The meat is first delivered on the main floor, where, after a rigid inspection by Bro. Rossbach in person, as it is an important feature of the business, and only the best grain-fed pork is received, it is delivered to the dressers, who, after ridding the meat of all superfluous fat and other matter, pass it down a chute into the curing-room. The sides for bacon and the hams are then placed on long tables and salted with the best Liverpool salt, where it remains for two days. It is then taken and placed in large hogsheads, where it remains until ready for smoking. There are three smoking-rooms, each capable of holding 12,000 lbs. apiece, and after remaining three days, the cured meat is taken down, packed, and is then ready for the market. In the cellar are large tubs filled with corned beef, which is in great demand on sea-going vessels and steamers. In another part of the cellar is a large space devoted to storing the Liverpool salt used in curing, an average of 75 tons being constantly kept on hand. There is also a large room devoted to the storage of saw-dust for use in the smoking house. Wood is first used to kindle the fire and afterwards saw-dust is employed.

The reputation this house has gained for the superior quality of its goods is not confined to this State alone, for the foreign trade is quite large. An order is now filling for 40,000 lbs. of meat products to go to China, Japan, and also Victoria, B. C. The amount of sales last year reached 3,000,000 lbs. Bro. Rossbach paid out for labor over $8000 last year, employing from 15 to 20 hands.

Perfect cleanliness is scrupulously maintained throughout the entire establishment, notwithstanding the greasy nature of the products handled. Bro. Rossbach has been in the business for 13 years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its branches. He has gone on increasing his trade, until, at present, he stands among the leading packers of this State. His goods have attained such a wide reputation, based upon thorough knowledge and careful attention to his business, that our leading provision merchants have come to recognize his brand of goods as equal to the best. The packers have a Board organized for the purpose of regulating matters connected with the trade, of which Bro. Rossbach is Secretary.

In connection with the establishment is a slaughter-house located at Butchertown. There is accommodation for holding 1,800 hogs at any one time.

Bro. Rossbach is a young man. He graduated from college at the age of 13, and immediately went to work to learn the business of his father (now deceased), and it is through the experience thus derived in early years that he is enabled to conduct a manufacturing business such as requires a great amount of experience and practice. Bro. R. is a thorough butcher, to use the term, not alone to manufacture, but to kill and dress a hog, etc.

We take pleasure in calling attention to this house, tending, as it does, to show the standing of our Order among the business community. Anybody desiring to visit this establishment will find the proprietor both courteous and willing to show them through the various departments, and it will well repay their time.

A Caning at Campi's.

About fifty Workmen of Triumph, No. 180, with their friends and guests, assembled at Campi's Restaurant on Thursday evening, March 30th, where a grand banquet had been prepared in the highest style of this noted place. At 9 o'clock Bro. Nicolaysen, Receiver of Triumph Lodge, was marched in and seated at the head of the table, when James Watterman, P. M. W., in an appropriate speech recited the earnest work of the Receiver, and presented him with a magnificent ebony cane, fully and heavily mounted, with gold head. On the end of the handle are engraved the anchor and shield, with the letters A. O. U. W., the top of which are the cross keys, the insignia of his office. The inscription is in these words: "Presented to F. N. Nicolaysen by his friends of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W." Bro. Nicolaysen said: "You have completely taken me by surprise. I am not deserving of this honor. What I have done has been for the good of the Order. I am out of my latitude, and cannot speak; but from the bottom of my heart I thank you." After the good things had been disposed of, and the cigars had been passed, impromptu speeches were made by the Grand Master, Jas. Watterman, W. J. McKay, Geo. T. Shaw, District Deputy, Dan. Seawell, Ernest Lichau, M. Lipman, D. Finley, H. H. Russell, C. D. Coon, A. Buswell, R. Levi, and a number of others. It was a grand good time; the best of feeling prevailed throughout the evening, and at the close the following impromptu lines were given by the Grand Master. The auspicious and happy affair was brought to a close at a late hour, with song, anecdote and good cheer.

May the present to-night—
That glitters so bright—
  Be ever remembered with love;
And pure as the gold
That its heavy head holds,
  May its owner's life hereafter prove.

This token, so dear,
Doth the brother's heart cheer,
  And his pulse beats triumphantly, too;
And long may all live,
To give and receive,
  To members fraternal and true.

Success to all here!
Do right without fear!
  And work 'neath the light of the sun;
By day and by night,
Still strive for the right,
  And you'll hear the warm plaudit, "Well done!"

THE FUNERAL of Bro. Henry Lacroix, who died in this city on Sunday, the 12th inst., took place from Shiel's building, 32 O'Farrell St., on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The services were held in the beautiful Lodge-room of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W., of which our deceased brother was a member. The services, which were very impressive, were commenced by the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," led by Mrs. Blake Alverson, assisted by Bros. Butt and Thomas, Bro. F. B. May, P. M. W., acting as organist. After the singing of this hymn, Bro. Master Workman S. F. Purdy, in very appropriate and feeling words, spoke of the sad and solemn event that had called us together on this occasion, and then called on Rev. Bro. E. R. Dille, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal church of this city, who offered an earnest prayer, which was followed with the singing of "Flee as a Bird," by Mrs. Blake Alverson. Rev. E. R. Dille then delivered a very eloquent and earnest address, referring in a very feeling manner, to the many manly qualities and virtues of their deceased brother, and also speaking in the highest terms of our Order, lauding its mission, viz., that of helping one another to bear the ills of life and providing for one another's families when we shall have exchanged this life for the one beyond the grave. He also offered words of consolation and comfort to the bereaved widow, and commended her and her three fatherless children to the tender mercies of their heavenly Father. After the singing of a hymn by Mrs. Blake Alverson, the funeral procession, preceded by the members of the Lodge, over 50 in number, started on its solemn march to the Odd Fellows' cemetery, where all that was mortal of our brother was laid to rest. At the grave the beautiful and impressive burial service of our Order was very appropriately rendered by Master Workman Purdy and Past Master Workman May, and the funeral ode was sung by the Lodge.

BRO. S. V. MOONEY, manager of the John A. Robeling's Sons Co., wire-rope manufactory, at Trenton, N. J., depot, 14 Drum street, have the largest stock of iron and steel wire rope; also, telegraph wire of the highest electrical qualities and the best materials. The New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge, W. A. Roebling, chief engineer, is being constructed by this firm, as also a large number of the leading suspension bridges in the United States, including the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. Furnishing wire cable and telegraph wire of the highest electrical qualities a specialty.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WORKMEN GUARANTEE FUND ASSOCIATION, ADJOINING THE GRAND RECORDER'S OFFICE, ROOM 38, ST. ANN'S BUILDING, April 1, 1882

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Through your columns, and by the request of the Board of Directors of this Association, I respectfully solicit the privilege of extending to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., the use and accommodations of this office, and a most cordial invitation is hereby tendered to them to make use of the same during their stay in the city.

Fraternally, in C., H. & P.
E. M. READING, Secretary.

Business Announcements.

Caterer, C. F. Seaburg, S. F.
Commission Merchants, Gale & Mitchell, S. F.
Barnard Business College, S. F.
Undertaker, Wm. H. Porter, S. F.
Carpenter and Builder, W. J. Peters, S. F.
Hall's Pianos, Factory, S. F.
Commission Merchants, Dalton & Gray, S. F.
Carpenter and Builder, I. E. Alexander, S. F.
Furnishing Goods, Robt. C. Hahn, S. F.
Summer Time Table, North Pacific Coast R. R.
Contractors and Builders, Jas. McCann & Co., S. F.
Painter and Whitener, J. L. Cahill, S. F.
Swain's Bakery, C. E. Pearson, S. F.
Coal, Coke & Iron, Charles R. Allen, S. F.
Furniture, &c., F. S. Chadbourne, S. F.
Wire Rope, &c., S. V. Mooney, S. F.
S. F. Packing and Provision Co., F. W. Rossbach, S. F.
Carpets and Oilcloth, Schlueter & Volberg, S. F.
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., H. K. Field.
Merchant Tailor, A. Friendlander, S. F.
Pianos, Walter S. Pierce, S. F.
City Transfer Co., Dodge & Rice, S. F.
New Workman Diploma, C. H. M. Curry, S. F.
Collection Agency, D. S. Hirshberg, Oakland.
The Gun, E. T. Allen, S. F.
Employment office, Rice, Ewer & Co, S. F.
Bookbinders, D. Hicks & Co., S. F.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—Humboldt and Trinity counties.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

A TURNED LEAF will point out the article supposed to be of special interest to persons receiving sample copies of this paper.

THE WORKMEN GUARANTEE FUND ASSOCIATION, organized for the special and exclusive benefit of members of the A. O. U. W. by giving to those who desire it an additional protection of $1,000 at a cost of about $8 a year, is meeting with unqualified success. Established only about two years ago, it has already issued over 1,600 certificates. Past Grand Master Workman, Wm. H. Jordan is the President; Grand Receiver, C. H. Haile, Treasurer; and Past Master, E. M. Reading, Secretary; all Brothers in high esteem in the Order, and having the respect and confidence of the entire fraternity.

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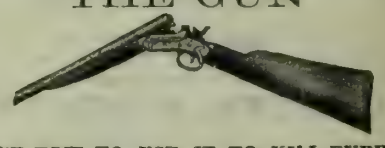
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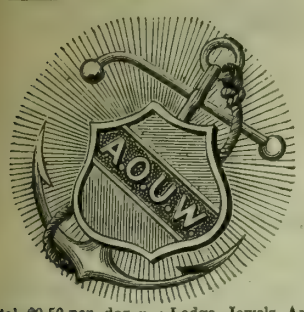
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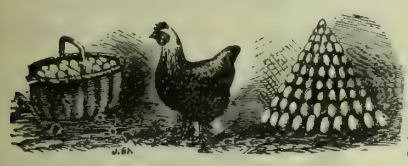
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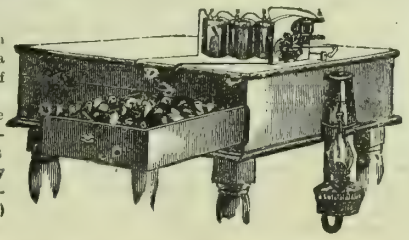
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SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2. 1882.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS.	**WEEK DAYS.**
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M. via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9.20 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1.35 P. M. " "	10.35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3.20 P. M. via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M. via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	**SUNDAYS.**
SUNDAYS.	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.00 A. M. via Saucelito.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin.
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	11.30 A. M. " "
10.15 A. M. " "	2.20 P. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	4.25 P. M. " "
3.45 P. M. " "	6.25 P. M. via Saucelito.
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	

BETWEEN

San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6.30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

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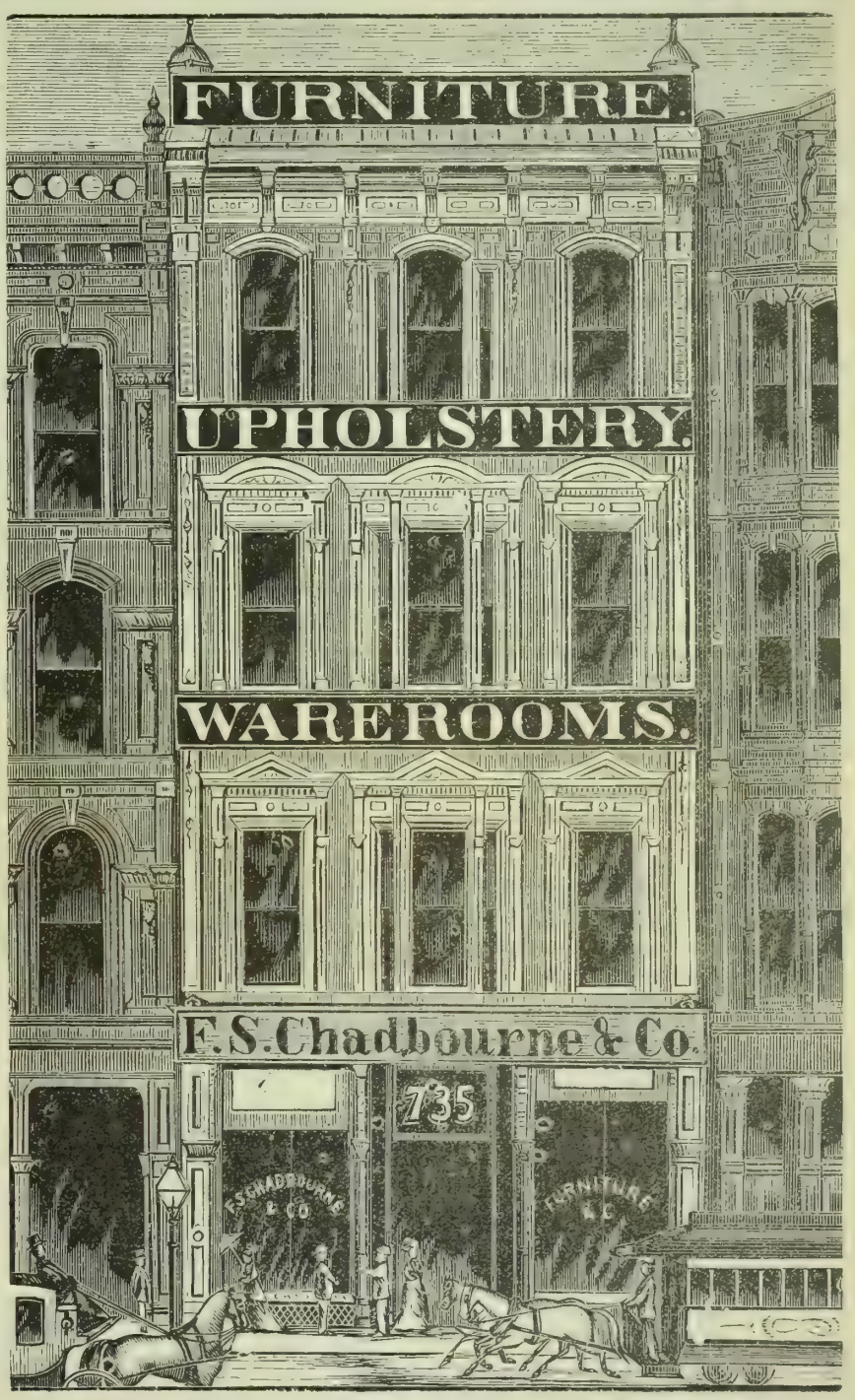
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New Colors in Upholstery Goods.

With the revival of the Renaissance and the prevailing æsthetic element in household decoration, especially abroad, innumerable new and exquisite colors and shades have sprung up in all classes of upholstery stuffs. Primary color combinations are now almost obsolete, although the conventional triple combinations with which every designer is familiar will probably live forever (through the patronage of the masses) as standard rules of crude harmony.

But these rules, standard and conventional though they may be, are ignored just now with consummate disregard for precedent and with an apparently reckless desire to reach novelty in effects. In the axiom of primary color harmony, orange and reds are supposed to result in discord when used together; though in the new velours frise, satin de gene, and satin lampage they are combined with rich effect.

Authorities at one period of decorative art universally accepted the following formula, and designers observed it with profound obeisance.

Yellow—With white, gray, or black—and red.

Red—With white, gray, or black—and blue.

Blue—With white, gray, or black—and yellow.

It will be seen that by this system two primary colors are used, such as yellow and red, red and blue, or blue and yellow, in combination with white, gray or black.

Another conventional principle was combining yellow and green, red and orange, red and violet, red and green, blue and orange, or blue and violet, with white, gray or black.

Of course, these combinations depend for their harmony greatly upon the proportion in which they are used together, but, at best, they were bad rules for any colorist to adopt.

The new colors which are in use to-day, particularly upon foreign upholstery goods, are not different from what could have been prepared years ago, but their liberal use and application set at variance all previous laws of harmony, and the effects produced are as rich as they are novel.

The peculiar color of a crushed strawberry is known to everybody, and all can easily imagine its appearance in plush or velours, in the several shades which are run off.

Cuivre rouge is a shade which has a grim, dusty appearance, feu (fire) another shade having a dazzling effect when the light plays over the nap; the sheen upon this colored goods is exquisite, and suggests to our minds other shades, which would be very popular if procurable.

Something on this same order is the capote or blue, the capucine (a shade of garnet) and brique, a peculiar shade of red. Then gros blues, or heavy rich shades, which just at present are very much in use, and, indeed, the sapphire color has also proved of service, and commends itself by its soft beauty. All these, with bottle greens, apple olives, ocean blues, ciel (sky) blues, vieux (old) blues and rouge Romaine (Roman red), are forming what we believe to be the nucleus of a new school of color harmony.—*The Carpet Trade Review.*

HOW TO DISCOVER SEWER GAS.—I purchased several ounces of essence of peppermint. Late in the evening I went to the fourth story, turned on the water from the hot-water faucet for several minutes, and then, allowing the flow of hot water to continue, poured the essence into the outlet from the basin. Returning to my library, I inquired from my wife if she noticed any peculiar smell in the house. She said, "No." I requested her to go to the kitchen and ask the same question. She did so, and immediately one of the servants exclaimed: "Why, I was just telling Ellen that there was a smell of peppermint candy in the kitchen." The next day, with my plumber, repeating the experiment, and tearing up the cellar bottom, we found a crack in the soil pipe. I understand the Health Department of this city has within a year to two adopted this mode for detection of sewer gas.—*N. Y. Post.*

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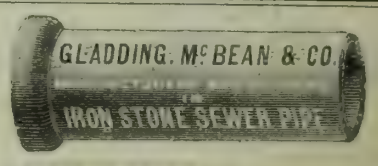
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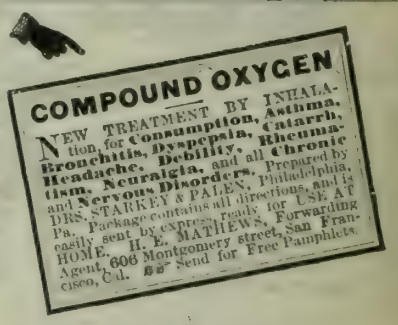


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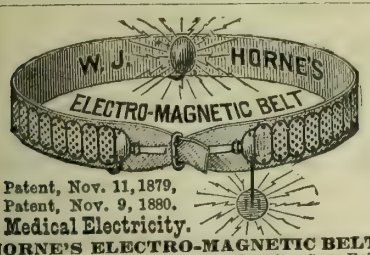
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IN the City of Mexico the press is almost unanimous in denouncing the importation of negro labor for railway work.

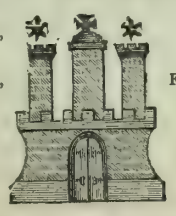
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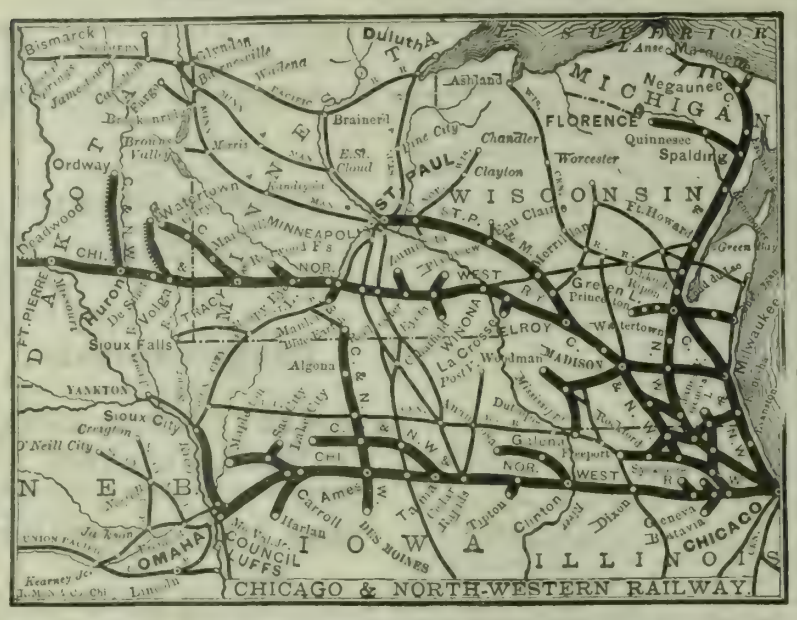
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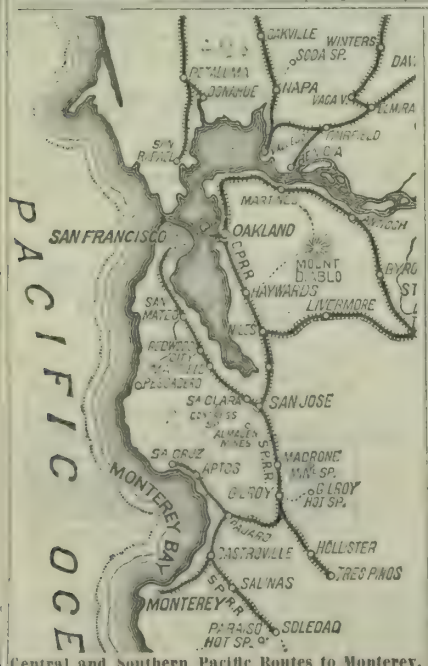
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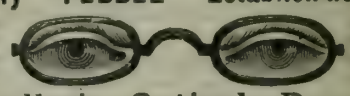
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

The Relief Committee.

A general report of the work accomplished by the General Relief Committee of this city since its organization to the year ending Jan. 15, 1882, has been issued. The Board of Relief was organized Aug. 4, 1878. For the term ending Jan. 12, 1879, there were 43 applications for employment, and positions obtained for 31; receipts, $86.75; disbursements, $10. For the term ending July 13, 1879, there were 23 applications for employment, and 16 furnished; cash on hand, $76.75; disbursements, $62.50. For the term ending Jan. 10, 1880, applications for employment, 27; furnished, 18; receipts, $165.25; disbursements, $102.44. For the term ending Aug. 14, 1880, applications for employment, 22; furnished, 9; five brethren furnished with financial aid; receipts, $1,389.64; disbursements, $1,186.72.

For the term ending Jan. 14, 1882, five brothers were pecuniarily assisted and employment secured for 19; receipts $533.72 disbursements, $88.50, leaving a balance on hand of $445.22. We quote from the report of E. M. Reading, Secretary for the term ending Jan. 14, 1882.

We have attended and cared for two brothers at the hospital, relieved their necessities, nursed them through their sufferings, cheered them by visitation, and in other ways contributed to their comfort and happiness. We have visited and relieved the families of our unfortunate brothers in distress, and through the instrumentality of this committee suffering has been robbed of its pain, and destitution and hunger have been averted. Such has been the work of this committee for the last six months, and such has been its history for more than two years, while I have been connected with it. And now, as your Secretary for two years, I feel proud of the great good we have done—of the tears we have chased away—of the hope we have renewed—of the bond of brotherhood we have cemented—and last, but not least, of the fact that this committee has proven by its work that the Ancient Order of United Workmen is as grand in its fraternal feature as it is prompt in the discharge of its pecuniary obligations.

Charity Misapplied.

Benevolence is a characteristic of our Lodges. It is a rare case, indeed, where a worthy brother is turned away in distress, if it is in the power of his Lodge to give relief. Oftener the spirit of benevolence carries the Lodges too far, rather than otherwise. Many, very many times, a member's dues and assessments are paid from the funds of the Lodge, when a positive injury is done such member instead of a benefit. Except in cases of known inability on the part of a member to meet his pecuniary obligations, either from poverty, or other untoward circumstance, a Lodge should not intervene between a member and his duty. It is better that everyone should feel that on himself alone depends his good standing in the brotherhood. Most Lodges learn this sooner or later, but often not until they have been out and injured to a considerable amount, and their benefactions wasted on an unprofitable and unappreciative member. St. Paul once said, that he who will not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and no doubt he was correct in the opinion. Such a one is certainly not a fit associate for a good and benevolent people. Let him go, and then supply his place with some one more worthy. This is the true policy to pursue. We should never grieve over the loss of a bad member by suspension. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, and the leaven of evil is quite as active as the leaven of good.

Our Report.

The very full reports which we give this time in the WATCHMAN, of the Grand Lodge proceedings will be found of great interest and should be reviewed by all interested in the welfare and success of the Order. The report will be found to be somewhat condensed from the official report to be published in pamphlet form, one or more copies of which will be distributed to each Lodge.

We aim in the report to give the essential features, in a condensed manner, so that it may be most readily appropriated by the reader.

The timely publication of such reports in such a form will be apparent to all interested, and its value to the Order is not a little. So comprehensive a report will be useful both to individuals and to Lodges.

Owing to the publication of the Grand Lodge report in this number of the WATCHMAN, we have been obliged to curtail our usual variety of reading matter. We shall, in the next number, however, present more of a variety than usual and make the paper doubly interesting.

HOPE LODGE, No. 1, was instituted in Portland, Oregon, August 9, 1878, with 11 charter members. Oregon has now over 3,568 members, and is in a prosperous condition. Oregon and Washington were separated from the Supreme Lodge 11 months ago, and the increase since then has been five per day.

In the Forest.

Now that the sun's rays are becoming more direct, and the thought of shady retreats forces itself upon the mind, what is more grateful than the cool shade and musical air of the forest to one who has toiled or traveled for hours under the burning sun? The forest and its charms have furnished themes for the grandest poems, and they fill with pleasure those who can feel poetry they cannot express. The little scene which the artist has caught in the picture upon this page will suggest to many the pleasures of summer rambles. It will be good to let the scene be a prompting to the over-busy ones to escape to the restful quiet of the forest, that their tired natures may be refreshed by it, and their minds and bodies strengthened for longer life and more zealous deeds.



MOONLIGHT IN THE FOREST.

MR. S. P. VANDYKE, late a member and P. G. of Unity Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., who was killed by the falling of a windmill at Haywards, had recently signified his intention of joining Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W. Delays sometimes are dangerous.

THE salary of the Grand Recorder of Missouri for the present year has been fixed at $3,000, he to pay all clerk hire out of this sum. The salary of the Grand Receiver of that jurisdiction is $500 per year. The total membership of the Order in Missouri is 7,343.

A. O. U. W. in Grand Council.

Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. of California.

Convened at Dashaway Hall, San Francisco, April 4, 1882.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form by G. M. W., W. H. Barnes.

Officers present—P. G. M. W., Clay W. Taylor; G. M. W., Wm. H. Barnes; G. Overseer, Jas. T. Rogers; G. Recorder, H. G. Pratt; G. Receiver, C. H. Haile; P. G. M. W., H. G. Pratt, M. T. Brewer, Clay W. Taylor, M. W. Fish; G. Trustees, Chas. G. Reed, I. A. Dunsmoor; Corp. Directors, W. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, D. S. Hirshberg, Geo. Sanderson, J. M. La Rue, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, T. A. Lewis.

Officers absent—Grand Foreman, F. G. Beatty; Grand Guide, Eugene J. Gregory; Grand Watchman, William Wiltse, Jr. A dispatch stated that G. F. Beatty was unavoidably detained. G. W. Wiltse, Jr., was indisposed.

The Grand Master appointed Grand Overseer James T. Rogers, G. F.; J. H. Barrett, G. O.; Harry J. Lask, G. G.; Seneca Davis, G. W.

The Grand Master appointed the following Committee on Credentials: H. Hoeber, Andrew Brown, C. E. Mulloy.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Grand Lodge took a recess of half an hour.

The Committee on Credentials made the following report, which was on motion adopted:

Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen of California: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report: They have examined the certificates of the following named Representatives (see list on page —— of this paper), and find them correct.

We find that the following Lodges have not made returns of Representatives: Nos. 65, 139, 148, 157, 160, 166, 176 and 192.

We have also examined the certificates of the following P. M.'s (see list), and find them correct and entitled to receive the Grand Lodge degree, as well as those Representatives who have not previously received it.

We have also examined the certificates of the following Recorders, Financiers and Receivers (see list), who have served three consecutive years and find them correct, and recommend that the Grand Lodge degree be conferred upon them, in accordance with the law of the Supreme Lodge.—HENRY HOEBER, C. E. MULLOY, A. BROWN.

The P. M. W. degree was conferred, in accordance with above report.

A motion to admit Mr. L. Weil, as Representative of Wahtoga Lodge, No. 186, was lost.

M. T. Brewer offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Master Workman has found it necessary, in sustaining the dignity of the Order and the laws of our Supreme Lodge, to suspend the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa for declining to comply with our laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while the Grand Lodge of California regrets the necessity for such action, we desire to place upon our records, as the first business of our fifth annual session, our hearty approval of the action of Supreme Master Workman Baxter.

Adopted, and substance ordered telegraphed to S. M. W. Baxter.

On motion of W. B. Lyon, Past Master O. Whipple, of No. 3, was elected Assistant Grand Recorder, for the session.

On motion of Rep. Kinsley, the following committee was appointed, on resolutions: J. W. Kinsley, F. H. Payne, E. M. Reading, L. Finnigan, F. K. Krauth, Fred. W. Bell, G. B. Nichols.

Recess till 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The minutes of last session being in print, the reading was, on motion of H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, dispensed with. Roll called.

On motion, the G. M. appointed the following Committee on the Degree of Honor: W. B. Lyon, A. P. Murgotten, F. W. Rossbach, A. J. Holloway, F. S. Poland.

The G. M. W., Wm. H. Barnes, then read his report, which will be found on the next page.

Grand Master Workman's Report.

Officers and Members:—Fourteen months have passed since last we assembled as a Grand Lodge. The year has been fraught with success, and the approval of our Heavenly Father has rested upon our efforts. Otherwise you and I would not be here in health and strength to rejoice over the wonderful progress of Workmanship in California.

You committed to my hands 193 Lodges, and something over 11,000 members. I return that trust to you with 218 Lodges, and nearly 15,000 brethren.

This grand result is due to the combined, united, energetic efforts of all, and not to any one individual. Briefly as possible I submit an account of my stewardship. As my appointments were published in the last Journal, I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them here, but append the following table showing the labor that has been done by my faithful Deputies throughout the State:

District	Deputy	No. of Lodges.	Official Visits	Miles Traveled	Compensation by Lodges.
Alameda, 1	Wm H Fiske	3	4		
Alameda, 2	I. J Reston	6	14	56	
Alameda, 3	Wm. Sanderson	6			
Alameda, 4	Arthur Fleming	5	9	14	$37.50
Alameda, 5	Israel Horton	5	12	362	50.00
Amador	J Steinmetz	7	17	324	115.00
Butte	F F. Carnduff	7	27	478	26.00
Calaveras	J. B. Reddick	1			
Colusa	Oscar Robinson	8	4	26	20.00
Contra Costa	J. M. Wilson	7	12	400	42.00
Del Norte	W H Woodbury	2	4	14	
El Dorado	Seneca Davis	4	17	244	50.00
Fresno	A. J. Pedlar	3	7	132	
Humboldt	Fred. W. Bell	1	2		
Kern, 1	A. Brown	1	4		
Kern, 2	G. H. Taylor	1			
Lake	H. A. Oliver	2	3	60	
Lassen	W. H. Crane	1			
Los Angeles	I. A. Dunsmoor	10	16	278	25.00
Marin	S. T. Barstow	2	3	30	10.00
Mendocino	Geo. H. Bowman	4	6	200	16.00
Merced	Dr. H. N. Rucker	2			
Modoc	W. H. Crane	1			
Mono	J. J. Falkinham	1	2		
Monterey	W. J. Hill	3	5	60	7.50
Napa	J. W. Hostetler	2	4	80	20.00
Nevada	C. E. Mulloy	6	11	268	100.80
Placer, 1	Chas Campbell	3	6	49	45.00
Placer, 2	Geo. D. Kellogg	4	16	265	
Placer, 3	J E Prewett	3			
Plumas	Wm Marsden	2			
S. F., 1	Caleb Briud	5	35	101	
S. F., 2	Geo. T. Shaw	6	44		
S. F., 3	H. H. Mayhew	6	23	30	
S. F., 4	A. A. Eggleston	3	39		
S. F., 5	Wm. B. Smith	5	24		
Sacramento	E. J. Gregory	5			
S Bernardino	N. D. Valentine	1	1		
San Diego	Bryant Howard	1	4		
San Joaquin	J. M. LaRue	6	11	366	53.00
San Mateo	D. F. Hawkes	5	9	172	10.00
S Barbara	Thos E Dawe	1	2		
Santa Clara	L. Fintzer	7	17	140	10.00
San Benito	F W Bates	3			
S Luis Obispo	Dr G L Nichols	2	3		
Santa Cruz	S T Dennett	2	12	240	30.00
Shasta	A. H. Sprague	2	4		12.00
Sierra	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	4			$4 50
[illegible]	[illegible]	4			
Trinity	[illegible]	2	4	24	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1		
[illegible]	[illegible]		13	345	50 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1		
Ventura	R. H. Wilt	1	3		
Yolo	A M Ayers	6	8	78	15 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	5	97	25 00

NEW LODGES INSTITUTED.

Date 1881.	No	Name.	Locality	By Whom Instituted.	No of Members.
Feb. 19	194	Higuera,	San Luis Obispo	R. B. Morton	10
Apr. 7	195	Trinity,	Trinity Center	C. W. Craig	21
May 2	196	Rocklin,	Rocklin	Wm. H Barnes	43
May 18	197	Sonora,	Sonora	J. M. LaRue	18
May 27	198	Oakgrove,	Oakdale	Henry Lewis	10
June 17	199	Porterville,	Porterville	C. F. Hall	
July 28	200	Navarro,	N. R. Mills	Geo. H. Bowman	23
Aug. 3	201	Princeton,	Princeton	Oscar Robinson	24
Aug. 18	202	Nelson,	Nelson	F. F. Carnduff	17
Sept. 14	203	Coloma,	Coloma	Seneca Davis	18
Oct. 15	204	Eden,	San Lorenzo	Wm Sanderson	48
Oct. 18	205	Honcut,	Moore's Station	F. F. Carnduff	11
Oct. 13	206	Butte City,	Butte City	Oscar Robinson	25
Oct. 22	207	Westport,	Westport	Geo. H. Bowman	13
Oct. 21	208	Valley View,	Selma	A. J. Pedlar	22
Nov. 14	209	College City,	College City	Oscar Robinson	15
Dec. 2	210	Somersville,	Somersville	J. M Wilson	32
1882					
Jan. 12	211	Lookout,	Lookout	T. B Sanders	17
Jan. 16	212	Olive,	San Luis Obispo	Dr G. B. Nichols	22
Jan. 27	213	North Star,	Crescent City	W. H. Woodbury	15
Mar. 8	214	San Fernando,	S Fernando	I. A. Dunsmoor	26
Mar. 11	115	Dunnigan,	Dunnigan	A. M. Ayers	23

DEGREE OF HONOR LODGES INSTITUTED.

The following were instituted in 1881 by G. M. W. Barnes, with the exception of No. 7, instituted by D. S. Hirshberg:

Date.	No.	Name.	Locality.	No. of Charter Members.
Feb. 18	5.	Diamond	Hollister	62
Mar. 1	6.	Magnolia	San Jose	99
Apr. 6	7.	Bay Leaf	Walnut Creek	35
Mar. 10	8.	Aurora	San Francisco	41
July 5	9.	Keystone	Amador City	32
Oct. 29	10	Golden Dawn	San Francisco	21

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

Believing that the prosperity of an Order requires not only the visitation of Lodges, instruction in "the work," and encouragement of the membership, but that to successfully increase it is necessary that the aims, objects, progress and results of a fraternity must be properly presented to the public, I have endeavored as far as possible to combine these ideas during my term.

No bill has been rendered, or charge of any kind ever made to a Lodge for any services, either private or public. In a number of instances where public addresses have been made, the committees have insisted upon my accepting amounts to aid in paying expenses, which have been devoted to said purpose.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN'S EXPENSES, ETC.

The following are the principal items of expense incurred by the G. M. W. from Feb. 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882: Traveling expenses, $781.50; postage, express and telegrams, $56-.45; copying letters, clerk hire, etc. (60 weeks), $120; total, $957.95.

There have been other expenses incidental to the position, consequent upon the time required to discharge its duties, but the office was accepted with a full knowledge of its demands, and therefore such items have no proper place in this report. As has been stated, some moneys have been received from various committees, which, with $750 drawn from the treasury for the 14 months, have all been expended.

A brief synopsis is as follows: Visitations made, 133; representatives met from 202 Lodges; miles traveled (outside of San Francisco), 13,-344; letters written, 1,596; printed documents sent out by G. M. W., 980; public addresses, 59; dispensations, 107; beneficiary certificates refused, 25.

DECISIONS.

Many questions have been submitted during the term. A large majority of them have been answered by simply referring to laws existing upon the subject. Others have been presented for which law has had to be made; and when such have occurred, I have availed myself of the decisions of the older Orders, and of the best fraternal counsel attainable upon the matters involved. The following are the most important:

1.—In the early part of the year I held that an applicant could join any Lodge in his district, (county), but the injustice of this being apparent in several cases, I investigated the law upon the subject, and find it to be as follows. (491 Digest). That where a Grand Lodge has laid down no specific rule, a candidate must be initiated in the Lodge nearest his residence, or with the consent of such Lodge, and as there is no such "specific rule" in our laws, I have held it to be for the interest of Lodges and the Order, to require the consent of Lodges at a party's place of residence when he desired to join a Lodge in another town.

2.—All officers of a subordinate Lodge, except P. M.W., are eligible for re-election. Any P. M. W. (not serving his term), is eligible to election to any office in Lodge.

3.—If by sickness an officer is unable to fill his chair the majority of the nights of a term, he does not forfeit the honors thereof.

4.—By-laws of a Lodge are not in force until approved by the Committee on Laws and Subordinates.

5.—A brother joining from a Lodge in same jurisdiction, does not have to be re-examined by a physician.

6.—A by-law prohibiting a Financier from receiving money from brethren except at Lodge meetings is illegal, contrary to the spirit of our Order, and to the decision of the courts.

7.—If a Lodge has but one P. M. W., and he should die, the vacancy must be filled by electing another brother to said office.

8.—Parties from another district can only be admitted by consent of Lodge nearest their residence, upon receiving which the G. M. W. will grant dispensation.

9. D. D. G. M.'s have no right to give the P. W.'s to any persons except the proper officers of the Lodges they install.

10.—When a member who is clear of charges severs his connection with a Lodge by written resignation, all liability of the Order to him or his heirs, or by him to the Order, ceases on the date of the reception of said resignation. No person can be compelled to remain in the Order, except when charges are pending.

11.—A brother cannot hold the office of D. D. G. M. W., and that of M. W. of his Lodge at the same time.

12.—A brother suspended in a Lodge can only be reinstated in said Lodge, and if through ignorance of law another Lodge has admitted him to membership, said admission is illegal and void. He must be reinstated in the first Lodge, take a clearance card and deposit it with the second Lodge, in order to be a legal member of said second Lodge.

13.—A man with one leg or a man with one eye is eligible for membership. It is left to the discretion of the Lodge to decide whether such parties would make good members.

14.—When a brother takes a clearance card and deposits it in another jurisdiction, the dollar in the beneficiary fund to his credit is sent to the Grand Recorder of this State. If he joins another Lodge in this State, it is sent to that Lodge.

15.—A Master Workman left the locality of his Lodge in November, 1880, moving away with his family. The Foreman filled the M. W.'s chair to end of term, and was then elected Master Workman. In February or March, 1881, the former Master Workman returned and claimed the honors of P. M. W. Decided, that he was not entitled to them as he was not in Master's chair at end of term.

16.—A Financier could act as Recorder, but a Recorder cannot act regularly as Financier, without giving bonds. The latter official must be a bonded officer to protect the Lodge.

17.—Neither the D. D. G. M. W. nor the G. M. W., can grant a dispensation to confer both degrees in one evening in an old Lodge, unless notice has been received from the Grand Recorder's office that a beneficiary certificate will be granted to the applicant.

18. While I would not positively prohibit the admission to membership of one or two men in each powder mill or powder works, I deem it decidedly dangerous to admit a number of parties engaged in said business in any one mill, and it must not be done.

19.—When an applicant has been refused admission, or when a J. W. has been refused a beneficiary certificate, all moneys that have been paid by said applicants for initiation and degree fees should be returned to them.

20. Lodges desiring to hold a public gathering of any character, when the regalia of the Order is to be worn, or the name of the Order used, should apply to the deputy of their district for a dispensation permitting the same.

21.—An officer who is elected at the beginning of a term must serve a majority of nights (except in case of sickness), to be entitled to the honors of the office, and must be in the chair at end of term, but an officer elected to fill a vacancy at close of term, if he serve but a single night, is entitled to the honors of said office.

22. It is neither proper or consistent for the chief executive of any Order to be a representative of any one subordinate. Following the laws of older societies, I decide that the G. M. W. is not eligible to be elected as representative from his own Lodge to the Grand Lodge, but that said Lodge is entitled to its proper number of representatives upon the floor of the Grand Body, independent of the G. M. W.

23. A favorable ballot can be reconsidered at any time prior to the conferring of the degree for which the ballot was taken.

24.—In case that a Lodge has a member in another jurisdiction, who, in order to reinstate, it is necessary to have re-examined, said Lodge by its regular Medical Examiner, may authorize a competent physician at said brother's residence to examine him.

25.—A motion to reconsider must be made at the same meeting at which the action is taken which it is proposed to reconsider, or notice be given at said meeting that such a motion will be made at a specified subsequent meeting. Without such notice it is not in order to reconsider at a subsequent meeting.

CERTIFICATES TO "WILL" OR "ORDER."

Owing to negligence or carelessness in directing payments of certificates, and merely saying, "subject to my will" or "order," and then neglecting to prepare such "will" or "order," I saw that grave complications, annoyances and trouble were likely to arise, and therefore had published the decision that such certificates were null and void, in order that brethren who had their matters in this negligent condition should immediately correct them, and it has had a prompt and beneficial effect. Some jurisdictions have gone so far as to say that no moneys would be paid on any such certificates. My decisions on the subject are as follows:

26. The mere possession of a beneficiary certificate of a deceased brother gives no claim to the holder against the Order, unless said certificate is made payable to said holder. Beneficiary certificates are the Order's "promises to pay" at a death, upon certain conditions, all of which must be complied with, or the certificate is void. Therefore, although a party may have advanced money to the deceased, hold his note for same, and also have in his possession said beneficiary certificate, unless said certificate positively directs that the money be paid to said holder, and is so recorded in the Grand Lodge office, his claim cannot and will not be admitted, but the money must and will be paid as the certificate directs, and as the record stands in the office of the Grand Recorder.

27. Beneficiary certificates made payable "to will" or "to order" are only legally payable on presentation of a "will" or "order," for the following reasons: That said certificates are but agreements to pay a certain amount upon the express conditions that the requirements of law are complied with. These requirements are, that when a brother applies for a certificate, he shall specify to whom it is to be paid; and when it is delivered to him, he is told that it will be paid in the manner he has directed; and at his death, the law requires it to be paid to the person named by the brother while living. Therefore, a failure upon the part of the brother to comply with the law and give proper direction to the payment of the money, legally releases the Order.

28. Beneficiary moneys can only be considered as part of a deceased brother's estate when certificate reads, "payable to my estate," or "subject to my debts" (Sec. 206). The Supreme Courts of many States have decided that beneficiary moneys of this character cannot be taken by creditors. No claim of an administrator can be admitted, recognized or allowed, except in a case as above, or where there is a question, etc., when the heirs may select an administrator, under Sec. 233, Digest.

29. While holding that there is no legal obligation to pay those certificates made payable to "will" or "order," and where no "will" or "order" has been made, it is also held that there is a fraternal and moral obligation resting upon us, and by above decisions it is not designed to convey the idea that California desires to evade the payment of these moneys, but that it does not acknowledge any legal claim. Its practice has been, and will be for the present, to pay these moneys to the true heirs, or next of kin, when such are thoroughly and properly identified, said next of kin to be as defined by the laws of California.

30. If a beneficiary certificate is made payable to "Mary Jones," and she dies after the death of the member making the certificate, and before the money is paid, said money is payable to the heirs of said "Mary Jones."

Three cases have arisen during the year where brethren have died, leaving their certificates in this condition: George W. Durham, of Durham Lodge, No. 87; D. J. Underwood, of Kern River Lodge, No. 106; Geo. H. Allen, of Kern River Lodge, No. 106.

A brief outline of these cases may not be uninteresting:

In the Durham case, W. W. Durham, administrator of the estate, asked for the $2,000. Under my decision I declined to admit any such claim. Upon further correspondence, and learning that it would be perfectly satisfactory to all concerned to pay the amount to the widow of our deceased brother, I ordered the amount paid to her.

In the case of D. J. Underwood, several claimants appeared: The brother died in Arizona, having his certificate, it is supposed, with him; on April 22, 1881, I received a claim from his father, in Illinois, for the money, submitting affidavits of relationship, etc., naming the various relatives, and asking the G. M. W. to forward the money. Sent a copy of above decisions and filed claim.

May 16.—Was notified by a party at Kernville that he had been appointed administrator, and wished the money sent to him. He also received the gist of the above decisions.

July 14.—Received notice from an attorney in Arizona, stating that he represented the wife and child of the deceased brother, and desired that the money should be paid to them. Sent him decisions, and asked him to support with affidavits, proofs of marriage, birth of child, etc.

Numerous letters passed, the result of which showed that the administrator at Kernville had no authority from the heirs to act for them; in fact, positive evidence to the contrary, and requests to pay no money to him are on file, and the G. M. W. informed him that the attempt to obtain this money was not very creditable. Threats of suing, etc., were made, but as said administrator never had the slightest shadow of a claim, or any evidence of the indebtedness of this Order to him, I have not felt any great degree of alarm from this source, and so expressed myself.

Correspondence also proved the alleged wife and child in Arizona to be "bogus" creations, that the attorney in charge had been deceived and threw up the case, and so informed me. He afterwards, at my request, and that of the heirs, made a search for the certificate, without avail.

The case then narrowed down to the father of the deceased, who was properly identified, made suitable affidavits, gave a bond for $2,000 to protect the Order in case of a "will" being found, a duplicate certificate was issued, properly receipted, and the money paid to him.

In the Allen case, the relatives consist of several brothers and sisters in Arkansas, who being properly identified, and giving requisite bonds, will be paid pro rata, under our State law.

LODGES REVERSING THEIR ACTION.

The following decision has been made:

31.—When a Lodge has intentionally or erroneously inflicted a penalty upon one of its members for infringement or violation of its local law, said Lodge possesses the inherent right and power, by its action at a subsequent meeting, to rescind or reverse its former action, whether said penalty was reprimand, fine, suspension for a definite period, or suspension for non-payment of dues.

Three cases have occurred to which this decision has been applied.

1.—A Lodge on certain evidence fined a brother, and subsequently discovered that the evidence was false and malicious. It was not enough to remit the fine, but the original action ought to be, and was repealed or annulled, and proper entry made.

2.—A Lodge suspended a brother for non-payment of dues; the by-laws of said Lodge require that before a brother can be suspended for this cause, he shall have three weeks' notice, etc. Owing to the neglect of proper officer, the delinquent brother was not notified, but was suspended. On a statement of the case, I ordered action as per decision.

3.—Valley Lodge, No. 30, suspended two members for N. P. D., and desiring to reverse its action, did so, under the above decision. From this an appeal was taken by E. F. Loud, D. G. M., the papers of which are herewith submitted.

APPEALS.

Quite a number of appeals have been received, and by kind words and fraternal courtesy a marked percentage of them have been amicably adjusted. The others, as a rule, have been submitted to the Committee on Appeals, and decided by said Committee with the approval of the G. M. W. The papers in the following are submitted with this report. I deem it only necessary to give the case and the points involved.

[We consider it more judicious to refer those specially interested in these appeals to the coming pamphlet report of the G. R., rather than extending our report here for general readers.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

DISPENSATIONS.

I have given dispensations during term, viz: To confer M. W. Degree, 35; permission having been granted by Lodge nearest residence, to admit an applicant from another district, 20; to meet twice a month, 12; to take a new ballot, 20; to change night of meeting, 11; to change place of meeting, 5; for public assemblies in the name of the Order, 2; to Deputies to act as Medical Examiners for new Lodges, 2. Total, 107. Dispensations by Deputies, 120.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

In the early history of the Order in this State, zealous Deputies were anxious to organize as many Lodges as possible, and in some instances planted them so close together that there was not sufficient territory to support them. From this fact three Lodges have surrendered their charters, and their membership have attached themselves to other Lodges. The Lodges are:

Cache Creek, 179. Surrendered March 26, 1881.
Castroville, 103. Surrendered January 5, 1882.
Elk Grove, 110. Surrendered January 24, 1882.

BENEFICIARY CERTIFICATES REFUSED.

I have declined to issue beneficiary certificates in a number of instances. In each case the instructions to Medical Examiners imperatively prohibited the reception of the applicant, such as only "1½ inch expansion," "pulse 94," or above, "respiration 22," or above, etc. The Medical Examiners seem to overlook the instructions on page 18, which state that if an applicant daily and habitually uses alcoholic stimulant, or is a member of the liquor manufacturing or selling class, that "immunity from intemperance must be proved."

In one case, when drinking was acknowledged to the extent of 10 to 15 drinks per day by an applicant, and I refused a certificate, I received a warm protest from some brothers, "that the man was in the business, had to drink to keep his customers, and that I ought to take that into consideration." I replied, "that it was that very fact I had taken into consideration, which was the reason the certificate was refused."

Every medical examination has been carefully scrutinized, and I have not hesitated to refuse a certificate when I deemed the laws and interests of the Order called for such action.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Believing that to be successful, it was necessary to increase the membership of this degree, I have devoted some attention in this direction, and six new Lodges have been instituted during the term. With but two exceptions their meetings are well attended and interesting. On January 23d I addressed a letter to each, asking their views as to whether they deemed an endowment feature would be of benefit, and find that opinion is divided upon the question, the majority favoring the continuance of the degree as a social element, with such relief features as may come up spontaneously in the Lodges. The city Lodges (Silver Spray, Aurora and Dawn of Hope) are in excellent condition, and I would recommend to the Lodges of the interior the plan adopted by Olympic, No. 127, with Aurora

Lodge (which is principally composed of the relatives of the members of No. 127), viz: On one night of the month No. 127 meets early and adjourns, so that Aurora can take possession by 8 o'clock. This not only brings out the ladies, but a large attendance of the brothers, who take this opportunity to pay the Financier of 127. The evening is pleasantly enjoyed and no expense is incurred by the Degree of Honor Lodge. Besides this it serves the purpose of social gatherings and mutual organization, and if generally adopted throughout the State, cannot fail to be of advantage and interest, not only to those who participate, but to the Order at large.

I suggest the appointment of a Special Committee of five on the Degree of Honor, to whom shall be referred the communications that have been received, and request said committee to report at this session such legislation as may be deemed beneficial to this degree. The action of the Supreme Lodge leaves the entire subject in the hands of Grand Lodges.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY CERTIFICATE.

While the practice is not to be commended, there are instances where money has been borrowed, and the beneficiary certificate given as collateral security. There are also many instances where a wife or child, with the certificate made out in their favor, have kept up the dues and assessments when the husband and father had left them. As the law now stands, it is left entirely optional with a brother at any time to change the direction of payment, and under the decision of the Supreme Lodge of 1880, if a brother makes affidavit that the beneficiary certificate is in the possession of some one who will not give it up, a duplicate must be issued to him. There is an opening here for great injustice to be done, and I would recommend that this Grand Lodge suggest to the Supreme Lodge the necessity of more stringent laws in regard to the change of beneficiary certificates, and that the same be not done without the endorsement and recommendation of the Subordinate Lodge to which the brother belongs.

PETITIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

A petition and a number of medical examinations were received for a new Lodge at Millville, Shasta. These examinations, with but two or three exceptions, bore evident marks of haste. The figures were wrong, transposed and incorrect. I declined to issue a charter upon them, but returned the whole of them for revision and correction. Since which time I have not heard from them.

A petition signed by 26 persons, three of them being members of the Order, was received to institute a Lodge in the north end of the city of San Francisco. This met with an earnest opposition from some of the membership, and by their influence and representations, the city Lodges refused almost unanimously to endorse the petition.

Personally, I am in favor of establishing new Lodges at remote points in said city, whenever a proper number of petitioners of right material, and a proper locality for Lodge room can be obtained.

DISPENSATIONS DECLINED.

On several occasions I have declined to grant a re-ballot on applications for membership, when I have been requested not to do so, either orally or in writing, by two or more members of the Lodge asking for the dispensation. In the great majority of cases, I have always given dispensations for re-ballot when requested under seal of Lodge.

BACK BENEFICIARY MONEYS.

As the payment to the Grand Recorder of moneys received by Lodges did not seem to be clearly understood, I requested Brother Pratt, on February 28, 1881, to issue instructions and directions to Lodges on said point, which was done, since which time there has been no misapprehension on the subject.

UNWRITTEN WORK.

It having been brought to my notice that in the institution of some Lodges, what were called "Keys to the Work," which were neither more nor less than written explanations of our secret work, were in possession of different parties, I deemed it my duty to request my Deputies to require the destruction of all such "Keys." As far as I know, this has been complied with. All brothers should understand that it is a grave offense to jeopardize our Order by having any written copies of its secret work in the possession of any one, except at the office of the Grand Recorder.

RECORDS, PAPERS, ETC.

March 3, 1881, printed notices were placed in the Grand Recorder's office, that the books, papers, etc., of that office were private records of the Grand Lodge, and that if information was desired in regard to any of them, it must be obtained from said Grand officer.

GRAND RECORDER'S ASSISTANT.

Report of Grand Trustees, (p. 117, Journal of 1881,) provided for a clerk to the Grand Recorder, naming his qualifications in the Order and salary. While the intention was laudable and generally understood, the failure to have a resolution introduced creating such assistant, made it somewhat irregular. Beside this, the Grand Recorder being under bonds, should be the judge of the qualifications, etc., of his employees. In the case referred to, it made no difference as to the brother employed, but until the office of Assistant Grand Recorder is made by law, the appropriation for salary and clerical expenses of Grand Recorder's office should be made directly to that officer, and he be allowed to expend it as he may deem for the benefit of his department.

LODGE INSTALLATIONS.

Some Lodges forgetting that it is the special prerogative of the Grand Master and his Deputies to install the officers of subordinates, and see that said officers are competent before they are installed, have, without authority, installed themselves. But three such cases have occurred, however, and the intention to disregard law has been disclaimed by said Lodges. The G. M. W., or his Deputy, are the proper officers either to install or deputize a competent brother to do so.

SQUARE AND COMPASSES.

The Supreme Lodge abolished the square and compasses from our emblems, and adopted a different badge for regalia, yet in such a way as not to prejudice any regalia in possession of subordinates. I therefore did not feel at liberty to imperatively prohibit the use of aprons bearing said emblems; but I have requested and would here suggest that all Lodges at earliest convenience supply themselves with the correct badges of our fraternity.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

I take pleasure in calling attention to this practical and worthy body, which, unostentatiously, has done a creditable work in this city during the year. Many stranger brothers have received kind attention at its hands, and its circle of benevolence is only limited by its means. The General Relief Committees of the I. O. O. F. are recognized by the Grand Lodge of that Order as being of the greatest importance; I see no good reason why the same meed of praise and formal indorsement should not be awarded by this Grand Lodge to this committee.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

In reply to a query upon this subject, following the rule of older orders, I gave it as my opinion that it was not expedient to admit to membership any person totally deprived of the use of sight, hearing or speech.

GARFIELD OBSEQUIES.

Our loved President died September 19th, 1881, and I deemed it proper and in consonance with the feelings of the membership to participate in the public memorial services held in this city and throughout the State on the 26th, and issued a proclamation to that effect. In this city 1,000 Workmen were in line of procession, and in other localities the Order appeared in creditable numbers, to testify their respect for the honored dead.

GARFIELD MONUMENT FUND.

H. W. Preston, Secretary of this fund, forwarded a subscription book to me, with circulars, etc. While personally endorsing the movement, I did not deem it within my province to memorialize the Lodges, or officially call their attention to the enterprise. I therefore answered the Secretary that I would present the matter to the Grand Lodge for its consideration, which is herewith done.

BONDS.

The bonds of the various Grand Officers, Deputies, etc., have been duly filed, and were approved by the G. M. W. The law comprehends that these bonds shall also be approved by the Grand Foreman and Grand Overseer. As a rule, these bonds are filed at different periods for three months after the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and these officers live at different points, and probably only meet at some date long subsequent to the filing of bonds. I would recommend that the approval of these bonds hereafter be by the G. M. W., with the consent of the Finance Committee.

DEDICATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of dedicating two new halls, erected by enterprising Lodges of the Order, during the term. One at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, where, on October 6th, assisted by Grand Recorder Pratt, Deputy Wilson, and E. M. Reading, P. M. W., a fine building was set apart to the uses of the A. O. U. W. The other, at Los Gatos, which was dedicated March 2, 1882. At this latter point the brethren have one of the handsomest rooms in the State, and elegantly furnished. There is no ceremony in our Rituals for dedication, and, consequently the exercises were of a more or less impromtu character, but, I think, appropriate.

GEO. W. GREEN CASE.

At the time Bro. Geo. W. Green, of Redwood City, joined the Order, he was a widower with two children, and made his certificate payable "to my children." Bro. Green subsequently married again, and a child was born of the second marriage. Bro. Green died, and the question was asked: "If the child of the second marriage was entitled to any part of the $2,000?" I replied: "No; it was notoriously known who was meant by 'my children' when the certificate was granted, and if any change of direction of payment had been desired to be made on the birth of the last child, the law points out the only way it could have been done. Without changes are made, according to law, the only safe plan to pursue is to pay the moneys to those parties that would have been entitled to it, if the brother had died immediately after receiving the M. W. Degree."

REIN CASE.

August 8, 1881.—D. McMullen claimed the $2,000 due on death of Oscar Rein, of Olympic Lodge, No. 127. Grand Recorder's books showed that it was payable to said McMullen. Said Rein was alleged to have died in New York city, November 17, 1880. Notified Olympic Lodge, and asked for information.

August 12.—Olympic, No. 127, reported Rein suspended December 31, 1880, and forwarded letters written by E. Rein, of Providence, R. I., dated March 22 and April 19, enclosing certificate from Health department of New York, giving date of death, place of burial, name of undertaker, etc.

As Olympic Lodge had not suspended the said Rein until December, if he had died in November, the certificate was payable, and to verify the correctness of this death, I invoked the assistance of a friend, John Medole, P. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., a well-known and reliable gentleman of New York city, who kindly traced up the entire matter, and placed beyond doubt that the deceased was Oscar Rein, a former member of the Order in this State, and had died November 17, 1880.

August 18—I received a letter from W. F. Channing, an attorney of Providence, R. I., stating that on behalf of the relatives of said deceased there, he should commence suit in the U. S. Courts against the A. O. U. W. of California for the $2,000, to which I replied that it was entirely unnecessary, but that, if any evidence could be produced that this Grand Lodge owed his clients a penny, it would be paid at sight.

September 30.—It being stated that the beneficiary certificate was in the possession of E. Rein, a telegram was sent to Providence for information. The telegraph company returned answer: "Can't deliver—Rein has gone to Germany."

October 3, 1881.—McMullen made affidavit that the beneficiary certificate payable to him was in possession of parties to him unknown, and not obtainable, and petitioned for a duplicate, which was granted, and the amount of claim paid October 20, 1881.

TEMPERANCE.

I believe the A. O. U. W. is as free from drunkards as any association of like character in the world, and yet the general social customs of the day and age are surely sapping the vitality of many of our membership. Men have turned from stronger liquors to beer, flattering themselves that there is no danger in the cheap and seemingly harmless beverage, yet the fearful increase of kidney and liver diseases, and deaths from seemingly trifling hurts, are directly traceable to cheap beer.

A large proportion of our accidents and suicides, intemperance is directly responsible for, to say nothing of blasted reputations, broken homes, and mourning families. As long as men invite and encourage each other to drink, so long will the curse continue to afflict our race. We are very particular about evidences of consumption, heart disease, what a man's parents died of, how the respiration and pulsation stands, but men propose and doctors endorse those who are known to be regular drinkers without scarcely a question, and if a man who is in the liquor business has his beneficiary certificate declined, because his examination shows that under the instructions to Medical Examiners, he ought to be rejected, a fiery protest is received, or a long argument made, or a numerously signed petition by every member of the Lodge, asking that the decision be rescinded, as the applicant is "such a good man." Although, personally, I wish that no man ever drank a drop of any kind of liquor; although I know that the death rate among moderate drinkers is largely in excess of that among total abstainers, yet I have never rejected an applicant simply from this cause, unless his medical examination showed him to be a dangerous risk, and his habits such as unfitted him for a place among us.

Standing here to-day as your Chief Executive, I say to you it is not consumption, heart disease or Bright's disease that you need spend hours in debating how to guard against, but the great evil overshadowing all of these is liquor and beer drinking, which leads not only to all manner of disease, but also to accidents, suicides and murders.

Solve this problem and the rest is easy. I place more faith in the earnest and fraternal efforts of man with man than I do in acts of legislation on this subject. If every Workman will resolve that as far as he is concerned, hereafter, there shall be reform in this particular, and that he will do what he can to aid his brother, at least 15,000 men will be free from this evil, and there will be certainly 15,000 happy homes in California. Is it not worth the effort?

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

In this progressive nineteenth century, the idea that any enterprise, however good, or Order, however grand, can prosper and advance, without being brought into public notice, is simply absurd. We live in such a moving and rapid age, that the news of yesterday is superseded and forgotten in that of to-day, and to be in the front rank, Orders, like individuals, must keep abreast with the line. With a dozen earnest competitive fraternities in the field, with their zealous officials and deputies in every section of the State, canvassing the public and presenting the claims of their societies, I saw, at the beginning of the term, that if the A. O. U. W. intended to keep up its prosperous career, it must also be favorably and frequently brought before the public. My first circular to Deputies suggested and encouraged these assemblages, in Lodge rooms and public halls, with families and friends, and they have been held throughout the State, and the success attending them has been unparalleled. The mighty gathering at the Pavilion in this city last year, the thousands at Bidwell's Grove, in Chico, the grand assemblages at Los Angeles, Sacramento, Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Plymouth, Petaluma, Napa, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Hollister, Salinas, Redwood, and a hundred other points I could name, have given our Order an impetus and reputation that has sent it far in the advance. The people have been gathered by the tens of thousands during the year; the aims, objects, and practical workings of our system presented to them, their attention attracted, and their co-operation enlisted. In addition, at these gatherings, rational, enjoyable and legitimate entertainment has been presented, and the guests have returned to their homes, not only familiar with the mission and progress of the Order, but realizing that they have had, as we term it, "a real good time." That it has brought us in hundreds of good men, and made whole communities our friends, is beyond all question.

Let this public feature be kept up, for it must not be forgotten that the vitality of the Order lies in a healthy increase, and while Lodge visitations are commendable and essential, it is from the outside world we draw our new material, and they cannot come to us until we have first gone to them.

VISITS BY LODGES.

A very pleasant, fraternal practice during the year, in city and country, has been the visitations of Lodges to each other; sometimes by special trains, sometimes by huge omnibus and wagon loads, sometimes by the march of a few blocks, but however and whenever done, fraught with enjoyment, inspiration and appreciation. May the practice still continue. Members of the same family are in duty bound to call upon their relatives occasionally, and get better acquainted.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge a law was passed making it obligatory upon Grand Lodges to elect or appoint a State Medical Examiner or Medical Board, to whom medical examinations should be submitted for inspection, and it was also directed that the degrees should not be conferred upon applicants until the medical examinations had been approved by said authority. This law was passed in June, 1881, and although the Grand Master undoubtedly had a right to appoint such an officer or create such a Board during the recess, he refrained from doing so for several reasons:

First—That he believes the entire responsibility rests with the Lodge Examiner, and if said local examiner sends up a "clean bill of health," all the experts in the world could only pass the candidate.

Second—That if there is any reason why the applicant should not pass, and the questions are honestly filled out, an examination of each record is already faithfully made by the Grand Officers, and he would be rejected.

Third—That in some Orders there are these Grand or Supreme Medical Examiners who receive a fee of 50 cents on every examination, and while their method entails extra expense and delay, their death record from consumption, Bright's disease, heart disease and chronic complaints is fully as large as ours, if not larger, and no advantage being perceptible, I desire to put myself upon record as being opposed to any paid Grand Examiner, or having any tax laid upon applicants for that purpose. At the same time, I urge the same careful scrutiny by the Grand Officers, in the future as in the past, of every examination, and the prompt rejection of those who, by the rules provided upon the subject, are inadmissible.

All that is required is for the Lodge Examiner to make his report faithfully. The local doctor sometimes does not like to reject, because it may injure his practice, but if a faithful and honest statement of the applicant is sent up to headquarters, if there is anything wrong it will be quickly detected and a beneficiary certificate refused.

To comply with the Supreme laws, I would recommend that the Grand Master, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver be constituted such Examining Board, and perform its duties without any additional expense to Lodges or applicants.

"PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN."

I may probably be thought a little prejudiced in speaking of the press, but I believe all impartial minds will assent to its value in bringing to the notice of the public any enterprise, and that said enterprise may be faithfully and earnestly presented, the public mind is impressed and becomes familiar with it. Our Order has had good friends among the editors and writers of the Pacific coast who are not connected with fraternal journals, but it is not of them I intend to speak at this time, but of one particular paper, and that, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN; and to say that if ever there was an Order that had an able, correct, persistent, unflagging organ that deserved recognition and unanimous support, the A. O. U. W. of California is that Order, and the WATCHMAN is that organ.

GRAND LECTURER.

The Grand Lecturer, J. W. Kingsley, who, during the preceding years, had done such faithful and valuable service among the Lodges of this jurisdiction, was compelled by his business arrangements to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted on March 22d, 1881.

Owing to the difficulty of finding another brother, who, with the ability, could spare the necessary time, this vacancy has not been filled; but the Grand Master, assisted by Deputy Grand Master Loud, and the District Deputies of the State, has endeavored to see that the Lodges have had the proper instruction.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

To the efficient and zealous labors of my District Deputies I have been greatly indebted,

and to their faithful work does the Order owe much of the grand reputation it enjoys for "correctness." Their instructions, visitations and words of encouragement have been productive of great practical good; they have proven themselves worthy of the trust confided to them, and have the thanks of the Order, as well as the approval of their own hearts. I thank them one and all in the name of our Fraternity.

To Deputy Grand Master Loud, more than an ordinary word is due. From the time that the new work was received in 1880, up to date, he has been untiring in his efforts to instruct, and have it uniformly known among the officers. Days and nights he has patiently labored, and the result has been success. During the past term he has made many visitations with me and for me, at home and abroad, having traveled over 2,000 miles (outside of San Francisco), issued 5 dispensations, and made 108 visits. I take pleasure in testifying to his zeal and ability, and thank him for the valuable aid rendered to me, and to the Order at large during the term.

GRAND RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Every working day that I have been in the city since our last session, I have visited the Grand Recorder's office. The work of the term has been conducted with faithfulness, promptness and general satisfaction. Our honored Bro. Pratt, to whom we are indebted for this Order in California, can always be found at his post, and ever alive to the interests of this fraternity. For his uniform courtesy, counsel and assistance, and for his presence at many visitations and words of cheer, I return my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments, and pray that the Giver of all good may spare him to us for many years to come.

In this connection the valuable services of his assistant, Bro. J. W. Watson, deserve favorable mention; correct, persevering and assiduous in the discharge of duty, he is not only competent in his clerical work, but also in the work of the Order, and has ever proved himself ready and willing to aid in furthering our common cause.

Grand Receiver Haile is another of our well-known officers, honest and reliable. The trifle now allowed by the Grand Lodge for his contingent expenses ($25 per month) is but an atom in comparison with the large amount of money for which he is responsible. Formerly the amount of money paid this officer was termed "salary," and contingent expenses were extra. Now, the entire amount is called "contingent," and I would recommend that at least sufficient to pay the Grand Receiver's fare to and from Alameda to San Francisco be appropriated in addition to said "contingent fund," and also that a reasonable amount be appropriated to this office, to be termed "salary," and "contingent fund" in reference to this office be abolished.

COMMITTEES.

The Order at large scarcely realizes the great amount of work done by its officers in a year. The results are seen and applauded, but the continuous and faithful labors are hidden except to the few. The Finance, Appeal and Laws and Supervision Committees are no sinecures, but require constant and continuous attention, involving time and thought. I well know how conscientiously they have discharged their arduous duties during the long term now closing, and how their promptness has aided the Grand Officers, and kept the entire machinery of the Order in harmonious motion. In the name of our great Fraternity I thank them one and all.

Although not brought so directly in contact with the new Committee on Amendments, yet I am sure its report will show that it has not been idle.

I would suggest to this Grand Lodge the propriety of raising more regular committees, for two reasons: 1st, that we have not a sufficient number at present; and 2nd, that the labors may be divided among a larger number, and the ability of more brethren be enlisted. There should at least be committees on Good of the Order, on Legislation and on Resolutions provided for, to be appointed at the beginning of a session from the representatives, to serve through said session. I recommend this matter to your attention.

On a question submitted by the Finance Committee at the beginning of the term, I held that the appropriation of $25 per month was designated "contingent," and not "salary," for Grand Receiver, and bills to that amount only could be audited for that officer. I have alluded to this office elsewhere.

As the budget of expenses, etc., at last session was only designed for twelve months, and subsequently the Grand Lodge changed its time of meeting to April, making the term fourteen months. I have authorized the auditing of bills for salaries, contingent expenses, etc., for the two additional months, pro rata with those which preceded them.

RELIEF CALLS.

On May 4, 1881, I received from S. M. W. Rose notice that aid was needed for Indiana, and that under the recent Relief Law a call was made for 10 cents pro rata on the general membership. I issued the necessary circular to Subordinates; the amount was cheerfully donated and promptly forwarded to the Supreme Lodge.

On March 14, 1882, Supreme Master Workman Baxter informed me that $46,000 was required to pay for extra assessments in Indiana and Supreme Lodge Jurisdictions, and that 50 cents per member was needed to cover the amount. I immediately issued the necessary circular, which is now before the Lodges, and I have no doubt it will meet the prompt response characteristic of the A. O. U. W. of California.

IOWA.

I have received official information of the suspension of various Grand officers of Iowa, and recently of the suspension of the charter of the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction, for palpable violation and defiance of law. The action of Supreme Master Workman Baxter meets my cordial approval, and I trust that he will receive from this Grand Lodge its unanimous voice of approbation for his noble defense and maintenance of the good and fraternal laws of this great Order.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

During the year two tangible evidences of the benefits of our Fraternity have come directly under my notice and co-operation. One was the uniting of a committee of Odd Fellows and Workmen, in giving an entertainment whereby sufficient money was raised to discharge a mortgage of $500 which rested upon the home of an unfortunate brother, the release of which I had the pleasure of presenting to the wife and mother.

The other was the adoption by Unity Lodge, No. 27, of the orphan boy of our late brother, DeWolf, for which I obtained the consent of all interested; and said boy has been placed where he will be educated, and all of his interests cared for.

Results like these are not only grand monuments for our Order that will be lasting, but I shall value the memory of being privileged to somewhat aid in them, far more than titles, jewels, or official rank.

Brethren, my report is done. I regret that I have not been able to accomplish much more, but I have endeavored to keep my promise that I would do the best that I could; I valued the honor conferred upon me, for it had come unsolicited and unanimous from a great Fraternity, and as far as in my power I dertermined to show my appreciation of the generous compliment. To be a faithful Grand Master of this Order in California means "work," from the date he is installed until his term expires. Constant, untiring energy makes success, creates enthusiasm and produces great results. Negligence, carelessness and delays are the causes of rust, decay and demoralization.

Our Order stands on a high plane on the American continent, and no star in its diadem shines brighter than that of California. Step by step we have passed our sister jurisdictions in numerical strength, until we stand with but one State between us and the head of the line. While wishing for all jurisdictions progress and prosperity, yet California aspires to be second to none. I feel confident that this Grand Body and its officials, in common with the entire membership, will keep alive for many years to come the enthusiasm and energy which is now so marked and manifest in this jurisdiction.

I would have liked to have stood in every Lodge room, but that was simply an impossibility. To those I have met, for their grand receptions and fraternal courtesies, I tender my sincere thanks. While life remains, the memory of these visits will ever be pleasant and grateful. I trust they have been for the good of our Order and of humanity.

The labors of the office have cost time, toil, care, anxiety and thought, but the result has warranted the outlay. I leave to our Grand Recorder the details of statistics and figures. They will gratify and inspire you.

In conclusion, once again, I thank you all for your confidence and assistance, and return to you the trust confided to me. May wisdom, justice, moderation and harmony guide this Grand Lodge in all its deliberations. May God grant continued prosperity to the A. O. U. W.; and bless fraternal, unselfish efforts to uplift and upbuild mankind, whenever and wherever made. Fraternally yours,

WM. H. BARNES,
April 4, 1882. Grand Master Workman.

On motion of M. T. Brewer, the G. M. W.'s report was referred to the following Committee on Distribution: M. T. Brewer, Wm. E. Hopping, J. B. Finch.

The reports of Grand Recorder, Grand Receiver, Supreme Lodge Representatives and Finance Committee, being in print, were referred to the Committee on Distribution without reading. We, however, give the principal reports in full.

Grand Recorder's Report.

To the G. L., A. O. U. W., of California—SIRS AND BROTHERS: In obedience to the requirements of our laws, I herewith submit my annual report:

The unexampled prosperity which has characterized this jurisdiction from the beginning, suffered no abatement during the term just past, as will appear from the exhibits attached to this report. General harmony has prevailed and, it is believed, a spirit of fraternity largely increased.

CHARACTER OF NEW MEMBERS.

The popularity which the A. O. U. W. has justly attained, necessitates increased vigilance on the part of our membership to guard against the admission of unfit persons into the Order. This fact seems in most instances to have been fully appreciated by our Lodges, for during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1881, of all persons applying for membership, nearly 10% were rejected, either by our Medical Examiners or Lodges, the proportion of such rejections being about one by the former to three by the latter. A few who have been accepted by both the physicians and Lodges have been rejected by the Grand Master, as not coming within the rules applying to eligibility of candidates.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, ETC.

The admissions during the fiscal year were 3,529. The losses by death were 96, and by withdrawals, suspensions and expulsions, 622. The average duration of membership of all these losses was one and a half years, and the average aggregate payments of each into the Beneficiary Fund of the Order, $22.50, very nearly. It thus appears that during the last year there came to the credit side of our beneficiary account, from lapsed and annulled certificates, the sum of $13,995.

While the death losses during the year aggregated 96, as before stated, only 88 were officially reported up to its close. Fourteen assessments on the membership became necessary to meet the obligations thus incurred. The amount received on each of these assessments is shown elsewhere, the whole aggregating $166,452.

Of these deaths 13 were from accidental causes, 8 from consumption, 8 from pneumonia, 6 from suicide, 5 from heart disease, and the rest from a variety of diseases.

Since the advent of the present year, our death losses have been unprecedentedly heavy, as they have been almost everywhere throughout our common country, yet, on the whole, we have no reason to complain, much less to be alarmed. From March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881, we had 16 assessments; and from March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882, the same number. We may not reasonably expect that, as the Order increases in age, we shall have less than about 18 assessments a year on the average.

It is a source of much gratification that, so prompt have our Lodges been in meeting their financial obligations, that not a single instance has occurred since the organization of the Order on this coast, where a suspension of a charter became necessary. This is in striking contrast with what has been the case in other organizations of similar character.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

The system of mortuary statistics inaugurated last year has been continued, and much labor and care bestowed on the tables presented herewith. The correctness of the figures may be relied on. The showing is somewhat different in detail from that of last year, the death rate being more even according to ages at admission, yet, on the whole, it is substantially the same. As before, the average hazard is shown to be almost exactly the same on those admitted at the various ages, from 31 to 49 inclusive. Since the tables were compiled, the death losses show a larger proportion of young men than has been the average heretofore, but, nevertheless, those admitted at 21 to 30, inclusive, have cost the Order less, in proportion to their numbers, than the balance of the membership. This shows our experience, covering a period of six and a half years, and, while it is not at all conclusive as to what may be the result in the future, still, it is fair to presume that little variation will be seen from the general result as now shown.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge a strong effort was made to engraft a system of graded assessments upon the Order, and tables submitted, based upon the so-called Tables of American Experience of Life. These experience tables purport to have been made by selecting 100,000 lives in extreme youth, and then, by keeping a record of deaths occurring in their number till all had died, the expectancy of life according to age was thus obtained. This is probably true only to a degree, yet, no doubt, as showing the expectancy of life of our people in general, the tables may be considered reliable; but to use such tables as a basis on which to determine a just plan of graded assessments would be manifestly wrong, unless people in general were taken into the organization, excluding no one on account of ill-health, bad morals, dangerous occupation, or other untoward circumstance. Looking at the question from a purely business stand-point, it is plain that he who is most likely to die while in the Order, no matter at what age admitted, is the poorest risk, and he who is least liable, the best risk. It is also plain that, in justice, each should pay in exact proportion to the hazard the organization assumes in his behalf. Unfortunately, no statistics have ever been compiled, so far as I am aware, to show this hazard. For the purpose of supplying this want, at least so far as our Order is concerned, the system found in these reports was inaugurated, which is, beyond doubt, the only correct one to determine the liability incurred by the Order in admitting members, so far as age is concerned.

It is most earnestly hoped that, should the Supreme Lodge determine upon some system of graded assessments, our representatives may be able to have such system based on our experience and not on the expectancy of life, for, by taking our experience, we might possibly get a comparatively just system, while, on the other hand, we must of necessity go wrong. Common prudence, however, would seem to dictate that no change should be made in our simple system until carefully compiled statistics, covering a period of not less than a score of years, might indicate how to do it.

Again, it is of more than doubtful propriety to base any system of graded assessments upon age at admission, alone. Occupation, personal habits and family history are quite as important factors in determining prospective longevity as the matter of age. Why, then, use but one factor instead of four in fixing a scale of payments fashioned on the idea of equity? It is a fact admitted on all hands that a man even past the meridian of life, of good habits, robust health, following some safe occupation and of long-lived parentage, is a better risk than a young man of doubtful morals, following the occupation of bartender, and coming from a family tainted with some hereditary disease. Why should the better pay more than the poorer risk? Equity demands the reverse.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Blanks for semi-annual reports were furnished all of our Degree of Honor Lodges, but only four have responded. The general condition of these Lodges is not flattering. A few seem to succeed, but the many fail. Our experience is that of the Order everywhere. So, on the whole, the Degree may be counted a failure, and in my judgment should be made beneficial or abandoned altogether. If placed on substantially the same basis as other subordinate Lodges, there is no good reason why it should not become a grand success, unless it be true, as claimed by many, that the mingling of the sexes in a fraternal organization militates against it. The experience of some societies seems to sustain this view, but that of others to refute it.

RELIEF OF BRO. UPCHURCH.

Up to the time of making my report to the last session of this Grand Lodge, there has been contributed by this jurisdiction, for the relief of Bro. J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the Order, the sum of $860.40. This has since been augmented to $1,010 95, more than double that, I believe, contributed by any other jurisdiction. It is a source of profound regret, that contributions for so worthy a purpose should not have been sufficient to place the old veteran Workman beyond the danger of pecuniary want for the balance of his days.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.

Many of our Lodges have semi-annual report blanks of a form now obsolete, as they do not meet the requirements of the law as it now stands, and hence are useless for most statistical purposes. I suggest that henceforth the Grand Recorder be authorized to furnish duplicate blank reports to the Lodges, before the close of each term, to be used in lieu of those now in their possession. Uniformity will thus be secured and much valuable information obtained for compilation and dissemination in the future.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Again, I wish to commend to the brotherhood the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. As an able and pure expositor of the principles of our Order, it stands, I believe, without a peer. Our prosperity and unity is in a large degree due to the powerful influence the paper has exerted.

Financial Exhibit.

The Grand Recorder's minute statement of financial transactions is too extended for our columns.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND.

Cash in hands Grand Receiver, Jan. 1, 1881	$ 2 135.87
Total amount received to Jan. 1, 1882	14,994.90
Total	$17,130.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to Representatives last session Grand Lodge,	$ 4,092.30
" Supreme Representatives	400.00
" C. H. Haile, extra appropriation	55.20
" Per Capita Tax to Supreme Lodge	1,068 40
" Committee on Laws and Supervision	9.75
" Chas. F. Gompertz	10.00
" Finance Committee	21.50
" Chas. G. Reed, for services Grand Lodge	20.00
" Clay W. Taylor, balance appropriation	416 25
" H.G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, contingent	10.90
" C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, contingent	250.00
" C. H. Haile, G. R., balance salary for last year	50.00
" Wm. H. Barnes, G. M., as part appropriation	550.00
" Expense, Printing, Rent, etc	1,758.75
" Salary, H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder	2,916.60
" Salary, H. G. Pratt, balance salary for last year	500.00
" Furniture and Fixtures	28.50
" Postage	349.55
" Exchange	11.95
" Supplies	2,484.69
Total Disbursements	$15,004.34
Balance in hands of Grand Receiver, Jan. 1, 1882	$2,126 43

GRAND SUMMARY.

Total amount received in Beneficiary Fund for the year	$168,503.00
Total amt. received in General Fund for the year	14,994.90
Total amt. received on Relief Call No. 1	1,173 65
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1881, Beneficiary Fund	1,267.00
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1881, General Fund	2,135.87
Total	$188 074.42
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund	$168 000 00
Paid out of General Fund	15,004 34
Paid out of Relief Fund	1,173.65
Total Disbursements	$184,177.99
Total balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1882	$3,896.43

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Total amt. received in Beneficiary Fund	$168,503.00
Total amt. on hand, Jan. 1, 1881	1,267.00
Total	$169,770.00
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund	$168,000.00
Total balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1881, Beneficiary Fund	$1,770.00
Total amt. received on Relief Call	$1,173.65
Total amt. paid from Relief Fund	1,173.65

GENERAL FUND.

Total amt. received in General Fund	$14,994 90
Total amt. on hand, Jan. 1, 1881	2,135.87
Total	$17,130.77
Paid out of General Fund	15,004.34
Total balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1882, General Fund	$2,126.43
Balance	

SUPPLY STATEMENT.

Supplies sold from Jan. 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1882	$7,968.60
Supplies per inventory on hand Jan. 1, 1882	952.47
Total	$8,921.07
Supplies on hand, Jan. 1, 1881	$ 849.52
Supplies bought during the year	2,484.69
Supplies returned from Subordinate Lodges, etc.	180.75
Total	$3,514.96
Net gain on supply account	$5,406.11

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FROM JAN. 1, 1881, TO JAN. 1, 1882.

ASSETS.	Cr.
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1882, General Fund	$2,126.43
Amounts due from Lodges and Deputies	1,157.00
Supplies on hand, Jan. 1, 1882	952.47
Furniture and Fixtures	457.10
Books, Seal, Stationery, etc	300.00
Due Grand Lodge, Per Capita Tax	4,180.15
Total	$9 173.15

LIABILITIES.	Dr.
Outstanding Bills	$1,556.96
Per Capita Tax due Supreme Lodge	1,366.80
Total	$2,923.76
Balance Assets	$6,249.39
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1881	$5,218.52
Less per Capita Tax over estimated	112.55
Total	$5,105.97
Net gain over all	$1,143.42

[An interesting table of comparative death-rate, by ages at admission, will be given in our columns hereafter.]

ADMISSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, INCREASE, ETC.

Membership, Dec. 31, 1880	11,132
Membership, Dec. 31, 1881	13,943
Number admitted in 1881	3,529
Number died in 1881	95
Number Withdrawn, Suspended and Expelled	622
Increase	2,884
Decrease	73
Net Gain	2,811
Average membership, per Lodge, Jan. 1, 1881	58
Average membership, per Lodge, Jan. 1, 1882	74
Per cent. of rejections, 1881	9.26
Death-rate per 1,000, 1881	6.76
Average Age of Members at Admission	36.63
Number Beneficiary Certificates re-issued	440
Number Rejected	360

[A detailed statement of the membership, etc., of each Lodge is omitted from this report; it will be given hereafter.]

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1882, B. F.	$ 1,770.00
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1882, G. F.	2 126.43
Total amt. received in Jan. 1882, B. F.	23,856.00
Total amt. received in Jan. 1882, G. F.	4,863.80
Total amt. received in Feb. 1882, B. F.	24,337.00
Total amt. received in Feb., 1882, G. F.	502.65
Total amt. received in March, 1882, B. F.	28,631.00
Total amt. received in March, 1882, G. F.	691.60
Total amt. received on Relief Call No. 2	452.00
Received Grand Total to April 1, 1882	$87,230.48
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund	$78,500.00
Paid out of General Fund	4,870.45
Total disbursement to April 1, 1882	$83,370.45
Balance on hand	$3,860.03
Total amt. received in Beneficiary Fund	$76,824.00
Total amt. on hand Jan. 1, 1882	1,770.00
Total Beneficiary Fund	$78 594.00
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund	78,500.00
Balance Beneficiary Fund April 1, 1882,	$ 94.00
Total amt. received in General Fund	$6,058.05
Total amt. on hand Jan 1, 1882	2,126.43
Total General Fund	$8,184.48
Paid out of General Fund	4,870.45
Balance General Fund April 1, 1882	$3,314.03
Total amt. received on Relief Call No. 2	$452.00

Fraternally submitted in C. H. & P.,
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.

Supreme Lodge Representatives' Report.

Supreme Representatives, Wm. H. Jordan, Clay W. Taylor and H. G. Pratt (Bro. Brewer being detained from attending S. L. was duly received and filed). [The facts contained in the same have principally appeared in our columns from time to time.]

Finance Committee Report.

We extract the following of interest from this report: We would respectfully call the attention of this Grand body, and each and all the members present, to the necessity of a proper and correct remittance report, as furnished by the Grand Recorder, accompanying each and every amount of money sent to his office. This being the only check, the Finance Committee or, in fact, anyone has upon the receipts in that office, renders it imperatively necessary that Recorders of subordinate Lodges should invariably observe this rule. Most of the Lodges have sent complete and satisfactory reports with each remittance, still there are some who either wholly neglect to send a report, or send one so incomplete that it retards, instead of helps us in our examinations.

In making out the pay roll of the last session of the Grand Lodge, your committee found a great difference in the amounts claimed by some of the representatives hailing from the same locality. In justice to all concerned, and in order that your Finance Committee be enabled to act fairly and intelligently in the premises, we would request the Grand Lodge to define plainly the clause in Art. V, Sec. 5, Grand Lodge constitution, wherein it says: "Also their traveling expenses by the shortest traveled route."

In conclusion we desire to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown us by Bro. H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder; Bro. J. W. Watson, his assistant, and Bro. C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver, and hereby acknowledge that it assisted us materially in our labors.—CHAS. C. TERRILL, PHILIP PECK, ED. H. MORGAN, Finance Committee.

Report of Committee on Amendments.

SIRS:—Your Committee on Amendments, appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge, respectfully submit the following report:

We have received during the past term 24 propositions to amend the Constitution of Grand and Subordinate Lodges. We have also received three resolutions with which we have nothing to do, and we ask permission to refer them to the Committee on Resolutions appointed by this Grand Lodge.

We are of the opinion that the law creating the committee is an excellent one, but that it has failed to accomplish all that was contemplated, because of the failure of those having propositions to submit to forward them to us earlier in the term.

Of the 24 amendments submitted to us, 23 of them were received by your chairman during the past three weeks, thereby rendering it impossible for him to transmit copies to each member of the committee, so that each might have time to study the proposition in all its bearings. In consequence of this, all the work of your committee had to be performed at the session Monday; but allow us to say that each and every amendment received our earnest and careful consideration, and the conclusions we have arrived at are those of mature deliberation.

We recommend that in the future, those having propositions to submit to this committee, forward them as long prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge as possible, thereby securing for them longer and more careful consideration, and insuring for the Order wiser and better legislation. We are of the opinion that the laws of the Order are, though simple, nearly perfect. We have felt that very few changes are necessary, and have recommended them only where we thought the welfare of our Order would be advanced by so doing.

General Business.

Invitations were received and accepted to attend Lodge meetings this evening from J. Waterman, E. Lichan, representatives of Triumph Lodge, and Thos. P. Williams, Recorder of Unity Lodge, S. F.

Henry Voorman, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, being absent, E. Danforth was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Annexed to this report, and forming a part of it, we present a detailed statement, together with our recommendation, on each and every proposition submitted to us.—C. H. Dunton, S. Ehrman, G. Winehill, H. S. Ball, L. L. Dunbar. Received and ordered printed. Such amendments as were finally adopted will appear in this report.

A resolution by A. L Hatheway, of Vallejo Lodge, that Sec. 1, Art. VI., Subordinate Lodge Constitution, be amended, was laid on the table.

The resolution of J. H. Barrett, that the sessions of the Grand Lodge be held from 10 to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5 P. M., prevailed.

The election of Grand officers was made a special order for Wednesday, April 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The report of the Committee on Distributions was adopted.

The following, offered by A. O. Carpenter, seconded by Chas. G. Reed, was referred to Supreme Lodge representatives:

Resolved, That Sec 9 of Art. XIII shall be amended by the addition after the words "affixing the date thereto," the words "and the date of such payment of arrears to the Financier shall be the date of such removal of said beneficiary certificate."

By recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, the following was not adopted:

Resolved, That our representatives be instructed to work in the Grand Lodge for the passage of such legislation as will provide for a fund in each Lodge to pay the assessments of indigent members. Said fund to be raised by taking 10% of the general fund and setting it apart for this purpose. Whenever this fund shall amount to $5 for each member, no more shall be taken out of the general fund until this indigent fund shall be less than the $5 to each member.

No member hypothecating his certificate, or transferring it to anyone outside of his family relations, shall be a participant. No member shall be entitled to participate in this fund without the written recommendation of the Trustees of the Lodge.—JOHN LANDIS, M. W., F. W. DAVENPORT, Recorder *pro tem*, Wheatland Lodge, No. 54, A. O. U. W.

The remainder of the report will be given in the next issue. In another column, however, some of the speeches under head 'Good of the Order," are printed.

A Presentation.

At the conclusion of the labors of the Grand Lodge, the superb hour of the session under "Good of the Order," a number of speeches were made, a few of which are here given.

The Grand Master was suddenly called away from the room on business, and during his absence a collection was taken up and an elegant Grand Master's jewel was purchased to present him. After his return, M. T. Brewer, P. G. M. W., presented the jewel with the following eloquent words.

Past Grand Master and Grand Master Barnes—MY DEAR BROTHER: It is with no ordinary pleasure that, representing this Grand Lodge and the Workmen of California, I address you at this time. You have just passed through a long and arduous term of 14 months, and from the moment you took the helm you have allowed nothing to impede you in carrying forward the mission and interests of our fraternity. You have put forth your great and versatile talents and energies, by day and by night, without stint or cessation, and achieved another grand success to add to the brilliant fraternal reputation you have enjoyed for many years.

My brother, in the name of humanity and fraternity, of widows and orphans, of this great Order, I thank you for your unceasing efforts. Your presence and voice have cheered and inspired tens of thousands; your able and facile pen has ever defended the right, and so clearly and unmistakably presented the benefits and advantages of our Order, and the sophistry of its antagonists, that it has won for our cause the commendation and good will of all impartial men.

My brother, we do not propose to endeavor to pay you for this noble service; that would be beyond our power. But we do propose to present to you a memento of our esteem, which, in days to come, will serve as a reminder of the estimation in which you are held, not only by the 15,000 members of the A. O. U. W. of this State, but, I may truly say, by the people of California, for you have lent your aid to every good cause wherever humanity could be benefited.

I therefore ask your acceptance of this Past Grand Master's jewel, typical, not only of your rank, but of our foundation principles, and symbolizing our beloved Order. It comes, no formal and routine gift, as a matter of course, but as a merited and nobly deserved recognition, which it is a pleasure and honored privilege to bestow upon a faithful officer and untiring brother.

By the unanimous voice of this Grand Lodge, you have been again chosen as its Grand Master. We feel that the interests of fraternity will never suffer while in your keeping. Go on, my brother, and may God bless your efforts. In the name of our Order, I extend to you this right hand—the hand of congratulation for the past, of cheer and confidence for the future.

May heaven still smile upon the efforts that may be made by the A. O. U. W. throughout the globe, until north, south, east and west, from mountain to sea, from hilltop and valley, shall the banners of Charity, Hope and Protection be seen above the dwellings of the people, and want and misery be known no more forever.

Upon receiving the jewel, Grand Master Barnes said: It is a pleasant emotion to receive the honest approval of our fellow-men, and to feel that the hearts of a great fraternity like this hold one in kind esteem. It is gratifying to receive even a slight recognition of labors performed; but, Bro. Brewer, when the medium is a man like yourself, whose daily practice, whose life, whose purse, illustrates fraternal love in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—when the approval comes from a multitude, when the recognition is from the united hearts of such a body as I see before me, second to none that has ever assembled in this great city—when the testimonial is this massive and rich jewel flashing with gems, I would be more than man if I could appropriately reply.

Brothers, I thank you, one and all! I thank you for your grand compliment in re-electing me to this distinguished position. I thank you for your leniency to errors made and kind approval of duties performed, and for this magnificent jewel. I will endeavor so to live and act as to give you no cause to regret that you have this day bestowed it upon me. Its symbols shall ever be emblematic of the love and duty I owe this Order and its membership, its stars and and broad stripes of that I owe my country and the commonwealth of California, and the pink band that bears the initials of our Order—the emblematic color of steadfast friendship—shall typify universal fraternity everywhere, unconfined by land or sea, by marks or boundaries, by nationalities or creeds.

Let fraternity be our polar star. Let it be the fire to light many altars in the year now before us. Let it be the life-blood that shall pulsate the heart and thrill through every vein of California Workmenship. Brethren, great as has been our success, we have but just commenced. United, energetic and constant effort will achieve results of which we have not even dreamed. Bro. Brewer, for your kindly and eloquent words, receive a brother's thanks; and brethren of this Grand Lodge, although I may be unable to express to you my keen appreciation of this and many other favors, yet, rest assured, while life remains to me and reason is vouchsafed, the memory of them will never be forgotten.

Grand Foreman's Speech

James T. Rogers, G. F., said:

G. M. W. and Brothers of the Grand Lodge:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." So hath the great poet, high priest of nature spoken with the sweetest and sublimest minstrelsy born on earth. In other words there are supreme moments in the history of men and nations—moments in which acts are done, whose effects will be felt until "the last sylable of recorded time" and whose far-reaching moral and intellectual influences will be realized "on the boundless shores of eternity." It was such a moment when Moses led his hosts from out the sea. All humanity has been affected by that event. It has painted history; it has sculptured out in bold relief the loves, hopes and faith of man; it has given to the world the wisdom of a Solomon, and the salvation of a Christ; it has set upon the Jewish race a stamp, which remains unchanged amid the roll of centuries, and the shifting scenes of national life. It was a supreme moment when Charlemagne drove back the Saracen, and thus preserved civilization and religion to Europe and the West. In the cause of human freedom and a growing fraternity, it was a sublime hour. when a Lincoln in breaking off the chains of bondage, proved that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

So, too, though with different results and instrumentalities, it was a wonderful moment when the grandest conception of our age was practically embodied in our Order and sent on its mission of mercy by the master mind of an Upchurch. I say it was the grandest conception, because it has utilized and combined the two distinguished characteristics of the century. What are they? The one is expressed in one word—"gold"—and the other is the Godlike attribute of charity.

The one is rearing cities, building railroads, tunneling the Alps, cutting inter-ocean canals and bringing to man's use the treasures of earth.

The other is raising churches, planting universities, projecting sanitary measures, organizing secret societies and enthroning fraternity in the heart of man.

It was thus reserved for Upchurch to present the power of gold sanctified by charity. And hence our organization is two-fold, consisting of pecuniary protection and brotherly love.

In the money part of our Order there must be the strictest business principles observed. Honesty and punctuality make success attainable. And while this mercantile prudence is urged upon you, yet your souls must enshrine a conscientious fraternity, because this is the adamantine base of our Order.

You strike from the A. O. U. W. its brotherhood, and you have a statue without life, a flower without perfume, a corporation without conscience. Hence, allow me to press upon your attention the necessity of making your Lodges the nursery of good feelings. And let not your heart become cold to your obligation, nor your ear dull to the pleadings of philanthropy, nor your feet slow to obey the cry of distress.

With a correct money management and a high conception of our moral duties, we shall be able to make the Order a friend to good government and pure morals, a messenger of joy to many a home and a ray of light to the loved ones of our sleeping brothers.

And thus shall we realize that earth is but a pathetic and preparatory introduction to the world of gladsome light.

In the next issue the WATCHMAN will give the other speeches.

Payment of Death Certificates.

It behooves all persons who expect to leave any money behind them to very carefully arrange as to who is to get it, if they have any preference, as they generally have. In the case of Workmen having certificates to "will" or "order," and then dying without leaving any will or order, there may at any time be difficulty about collecting the money. In regard to this the *Call* says:

The decisions of Grand Master Barnes in regard to certificates to "will" or "order," claims of administrators, etc., were referred to a special committee, largely composed of the legal fraternity, unanimously approved by said committee, and said committee's report unanimously adopted. As this is now the law of the Order by enactment, as well as decision, the points are presented, as they may serve as a guide and precedent to other Orders, as well as give information: 1. The possession of a beneficiary certificate is of no value to the holder, unless made payable to said holder, and so recorded on the books of the Grand Recorder. 2. A beneficiary certificate, made payable to "will" or "order," is only *legally* payable upon the production of said "will" or "order." 3. Moneys due on a deceased brother's certificate are no part or parcel of his estate, unless said beneficiary certificate reads, "payable to my estate," or "subject to my debts," and no claim of any administrator, except in cases named, shall be recognized, admitted or allowed.

The action of the Grand Master in finding the true heirs of three deceased brethren, and paying the money to said heirs, on a fraternal principle, notwithstanding the certificates were made "subject to "order" or "will," and no will or order having been made, were virtually null and void, was commended and approved.

That this has been done, however, should not influence members of fraternal societies to leave their certificates in such unsatisfactory condition, but name some person or persons to whom the money shall go in the event of death. Beyond all question, in such cases, if no "will" or "order" is made, legally such certificates are null and void. It is California's practice to find the true heirs and pay them, at present, but this may not continue. Several States have positively said that they will only pay upon the production of said "will" or "order." Therefore, the necessity of complying with law, and naming the person to whom it is desired that the money should go.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Truman S. Clark & Co., 21 New Montgomery street, under the Grand hotel, manufacturers of Clark's gas-pipe bedstead and woven-wire mattresses. For cheapness, durability and comfort they are unexcelled. A majority of our hospitals, asylums, seminaries and public institutions use them. At the Pacific Grove, Monterey, and summer resorts on this coast, as well as in private families, they are in general use. They are now manufacturing a beautiful bed-lounge which has many superior qualities. The wire cloth is made from Bessemer steel-tined wire, and with the bedstead, is all made at their factory, 21 New Montgomery street.

THE firm of Schleuter & Volberg, importers and dealers in carpets and oil cloths, linoleum, etc., is one of the leading and reliable houses in this line. A large line of choice patterns and new designs have lately arrived and are offered at bottom prices. Bro. Volberg, of the firm, and G. W. Beigle, P. M. W., take pleasure in showing visitors through this palace of carpets, etc.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

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W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
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REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE.—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C. P. Robinson, E. M. Reading, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M. La Rue and P. Veasy.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance.—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision.—Flint, Hanscom and L. A. Jordan
Appeals.—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments.—Dutton, Ball, Winchell, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda District No. 1—F. F Shultz No 2—Charles E. Allen. No 3—A S Cheminant. No 4—Thos Hand. No. 5—Issel Horton.

Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1, F. T. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Johnson. Humboldt—J A Watson Kern District No. 1—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Danchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—District No. 1—J. W. Hostetter. No. 2—Charles Gardener. Nevada—J. W. Couley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No 2 Geo D Kellogg Plumas—J S Doysdale. San Francisco—District No. 3—H. H. Mayhew. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—R. A. Lindsay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Joaquin—D Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. Santa Cruz—O. L Gordon. Sierra District No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—A. L. Hathaway. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—T. W. Street Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY; PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C. BRENO.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BURDIT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O. R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUGHLER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BALFOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACK.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM,	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN BUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A. MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. RODGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINE.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JAMES BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKINSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. GEO. JORDAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BREDE.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. ELLMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. WM OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D. SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. CORLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. FRIERMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C. W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63 INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64 KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J. ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. COOPER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOSEPH SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCBY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	Tuesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALES.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113 GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115 WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD REEG.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. T. RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDER.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R. M. GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN.
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DANEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUHLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BEULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. SUTCLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesday. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. KALSTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL ORR.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS. G. BOLBAR.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. W. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. WEILL.
187 TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS. SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202 NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DORMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH,	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
207—WESTPORT. R. B. MARKLE	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. MORRIS.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday L. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND,	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA A. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H. HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. BONNIFIELD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DIBBON
1—BUTTE. H. W. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.
2—CAPITAL. J. B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J. J. ROBERTS.
3—UNION. W. H. DICKINSON.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. KINSEY.
4—ALTA. GEO. F. BARTLETT,	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. HIRERR.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. LANGHORNE.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. GARDNER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. HITCHCOCK.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANGTON.
3—TOMBSTONE. S. BLACK.	Tombstone, Masonic Temple.	Thursday. P. K. HICKEY.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. RDR.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. RVR.....Salem, Or.
H.

Arctic Geography.

The events connected with the cruise of the *Jeannette* have, within the past year or two, attracted more attention to the question of Arctic research than ever before. In this country, particularly, greater interest has been manifested in the geographical problems sought to be solved than was supposed would be the case. While the unfortunate ending of the *Jeannette* expedition has caused many to think that such expeditions are useless, yet all feel an interest in Arctic matters not formerly so noticeable.

The cruise of the revenue cutter *Corwin*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, in the Arctic ocean, to which we have before referred in these columns, developed some facts of more than passing moment. From Capt. Hooper's report we take the following description of Herald island, with a sketch by Dr. I. C. Rosse, surgeon of the *Corwin:*

On the morning of the 20th our reckoning placed us to the northward and eastward of Herald island. We stood in to the ice, and, after following its edge to the southward for a few miles, made the land through a break in the fog, bearing northwest (magnetic), distant about ten miles. We hauled up for it and entered the ice, which was quite open on the edge, and steamed in about six miles, where we were stopped by a solid barrier of unbroken ice extending nearly north and south, and from 12 to 40 ft. in hight.

After examining the island (which was only three or four miles distant) very carefully with the glass, and assuring ourselves of the impossibility of there being any human inhabitants, we worked our way back to clear water.

The sides of this island are perpendicular cliffs 800 ft. high, and its top, which was then covered with clouds, is said to be about 1,400 ft. in hight. Capt. Kellett, R. N., who discovered it, and who succeeded in getting a foothold on a projecting rock, says:

"The island on which I landed is 4½ miles in extent, east and west, and about 2½ miles north and south, in the shape of a triangle, the western end being its apex. It is almost inaccessible on all sides, and a solid mass of granite. * * * The extent we had to walk over was not more than 30 ft."

The icy barrier which we found surrounding the island had the appearance of being unbroken, and I am convinced that it was not of a recent formation. I have questioned the whalers closely in regard to it, and find that none of them went west of Herald island last year. I am of the opinion that the ice did not leave it, and that it is no unusual occurrence for the ice to remain two and even three years without leaving the island free. I believe, moreover, that the ice rarely breaks up between Herald island and Wrangel's sound.

After getting clear of the ice we steered to the southeast, and in the afternoon fell in with and boarded the bark *Fleetwing*, of New Bedford, working up toward the island.

While cruising in this vicinity we hauled the dredge several times; but, as on previous occasions, found the bottom very barren of life, a few minute radiates and mollusks and some pieces of broken shells being the only things brought up. The bottom consisted of blue mud or pebbles, and particles of broken shells, according to location. The soundings were found to agree very closely with those given on the chart.

While in the vicinity of Herald island, a small land bird resembling a snipe flew on board. It was caught and caged, but died in a few hours, and was put into alcohol for the Smithsonian Institution.



HERALD ISLAND, IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

A Remedy for Toothache.—Dr. F. P. Atkinson describes, in the *Practitioner*, an English medical work, a novel form of treatment for toothache, to which he was led by Dr. Murrell's results with nitro-glycerine in angina pectoris. Being afflicted with severe toothache, and proceeding on the similarity in effect following the employment of nitro-glycerine and nitrate of amyl, he applied to the aching tooth cotton wool, saturated with Richardson's compound anæsthetic ether, which contains the nitrate. Instant relief ensued, which was maintained for four hours by a pledget of wool previously soaked in laudanum. Dr. Atkinson adds that a 1% solution nitro-glycerine has the same effect in stopping pains as nitrate of amyl; and thus a means of relieving a most distressing complaint is opened up.

Can Insects Discriminate Different Colors?

A few years ago, when the problem of the connection between flowers and insects still remained much in the state where Sprengel left it at the end of the last century, it would have seemed quite impossible to answer this question. But nowadays, after the full researches of Darwin, Wallace, Lubbock and Hermann Muller into the subject, we can give a very satisfactory solution, indeed. We now know, not only that the colors of flowers as a whole are intended to attract insects in general, but that certain colors are definitely intended to attract certain special kinds of insects. Thus, to take a few examples only out of hundreds that might be cited, the flowers which lay themselves out for fertilization by miscellaneous small flies are almost always white; those which depend upon the beetles are generally yellow; while those which bid for the favor of bees or butterflies are usually red, purple, lilac or blue. Certain insects always visit one species of flowers alone; and others pass from blossom to blossom of one kind only on a single day, though they may vary a little from kind to kind as the season advances, and one species replaces another.

Certain blossoms which lay themselves out to attract wasps are, as Muller quaintly puts it, "obviously adapted to a less æsthetically cultivated circle of visitors." And some livid red flowers actually resemble in their color and odor decaying raw meat, thus inducing bluebottle flies to visit them and carry their pollen from flower to flower. Down to the minutest distinction between species, this correlation of flowers to the taste of their particular guests seems to hold good. Hermann Muller notes that the common galium of our hedges is white, and therefore visited by small flies; while the lady's bedstraw, its near relative, which is yellow, owes its fertilization to little beetles. Mr. H. O. Forbes noticed on one occasion that a particular bumble-bee sucked the honey from 30 purple nettles in succession, passing, without noticing them, all other flowers in the neighborhood. Sir John Lubbock long ago convinced himself by experiments in placing glass covered with honey upon yellow, pink or blue paper, that

Honey Bees Could Discriminate Colors,

And that they display a marked preference for blue above all other colors. The fact is, blue flowers are, as a rule, specialized for fertilization by bees, and bees therefore prefer this color; while conversely the flowers have at the same time become blue because that was the color which the bees prefer. As in most other cases, the adaptation must have gone on *pari passu* on both sides. As the bee-flowers grew bluer, the bees must have grown fonder and fonder of blue; and as they grew fonder of blue, they must have more and more constantly preferred the bluest flowers.

Keep the Children Warm.—Half the illness and fretfulness of little children might be prevented by keeping them warm enough. They are often so unequally dressed—some parts covered to excess, and others, more vital still, left almost unclothed, that they are in constant discomfort. They cannot tell the difficulty, and thoughtless mothers dismiss the whole subject with the general complaint of crossness.

Formula for Soap to Wash with Sea Water, After the Process of Rome and Mollard.—For one boiling of 116 gallons, take: Lye at 13°, 66 gallons; oil of copiah, 22 gallons; palm oil, 22 gallons, oil earth, nut, or olive oil, 2½ gallons; silicate of soda, 3½ gallons; total, 116 gallons, nearly.

A Singular Disease in Russian Chrome Works.—The manager of the single establishment in Russia for the manufacture of chrome, reports a curious disease among his men. He says: "The workmen suffer from the action upon the nose of the dust of bichromate of potash, and the disease manifests itself thus: A little hole is formed on the partition of the nose (dividing the two nostrils), and increases gradually until the partition entirely disappears, with the exception of the lower part of it, so that to a superficial observer there is nothing the matter with the nose, except perhaps a little outward depression. It must be remarked that as soon as the partition is gone the process seems to stop there, and neither the lungs, air-tubes, nor throat are in the least affected. Its influence is very different with different individuals. Some workmen, after having been employed for 10 years at the works, remain unaffected, while with others the hole in the nose begins to be formed after one month's work. A general inspection of all the men at the works not long ago, proved that more than 50% of them had diseased noses. When the disease sets in first, the man feels tickling in the nose; a week or so after, it bleeds, and in a few days more there is no uncomfortable feeling of any sort, and thus the hole is formed almost without any pain." There are, it is said, six works of the kind in the world—three in Glasgow, Scotland, one in Russia, one in Austria, and one in this country. It would be interesting to know whether the same trouble has ever been noticed outside of Russia.

Transparent Leather.—Messrs. L. Starck & Co., of Mentz, Germany, have patented a new process for manufacturing transparent leather. Common skins are deprived of the hair, cleaned and spread on frames, and are rubbed with a mixture containing 100 parts glycerin 26° B., 0.2 parts sallicylic acid, 0.2 parts picric acid, and 2½ parts boric acid. Before the skins are perfectly dry they are brought into a room from which sunlight is excluded, where they are impregnated with a diluted solution of bichromate of potash, and then dried. The skins are then covered with a diluted solution of shellac in alcohol of high degree. The transparent leather is said to be well-adapted for manufacturing such objects as must possess great strength with small dimensions, as thread for sewing leather, small belts for tools, looms, sewing-machines, etc. The coefficient of strength of this transparent leather is said to be three times greater than that of other leather. Its price is higher for the same weight, but lower for the same dimensions.

India-Rubber Varnish.—Dr. Elder gives the following recipe for making India-rubber varnish: Inclose 30 grams of finely-cut caoutchouc in a capacious linen bag, and suspend this within a flask containing a liter of benzine, by means of a thread held fast by the stopper, so that the bag remains near the surface of the liquid. In the course of six or eight days, the soluble portion of the caoutchouc—about 40% to 60%—will pass into the benzine, while the contents of the bag will expand enormously. The clear solution, which is quite viscous, and contains 1.2% to 1.5% of caoutchouc, is then carefully separated. The swelled contents of the bag retain one-fourth to one-third of the benzine used, and may be utilized for the preparation of an inferior kind of varnish. A solution of India-rubber in benzine, kept in half-full bottles, is decomposed on exposure to light, which may be seen by the change in the solution from a viscous to a thin fluid condition. Even in the dark this change goes on, but it takes about three times as long.

The Dust of Cities.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Microscopical Society this week, Mr. H. G. Hanks, State Mineralogist, read the following paper:

In passing through Montgomery avenue, on my way home, I have often noticed quantities of dusty matter drifted into winrows by the wind. In boisterous afternoons it is blown about, changing its position continuously. In rainy days it assumes the form of a dark-colored mud. Thinking it might contain the organic germs claimed by Tyndall to be inherent in dust, and particularly so in the dust of cities, I had the curiosity to collect a portion, which I submitted to chemical and microscopical examination with the following result:

Placed on the stage of the microscope under a low power, as taken from the street, it presents a disgusting appearance. The most noticeable constituents, as observed, were vegetable fiber, principally horse manure, and the decaying debris of Oregon pine and redwood planking, mixed with bits of coke and coal, broken glass, horse hairs, quart sand, some blue particles, the nature of which could not be determined, and a dark-colored, finely-divided, half-dried mud, which was neither pleasant to the sense of sight or smell.

Burned in a platinum crucible the thoroughly mixed mass gave off a little water, a pale yellow flame and a disagreeable odor. On continuing the heat to incineration there remained in the crucible a ferruginous red-colored ash. The loss was 26% which was mostly organic matter, the sample having been previously dried in a steam bath. The ash was boiled in hydrochloric acid, which dissolved much iron. The gray residue was examined under the microscope with a two-thirds objective, and was found to consist almost wholly of angular quartz fragments, the result, probably, of crushed quartz sand.

A portion of the original substance was then treated with distilled water, which was previously boiled to destroy any organic forms that might be contained in it. Immediately on the water cooling, it was poured over the dust in a clean bottle, which was set aside for microscopic examination. The solution, or rather muddy mixture, was inexpressibly filthy and vile, but on examination microscopically, no living forms were observed. In six hours it was again examined and found to be alive with monads; in twenty-four hours, and again in forty-eight hours, a high power showed the liquid to be teeming with living forms, both animal and vegetable, being an interesting study to the microscopist. I noticed one animalcule in particular which I did not find figured in the books, and which I have never observed before. It somewhat resembles the vibri ones, but it is more sluggish in its movements. When highly magnified it resembles an earth worm. It moves very slowly, without turning, and I could not decide at which end the head was, as it moved with equal facility in either direction. Great numbers of these forms could be seen in the field of the instrument at the same time, swimming with slow motion from side to side.

It is not pleasant to think that great quantities of this vile substance—useful only as a fertilizer—lie in our principal streets, and that it is blown about to be inhaled by ourselves and children. It finds its way into our houses, and when the carpet is swept or our clothes cleaned it rises in dusty particles to fill our lungs, and perhaps to deposit the germs of obscure diseases. It gets into the tanks on the house-tops, and we drink it in our tea and eat it in our food. May it not be that certain diseases which are charged to sewer gas have their origin in this cause

The Bay of Biscay Canal.—The project of uniting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean is beginning to be seriously talked of. The length of the canal will be 270 miles, and the estimated cost $248,000,000. The projectors assume that the canal, when constructed, will take almost the entire trade from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, leaving the famed fortress of Gibralter to watch over waters undisturbed by ships of traffic. The canal would undoubtedly reduce the importance which Gibraltar now holds as the key to the Mediterranean, but there seems some doubt if it can be made profitable as a business venture. There would be very little saving of time by the new route, after allowing for the slowness of canal travel, compared with that on the open sea. But, in the event of war, the French might find it convenient to run ships into the Mediterranean, without passing under the guns of Gibraltar.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, - April 15, 1882

A Proud Record.

It was a handsome thing that our Grand Lodge did, when its first act in session was the endorsement of the action of the Supreme Master in the Iowa matter. Nearly 300 of California's representative Workmen voted unanimously in favor of the proposition, and not content with this, they went farther, and, after due deliberation, put themselves on record as in favor of summarily expelling from the Order any member who would seek to escape the binding force of his solemn obligations, by invoking the interposition of the courts, or other means for such a reprehensible purpose. And this is right. If a fraternal society cannot control its own members, as a last resort it must have a right to expel them, or it has no rights at all that are worth anything, for it has no other means to sustain the dignity of its laws and edicts. It has neither army nor navy, swords nor muskets, shot nor shell, not even the strength of civil process, at its command. Its only strength lies in the faith of man pledged to man on a common altar. Therefore, to tolerate disobedience, is to give up government altogether, which is but to give up the ghost. It really seems that anyone of common intelligence should see this, but, either from the oblivious effects of selfishness, or willful blindness, some affect not to perceive. Such people have no place in a fraternal organization, and the sooner they find it out, the better for all concerned.

Our representatives will go to the Supreme Lodge knowing they will be fully sustained in every honorable measure they may support to uphold the dignity of our laws, and bring offenders to punishment. Feeling that, personally, each and every one of them is in accord with these views, it is not too much to expect that, so far as California is concerned, there will be no lack of effort to enact such measures as will strengthen our Order, insomuch that Iowa's defection will, in the end, make us far more closely united than ever before. The time is opportune. Dignified, considerate and firm action is what is needed now. There is no peril so great as certain destruction. Though one, two, three or more jurisdictions revolt, cut them off, the body can survive without them, but they cannot survive without the body. Part with a refractory member sorrowfully, but part with him, and without hesitation.

We expect, when the doings of the next Supreme Lodge shall go into history, it will mark an era in the existence of our Order from which will date its real permanence, and stamp it as one of the most remarkable institutions of the age.

In Memoriam.

The associate editor of this journal, Owen O'Neil, died suddenly on the 3d inst. He went to North Beach in the morning to bathe, and after coming from the warm salt-water bath went under a cold shower. He fell under the shock, although he had repeatedly bathed in this manner for a month or two previously. He retained consciousness long enough to give his address, and when taken home spoke to his wife, complaining of his head. In a few hours he died. Deceased was Overseer of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., and a member of Bohemian Lodge, A. L. of H. The funeral ceremonies took place under the auspices of both the orders. Mr. O'Neil leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. A member of his Lodge, Adley H. Cummins, who knew him well, contributes to his memory the following.

The young man whose career came to so untimely a close on the third instant, was born on the 26th of October, 1849. Being left motherless at a tender age, he and his brother were brought to California by the father, and settled in Shasta county. From thence the family removed to San Francisco, and young O'Neil received his literary education at St. Mary's college, and his preliminary business preparation at the Pacific Business college, from which he graduated in 1869. Having an inclination towards printing and journalistic pursuits, he was employed upon various papers, finally becoming identified with the WATCHMAN as its editor. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lizzie Mackey, and their children are two little boys, aged respectively three and five years. Up to within a few hours of his death there was fair promise of a long life of usefulness for this gentleman. In addition to possessing membership in the A. O. U. W., he had but just joined another Order, which, in addition to moral integrity, requires physical soundness, and the very last Lodge meeting he attended, five evenings before his death, was that of this sister Order, from which he had just received its certificate of insurance—a remarkable evidence of the wisdom of such forethought.

He was a valued member and Overseer of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., with whose members he enjoyed a greatly esteemed association. Such are the short and simple annals of this our friend.

The brilliant poet Keats, who passed away so young, with undoubtedly a clear conception of his own capabilities, and filled with poignant disappointment at his brief career, desired this melancholy phrase to be inscribed on his tomb: "Here lies one whose name was written in water." But he erred. Short as was his life, few and full of sorrow as were his days, he lived not in vain, for he who would see the more aimable divinities of the ancients, made instinct with existence, and given the beauteous hues of life and health, must turn to his eloquent and luxurious verse.

We hence derive this lesson: That it is not the part of wisdom to indulge a hasty judgment; that one cut off in the flower of his age has failed to attain some goodly end among his fellow men. One may not be a mighty Pharos, fiercely illuming sea and sky, but one may cast a humble and a genial ray that shall throw a soft and gentle radiance over the turbid waters of our daily business life. One may not preach, trumped-tongued, to human kind like Peter the Hermit, but he may plead with the resistless logic of a pure and upright life, that good deeds and unassuming virtues are the eloquent voices of success. Finally, while one may not be laid away to rest with the majestic pomp of the Order of the Golden Fleece, yet he may be followed to that house "that is narrow and small, but where there is great rest," by many who sincerely lament that inscrutable destiny that calls hence integrity and worth, and leaves here vice and wrong, to fling their inky banners to the breeze.

Will anyone arise and deny to this gentleman the excellent qualities enumerated above? In all the relations of life unexceptionable; a faithful friend and man of family, good citizen, and a thorough business man. We take leave of him with these words. It was something to have lived at all; it was much to have lived well—*Finis coronat opus.*

The following, by Edward P. Fish, P. M. W., of Olympic Lodge, is self-explanatory:

Worthy Sister of Honor, Officers and Members of Aurora Lodge, and Officers and Members of Olympic Lodge:

Since we last assembled in this Lodge-room, we have been required to perform the saddest and most solemn duty of our Order. The hand of the Destroyer has fallen upon us. It is fitting that at this time we should give expression to our sorrow and to our sympathy for the bereaved wife who shares it with us.

Death, the inexorable, yet impartial monarch of the charnel house, has claimed another sacrifice from us, and has summoned from our midst our beloved brother, Owen O'Neil, to "join the innumerable caravan" of the loved and lost.

Another chair in our fraternal circle is vacant; never more shall it hold the loved form of him who now treads the unknown way. A noble heart is enchained by the icy fetters of the tomb; never more may it throb responsive to our joys or our trials. Another voice is hushed; never more shall it speak the words of cheer, with which it was wont to greet us who loved its music best. The grim sepulchre holds all that is mortal of him who, but a few days since, was among us in the flesh—our honored brother, our genial companion, our trusted friend.

Those of you who were present at the last sad rites will remember the storm which preceded the ceremonies. You will also, perhaps, remember that scarcely had the pall-bearers placed their inanimate burden upon its temporary resting place, ere the sun, struggling through the overhanging clouds, threw a bright ray across the narrow couch, glorifying the features of its unconscious occupant. It seemed to me that the light of immortality, which gleams brightly on the boundless shores of eternity, had flashed a ray athwart his path to guide him safely to the realms of everlasting bliss and peace. It seemed an omen of the joy which awaited our brother in the home of the blest—a harbinger of the reward which he surely merited in the sunset land.

May "He who doeth all things well" imbue us with true charity toward her whose home is made desolate by this sudden bereavement. May he inspire us with hope that the promise made on Calvary shall be extended to this latest pilgrim from our midst. May He extend his protection to the little family circle whose head has been taken away, whose prop has been removed forever.

May the Supreme Overseer of the universe, who has

"A sovereign balm for every wound,
A cordial for our fears"

Guide and direct, and comfort us all, in this our great affliction, and inspire us anew with fraternal love and charity.

Our brother, you have gone but a little way before us, though we mourn thy loss, we will not deplore thee—

"All that breathe will share thy destiny, the gay will laugh
when thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on and each one, as before, will chase
His favorite phantom yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come,
And make their bed with thee."

Almighty God, Supreme Master of the universe, to whom all things are known, with whom all things are possible, who art the creator and preserver of all mankind, we would say, "Thy will be done."

"We see not, know not; all our way
Is night with thee alone is day:
From out the torrents troubled drift,
Above the storm our prayers we lift,
Thy will be done!

"The flesh may fail, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead, in times like these,
The weakness of our love of ease?
Thy will be done!

"We take with solemn thankfulness
Our burden up, nor ask it less,
And count it joy that even we,
May suffer, serve, or wait for thee,
Those will be done!

"Though dim as yet, in tint and line,
We trace thy picture's wise design,
And thank thee that our age supplies
Its dark relief of sacrifice.
Thy will be done!

"And if, in our unworthiness,
Thy sacrificial wine we press,
If from thy ordeal's heated bars
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done!

"If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath vicarious power,
And, blest by thee, our present pain
Be Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!

"Strike, thou, the Master, we, thy keys,
The anthem of the destinies!
The minor of thy lottier strain,
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain,
Thy will be done!"

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF OLYMPIC LODGE, No. 127, A. O. U. W.,
San Francisco, April 11, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—We, your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing suitable resolutions on the death of our Overseer, OWEN O'NEIL, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, In the eternal providence of God, our friend and brother, OWEN O'NEIL, has been suddenly called hence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., experience a deep and indelible sense of personal loss and sorrow, in realizing the fact that we shall no longer have with us this kindly and upright man, upon whose thoughtful and intelligent judgment we were used to rely, for whose strict integrity and unassuming virtues we have entertained the highest esteem, and of whose constant and genial companionship we have had the greatest appreciation.

Resolved, further, That if it be true that a good and upright man never lives in vain, we are convinced that, in a pre-eminent sense, the influence of a life such as that of our late brother has not been lost to those who have been privileged to know him, but that such lives, like the olives on the sacred mount, are destined to produce a perennial fruitage of good.

Resolved, further, That a copy hereof be transmitted to his bereaved family, and to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, with whose interests his life was identified, with the assurance that these resolutions are not adopted in a perfunctory or mechanical sense, but that they speak of the truth that is within us. And be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, as an outward evidence of the loss Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., has sustained in the death of its Overseer, OWEN O'NEIL.

All of which is fraternally submitted in C. H. & P.

A. H. CUMMINS,
GEO. W. DIXON,
E. H. MORGAN,
Committee.

Adopted unanimously by Olympic Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., April 11, 1882.

J. P. KEATING, M. W.
[Seal.] R. H. ORTON, Rec.

Concurred in by Aurora Lodge, No. 8, D. of H., at its regular meeting, April 11, 1882

MRS. F. HOLLAND, W. S. of H.
[Seal.] GEO. W. DIXON, Sec. *pro tem.*

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

WE write, as it were, beneath the shadow of the dark wing of the angel of death, and our pen falters in its office. But a few days since, the editor of this paper, our good, true and noble-hearted friend, Owen O'Neil, was stricken down in the flower of his youth—in the day of his brightest prospects and hopes. We had come to love him for his admirable qualities of head and heart. He has passed away from earth forever. There is a void which is unfilled, a silence that will never be broken till the grave shall give up its dead.

Following close upon this sad bereavement comes another. Rev. Dr. Hamilton lies in the tomb. He died in the pulpit, garnered by the Divine Husbandman like a shock fully ripe for the harvest; but yet our heart bleeds because of the loss of so dear a friend and brother. One by one the trees are falling about us; one by one the flowers fade away. The night follows the day, but the day will break again on the night—not here below, but in the land to which we are journeying. We shall meet there by-and-by. But for this hope, and this assurance, life would be but a dreary waste, with scarcely a green twig to gladden the eye or relieve the landscape. God's will be done!

WE are are in hopes to get the complete journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge ready for delivery in about 10 days—possibly sooner. The work is now going through the press.

MUCH business and much weariness is sufficient excuse for a paucity of matter in this department. Will try to make all proper amends in the future.

ANY questions relating to the Order that it may be desired should be answered in this department, will be cheerfully replied to, according to the best of our ability. But it must be borne in mind that the *opinions* of the Grand Recorder are the opinions of an individual, and in no wise judicial decisions. Such must come from the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

THE Grand Master wisely re-appointed all his old-standing committees. No more faithful and efficient brethren ever occupied such positions.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Keystone Lodge, No. 64 (Oakland), will give a musical and literary entertainment Friday, May 5th, for the benefit of Dr. J. B. Williams. This worthy gentleman was the first medical examiner of the Lodge, and is most universally liked and commended. He was taken with lameness, and hung in the balance between life and death for months. His lovely and devoted wife (daughter of J. H. Wythe) died from over care and anxiety for him at a critical period, and during his most severe afflictions. Keystone pays no sick benefits, but in this instance has done its duty in donating its funds liberally, as far as consistent, and now seeks to further benefit, as well as compliment their brother, by tendering such an entertainment as will make those who attend and contribute, bless themselves doubly in well doing, and individually enjoying a splendid literary occasion.

THE brethren of Oregon are practically exemplifying what Charity is. It seems that one Bro. Trehart, through neglect, had failed to pay his assessment, and was consequently reported by his Lodge to the Grand Recorder as delinquent, and so marked on the books. In the meantime the brother died, leaving a family in destitute circumstances. The Finance Committee, to whom the facts were presented, held that as the brother had forfeited all claims upon the Order through his neglect, the claim could not be legally paid. They recommended, however, that the Lodges could voluntarily contribute the $2,000, which they are now doing, and the latest advices state that the full amount will be raised.

OWEN O'NEAL, of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, died very suddenly on the 3d inst. He was a genial, pleasant gentleman, an earnest and untiring Workman, and his loss will be mourned by the scores of friends he made wherever he went.—*Morning Call.*

REPRESENTATIVES to the Grand Lodge, by referring to our report of the session, may be able to return more complete information to their members than otherwise.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Golden Gate, 8.

On Thursday evening, April 6th, Golden Gate, No. 8, was honored with a visit from a number of Grand officers. Under the head "Good of the Order," W. J. Rogers, G. F., made a short speech that was logical, and the ideas advanced were directed to a deduction of the fact that fraternity was the great factor in making this Order what we see it to-day. Harry J. Lask, G. Guide, was called and made some very pertinent and congratulatory remarks that were well received. Seneca Davis, G. O., made a humorous and pathetic speech, relating his trials and triumphs at this Grand Lodge, which created much amusement. Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master elect, in one of his happiest moods roused the brethren up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. As the Grand officers had one more engagement, they retired with the honors of the Lodge, as they had been introduced by E. Lewis, P. M. W., with becoming dignity, at the time of their entrance. After this feast the J. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, and a profitable meeting was closed with speeches from a large number of our Grand Lodge representatives.

Yerba Buena, 14.

As a sample of the progress of the new term, we witnessed the conferring of the J. W. degree on seven candidates, on April 6th, in the old pioneer, Yerba Buena. The work was done admirably, and received several compliments from visiting brothers who had been attendants on the Grand Lodge as representatives. A significant feature was the youthful appearance of the new brethren, and by reference to the books of the Recorder we found their average age to be 28 years. There was a large attendance, and after the careful attention to business the usual shower of speeches was opened by A. O. Carpenter, P. M. W., of Ukiah, in a few humorous remarks that were well received. Seneca Davis, G. O., in his usual happy manner entertained his brethren by a short speech, in the course of which he paid the Yerba Buena Lodge a fine compliment, by saying that the body of men before him was as fine a set of representative men as he had ever seen in a subordinate Lodge. Frank B. May, P. M. W.; J. G. Severance, P. M. W.; A. A. Egleston, P. M. W.; C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W.; and John Henderson, Jr., gave cheering words in reference to the doings of the Grand Lodge, and hopeful prospects for the coming year. At the close of the meeting, Bro. Gleason, F., as critic, reviewed the proceedings of the evening.

Valley, No 30.

During the week of the meeting of the Grand Lodge at the regular meeting of Valley No. 30, four candidates received the J. W. degree, and a number of petitions read. Under "Good of the Order," Bros. J. M. Gleavis, P. M. W., and O J. Lawry, P. M. W., of Redding; H. W. Brewer, P. M. W., of Antioch; G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W., of Point of Timber; Carolan Sharpe, P. M. W., of Walnut Creek; Seneca Davis P. M. W., of Placerville; Chas. A. Gardiner, P. M. W., Eureka, St. Helena; E. H. Black, P. M. W., and Wm. H. Patterson, of Valley, made very acceptable and felicitous speeches, that were enjoyable to all. During the initiation of Yerba Buena, at her last meeting, Bro. Osgood of that lodge, witnessed with evident satisfaction the conferring of the J. W. degree on his son.

Magnolia, 41.

On April 3d, Magnolia, No. 41, conferred the J. W. degree on one, and the work was creditably done. Under the usual head, several visitors present paid the officers a high compliment for the manner in which the work was done. Speeches of a very interesting character were made by Bros. Sam Booth, P. M. W., and J. F. Jenness, F. of Excelsior; R. H. Witherill, P. M. W. of Ventura Lodge. Among many things he said was this: "We have doubled our numbers in a year, and as yet remain intact. We in the rural districts are banded together for a good purpose, with our noble brethren from the city." G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W. of Point of Timber Lodge, and others, made acceptable speeches.

Triumph, 180.

A really enjoyable meeting was held by Triumph No. 180, on Tuesday evening, April 4th. The J. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, after which the usual intellectual feast was indulged in by a large number of visiting brethren. James T. Rogers, Grand Overseer, in a logical and instructive manner gave a cursory review of the principles and grandeur of our organization, which was received with much favor. M. T. Brewer, P. G. M. W., made one of his happiest efforts, reviewing, criticising and fully discussing the different principles of our Order, particularly emphasizing the fraternal feature as the rock and chief corner-stone on which our security rests. His speech was listened to with close attention and heartily applauded. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., was called, and followed in a few eloquent remarks in the same line of argument. Mr. Conkrite, who acted as P. M. W., made a few felicitous remarks followed by Seneca Davis, G. O.; John Jonson, P. M. W., of Fresno Lodge; T. F. Durham, P. M. W., Maxwell Lodge Colusa Co.; Bro. Daly, P. M. W., of Lakeport Lodge; Jas. Waterman, P. M. W., of Triumph; Harry J. Lask, P. M. W. of Golden Gate; S. S. Russell of Bald Mountain Lodge 120; G. Cohen, Fin. of Harmony and others.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Keystone, 64.

This Lodge has had initiatory ceremonies at each of the last four meetings. At the last meeting two brothers received the M. W. degree. This Lodge is quite flourishing, and has numerous active members, a goodly percentage of whom attend regularly. The officers are enthusiastic and intelligent. The Recorder of the Lodge, Chas. E. Alden, has been appointed District Deputy, an office he will fill creditably to himself and the Order, as he brings to it enthusiasm and energy, and an accurate knowledge of all that is necessary.

Lodge Locals.

Ashler, 165.

One of the most pleasing entertainments that has taken place in Alameda, was enacted by the members of Ashler Lodge, A. O. U. W., last evening. Mr. Harry Wheaton being about to start for the classic precincts of San Rafael, where he will remain about three months, for the benefit of Mrs. Wheaton's health, his brother Workmen resolved to present him with a substantial testimonial of their regard. The matter was placed in the hands of P. W., Barton, E. T. Barnes and J. E. Baker, with full powers; how well this committee performed the duties assigned it, was made manifest. Under the head of "Good of the Order," Bro. J. E. Baker presented to Past Master Wheaton a fine set of carvers, enclosed in a satin-lined box, with the best wishes of his many friends in Ashler Lodge. In a speech replete with happy points, and with a pathos born of sincerity and the fullest realization of fraternal affection, Bro. Wheaton was completely taken aback and for once the brothers surrounding him congratulated themselves of having the best of him; however, he soon recovered his equipoise and went manfully to work to recover lost ground. On his resuming his seat, he was forced to hold a levee and show what he knew of the art of hand shaking. No sooner had quiet been restored, that lest such a gift would be taken as a hint to cut himself clear of Alameda, Bro. E. T. Barnes stepped forth, and in the following glowing terms pictured the delights of home enjoyments, and in order to make it as comfortable as possible, presented the nonplussed Wheaton with a magnificent parlor easy chair.

Brother Master Workmen and Brothers: I am favored this evening with the performance of the most pleasant duty that has fallen to my lot since I have had the honor of being a member of that happy band of brothers known as Ashler Lodge, No. 165, A. O. U. W. The fitting recognition of sterling worth, of honest purposes and active successful efforts in behalf of this brotherhood is a part of our mission here to-night. The embodiment of these virtues so necessary to fraternal success, is with us to-night in the person of our worthy retiring Past Master, Bro. H. B. Wheaton. Active, zealous, faithful and unfearing, he has labored to build up this Lodge and establish that whole-souled feeling between its members that has made the name of Ashler the synonym of social enjoyment wherever it is known. Bro. Past Master Wheaton, as an evidence of our appreciation of your good offices to this Lodge, permit me to present to you on its behalf this chair, with the wish that when in its restful embrace you while away your leisure hours, you will remember with both pride and pleasure that it is a token of the very warmest feelings of fraternal love that beats in the heart of every Ashler boy when the name of "Harry" is spoken.

The picture of the astonishment of the recipient is best imagined, but soon he found his wits—he has plenty of them—and expressed his appreciation and pleasure in receiving such substantial and beautiful gifts. After a season of rare enjoyment, the Lodge was closed, and the remaining member of the committee, Mr. P. W. Barton, invited the members over to Smith's rotisserie, where a bountiful collation was served. It was here the Ashler boys came out as only they can, and during the evening, toasts, songs, choruses, and fun followed each other in quick succession. Bros. Callie, Ellsworth, Herbert, Edson, Prindeater, Larensen, and others, of the many gifted ones, taking part in the exercises, and one of the brothers being called upon as a representative of the quiet portion of the Lodge, offered the following production of his facile pen:

Tribute to Harry B. Wheaton, on his departure for San Rafael:

"Will Ashler miss him?" Do you ask?
To answer (feebly) be my task.
Words can never half reveal
What our hearts will surely feel.

Go, and ask the spring-time flowers
If they'd miss the sun's warm hours?
Or, ask the birdling in the nest,
With mother gone, where'd be its rest?
Ask of yonder maiden, too,
If she'd miss her lover, true?
Would the bee the honey miss?
And the rose the dew's soft kiss?
Or, would man have been forlorn,
Had there been no woman born?
Yes, ask Von Schneider, were he here,
How much he'd miss his lager beer?

Miss him! Very much, methinks,
When in Lodge, we hold "high jinks;"
Miss his kind familiar face,
Miss his gentlemanly grace,
Miss his fellowship—so rare,
Miss that head—so *shining* fair,
Miss his wit and repartee,
Miss his songs of happy glee,
Miss his eyes so full of light,
Miss him every Tuesday night.

Paint the picture—*Ashler sad!*
What on earth will make her glad?
Send for Harry—o'er the bay,
She'll be merry—right away;
Send for Harry—jolly boy,
He will bring her back to joy.

When he comes—our brother, friend,
Hearty welcome we'll extend.

Bro. J. B. Vesburgh, by several productions of this kind, has stamped himself Poet Laureate of Ashler. The absent brothers were not forgotten, Bro. P. M. Cheminant appeared as their representative and read an interesting letter from Bro. F. N. Delaney, who is making a tour of the world. At a late hour the festivities were brought to a close, with a toast to our country, the singing of "America," and "Auld Lang Syne." The occasion is one that will forever remain fresh and green in the hearts of all the brothers present, and was an evidence that their friendship for the departing brother is planted in "esteem's deep-fixed soil." We must part awhile; a few short months—though short, they will be long without thy dear society; but yet we must endure it, and our love will be the fonder after parting—it will grow intenser in yur absence, and again burn with a tender glow when you return.

Mt. Hamilton, 43.

We had the pleasure of visiting Mt. Hamilton Lodge, San Jose, on Wednesday evening, April 12th. Three candidates received the M. W. degree, and we are warranted in saying that the manner, style and correctness of the work was in keeping with the reputation which this subordinate enjoys of being equal to any in this jurisdiction. The average age of the candidates was under 27 years. Under the head, "Good of the Order," J. B. Finch, P. M. W., as Chairman of the delegation, made a report of the Grand Lodge. Bro. C. H. Clayton, of Hanford, made a short, fraternal speech that was well received. A. B. Hamilton, Dist. Deputy; J. B. Church, Grand Trustee; J. Blumenthal, P. M. W.; Wm. Vintor, Chas. N. Shortridge, Fin.; with interesting and timely remarks, closed a very happy and profitable meeting.

Covenant, 97.

This Lodge (Auburn, Placer Co.), was visited by G. M. W. H. W. Barnes, Grand Recorder Pratt and E. M. Reading, on Wednesday evening. The members repaired afterward to Music hall, where Grand Master Barnes addressed a large audience. There was good music, interspersed with recitations.

Honcut, 205,

At Moore's Station, Butte county, will have a picnic on May 1st, and there will be a ball in the evening. There will be a railroad excursion from Marysville and Oroville, several trains running. All Workmen and the public are invited. The locality referred to is in a beautiful foot-hill country, and well situated on the railroad between Marysville and Oroville. Some of the Chico brethren promise to attend.

Reception to the Grand Lodge and Distinguished Guests from San Jose.

Our brethren of Excelsior, 126, acquitted themselves in a highly commendable manner on Thursday evening, April 6th, at the large hall adjacent to their Lodge-room, Mayberry's building. It was a combined effort of Excelsior, 126, and Golden Dawn, D. of H., in getting up a musical and literary entertainment and grand banquet for Workmen and their families and distinguished guests. There were two long tables extending the entire length of the large hall, loaded with the best of good things, fruits and large floral decorations. The large company was seated around the table and J. F. Jenness, Foreman, as Master of ceremonies, introduced the following programme, and asked Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W. to respond, which he did in that feeling and interesting manner, as in days gone by, when he instituted Excelsior, and gave them hearty cheer.

1. Duet, by Bro. Hahn and son. 2. "The A. O. U. W.—May its charity be as far-reaching as the universe, its hope as enduring as eternity, and the humblest of its members ever be enfolded in the mantle of its protection."—P. G. M. W. Jordan. 3. Song, "The Clough and the Crow," Mrs. Clark and Bros. Clark and Booth. 4. "Excelsior Lodge—May its character and achievements ever be in keeping with the aspirations implied in its name."—Bro. E. F. Adams. 5. "The Grand Lodge of Cal.—May its officers be distinguished for ability, its members for loyalty to the Order, and its legislation for wisdom and liberality."—G. M. W., Bro. Barnes. 6. Recitation, "The Cat and the Canary," Ina Jenness. 7. "The Degree of Honor—May it prove the blessed counterpart and compliment of our Order—a worthy helpmeet for a worthy consort."—P. M. W., Bro. E. M. Reading. 8. "The esthetic in our Order—May its path be strewn with sunflowers and lilies, and its moments Wilde away with pleasures too utterly utter substantial and real for any *fool*-ery.—Bro. Wm. A. White. 9 "The ladies—God bless them! Our mothers, wives and sweethearts."—P. M. W. Sam Booth; followed by a song. 10. "Our library and Librarian, one and inseparable.—May the former gain many leaves and the latter leave many gains for its growth and support."—Bro. S. A. White. 11. Song, "The Little Brown Cot," Bro. James Booth. 12. "The ladies of Golden Dawn, like our cream and confections, sweet and delicious."—P. M. W. Bro. F. S. Boland. 13. "Our homes, our wives and our babies.—Our homes, Lodges where we may remain all night; our wives, Grand Lecturers; our babies, Junior Workmen on probation, soon to fill our places."—Bro. Metcalf. 14. Glee, "Good-Night Beloved," by our quartette.

The song composed and sung by Past Master Workman, Sam Booth, was as follows:

I'll sing to you a modern song, made by modern pate,
Of a Past Grand Master Workman, who had a small estate;
Who lived in San Francisco, at a very modest rate;
An honest, loyal citizen, as the papers all relate—
This P. G. M. W., all of the modern time.

For many years he was a Master Workman, good and true,
And on the floor, or in the chairs, he wrought like me or you;
And so the brethren of his Lodge did promptly "put him through,"
Till he attained the honors, that so justly were his due—
This P. G. M. W., all of the modern time.

To the Grand Lodge he was sent, to represent the brethren there;
Performed his various duties with fidelity and care;
And his colleagues discovered soon his gifts, so rich and rare,
And he was quickly taken up, and boosted in the chair—
This P. G. M. W., all of the modern time.

For fourteen months he's labored hard, with brain, and voice, and pen,
With speech and counsel, interspersed with music, now and then;
And gained the golden eulogies of every kind of men;
And so we've put him back in the Grand Master's chair again—
This P. G. M. W., all of the modern time.

And so, with all his blushing honors fresh upon his brow,
To the Supreme Lodge, on our behalf, we've sent our brother now;
With his credentials all indorsed, that all the world may know
He has our love and confidence, wherever he may go—
This P. G. M. W., all of the modern time.

—*Sam Booth.*

A Compliment to the Watchman.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, the following report of Committee on "Good of the Order: "In regard to that portion of the report on page 21, in reference to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the valuable services rendered by the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, as an able exponent of our Order. Its management, under experienced and responsible publishers, warrants us in fully endorsing and recommending it to the individual patronage of all members of the A. O. U. W.—D. S. HIRSHBERG, BENJ. KNIGHT, JR, GEO. T. SHAW, A. F. BLOOD, SAM. BOOTH.

Motions which were not carried, and resolutions introduced, but not in the main adopted, we have omitted from this report as not of essential interest to the general reader.

MEDICAL FEES.—One of the actions of the Grand Lodge was to settle the matter of medical fees in the case of rejected candidates. It was formerly the custom for the rejected candidate to receive back his fees, the Lodge paying them. Now the medical fee must be paid by the applicant; that is, if rejected, $1 of the $3 is returned to him by the Lodge, but the $2 examination fee is retained.

IT was our intention to publish with this issue a 24-page edition, but owing to the death of Bro. O'Neil, we have been compelled to defer it for the present.

Business Announcements.

Pacific Grove Retreat, Monterey, R. P. Hammond, Jr., Agent.

Carpet Beating, 333 Tyler St., S. F., Conklin Brothers, Proprietors.

Chinese Help Office, Oliver C. Gilson & Co.

Bitter Grande Chartreuse—Appetizer and blood purifier. E. Thomas & Co., S. F.

Attend to This.

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NEW WORKMAN DIPLOMA.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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THE TUNNEL FROM SICILY TO ITALY.—The length of the submarine tunnel between Italy and Sicily will be about 43,296 ft. The minimum depth of the sea above the line of the tunnel is 360 ft., and the thickness of rock between the roof of the tunnel and the bottom of the sea is 114 ft. The direction of the tunnel from St. Agata to Punta del Pizzo is almost due northwest to southeast, the two inclines leading to the tunnel running parallel with the above for some distance and then descending to the lowest level by spiral tunnels. The length of each of these inclines is 14,640 ft., and the degree of inclination will be about 35 per 1,000, this having been found by experience to be perfectly practical. According to the opinion of all geologists, the bottom of the Straits of Messina consists of crystalline rock (granite gneiss and mica schists). Neither in Calabria nor in Sicily can the upper strata that cover this crystalline rock be so thick as to reach the level of the bottom of the descending inclines. Geological and hydraulic considerations agree in the conclusion that the submarine isthmus between Punta del Pizzo and St. Agata cannot consist of material that is compact or easily corroded.

REMEDY FOR POISON OAK.—Dr. S. A. Brown who is stationed at Mare Island, in this State, announces he has discovered a certain remedy for poisoning from sumac, ivy, etc. It is bromine dissolved in olive oil, cosmoline or glycerine. He used 20 drops of bromine to one ounce of oil, rubbing it on the affected part 3 or 4 times a day, and washing it off occasionally with castile soap.

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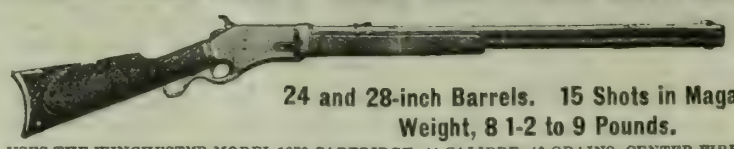
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INCREASING NEED OF BRAIN-WORK IN THE ARTS.—At a recent gathering of the spinners and weavers of a large Paisley firm, one of the proprietors gave his men an account of his recent visit to this country. Speaking of the race for industrial supremacy between the English-speaking peoples of the old and new world, and the increasingly important part played by technical knowledge and inventive power in the great competition, he said: "The time was when physical exertion alone could win the battle; but in these days of scientific research, brain power is the element of success. A workman now requires to employ his head quite as much as his hands, and with every new invention physical labor will be lessened, but head labor will be increased. You cannot read too much, you cannot study too much, and you cannot tax your powers of thought too much. Specially would I say to young men: Never consider that your present machinery is perfect; look at it rather as crude compared to what it might be."

THE MOST DANGEROUS POISON.—The late Sir Robert Christison was the discoverer, by an experiment on himself which nearly proved fatal, of the properties of the Calabar bean, and was one of the last pupils of Orfila, the great toxicologist. At the Palmer trial, after testifying that he knew a vegetable alkaloid, the minutest dose of which was fatal, but which no test could detect in the body, he was adjured by the judge not to mention it, though he received hundreds of letters afterwards begging him for "the sake of science" to make the secret known. The poison in question was digitaline.

AN ELASTIC LACQUER.—A patent has been taken out in Germany for a new description of elastic and flexible lacquer, which will not peel off, and which is suitable for the coating of carriage cloths, plans, and other articles to be folded up, as well as for wood and iron work, walls, etc., but which may also be employed as an insolating layer for damp rooms as a means against dry rot, and in rendering stuffs water-proof. To produce the lacquer, 50 kilogrammes of linseed oil varnish are heated up to a boiling point. In another vessel about 15 kilogrammes of lime are slaked in 20 kilogrammes of water. As soon as the lime boils, about 50 kilogrammes of hot melted caoutchouc are added to the lime water, and the whole is then stirred until it has become thoroughly mixed. This composition is poured into the boiling varnish, the whole being stirred all the time. Further stirring takes place until a homogeneous mass is formed, which is afterward strained or filtered, and left to cool. After cooling, the lacquer has a pap-like consistency. To apply the lacquer it is diluted with the desired quantity of varnish, and put on with a brush, either in a warm or cold state; but it is said to be better to apply it warm, as then no varnish is required for diluting it. In rendering linen water-proof the lacquer may be put on by means of a brush or roller. After treatment, the linen or other stuffs, paper, etc., are hung up to dry. Stuffs are perfectly dry and ready for use in two days. The product is stated to be lustrous, elastic, not sticky, and perfectly water-proof.

GENERAL HURLBUT, U. S. Minister to Peru, died suddenly at Lima on March 28.

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No. 433 Montgomery Street, near Sacramento, San Francisco.

Fine Jewelry made to order. Complicated Watches repaired.

Death of Rev. L. Hamilton.

While preaching to his people on Easter Sunday morning, the Rev. Laurentine Hamilton, of the Independent church, Oakland, sank down in his pulpit and died almost immediately. He was preaching a forcible sermon, and was speaking with his customary earnestness and eloquence. For a moment he hesitated, placed his hands to his head and then fell to the floor. He died in the midst of his labors, in fact in the very discharge of his ministerial duty—"died in the harness," as brave men desire to die.

The death of Mr. Hamilton produced a profound sensation everywhere. He was well and widely known for the purity of his character, his gentle nature, his candor and genuine nobility of manhood. The popular tribute of respect to his memory, and the feeling of bereavement at his loss, are discerned in the public and private utterances which followed his death. Memorial services have been held in several churches, and in the exercises there has been a commendable spirit of participation among ministers who honored the man, though they did not agree with him in matters of belief. Thus they have done honor to themselves and to the lamented one.

The Obsequies.

The last rites to the memory of the departed, were held in Independent Church, Oakland, on Tuesday last. The floral tributes and church decorations were very elaborate and beautiful, contributed, as they were, from every organization of which he was a member, his congregation and innumerable friends, who knew him as a man and a citizen. Long before the hour appointed for the services, the street in front of the church was thronged on pavement and sidewalk. The crowd was so dense, that even the Masons and A. O. U.W., in the regalia of the Orders of which he was a member, were left in the street, and at the time of the commencement of the services the side gates had to be locked on account of the crowd, which insisted on entering by the side door despite the polite refusal of the ushers. As it was, every sitting and standing portion of the church was occupied, and the most intense interest manifested. All through the vast concourse sobs were heard, and heads were bowed in deep humiliation over the solemn scene. In the front seats, were seated the ministers of the city, who, in unity and sorrow gathered, to pay their last tribute of love and brotherhood to their departed brother and friend. There were present Reverends T. M. Condit, E. S. Todd, David McClure, W. C. Bartlett, J. K. McLean. Benjaman Akerly, Rabbi Levy, J. A. Benton B. F. Thompson and Dr. Moore. The choir consisted of the members of the different choirs in the city under the leadership of Prof. A. M. Benham, with Prof. H. L. Mansfeldt, at the organ. A fervent prayer was made by Rev. Clarence Fowler at the family residence. Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco, who was expected to lead in the services at the church, was detained by illness. Revs. W. E. Ijams, of San Francisco, and J. K. McLean, of Oakland, made very eloquent and affecting remarks. Other clergymen and W. H. Jordan, P. M. W. of A. O. U. W., contributed words of love and consolation worthy of the highest fraternal and Christian spirit. The grand organ, under Prof. Mansfeldt, pealed forth almost inspired tones of mournful melody. N. W. Spaulding was general manager of the ceremonies, and the following eight pall-bearers were appointed from the congregation and the Berkeley Club to act with the eight from the Lodges: J. H. Smythe, H. Greenman, A. T. Dewey, Walter Blair, O. H. Burnham, J. W. Mackie, Judge Jas. Lentell and Prof. Van Der Nailen. The pall-bearers, appointed by the Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased was a member, were in attendance as follows: P. N. Remillard, Luke Doe, Griffith Meredith and C. B. Rutherford. The pall-bearers in attendance from the Pacific Lodge of Workmen, were W. H. Barrett, H. T. Smith, A. T. Eastman and W. H. Jordan.

TESTIMONIAL.—On the first day of April, Bro. A. W. Bogart was the recipient of a slight testimonial at the hands of his brethren. It was arranged as a surprise. Bro. H. F. Morris, Fin., called Bro. Bogart to the altar and presented him with an ornamental stand, silver-plated napkin ring, engraved with the initial "B." By request, the reporter of the WATCHMAN followed this by presenting a duplicate ring, and as a third surprise, Jas. H. Barry, P. M. W., in a feeling speech, recounting the services of Bro. Bogart as Organist, presented him with a set of silver forks. Bro. Bogart, although recognized as a good musician, was out of his element as a speaker on this occasion, and could only utter his thanks.

BRO. T. P. WILLIAMS, our authorized agent, will visit some of the various Lodges of Alameda county during the present month, in the interest of the WATCHMAN. Bro. Williams is a pleasant speaker, and under "Good of the Order" will, if desired, briefly entertain the Lodges he visits.

WE are pleased to learn that Bro. Chas. N. Shortridge, Fin., of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, San Jose, was elected as a member of the Board of Education, at their recent election.

Insurance Inaccuracies.

In the Fraternal Department of the *Call* of March 5th is a lengthy answer to some insurance "figures," compiled by a monthly magazine of this city, and afterwards published in a daily paper because, forsooth, "it is a duty to truth." There is no man in California better able to deal with the sophistries put forth by so-called insurance sharps than the gentleman having control of that department, not only from the fact of his thorough knowledge of fraternal law and society statistics, extending through quarter of a century, but further from his practical acquaintance with the life insurance business in its various details. We quote from the concluding portion of the article in question, because it clearly sets forth the sentiments we uphold:

We have no war to make on insurance companies or any other legitimate line of business. They have their mission, and are entitled to attend to it. Fraternal Societies have theirs, and are equally entitled to pursue it. The studied and persistent effort of corporations to weaken Fraternal Societies, the adverse criticisms they make, or advertisements and pamphlets printed, will only result in antagonizing reflecting minds against them, and earn for them the ill-will of the people. If the Societies are wrong in their calculations, that is their own business. Figures and facts lead them to believe they are correct. They hold the idea that if an insurance company can collect a certain amount, return one-fourth of it back in dividends, use one-fourth of it for expenses, and roll up a mighty surplus beside; that if a society has no expenses for its endowment feature, does not wish to pay any dividends, and prefers keeping the surplus in the pockets of its members, that there is no use of collecting more than half the amount. They also find by taking the reports of the best companies, that of all the moneys paid for premiums, the death losses of none of them have ever required one-half of said premiums, scarcely a good third in the leading ones, and that the rest has gone to dividends, expenses and surplus, the latter of which is increasing year by year, until, after a while, unless some grand extraordinary dividend is declared, it will amount to the value of the whole United States, and when the fiat shall be proclaimed that "time henceforth shall be no more," and this world shall dissolve, there will have to be some special sphere created to hold the property and surplus of the great companies.

People see this; they are not as ignorant of insurance matters as some writers seem to believe, and knowing what it actually does cost to pay for the percentage of deaths that will occur in a society, with its constantly changing membership, that $18 or $20 per year will do it, and that they can pay in monthly instalments, and can see for themselves that every dollar, free of commission, goes direct to a brother's home, made desolate by death, it seems but reasonable that they should be permitted to do so. At least a large proportion of men on this coast intend to do so, whether it meets the approval of critics or not.

Whence comes this opposition? We are told by the aforesaid writer that the reason why money is spent in a long advertisement is because he feels "under an obligation to the public," "it is a duty to truth," "and a strong stroke in the people's interests to call attention to and expose this cancer in the organism of the several societies named." Yes, just so. If he will go into the homes where death has been, he will find some of the results of this "cancer," but the widow and orphan call it by a different name. Doubtless he would like to see these societies totter and fall, and their members buried in paupers' graves, and their families go over the hills to the poorhouse, or it may be that the companies envy the noble work of the Order, and would like to do it themselves. If so, there is room enough for all.

But of one thing the world may rest assured. Although in the future, as in the past, corporations may rise, flourish and disappear, yet humanity in the hearts of men will abide, and to the end of the universe there will be Fraternal Societies, and that it is and will be the duty of good men everywhere to aid and encourage them.

WE HAVE before us a prospectus of the California Piano Manufacturing Co.; capital $200,000; factory to be located at the corner of Fourth and Bryant streets; business office, 30 New Montgomery street. This company has ample facilities in machinery, skilled labor and capital, to make pianos to meet the wants of the most fastidious, by producing an instrument absolutely unexcelled. This new enterprise will be advantageous to our city, as we now import 2,500 pianos yearly from the East. Among the promoters of this enterprise we notice a number of our prominent Workmen: Walter S. Pierce, organist of Excelsior, is the Secretary; John Henderson, Jr., P. M. of Yerba Buena; F. W. Van Reynegom and Henry F. Marah, both of Excelsior, appear as directors.

BRO. H. J. SMITH, P. M. W. of Magnolia and one of the members of the Pacific Surgical Institute, 305 Kearny, is now making a professional tour through Oregon. From exchanges before us we learn that his services in treating chronic cases of deformity is meeting with much notoriety and commendation from the people of the Webfoot State.

A. O. U. W. GRAND MAY-DAY PICNIC, RAILROAD EXCURSION AND BALL.—One of the coming events of the year will be the picnic, railroad excursion and ball under the auspices of Honcut Lodge, No. 205, at Honcut, 12 miles from Marysville, on Monday, May 1, 1882. The picnic will be held at Gould's grove, near Moore's station, one of the finest in northern California; and the ball will be given at Merrill's hall, Moore's station, in the evening. A large number of leading citizens who form the several committees have made ample arrangements with the railroad and otherwise, to accommodate all that may come. Admission to grounds, 50 cents; to ball, including supper, $2. The several committees are made up of leading and representative men, and it is expected that this will be one of the grand events in northern California for this year.

PRESENTATION.—A happy episode in the life of Caleb Brind, D. D. G. M. W. of District No. 1, San Francisco, was enacted in Magnolia Lodge, No. 41. At the close of business B. F. Jacobs, P. M. W., in a speech that was eloquent and appropriate, presented Bro. Brind with a very fine, heavy, solid gold P. M. W. badge, on which were inscribed these words, "Magnolia Lodge 41, to Calib Brind, D. D. G. M. W., April 3d, 1882." The emblem was manufactured by Bro. Schaezlain, 13 Trinity street. Deputy Brind was certainly amazed and surprised, and although usually a good talker, failed on this occasion to make extensive remarks; but in a few well-chosen words feelingly responded, and with evident emotion and apparent satisfaction, pledged his best efforts to Magnolia Lodge and this grand Order.

PROF. H. C. EASTMAN, well and favorably known as a professional elocutionist, will receive a complimentary benefit at Dashaway Hall on Monday evening, April 17th. Bro. Eastman has frequently volunteered to assist at a large number of our literary and musical entertainments in the past, and it is hoped he will have a bouncing house. The exercises will be literary, musical and dramatic, and a number of our amateurs and professionals have consented to assist. Tickets 50 cents.

BRO. W. T. Y. SCHENCK, 36 California street, is the Agent for the Pacific Coast for Eureka Fire Hose Co., of New York. The cotton and linen hose (rubber lined), is the strongest and most durable of any yet manufactured. It is made one, two and three ply, and adapted to all uses, fire, garden, mining and domestic purposes. Those wishing hose should examine the cotton hose before purchasing any other kind.

THE Relief Committee has agreed to hold our annual picnic at Belmont park, on June 17th. An Executive committee of seven have been elected, and sub-committees have been appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

D. S. HIRSHBERG, P. M. W., as a business agent and collector, is reliable and trustworthy. Anything intrusted to his care in his line cannot be put in better hands. His office is 850 Broadway, room 14, Oakland.

OUR yearly picnic and excursion to Belmont park promises to be one of the largest and best yet held. Ample accommodations will be given in covered coaches by the S. P. R. R. for all who may wish to go.

THE City Parcel Delivery Co., No. 3 Post, is carried on by Bro. H. C. Dodge and Geo. D. Ross. They are prompt and reliable men, and any business entrusted to their care will be attended to in the best manner.

FROM the report of Wm. P. Cole, G. Rdr. of Texas, we learn the number of members in good standing in February was 1,500. This jurisdiction is working under the Supreme Lodge.

TOMBSTONE LODGE, No. 3, meets every Thursday evening in Masonic Temple, Samuel Block, M. W. Reports come of good meetings and that they are doing well for a new Lodge.

BRO. S. S. RUSSELL, of Bald Mountain Lodge, No. 140, at La Porte, "sailed" 20 miles on snowshoes to get to the Grand Lodge, and staged 45 miles to the station on the railroad.

Garey's Orange Culture.

* * * Mr. Garey's experience in orange culture in all its branches, his enthusiasm on the subject, and his fine judgment and natural adaptability, make him one of the most thorough teachers that those who are embarked in the industry could have. Besides, Mr. Garey is master of a very clear and pleasant diction, and handles his pen with a facility that gives his writings flow and attractiveness. The volume should have a wide circulation, and do good financially to its author as well as to orange-growers. We need not say that Mr. Rose's contribution in the appendix to the literature of the vineyard, will be read with interest and profit by all who wish light on a subject of the greatest importance to this section of the State.—*Los Angeles Daily Express.*

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A TURNED LEAF will point out the article supposed to be of special interest to persons receiving sample copies of this paper.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & CO.'S SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, No. 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1882.

255,918—FAUCET FOR REGULATING OVERFLOW FROM BASIN—F. A. Bishop, S. F.
255,838—BUCKLE—Alex. Cadwell, Petaluma, Cal.
255,935—ORE CRUSHER—A. N. Cameron, Greenville, Cal.
255,773—CURTAIN BRACKET—H. C. Clement, Albany, Oregon.
255,855—CHILD'S CARRIAGE—Adam Heim, S. F.
255,990—PUMP—Wm. D. Hooker, Oakland, Cal.
255,876—CUFF BUTTON—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
255,802—NUT AND BOLT LOCK—B. Marks, Fresno, Cal.
255,882—CHECK FOR HORSES—M. M. Nathanson, S. F.
255,887—HAY-STACKING APPARATUS—Gamos Richardson, San Jose, Cal.
255,888—DUMPING CAR—I. B. Robbins, Stockton, Cal.
255,898—VINEYARD PLOW—A. C. Taylor, S. F.
256,079—SHACKLE—J. M. Trackwell, Skookumchuck, W. T.
255,842—TUYERE—James E. Day, S. F.
255,900—CUSHION PROTECTOR FOR BOTTLES—James M. Thorpe, San Jose, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co., in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

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Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
B. W. CROWELL, San Benito and Monterey counties.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
T. P. WILLIAMS.

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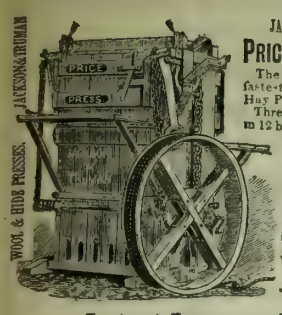
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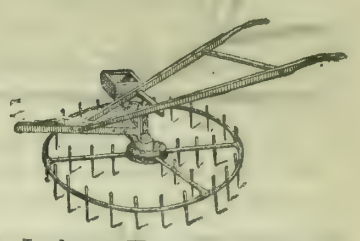
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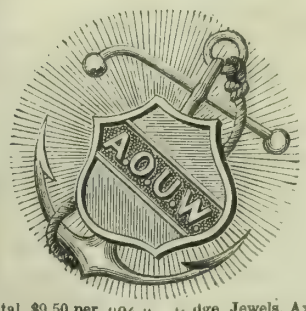
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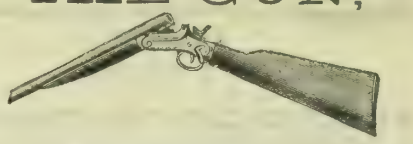
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☞ Society emblems.

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PLASTER DECORATIONS
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Ladies Suits from $4.00 up. Also a Full Line of Ulsters, Morning Wrappers and Corsets, Dolmans, Dress Trimmings Etc. Special attention to orders at Lowest Rates.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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Near Fifth, "Windsor House," - - SAN FRANCISCO.
A FULL LINE OF THE
Finest Scotch and English Goods
IN THE MARKET.
☞A Perfect Fit Guaranteed in all cases.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
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☞Business left with me will receive prompt attention. Agent Commercial Fire Insurance Co. and six of the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the world. Combined assets, $30,000,000.

Removing Paint.

A preparation, of which potash and soda are the principal components, has just been introduced into England, and is said to be a perfect paint remover. Some experiments made with the preparation upon various specimens of wood and metal, all old samples, well painted with several coats of good oil colors, were very successful. The compound, which is of a cream-like consistency, and quite white, is spread over the painted surface, and after being left on a few minutes is wiped off. Its action upon the body of the paint is thorough and complete, a saponification is set up which continues, the soda is liberated, and this process goes on, the alkali being liberated as it is wanted, till the whole of the paint is removed. Painted surfaces in about a quarter of an hour show every trace of paint cleanly removed, and the wood exposed as if it had been planed.

The action of this preparation seems to be two-fold. There is, first, the destructive action of the applied alkali, always caustic, and, next, a continued sponge-like action going on; in other words, a constant and perfect causticity is maintained. The result of the preparation on metal is equally convincing. A gas meter, if exposed to the compound about 20 minutes, has the japan removed and the bright metal exposed. Other forms of the preparation are of a weaker character, and nearer soap in their composition. They are intended to remove dirt, and their action is just the reverse of the compound already described. The preparations are liquid and are soluble in water, and their cleansing power upon cloth of an unmistakable dirty and greasy character is said to be almost magical. These solutions are adapted for delicate carvings and fabrics of all kinds and their use by restorers, decorators and others will be highly esteemed. The modification of the solution for cleaning cloth is well adapted for restoring the linings of railway carriages and stuff seats of all descriptions. No scraping or erasing is necessary, and there is nothing injurious, it is said, in the preparations which can attack or injure metals or cloths. They all produce a minimum action on brushes, which is a consideration, and, what is very important, the color is not taken out by the use of the solutions. The price is less than that of other preparations. The "paint remover" can be easily applied by being spread over the painted surface to be removed. It is sold in five-pound tins at about 60 cents.

A NEW PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING GAS IS OUTLINED AS FOLLOWS:—First, in injecting air and steam into or through incandescent coal or carbon contained in a suitable furnace, causing the air and steam to combine with the carbon, and to produce carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, the hydrogen of the decomposed steam and the nitrogen of the air being at the same time set free. Secondly, in the separation of the nitrogen from the gas by converting it into ammonia, said conversion being effected by causing it to combine with carbon and alkali, so as to form cyanogen, and subsequently decomposing the cyanogen so formed by means of steam, the product being ammonia, the oxides of carbon, and alkali; and subsequently removing the ammonia. Thirdly, in decomposing the carbonic oxide in the gas and converting it into carbonic acid by means of incandescent steam, the product of said decomposition being carbonic acid and hydrogen gas. Fourth, in the removal of the carbonic acid from the gas by means of ammonia.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The engineer in charge of the construction of Washington monument, in Washington, reports that the addition to the hight of the structure since the work was renewed, Aug. 7, 1880, is 100 ft. The monument is now 250 ft. high above the base. Seventy-four ft. were added last year. The balance of appropriation available December 1st was enough to carry the obelisk to the hight of 286 ft.

Business Guide.

Spring Styles Arrived ! ! !
FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED and DYED.
NO. 16 FOURTH STREET, Near Market, S. F.
PACIFIC STRAW WORKS TRADE MARK
LATEST STYLE HAT AND Bonnet Frames.
Straw and Felt Hats Cleaned Like New.
G. A. DEAN, Prop'r.

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JACKSON & TRUMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Large Halls, New Scenery, Elegant Accessories, Club Rooms, etc. Conveniences for Balls, Parties and Societies. Terms reasonable
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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Crockery, and House Furnishing Goods.
Importer of the Celebrated Minerva, Franklin, Highland King and Bon Ton Ranges.
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AND
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☞LATEST STYLES. LOW PRICES☜
At the Leading Hat Store.

Business Guide.

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The Best Soap in the World for
Kitchen, Laundry and Household Use.
Phosphate Soap!
Unrivalled for Curing Skin Diseases, and for Preserving a Healthy Skin.
Both Manufactured by the Standard Soap Co.,
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STANDARD SOAP PALACE,
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Anglo-Californian Bank.
(LIMITED.)
London Office, 3 Angel Court.
San Francisco Office, 422 California Street

Authorized Capital Stock	$6,000,000
Subscribed	3,000,000
Paid in	1,500,000
Surplus	300,000

Remainder subject to call.

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Wholesale and Retail.
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Full Line of Oars, Anchor Chains, Rope, Blocks, Oakum, Etc.
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Carriage and Wagon
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EAST OAKLAND, CAL.

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DENTIST,
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COLLECTION AGENCY.
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☞All business intrusted to this Agency will receive prompt attention, and collections made with quick dispatch.

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IF YOU WISH A STYLISH
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GO TO
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A LARGE LINE OF NEW SUITINGS TO SELECT FROM AT
761 Market.
Country Orders Promptly Filled
AND
Satisfaction Guaranteed
AT
761 Market,
Opposite Phelan's Building.
☞Call and Examine.☜

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1882.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco.	Leave San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS.	**WEEK DAYS.**
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M. via Saucelito.	8 00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9 20 A. M via San Quentin.	8 45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1 35 P. M " "	10 35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3 20 P. M via Saucelito.	2 15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5 30 P. M. via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8.00 A. M. via Saucelito.	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8 50 A. M via San Quentin.
10 15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1 10 P. M. " "	2.20 P. M. " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4.25 P. M. " "
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	6.25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8 00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12 00 M	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M	2 30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5 30 P. M	4.25 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6.30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

DAVID NYE, Gen'l Sup't. F. B. LATHAM, Gen'l Tkt Agt.

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Parcels, Goods, Wares and Merchandise delivered to any part of city, with dispatch, care and safety, at lowest rates.
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DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
SPECIALTY:
☞The administration of Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
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COFFIN & MAYHEW,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner 16th and Valencia and 20th and Mission Streets, San Francisco.
☞Prescriptions prepared from fresh Drugs at very Reasonable Rates.

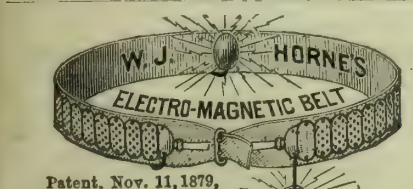
C. O. DEAN, D. D. S.,
126 Kearny St., (Thurlow Block) S. F.
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. N. PRATHER. I. C. SHEETS.
PRATHER & SHEETS,
DENTISTS,
305 Kearny St., San Francisco.

S. H. HALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
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Office, 326 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal

L. B. HOAG, M. D.,
649 Howard St., S. F.
Office Hours.—From 7 to 8 A. M., 12 to 3 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.
Pays particular attention to Lung and Female Diseases. Also, treats Cancer.

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A BLOOD PURIFIER.
PURE RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS
Or the Extract.
Physicians prescribe it. As a remedial agent for disease it has no equal. Try it. Address F. C. BROWNLEE, Sole Agent, 1059 Mission St., S. F.
Not for sale at drug stores.



Patent, Nov. 11, 1879,
Patent, Nov. 9, 1880.
Medical Electricity.
HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT.
(The Only Genuine.) Received 1st Premium State Fair.
Electro-Magnetic Belts, New Style, $10; Electro-Magnetic Belts, Extra Appliance, $15; Electro-Magn. Belts, 9 Improvements, $20
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR. BEST IN THE WORLD.
Will positively cure without medicine—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, Impotency, Rupture, Liver Disease Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Ague, Piles and other diseases. Send for illustrated catalogue, free. Also,
RUPTURE GUARANTEED, RELIEVED, or Cured. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Hundreds of cures.
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LEADING TAILOR.
Guarantees a Perfect Fit.
A FINE LINE OF SUITINGS FOR BUSINESS OR DRESS SUITS.
Call and Examine my Goods and Prices!
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Correspondence Solicited and References Given.
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HOT WATER!
Kitchen Boilers covered with Asbestos, Hairfelt and Canvas will keep water hot all night. It is economy, convenience and a luxury. Satisfaction guaranteed and references given from leading citizens of this city. A great comfort at a small cost. Orders addressed to
B. S. HILL,
317 Mission Street, San Francisco,
Will be promptly filled.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Mr. W. A. Roebling, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn bridge, states in a recent report, in giving a detailed account of what has been done to strengthen the superstructure, that the aggregate strength of the wire composing each of the four cables has been estimated to be 12,300 tons (of 2,000 pounds) and the elastic limit, two-thirds of that amount—namely, 8,200 tons. From all the tests made, the average strength of all the wires was not placed too high. The method of splicing the wires was such that the full strength of the wire was maintained at all points. The superstructure consists essentially of the floor system and stiffening trusses. One of the most serious difficulties to be contended with in this structure is the maintenance of the balance of spans arising from the exceptional length of the land spans. Mr. Roebling gives the total weight of the bridge, including the trasitory load, as 17,780 tons, from anchorage to anchorage—3,460 feet. Mr. Roebling adds: "It being the wish of the Board, as shown by the resolution annexed to the report of the committee, of which Mr. Kinsella was chairman, on the 6th of May, 1878, that the bridge should be adequate to the passage of the Pullman car, it became incumbent upon me to provide the necessary truss power with which to transfer the concentrated loads and to check the increased deformation of the cables resulting therefrom." He explains in great detail what he has accomplished, and finishes the report with the words: "The cables are strong enough to pull up the two anchorages."

COLOGNE TO BE MADE A SEAPORT.—It has been proposed in Germany to dredge the Rhine, so that Cologne may become a seaport. The proposition has been received with much favor and with some apprehension on the part of Hollanders and Netherlanders, through fear of serious injury to the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

THE Austrian government now works 200 miles of railroad which it owns, and 1,194 miles belonging to companies, while 407½ miles that it owns are worked under contract by corporations.

MORAL EFFECT OF TEA, COFFEE, ETC.—Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, a famous German physician, writes as follows on the moral effect of different articles of food and drink: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and crying moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. The snappish, petulant humor of the Chinese can certainly be ascribed to their immoderate fondness for tea. Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions, whisky infuriates, but eventually unmans. The alcoholic drinks, combined with a flesh and fat diet, totally subjugate the moral man, unless their influence be counteracted by violent exercise; but with sedentary habits they produce those unhappy flesh sponges, which may be studied in metropolitan bachelor halls, but better yet in wealthy convents. The soul that may still linger in a fat Austrian abbot is functional to his body only as salt is to pork—in preventing imminent putrefaction."—*Herald of Health.*

NEW HAIR DYE.—A one per cent. solution of nitrate of silver gives to human hair a dull reddish brown, which is particularly unnatural and disagreeable in a strong light; but this defect, which is visible in all cases in which nitrate of silver has been used, may be obviated by the addition of a certain amount of copper salt to the argentic solution. Nitrate of silver, 30 grams; sulphate of copper, 2.5 grams. Dissolve the two salts in 250 cubic centimeters of water, and add sufficient ammonia to dissolve the precipitate formed, and make it up to one liter. An instantaneous dye may be made by steeping the hair in a solution of pyrogallic acid in acetic acid, and then in the argenti-cupric solution dissolved above. The hair should be allowed to dry partially after the application of the pyrogallic solution. By varying the proportion of the pyrogallic acid from 1 gram to 50 grams per liter, any tint may be obtained from light brown to black.—*Moniteur Scientifique.*

Musical.

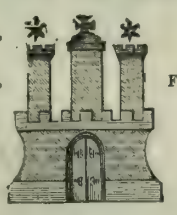
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ORGANS
ON
Installments.
PRICES LOW.
ADDRESS KOHLER & CHASE, MUSIC WAREROOMS, SAN FRANCISCO.

BLUM'S ORCHESTRA,
Brass and Reed Band.
Music Furnished for all occasions. Office, 647 Market St Nucleus Block. M. M. BLUM, Leader and Prompter

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A New Estey Organ for sale cheap, or on the Installment plan. Inquire of J. C. HOAG, cor. Front and Market Sts., top floor, city, or address P. O. Box 2301 San Francisco.

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Factory and Warerooms,
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Repairing, tuning, and estimates made. Pianos cheap for cash. Pianos to rent. Pianos to exchange.
☞Call and examine.

PIANOS Of STEINWAY, WEBER and all makers, at half the regular agents' prices. All Pianos fully warranted. Fine Tuning and Repairing a speciality. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. WALTER S. PIERCE, 30 New Montgomery Street, under Palace Hotel, S. F.

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DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS.
MOLLER & MAUTZ,
714 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
Between Washington and Jackson Streets.

GEO. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Proprietors of the
Telephone Transfer Comp'y.
Main office, 644 Market St., opposite Palace, San Francisco, Cal. Branch office, 304 Sixteenth St., near Mission. Orders can also be left at the junction of Market and McAllister Sts. Baggage, pianos, furniture and merchandise moved to all parts of the city. Telephone connection with both offices, all parts of the city and country. Telephone No. 3141, located at main office, and 3142 at branch office. Orders by telephone or otherwise will be promptly and honorably attended to.

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Elite
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LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, $70
Paid in Installments, $75.
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP $75.
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EDUCATIONAL CLASSES IN THE FOLLOWING branches, viz: Spanish, French, Elocution, Phonography, Vocal Music and Bookkeeping. Classes on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, which will be arranged at hours not to conflict. Competent teachers only will be employed. Classes FREE to all Sustaining Members. Membership tickets, $5 per year. Classes commence next week. Apply to H. J. McCOY, Gen'l Sec'y. Building 232 Sutter St., S. F.

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Made fresh daily.
FAMILY RESTAURANT
Connected with the Bakery.
☞Balls and parties supplied on liberal terms.

IF YOU WISH A
FRENCH DINNER
— FOR —
25 Cents
that is first-class in every respect, go to the FRENCH RESTAURANT, 24 Geary street.
A. J. BORDENAVE, Proprietor.

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FAMILY GROCERIES,
WINES & LIQUORS.
Corner Market and Brady Streets, San Francisco.

HOME STYLE RESTAURANT.
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GOOD COOKING. KIND ATTENTION. CHARGES MODERATE.
Home-Made Bread a Specialty.
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Wedding Cakes, Ice Cream, Oysters, Jellies, etc., constantly on hand, or Made to Order.
Families Supplied.

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Attends to and caters for Balls, Picnics, Excursions, Regattas, Wedding Banquets, and Surprise Parties.
☞Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Table Cloths and Napkins for hire for all occasions. References given.

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BALSAMIC
CREAM OF ROSES.

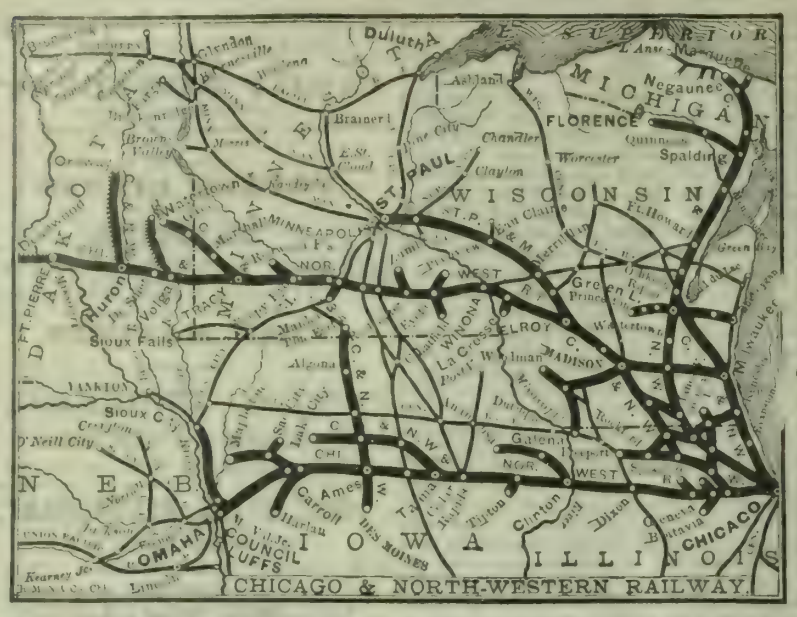
For Beautifying the Complexion, Softening the Skin and Producing that Natural Freshness to the Complexion not obtained by any other Preparation.
DIRECTIONS:
Apply to the face and hands at night, just before retiring, and apply a little in the morning, rubbing it well into the skin. After being in the sun any length of time, or riding when the wind has been blowing, a small quantity of the Balsamic Cream of Roses will prevent tanning or roughness, and is sure to bring to the complexion that ruddy and healthy glow so much sought for, and seldom obtained. Its action on the skin is to restore natural circulation to the blood.
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Price, 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

LAND Good land that will raise a crop every year. Over 12,000 acres for sale in lots to suit. Climate healthy. No drouths, bad floods, nor malaria. Wood and water convenient. U. S. Title, perfect. Send stamp for illustrated circular, to EDWARD FRISBIE, Proprietor of Reading Ranch, Anderson, Shasta County, Cal.

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Be sure to ask for Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern R. R.



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3,000 Miles Under One Management.

By far the Best, Shortest, Finest Equipped, the Surest to Make Connections FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS, (OMAHA) TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

The Only Line Running the World Renowned Pullman Sleeping Cars and Imperial Palace Dining Cars Between Council Bluffs and Chicago.

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Send for a Circular and a Pamphlet on "Transmission of Power by Wire Rope."

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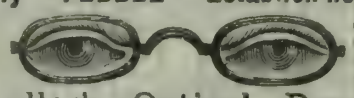
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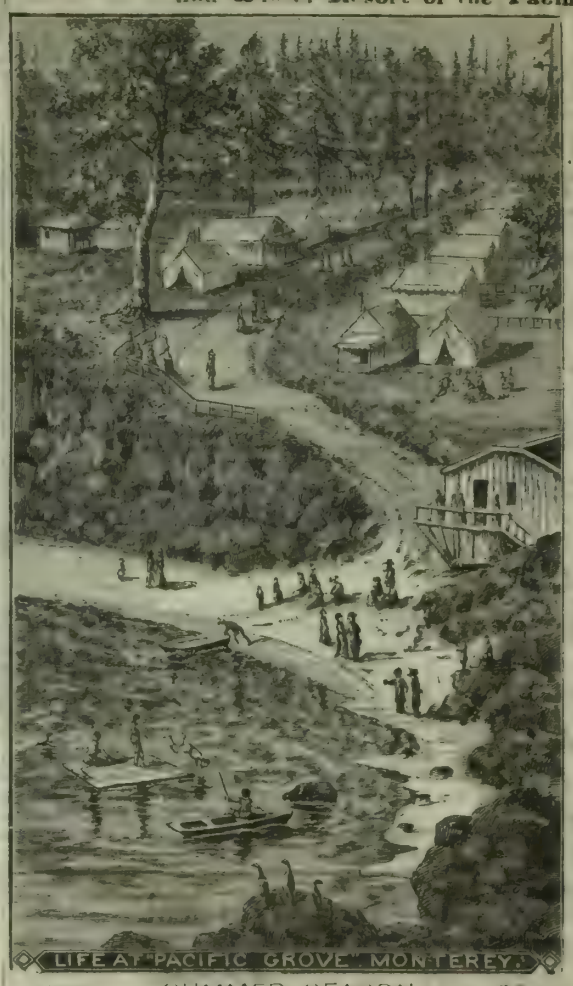
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Giving full Information in Relation to the Grove, Route to Monterey, Accommodations at the Grove, the Stores and Stables, Religious Services, Chautauqua Circle, the Moral and Prudential Management, Sea Bathing and Boating, Lots for Building Residences or for Tenting Purposes, Etc.,

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FIRST—No Policy shall become forfeited or void for non-payment of premium after the payment of two annual premiums.

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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 9. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MAY 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator No 1? Front St.

The Fraternal Spirit.

"Keeping up the fraternal spirit" does not mean calling a man "brother" at the Lodge meeting and ignoring his existence entirely at all other times. It does not mean that once a week for an hour or so you shall mingle freely with a number of members of the Lodge, all on equal footing, and then when the door closes, you shall forget them until you give the password to the Watchman again. It does not mean that you shall look upon the Lodge simply as a convenient sort of insurance office, and upon the members as so many people who stand ready, each to give your family a dollar on your decease. Nor does it mean that *you* shall have the benefit of results flowing from fraternal association without contributing your share of the work and trouble as well as your dues.

The payment of certain half dollars and dollars per month is a simple business proposition, by which a member keeps his standing in his Lodge and pays his share in the mutual insurance feature. It has nothing to do with the fraternal part of the Order one way or another.

Yet there are many—too many by far—who imagine they have done their duty by the Order when they pay what is called for promptly. They do not interest themselves in the business of the Lodge; will not share the burdens of conducting the meetings, will not take office, stay away so as not to serve on committees, and generally leave the *work* to a few. If all were of this class the maintenance of the Order would be impossible and it would soon disband.

To foster the fraternal spirit, the members must be more unselfish and interest themselves in each other to some extent. If a brother is sick or unfortunate, some *personal* notice of each member of the Lodge would surely benefit him. A contribution of $25 from the general fund and an engrossed set of resolutions will not cheer him up as much as a visit from people who show an interest in him and his affairs; who are willing to aid him in a substantial manner and sympathize with him in affliction.

There is nothing Utopian in this. It is not necessary to attempt an ideal perfection. We assist and expect to be assisted in turn. We may never need help, but it is comforting to know it would be forthcoming if required. If each man should perform only a small personal share in the real fraternization, a recognition of the firm establishment of the Order would be forced upon even those whose business interests oppose it.

Any brotherhood must have a community of interests, either of business or pleasure, or of both. But business interests promote no good fellowship or fraternal feeling, and the pursuit of pleasure is of a selfish nature. A fraternal feeling must be the outgrowth of social intercourse and communion, and must be voluntary. It cannot be forced. In order that it shall be fostered, the members of the Lodges must attend the meetings, participate in the debates and show an interest in the proceedings, which are conducted for the common good.



VIEW ON SACRAMENTO RIVER LOOKING EASTWARD FROM TEHAMA.

BE PROMPT.—The Supreme Recorder calls the attention of Grand Recorders of Grand Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, to the fact that strict compliance with the law will hereafter be required; and their monthly reports on all assessments due, together with remittances, will be expected to be received not later than the 20th of each month. It will, therefore, require a strict compliance on the part of each subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction to enable the Grand Recorder to do this.

SECURE your tickets at once for the A. O. U. W. picnic, March 17th, at Belmont park.

Fill the Ranks.

Never suffer a vacancy in your Lodge membership to remain long unfilled. There are always plenty of good men to fill all the empty places. If a member gets careless and falters by the way, it is not well to spend much time or money in doing for him what he is in duty bound to do for himself. Better let him go, and supply his place with a better man. It is the constant change in membership that keeps assessments down. If everyone who joins remained in the Order till he died, we should be called upon to pay more than four times as much as we do now, or disband the society. The man who joins the A. O. U. W. and keeps his standing unimpaired, has an investment more profitable than houses, or lands, or mines, or ships, or Government bonds. It will yield more than fourfold its cost, and one who cannot appreciate this fact, or cares for no one but himself, and so has no desire to provide for anybody else, had as well quit the Order. Let such people go, and welcome. Then fill up the ranks!

A GOOD OFFICER.—The present Deputy to District No. 2, Alameda county, Charles E. Alden, is also Recorder of Keystone, No. 64. He has been Recorder of that Lodge ever since its organization, except during the time he was Master Workman. He has always taken a very great interest in the Order, and has been present nearly every evening at the meetings since Keystone was instituted. The Lodges would be fortunate if they could all get as attentive, careful and interested officers as this gentleman; and it is to such as he that the Order owes much of its popularity with those connected with it.

DON'T fail to go to Belmont park, on Wednesday, May 17th.

Visiting Lodges.

Why should the visiting Lodge furnish the entertainment?

This question has, doubtless, been many times asked. It is a fact that when a Lodge visits another it seems to be considered necessary for the visiting members to amuse the visited. This is entirely opposed to all the social habits of the people outside the Lodge rooms, and why so very radical a change should have been grafted where it has, is by no means clear. When we visit a friend at his home, we expect him to amuse us. He must play or sing for us, exert himself in conversation, enlist the aid of his family, and entertain us to the best of his knowledge and ability. To a certain extent the visitor is passive. He must consider himself entertained, and express himself as having been so, whether it has been the case or not. An appreciation of a host's efforts, shown by an attentive manner and pleasant bearing, is, of course, expected of the guest, who may, of course, contribute toward the general amusement. But as to throwing the burden of the entertaining on the guest, that is never thought of. With Lodge visits, the reverse is the case. The one visited furnishes a room, lights and an audience. The visitors are expected to do all the talking, make all the fun, give all the music, and generally entertain the people they come to see. Therefore Lodges do not visit as frequently as they might. If, when a Lodge is visited, those of the members who possess the ability, should exert themselves to the utmost to entertain the visiting brethren, calls would be oftener made.

At any rate, if no set programme is practicable or desired, it is just as well for the Lodge members to recollect what common social usages are, and not expect to be entertained by people who come to see them. At least, help to make the evening pass off pleasantly.

BRO. J. G. SEVERANCE, Past Master Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, will deliver an original poem at the picnic of the General Relief Committee, and from what we know of the brother's talents in this direction we bespeak for those fortunate enough to hear it a rare treat indeed.

WHEATLAND, No. 54, Wheatland, Yuba county, will hereafter meet on the 1st and 4th Thursday of each month.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

My [illegible] 1 is a kind of fuel.
My 12, 1 is an interjection.
My 1 [illegible] is a conjunction.
My 11, 7, 4 is the opposite of right.
My 9, 12, 3, 7 is a coat of steel.
My 13, 19, 9 is a kind of meat.
My 21, 14, 9, 16 is the same as moist.
My 18, 14, 9, 10 is a young sheep.
My 17, 6, 8 is a personal pronoun.
My 20, 1, 5 [illegible] is a part of a speech.
My whole consists of 21 letters and is the first line of a familiar song.

J. L. C., Calistoga, Cal.

Letter Changes.

1. A morass: change my initial, I am a domestic animal; change again, I am mist; again, I am a filthy animal; again, I am a heavy piece of unhewed wood.

2. The noise of a donkey: change my initial, I am a cart; again, I am a battle; again, I am a color; again, I am to supplicate; again, I am a salver for serving dishes.

LEO P.

Charade.

Upon a sunny morn,
Adown the rose and thorn,
My first reversed is seen
In diamonds' sparkling sheen.

My second serves to guard
The greedy miser's hoard,
The convict in his dreary cell,
And all the places where we dwell!

My whole has power to bless,
And give true happiness;
And yet I'm oft abused
By subjects when misused.

NED.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate an animal and leave an obstruction to navigation.

2. Syncopate extent of duration and leave to form into a knot.

3. Syncopate locality or position and cave a measured step.

4. Syncopate a nickname and leave a conjunction.

MADELAINE

Anagrams.

(A Collection of Plants.)

1. A nut pie.
2. Here's a seat.
3. Love it
4. All on a bed.
5. I can order.
6. An idle nod.
7. Mean one.

AUNT SARAH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

DECAPITATIONS. — 1. Bone, one. 2. Larch, arch. 3. Lark, ark. 4 Mode, ode. 5. Chub, hub.

BIRDS.—1. Blue-jay (j). 2. Gold robin (robbing). 3. Part-ridge. 4. Whip-poor-will 5 Bob-o-link. 6. Lark. 7. Linnet (Lynn-net). 8. Nonpareil (non-pa-reel). 9. Spar-row.

WORD SQUARE.

NOISE
ORRIS
IRONS
SINCE
ESSEX

PROBLEM.—Twenty miles square.

Easter Hymn.

[By "GEM, aged 14 years.]

Let your hallelujahs rise!
To him who reigns above the skies,
He who died, the world to save,
Now has risen from the grave.

He has suffered death and pain,
Now he goes with God to reign,
Goes to reign with God above,
God of mercy, God of love.

He has risen from the dead,
Risen from his lowly bed;
Let the whole earth stand in awe
Of Him who reigns for evermore.

Stand in awe, but not in fear,
Feel him far, yet ever near,
Near with his protecting arm,
Near, to keep us from all harm.

Above us, being free from sin,
Above the world's loud noise and din;
But, though he reigns with God above,
He watches us with tender love.

Santa Cruz.

"Jip."

"—the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who abors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone."
—*Lord Byron.*

I write of a most noble brute—a large, handsome fellow with well-shaped head and bright, intelligent eyes. In color he is that beautiful combination of black and white commonly called blue. Jip is the pride of his master and as obedient as a slave. At regular hours his meals are placed before him, and his long, soft hair is combed with as much care as a child's. A short time ago I spent an evening at the home of Jip's master, where I first formed the noble dog's acquaintance. Hearing his master's voice, he came bounding into the parlor as the door was opened by some one entering. At a word, he sat up and extended his paw to "shake hands."

"Now, Jip," said his master, "go, close that door."

The knowing dog turned, walked slowly back to the door, reared upon his hind feet and placed his fore paws against it, closing it effectually.

A handkerchief was then dropped upon the floor, whereupon the dog seized it and returned it to its owner.

Next, a chair was placed before him and he told to get up and sit down in it. This he did, sitting down with his back to the audience. It was some time before his master could induce him to face the lookers-on, but he finally did so, and a clay pipe was then placed in his mouth, the bowl of which he suffered to turn downward in the true aboriginal style. A large hat, with a huge sunflower on it, belonging to a young lady of the family, was then placed upon his head. He seemed to have a just appreciation of the part he was acting, and sat perfectly still, with a sort of injured air, like a child that had been whipped and stood in a corner. Anon he would roll his large eyes up under the broad-brimmed, sunflower-bedecked hat in a manner—with all due reverence to Mr. Wilde—that was most esthetic.—*E. Freemont Wood, in Rural Press.*

Household Hints

EGG BALLS FOR SOUP.—Egg balls to be served in soup make a welcome addition to a plain beef or mutton soup: Boil four eggs hard, say for 10 minutes, then put them in cold water; when cold cut the yelk soft with the yelk of one raw egg, and one teaspoonful of flour; add pepper and salt and some bits of parsley. Make in the shape of balls and drop them in the soup; let them boil for about two minutes. The whites of the eggs can be used to garnish a platter of cold meat for supper, or may be chopped fine or be added to the soup.

LIABILITY TO INFECTION.—A man wearing dark clothes is more liable to infection from contagious diseases than he who wears light-colored garments, because particles which emanate from diseased or decayed bodies are much more rapidly absorbed by dark than by light fabrics. This is easy of proof. Expose a light and dark coat to the fumes of tobacco for five minutes, and it will be found that the dark one smells stronger than the other of tobacco smoke.

APPLE OMELET.—Apple omelet to be served with broiled spareribor roast pork is very delicate. Take nine large, tart apples, four eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter; add cinnamon or other spices to suit your taste; stew the apples till they are very soft; mash them so there will be no lumps; add the butter and sugar while they are still warm, but let them cool before putting in the beaten eggs; bake this till it is brown; you may put it all in a shallow pudding dish or in two tin plates to bake.

POTATO CAKES.—Potato cakes to be served with roast lamb or with game are made of equal quantities of mashed potatoes and of flour, say one quart of each, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a little salt and milk enough to make a batter as for griddle cakes; to this allow half a teacupful of fresh yeast; let it rise till it is light, and bubbles of air form, then bake in muffin tins. These are good also with fricasseed chicken; take them from the tins and drop in the gravy just before sending to the table.

BAKED OX TONGUE.—Soak the tongue well in lukewarm water for about 12 hours, scrape and trim it, stick it over with cloves (about 24), and boil slowly, according to size, for two or three hours. Then take it up and brush it over with the yelks of two eggs and sprinkle it with breadcrumbs (six oz.). Next bake it to a good brown, basting it constantly with a quarter of a pound of butter. Put it on a dish, and pour round it half a pint of good gravy. Serve with red currant jelly.

WHITE CANDY.—White candy made from this recipe has the merit of being pure: One lb. of sugar, two-thirds of a tumbler of water, one teaspoonful of vinegar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; boil for 20 minutes, without stirring. Pour on buttered plates to cool, then butter your hands and pull; have a little vanilla or lemon in a sauce plate, and wet your hands with it occasionally.

RICE AND APPLE PUDDING.—Boil a cupful of rice for 10 minutes, drain it through a hair sieve until quite dry. Put a cloth into a pudding basin and lay the rice around it like a crust. Cut six apples into quarters, and lay them in the middle of the rice with a little chopped lemon peel, a couple of cloves and some sugar. Cover the fruit with some rice, tie up tight, and boil for an hour. Serve with melted butter, sweetened and poured over it.

MENDING LACE CURTAINS.—Old lace curtains that have little holes in the netting can be made to appear whole when they are laundered. Take a piece of lace, or very thin muslin, and when the curtain is starched starch this piece also and put it over the spot which needs mending. It will show very little if at all, and the starch will keep it in place.

FRIED POTATOES.—Cut a quart of cold boiled potatoes into cubes, prepare three tablespoonfuls chopped onion and one of chopped parsley. Fry the onions till done in three tablespoonfuls of butter, then add the potatoes, season with salt and pepper. Stir gently with a fork so as not to break them. When heated through, add the parsley and cook two minutes longer. Serve on a hot dish.

A NEW FRICTION match has a quantity of explosive compound sufficient to protrude slightly beyond the end of the splint placed in a cavity in the end of the splint. The end of the match is then dipped in paraffine or other suitable material.

Health Column.

Health in Town and Country.

An extended series of observations seem to have warranted two conclusions, both adverse to commonly received opinions·

1. There are more persons in lunatic asylums from the country than from the town.

2. The average of human life is greater in the largest cities, than in the country adjoining; yet farmers eat plain, fresh food, take abundant exercise, retire early, and get up by daylight, breathing the pure out-door air for at least half their existence. On the other hand, citizens retire late, rise late, eat food and fruits one, two, or a dozen days old; are in-doors three-fourths, if not nine-tenths of their time, breathing an air vitiated by furnace heat and a variety of other causes, and take comparatively little exercise.

It is practically useful to note some of the general reasons which may very rationally be considered as explanatory of such results.

The universal tendency of concentration of thought upon one subject is to monomania, madness. This is so palpable a fact that argument is not necessary. When, therefore, the subjects of thought are few in number, this same tendency exists. The weather, the crops, the market, are the idol trinity of most farmers; in a wide sense, they think, talk, dream about nothing else with any special interest; all besides is secondary, and if, by any novelty, the mind is compelled out of its wonted track, it soon relapses into the old tread-mill circle, into the same rut of ages gone. In great cities this destructive concentration is almost an impossibility; the morning papers, the prices current, the stock markets, the accidents, the wars of nations, the exhibitions of curious and stirring things, keep the mind on the look-out; in fact, almost too active; there is scarcely enough time for needed rest. The day begins with running over the state of the world, as exhibited in the newspaper. From nine until four the whole mind is absorbed in matters of business; from that until near midnight, there is a comparative abandon to dinner, to social ties, to giving or receiving visits from acquaintances, friends and kindred, in going to the concert, the lecture, the opera, to evening parties, or other sources of agreeable diversions or profitable intercommunications.

The farmer, glorying in his health and strength, thinks his constitution impregnable; scouts at method and system and precaution, considering them as nothing but doctors' whims and old women's notions. He believes in eating hearty suppers and late; he has done it all his life, and is not dead yet, and resolves so to continue until the end of the chapter, when some morning the news goes round, "Died last night" of apoplexy, cholera morbus, cramp colic, or the like. At other times, bilious fever carries him from health to the grave in 10 days, in consequence of going to sleep in the entry or on the front stoop after a hard day's work.

Farmers will become healthier in body and in mind, in proportion as agricultural papers are taken, for several reasons: These publications uniformly contain a large amount of unexceptionable family reading, as to health, temperance, and sound morals; they will also gradually waken up the mind of farming people to experiments, to what is often sneeringly styled "scientific farming." Every day the helter-skelter mode of agriculture is becoming less and less remunerative; every day it is becoming more and more necessary to study the laws of vegetable growth, the habitudes and needs of plants and grains and trees; and in proportion as this is done, and the analysis of soils becomes an indispensable pre-requisite, there will be a world of novelty and light to break in upon the farming mind, to interest, electrify, and enrich.

The time will come when, to attempt the successful management of a farm, large or small, without some considerable practical knowledge of chemistry and botany and geology, will be considered the extreme of Quixotism. Meanwhile, let farmers and farmers' wives, with their children, bear in mind that to diminish the chances of a dyspeptic or bilious madness, or a premature death from acute disease, they should practice habits of personal cleanliness and bodily regularity; should eat only at regular hours and never between meals or after sundown, eat slowly and of plain food; avoid damp clothing and cold or wet feet, and cultivate a cheerful spirit, a courteous temper, and a loving, generous heart.

TO KILL A FELON.—A correspondent of *Hall's Journal of Health* says: To kill a felon, or bring it to a head if too far advanced to kill, take poke root and boil till soft enough to make a poultice, apply, and if the felon is not too far advanced it will scatter it; if it is, it will hasten suppuration. It will deaden the pain in a short time and save much suffering. I have used this myself and know it to be good.

EXPECTANCY OF LIFE.—The chances of life have been carefully studied and tabulated by life-insurance men, and, barring accidents, seldom prove misleading. The life of an ordinary man or woman is about as follows: A person of 1 year of age may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41; of 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 25; of 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4.

Worth Knowing.

Ancient Steel, Etc.

"A considerable steel-making industry exists at the present day in China, on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to Tientsin for shipment and distribution. It fetches much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Chinese metallurgists recognize three kinds of steel, namely, that which is produced by adding unwrought to wrought iron while the mass is subject to the action of fire, pure iron many times subject to fire, and native steel, which is produced in the southwest. The different names for steel are twang kang, or ball steel, from its rounded form, kwan kang, or sprinkled steel, wei tee, or false steel. The Chinese apparently have known how to manufacture steel from the very earliest ages."—*English Journal.*

Dæmachus, in the fourth century, B. C., records that different sorts of steel are produced among the Chalybes, in Sinope, Lydia and Laconia. That of Sinope was used for smiths' and carpenters' tools; that of Laconia for files, drills for iron, stamps and masons' tools, and the Lydian kind for files, swords, razors and knives. In Laconia, iron is said to have formed the only currency in the days of Lycurgus.

Pliny mentions that the best steel used in Rome was imported from China, a country in which copper or bronze swords are said to have been in use B. C. 219,748.

Iron and steel are proved to have been considerably in general use at Rome during the period of her wars in Western Europe.

The Book of Job is among the very earliest of literary works, its date being not definitely known, but in it iron and steel are separately named in one verse, and considerable familiarity with other metals is shown in the reading: "Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they fine it. Iron is taken out of the earth, and brass is molten out of the stone." The Book of Numbers also deals familiarly with the metals; in fact the entire Hebrew scriptures do.

An ancient historical writer makes particular mention of the process by which the Celtiberians prepared the iron for the purpose of manufacturing swords, so tempered, that neither shield, helmet nor bone could resist them, by burying iron under ground as Chinese, Japanese and Spaniards have also done in making swords that would cut small bits of iron without injury to the edge.

Corrosion of Lead by Lime.

There is, perhaps, no metal in which not only chemists, but the general public, is more interested in than lead. Every lead pipe that enters into the construction of a house or laboratory, soon acquires a history of its own, and though instructive, this history is not always agreeable. If it is a water-pipe, it is apt to be burst during a frost, and lead to the inundation of the building when the thaw begins; if a gas-pipe, it may, after a while, give rise to minute leakages, difficult to discover, and often highly dangerous. If a soil-pipe, it invariably becomes more or less corroded in the course of 10 or 15 years, and then the noxious effluvia of the drain are insiduously infused through the house; children fall ill without apparent cause, and even the strongest adults suffer frequently from this dangerous source of infection of the air. Again, if the lead is employed to line cisterns for storing water, and the latter be very pure, a certain amount dissolves in the water, and may give rise to colic, neuralgia, or even paralysis, in those who drink it. In this manner also lead enters into medicines prepared with distilled water which has been stored in lead cisterns (slate or asphalt cisterns are to be preferred).

In 1869 a paper was read at the British Association, at Exeter, by a well-known London chemist, in which some of these facts were brought very prominently forward. Quite recently, another source of danger has been pointed out in the daily papers; and some letters have appeared in the *Globe* upon the effects of lime on lead. It would appear from these that, contrary to what is generally believed, the presence of lime in water does not prevent lead from being dissolved, but rather promotes the corrosion of pipes and cisterns. We know that chloride of lime, so often thrown into closets, with a view of disinfecting them, has a most injurious action, giving rise to chloride of lead, which dissolves and corrodes the pipes in every direction, so that in the course of a short time sewer gas easily permeates through them. Other disinfectants of an acid mineral nature would probably act in the same manner. It is now known that when lime, mortar, or plaster of Paris is left in contact with lead pipes, they corrode more or less rapidly in these parts, and another source of mischief is thus pointed out.—*Monthly Magazine* (Eng)

A HAPPY IDEA.—Forty years ago a Frenchman, with the usual practical views of the nationality, conceived a happy idea for easily creating intricate designs upon plush. This happy idea was simply the application of a hot iron to the surface of the goods. The discovery was made in an accidental way, and cost him the good looks of a velvet dressing-gown, which his over-zealous wife had attempted to iron. His experience, however, suggested what was afterward, and is still called embossed plush.

A. O. U. W. in Grand Council.

Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California.

CONVENED AT DASHAWAY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 4, 1882.

(Coutinued from our last issue.)

Wednesday—Second Day.

The Grand Lodge was called to order at 10 A. M.

On motion of E. Danforth, the first day's proceedings being in print, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Committee on Appeals, in the matter of the appeal of Gridley Lodge, No. 67, vs. John M. Boyles, recommended that the Lodge be directed to vacate its judgment of expulsion, and reinstate the accused to full membership. In this case, notwithstanding the committee before whom the accused was tried reported that the accused was not guilty, a judgment of expulsion was rendered by a vote of the Lodge itself. It seems, however, that the accused did not have the two weeks' notice required by Article XV, Section 9, of the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, and on this ground the Committee on Appeals decided as above.

On motion of F. F. Carnduff, of No. 102, the report was received and adopted.

The Grand Master appointed to Committee on Degree of Honor, J. F. Parks, in place of A. J. Holloway, who was absent.

A telegram was received from Eugene Gregory, who was in Chicago, regretting his inability to attend the session.

The Grand Master appointed the following special Committee on Temperance: J. C. Hanover, of No. 97; E K. Hill, of No. 142; A. B Moffitt, of No. 214; A. McFarland, of No. 120; J. K. McKinstry, of No. 113.

The Committee on Appeals presented a report, which, on motion of L. G. Schord, was adopted.

[We shall in our next number summarize the action of this committee on all appeal cases.—EDS. WATCHMAN]

D. S. Hirschberg was appointed on Committee of Good of the Order in place of C. K. Robinson, absent.

The following resolutions were selected by recommendation of the committee:

"That our Supreme Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to strike out the word "kneel," as used in the installation of the officers of subordinate Lodges.

Resolved, That in the monthly reports of deaths issued to the subordinate Lodges, the Grand Recorder be instructed to state the number of members in good standing, together with the number under temporary suspension.

Chairman Terrell, of the Finance Committee, reported the following, which was adopted:

In reference to the matters referred to us through the Committee on Distribution, we would respectfully report as follows: In reference to the statement of expenses found on page five, of the Grand Master's report, we recommend that the same be approved. [This refers to the Grand Master Workman's expenses from Feb. 1st, 1881, to April 1st, 1881, which includes $781 50 for traveling expenses, $56 45 for postage, express and telegrams, and $120 for copying letters; clerk fees, etc., (60 weeks) $120; total, $957.95.]

In reference to the matter of official bonds, found on page 17 of same report, we would make the same recommendation.

[This was to give approval of bonds of Grand officers, deputies, etc., to G. M. W., with consent of Finance Committee, instead of, as heretofore, to Grand Foreman and Grand Overseer, as these officers live at different points.]

In reference to the financial matters contained in the reports of the Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver, we have already passed upon them, and recommend that they be approved.

[We gave, in last number of the WATCHMAN, an abstract of the financial position of the Grand Recorder's report, and herewith present a condensation of the report of C. H. Haile, Grand Receiver:

1881	General Fund.	Beneficiary Fund.	Total.
Jan., Received of G. Rdr.	$ 3,059.90	$ 12,607	$ 15,666.90
Feb. " " "	891.90	10,460	11 351.90
Mar. " " "	709.85	20,259	20 96?.85
Apr. " " "	784 05	13,012	13,796 05
May. " " "	1,797.10	11,919	13,716 10
June. " " "	476 50	11 680.	12,156.50
July. " " "	3,790 50	12,216	16,006.50
Aug. " " "	1,006 25	12 443	13,449 25
Sept. " " "	506 25	10,346	19,872.25
Oct. " " "	790 40	18.141	18,931 40
Nov. " " "	571.55	13,191	13,762 55
Dec " " "	610.65	13,209	13,819 65
	$14,994.90	$168,503	$183,497 90

First total	$183,497.90
Relief Call No. 1	1,173.65
Second total	$184,671.55

SUMMARY. CR.

To general fund on hand Jan. 1, 1881	$ 2,135.88
To general fund received to Dec 31, 1881	14 991.90
To beneficiary on hand Jan. 1, 1881	9,26 .00
To beneficiary received to Dec. 31, 1881	164,503.00
To Relief Call No. 1	1,173.65
Total	$196,074.43

SUMMARY. DR.

By amount of general fund paid to Dec. 31, 1881	$15,004.34
By amount of beneficiary paid to Dec. 31, 1881	174,000.00
By amount of Relief Call No 1	1,173.65
By amount of cash on hand Dec. 31, 1881	5,896.44
Total	$196,074.43

The long list of separate disbursements we omit.]

The report of the Committee on Amendments was called up for action.

A substitute for the first five amendments (Proposition No. 1) offered was carried, to the effect that the rejected candidate only receives back from the Lodge $1 of his medical examination fee.

Proposition No. 2, providing that the Lodge *shall* pay, as sick benefits, a sum sufficient to keep members in standing during such sickness, was not adopted, as Article XIII of the Grand Lodge Constitution provided for the matter.

Proposition No. 3, also concerning sick benefits, was rejected by the committee.

Proposition No. 4 contained amendments 8, 9 and 10, which were considered by the committee as no improvements on the laws they were to amend, so the proposition was rejected.

Proposition No. 5 was for Lodges to elect officers annually instead of semi-annually. This was not adopted.

Propositions 6 and 7 were so acted upon that Sec. 13 of Art. 1 of the Laws of the Grand Lodge now read: "No subordinate Lodge shall charge more than $3 to a member who deposits his clearance card and is elected to membership thereon; nor more than $2 for the issuing of a clearance card." Within these figures, the matter is left to the Lodge.

Proposition No. 8 was with regard to terms of office of officers of subordinate Lodges, but it was not adopted, the committee and Grand Lodge thinking that six months in office was sufficient.

Proposition No. 9 was to amend Sec. 6, Art. XV. of the Constitution of subordinate Lodges so as to add the following:

"Excepting when a brother has been found guilty of a crime or misdemeanor by the courts of our State, and the penalty thereof is imprisonment in the State prison or any county jail, said brother shall be declared expelled by the Master Workman of his Lodge, without the above form of trial."

The committee recommended the adoption of this, but on motion of Mr. Terrill the report was laid on the table.

Proposition No. 10 included amendments Nos. 16 and 17, and provoked great discussion. The first was as follows:

Amend Sec. 2, Art. 2, of Grand Lodge Constitution to read as follows:

The territory under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be divided into 50 districts, which shall be numbered from 1 to 50, and shall be composed of a certain number of Lodges, according to their membership in good standing, as appears by the semi-annual report of the 31st day of December previous. Said apportionment shall be made so as to group neighboring Lodges, and thus have each district contain as nearly the same number of members as may be, considering the interests and harmony of the Lodges.

The Lodges composing each district shall be arranged in a district list, according to their organization number. On the second meeting night in January of each year each Lodge in every district shall nominate (if a majority so desire) a P. M. W. in good standing, and holding membership within the district, as a Representative to the next Grand Lodge. And said Lodge shall thereafter immediately, under its seal, notify each Lodge in its district of the said nomination.

On the first meeting night in February of each year each Lodge in each district shall ballot for the P. M. W. so nominated, and by a majority vote express its preference for a certain P. M. W. as a Representative of the district in the Grand Lodge.

The Lodge, under its seal, shall issue a certificate of its preference thus indicated, stating therein the whole number of votes cast and the highest number so received by any P. M. W. Each Lodge shall thereafter immediately send said certificate to the Lodge coming first on the said district list.

On the last meeting night in February the Lodge to which the certificates are sent, shall open and canvass all of said certificates, count the votes and make a record thereof. And the P. M. W. having the highest vote, as shown by said certificates, shall be declared elected as the Representative of said district. And the said canvassing Lodge, under its seal, and attested by its M. W. and Rec., shall issue to said P. M. W. a certificate of his election, and officially notify him and each Lodge in the district thereof. And upon the presentation of his said certificate the said P. M. W., being otherwise qualified, shall be admitted as a Representative to the Grand Lodge.

For the purpose of being elected a Representative, in the case of the institution of a new Lodge, the P. M. W. shall be deemed eligible.

In the counting of said certified votes, if there should be a tie vote, then each P. M. W. having said tie vote shall be declared elected a Representative, but said district shall be entitled to one vote only, and the Representatives, between them, to but one mileage and one *per diem*.

Upon the institution of a new Lodge the G. M. W. shall assign said Lodge to the district to which it ought to belong, but his action shall be subject to the approval of the next Grand Lodge.

For the purpose of putting this amendment into effect, so that the Representatives to the next Grand Lodge shall be elected under it, the G. M. W., as chairman, Grand Trustees, and Grand Recorder shall constitute a committee, which shall, on or before the first day of October next, make said apportionment, and thereafter the G. M. W. shall officially notify each Lodge thereof, and appoint a Deputy for each of said districts.

All laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Amendment 17.—Amend Sec. 1, Art. III, by striking out "first Tuesday" and insert "second Tuesday."

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17. We are of the opinion that taxation without representation would not be a satisfactory feature to introduce into the laws of this jurisdiction. We think that the adoption of the proposed amendments would be a blow to the fraternity of this Order, from which it would never recover; that it would estrange Lodges and members to such an extent that the brotherly and fraternal intercourse would be in a great measure broken up. We believe that, if necessary, the representation to the Grand Lodge can be reduced in some manner more satisfactory to the membership. We recommend that neither amendment be adopted.

The report was adopted and the amendments were not carried.

Proposition No. 11 was to make the initiation fee for conferring degrees not less than $10. This had already been disposed of, and the committee reported adversely.

Proposition No. 12 bore on the subject of membership and payment of Examiners' fees, but neither amendment proposed was adopted.

Proposition No. 13 related to Medical Examiners and their fees, and was not adopted.

Proposition No. 14, which was amendment No. 2, was offered by D. S. Hirshberg, and was as follows:

Amend Art. VI, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, by adding a new section, to be known as Sec. 12, to read as follows:

The Grand Master Workman, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver shall constitute the Medical Board for this jurisdiction. Each applicant's medical certificate shall be passed upon by them in accordance with the law of the Supreme Lodge, and no fee shall be charged or collected by said Board for this service, and no applicant shall receive either degree until his medical certificate shall have been approved by a majority of the Medical Board.

The report of the committee on this was as follows:

We are of the opinion that the membership of California is as select, and has been as carefully guarded as that of any other jurisdiction. We know that the work of examining medical certificates has been performed in the past by the Grand Masters without any expense to the Order. We believe it can be done as well in the future by the board named in the amendment, and without any expense to the Order. We are opposed to creating any more salaried positions, but as the Supreme Lodge makes it imperative that we shall either have a Medical Examiner or Medical Examining Board, we recommend that the amendment be adopted.

On this report of the committee coming up, Wm. H. Wood moved the previous question, which was sustained.

The ayes and noes were called for, and on calling the roll the votes stood as follows:

Ayes, 131; noes, 113. So the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 15 was to strike ont Article VIII of the Constitution, and the committee recommended the adoption, but the Grand Lodge refused to do so.

Proposition No. 16 was on a subject already disposed of in the first four amendments offered, and was, therefore, not adopted.

The election of officers then took place, the result of which will be seen in our directory.

The Grand Trustees reported that they had examined the books and records of the Grand Recorder's office, and that the accounts ware all correct and well kept. The Grand Receiver's books, accounts and vouchers agree with those of the Grand Recorder. They recommended that the Grand Recorder's bond be fixed at $15,000, and that of the Grand Receiver at $25,000.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of adoption of a resolution to suspend or annul charters of any Grand or subordinate Lodge which seeks to avoid performance of duties; and that dignity of Supreme Lodge should be upheld.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master Workman's report, found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 20 and 22, has been duly considered by your committee, and we recommend the approval of the same by this Grand Lodge.

In regard to that portion of the report under the head of "Charters Surrendered," on page 13, your committee recommend that the attention of District Deputies be called to the inadvisability of establishing Lodges in too sparsely settled districts.

That portion of the report in relation to circulars has been carefully examined by your committee and fully endorsed.

It affords your committee considerable satisfaction to recommend the approval of the action of the Grand Master in relation to beneficiary certificates refused.

In regard to that portion of the report, on page 21, in reference to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the valuable services rendered by the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, as an able exponent of our Order. Its management, under experienced and responsible publishers, warrants us in fully endorsing and recommending it to the individual patronage of all members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In regard to that portion of the report, on page our committee recommend its approval by this Grand Lodge, except that portion in relation to the Grand Receiver's contingent expense, and thereon your committee recommend that no action be taken.

The Committee on Good of the Order reported adversely on the request of certain Arizona Lodges to be admitted into the jurisdiction of California.

The committee also reported unfavorably on the request to reopen the case of Hartley and Soper, of Franklin Lodge, against Peterson, of Valley Lodge.

The committee also reported adversely on a petition for charter for a new Lodge in the northern part of San Francisco.

The committee also reported adversely on a petition for a new Lodge in Stockton.

To the question propounded to the Lodge and referred to this committee an answer was given, that a member of a subordinate Lodge, who had committed a crime, against the law and order, and was convicted and sent to the penetentiary, should *not* be expelled from his Lodge without trial therein.

Thursday—Third Day.

The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation from E. Lewis and A. C. Knudsen, Representatives, to visit Golden Gate Lodge in the evening.

During the year the G. M. W. rendered the following decision, numbered 31 in his report: "When a Lodge has intentionally or erroneously inflicted a penalty upon one of its members for infringement or violation of its local law, said Lodge possesses the inherent right and power, by its action at a subsequent meeting, to rescind or reverse its former action, whether said penalty was reprimand, fine, suspension for a definite period, or suspension for non-payment of dues. Three cases have occurred to which this decision has been applied."

This was referred to the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and the majority of the committee reported in favor of approving the decision. A minority report (by Wm. C. Flint) was to the effect that: "The question involved is, whether a Lodge can at any meeting reverse, cancel, or annul action taken by it at any previous time. To maintain this, would be to cause disorder and confusion, when system and law should prevail. I therefore recommend that the decision be not approved."

After some discussion the minority report was adopted.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was submitted the matter of appeal of E. F. Loud vs. Valley Lodge, No. 30, substituted the following report:

On the 24 day of November, 1881, Wm. P. Frost and W. S. Lucky, with others, members of Valley Lodge, No. 30, were reported to the Lodge, by its Receiver, as six months in arrears for dues, and the Master Workman, not being otherwise directed by the Lodge, thereupon declared said members suspended from the Order. Frost and Lucky subsequently applied for reinstatement, and we assume, although not shown by the record, paid all delinquencies; and, on the 18th day of January, 1882, the Lodge voted to rescind the action whereby they were suspended, and thereupon the Master Workman declared their beneficiary certificates renewed. From this action this appeal is taken.

Sec. 2 of Art. XII., of the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, provides that if a member neglects or refuses to pay the dues as fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge, for the period of six months, he shall be reported to the Lodge by the Financier, and the Master Workman shall, unless otherwise directed by the Lodge, thereupon declare such member suspended from the Order. The term "shall thereupon declare," seems to contemplate immediate action; and it would be dangerous to give any other construction to the expression "unless otherwise directed by the Lodge," than that such direction is to be given before the declaration of suspension is made. Were it otherwise, suspensions would stand upon no fixed principle or law, but would be subject to the uncertain caprices and will of the Lodge, to be exercised within an indefinite period of time.

The fiat of suspension is the declaration of the Master Workman, acting ministerially under specific law, and when once suspended for non-payment of dues, a member can only be reinstated upon conforming to the provisions of Section 4 of Article XII of the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges.

We are, therefore, of the opinion, and so advise, that the action of Valley Lodge, No. 30, in rescinding the action of the Master Workman, whereby said members were suspended, was a nullity, and the order of the Master Workman renewing their beneficiary certificates was without authority and void.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Appeals reported that they found nothing in the complaint of the San Diego Lodge against the Wilmington Lodge that would justify the committee in rendering any decision in the matter complained of, as it is merely a complaint of one Lodge against another, made *ex parte*.

In the report of the Committee on Appeals in the case of Colton, Hamon, Jones, Boyle and Cruff vs. Pacific Lodge, the action of the Grand Lodge was such as to acquit L. B. Edwards in adopting the report of the committee recommending the sustaining of the action of the Lodge, and ignoring the appeal.

A report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances in the case of J. N. White vs. the Grangeville Lodge, recommended that the decision expelling the member be set aside and said charges be ordered dismissed.

A report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances in the case of Chas. D. Coon vs. Yerba Buena Lodge dismissed the appeal on the ground "that the whole question of weekly sick benefits is left entirely with subordinate Lodges."

The Committee on Laws and Supervisions made a report which was adopted. This referred to their examination of sets of by-laws. Most of those sent were badly prepared. They recommend that hereafter all by-laws sent to the committee be sent direct to the chairman, and be written on good foolscap, with a suitable margin for notes.

G. M. W. Barnes called Jas. T. Rogers, G. F., to the chair, and retired from the Lodge-room to attend to an important business engagement. The Grand Lodge took this occasion to show its appreciation of his valuable services as Grand Master, and on motion, Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M., M. T. Brewer, P. G. M., and Representative A. O. Carpenter, were appointed a committee to take up a collection and procure some suitable memento to present to him on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

[The presentation speeches we gave in the last WATCHMAN, and in another column of this issue we give a description of the jewel.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

The Committee on Laws and Supervisions, to whom was referred certain parts of the report of the Grand Master Workman, approved decisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

[All these can be referred to by looking at the report of the G. M. W. in last week's WATCHMAN.]

They also approved all portions of the report referred to them, except the following:

Amend decision No. 5 by adding thereto the following words: "Except when required by Lodges paying sick benefits," and when so amended that the decision be approved.

That decision No. 6 be amended by adding thereto the following words: "But payment to the Financier should not be considered payment to the Lodge, until actually credited on the Lodge books," and when so amended, that said decision be approved.

For decision No. 18, substitute the following: "I deem it decidedly dangerous to admit to membership parties engaged in mills or works where explosive powder is manufactured."

That portion of the above report relating to decision No. 6 was not adopted by the Grand Lodge.

On recommendation of the committee a special committee of five was appointed to consider decisions 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Grand Master's report. This committee consisted of David McClure, C. K. Robinson, Alfred Daggett, Wm. E. Hopping, H. B. Davidson.

On motion of Representative Kinsley, the Geo. W. Green case (see Grand Master's report, p. 18), was taken up for consideration, and the decision of the Grand Master reversed.

On motion of W. H. Wood, speakers were limited to five minute speeches for the rest of the session.

A petition from Anchor Lodge, No. 216, at Lower Lake, Cal., was presented and granted, that it should hold semi-monthly instead of weekly meetings.

The Grand Lodge refused to take any action in the matter of compelling people to have beneficiary certificates made payable only to relatives, or to some person which is dependent on the Brother Workman for support. They thought this would be interfering with the individual rights of the members.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, introduced by E. M. Reading, of Fidelity Lodge, was adopted:

Resolved, That any Grand or subordinate Lodge of the A. O. U. W., which seeks to avoid the performance of duties in accordance with the obligations of its members, whether by appealing to the courts or otherwise, should at once be suspended and its charter recalled.

Resolved, That our Representatives to the Supreme Lodge have the pledge of this Grand Lodge that they will be upheld in every honorable effort they may make to sustain the dignity of the Supreme Lodge; and that they are hereby instructed to aid and assist, by voice and vote, to bring all offenders against our laws, rules and regulations, to speedy and condign punishment.

By adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions the Grand Lodge referred to the Supreme Lodge Representatives, without recommendation, the following resolutions introduced by A. O. Carpenter, of Ukiah Lodge:

WHEREAS, The wording of Sections 8, 9 and 10, of Article VIII, of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, is such as to admit of varied and conflicting construction, and may lead, in the future, to litigation to definitely settle the same, and

WHEREAS, This Order, while securing financial benefits to the widows and orphans of brothers taken from us by death, yet is based on purely fraternal principles, and not desirous of availing itself of technical law to avoid payment of such benefits, therefore

Resolved, That our Representative to the next Supreme Lodge be instructed to use his best endeavors to reconcile and make clear the said sections, to the end that a brother may pay arrearages of assessments at any time, whether in Lodge meeting or out, and that the renewal of his beneficiary certificate shall date from the time of payment of such arrearages to the Financier, whether formally reinstated by declaration in open Lodge or not, thereafter.

The Committee on Resolutions reported adversely on a proposition to require the members of the Grand Medical Examining Board to file with the Grand Recorder, certified copies of their authority to practice medicine, as is required of subordinate Medical Examiners.

E. F. Loud, D. G. M. W., offered the following, which was referred to Committee on Resolutions without reading:

Resolved, That in case of disagreement between our Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, as to how the vote to which this Grand Lodge will be entitled shall be cast, such vote shall be divided equally between the Representatives present, and that each cast his proportion of such vote.

The Committee reported in favor of the above resolution, and the report was adopted.

M. W. Fish, P. G. M. W., offered the following, which was referred to Committee on Resolutions without reading.

Resolved, That our Representatives to the Supreme Lodge be instructed to endeavor to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of Supreme Lodge, Article IV, Section 2, "voting," by striking out the words "but no Grand Lodge shall have more than five votes," in sixth and seventh lines.

The committee reported in favor of the above resolution, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Amendments proposed the following substitute to the amendment to Article XV, Section 7, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, proposed by Geo. W. Lovie:

Provided, That when it is impossible for witnesses to be present, depositions taken, as provided by the laws of this State, may be received in evidence.

This report was adopted.

The Committee on Good of the Order reported as follows:

SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master Workman's report, found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 20 and 22, has been duly considered by your committee, and we recommend the approval of the same by this Grand Lodge.

In regard to that portion of the report under the head of "Charters Surrendered," on page 13, your committee recommend that the attention of District Deputies be called to the inadvisability of establishing Lodges in too sparsely settled districts.

That portion of the report in relation to circulars has been carefully examined by your committee, and is fully endorsed.

It affords your committee considerable satisfaction to recommend the approval of the action of the Grand Master in relation to beneficiary certificates refused.

In regard to that portion of the report on page 21, in reference to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the valuable services rendered by the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, as an able exponent of our Order. Its management, under experienced publishers, warrants us in fully endorsing and recommending it to the individual patronage of all members of the A. O. U. W.

This report was adopted.

The Committee on Good of the Order reported adversely on the request of certain Arizona Lodges to be admitted to the California jurisdiction.

The committee also reported adversely on a request to re-open the case of Hartley and Soper, of Franklin Lodge, No. 44, against Peterson, of Valley Lodge.

The committee reported adversely on the petition to charter a new Lodge in the northern part of San Francisco; and adversely on the petition to charter a new Lodge in Stockton.

The committee answered in the negative the question: "If a member of any subordinate Lodge commit a crime against the law and code, be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, should he be expelled from his Lodge without trial therein?"

The committee also reported in favor of the following, introduced by E. M. Reading, of Fidelity Lodge:

WHEREAS, The General Relief Committee of the A. O. U. W. of San Francisco, duly organized for the purpose of extending pecuniary aid and securing employment to or for those of our brothers in distress or out of work; and

WHEREAS, The only pecuniary support said committee has received for the prosecution of its work, has been from the donations from the Lodges of San Francisco, and the limited profits derived from the annual picnics; and

WHEREAS, Said Relief Committee has no legal authority to demand of any Lodge, the member of which said committee has assisted pecuniarily, for reimbursement of money advanced to said member; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing the good and timely work performed by the General Relief Committee of San Francisco, do hereby authorize said committee to make a request upon any Lodge whose member they have pecuniarily relieved, and do hereby recommend that all such Lodges reimburse said committee, when satisfied such assistance was warranted and called for.

The committee also reported on the question asked by George Moore, that the subject matter comes properly within the province of subordinate Lodges, and is a matter with which the Grand Lodge has noting to do. The question was: The general fund of each Lodge being a fund which accumulates, and upon which the Lodge can draw to meet any of the necessities which may come upon them, or any misfortune which may overtake a brother or his family, and it being a fund in which every member is thus personally interested, is it not repugnant to our constitution, for any subordinate Lodge, against the objections of one or more members, to make appropriations out of said fund, for purposes entirely outside of the purposes of the Order, however worthy the same may be?

All these reports of this committee were adopted.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the salary of Grand Receiver at $600 per annum and allowing his traveling expenses ($78.73) for the past 14 months to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Credentials presented a report, from which we take the following:

The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on: Representatives, 163; P. M. W.'s, not Representatives, 22; Recorders, 9; Financiers, 4; Receivers, 5; total, 203. Number of officers present, 17; number of Representatives present, 259; number of P. M. W.'s (not Representatives) present, 48; total number present, 324. We also report that the following Lodges failed to make returns of Representatives, viz.: Nos. 65, 139, 148, 160, 166, 176, 186, 192 and 195. We also find that the following Lodges were not represented at this session: Nos. 38, 65, 66, 83, 94, 129, 130, 139, 143, 148, 152, 160, 166, 168, 172, 176, 183, 184, 186, 192, 195, 199, 213 and 215.

The special committee to consider decisions 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in the Grand Master's report, reported verbally, through Representative McClure, endorsing the action of the Grand Master.

[These decisions were published last week.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

Grand Trustees.

The report of the Grand Trustees was received as follows:

Brother:—Your Grand Trustees respectfully submit the following report: That we have carefully examined the books and other records of the Grand Recorder's office for the past year, and find the office in good condition, and the accounts kept in the best manner and in the best interest of all connected with our Order.

The amount of cash on hand Jan. 1, 1881, was	$ 3,402.87
Receipts from all sources to Jan. 1, 1882	184 671.55
Total receipts	$188,074.42
Total disbursements to Jan. 1, 1882	$184,177.99
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1882	3,896 43
Total	$188,074.42

We have also examined the Grand Receiver's books, accounts and vouchers, and find that they agree with those of the Grand Recorder. We have calculated the probable revenue and expense of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, and submit the following estimate:

REVENUE.

13,800 Members at 60 cents per capita	$8,280.00
1 000 Members at 30 cents per capita	300 00
2 000 Members at 30 cents per capita	600.00
20 New Lodges at $15 each	300.00
Profit on beneficiary certificates	2,000.00
Profit on supplies	1,470 00
Total	$12 950.00

EXPENSES.

Salary of Grand Recorder, including pay of assistant at $15	$3,500.00
Contingent expenses of Grand Recorder at $75 per month	900.00
Rent of Grand Recorder's office	600.00
Printing and stationery	250.00
Grand Receiver's salary	600.00
Contingent expenses of Grand Master Workman	750.00
Four officers and Representatives to Supreme Lodge, in addition to mileage allowed $100 each	400.00
250 Representatives to Grand Lodge and officers of Grand Lodge, four days at $1	2,000.00
Mileage for same	2,000.00
Supreme Lodge tax, 16,000 members at 10 cents	1,600.00
Expenses of Grand Lodge session	500.00
Total	$13,100.00

We would recommend that a better safe be procured for keeping money in the Grand Recorder's office, and that the matter be referred to a committee of three, with power to act, if in their judgment they deem it best.

We would also recommend that Lodges be more particular, when sending money to the Grand Recorder, to accompany the same with the usual blank properly filled up.

We would further recommend that the Grand Recorder's bond be fixed at $15 000, and the bond of Grand Receiver at $25,000.

CHAS. G. REED,
M. S. LEVY,
J. A. DUNSMOOR,
Grand Trustees.

A motion to amend by striking out the words "including the pay of assistant at $1,500," from the Grand Recorder's salary, was carried.

A motion to amend by striking out "$25,000," and insert "$40,000," as the bond of the Grand Receiver, was carried.

The report as amended was adopted.

Temperance

The Committee on Temperance reported as follows: Your Committee, to whom was assigned that section of the Grand Master's report, referring to the subject of temperance, would respectfully submit the following report:

We most heartily endorse the sentiments and action of the Grand Master Workman, and recommend that the same be adopted as the sense of the Grand Lodge.

We also recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We recognize the principal mission of the Ancient Order of United Workman, in the protection of the hearths and homes of its members from every disaster, and in the elevation of all the fraternity physically, mentally and morally; and, WHEREAS, we recognize in the use of alcoholic stimulants the deadliest enemy to all these most sacred and vital interests:

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Master Workman be, and is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter of instuction to all the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, and to their Medical Examiners in particular, urging them to much greater vigilance and caution, to prevent the initiation into our order, of all persons addicted to the use of any kind of intoxicating beverages, and of all persons having a pecuniary interest in perpetuating such intemperate habits among the brethren.

That portion of the report of the committee relating to the Grand Master's Report was adopted.

The resolution contained in the report of the committee was indefinitely postponed.

Degree of Honor.

The Committee on Degree of Honor made two reports. The majority report signed by all the committee, except F. W. Rossbach, was as follows:

In reference to the matter of making the "Degree of Honor" a Beneficiary Order, your committee would say: that, having carefully read all the papers submitted to them bearing on the question, they find that six Lodges have expressed themselves on the subject; three of them having voted unanimously against the proposition, and three by a majority vote in favor. We are, therefore, of the opinion that it would not be for the interest of the Order to make so radical a change at this time, and, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That your committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The minority report (signed by F. W. Rossbach) was as follows:

In reference to the matter of having the Degree of Honor placed on a beneficiary, as well as social basis, your committee beg leave to report as follows: That, in view of the fact that a great number of the members of the Degree of Honor are in favor of the same, I would respectfully recommend that in accordance with the views of those members, that this Grand Lodge appoint a committee of five members to draft a constitution and by-laws for the same, to report at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

On motion the minority report was adopted in lieu of the majority report. The Grand Master appointed the following committee in compliance with the above resolution: W. B. Lyon, No. 30; A. P. Murgotten, No. 17; F. W. Rossbach, No. 127; A. J. Holloway, No. 96; F. S. Poland, No. 126.

The report of the Committee on Degree of Honor was adopted, which reported adversely on a resolution introduced by Chas. A. Gardner, of Eureka Lodge, to permit wives to attend Lodges with their husbands. Representative Gardner made a worthy and earnest appeal for the advancement of women in the Order.

Appeals.

The Committee on Appeals upheld the decision of Oak Leaf Lodge, in the case of Thos. W. Thacker vs. Oak Leaf Lodge.

The Committee on Appeals also reported in favor of dismissing appeal of Geo. J. Vincent vs. Yerba Buena Lodge. The decision was to the effect that no appeal was taken from the decision of a subordinate Lodge upon questions involving sick benefits.

The committee also indorsed the action of the Lodge in the case of F. H. Mount vs. Fortuna Lodge.

These reports were adopted.

Fines for Non-Attendance

The Committee on Laws and Supervision presented the following:

QUERY.

Has a subordinate Lodge authority to *enforce* a fine under a by-law providing that a brother shall be fined for non-attendance at the funeral of a brother "unless absent from the city or prevented by sickness of self or family; or if in attendance upon a court as an officer, juror, witness or attorney, or if attending the funeral of a member of a kindred society.—GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN.

ANSWER BY COMMITTEE.

A "by-law" providing for fines against members for non-attendance at a funeral, or any other meeting of the Lodge, would be illegal, and any fine imposed under such "law" would be void, and could not be enforced.

The answer of the committee was not concurred in by the Grand Lodge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The officers elect (with the exception of Grand Receiver), were duly installed by Supreme Foreman, M. W. Fish, assisted by Clay W. Taylor and W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.

On motion of Representative Katzenstein, the query was answered in the affirmative.

The Finance Committee presented the following, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Finance believing that the per capita tax and the authority to audit and pay the expenses should be fixed definitely by this Grand Lodge, would offer the following and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That the per capita tax to and the same is hereby fixed for the ensuing year at 60 cents per member; 30 cents to be collected at the end of each term of the subordinate Lodges, and that the several amounts estimated as expenses for the Grand Masters, be authorized to be paid.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Order owes a debt of gratitude to some of the secular press who have consistently and continuously chronicled the progress, aims, and objects of this and other Orders for months and years, and to the *Morning Call* and *Examiner* of San Francisco our thanks are due and hereby tendered for their able departments on the subject of Fraternal Societies.

On motion of H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, the Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, in conjunction with the Supreme Foreman, M. W. Fish, were requested to prepare a ritual for a Grand Lodge and Supreme Lodge degree, and submit the same to the Supreme Lodge for its consideration.

On motion, the salary of the Assistant Grand Recorder of this session was fixed at $5 per day.

On motion, the Finance Committee was instructed to allow Representatives from southern California sufficient to pay their actual traveling expenses.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Grand officers, and also the committees, for the very able and efficient manner in which they had performed their duties.

The Grand Master appointed Past Grand Masters H. G. Pratt, M. W. Fish, Wm. H. Jordan, M. T. Brewer and Clay W. Taylor as a committee to prepare a memorial page on the honored dead, to be inserted in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

From Ione.

EDITORS WATCHMAN.—Enclosed please find a clipping of the *Semi-Weekly Record-Union*, issued on Saturday, April 8, 1882. In it they attempted to publish a synopsis of the Grand Recorder's report. Receipts, $183,497.90; disbursements, $196,074.43; leaving an impression to the public, and to the outsiders of the Order, that the Workmen were running in debt to the amount of $12,576.53. An outsider, as I may term him, first called my attention to it, and said, why is this thus; that the Workmen have such a bad showing. Now I have the Order at heart, and would like to see the mistake rectified. I soon convinced the gentleman that such was not the case. I showed him the Grand Recorder's report, also the summary report of the Grand Receiver, and he went away satisfied.

We have a Lodge of 53 members, all strong and healthy, and a live set of officers, prompt at their duties who have their work right up to the notch, equal to any officers in the district; and the greatest consolation of all, we have no drunkards, and none need apply. Our meetings are well attended and the greatest of harmony prevails. Our representative, Bro. J. A. Whitaker, has returned and made his report. He said he was inspired with a more deep and lasting feeling towards the institution than ever before, and only wished that we could all have been there to see such a fine body of men assembled at the Grand Lodge, and he felt satisfied that the Order would never sink, blow up, or retard, while we had such good and efficient Grand Lodge officers at the helm.

I see by the G. M.'s report that our Ex. D. D., J. Steinmetz has reported seven Lodges in this district. I have so far failed to find the whereabouts of the seventh Lodge.

W. A. BENNETTS,
Recorder, Ione Valley Lodge, No. 141.
Ione, April 18, 1882.

Testimonial to the Grand Master.

AT the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, a testimonial was given Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., which was worthy of the occasion. The souvenir is a badge of the regulation pattern, and of solid gold, that portion of the badge usually made of ribbon, being of gold, purple enameled, bearing upon the face of it a silver Bible. Pendant to this, hangs the circular medal, which represents a sun-burst, on which rests a solid gold anchor, supporting the American shield, enameled in red, white and blue, the stars of which are small diamonds. The pin-bar bears the initials, "C. H. P.," and the badge reads, "P. G. M. W., of California." Across the shield is a pink band bearing "A. O. U. W." On the reverse are the words "William Henry Barnes, from his brothers, April 7, 1882." The badge is a most elegant one, and is an exact counterpart of the one designed last year by Grand Master Barnes, and by him presented to Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M. W. The workmanship is by W. K. Vanderslice & Co., and reflects credit upon the artistic skill of that well-known firm.

THE prizes donated for the picnic will be more extensive in number and more valuable in amount than at any previous anniversary. Wednesday, 17th of May, extra trains will run sufficient to accommodate all.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. N. S. Warren, of Bodie, No. 143, in Spartan, No. 36, on Friday evening. He reports general prosperity and gradual increase in membership in that locality.

HO FOR BELMONT.—The coming picnic at Belmont park promises to be one of the largest and best that will be held this year. It is expected that there will be over 4,000 in attendance.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

A Fraternal Visit.

At the close of a very large meeting of Silver Spray, on Monday evening, April 24th, after the degree had been conferred on one candidate, the company marched to Pythian Castle, to make a fraternal visit to Alta Lodge, I. O. O. F. The company was about equally divided, as to brothers and sisters, and included several from Golden Dawn, D. of H. The programme was opened by a piano solo by Miss Tuttel; tragic recitation, Prof. N. Van Demark, who received a recall which was kindly answered by a fine poem, dedicated to the memory of Sir John Franklin and his comrades; comic character song, A. McLane, which created much amusement and a recall, which was answered by a better one. Mr. P. J. Flannigan made a short, racy and witty speech that was well received; song, Prof. Smith, Mrs. Frazer accompanying on the piano—a fine artistic effort that was heartily encored and answered; Adam Neal, late of Georgia, sang a fine sentimental piece that was cordially received; solo, Mrs. Fletcher—a meritorious effort that was well received; sentimental song, Miss Susie Galehouse. This lady has a cultivated and sweet voice, and her artistic effort was received with much favor and a hearty recall. By request, Bro. C. L. Stone, of Silver Spray, recited a soul-stirring piece that was listened to with close attention and heartily encored. The choice literary entertainment was suddenly changed, by the shouts of four stalwart brothers who came rushing into the room with great trays of ice cream and singing "Ice cream!" Refreshments were dealt out with great liberality, and a season of sociability of a cordial and fraternal character was indulged in for half an hour. Bro. J. C. Beatty, as master of ceremonies, was just the man for the position, and with his brethren of Alta Lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained the guests in that open-handed and fraternal manner that was alike pleasing and commendable.

Burns Lodge.

The regular monthly social of Burns, held in their hall in Pythian Castle on Thursday evening, April 27th, was a very creditable and elaborate entertainment. The business of the Lodge was short, after which the doors were opened to families and friends. Bro. John L. Duncan acted as chairman, and filled his position well. The programme was commenced by a piano overture by Prof. Streube, which was well received; trio, Messrs. R. Marshall, T. A. Grame and R. L. Duncan; recitation, Mr. T. Wise; piano solo, Mr. E. M. Toban—a pleasant effort that received a hearty recall; recitation, "Mag and I," T. C. Maher—Bro. Maher is of the profession, and his grand effort was the feature of the evening; solo with banjo accompaniment—a rare artistic performance that received a hearty recall; recitation, Miss Florence Neil—a very pleasing effort; recitation, J. J. Stephens, a double recall which was kindly answered; baritone solo, Bro. Wm. Edminster, a grand artistic performance that received a hearty recall and answer; recitation, H. C. Eastman, Organist, of Sts. John; this effort, as usual with him, was very kindly received; piano recital, Master E. Thompson, son of Bro. Thompson, Organist of Burns; in this effort he acquitted himself with much credit; song and double recall, Bro. Gus. Pohlman. This entertainment was one of the best, and the large audience were highly pleased and a number of visitors expressed warm terms of approbation at the close.

Hercules, No 53.

A grand meeting was held by Hercules on Friday evening April 28th. The M. W. degree was given to one candidate and the several leading officers, L. M. Manzer as M. W., J. H. Congdon, F., H. Miller, O., W. E. Powell Guide, are perfect, dignified and pleasing in their duties as officers. On this evening a large delegation from Fidelity, Friendship and Spartan, including several individual members, among whom was Wm. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W. Under head Good of the Order, Bro. Jordan was introduced by the M. W. in a felicitous and complimentary speech. In answer, he took occasion to say something of the features and benefits of the Workmens' Guarantee Fund Association, after which he said: The time has past and the question is settled at least in this jurisdiction that there is something beyond a mere cold business association, and that it combines with it a great fraternity. Can every Workman say, in his own heart, that he is ready and willing to practice fully what he has pledged theoretically; if not he is not a Workmen in the true sense of the term. E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, followed in a few remarks on the practical workings of the association. H. L. Smith, P. M. W. A. W. Prevost, P. M. W. took occasion to say that one of the great supports and strength of our Order was the attention given to finding employment for our brethren. E. Danforth, District Deputy, in a few remarks, showed the benefits to be derived from Lodge visits, giving a succinct statement of his pleasant experience in the East. His short speech was received with much favor. Mr. Creighton, P. M. W. of Friendship, Geo. Jordan, M. W. of Spartan, J. M. Belden, M. W. of Fidelity, O. B. Cole, of Fidelity, J. M. Farless, P. M. W., F. W. Symmes, P. M. W., and others, made good speeches that were well received and heartily encored. An interesting and profitable meeting was spent.

Yerba Buena, 14.

It is not detracting from the administration of any previous Master Workman of Yerba Buena when we say that this term under the wise, fraternal and conservative policy of S. F. Purdy, acting M. W. of this old pioneer has had and is enjoying a season of prosperity not excelled in its history. The membership has increased over 30 this term. On the last meeting of April four received the M. W. degree, and nine applications for the degrees. The membership is 232, and is expected to pass the 300 mark before the next Grand Lodge. There is a better average attendance until the close of each Lodge meeting than any Lodge in San Francisco.

A Great Social Event.

Valley, No. 30, Celebrates her Fourth Anniversary.

One of the most brilliant assemblages of the season was held at Union hall on Friday evening, April 21st, under the auspices of Valley, No. 30.

The policy and financial system adopted to bring about this very successful celebration is worthy of mention. Each member of Valley was allowed five invitation tickets, at a cost of $1. Any tickets given to friends were not transferable, making it strictly an invitation party. Union hall was elaborately trimmed, festooned, and transformed into an elegant saloon with esthetic combinations. At the entrance was a canvased walk. On each side of this were evergreens, while at the door were beautiful flags, on which were painted the lily, sunflower and fan, entwined with the stars and stripes, arranged so as to form arbors. The fountain of cologne, the abused sunflower, hanging flower baskets, with storks beneath, and other artistic devices, were the subject of admiration and frequent comment. The popular and leading decorators, Bros. Piper and McKay, acquitted themselves with much credit in their esthetic effort for this festive gathering. Over the door at the entrance was the word "Welcome" in gas jets. Across the stage, in golden letters, were the words "Valley, No. 30—4th anniversary," beneath which, and hidden almost from view behind evergreens, was Ballenberg's band of 15 pieces, discoursing the best of music to 600 merry and happy people. There were over 1,200 of a selected class in attendance, hall and gallery being completely filled.

At 9 o'clock the grand march was headed by Bro. Geo. C. Smart and wife, with 300 couples, who were tastefully and richly dressed. It was a triumphal march and a grand and pleasing sight. To undertake to describe the elegant dresses of our sisters would trespass on our columns; suffice to say, nearly all had especially prepared their costumes for this party, and were tastefully and richly dressed. There were many pleasing features connected with this reception; the handsome men of Valley were selected to escort the ladies from the main entrance to the ladies' dressing room, and their style and manner was certainly creditable and every one proved a wise selection. Most of the gentlemen were in dress suits and supported a tasty boutonniere. The programmes were a pattern of the invitation cards, only smaller and having four leaves. The sathin trimming and design was unique and artistic, with monogram and the letters A. O. U. W. on one side, while on the other were the names of the several committees and their colors.

At 12 o'clock a grand supper was served in the banquet room, gotten up by the prince of caterers, Chas. F. Seaburg. There seemed to be a happy, joyful spirit pervading the assemblage, and not a word or ripple of dissatisfaction was heard or seen. A cordial greeting on entering, a free hat and cloak room, and the attention given to their guests, among whom there was a number of our leading citizens, called forth frequent complimentary remarks during the evening.

This happy affair was continued until the morning hours in gliding through a list of 22 dances, with extras. The master hands who planned and so creditably managed this notable event are given here: Committee of Arrangements—Wm. Patterson, P. M. W., Wm. Broderick, P. M. W., Chris. Waller, P. M. W., Dan'l McCloud, P. M. W., Jos. Giusti, Wm. G. Buchanan, P. M. W., H. S. Dearborn, M. W., Geo. A. Case, P. M. W. Reception Committee—J. C. Beatty, J. F. Nounnan, Fred'k Filmore, P. M. W., Ben. A. Ingell, Dr. N. B. Colman, W. A. Nygh, E. Haquette, Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., E. W. Blaney. Floor Committee—A. A. Burton, G. W. Timmerman, J. Henry Applegate, Jr., Fred. Vaughn, John Connor, Wm. E. Lutz, Frank P. Latson, Sam McDowell, Chas. E. Hunt, P. M. W., W. T. Galloway. Floor Manager—George C. Smart. This recherche reunion was on a scale of princely munificence, and must have been quite expensive. But when we consider results—that 900 men and their families have a closer union, and consequently a better protection, who will wish to assert that it was unwise liberality?

THE HANDSOMEST.—The handsomest of the fraternity papers which we receive in exchange is the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, published at San Francisco.—*Kansas Workman*.

Los Angeles Items.

EDITORS WATCHMAN.—In compliance with promise I should have written sooner, but did not leave your busy city until the 15th, and you may bet your last sunflower I was glad to breathe again the exhilarant atmosphere of the gem of the Pacific coast, the city of the angels.

I attended the stated meeting of Southern California, No. 191, and found a good attendance and lively interest in the business transacted in 5th annual session of the Grand Lodge, all of which was heartily endorsed, so far as heard from. The re-election of Bro. Barnes to succeed himself, under the circumstances, meets with cordial approval.

"He that fights a goodly fight,
And doesn't run away,
May live to fight a goodly fight
On some other day."

Bro. Pratt's re-election gives particular satisfaction, in view of the efficiency and dispatch with which he discharges the duties of his office. It is certainly wise and prudential not to change a competent and worthy incumbent of this very important office.

We will shortly have a Lodge of the Degree of Honor instituted in this place, and made up of members and lady relatives of both Lodges. We expect it to accomplish great good in a social way.

Our weather is simply delightful, and the crops all over the valley are growing as if under the benign influence of some powerful magic wand, in the hands of a worthy representative of old Grandmother Ceres. HOMO.

Los Angeles, April 20, 1882.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

WHEREAS, The shaft of death has laid low the form of our beloved Companion, OWEN O'NEIL; and,

WHEREAS, We feel that in this bereavement our Council has sustained an irreparable loss, the community will miss a faithful citizen, and his widow and children unceasingly mourn the absence of a loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in testimony of our grief, the charter of this Council be draped in mourning for the space of 90 days.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Council be, and the same is hereby extended to the sorrowing widow and children of our companion, with the sincere hope that the kind Father of all will comfort and bless them in this their great trial and affliction.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Council, and a copy thereof presented to Mrs. O'Neil, in token of the esteem in which we held our Companion in life, and the sorrow we would wish to share with those to whom he was nearest.

W. J. YOUNGER,
E. D. FENSIN,
C. K. BONESTELL,
Committee of Bohemian Council, No. 261, A. L. of H.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF STS. JOHN LODGE, No 73, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, April 20, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of BRO. EDWARD DENNY, herewith submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst our esteemed BRO. EDWARD DENNY; and

WHEREAS, It is but just and proper that this Lodge pay a tribute of respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender his bereaved wife and children its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That while this Lodge deeply deplore the loss of our departed Brother, whom we always found ready and willing to assist the needy, succor the destitute, and console the unfortunate, we hope he has gone to a better, brighter and happier world, and there will be justly rewarded for his good deeds and actions on this earth.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, a copy thereof sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased Brother, and a copy sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

J. O. JEPHSON,
J. N. PRATHER,
WM. B. MARSHUTZ.
} Committee.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

CALIFORNIA LODGE No. 1, A. O. U. W.,
WEST OAKLAND, CAL., April 18, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of California Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions of respect to the memory of our departed brother, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved brother, Henry Manning; and, while we bow in humble submission to Him who is the giver of all good and perfect gifts, yet we, the members of California Lodge, No. 1, desire to express our keen sense of the loss sustained by the death of our departed brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by the death of Bro. Manning, this Lodge has lost a true Workman, the community an honest citizen, and his wife and mother a kind and affectionate husband and son.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of our late brother, in this their hour of sad affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days, in his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Lodge, and the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of our deceased brother, also to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

W. H. WILKINSON,
GEO. E. BUGBEE,
GEO. W. JONES.
} Com.

A VALUABLE pair of sleeve-buttons, with "A. O. U. W." on, lost or stolen. Call at 1522 Howard street, to prove property and pay charges.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman ..Shasta
W H BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
JAMES F ROGERS Grand Foreman .....Ukiah
DAVID M. LUKE, Grand Overseer.....San Francisco
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
HARRY J. LASK Grand Guide .....San Francisco
SENECA DAVIS, Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F LUDTE, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
CHAS G. REED, Grand Trustee.....Oakland
I. A. DUNSMOOR, " " " .....Los Angeles
J. B. CHURCH, " " " .....San Jose

REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.
CORPORATE DIRECTORS—Wm H Barnes, H G. Pratt, C K. Robinson, E. M Keating, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M. La Rue and P. Veasy

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Trooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winchill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz No. 2—Charles F. Allen No 3—A S. Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No 5—W. F Emery. No 6 Israel Horton
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1. F. F. Carnduff; No. 2. H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H K Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinbam. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—G. o. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth. No. 2——— No. 3 H. H. Mayhew. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—R. A. Lindsay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G B Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No. 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C. BREED.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BLIGHT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUCHLER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN GUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. RODGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKENSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. GEO. JORDAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BEEDE	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L H SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. LUMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. WM OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODROWS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M WILEY
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. COBLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. FRIEMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57 LIVE OAK. A H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. COOPER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOSEPH SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER	Pt. of Timber,	1st & 4th Sat'day
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALEN.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	Wednesday W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD KEEG.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONVILLE. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVILLE. J T MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. I. RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st.	Thursday A.T.RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDER.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R M GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co	Thur day A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUHLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T A STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHTS. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH
148—CHARITY. J F WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. F S. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BEULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J W. SUTCLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. BALSTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL RH.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN & DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS G. BOSBAR.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUMBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203 COLOMA. JOS H THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. [M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
207—WESTPORT. R B MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TABB.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E F PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. MORRIS.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday I. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	EL. HAMMOND.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddyst.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. K. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H JONES	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollist r. San Benito.	Friday MRS. W.F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS ALICE DODD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA A. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAN, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIBBLY.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. BONNIFIELD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CUMMIN.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G H. HATCH.	Aurora Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	E. D. DIBROM.
1—BUTTE. W. H. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.
2—CAPITAL. J B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday J. J. ROHRBOUGH.
3—UNION. W. H. DICKINSON.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A KINNEY.
4 ALTA. GEO F. BARTLETT.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. HIRERR.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. LANGHOUSE.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. GARDNER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. HITCHCOCK	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANGTON.
3—TOMBSTONE. S. BLACK.	Tombstone, Masonic Temple.	Thursday. P. K. HICKEY.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M W.....Hill

A Man That Succeeded.

"My only daughter, sir," said Colonel Monteagle, "and, as I venture to hope, accomplished in her way. We are not much in the way of schools or academies here, but I have been her instructor myself, and she is a thorough mathematician, an excellent musician, and a linguist of no mean capacity. We are studying Hebrew now every day, she and I, and she devotes her evening to comprehensive reviews of her Latin and Greek. She will be a scholar sir, if I live to complete her education!"

Mr. Crofton looked curiously at the oddly-assorted pair—the silver-haired, shabbily attired old gentleman, with his bald forehead, eagle eye, and delicately white hands; and the dark-browed, sullen-looking girl, with a gypsy skin, untidy frock, and patched boots.

Pretty? Yes, she might be pretty under some circumstances. The diamond itself is not an attractive stone before the lapidary's art has polished its rude angles into glittering facets of white fire. But she certainly possessed no sweet, feminine graces now.

"How old are you, Miss Monteagle?" he asked, finding it imperatively necessary to say something.

And Mary Monteagle answered in words, "Seventeen," while her looks replied plainly, "None of your business!"

"Go, my child, and gather some flowers to deck our humble board," said the old gentleman, magniloquently, while he conducted the son of his oldest friend into the tumble-down, old stone house, where the carpets were moth-eaten, the furniture mildewed, and every trace of decayed gentility told the sad story of better days,

Mrs. Monteagle, who had been a beauty once, and had her portrait engraved in a "Gallery of American Rosebuds," was sitting up in state in a battered boudoir, in a black silk dress, that must have been quite a quarter of a century old, with a flower in her silver-sprinkled hair, and still preserving the girlish attitude in which the engraver's pencil had immortalized her, oddly contrasting with the sharpened outlines and haggard abruptness of her 60 odd years.

And this was the way in which the old couple lived, in the dead past as it were, Col. Monteagle starving contentedly on the recollection of his past grandeur, and his wife fondly fancying that time had stood still since the days in which she was counted worthy to be one of the "American Rosebuds."

Mrs. Monteagle sweetly welcomed her guest and touched the little hand-bell at her side.

"We will dine, Sarepta," she said to the maid.

"Please, ma'am," breathlessly uttered that young person, "there ain't nothin' for dinner. We ate the last of the cold beef yesterday, and the dog, he tipped over the pan of oysters, and—"

"That will do, Sarepta," said Mrs. Monteagle, with a red spot mounting to each of her cheek-bones. "I said—we will dine!"

And Sarepta withdrew with a jerk.

The dinner was served presently—an instance of the magnetic power of will—but there was no cold beef, neither were there oysters. Fruit, a thin, watery soup of herbs and parsley, tastefully garnished salad of lettuce and mayonaise, and a dish of peaches and cream, formed the meal.

"Quite Arcadian!" said Mrs. Monteagle, with a giggle.

"And very badly served," secretly commented Mr. Crofton to himself. "But the salad was nice."

"Where is Mary?" the colonel asked.

"Drinking in the beauties of the sunset, I presume," the lady answered, airily. "The dear child has an artist's soul, and we do not tie her down to any hours or rules."

The colonel fell asleep in his chair after dinner, Mrs. Monteagle and her painted fan withdrew themselves into the boudoir—and Mr. Crofton, inwardly bewailing himself that he had promised to stay a week at Monteagle Manor, sauntered out upon the heights which overlooked the valley below.

As he stood there, a rustling sounded in the bushes, and the dark-browed gypsy sprang up the hillside.

"You have a fine place here, Miss Monteagle," he said, by way of making himself agreeable.

"I hate it!" said Mary, darkly.

"I—beg your pardon!" exclaimed Mr. Crofton, in amazement.

"I do!" flashed out the girl. "I hate it all! The learning, and the purity, and the grand pretenses and miserable makeshifts!"

"But—"

"Ah!" said Mary Monteagle, "you don't know it all. You never heard the tradesmen howling at the back doors like a pack of howling wolves; you don't know that the house is advertised for sale for tax arrears. How should you? How should you be aware that the very clothes we wear are not paid for, or the coals on which we cook our dinner? Papa smokes his cigars and talks about the Mexican war, and mamma *poses* in the great chair and dreams of embroidery work and tapestry stitch, and I—I am expected to learn Arabic and Sanscrit, and nobody knows what else, and ignore our wretched poverty. But I can't! Who could?"

Mr. Crofton looked pityingly at the girl's sparkling eyes and pale, excited face.

"I am very sorry to hear this," said he. "Can nothing be done?"

"Yes," said Miss Monteagle, brusquely; "something can be done, and I am doing it, in so far as I can. But papa and mamma must not be allowed to suspect it. I am—learning a trade!"

"You!" he echoed. "A trade!"

"There's a factory near by here," she said calmly. "The country girls earn a little pocket money there sewing on shirts. I am to have a machine as soon as I have learned to manage it. I go every evening, while papa fancies I am at the Greek and Latin, to Farmer Pelham's, whose wife teaches me the use of the machine. I am learning housework, too. I made the mayonnaise for your salad to-day, and I baked the bread. Our servant can do nothing of the sort. But it would kill mamma to think that I stooped, as she would call it, to menial labor."

"You are quite right," said Mr. Crofton.

"That is what I wanted to know," said Mary, hastily. "Because, living here all by myself, in such a strange unnatural atmosphere, I sometimes get confused, and scarcely know right from wrong."

"But they will have to know it, when—"

"When I really go into the factory," said Mary. "Yes, I know that. But until then, I would fain spare them the pang. I am to have $1 a day, Mrs. Pelham says, if I operate the machine skillfully. And $1 a day will buy mamma many a little luxury, and go far toward paying the grocer and the baker."

"You are a noble girl," said Mr. Crofton, warmly; and in his eye, at that moment, Mary Monteagle was glorified with rare beauty, as she stood there, the fresh wind blowing her jetty curls about, the reflection of orange sunset deepening the color on her cheek, and the grave far-a-way sparkle of her eyes, halfveiled beneath the long lashes. "And if I could be of any assistance to you in this task—"

"You can," said the girl, abruptly. "You can stay here and amuse papa, so that he shall not suspect what occupies my time. You can divert his attention from Sanscrit and Arabic, and all these mysteries."

And, for the first time in his experience of her, Mary Monteagle laughed—a mellow, bird-like laugh.

"I will," said Mr. Crofton, heartily.

And so the compact was sealed between them.

Instead of the week he had promised his father to spend with old Col. Monteagle, the sojourn was extended to three.

At the end of that period, he gravely addressed himself to the dark-eyed daughter of the house.

"How is the trade?" said he.

"I am to have a machine next week," said Mary, with the conscious pride of one who has conquered fate; "and then—only think of it, Mr. Crofton,—I shall earn a dollar a day!"

"Mary" said Mr. Crofton seriously, "I have been thinking of another plan for you. You tell me that this farmer's wife has made a first-class housekeeper of you."

"I baked mince pie yesterday," said Mary, exultingly; "and I quilted a quilt, and made soft soap within the week!"

"I don't like the idea of your going into a factory," said Mr. Crofton. "Suppose now, by way of variety, you were—to marry me?"

"But you're not in love with me!" said Mary, opening her bright, black eyes.

"But I am," said Mr. Crofton, with great gravity. "I have deliberately made up my mind that I can't be happy without you. And although I don't profess to be a rich man, I believe I can make you a better allowance than six dollars a week, while at the same time you will not be compelled to work ten hours a day for it. That is the business-like view of the question. Now on to the more personal one. Don't you think, Mary, that you could love me? Because I love you very much indeed!"

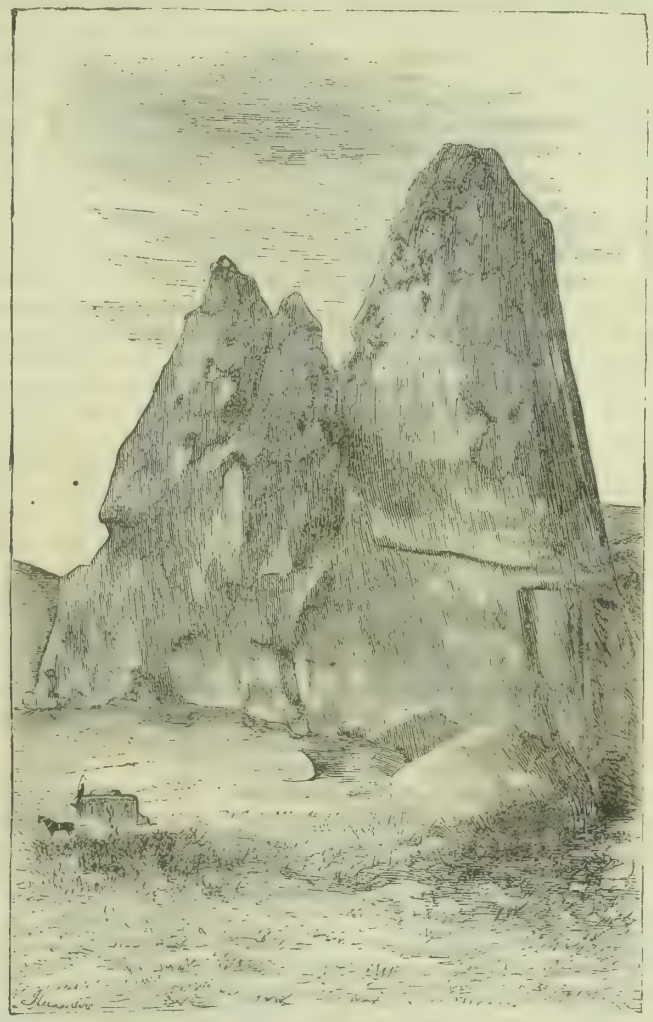
"I—don't know!" whispered Mary; "I might try!"

And then she blushed charmingly.

So Col. Monteagle's daughter went to the fair Floridian plantation, on the shores of the river St. John's, and astonished everyone there with her thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its details. And the two old people, with their burden of insolvency and care lifted off their lives, dwell quietly on, and talk to everybody who crosses their path of "the excellent marriage which my daughter Mary has contracted."

"A thorough scholar," says Col. Monteagle, with dignity. "A musician, a linguist, a thorough Hebrew student, and a proficient in Latin and Greek. I myself was her instructor. It is not singular that a girl of such intellectual power should marry well."

But Col. Monteagle, honest man, never dreamed that it was the sewing machine and soft soap, the *mayonnaise* dressing and the vehement struggle to get free from debt, which conquered Mr. Crofton's heart. There are plenty of scholars and poetesses in the world—but a really womanly woman—is not her price far above rubies?



"LONE PEAK," ON THE ROAD FROM EHRENBURG TO PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

A Veteran Agriculturist.—We read in an English exchange that on March 5th, the National Agricultural Society of France gave a banquet to their president, M. Chevreul, at the Cafe Riche, Paris, in commemoration of the 50th year of his election. Nearly every member of the society present in the city attended. M. de Mahy and M. Dumas recounted the services and discoveries of M. Chevreul, attributing his successes to untiring work, regularity, and moderation in the conduct of life, love of method, respect of imagination, and culture of elevated ideas and search for truth. M. Dumas concluded by wishing the aged but robust president long life and good health. A complete ovation followed. M. Chevreul embraced M. Dumas, and M. Henze presented a colossal bouquet of camellias, which, says the report, hid the person, and blocked the remarks of the president. M. Chevreul is in his 97th year; he was elected a member of the National Society in 1832; and since 1849 has been 34 times Vice-President or President of the Society.

The Eye of the House Fly.—Prof. Fairfield thinks there are reasons to believe that the common house fly, with its numerous lenses, capable, as has lately been proved, of change of focus, like the human eye, by a circular muscle, overlooked by early entomologists, can avoid the serious difficulties we meet with in high powers, and could distinctly recognize objects only a twenty-millionth of an inch in diameter.

"Lone Peaks" in Arizona.

We take from "Picturesque Arizona," by E. Conklin, a glimpse at the peculiarities of Arizona scenery. In his account of these wondrous prominences on the level face of the country, the author says: The second night out from Yuma brought us to "Antelope Peak," a famous camping spot, and so named from a high towering peak jutting up from the ground in magnificent and haughty style, and shrouding you and the camp grounds surrounding, with its casting shadows. An adobe building for the stage company's office, and a corral for the protection and care of the horses, and the graceful flow of the Gila river, o'ershadowed by the towering "Antelope," constitute the main attraction for the camper. It is a very refreshing and cooling retreat for the traveler, who has had just enough of the sand and sun of Arizona by this time, to appreciate and enjoy it. This peak, instead of being called a peak, having the features of so much of the Arizona mountain scenery, would be better comprehended by being termed an isolated mountain; jutting, as it does, from the very level of the plains, and throwing itself grandly up to a hight of hundreds of feet into one single conical-shaped formation. There are several of these entertaining fellows over the plains of the Territory, relieving the eye of monotony, and without which the deserts and the traveler on them would yearn for some society. Their extreme contrast with the surroundings exalts them to a glorious standard. One of the most bold and pleasing of these peaks is to be seen on Stewart & Pearson's stage road from Ehrenberg to Prescott. After riding for miles and hours over the broad sandy plains, with the distant mountains forming a pleasing enclosure to a vast natural stage, upon which many a weird and midnight scene has been enacted, to come boldly upon these two lone peaks (there are two of them) standing side by side, is a scene worth the whole ride. As the stage passes by close to their base, they look down frowningly upon you; and were you superstitious, would almost think they spoke to you in the starry stillness of the night.

The occasion on which I first saw these peaks was in the middle of the night. It was a bright moonlight one, and the hazy light of the moon from behind, throwing the shadow far over our stage coach, produced a somber effect. Beholding these two giant figures o'erspreading me, as it seemed, I was held with awe for a few minutes, and then said to the driver, "What are these?" at the same time holding my face up at right angles to see the top.

"Oh! those?" said he, in a quiet, unconcerned voice—"Oh! those are stones that grow here in Arizona." I named the peaks "Lone peaks," as agreeable to the circumstances and conditions, as well as the sentiments of both myself and my friend, the driver.

The Efficiency of Faure's Accumulator.—Prof. W. E. Ayrton, F. R. S., read a paper before a late meeting of the Physical Society of London, on "Faure's Accumulator," giving the results of experiments made by him and Prof. Perry on the efficiency, storing power and durability of the battery. The efficiency was got by measuring the power put in and comparing it with that taken out, by means of Perry and Ayrton's voltameter and ammeter. The authors found that the cell has great resuscitating power if left insulated after all the current appears to have been discharged. Care had to be taken to see that the cell was quite discharged by letting it stand on open circuit for intervals, and discharging between whiles. When this was done they found that the total loss for charges up to 1,000,000 ft.-pounds need not be greater than 18%. With slower charges they got a loss of only 10%. As to the storage, a mean current of 10 Amperes gave after 18 hours' discharge (six hours on three consecutive days) 1,440,000 ft.-pounds of work, equivalent to one horse power in 43 minutes. This cell contained 81 lbs. of red lead, thus making a capacity of about 18,000 ft.-pounds per pound of red lead. The cell showed no deterioration after two months of work.

Scissors.—A new method of manufacturing scissors or shears consists in casting the handles of iron, and rendering them malleable; preparing the steel blades in the usual manner; welding the steel blades to the malleable iron handles by hammers or dies acting upon the parts that are welded together; and subjecting each handle and blade when cold, to a powerful pressure between dies that act upon the malleable portion to consolidate the metal, smooth the surface, and remove any imperfections in the shape.

Dr. Lambert says it is a common error that the joints of animals have always a synovial fluid which is in the nature of a lubricant. The elephant, with his relatively moderate motions and great weight, has admirable cartilages but absolutely no lubrication therefor.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Edward F. Burton, as Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint.

President Arthur has been presented with a petition a mile long. Its 350,000 signers want Mason pardoned.

A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, have determined to close out their business.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[*Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881*

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - May 1, 1882.

The Arch Enemy.

The death record of the Supreme Lodge beneficiary jurisdiction has been issued for information of the brotherhood, and it contains ample food for profound reflection. Ohio, as usual, has furnished an undue proportion of the deaths; but the remarkable fact appears, that four-fifths of these deaths are of men whose names bear unmistakable evidence of Teutonic origin. Now, how are we to account for this? The Germans are not an immoral people; they are good, law-abiding, peaceable citizens. There is no good reason why Germans should not live as long as anybody, unless there exists something in their personal habits that tends to shorten life. The fact, however, is indisputable, that such of them as belong to the A. O. U. W. in Ohio are short-lived. As five is to one stands the fearful record against them, and this, too, on the presumption that a full half of the Ohio membership are Germans, or their immediate descendants. Ohio is a healthy State.

If there is any advantage in a Medical Board, or Chief Medical Examiner, the membership in Ohio ought to be a fair average, so far as health is concerned; but a terribly excessive mortality shows that it is not. There is—there can be but one way to account for the condition of things in that jurisdiction. Beer is the cursed thing that is doing the horrible business. Kentucky, with her whisky, shows gloriously in comparison with beer-stricken Ohio. Every day we are more and more convinced that from beer we are suffering far more than from all other drinks, with all excesses, of whatever nature, reckoned in. It breeds diseases of the liver, kidneys and heart. It bloats and inflames the whole system, inducing apoplexy, and otherwise putting its votaries in constant peril of life from the most trifling accidents. And yet because a person may be constantly full of it and still be quick and able to attend to business, it is popularly thought to be an innocent, and even a healthy beverage. But the awful death record must open the eyes of the most incredulous. It unmasks the secret enemy and shows us the adversary shorn of his hypocritical garb. Henceforth let no man claim immunity from intemperance because he "drinks only beer." Better to claim that he drinks only brandy, whisky, gin or rum. These are properly understood now in comparison with the other. An open enemy is less to be feared than one in the disguise of a friend. Forewarned is forearmed. He that hath eyes to see, let him see.

GRAND MASTER WM. H. BARNES will deliver the oration at the General Relief Committee's Penic, at Belmont, May 17th.

Food for Reflection.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, we naturally canvass over in our minds the subjects that are likely to engage the attention of the highest legislative body of the Order. First in importance will no doubt be the consideration of matters in connection with the Iowa rebellion, and the action of the Supreme Master in the premises. That he will be fully sustained seems now a foregone conclusion. Indeed, anything less, it appears to us, would be suicidal in the last degree. As has been frequently stated, we see no hope for any fraternal organization, if it be denied the one only means at its command to enforce obedience to its laws, to wit: The right to cut off disobedient members and Lodges. Yield this point, and we yield everything. And mark, this is as true of *all* fraternal societies as it is of the A. O. U. W. Our position that we have not even the power by civil process to enforce any of our laws, is fully confirmed by a very able opinion of two of Iowa's best lawyers, Hon. J. N. Rogers and J. T. Lane, of Davenport, in that State. Really any other view would seem ridiculous when we consider that not only in an effort in that direction would we come in conflict with various State laws, but with the laws of the Dominion of Canada, a foreign country. No; we have only fraternal law at our command, and to give this up would be scarcely less than unadulterated wickedness. We are making history. We are making precedents. Care should be taken how we proceed, but our steps should not falter in the plain path of right. The A. O. U. W. has pioneered the pathway for all societies of its kind. Step by step it has encountered and, so far, triumphently overcome every obstacle, but the end is not yet. The battle on hand successfully disposed of, there will yet be plenty more to win or lose in the future.

The legal opinion above referred to was brought forth in reference to the Iowa defection. It is an able and lucid exposition of the fallacy of the arguments put forth by the rebellious leaders thereaway to make some sort of plausible justification for their palpable violation of the most solemn obligations that man can assume in behalf of his brother man.

This question disposed of, a look into the future should engage the most earnest and wise attention of the Supreme Lodge. If we do not need seers, we at least need statesmen. We may repair the broken bridge, but that is not sufficient. It should be so reinforced with added pillars and beams and girders, that it can never break again under like circumstances. He's but a poor engineer whose work is done the second time with the same fault that made his first effort a failure. Our Supreme Lodge should, if possible, make our structure so strong that our cheeks will never more tingle with a shame like that which comes because of Iowa's recreancy. Just what should be done in this direction it may be thought presumption in us to suggest, but yet we will venture a few ideas for the consideration of the thoughtful:

1. To avoid all legal difficulties, we would have the Supreme Lodge disincorporate, and then urge upon all Grand Lodges that are incorporated to do likewise. Very little good has or can come to the Order by the corporate existence of its various parts, and the evil we already endure is well nigh overwhelming. It would be a blessing if it were impossible for any member of a fraternal society to obtain redress outside of his society for any real or fancied grievance. Moreover, the ends of justice would, in 99 cases out of 100, be more fully met.

2. We would change the representation or otherwise the apportionment of votes in the Supreme Lodge, in such a manner that each jurisdiction should have a voice in accordance with its strength. Laws, to be effective, must have the willing support of a majority of the membership. To be certain of such support, the voice of the majority must find expression and govern the action of the chief legislative body.

3. We would have the maximum limit of assessments under the Relief Law readjusted, and that on the basis of our experience alone, without reference to that of any other society, or the U. S. census. We are only interested in such facts as affect us, and this readjustment should be made as often as necessary in the interests of equity.

4. Last, but not least, we would improve everything that pertains to the ritualistic work and ceremonials of the Order. By these are kept alive the fires of fraternity, and if they be quenched, our light will go out and darkness and oblivion swallow us up forever.

Speaking in Lodges.

When a man bends his elbow, his mouth involuntarily opens. And with a good many men, when they straighten their legs, the mouth involuntarily shuts. That is why, when some people are suddenly called on to speak they are struck dumb. As soon as they rise, the mouth shuts. Some are even struck dumb before they straighten their legs, the thought of doing so taking away the power of speech.

Perhaps in no one social feature is the Lodge meeting so instructive as in this, that it accustoms men to speak their thoughts before their fellow-men. People cannot attend meetings very often where subjects of interest and importance to them are discussed and decided, without partaking in the discussions and arguments more or less. This will soon familiarize a man with expressing his thoughts freely, and give him confidence in his ability to do his share of the talking.

At the same time, it is just as well for the older members of the Lodge to recollect that they did not possess the gift of talking off-hand when they first entered the Lodge, and they must not expect the new brothers to be apt at it. Some men never become proficient, and are always shy of being called upon. Such people have a nervous dread of being prominently brought forward, and their prejudices should be respected. Because one man feels it easy to stand up and talk glibly for half an hour, it is no reason he should insist on his more retiring brother coming forward too.

To the newly elected brother, particularly, more consideration should be shown than is always done. Some unthinking member will, at the proper time, call upon the new brother for remarks. He has just joined the Lodge, is fresh from the impressive initiatory ceremonies, is unknown to the majority of those present, may never have spoken publicly, and to be called upon suddenly may embarrass him exceedingly. He should at least be asked privately first whether he is accustomed to speaking,

We are not alone in the belief that the practice of fraternal visits of individuals to Lodges would be much more widely practiced were it not a common custom to call on the visitor for remarks. A visiting brother seems to be considered legitimate prey for that very common member who is always calling on some one else to do something. When the stranger rises in an embarrassed way and compliments the Lodge on its room, on the appearance of its members, or the way it does its work, all in set time, he does all that is usually done. There is seldom anything spontaneous about it. Why not tell the visitors they are welcome, and if they have anything to say, when the time comes, to say it, or to keep their peace if they prefer. Dragging an unwilling man forward, or calling attention to an embarrassed one is, to say the least, not polite. If the visitor is privately asked to make some remarks and acquiesces, very well. But he should not be suddenly called upon by name without his consent. The prevailing practice keeps a good many people from visiting Lodges we feel certain.

MAY-DAY FESTIVITIES.—The members of Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 91, and their friends of Walnut Creek, have made extensive arrangements for a May-Day enjoyment, and, from what we learn, they are going to have a "way up" time. Grand Recorder Pratt, Past Masters E. M. Reading, D. S. Hirshberg, and others, have been invited to participate in the literary exercises, and are expected to be present. We hope the brothers of Mt. Diablo Lodge will take good care of Father Pratt, and return him and his boys all O. K.

THE picnic of Knights Pythians on the 8th of May will be one of the best of the season. The very efficient committees are working harmoniously and with good will, and are determined to make this a gala day for all who may attend, especially to the ladies and wee ones.

THE A. O. U. W. in Kansas is in a flourishing condition. Already it has 3,447 names enrolled, and the G. M. W. is hopeful that the number will be increased to 5,000 before the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Relief Call No. 2.

At the recent session of the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, A. O. U. W., a conclusion was reached that it was not absolutely necessary to append to Relief Call No. 2 a list of all the deaths that had occurred upon which relief was asked; and, with a view to economy, the names and other data were omitted. The Supreme Master Workman has, however, for the information of the Order, issued a special circular, in which the list of the deaths is given in full. During the fiscal year ending March 1st, 1882, there were 24 assessments levied and collected within the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction, from which nearly all the death losses were paid. After settlement, however, there still remained to be paid $20,000, as set forth in Relief Call No. 2. For the Indiana jurisdiction there were, during the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1882, 20 assessments levied and collected, and, after the losses were paid, there still remained death losses unpaid, requiring the sum of $26,000, as set forth in Relief Call No. 2.

All the details of the deaths, members, names, Lodges, date of death, cause of death, date of joining the Order, location, etc., are given in the circular to which we refer.

As most brothers know, the Relief Call was promptly responded to by all the Lodges in the various jurisdictions, except those in Iowa; and of what is going on in that State we speak elsewhere.

The Grand Lodge Committees.

In the report of the Grand Lodge, which occupies several columns in this week's WATCHMAN, we have simply mentioned the various committees by title each time they are mentioned. As a matter of reference we herewith append a list of the committees:

On Credentials—Henry Hueber, of No. 30; Andrew Brown, of No. 106; E. E. Mulloy, of No. 52.

On Resolutions—J. W. Kinsley, of No. 73; F. H. Payne, of No. 10; E. M. Reading, No. 136; L. Finigan, No. 17; F. R. Krauth, Jr., No. 5; Fred W. Bell, No. 111; George B. Nichols, No. 194.

On Good of the Order—C. K. Robinson, of No. 35; Benjamin Knight, Jr., No. 46; George T. Shaw, No. 159; Samuel Booth, No. 126; A. F. Blood, No. 158.

Degree of Honor—W. B. Lyon, No. 30; A. P. Murgotten, No. 17; F. W. Rossbach, No. 127; A. J. Holloway, No. 96; F. S. Poland, No. 126.

On Distribution—M. T. Brewer, No. 21; Wm. E. Hopping, No. 71; J. B. Finch, No. 43.

Appeals and Grievances—J. G. Severance, Wm. McWilliams, Edwin Danforth.

On Temperance—J. C. Hanover, E. K. Hill, A. B. Moffit, A. McFarland, J. K. McKinstry.

The standing Committees are as follows:

Finance and Mileage—Chas C. Terrill, of No. 30; Philip Peck, of No. 41; Edward H. Morgan, of No. 127.

Appeals and Grievances—Henry Vrooman, of No. 7; J. G. Severance, of No. 14; Wm. McWilliams, of No. 75.

Laws and Supervision—Wm. C. Flint, of No. 68; J. F. Brown, of No. 44; L. A. Jordan, of No. 31.

Amendments—C. H. Dunton, of No. 35; H. S. Ball, of No. 47; G. Winehill, of No. 27; S. Ehrmann, of No. 56; L. L. Dunbar, of No. 136.

LAWS AND DECISIONS.—The Supreme Recorder notifies the members of the Order that the Digest of the laws and decisions of the Order is now ready for distribution. The great need of this work in each subordinate Lodge has long been felt, and it is confidently expected that each Lodge will at once order at least one copy. The price to individuals or to subordinate Lodges is $1.50 per copy; to Grand Lodges, $1 per copy. Subordinate Lodges under a Grand Lodge will send orders to the Grand Recorder, and those in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction to the Supreme Recorder. The revised copy-right edition of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order containing the amendments of the last session of the Supreme Lodge, is also ready for distribution. Price, five cents per copy.

THE annual picnics held by the Ancient Order of United Workmen have been larger and more attractive than any others. It is expected that the picnic to be held at Belmont will be larger and more interesting than any preceding one.

WE have lately heard of several projected grand visitations, excursions and picnics to be held under the auspices of several of our city Lodges.

DO NOT forget the day of our grand picnic, Wednesday, May 17th.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Lodges will henceforth remember that no degrees can be legally conferred on an applicant till the Medical Examiner's report has been passed upon favorably by the examining board. If the report be disapproved by the board, the paper will not be returned to the Lodge from which it came, but such Lodge will be notified of the rejection, and record of the fact must be entered on the Lodge minutes and the name of the rejected applicant entered in the black book and reported on the monthly report of the Recorder to this office.

One assessment this month, but a probability of two for next. Nearly half our deaths are from accidents or violent causes. We are peculiarly subject to these things, and no human foresight can guard against them.

The Supreme Lodge should change the title of a "clearance card" to "transfer card." We would then have final cards and transfer cards, and their titles would indicate their true character. The effect of a clearance card is only to give the member the privilege to join some other Lodge during the life of the card. That is all. It does not sever the connection of the member with his Lodge, nor abridge any of his rights or privileges, or responsibilities in or to his Lodge. If he applies, and is actually elected into another Lodge his membership instantly changes from the one to the other—not before. This is where he is transferred within the same beneficiary jurisdiction. Otherwise his membership changes when he cancels his old beneficiary certificate after election. These are points that all Lodge officers should remember.

A set of supplies has gone forward for a D. of H. Lodge in Los Angeles. It is most earnestly hoped the Supreme Lodge will do something for this degree at the coming session. It ought to be made a tower of strength for the Order. Adopt the scheme submitted at the last session and the work would be done. Fifty Lodges could be organized here in 1882.

Inquiries and Answers.

[NOT OFFICIAL.]

A. B. asks: "Can a person holding a Final Card be readmitted to the Order after having passed the age of 50 years?"

We should say, no. A person holding a Final Card has completely severed his connection with the Order, having voluntarily surrendered all rights and privileges, of whatever nature, he once possessed therein, and is the same to all intents and purposes as one who never was a member. He can join, if accepted, in any Lodge anywhere. He should, therefore, have no special privileges over one who never belonged to the Order, except such as the law provides, to wit: Immunity from degree fees, as the degrees he is presumably in possession of.

J. H.—The anniversary of the A. O. U. W. is Oct. 27th. That of its introduction on this coast, Aug. 21st. The first picnic in honor of the Order here, was held on the University grounds in Berkeley, Aug. 21, 1876. Less than a score constituted the gathering. We believe that was the only anniversary picnic ever held to commemorate the introduction of the Order in California.

An inquirer is informed that a member who received his M. W. degree on the same date that a death occurred on which an assessment is levied, is not liable on the assessment. The law says those who receive the M. W. degree *prior*, etc. Prior cannot be on the same date.

In pursuance of a policy lately commenced by Spartan Lodge, in making regular fraternal visits, a return call was made to Spartan last week by a large delegation from Fidelity and Friendship. At the proper time, speeches were made by a number of the leading members of each Lodge, and a general interchange of ideas and congratulations.

The selection of Past Master Severance for Poet, Grand Master Barnes for Orator, and Past Master Reading for President of the Day, could not have been better, and argues success for the A. O. U. W. picnic.

The Picnic.

The General Relief Committee of the Order have nearly completed the arrangements for the annual picnic, to be held at Belmont park, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The various sub-committees appointed by the Executive Committee are as follows:

Executive Committee—W. I. McKay (President), 207 Montgomery St.; C. C. Gilmore (Secretary), 11 and 13 Beale St.; L. G. Schord, 407 Battery St.; H. J. Lask, 44 Third St.; C. Brind, 1510 Polk St.; F. W. Rossbach, 517 Washington St.; G. Winehill, 515 Market St. Transportation and Grounds—L. G. Schord (Chairman), 409 Battery St.; H. J. Lask, 44 Third St.; G. Winehill, 515 Market St. Printing and Supplies—C. C. Gilmore (Chairman), 11 and 13 Beale St.; J. D. Nield, 5 Ritch St.; A. F. Bell, 2609 Sacramento St. Decoration—C. W. Nevin, (Chairman), 532 Commercial St.; C. Creighton, 118½ Broadway St.; G. Powell, 15 Lapaige St. Games and Prizes—C. Brind (Chairman), 1510 Polk St.; G. W. Crawford, 123½ Thirteenth St; J. F. Brown, 535 Clay St.; F. W. Rossbach, 517 Washington St.; M. A. Smith, 1010 Vallejo St. Literary—E. M. Reading (Chairman), 111 Taylor St.; J. J. Severance, 637 Kearny St.; C. Usinger, 1906 Leavenworth St. Floor Committee—W. Decker (Chairman), 13 Second Ave. Reception Committee—F. W. Rossbach (Chairman), 517 Washington St.

Some of these committees have a great deal of hard work to perform in the management of details, and from what we have heard and seen, we are satisfied the A. O. U. W. picnic, under the auspices of the General Relief Committee, will eclipse all former efforts.

The Committee on Transportation and Grounds have secured a contract with the railroad company, by which several extra trains will be run, thereby giving every opportunity to visit the grounds. No open or flat cars will be run on this occasion, thus avoiding dust, heat and accident.

The Committee on Games and Prizes have prepared one of the best and most complete programmes we have ever seen, making the heart of the average prize winner, whether man or woman, envious with expectation. The young and old, ugly and pretty, lean and fat, have all been considered and duly cared for.

The decorations will be in keeping with the occasion, and the music furnished by Blum's band such as will delight the thousands that will crowd the park. Great care has been taken in the selection of the latest and most improved music for dancing, and the committee having this part of the day's sport in hand have been and will be efficient in their duties. Complete arrangements have been perfected by which no improper person will be allowed on the trains or grounds, and of this the members of the Order and their families can be assured.

The Committee on Literary Exercises will present a very attractive programme and one that will redound to the credit of the committee and the advancement and honor of the Order.

Grand Master Wm. H. Barnes has been invited, and will deliver the oration. Past Master E. M. Reading, of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, has been solicited by the Executive Committee to act as President of the day, and he will act in that important capacity.

The General Relief Committee appeals to the public generally to aid it in securing funds to carry out the object of its organization, which is to afford temporary relief to members of the Order who may call upon it in sickness and distress.

We hope this appeal will not be in vain, but that Belmont Park, on the 17th inst., may witness one of the grandest turn-outs ever made by the A. O. U. W. and their friends, and that the Relief Committee will realize what it justly deserves for its unselfish purposes—a most satisfactory pecuniary result.

Let every member of the Order do what he can towards making it a complete success, and Belmont won't be large enough to hold the crowd.

Tickets for the round trip, adults, 75 cents; children, between 5 and 12 years of age, 25 cents; secured in any Lodge-room, and of the various committees.

A New Feature.—Spartan, No. 36, has adopted a new system for fraternal visits that is an advance step in sociality. A committee of five, with the Master Workman as chairman, are requested to make one visit each week for one month, and report the same at the following meeting of their own Lodge. The experience thus far has been very pleasant.

The reputation that Workmen have from one end of the State to the other in their social reunions, picnics, balls and parties is the best. Every lady in attendence will be sure to be treated as such and every Workman will certainly act as a gentleman. Any disturbing influence that shall undertake to intrude itself in any of our celebrations will be effectually extinguished.

The Order in Iowa.

Most of the members of the Order are aware of the details of the trouble arising from the recalcitration of the Iowa Lodges; and that for the refusal to comply with the obligations the Supreme Lodge has suspended the charter of the Grand Lodge of that State. Some of the Lodges have remained loyal, and many of the members of seceding Lodges have also been loyal.

Among the loyal ones is Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32, which, on the Order No. 2 from Supreme Master Workman Baxter being read, voted and forwarded to the Grand Recorder the 10 cents therein called for. A special meeting was then called to discuss Order No. 2. Agreeable to said order the Lodge assembled, and after an earnest discussion, pro and con, the following resolutions were presented and adopted, with but three dissenting voices:

Whereas, This Lodge was the first in this Grand Jurisdiction to announce to the Order at large its adherence to the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W. of the United States, instructing its Representative in the last Grand Lodge of Iowa to so vote and act, since which time the charter of the said Grand Lodge has been suspended by reason of its treason to the Order, and

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Iowa exists by and through the authority of the Supreme Lodge, from whom it derives all its powers, and

Whereas, The said Grand Lodge, when it accepted its charter from the Supreme Lodge, obligated and bound itself to conform to all the laws, rules and edicts then in existence, or that might at any time thereafter be made by the Supreme Lodge, and

Whereas, The said Supreme Lodge did, at a regular session held in the city of Boston, Mass., in March, 1880, in conformity with the law of the Order, amend its Constitution, creating a law "applicable to the whole Order, providing relief to overburdened jurisdictions," and

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Iowa was regularly represented in said session of said Supreme Lodge by three Delegates, viz.: Past Grand Masters P. S. Towle, H. B. Fouke and J. W. Willett, who participated in said session (said H. B. Fouke as chairman of the Committee on Laws, reporting said "Relief Law," said committee recommending its adoption), and by their presence, consented to and joined in creating said Relief Law, thereby binding the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and

Whereas, Believing that we, as Workmen, are bound by our obligation to "aid and enforce a strict observance of the constitution, laws and edicts of the Supreme Lodge," which we violate in following the *secession* element now ruling the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., that the Supreme Lodge be sustained and the Relief Law be obeyed.

Resolved, That until such time as a new Grand Lodge shall be organized in the State of Iowa, all reports be made and assessments forwarded to the Supreme Recorder, and that no further notice be given to the communications of the suspended Grand Lodge of Iowa.

Resolved, That we call upon all loyal Lodges or loyal members of "seceded" Lodges to join with us in reorganizing a loyal separate beneficiary jurisdiction of A. O. U. W. in Iowa.

W. R. Graham, Deputy Supreme Master Workman and Acting Grand Master Workman of Iowa, has issued a circular to Lodges in Iowa, which is as follows:

By authority of the laws of the Order, the Supreme Master Workman, Ancient Order United Workmen, did, on March 1, 1882, suspend the charter of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, of Iowa, thus rendering its acts null and void thereafter. For the purpose of placing the members of loyal Lodges, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the loyal members of "seceded" Lodges in position to preserve their rights as members of the Order, a provisional Grand Lodge has been formed by appointment of the S. M. W. as follows: W. R. Graham, Deputy S. M. W. for District of Iowa; L. O. Howland, Deputy Recorder for District of Iowa; B. F. Murdock, Deputy Receiver for District of Iowa, and acting, respectively, Grand Master Workman, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver of Iowa.

Now, therefore, by the authority in me vested as Deputy Supreme Master Workman, Ancient Order United Workmen of the United States, for the District of Iowa, and acting Grand Master of Iowa, I forbid the forwarding of official reports or remittances of moneys under the name of Ancient Order United Workmen to any other person than L. O. Howland, Deputy Supreme Recorder and acting Grand Recorder, at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Further, I warn all bodies heretofore and now working under a charter issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, that they will be held responsible for all acts performed since March 1, 1882. Seven or more loyal members of any Lodge will be recognized as the Lodge proper (and as such should report immediately), and are authorized to elect officers and take possession of the charter and all books, moneys and properties of said Lodge.

Valley, No. 30, closed her last meeting night by giving the M. W. degree to seven candidates.

Temperate Habits.

The following construction by the courts of the scope and significance of the words "temperate habits," occurring in the medical examinations of so many beneficiary Societies, would seem to indicate that the warning of G. M. W. Barnes published in our last issue was timely, and that too much care can not be exercised by Medical Examiners. We quote from the *Knights' Journal* of Cincinnati: It is interesting to know precisely what is meant by this oft-quoted expression, and there has recently been a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the subject, which we suppose settles it, at least in its legal application, though we are very much afraid the decision will give great "aid and comfort" to a large class of people who are given to frequent periods of thirst, and occasional excesses in the effort to satisfy it. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., of New York, contested the claim of the heirs of a policy-holder named Badenhop, on the ground that he had untruthfully answered the questions: "Is the party of temperate habits?" and "Has he always been so?" The company introduced evidence to show that Badenhop had delirium tremens before the time when he made application for insurance. The Court charged the jury that the occasional use of intoxicating liquors did not make the deceased a man of intemperate habits, nor would an exceptional case of excess create such a condition as to justify the application of this character to him; that an attack of delirium tremens may sometimes follow a single excessive indulgence, and that if the habits of the assured in the usual ordinary and everyday routine of his life were temperate, the representations made were not untrue within the meaning of the policy, even although he might have an attack of delirium tremens from an exceptional over-indulgence. Against this construction the company appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which sustained the views of the court below, and affirmed the judgment.

And bearing directly on this question, we take the following from a circular from Supreme Recorder Sackett, of the A. O. U. W.:

Out of 138 deaths that occurred in the Supreme jurisdiction of this Order during the year ending January 16th last, 53 were from Ohio. This portion of the Order has suffered severely for some years. Many attribute the mortality to the free use of malt liquors, and there is at least a sufficient appearance of probability on the face of the facts to justify the exercise of extreme caution on that point by the beneficial Orders.

A Growing Order.—Seventeen new members were added to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at the meeting on Monday evening. This is a combined membership of 42 on the charter roll. The next move will be for a suitable hall in which to hold their meetings, and if any one of the several proposed building propositions are carried out, other Orders can be formed to unite with the A. O. U. W., and greatly reduce expenses.—*Candelaria True Index*, (*Nev.*)

The collapse of the American Electric Light company of Massachusetts, of which Col. Fred Grant is President, is announced. Among the directors were Wm. Windom, ex Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent Washington gentlemen. The company owes $150,000 and has no assets.

The *Fraternal Censor* says that 8,000 out of the 10,000 Workmen of Iowa will remain loyal to the Supreme Lodge.

Business Announcements.

John H. Sievers, Florist, S. F.
Mowry & Root, Commission Merchants, S. F.
Bay Freighting, Jas Rivell
Dentistry—W. O. Thrailkill, Oakland, Cal.
Rupture—California Elastic Truss Co.

New Workman Diploma.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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Kid Gloves a Specialty.

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H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.—Numerous attempts have been made in years past to produce a material bearing a resemblance to, and useful for the same purposes as leather. Nothing practical ever grew out of these efforts, so far as we are aware, until Mr. Evans, an Eastern man, took the matter in hand. Like all investigators in untrodden fields, he worked to little advantage for many years, but each effort was a step nearer the object aimed at, and finally, after almost innumerable experiments and many discouragements, he succeeded in producing a substance which not only looks like leather but wears as well and for many purposes is superior to leather. The new material, which is called Evan's artificial leather, presents a handsome appearance, is durable, is not affected by heat or cold, and is impervious to water. We have seen shoes made from it that wore well, and, to all appearances, were leather. Makers of cheap shoes should make note of this fact. This leather is prepared in all colors, and being largely used for the tops of boys' boots, for which purpose its water-proof qualities and cheapness make it especially fitted. It can also be used for covering furniture, and for the tops of carriages it forms a durable substitute for leather, as well as for upholstering carriage seats.—*Blacksmith and Wheelwright.*

THE land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company answered in March 3,000 letters of inquiry from prospective immigrants.

OVER 16,000 European immigrants landed in New York during the week ending April 8th.

HORSES DOWN A SHAFT.—The *Inter-Mountain* (Butte, Montana) tells this: About noon to-day, had anyone cast his eye on the hill west of the Original Butte hoisting works, his blood would have curdled at the sight presented. Coming over the brow of the hill at a break-neck pace was the team of Tadder & Walker, pulling a load of wood upon which were seated two men, one of them endeavoring to bring the frightened animals to a halt, a result he was powerless to effect. When about half way down the hill, and while traveling at a fearful rate of speed, the horses suddenly left the road and ran in a bee line for a prospect hole 16 ft. deep which they did not see in time to avoid. Both horses went headlong down the hole, the driver followed suit, and the wagon would have fallen in had there been room enough. The driver was painfully bruised and he is now suffering considerably, but is not believed to be permanently injured. His escape from instant death is miraculous. The horses were not killed, but when extricated one of them was found to be severely cut about the flanks and was bleeding like a stuck pig. The wagon did not suffer serious injury. The injured man is receiving the necessary medical attention. His companion escaped unhurt.

THE shipment of fresh Truckee river trout from Wadsworth thus far this season, amounts to 140,500 lbs.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.



Will make your Hens Lay, keep them in the best possible condition and ward off disease. When fed according to directions, sick and drooping fowls are never seen. It furnishes the needed material for forming bone, muscle and feathers, and is

Invaluable for Young Chicks and Moulting Fowls. It comes packed in various sized packages, and being a powder, is easily mixed with the customary feed. Give it a trial. Send Stamp for Circular and Testimonials.

Price.—Single pound, 50 cents; Two and a half pounds, $1.00; Six pounds, $2.00; 25 pound keg $6.25. Address,

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MONEY IN CHICKENS AND EGGS.

—The— Eclipse Self Regulating Incubators are now in actual use in most parts of this State, and giving general satisfaction. They are a success, and being such are invaluable to all who attempt to raise chickens; are easy to manage, and cost merely a trifle to keep in operation and will do much better work than can be done with hens, with a small portion of the labor and risk.

☞ The "ECLIPSE" is the only entirely self-regulating incubator known; is the only one that will bear investigating, so it is the only safe one to purchase. Send stamp for Circular of California Testimonials (not Eastern.)



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New Designs, Beautifully Colored.
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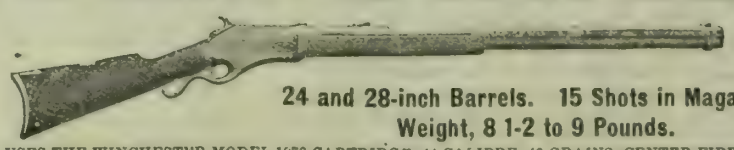
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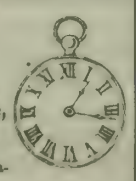
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The Folly of Girls.

A thousand times the old story, which had such a tragical illustration recently, has been told through the press and whispered in society, and still the lesson is not learned. A young lady, just out of the school-room, is fascinated by the attentions of a man of the world, and nothing can persuade her that he is not the noblest, the bravest, the best of lovers. What does she know, poor thing, of the secret lives of these gallant gentlemen? She reads the legend of excess and evil courses, written on the bleared eye, and tremulous lips, and she cannot understand it. She hears a whisper, perhaps, of scandalous prodigality and excess, and she shuts her little ears and loves her hero all the better as the victim of detraction. She knows nothing of his previous history, nothing of his daily occupations, nothing of his associates. She little imagines that his soft compliments conceal a cruel temper, and the hand that presses h rs so tenderly is a brutal hand, fit only for deeds of violence. That he is a gambler and a drunkard, false, quarrelsome, idle, selfish and sensual; that he is at war with his parents and a tyrant in the company of others, she might learn if she would exercise as much caution in choosing a husband, as in choosing a bonnet.

The girl triumphs, of course, over father and mother. Those who really love her follow the wedding festivities with aching hearts, and watch the future with sorrowful apprehension. The inevitable sequel is not long delayed. For a few short weeks life is a dream of soft sentiment and new gowns. Then the truth begins to dawn upon the poor little heart. She has sold herself for a passing fancy. Neglect is soon followed by angry words and contemptuous looks and brutal jests. Her jewels are sold to buy bread, and he steals the money to spend it for drink. There is a hideous bruise on the white neck of which he used to say such pretty things. She shudders at the footsteps for which she once listened with rapture. She hides herself in terror from the face on which she thought she could gaze forever. Sometimes, with the courage which seems to be given only to certain women, she holds a proud and smiling face to the world, hides the brutalities of her master, covers up her hardships, dissembles hunger, and no one knows, except the husband, when she rests at last from her sorrows, that the brave heart was broken in the first months of the marriage. Sometimes the sad story ends in that common curse and punishment of American marriages, a legal separation, and sometimes in the one catastrophe which is worse than divorce—in murder.—*New York Times.*

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MICROSCOPE have been gradual. Singularly each step in improvement has led to changes in the theory of microscopic physiology, and yet it has, in some cases, been found afterward that the same facts could be observed almost or quite as well with the older form and arrrangement of lenses. Quite recently the introduction of a system of lenses with short focal distances, one sixteenth of an inch and less, has led to the discovery that human saliva is filled with flat, nearly transparent, irregular corpuscles.

IN the first twelve days of April the earnings of the Union Pacific railroad increased $281,000

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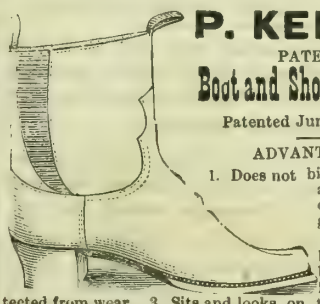
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Historical Sketch of Keystone Lodge.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Thinking that it may interest a few of your readers, I will give a short sketch of the birth and growth of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W.

Anyone who might have been in the vicinity of Seventh and Market streets, Oakland, on the evening of Nov. 13, 1878, might have seen a small group of men, 14 in number, consisting of A. T. Dewey, H. M. Van Arman, H. Morton, W. N. Glenn, J. F. O'Beirne, H. W. McCotter, Dr. Jas. B. Williams, F. A. Olney, L. S. Silverberg, Rob't Gay, Chas. E. Alden, Chas. E. Lufkin, N. P. Vallejo and Jas. Gordon. A close observer could have noticed a slight nervousness on the part of each or every one of the above gentlemen, a few hurried words and a general start for the upper regions of Vinzent block, and, following this band a few steps, see them enter the office of Dr. J. B. Williams. If allowed to follow still further, they would have seen the cause of the mysterious movements of this body of men. As it was, they remained in ignorance until the following morning, when it was announced that the 64th Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen had been instituted the previous evening, in the office of Dr. J. B. Williams.

And to show the good taste of these members, they called themselves Keystone Lodge, No. 64, and had elected the following officers: P. M. W., H. M. Van Arman; M. W., A. T. Dewey; F., C. E. Lufkin; O., N. P. Vallejo; Recorder, Charles E. Alden; Financier, W. N. Glenn; Receiver, Robert Gay; G., L. Silberberg; I. W., H. W. McCotter; O. W., F. A. Olney. It was decided that the future home of this Lodge should be in the small Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Eleventh and Franklin streets. Let us stop a minute and see what was said in regard to the future prospects of this young Lodge. Old members of this noble fraternity came to the writer, and informed him that it was impossible for this Lodge to survive, as there were six other Lodges in the city of Oakland, and that they had taken within their fold all the material there was in this beautiful city, and that this Lodge had nothing but barren fields to work upon. I must confess that we were somewhat discouraged; but we went to work with a will, and now let us see as to the truth of these prophesies. On November 19th, our second meeting, we initiated five candidates; on November 26th, two candidates; on December 3d, eleven; on December 10th, ten. Our increase became so marked that we were compelled to seek larger quarters, and selected Camron hall, on Fourteenth street, near Broadway, for our meeting-house or Lodge-room. At our first meeting in this hall we had four candidates; our next meeting, thirteen—thereby closing our charter, December 27, 1878, with 61 charter members. We have since taken in 85 members, making a grand total to date of 146 members. But one death has occurred among our number, Bro. A. Stollberg having passed away Nov. 16, 1879. The following Bros. were elected officers for the term commencing July 1, 1879: P. M. W., A. T. Dewey: M. W., N. P. Vallejo; F., P. H. McGrew; O, Wm. M. McCloud; Rdr. Chas. E Alden; Fin., Geo. H. Muler; Rvr., J. J. White; G., W. R. Capell; I. W., J. Smith; O. W., D. Scanlan. The following were elected for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1880: P. M. W., P. H. McGrew; M. W., Wm. M. McCloud; F., Chas. E. Alden; O., J. W. Dodge; Rdr, L. Silverberg; Fin., J. C. Plunkett; Rvr., J. J. White; G., Geo. Schade; I. W., J. Smith; O. W, O. Trenschel. For the term commencing July 1, 1880, the following were elected: P. M. W., Wm. M. McCloud; M. W., Chas. E. Alden; O., F. M. Cary; Rdr, A. Fine; Fin., Wm. Kilpatrick; Rvr., J. J. White; G., Robert Gay; I. W., J. Smith; O. W., O. E. Trenschel. For the term commencing Jan. 1, 1881, the following were elected: P. M.W., Chas. E. Alden; M.W., J. C. Plunkett; F., F. M. Cary; O., J. W. Nelson; Rdr, Chas. E. Alden; Fin., Wm. Kilpatrick; Rvr., J. J. White; G.,Robert Gay; I.W., J. Smith; O.W., Gerge Atkinson. The following, commencing July 1,1881: P. M. W., J.C. Plunkett; M. W., F. M. Cary; F., J. W. Nelson; O., H. Menges; Rdr., Chas. E. Alden; Fin., Geo. A. Schade; Rvr., J. J. White; G., J. N. Rooney; I. W., J. Smith; O. W., H. T. Jenkins. For the term commencing Jan. 1, 1882: P. M. W., F. M. Cary; M. W., J. W. Nelson; F., H. Menges; O., Wm. Kilpatrick; Rdr., Chas. E. Alden; Fin., P. Schroeder; Rvr., Wm. Lane; G., M. Hyland; I. W., J. Alvaie; O. W., J. F. Schottler. P. M. W., Bro. H. M. Van Arman, was elected our representative to the Grand Lodge of 1879. P. M. W., A. T. Dewey elected to Grand Lodge, 1880. P. M. W., Wm. M. McCloud and Chas. E. Alden, 1881. P. M. W. Chas E. Alden and A. T. Dewey, 1882.

One member of our Lodge is here worthy of mention—Bro. Chas. E. Alden—having held office since the Lodge was instituted, and never missed from his post but one night, being confined to his bed by sickness, and as a reward for his faithfulness, has been appointed D. D. G. M. W. for this district. This Lodge has given four public entertainments, two being literary and musical and two anniversary balls. We have, during our existence, relieved 20 sick and distressed brothers, paying them in the neighborhood of $12,000. We have, during the same period, collected and paid to the Grand Recorder, on account of beneficiary assessments, the sum of $4 837. We have, so far this year, paid from our general fund, two of our beneficiary assessments of $1 each; also the Supreme Lodge relief call of 50 cents for each member. We are now engaged in getting up an entertainment for the benefit of Bro. Dr. J. B. Williams, who has been confined to his bed for nearly a year, and during that time had the misfortune of losing his wife and child.

We have placed the price of admission at the small sum of 25 cents. The entertainment will take place at Independent Church, corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, on Friday, May 5, 1882.

With kind regards to you and your paper, I remain, yours in C. H. and P.

OAKLAND.

Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association.

This association has taken a strong hold on the members of the A. O. U. W., and Sec'y Reading, at his office, No. 41 St. Ann's building, is hourly engaged in the management of its affairs. The successful growth of the association is proof of its economical management, as well as the care taken in the admission of members.

The association has been organized more than two years, has issued over 1,600 certificates, and in that time it has had but 12 deaths, thereby costing, including the annual dues of $2, only $8 per year to each membership for an insurance of $1,000.

This association is managed exclusively for the benefit of members of the A. O. U. W., and those who join it secure to their families an additional $1,000 to the $2,000 already pledged. Members of the Order who want more insurance than the usual beneficiary certificate, can take it in this form without joining other orders.

FROM a private letter from Bro. H. P. Cramer, we learn that a new Lodge of Workmen will be formed at Victoria, British Columbia, with over 100 charter members.

THERE will be a large delegation of Workmen from several of the city Lodges who will visit Pacific, No. 7, on Thursday evening, May 4th.

MEMORIAL, No. 174, will give a grand musical and literary entertainment on their second anniversary, Monday evening, June 12th. From what we have learned we are warranted in saying that this will be a pleasant social and reunion. A number of our leading professionals will assist. The entertainment will be held in Fraternity hall, Shiel's building.

BROTHER WORKMEN may rest assured that the money expended for the picnic excursion will mainly go to replenish the Relief Fund. Favorable arrangements have been made with the S. P. R. R., and the largest portion of each fare will help to swell the Relief Fund.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Big Oak Flat road and stage line, came into Yosemite valley last week. They report a belt of snow some 9 miles wide and from 7 to 12 ft. deep; but, fortunately, they were provided with snow-shoes for their horses, and met with neither trouble nor delay. These snow-shoes are 9 by 13 inches, made of ash plank a full inch in thickness, in the center of which is an iron band, and which is firmly fastened by screws across the foot of the horse. This holds the foot firmly to the board. The horse acquires a sort of side gait to his feet, so that one shoe passes the other very readily. In no place did the horse snow-shoe sink over four inches, while men without snow-shoes sunk in the soft snow to their knees. This experiment is a great success, and the superintendent says that he can now bring tourists to Yosemite at any season of the year and over any depth of snow.

BRO. J. E. ROOT has associated himself with the firm of Mowry & Co., No. 103 and 104 California market, as wholesale and retail dealers in poultry, game, butter and eggs. From personal knowledge we know this firm keeps the best in the market, and recommend them as reliable men and square dealers.

F. A. KIMBALL, of National City, San Diego county, has forwarded information to the Immigration Bureau that there is every probability of the formation of a county association for San Diego. A party of English capitalists, now in China, have sent word that they intend to locate in this State some time in November next.

OUR genial brother, D. J. Levy, with E. Friedlander, 761 Market street, opposite Phelan's building, is an artistic cutter and guarantees a fit. As merchant tailors, they are a leading and reliable house, and are deservedly entitled to the large patronage they receive from the city and country.

EVERY MEMBER of the A. O. U. W. should subscribe for their paper, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, at $2 a year. It has recently been improved with better paper, and more and even more vigorous matter.—*Russian River Flag.*

The Order in Alameda County.

Alameda County has, next to San Francisco, the largest membership of any county in the State. It was the first place where a Lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized on this coast. Grand Recorder Pratt organized the first 10 Lodges in this State, and all but Nos. 4, 8 and 9 of these were in Alameda county. The first Lodge—California, No. 1—was organized Aug. 21, 1875, at West Oakland. The Order is in a very flourishing condition in Alameda county, and the memberships of most of the Lodges are increasing.

The present Deputies in the county are: District No. 1, F. F. Schultz; No. 2, Chas. E. Alden; No. 3, A. S. Cheminant; No. 4, Thomas Hand; No. 5, Israel Horton.

The aggregate membership of the Lodges in the county is 1,823. These figures represent the Master Workmen in good standing, although here are really more than appear, as there are always some temporarily suspended.

We append a brief record of each Lodge in Alameda county.

California, No. 1., was organized at West Oakland Aug. 21, 1875. It has a membership of 115. Geo. Berdan is M. W. and W. H. Wilkinson is Recorder. The Lodge meets every Tuesday.

Oakland, No. 2, was organized in Oakland June 10, 1876, and now has a membership of 248. P. White is M. W. and S. H. Mitchell is Recorder. The Lodge meets at A. O. U. W. hall, Oakland, every Friday.

Brooklyn, No. 3, was organized Sept. 29, 1876, at Brooklyn, and now has a membership of 89. C. H. Townsend is M. W. and Geo. Chase, Rdr. The meetings are at Odd Fellows' hall, Brooklyn, Thursdays.

Alameda, No. 5, was organized July 19, 1877, and now has a membership of 57. J. Alex. Forbes is M. W. and C. H. Haile, Recorder. Meetings on Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Alameda.

Occidental, No. 6, was organized July 20, 1877, and has now a membership of 159. R. Stephens is M. W. and W. G. Hawkett is Recorder. Meetings, Fridays, at Kohler's hall, West Oakland.

Pacific, No. 7, Oakland, was organized July 24, 1877, and now has 192 members. A. W. Palmer is M. W. and C. W. Baker, Recorder. Meets on Thursdays, corner of Twelfth and Franklin streets.

Berkeley, No. 10, Berkeley, was organized Oct. 23, 1877. R. G. Huston is M. W. and F. H. Payne, Recorder. Meets Fridays.

Temple, No. 11, North Temescal, was organized Dec. 4, 1877. O. R. Morgan is M. W. and R. B. Nixson, Recorder. Meets on Mondays.

San Leandro, No. 12, was organized Dec. 10, 1877. Henry Motz is M. W. and S. W. Johnson, Rdr. Meets on Fridays, at San Leandro, and has 46 members.

Haywards, No. 18, was organized Jan. 19, 1878, and has 56 members. S. S. Cunningham is M. W. and F. M. Dallam, Recorder. Meets on Tuesdays, at Good Templars' hall, Haywards.

Oak Leaf, No. 35, was organized June 3, 1878, and now has 220 members. W. J. Wilkinson is M. W. and M. D. Baker, Recorder. Meets Mondays, at Twelfth and Franklin streets, Oakland.

Mission, No. 56, was organized at Mission San Jose, Sept. 27, 1878, and now has 78 members. H. Friermuth is M. W. and E. F. Calkin, Recorder. Meets Saturdays.

Hearts of Oak, No. 61, was organized Oct. 25, 1878, and now has 40 members. F. E. Corder is M. W. and A. Fleming, Recorder. Meets Wednesdays at West Berkeley.

Industry, No. 63, was organized Nov. 2, 1878, and now has 40 members. H. Detjens is M. W. and A. Hewett, Recorder. Meets Thursdays at Pleasanton.

Keystone, No. 64, was organized Nov. 13, 1878, and now numbers 110 members. J. W. Nelson is M. W. and C. E. Alden, Recorder. Meets Tuesdays at 1015 Clay street, Oakland.

University, No. 88, was organized March 22, 1879, and now has 30 members. G. A. Embury is M. W. and J. J. Wright, Recorder. Meets Saturdays at Berkeley.

Reliance, No. 93, was organized April 15, 1879, and now has 28 members. W. T. Ralph is M. W. and E. A. Anderson, Recorder. Meets on Tuesdays at Alvarado.

Ashler, No. 165, was organized March 24, 1880, and now has 69 members. J. W. Hand is M. W. and A. Cheminant, Recorder. Meets Tuesdays at Alameda.

West Eend, No. 175, was organized June 21, 1882, and now has a membership of 45. Samuel Orb is M. W. and H. C. Ballheimer, Recorder. Meets Mondays at Holtz's hall, Alameda.

Eden, No. 204, was organized Oct. 15, 1881, and now has 56 members. James McCoy is M. W. and Henry Dopman, Recorder. Meets Saturdays at San Lorenzo.

BRO. G. M. WOOD, 120 Post street, makes a specialty of Lodge seals and engraving. As an old reliable and experienced house in this line it stands at the head. A large portion of the seals made for Workmen Lodges are made by this firm.

Major Jones' Courtship.

"Crismus eve I put on my new suit, and shaved my face as slick as a smoothin' iron, and after tea went over to old Miss Stallinses. As soon as I went into the parlor whar they was all sittin' round the fire, Miss Carline and Miss Kesiah both laughed right out.

"'There! there!' ses they, 'I told you so, I know'd it would be Joseph.'

"'What's I done, Miss Carline,' ses I.

"'You come under little sister's chicken bone, and I do believe she know'd you was comin' when she put it over the door.'

"'No, I didn't—I didn't no such thing, now,' ses Miss Mary, and her face blushed red all over.

"'Oh, you needn't deny it,' ses Miss Kesiah, 'you belong to Joseph now, jest as sure as there's any charm in chicken bones.'

"I know'd that was a first-rate chance to say something, but the dear little creeter looked so sorry and kep' blushing so I couldn't say nothin' zactly to the pint; so I tuck a chair and reched up, and tuck down the bone and put it in my pocket.

"'What are you going to do with that old chicken bone, now, Majer?' ses Miss Mary.

"I'm gwine to keep it as long as I live', ses I, 'as a Crismus present from the handsomest gall in Georgia.'

"When I sed that, she blushed worse and worse.

"'Ain't you ashamed, Majer?' ses she.

"'Now you ought to give her a Crismus gift, Joseph, to keep all her life,' ses Miss Carline.

"'Ah,' ses old Miss Stallins, 'when I was a gal like you, child, I used to hang up my stockins' and get 'em full of presents.'

"The galls kep' laughin' and blushin'.

"'Never mind,' ses Miss Mary, 'Majer's got to give me a Christmas gift—won't you, Majer?'

"'Oh, yes,' ses I; 'you know I promised you one.'

"'But I didn't mean *that*,' ses she.

"'I've got one for you, what I want you to keep all your life; but it would take a two-bushel bag to hold it,' ses I.

"'Oh, that's the kind,' ses she.

"'But you promise to keep it as long as you live?' ses I.

"'Certainly I will, Majer.'

"'Now, you hear that, Miss Carline,' ses I. 'She ses she'll keep it all her life.'

"'Yes, I will,' ses Miss Mary; 'but what is it?'

"'Never mind,' ses I; you hang up a bag big enough to hold it, and you'll find out what it is, when you see it in the mornin'.'

"Miss Carline winked at Miss Kesiah, and then whispered to her—then they both laughed and looked at me as mischievous as they could. They 'spicioned something.

"'You'll be shore to give it to me, now, if I hang up a bag?' sez Miss Mary.

"'And promise to keep it?' sez I.

"'Well, I will, 'cause I know that you wouldn't give me nothin' that wasn't worth keepin'.'

"They all agreed they would hang up a bag for me to put Miss Mary's Christmas present in, on the back porch, and about 10 o'clock I told 'em good evening and went home.

"I sot up till midnight, and when they were all gone to bed I went softly into the back gate, and went up to the porch, and thar, shore enough, was a great big meal bag hangin' to the jice. It was monsterous unhandy to get to it, but I was 'termined not to back out. So I got some chairs on top of a bench, and got hold of the rope and let myself down into the bag; but, just as I was gettin' in, it swung agin the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket; but nobody didn't wake up but Miss Stallinses old cur dog, and he come rippin' and tearin' through the yard like rath, and round and round he went, trying to find what was the matter. I scrooched down in the bag, and didn't breathe louder nor a kitten, for fear he'd find me out, and after a while he quit barkin. The wind began to blow 'bominable cold, and the old bag kep' turnin' round and swingin', so as to make me seasick as the mischief. I was afraid to move for fear the rope would break and let me fall, and thar I sot with my teeth rattlin' like I had an ager. It seemed like it would never come daylight; and I do believe if I didn't love Miss Mary so powerful I would froze to death, for my heart was the only spot that felt warm, and it didn't beat more'n two licks a minute; only when I thought how she would be surprised in the mornin', and then it went into a canter.

"Bimeby the old dog come upon the porch, and began to smell about the bag, and then he barked like he thought he treed something. 'Bow! wow! wow!' ses he. Then he'd smell agin, and try to get up to the bag. 'Git out!' ses I, very low, for fear the gals mout hear me. 'Bow! wow!' ses he. 'Be gone! you 'bominable fool!' ses I, and felt all over in spots, for I spected every minit he'd nip me, and what made it worse, I didn't know wharabouts he'd take hold. 'Bow! wow! wow!' Then I tried coaxin'. 'Come here, good fellow,' ses I, and whistled a little to him, but it wasn't no use. Thar he stood and kept up his everlasting whinin' an' barkin' all night. I couldn't tell when daylight was breakin' only by the chickens crowin', and I was monstrous glad to hear 'em, for if I'd had to stay thar one hour more, I don't beleeve I'd ever got out of that bag alive.

"Old Miss Stallins come out first, and as soon as she seed the bag, ses she:

"'What upon yearth has Joseph went and put in that bag for Mary? I lay it's a yearlin'

or some live animal, or Bruin wouldn't bark so at it.'

"She went in to call the galls, and I sot thar, shiverin' all over so I couldn't hardly speak if I tried to—but I didn't say nothin'. Bimeby they all come runnin' out on the porch.

"'My goodness! what is it?' ses Miss Mary.

"'Oh, it's alive,' ses Miss Kesiah; 'I seed it move.'

"'Call Cato, an' make him cut the rope,' ses Miss Carline, 'an' let's see what it is. Come here, Cato, and get this bag down.'

"'Don't hurt it for the world,' ses Miss Mary.

"Cato untied the rope that was round the jice and let the bag down easy on the floor, and I tumbled out, all covered with corn meal from head to foot.

"'Goodness gracious!' ses Miss Mary, 'if it ain't the Major himself.'

"'Yes,' ses I, 'and you know you promised to keep my Crismus present as long as you lived.'

"The galls laughed themselves almost to death, and went to brushin' off the meal as fast as they could, saying they was gwine to hang that bag up every Crismus till they got husbands, too."

BRO. ROBERT THOMPSON has invented and patented a seamless boot that has advantages in an economic view, as also in comfort and durability over any other yet made. The letters patent were issued Feb. 21, 1882, and the boot is styled, "The Lion Seamless Boot." We offer our worthy Bro. Thompson congratulations, as it seems as though he had found the philosopher's stone in boot-making. There can be no ripping, chafing or cramping by side seams. Having so many advantages—being neater, stronger and more comfortable—it may be pronounced the "acme of perfection," and will entitle the inventor to a place among the inventive geniuses of this advanced age in improvements. We understand that a number of our leading manufactories are paying royalties for using his valuable patent.

THE North Pacific Coast railroad, under the new management, has become one of the popular routes for the traveling public. The roadbed, which is one of the best in the State, has been put in thorough repair, rolling stock replenished, steamers repainted, an able corps of officers selected, and a new impetus given to this section of our State. This road passes through a rich country the entire way, with scenery the grandest and climate equal to any in the world, the city of San Rafael, the southern terminus, being known as the Sanitarium of the Pacific coast. Tourists, travelers and excursion parties or campers will be furnished with accommodations and special rates during the current year. The new time table, commencing April 23, makes six trips daily on week days and five on Sundays, from San Francisco to San Rafael and Saucelito, so arranged that our business men can make their summer residences in San Rafael and Saucelito.

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List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & CO.'S SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1882.

256,271—TRACE LOCK—Jas. A. Bassett, Windsor, Cal.
256,424—ADVERTISING DEVICE FOR STREET CARS—R. F. Bridewell, S. F.
256,283—AMALGAMATOR—Wm. T. Browne, Stockton, Cal.
256,284—VEHICLE SPRING—Geo. S. Buckland, Tulare, Cal.
256,130—ADJUSTABLE STOVE GRATE—De Guerre & De Lano, S. F.
256,202—CAR COUPLING—Butte City, Montana.
256,304—HYDRO CARBON BURNER—Evan A. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal.
256,354—SAFETY ATTACHMENT FOR ELEVATORS—Chas. B Morgan, Oakland, Cal.
256,366—AIR SHIP—Carl W. Peterson, S. F.
Re-issue 10,086—KITCHEN IMPLEMENT—John W. Ross, Santa Clara, Cal.
256,178—ROTARY ENGINE—A. W. Von Schmidt, S. F.

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The Latest Improved Appliance of the California Elastic Truss Company.

[From the San Francisco Evening Post.]

In the alleviation of human suffering there have been many discoveries and applications of late years, having for their object the lessening of pain, the promotion of comfort, and the cure of the manifold ills that flesh is heir to. Some of them have proved highly successful, while others have subserved no useful purpose whatever. When, therefore, there is at any time positive and corroborative evidence of inestimable benefits conferred by any scientific discovery, having for its object the good of mankind, it cannot receive too much favorable consideration. For that reason the splendid contrivance patented by the California Elastic Truss Company, whose office is at 702 Market street, San Francisco, is deserving of the most intelligent attention of the medical profession, and all persons having the misfortune to suffer from rupture. Without question it is the most perfect Truss that has been invented, as it causes no pain or unpleasant pressure, can be worn easily, assists in effecting a permanent cure without the aid of medicine, and immediately relieves the suffering and inconvenience which it is the nature of rupture to produce. So decided are the merits of this Elastic Truss over every other kind that it has secured the endorsement of the medical faculty, and is rapidly replacing all other contrivances for the same purpose. The Truss consists of an elastic band and pad, the latter being attached to a spring coming out of the band, so as to yield to every motion, and press in a gentle manner, so as not to cause any irritation, no matter what position may be assumed by the wearer. By reason of its elastic properties it can be fastened with one hand, without any muscular effort, and, once placed, there is no trouble keeping it in position. W. J. Horne is the patentee, and his rights cover the whole of the United States. One trial of his Truss will demonstrate its superiority over all others offered to the public. As experience has shown that tempered spring Trusses necessarily press upon and cause diseases in parts of the body which before were in perfect, healthy condition, this is an important point, to which too much consideration cannot be given.

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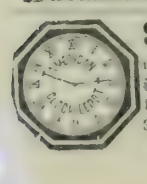
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Unhappiness.

What will make a home more unpleasant and disagreeable than a cross, jealous husband? Nothing; there is nothing in the world that will break a happy, united family sooner than to have a husband eternally finding fault with his wife. He is jealous if she happens to smile on a gentleman friend; he is cross if she does not do everything to please him, and the poor cowed wife is willing to do anything for the sake of peace, and to keep her children from harm. The man who is vile enough to say one word against his loving helpmate should not be allowed to call her by the sacred name of wife. There is nothing so holy as the relationship between husband and wife, and he should treat her as he has vowed to do at the altar. But the husband does not upbraid and abuse his wife before the world; oh, no, that would never do. He wishes to be thought a model husband by his friends. It is when she has no one to protect her, that he will drive her almost to death by his cold, brutal language. Is it any wonder there are so many delicate women in the world? Could any one look into their private life, and see the poor, heart-broken wife and mother, draging her dreary life out with the cruel treatment of her husband, they would say no. It is nothing less than slow murder, and he should be punished as a murderer; it should not be allowed. "Oh, the constancy of woman!" She will hide all her husband's faults if she can, and will stand more than her share of the burdens of life, and God knows, sometimes it is almost past endurance. Life seems a dreary waste, when such is the case, and death would be a welcome visitor. Mothers have stood everything for their children's sake. They have stood between them and the maddened father, and taken the abuse, ay, even blows, that were intended for the poor, little helpless ones; and, yet, what does it amount to in the end? What thanks does a woman get for her loyal deeds? This, and nothing more: When the world finds out that unhappiness exists in a certain family, they invariably say, "there is a woman at the bottom of it." Ah! so on through life, must the weaker sex take the blame of all things, whether they are blameless or not; while the stronger sex may pass through life sinless in the eyes of the community; but there is a higher judgment than ours; he will not pass the judgment of God as blameless as he does here. Is it not a husband's place to protect and care for his wife? To make her path through life as smooth as it is in his power to do so? Yes, and he is no gentleman that will not do it. Many and many poor, heart-broken wives, are crying and praying to be released from their over-burdened lives. They are not allowed to see the bright side of this beautiful world.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CRYSTALLIZED QUARTZ.—Considerable attention has lately been drawn to the artificial production of crystallized quartz, which was first obtained by Senarmont by heating gelatinous silica with hydrochloric acid. Daubree obtained it by the action of superheated water on glass, and Hautefeuille by treating silica at a high temperature with sodium tungstate. C. Freidel and E. Sarasin have now prepared it by heating to a temperature below dull redness in a closed steel tube, lined with copper, a mixture of potash, alumina and gelatinous silica, the last in excess, in presence of water. In this way, after continuing the heat, in one experiment, for 14 and in another for 38 hours, they obtained silica wholly, or almost wholly, crystallized. The first experiment yielded numerous very regularly formed crystals of the ordinary quartz form (prism with the two rhombohedrons), which acted strongly on polarized light in the manner of native quartz. In the second experiment the crystals were larger (up to 0 5 mm. long, and 0 1 mm. broad), but mostly broken off at one end. They sometimes had the form of more acute rhombohedrons, with indications of tetartohedral forms, and many of them exhibited striations and modes of aggregation well known in native quartz.

Business Guide.

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Business Guide.

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London Office, 3 Angel Court.
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Subscribed	3 000 000
Paid in	1,500,000
Surplus	300,000

Remainder subject to call.

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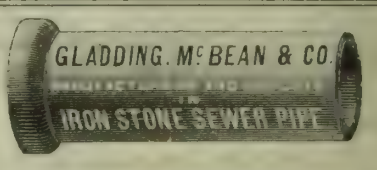
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NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2 1882.

BETWEEN
San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS.	**WEEK DAYS.**
7.10 A. M via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M. via San Quentin,
9.20 A. M via San Quentin.	8 45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1 35 P. M " "	10 35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3 20 P. M via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4 50 P. M. via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5 30 P. M via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8 00 A. M via Saucelito.	7 30 A. M via Saucelito.
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin.
10.15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	2 20 P. M " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4.25 P. M. " "
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	6 25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN
San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8 50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8 00 A. M.	8 35 A. M
10 3 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
1 50 P. M.	12 00 M	12 0 M	1 00 P. M.
3 20 P. M.	2 30 P. M.	2 00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5 30 P. M	4.25 P. M.	4 15 P. M	5 15 P. M.
		6 30 P. M	7 15 P. M.

DAVID NYE, Gen'l Sup't. F. B. LATHAM, Gen'l T'kt Agt.



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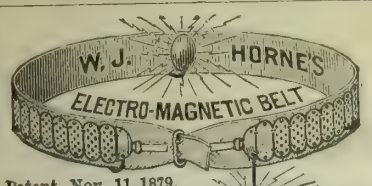
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Patent, Nov. 11, 1879,
Patent, Nov. 9, 1880.
Medical Electricity.

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(The Only Genuine.) Received 1st Premium State Fair.
Electro-Magnetic Belts, New Style, $10; Electro-Magnetic Belts, Extra Appliance, $15; Electro-Magn. Belts, 9 Improvements, $20
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR. BEST IN THE WORLD.
Will positively cure without medicine—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, Impotency, Rupture, Liver Disease Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Ague, Piles and other diseases. Send for illustrated catalogue, free Also,
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Telephone Connections.

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S. F. NOV. 1st, 1881.

METALLIC CLOTH.—A new material is about to be put upon the market, in the shape of a metallic cloth. An invention has recently been patented for the production of this cloth, which, if desired, can be impressed with a pattern, or printed upon. The mode of manufacturing the material is as follows: The metal intended to be used is rendered into small particles, short or long, according to requirements, and is then mixed with a sticky material, such as India-rubber; this mixture is transferred to a fabric made from cotton, wool, linen, silk or other textile material; the fabric is then dried and calendered or dressed in any suitable manner, so as to produce a smooth metallic face. After this preparation the cloth can be impressed with a desired pattern by the process of embossing; or the pattern may be printed on its surface in the usual manner. The cloth produced as above, when finished, is soft to the touch, and is very pliable. The liquid charged with the metal does not penetrate to the under side of the fabric, but leaves it quite clean.

DOG TRAIN.—The Wood River *Times*, of April 5th, says: "There is between five and six feet of snow in the Sawtooth range, on a level, and three to six weeks must elapse before it can be crossed by wagons. The only means of communication at present is on snow-shoes or by dog train. Mr. Smith, one of Dow's stage drivers, rigged up one of these a week ago. He left Ketchum Sunday night, with another man, six dogs and 500 lbs. of bacon and sugar on a toboggan, and made nine miles before the crust softened so that he was compelled to stop. The dogs were untrained, however, and will do much better as they become used to travel. They are fed on oatmeal mush."

A GREAT source of revenue to Siskiyou county is derived from the sale of furs of various kinds, some of which are quite valuable, especially the silver-gray and other foxes, and martens, the fur of the latter being equal to Russian sable. Mink skins are worth little now, but beaver, otter, fisher and other small animals' furs bring about the usual prices, although the fishers are getting scarce

A TELEGRAPH STORY.—One of the operators in the Western Union office at Boston had an epileptic fit. His medical attendant spoke to him, chafed him and made every effort to arouse him, but in vain. Subsequently one of his fellow-operators drew a chair up to the bed, and took the patient's hand in his. As he did so, he noticed a feeble pressure by the fingers, which pressure presently resolved itself into dots and dashes, faintly communicating to the tactile sense the words: "W-h-a t d-o-c-t-o-r s-a-y a-b-o-u-t m-e?" Asked whether he could hear what was said to him, the patient signified assent by a slight motion with the tips of his fingers, and the result was that his fellow-operator got from the patient enough dots and dashes to describe his feelings to the physician, who was thus enabled to apply the necessary remedies. It is certain that no other method of communication was possible under the circumstances, since the sufferer from epilepsy, although he could hear, could neither speak nor move any of his muscles, except those situated in the digital extremities, and those only with the faintest requisite in electrical communication.

A NEW ROTARY WATER MOTOR.—A recent issue of *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* contains a description and several illustrations of Mr. J. Spohn's (Stettin) rotary water motor, which is apparently a very compact and durable piece of mechanism. The piston, if we may so call it, is provided with eight vanes, capable of turning about axes passing through their respective centers of gravity, while to the inside of the cylinder are cast four projections slightly touching the piston, and provided with channels through which the water-producing motion is introduced. The channels are in connection with the main feed pipes passing through the two separate cylinder covers. The vanes, when passing the projections mentioned, are depressed, closing at the same time the exit channels in the piston through which the waste water escapes. Having passed the projections, the pressure of the water causes the vanes to assume their original upright position. Accumulations of water in the machine are prevented by an orifice in the lowest part of the cylinder.

Musical.

1,000 ORGANS

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Installments.

PRICES LOW.

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CREAM OF ROSES.



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DIRECTIONS:

Apply to the face and hands at night, just before retiring, and apply a little in the morning, rubbing it well into the skin. After being in the sun any length of time, or riding when the wind has been blowing, a small quantity of the Balsamic Cream of Roses will prevent tanning or roughness, and is sure to bring to the complexion that ruddy and healthy glow so much sought for, and seldom obtained. Its action on the skin is to restore natural circulation to the blood.

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Respectfully. **R. P. HAMMOND, Jr.,**
Agent Pacific Improvement Co., Monterey, Cal.

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Is the Oldest Purely Mutual Life Insurance Co. in this Country.

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SURPLUS, (by Mass. Standard)	2,635,894.93
Market Value of Stocks and Bonds over Cost	1,474,691.09

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Every Policy-holder is protected by this law against the great risk of forfeiture and loss to which he is subject if a member of a Company organized outside of Massachusetts. The new law of 1880 provides that

FIRST—No Policy shall become forfeited or void for non-payment of premium after the payment of two annual premiums.

SECOND—In default of payment of subsequent premiums it is binding on the Company to issue a Paid-up Policy WITHOUT FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS OR STIPULATION.

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German Silver, Heavily Silver Plated	$12.00 per dozen.
Hard Metal, Heavily Silver plated	9.00 per dozen.
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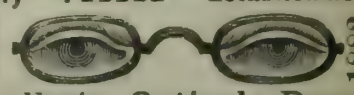
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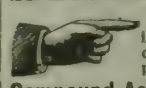
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A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MAY 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

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Lodge Attendance.

This is a subject which should interest all members of the A. O. U. W. who have the true feeling toward the Order. Lodge meetings should be made as attractive and interesting as possible. The routine business of the Lodge, like all routine work, offers few inducements for those familiar with it, to attend regularly. Unless there is some social feeling among the members, the Lodge will languish. It is a recognized experience that those Lodges which are best known and most prosperous are those which have members who interest themselves to interest others; members who will occasionally offer their talents and time to amuse or entertain others whose talents do not lie in that direction.

A man who can sing a good song, or tell a good story, or make a stirring, witty speech, is ever so much better for the Lodge than the member who is always jumping up and calling another brother to order for some trivial omission or oversight. He is even a great deal more careful than the stickler for parliamentary law, with whom we are all so familiar. The parliamentary law man is, in most cases, an unmitigated nuisance, and to his efforts often is due a small attendance. People will not come to listen to endless debates on subjects of no special moment, and which at best only serve to air eloquence of a negative sort. As a usual thing, the main question is lost sight of by the parliamentary law man in his endeavor to carry his point and while splitting hairs.

While the "parliamentary law man" or the "point of order man" is talking, the Lodge assumes an air of passive resignation, as if the speech was like an assessment—one of those things that must be borne. There is no enthusiasm and no special attention paid to the remarks.

Let the member who has always something good-natured to say, or who will be apt to entertain his hearers, get upon his feet, and the buzz of conversation stops, the sleepy member stops blinking, and the Lodge is all attention.

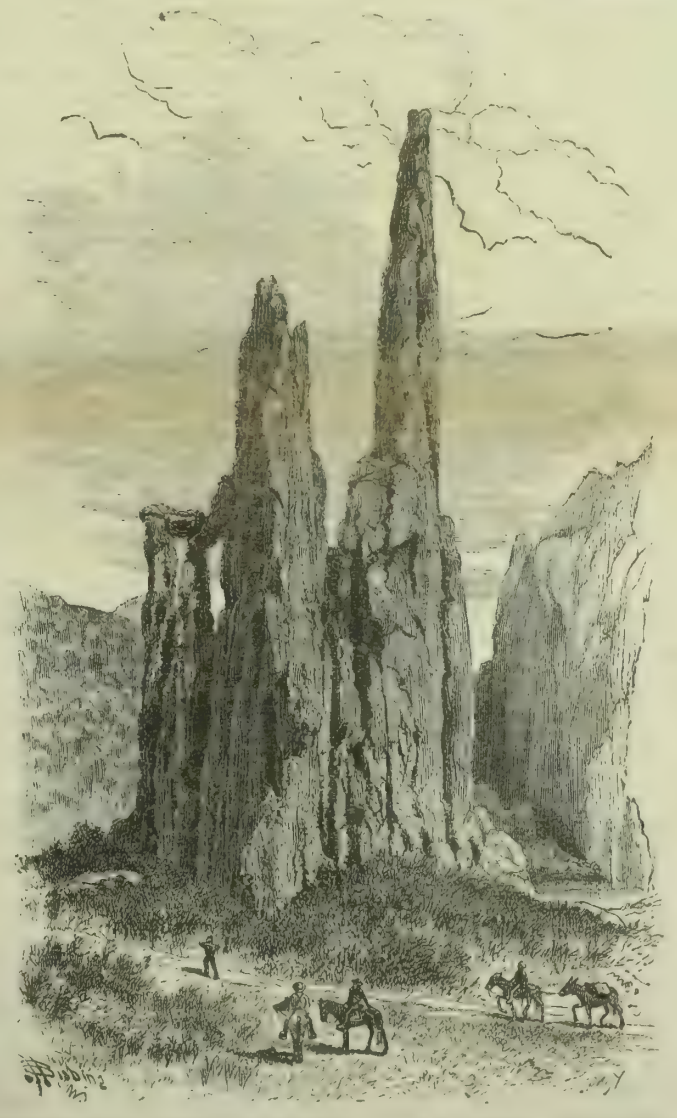
We have all seen this, and it brings its own moral. Get through with routine as quick as may be, and bring the attractive features to the front. Let the Master "stir up" his talented members occasionally to their duties, and they can stir the others up in the most effective way. If people are not interested in one way or another at one place, they will go to another and try that.

Try and get the management of the Lodge into the hands of those who have its true interests at heart, and who will be apt to bring the members together, rather than into the hands of such people as will "bore" the members by too close attention to detail and endless discussions on trivial or uninteresting topics.

EVERYBODY is going. Where? To the Workman's picnic at Belmont next Wednesday.

Cathedral Rocks.

We present our readers on this page another of the scenes, which we, from time to time, reproduce, illustrating the wonderful works of nature in the great central region of the country. The massive piles of rock which are shown in the engraving were named Cathedral rocks by Prof. Hayden. The resemblance of the towering masses to the sky-piercing structures which men rear over their cathedrals is very marked. Cathedral rocks are situated in the "Garden of the Gods," in Colorado. Of this locality, after bending toward the east, they appear to be covered by the debris from the mountains. The entrance to the "garden" is through the "Beautiful Gate," an opening through one of the highest ridges of red sandstone. We estimated the hight of this ridge to be 300 ft. The northern end is considerably higher, and viewing it so as so see the end alone, the resemblance to the tower of a grand cathedral induced us to call it "Cathedral rock."



CATHEDRAL ROCKS, GARDEN OF THE GODS, COLORADO.

Prof. Hayden writes in his report as follows: This interesting and peculiar place is a valley in the foothills of the range, and is inclosed by an almost vertical wall of massive sandstone of cretaceous age. The rocks which we find inside have been subjected to an immense deal of erosion, and the many ridges and tower-like forms left standing throughout the garden are the remnants of the parallel strata which dip to the northeast at a very great angle. In some places they seem to dip a few degrees in the opposite direction. As we go toward the mountains, the dip decreases. These rocks are fine-grained sandstones, of a deep brick-red color, with here and there layers and spots of a lighter red, and sometimes white. The ridges are exposed for some distance to the north, while to the south,

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PAY UP YOUR DUES.—Some of the members are not aware that the payment of dues is as compulsory a matter as is that of the payment of assessments. The law is quoted below, and we commend it to the attention of those who seem to be under the impression that they are all right so long as they keep their assessments paid up—and allow their dues to accumulate: Article X. Sec. 2. Any member who neglects or refuses to pay the dues, as fixed by the By-Laws of the Lodge, for the period of three months, shall not be entitled to vote, and shall be disqualified from holding office. And if neglecting or refusing to pay for the period of six months, he shall be reported to the Lodge by the Financier, and the Master Workman shall, unless otherwise directed by the Lodge, thereupon declare such member suspended from the Order.

Advice to Young Men.

Every young man ought to belong to some first-class fraternal organization. In no way can he gain so many substantial advantages, mentally morally and financially, at so small a cost of time or money as by forming such a connection. The teachings he will receive in the Lodge-room are of a high and ennobling character. It is line upon line, and precept upon precept: and not only this, but he will see numberless instances of the practical application of the lessons taught. Men naturally love to see a noble act well performed, and love to feel that in its performance they have had something to do. Human nature is not altogether bad. It is safe to say that 999 out of 1,000 would prefer to do a good act rather than a bad one, all other things being equal. But all men abhor hypocrisy, and moral lessons supplemented by immoral practices bear the sure fruits of iniquity. If there is any class of organizations under the sun that practice what they preach, it is fraternal societies. It is almost impossible for a young man to grow up surrounded by fraternal influences without becoming a better man because of the fact.

The Lodge-room is a good school. It teaches how to conduct debates, the value of discipline, the strength of combined numbers, social convivity, mutual dependence, and the necessity of promptitude and fidelity in the discharge of every duty. Moreover, it accustoms one to public addresses and ceremonials, and if a person be so inclined, it affords the best possible means to acquire the art of oratory. Thousands of our best speakers to-day got their first and most valuable lessons in the Lodge-room.

The benefit one gets, financially, by Lodge membership, is usually of an indirect character, rather than otherwise. It does not come in the way of wages, or contributions for his individual benefit, unless perchance, to guard him or his against actual want, but it comes in the way of a wide and valuable acquaintance that affords him an opportunity to help himself, when otherwise he might be a stranger in a strange land. It gives him the advantage of confidence when else there would be distrust. A good name is better than gold or precious stones, but a good name is only valuable where its possessor is known.

THE DIGEST.—The Digest of Laws and Decisions of the Order needs a thorough revision and enlargement. There are many subjects not so fully treated as they should be, and many others of great importance not referred to at all. Besides, since the work was issued, many additions and changes have been made to the Supreme Lodge Constitution, which should be incorporated in the Digest. It is to be hoped the Supreme Lodge will find time at its next session to do this important work for the Order. Whatever pertains to our laws cannot be made too plain and explicit.

A NEW LODGE.—A set of supplies has been forwarded to Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county, to Thomas Nixon, Dep., for the purpose of forming a new Lodge, which will be numbered 218. Steadily the work moves forward.

A GOOD time will be had by every one attending the A. O. U. W. picnic at Belmont next Wednesday, the 17th.

Home Miscellany.

May is Here.

Sweet May is here, with beauty fresh and blithe,
As though for us she ne'er had bloomed before,
Swift bounds the hare, with limbs so fleet and lithe,
Among the grass with dewdrops spangled o'er.

The leading grain, of suns and showers born,
In billows, swelling, answers to the breeze;
While near, vague whispers stir the broad-leaved corn,
And softly rustle in the great oak trees.

Low coos the dove, the lark's gay challenge rings,
The glowing sun, with brightness, gilds the hours,
The bee his honey sips, where fragrance springs
From blooming shrubs and opening flowers.

Blue are the skies, soft clouds float lightly there,
The mountains lie in distant, purple haze,
The gleaming fields through fresh'ning waves of air,
Stretch far; the valley hums with sounds of praise.

The frisking younglings skip with life and play;
Submissive to the farmer's practiced rein
The teams, with mowers, cut the scented hay,
While promise smiles in orchard and in grain.

Oh, evanescent May, that thralls the soul!
We love thy witching spell, thy beauty rare;
Yet, as thy plainer sisters onward roll,
We, higher look for beauty free from care.

Mrs. W. D. Ashley, in Rural Press.

Homes and Home Life.*

Trifles make the sum of human life, and trifles make the comfort of a home. The sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays, so home light must be constituted of little tendernesses, kindly looks and loving words. Good, kind words dropped in conversation may be little thought of, but they are like seeds of flowers, or of a fruitful tree falling by the wayside, borne by some birds afar, haply thereafter to fringe with beauty some barren mountain side, or to make glad some lonely wilderness. "The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very great ones are let on long leases."

"Drops make the sea,
And petty cares and small events,
Small causes and small consequents,
Make up the sum for you and me.
Then, Oh for strength to meet the stings
That arm the points of little things!"

When tempted to scorn the little duties of life, let us remember such sayings as the following:

One day a visitor at Michael Angelo's studio remarked to that great artist, who had been describing certain finishing touches lately given the statue: "But these are only trifles!" "It may be so," replied the sculptor, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." In the same spirit the great French historical painter, Poussin, accounted for his reputation in these words: "Because I have neglected nothing." In early life we were taught by one of the best of mothers this maxim: "Whatever is worth doing at *all* is worth *well* doing."

A few days ago, I came across this little fable, written by an Eastern poet, which carries with it a beautiful and instructive moral. The poet, attracted by the fragrance of a clod of earth, asks: "Art thou musk?" "No." "Art thou amber?" It replied, "I am but common earth, but the rose grew from me; its beneficent virtue penetrated my nature; were it not for the rose I should be but common earth." As it was with the clod of earth, so it is with us. The heart that is cold and selfish, and glows not with a sympathetic desire to relieve the wants and soothe the sorrows of a fellow-being is but common earth; but every generous impulse, every pure desire, every deed of charity is a rose rooted in the heart, ever blooming, whose fragrant and beautiful flowers penetrate and permeate our nature with their rich and beautiful perfume. "What do we live for," says George Eliot, "if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?" A distinguished writer of our time says: "The grand essentials of happiness in the present life are something to do, something to love and something to hope for. We often spend a great deal of time bewailing grievances, which might be employed to much better advantage. There is a "luxury of woe" in which people indulge, which rarely benefits others or themselves. We do not mean sourness, grumbling or melancholy. It is not that; it is of those secret thoughts of the heart that we speak, which, like the dark outlines of a rock in the depth of a pool, lie only on the bottom and are entirely unseen on the surface. We ponder on our many trials, real or imaginary, forgetting at the same time the many blessings we enjoy. Nothing is so certain to bring genuine, happy smiles to our own faces as to watch them grow in those of others as the result of our sympathy, our gentle words or hopeful deeds. Who ever did a real kindness for another without feeling a warm glow of satisfaction creep into some shady corner of the heart, and fill it with sweetness and peace?

"God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air, on the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem, upon the raindrop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon *all* His works He has written, 'None liveth for himself.'"

*Read at the Hamilton Church evening meeting Feb. 5, 1882, by Mrs. J. H. Smyth.

Work for Women.

The chief canker at the root of women's lives in the middle classes, which form the staple stock of the community, appears to me the want of something to do.

We do not believe that Providence ordained it that men should work and women should be idle. Boys leave school and strike out in life for themselves; the girls finish their education, come home and stay there, many of them. "Their whole energies are devoted to the massacre of old Time. They prick him to death with crochet and embroidery needles; strum him deaf with piano playing—not music; cut him up with morning visitors or leave his carcass in 10-minute parcels at every friend's house they can think of. Finally, they dance him defunct at all sorts of unnatural hours; and then, rejoicing in the excellent excuse, smother him in sleep for one-third of the following day. Thus he dies a slow, inoffensive, perfectly natural death; and they will never recognize his murder till, on the confines of this world or from the unknown shores of the next, the question meets them—What have you done with time? Time, the only mortal gift bestowed equally on every living soul, and excepting the soul, the only mortal loss which is wholly irretrievable."

Men are taught, as a matter of business, to recognize the value of time, to apportion and apply it; women rarely or never. Labor is worship, says the proverb; we would add, labor is happiness. We pity the woman, young or old, who boasts that she has nothing to do; what a waste of life, what a burden to herself, what a *living dead weight* to her father, brothers, or husband, if she has one. Labor is the great civilizer. It has civilized the world. What it has done for man, it will do for woman, when she will rise to the true dignity of womanhood. Only weak minds cling to inanity and worthlessness; only the parasites and drift-wood of society advocate the sin, sloth and degredation of idleness. Everything in the great realm of nature is permeated with the elixir of activity. The

Home Education of Girls

Is, as a general thing, entirely neglected. Indulgent mothers who have kept their daughters in school from earliest childhood, think it would be unkind to exact of them any useful employment during their vacation. It must all be devoted to relaxation and amusement, leaving the homely household duties, which would enable them to superintend intelligently and well homes of their own, to be learned after they have graduated. What a very grave mistake it is, if no part of their child-life is devoted to those lessons which none should be able to teach as thoroughly and patiently as a mother. Many young girls, after leaving school, enter at once into married life, and what is the result of the mother's mistaken kindness? The home which the lover dreamed of proves comfortless, and the young wife is too often transformed into the heartless devotee of fashion, instead of a companion and helpmeet. A girl marries early, thinking only how pleasant it will be to have a house of her own, but never once how difficult it will be to manage it. Perhaps she takes pride in her charming ignorance of common things. Thus she drifts on to middle age—a helpless, burdensome wife—a lazy, feeble and fretful mother. Woe to the household whose mistress is a foolish, ignorant and incapable woman.

There are those who consider it a positive disgrace to be detected performing any domestic service, when it ought to be considered as part of a sacred duty which without blame cannot be laid aside. If women took up the domestic duties so well understood by our great grandmothers, but now in the majority of cases laid aside, homes would be happier, and good health the rule and not the exception. True there is much that is hard and disagreeable in household cares and labors; but what good thing do we possess which has not required thought, effort, and often unpleasant labor before we came into the full possession and enjoyment of it? Young ladies would soon discover the richer life there is in one's own home, if they were early initiated into a thorough knowledge of the whole routine of home and household duties, so that when they shall have homes of their own, they can intelligently direct their servants, or if necessary, perform the household work themselves. There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy. This maxim, old as creation, is worth remembering: "Be not the shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master," making whatever you do yield you its best fruits.

If young ladies knew how much influence a kitchen apron honestly worn has upon their gentlemen friends, they might be induced to add that very useful article of dress to their wardrobe. We could cite one or two instances where the wearer of such an apron, being surprised by an early morning call, secured to herself a sensible, good husband. No young man worth the having would think any less of a young lady, if he chanced to call when she was engaged in some domestic employment. It is only the wrongly educated and weak-minded who thinks her duties a disgrace, and frets under them, or shirks them if she can. We do not think that any kind of labor will make one less modest or ladylike. Even if it could be guaranteed that most young ladies would never be placed in positions where they might find it necessary to labor themselves to secure home comforts, or prepare food for their families, knowing how to do it well will do no harm; not knowing how may sometimes subject one to great discomforts and mortification.

It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be ignorant and delicate. A distinguished writer of our time asserts that a wife who understands not the art of preparing her husband a comfortable dinner, enjoys the privileges of her wifehood by fraud. The Spartans educated both boys and girls to habits of usefulness; their standard of morals differed from ours; they knew or cared little for the doctrine of right and wrong as we understand it. Beauty and usefulness were the standards by which they judged everything. The youths were almost continually out of doors; every boy learned how to plant and to harvest the crops; every girl how to do household work. The highest lady in Sparta did menial work; every girl could do every kind of labor required in a Spartan home. Nothing came amiss to them: but their work was done principally in the open air, not over stoves and in heated apartments. Such a life produced the highest degree of health, and out of this health bubbled and blossomed a sweetness of temper which charmed all who came into contact with it. Their beauty was not of the kind which we usually admire; in them there could be no beauty unless it was founded on perfect health, and this beauty lasted until advanced age. Helen, celebrated in all times as being one of the most beautiful women in Greece, was as handsome at 50 as at 20; and this was almost the universal rule with all women. The Greek women were the finest that ever existed, not only physically, but intellectually. A race of such mothers could not fail to give birth to a noble race of men. Every healthy Spartan girl was obliged to marry; there was no excuse for them. Every sickly girl was obliged to abstain from marriage. Girls were not allowed to marry young; they had to mature first. No sickly young man could marry, but all healthy ones were compelled to do so; or if, perchance, they refused, they were punished. For 500 years there was produced in Greece a succession of the strongest and bravest men, and the most healthful and beautiful women that ever existed.

Every boy and girl should be taught the Value of Money

From earliest youth by the earning of it. A wealthy lady of Oakland told me that her children earned all the spending money she allowed them to have, even the little ones. I was curious to know what they could do, and she told me they cut off all the old faded roses from the bushes and brought them to her, and she counted them and paid them a certain amount per dozen. Every girl should be taught to be self-supporting, for whatever her social or pecuniary position may be, she is liable at some time in her life to be thrown upon her own resources and the cold charities of the world, and this emergency should be provided for. Besides, the ordinary duties of life require that boys and girls be taught to work, whether their parents are wealthy or not. Public sentiment is greatly at fault in this matter, especially with reference to girls. Boys and girls both should be taught that any kind of work is honorable, and that idleness is dishonorable, and that it is the duty of every girl, as well as every boy, to learn how to earn a livelihood. Mothers of the present day bestow too large a proportion of thought and care in educating their daughters to shine in fashionable life—in giving them an ornamental, rather than a solid, practical, or intellectural education. They allow them to discard housework for fear their hands will not be small and delicate. Music, painting and embroidery are very useful and pleasant accomplishments, but should not be sought after to the exclusion of the practical, and by no means the least important part of a young girl's education and preparation for an active, useful life. Mothers are culpably to blame, if in their mistaken kindness they neglect teaching them the lessons in domestic economy, so necessary to their future welfare.

All physicians agree in saying that housework is the most healthful exercise that women can engage in. The body possesses no fewer than 400 muscles, and each muscle is designed to serve some particular end. A sound state of body requires that every one of these muscles be brought into daily action, and it is only by a certain amount of daily exercise that each muscle will gain in strength and soundness; otherwise it must become feeble and delicate. The remedy of the errors in education lies with women. Can they not bring up their daughters more usefully and less showily—less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can they not teach them from earliest childhood that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it has been earned? Can they not put into their minds, whatever be their station, principles of truth, simplicity of task, helpfulness and economy? Any woman is unworthy of the just empery of her sex when she gives up to either fashion or ceremony her common sense, comfort or good taste; when she suffers herself to waste hour after hour, day after day, year after year, in the company of frivolous folks, to whom she can do no good and from whom she can receive no benefit.

Sunlight.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously; but many people seem to have an idea that it is their greatest enemy. They carefully exclude its beams from their rooms, close the blinds and curtain the windows; it fades their carpets and stuffed furniture and tans the face and hands. This exclusion of light is also a protection against flies, as they will not remain in a darkened room, but seize the first opportunity to escape, thus showing the superiority of their instinct over the deluded reason of human beings. Let us take the airiest, sunniest room in the house for our living-room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed; let us throw open the blinds and windows for the free entrance of the good twin angels of nature, sunlight and fresh air. A person of sensitive physique may be nursed into settled hypochondria by living in close, dark rooms where the sweet, fresh air is determinedly shut out and the foul air is determinedly shut in.

Good temper is, with many people, dependent upon good health, good health upon good digestion, good digestion upon good, wholesome food, well prepared and eaten in peace and pleasantness. Ill-cooked, untimely meals are as great a cause of bad temper as many a moral wrong. We believe that badly prepared food is the direct cause of more dyspepsia, headache, liver complaint, quarrels, divorces and untimely deaths than any other one thing. Untold amounts of good materials are wasted by bad cooking. Country people are short-lived; the ancestral daily pie with its soggy, indigestible crust, together with meats fried, or rather *stewed* in fats, do their work slowly but surely. Every cook should understand the principles of practical chemistry, physiology and hygiene to be able to prepare healthful and nutritious food; hence the great need of training, or cooking schools, where girls and women may be taught the art of cooking upon scientific principles. Of the need of trained mothers, Mrs. Diaz writes: "There seems to be utter blindness and stupidity among a large class of people. From what they say of the difficulty of bringing up their children, it must take an archangel to do it rightly. Still they do not think a woman who is married and settled down to family life needs much education. Moreover, in educating young women, that which is universally acknowledged to be the chief business of their lives receives not the least attention. The individual who builds our ships, cuts our coats, manufactures our watches, takes charge of our cattle, our trees, our flowers, must know how—must have been especially prepared for his calling. It is only of character-molding, only shaping the destinies of immortal beings, for which we demand neither preparation nor a knowledge of the business. It is only of our children that we are resigned to lose nearly one-fourth by death, owing to ignorance and injudicious nursing management. Were this rate of mortality declared to exist among our domestic animals, the community would be aroused at once." If women are ambitious to walk in the higher paths of science, the kitchen affords laboratory work equal to that of any. The study of yeast, its component parts, its action with flour and other materials in bread making, affords a scope for the highest exercise in the scientific field—a field in which men of the grandest attainments, and world-wide reputation have not disdained to work, and it is to them that we owe our better knowledge of homework. Humanity, generally speaking, is composed of two sexes; the family foundation must be laid by the union of the two. In the life-work of this union, it must be divided into two parts—the outside, and the inside work. In households there must be one ruling head, and that is, or should be woman. The master, be he father, brother or husband, has quite enough to do outside. He is the bread-winner; the woman the bread-keeper, server and expender. When a house boasts both master and mistress, each should leave to the other the appointed work, and both qualify themselves rightly to fulfill the same, abstaining as much as possible from mutual interference.

Worry.

A man who can trust his wife or housekeeper, should no more interfere with her affairs than she should pester and annoy him with things that he cannot remedy and does not understand. One ought always to look at the bright side of things, and never make a fuss about trifles. A common sin of housekeepers is worry; those who will worry will always find enough to worry about. Worry retards rather than forwards the work. It tries the mind before the work is begun. It makes one fretful, sours the temper, and disturbs the peace of the household. There are certain evils which cannot be overcome. We should make the best of them, and not add the burden of worry. Another element of happiness is

Order.

Order is heaven's first law, and all women should make their daily round of life as harmoniously methodical as they possibly can, leaving no odd hours to be idle and dreary in. "If husbands and wives would always remember that with them, as in other associations, union is strength, that united they stand, divided they fall; that together they should walk through life, together share the joys, together bear the burdens and the crosses, what a happy world this would be. If it is a united kingdom, the wife accepts the rough as well as the smooth of the household rule, as her part of the administration. We think the joys and the sorrows, the crosses and the crowns, in married life are about evenly balanced, and nothing will right all the wrongs and bring order out of the confusion of these vexed questions so surely as the shelter of a true home, ruled by the true wife and mother." No man will deny that a good wife is a treasure. Her

care and labor certainly secure him many comforts; but how much would he consider them worth in dollars and cents. Husbands will do wisely to give this matter serious thought, lest they make the mistake of taking their wives' labor and attentions, as a matter of course, instead of feeling that in taking his name his wife claims not only an equal right to his cares and labors, but also an equal right to a proper use of the money she has done her part to earn or to save. She should not be considered a recipient of charity, but a joint partner with her husband in the family firm.

The following maxim, written by the ancient Egyptian prince, Ptah-Hotep, is worth remembering: "Love thy wife and cherish her as long as thou livest; be no tyrant; flattery acts upon her better than rudeness, and will make her contented and diligent." He recommends, also, liberality in affording her dress to exhibit herself to her friends.

Woman's Kingdom.

There is a grand and noble mission—work to be done at home, not alone among the poorer classes, but among the rich and cultured, to raise the standard of industry and knowledge in the home. We would say to every woman who has a home: Let home stand first—before all other things. No matter how high your ambition may transcend its duties, no matter how far your talents or your influence may reach beyond its doors, before everything else build up a true home. Be not its slave; be its minister! Let it not be enough that it is swept and garnished, that its silver glistens, that its food is delicious. Feed the love in it; feed the truth in it; feed virtue in it; feed all charity and gentleness in it. Then from its walls shall come forth the true woman and the true man, who, together, shall rule and bless the land.

Labor is Worship.

Laborare est orare—To labor is to pray.

Pause not to dream of the future before us;
Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us;
Hark, how creation's deep, musical chorus,
  Unintermitting, goes up into heaven!
Never the ocean wave falters in flowing;
Never the little seed stops in its growing;
More and more richly the rose-heart keeps glowing,
  Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

"Labor is worship!" the robin is singing;
"Labor is worship!" the wild bee is ringing;
Listen! that eloquent whisper upspringing
  Speaks to thy soul from out nature's great heart.
From the dark cloud flows the life-giving shower;
From the rough sod blows the soft-breathing flower;
From the small insect the rich coral bower;
  Only man, in the plan, shrinks from his part.

Labor is life; 'Tis the still water faileth;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth;
  Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.
Labor is glory! the flying cloud lightens;
Only the waving wing changes and brightens;
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
  Play the sweet keys, wouldst thou keep them in tune!

Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us,
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us,
Rest from sin, promptings that ever entreat us,
  Rest from world sirens that lure us to ill.
Work, and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow!
Work, thou shalt ride over care's coming billow!
Lie not down wearied 'neath woe's weeping willow!
  Work, with a stout heart and resolute will!

Droop not, though shame, sin and anguish are round thee!
Bravely fling off the cold chain that hath bound thee!
Look to yon pure heaven smiling beyond thee;
  Rest not content in thy darkness—a clod.
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor! *all* labor is noble and holy;
  Let thy great deed be thy prayer to thy God

—*F. S. Osgood.*

Always in a Hurry.

Reposeful women are a delight to their friends; one can almost forgive slovenliness when it is accompanied by an air of complete ease from care; and air which says: "I am always ready to talk with you or listen to your list of joys or sorrows." On the contrary, the woman who is continually "on the go" is extremely tiresome. We have before our eyes a girl who is a fair representative of the latter type. She is wasting her nervous force and her life in a lamentable manner. She expends enough force and energy in a day to last one so slim of stature for a week. Nothing she does is done slowly or deliberately. Always in the hottest possible hurry, her life seems to be wound up to the highest possible pitch. She dashes about the house, slams doors, and bolts her food in half the time that more sober people take to eat theirs. With her trifles are momentous; her tongue seems to be incapable of uttering a soft sound; her temper is all afire at a moment's notice; her adjectives are all superlatives, and sometimes she is ready to weep because she has no bigger and more expressive superlatives to use. Her energy, if properly engineered, would almost stem Niagara; she never moves except as if she were a Maud S., and going for a wager. Fervidness and rapture are daily food. Where will all this end? We answer—in the madhouse or the grave. It is the pace that kills; it is this pace which renders nervous prostration one of the most prolific diseases of the day. Let those of our women who are always intense, take a thought for the next generation, in whom the seeds of this abnormal haste are being sown with fatal effect.

BENJAMIN F. DELANO, formerly United States Naval Constructor, died in Brooklyn on Saturday, aged 75. He had a good deal to do with Perry's expedition to Japan and Kane's expedition.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in health, but not in youth;
My second is in love, but not in truth;
My third is in travel, but not in trip;
My fourth is in spank, but not in whip;
My fifth is in hang, but not in kill;
My sixth is in evil, but not in ill;
My seventh is in lie, but not in cheat;
My eighth is in mile, but not in feet;
My ninth is in mine, but not in farm;
My tenth is in cheek, but not in arm;
My whole is the name of a celebrated poem.

L. C. C., Calistoga, Cal.

Problem.

A gardener undertook to plant a number of trees at equal distances apart in the form of a square. When the square was completed, on his first trial, 11 trees were left. He then enlarged the side of his square by one, when he found 24 more trees were required to complete the square. How many trees did he have?

Word Square.

1. A mineral.
2. A valuable metal
3. Temper of mind.
4. Limits.

MELANCTHON.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 4, 3, 3 is sick.
My 2, 11, 7 is a snare.
My 6, 4, 7 is to strike.
My 3, 8, 13 is to rent.
My 6, 1 is a personal pronoun.
My 13, 11, 12 is a number.
My 10, 4, 7, 11 is an extremely small quantity.
My 5, 1, 13 is to gain.
My 7, 4, 9 is a very valuable metal.
My whole has made great progress since the invention of the art of printing—the great "art preservative of all arts."

JERRY.

Proper Names.

1. A fowl and a grain.
2. To search and a personal pronoun.
3. A testament and a tropical fruit.
4. A railroad carriage and a personal pronoun.
5. To be aware and an interjection.
6. To blacken by fire and a falsehood.
7. A month of the year.
8. To injure and a metal.
9. A bony covering of certain animals and to put on.
10. An ancestor and ourselves.

AUNT SARAH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Hail Columbia, Happy Land.

LETTER CHANGES.—1. Bog, dog, fog, hog, log. 2. Bray, dray, fray, gray, pray, tray.

CHARADE.—Wed-lock.

SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Bear, bar. 2. Time, tie. 3. Place, pace. 4. Burt, but.

ANAGRAMS.—1. Petunia. 2. Heart's ease. 3. Violet. 4. Belladona. 5. Coriander. 6. Dandelion, 7. Anemone.

Sam Belford and President Arthur.

The other day a little red-headed boy, eight years old, developed a new streak of tenderness and simplicity in the character of President Arthur. Little Sam Belford lives near the White House. His father is the sole Congressman from Colorado. Sam goes down to the wharf to fish every afternoon and has the usual luck of the fisherman. He has been spanked redder than his hair is many a time for this performance. But Sam is a wonderfully bright boy, and learned far beyond his age.

With face all begrimed with mud, and clothing that suggested the spanking of the day, Sam looked up and saw a great tall man smoking a cigar.

"What are you doing there?" said the man.

"Fishin', Mr. Arthur."

"Catch anything?"

"A few perch. I come down here nearly every day and fish. Do you ever fish, Mr. Arthur?"

"Oh! yes, I like to fish; I caught a fifty pound salmon once in the St. Lawrence river."

"Why don't you come down here and fish with me sometimes?"

"Oh! I've been down here before. How did you know my name was Arthur?"

"Oh! I know you very well. You are President of the United States. We like you because you appointed Teller. Don't you remember me.?"

"Yes, you were up in my office with your father. Your name is Sam Belford."

"What are you doing down here, Mr. Arthur?"

"I frequently come down here"—and with a tone of sadness in his voice—"I am a widower; my wife used to live in that house before we were married," indicating it with his finger.

"Well, we'll meet here and fish often, then. I'll always have plenty of bait, but if I were a man like you are, with nice horses and carriages, I'd go out to Great falls, where there's bully fishin'."

"Oh, I get tired of riding. I like to walk around here and smoke my cigar and think. I am bothered too much and get tired of sitting down. Come up and take dinner with us, Sam."

"No, sir; I refused to take dinner with Governor Pacheco to-day, because I'm going to the circus. Are you goin' to the circus?"

"Well, I don't think I can to-day, Sam."

"Well, Governor Pacheco is goin' to take me, and he's coming down in a carriage after me, too. That's bully, ain't it?"

"Yes, when I was a little boy like you, I used to like circuses, too. I haven't gone much lately."

"Tell you what I wish you would do, Mr. Arthur. I wish you would take me up in your carriage to see Jumbo when he comes. I want to seee that big elephant. It's a couple of miles out there where that circus is, and you want to see Jumbo, too, don't you? You must go to that circus?"

"Well, we'll see about it, Sam. Pull up your line and walk up to dinner with me."

"I can't; indeed I can't; but I'll walk up street with you. I must see that circus."

They walked up the street chatting about one thing and another till they got to Seventeenth and F. streets, near where Sam lives. Suddenly Sam's eyes flashed, and he yelled to a hackdriver to stop. With a glow of enthusiasm he says:

"There he is! There's Governor Pacheco. Don't you know him, Mr. Arthur? Let me introduce you to him."

Before Sam got his answer from the President, Pacheco was out of his carriage, and Sam said, with the dignity of a statesman: "Mr. Arthur, this is my friend Governor Pacheco; I want you to know him."

It was very evident to the President that Sam thought more of Pacheco than he did of him, because Pacheco was going to take him to the circus, and he thought more of the circus han he did of them both.

Sam went home and had his face washed and another suit of clothes put on him, but before he started for home, he turned round and said to the President:

"Mr. Arthur, Herbert likes you."

"Who is Herbert?" asked the President.

"Why, my big brother. He's 12 years old. Don't you know him? I'll have to bring him around and introduce him to you."

"All right, Sam, bring him around. But come around some day at 4 o'clock when I get through my business, and I will take you out riding, and may be we'll go to Great falls and fish half an hour. But that day you must tell your mother you are going to drive with me."

Still Sam would not let him off. His little tongue fired off the parting question: "Ain't you 'fraid to go down there where I fish alone; ain't you 'fraid you'll be shot like Garfield?"

"I never think of that, Sam. I stroll around in all parts of the city and never feel that I am in danger. I like to get out of the White House and walk. It is dreary in the White House."

The President tells this storyas a little incident, and laughs at the boy's precociousness, but Sam tells it at length, as a commonplace affair, not seeming to realize that he will be remembered in history; but as he tells it and thinks of it, wonders whether "Mr. Arthur" is going to take him to the next circus and a-fishing at Great falls.

Health Column.

Foods for Infants and Invalids.

It may be questioned whether there is any subject which comes more closely home to people of all classes than the character of the food supplies specially provided for infants and invalids. The increasing demand for this class of preparations (due partly to an actual need, but chiefly, we suspect, to the skillful advertising of manufacturers and the liberal margin of profit they offer to the retail trade), has led to a great number and variety of such competitors for public favor. Put up in ornamental boxes, they appear on the counters of every grocer and in the show-cases of every apothecary shop; and not unfrequently their actual value is in inverse ratio to the pretentiousness of the package and the price.

As a rule, purchasers are obliged to take the virtue of such articles upon trust, few having the means or the knowledge requisite for an analysis, microscopic or chemical, of the preparations which they are advised to try, perhaps by the family physician, and yet a mistake in this connection may be fatal.

For all young infants, and for adults in many cases of sickness, starch food is injurious; sometimes in being a source of intestinal irritation; sometimes, as in the case of very young children, in furnishing a semblance of aliment without the reality, such children being as unable to digest and assimilate starch as sand. Hence the usual claim with respect to prepared foods of the cereal class is that they are free from or contain very little starch, while they are rich in gluten and other food elements capable of nourishing the sick and the young. To discover how far these claims are well founded, Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Harvard college and the University of Pennsylvania, has lately made microscopic examinations of something like 40 cereal foods, developing facts of the highest importance to physicians and their patients, as well as to parents having young children. The results of his investigation appear, with numerous illustrations, in the *American Medical Weekly*, and are worthy of study by all who are interested in microscopy or in the nourishment of invalids and children.

SOFT BEDS.—Why should soft beds be considered unwholesome? Certainly they afford more comfort than hard ones. Hard beds should never be given to little children, and parents who suppose that such beds contribute to health by hardening and developing the constitutions are surely in error. Eminent physicians—both here and in England—concur in this opinion, and state that hard beds have often proved injurious to the shape of infants. Birds and animals cover their offspring with the softest material they can obtain, and also make soft beds for them; why not do the same with our own young?

Household Hints

How to be Happy and Long-Lived.

First, study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation of one or the other, especially before and after meals, or while the process of digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper; endeavor to look on the bright side of things; keep down, as much as possible, the unruly passions; discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon the pillow of charity with all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear without pining the results. When your meals are solitary, let your thoughts be cheerful; when you are social, which is better, avoid disputes, or serious arguments, or unpleasant topics. "Unquiet meals," says Shakespeare, "make ill digestions;" and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant project, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children or servants, nor ask for money, or propound unreasonable or provoking questions; and advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comforting, cheerful and amusing. Self-government is the best step to health and happiness.

In this connection the following suggestions are apropos:

Eat slowly, as if it was a pleasure you desired to prolong, rather than a duty to be performed as soon as possible.

Don't bring your prejudices, your dislikes, your annoyances, your past misfortunes, or future forebodings to the table. They will spoil the best dinner.

Respect the hours of meals; you have no right to injure the temper of the cook, destroy the flavor of the viands, and the comfort of the family, by your want of punctuality.

Have as much variety in your food as possible, but not many dishes served at one time.

Find as little fault as possible with the food prepared, and praise when you can.

Finally, be thankful, if you have no meat, that you have, at least, an appetite, and hope for something better in the future.

LEMON ICE.—Soak half of one box of gelatine in a pint of cold water, put it in a porcelain kettle, pour on nearly one pint of boiling water; when the gelatine is dissolved, put in two-thirds of a coffee-cup of white sugar and a half a coffee-cup of lemon sugar, boiling long enough to make jelly; remove from the fire, then pour in, slowly, three beaten yelks of eggs, the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth; flavor with two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon; pour into a mold and set to cool. This is a delicious dessert, nourishing and relishable for the convalescing sick.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak four tablespoonfuls in a little water over night, or two hours; boil one quart of milk and pour over it while hot; when cool, add half a teacup of sugar, one egg and the yelks of two well beaten; flavor with Dr. Price's extract of lemon, and bake; when done, beat the two whites of eggs with two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, spread upon the top, return to the oven to brown.

STEAMED GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cups of Graham flour, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, three quarters of a cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam for an hour and three quarters; eat while warm; cover with a heavy cloth when you take it from the steamer; the crust will be more tender if this is done.

STEAMED JOHNNYCAKE.—Beat one dessert-spoonful of sugar with two eggs; add two teaspoonfuls of buttermilk, half a teacupful of sweet, rich cream, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, or enough to sweeten the buttermilk, a little salt, one cupful of flour, and meal to thicken. Steam from one and a half to two hours.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one egg and one cup of molasses well mixed together; then add one cup of strong warm coffee, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, stoned and chopped fine, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg.

FRITTER BATTER.—One pint of milk, three eggs, a little salt, one pint of flour. Beat the yelks of the eggs well; add part of the milk and salt, then the flour and milk alternately, beating it all quickly. At the moment of cooking, stir in well the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—Butter Scotch, the children's favorite, is made of one cup of butter, one cup of sugar and one cup of molasses. Boil until it hardens in water. Then spread it thinly in pans, and mark it in little squares or diamonds.

THE Lodi *Review* counts up over 2,000 acres in that vicinity that have been planted in watermelons this season.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Golden Gate, 8.

The old pioneer is moving to the front. At their last meeting the J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates. The work of giving the degrees was done so well that Bro. J. Conn, M. W. of North San Juan Lodge, took occasion to compliment the officers at the close of the meeting.

Unity, 27.

Unity, No. 27, is steadily increasing her roll of membership. At her last meeting there was a very large attendance, and as it was the off night, the evening was pleasantly passed in sociality, speech making and attending to their duties in caring for their sick brethren and looking after the interests of the Lodge.

Valley, 30.

Valley, No. 30, opened the month of May with seven applications (two by card), and gave the J. W. degree to three candidates. The average age of the applicants was 30 years. It is expected by several of the leading members of Valley that their membership will exceed 1,000 at the next Grand Lodge meeting.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Brooklyn, 3.

On the 11th inst. Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3, was favored with the presence of their new District Deputy, Chas. E. Alden. Bro. Alden is a young man well qualified for that position of trust. His presence created an amount of enthusiasm not experienced by the brothers for years. They seem to feel they had an instructor given them in whom the utmost confidence could be placed. Bro. Alden responded to a call in an able manner, and gave excellent advice as to the value of harmony existing among brothers. Truly, Bro. Alden's district may well feel proud of their Deputy. Bros. V. S. Northey, P. M. W., A. G. Cook, Geo. Chase, P. M. W., J. W. Watson, P. M. W., O. C. Kirk, and others spoke with earnestness as to the cause of so few attending the meeting, and the general feeling prevailed that a want of fraternal principle was to a great extent the cause.

Keystone, 64.

The following resolution, offered by P. M. W., A. T. Dewey, was unanimously adopted, May 9th, by Keystone Lodge, A. O. U. W., Oakland: *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Lodge be tendered to G. M. W., W. H. Barnes for his able services on the occasion of our recent musical entertainment, and also to each and all of the talented musicians and speakers who generously volunteered their popular services, complimentary and beneficially for our sorely afflicted past M. D. Examiner, Dr. J. B. Williams.

Lodge Locals.

Stockton, 23.

We had the pleasure of visiting Stockton, No. 23, on Friday evening, May 5th. Every officer was present, although the attendance was not large. One candidate was elected to receive the degrees. A feature of the proceedings was a close and careful scrutiny of his antecedents. One petition was received. A proposition was made by Bro. E. De Lano to have, hereafter, socials monthly, which was seconded by Bro. Eugene Lehe and Deputy La Rue. As a result of this suggestion, a committee of five was appointed to put the proposition in force, and report the plan at the next meeting.

Oroville, 40.

Bro. L. A. Simon, M. W. of Oroville Lodge, No. 40, who is also a delegate to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., favored us with a call. He has good news from this part of our jurisdiction. As he says, "We are working well and our Order is in much favor." One incident has lately happened that speaks for itself: Bro. Davis, lately deceased, of this Lodge, left a family of six children in destitute circumstances. The brethren paid his assessments and took care of him through a painful sickness. His wife and six children would now be the objects of charily if he had not been a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mission Lodge 56.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Though our Lodge has not been represented in your columns for a long time, we are alive as ever, and increasing the membership very rapidly. This has been a sad day for Mission Lodge. We buried for the first time since our organization, a brother Workman. Bro. Manuel Seceda, who died Sunday, May 7th, was buried to-day. It was the largest funeral which has been witnessed here for many years. About 60 members were present, who followed the corpse to its resting place. A good man has left us. Peace to his ashes. The picnic of the several Lodges in the district will take place May 27th, at Dry Breech. As in former years, it will no doubt be largely attended. In one of our late meetings a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the purchasing of a suitable lot whereon to build a hall. We have money enough to make a start. The present hall, which we lease, is getting too small for our large membership. Believing that I have written everything worthy of mention, I close for to-day with the promise of more soon.—GOLDEN SHORE, Mission San Jose, May 10, 1882

The Butte City Lodge Picnic.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Thinking that perhaps a brief report of the picnic of this Lodge, held on May 1st, would be acceptable and tend to bring your truly valuable paper into more prominent notice here, I hereby submit the following: The picnic was participated in by Nelson Lodge, Chico Lodge, Durham Lodge, Maxwell Lodge, Colusa Lodge, College City Lodge, and a part of Biggs Lodge. An oration was delivered by Bro. W. H. Jordan, P. G. M. W.; speeches were made by Bros. Hartley and Butler, of Butte City Lodge, and Bro. Humphreys, of Princeton Lodge; singing by Bro. A. C. Heimbach, M. W.; music by the Arbuckle band. There were at least 1,000 persons in attendance. All had a truly enjoyable time; in fact, the whole affair was of such a pleasant nature that it did credit to the A. O. U. W., and will long be remembered by those who took part in it. The following is a song as composed and sung, May 1, 1882, at the picnic, by A. C. Heimbach:

I am going to sing a song,
Which I hope will please you all,
It is all about a little Lodge
That meets in Miller's hall.
To our brethren I would say,
Who have come to spend the day,
We hope you'll have a jolly time
Upon this first of May;
We are in for lots of fun,
So join us in our glee,
We can have it without rum
I know you will agree.
Our committee have been hard at work,
As you can plainly see,
In arranging for a pleasant time
For you and for me;
They have fitted up the grounds,
Which we find so neatly fixed,
That you may all enjoy yourselves with 206.

The objects of our Order
I will now give unto you:
Do unto each other
As you would have them do to you;
Our principles are charity,
An object truly grand,
And, with hope and protection,
We are a gallant band;
Our cause is good and true
Wherever we can be,
And lots of good we can do
In C. H. and P.
Our regalia is a badge,
Which we think a charm
To wear on such occasions,
With a girl upon each arm,
Promenading up and down
To the music of Arbuckle's band,
There is nothing so enchanting
And nothing quite so grand.

And now my song is ended,
When I relate to you
Some of the funny features
As they present themselves to view:
You will find within our Lodge-room
Workmen good and true;
And the brethren will excuse me
If I make a pun or two:
We've a "Butler" that never stole a spoon,
Because he never got a chance,
An "Angell" that won't reach there soon,
Because he would like to dance;
We've a "Miller" without a mill,
And a "Black" that's truly white;
A "Wait" that will wait with patience
Until he gets a bride;
We also have a "Taylor"
That never made a coat,
But he can tell you all about
The "riding of the goat."

In behalf of Butte City Lodge
I extend you all a welcome,
To Princeton and Colusa,
And our brethren from Nelson,
To Chico and to Durham Lodge,
Also to College City,
Accept the hospitality
Of the members of Butte City.

Fraternally yours, in C. H. & P.,
JOHN H. STURCKE, I. W.

Linden, 167.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. E. H. Fine, P. M. W. of Linden, in our recent visit to Stockton. Our brethren of Linden are getting along nicely. They now number 31 members, and have never had one of their membership suspended.

Aurora, D. of H., No. 8

Aurora, No. 8, one of the bright gems of this grand Order, gave a choice entertainment to a select company Tuesday evening, May 9th, it being their first anniversary. The following programme was given: Piano solo, Sister Annie Congdon, that was well received; duet, Bro. R. Faraday and Mr. F. W. Spencer, well received and heartily encored; instrumental duet, piano and flute, Dr. C. T. Deane and Bro. David Wilder, County Clerk; this was a pleasing and artistic effort that received a hearty recall, kindly answered; original essay, by Sister Cummings, wife of Bro. A. H. Cummings, of Olympic; this was an elaborate and interesting discussion of the "Sunflower and the Esthetic Relations in Society;" solo baritone, Bro. H. B. Passmore, a very worthy effort that was loudly encored; duet (instrumental), Sister A. W. Oxley and Miss Fannie Oxley; this artistic effort was quite pleasing, and was received with much favor; original essay, "Matrimonial Infelicities," Geo. W. Dixon, P. M. W.; this was the funny piece of the evening, and produced much merriment; vocal solo, Bro. T. W. Atherston; his deep bass voice and fine execution were received with much favor; vocal duet, Miss Fannie Gibson, teacher, and Miss Hattie Bennet, pupil; a beautiful blending of cultivated voices that was awarded an enthusiastic recall, and kindly answered by a solo by Miss Gibson, and might be termed the "hit of the evening;" vocal duet, Bros. Passmore and Atherston, well known in musical circles; this fine performance closed a pleasing and successful entertainment. Bro. O. A. Dearing acted as master of ceremonies, and Mr. F. A. Spencer kindly furnished a fine piano, the "Spencer," for the occasion. The chairman then invited all to the banquet-room, where a good collation was ready. After the good things had been dispensed, the chairman introduced Bro. Cummings, who made a short and eloquent speech, followed by Bro. Rosebach in a few humorous remarks. The merry company separated in a happy frame of mind at a late hour, all highly pleased.

Sacramento Lodges.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I have just returned (April 15th) from Union Lodge, and am full of enthusiasm; and who could be otherwise after listening, as I have been doing, to the report of such Representatives as Union had the honor of being represented by this session—men of good address, who have the good of the Order at heart, and make its success their study, both at home and abroad. Grand Representatives Norton, Brewer and Wulff were present, and made their report, and if their eloquence in Grand Council was as great and convincing as at home in the Lodge-room (and I have no reason to doubt it), the interests of the Order were well cared for, and the wish that Union Lodge may ever be as well represented, was the expressed sentiment of the members. The report of the re-election of Past Grand Master Barnes was received with every evidence of universal satisfaction, and with some doubts of his ability to improve his record. The excitement and preparation for attendance on the Grand Lodge absorbed for a time other interest, and consequently but few local crumbs have fallen from the table; but the good work still goes on. Each meeting night a new name or more is heard, and the interests of the sick and disabled are well cared for, and the best means of doing them good and rendering assistance the principal theme of debate. More next week.

Visited Union Lodge to-night (April 29th), and, as usual, feel that it was good for me to be there. After the usual conferring of degrees, the Committee of Entertainment called Bro. Robert Philips to the rostrum, and the large attendance were favored with an original essay, full of pathos, and breathing fidelity to the Order. Bro. C. H. Eldreth followed with an oration, which was loudly applauded. Bro. Eldreth is young in years, and a young member of the Order, but is of the right kind, fulfilling the duty assigned him without offering any excuses, and in a manner highly creditable to himself. After the wants of the sick had been attended to in good style, Bro. Davis, late of Chico Lodge, but now of Union Lodge, was called on, under the Good of the Order, and responded with a well-received address. Bro. Wulff, P. M. W., although recognized as one of our orators, entered into the spirit of the evening, and fairly outdid himself in a sentimental and fraternal speech, for which he received many hearty handshakes and congratulations. Bro. Past, D. D. G. M. W. and G. G., having just returned from an Eastern tour, announced his return in a characteristic speech. Bro. A. D. Jordan, of Noe Valley, No. 86, having a conundrum on the brain, divided it with the Lodge and was praised for his generosity. Bro. Dustinan, M. W. of Sacramento Lodge, made a business speech, and to the point, relating to the welfare of both Lodges. Recorder Cooley recited a selection which raised a call for more, but Bro. Cooley, being used to recalls, declined to give too much of a good thing. You will no doubt say it is about time to close. It is now 11 o'clock, and no one has yet left the Lodge-room; they are all warmed up, and a reasonable time after the Lodge closed the hall was full of eager talkers who, when the janitor turned off the lights, reluctantly adjourned to the street, and, long after they should have been in bed, a spirited crowd were discussing the benefit system. Sacramento Lodge is but little behind Union. I forgot to report that our new D. D. G. M., Bro. Conckrite, P. M. of Sacramento Lodge, also favored us with an address, and if he works as well as he speaks, this district is in no danger of backsliding. As this letter is stretching out, I will tell you about Sacramento in my next; also, I hope to give you an account of our picnic. This is a city of picnics; one every day in the week, and one to-morrow. Yours in C. H. and P.,

B. MUDDLED.

Sacramento, April 29, 1882.

THE PLACER COUNTY PICNIC.—The Placer *Herald* of the 4th says: The A. O. U. W. picnic, held at Towle's grove, near Lincoln, last Wednesday, was one of the biggest affairs of the kind ever held under the auspices of any local organization in western Placer. The location is a delightful one for the purpose, and the Committee of Arrangements had made every preparation essential for the comfort and convenience and enjoyment of the guests. The music by the Artillery Band of Sacramento, was first class, and the dancing platform large and well canvased. The attendance aggregated from 1,000 to 1,500 people, and there was not an incident occurred to mar the pleasure of any, unless we except the light showers of rain that came on in the afternoon, and dampened the ardor of a few of the dancers. The oration by the Governor was pointed and well delivered, and elicited praise from all. The affair, which was enjoyable and extensive in all its features, was concluded by a grand ball in one of the warehouses at Lincoln depot in the evening.

The Honcut Lodge Picnic.

In the neighborhood of 800 people attended the picnic given in Gould's grove, on the Honcut, Monday, by Honcut Lodge, No. 205, A. O. U. W. Oroville furnished the largest delegation, though there were a great many present from Marysville, Biggs and this city. The grounds are beautifully situated and especially adapted for such assemblies. There was a large dancing pavilion, in which the happy throng beguiled the hours away from early in the morning until almost sunset. Nagle's band, of Marysville, furnished the music. It was good. In the evening a ball was given at Moore's station in Merrill's hall. About 70 couples participated. It was a pleasant and enjoyable affair throughout.

The above item is from the Gridley *Herald*, and we take the following, on the same subject, from the Marysville *Appeal:*

The picnic was given under the auspices of Honcut Lodge, No. 205, A. O. U. W., and was mainly under the excellent management of D. P. Merrill, of Moore's station. The "literary exercises" began at about two o'clock. Wm. Schneider, Past Master, of Oroville Lodge, No. 40, was the President of the Day. He called the assemblage to order, gave a hearty welcome to all, and then introduced the orator of the occasion, F. F. Carnduff, District Deputy Grand Master Workman, who delivered an eloquent oration, outlining the history, organization, objects and methods of the A. O. U. W. At the close of the oration, D. P. Merrill, Past Master Workman, of Honcut Lodge, presented Mr. Carnduff with a handsome jewel, bearing on one side the colors of five different organizations of which the recipient is a prominent member, and on the other an appropriate inscription. The gift was from Honcut Lodge, No. 205, A. O. U. W. Mr. Merrill made a very neat presentation speech, to which Mr. Carnduff feelingly replied. This closed the exercises of the day, and dancing was then resumed.

There were no prizes awarded, and there were no races or games. No wines or liquors of any description were allowed to be sold on the grounds. The picnic was very orderly and well conducted. No disturbance of any sort occurred. The weather was perhaps a little too cool in the morning, but later in the day became warm enough to be entirely pleasant to everybody.

Obituary.

DIED—In Los Gatos, April 23, 1882, WILLIAM H LUNDY, aged 52 years.

Mr. Lundy was an old resident of Los Gatos, and being a member of the A. O. U. W. of this place, the funeral services were conducted by the Order. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the hall by six pall-bearers selected from the Order, where a sermon was delivered by Prof. Brown, of Vallejo. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, by the members of the Order, and the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased. At the close of the sermon those present were given an opportunity to look for the last time upon the pallid face of one, who, but a few short weeks ago, might well have been considered one of the most robust and strongest man in Los Gatos. The members of the Lodge were then formed in two lines, marshaled by Dr. J. L. Berry, and marched in funeral procession to the grave, following the hearse and mourners. The ceremonies at the grave were conducted by Master Workman, H. U. Ball, and Past Master Workman John Erickson, in a solemn and impressive manner. At the close of the ceremonies, after the last sad tribute a sympathetic brotherhood could pay to the dead had been completed, they again formed into line and marched back to their hall.

This being the first time that Los Gatos Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W., has been called upon to bury one of its members, it is gratifying to know that the call to the sad duty was responded to by nearly all the members of the Order. It is also gratifying to know the ceremonies attending this funeral were performed in a manner that reflects highly to the credit of those to whom the principal duties of the ceremonies were assigned. All honor to our noble Order. The lesson it taught on last Monday cannot fail to win sympathy from the hearts of all who love their fellow men. —*Los Gatos Weekly News.*

A GRAND EXCURSION.—The members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of San Jose have decided to go on a grand picnic and excursion to Monterey on Tuesday, May 16th. This is a joint affair between Enterprise and Mt. Hamilton Lodges, and they propose to make it one of the most pleasant excursions of the season. The fare has been reduced to a figure never before heard of, being $1.50 for the round trip, children 75 cents. By the courtesy of the railroad company and Mr. Geo. Shoenwald, manager of Hotel del Monte, the beautiful and picturesque park has been secured, five large dancing halls have been constructed, and everything done which could in any degree contribute to the pleasure or happiness of those attending. Connected with this excursion it is the intention to raise funds to fit up a large new hall for the use of Workmen.

BRO. HODGE'S cloak and suit rooms, No. 10 Fifth street, is the place for the ladies to get a ready-made suit, or to order in the latest style and at the lowest rates.

Probate Confiscation.

The complaint is general, and not wholly without cause, that the estates of deceased persons are to a great extent absorbed in the costs and attorney fees attending their settlement. The father or the mother owning real estate dies intestate, leaving minor children, and, not only is it necessary that the estate of the deceased be probated, but the estate going under the operation of the law to the children must needs be kept in court through their entire minority, and often at such cost to the estate that little remains for distribution.

As most persons know that this result can to a great extent be avoided by making a will, I suppose no one who reads this and has anything to devise expects to neglect this important duty; but as he or she is not expecting to "shuffle off this mortal coil" just yet, the matter is likely to be postponed until too late. The title to the real estate is generally in the husband, who as generally neglects the matter of making a will, and the widowed wife is for years compelled to consult the probate judge as to how she shall educate and how clothe her children, and render consecutive accounts of every item of expenditure in their behalf, and pay large fees for the inestimable privilege.

This is not according to the desire of the deceased, but rather the result of a pernicious custom and gross carelessness.

The title to real estate acquired during marriage should, as a rule, be placed in the husband and the wife jointly, and each should make a will, leaving all of his or her property to the other and dispense with the necessity of any bond. Very few husbands and fathers desire, in case of their death, the nurture and education of their children placed in the hands, substantially, of others than the mother, and yet, as above indicated, this is generally the operation of the law as applied to the custom of putting the titles to real estate in the husband's name, and failing to invest the wife and mother with the titles by will.

The following form of a will, sufficient for the purposes suggested, is submitted as simple, plain, and concise, and in the hope that it may induce many to act, who have hitherto been content with good intentions.

The last will and testament of ——— ———.
In the name of God, Amen.

I, ——— ———, now residing at ——— ———, do declare this to be my last will and testament: That, after the payment of my debts, if any, and funeral expenses, all my property and estate, of whatever sort or description and wheresoever situated, shall go and belong to my beloved husband (or wife, as the case may be) ——— ———, to have and to hold unto my said husband (wife) h— heirs and assigns forever. And I appoint my said husband (wife) to be executor of this my last will and testament, and request that —— be not required to give any bond as such executor, the necessity of security being given being hereby waived.

Witness my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, 188–.

{ L. S. }

The foregoing was signed and sealed by the said ——— ———, in our presence, and we, in his (her) presence, at his (her) request, and in the presence of each other, sign hereto as witnesses,

———, ———.

—Inter-Ocean.

Comments.

Believing that some of our readers might be helped to record their wishes by the above, we submitted it to our legal adviser for an opinion as to its character. He replies:

The article contains good advice and it is applicable here. However, if there is nothing but community property, there is no need for the wife to make a will, for "upon the death of the wife, the entire community property without administration belongs to the surviving husband."—Civil Code, Sec. 1401.

Would make a single improvement in the form for the attestation of a will. The will given in "Probate Confiscation" is good, down to the attesting clause of the witnesses. There I would put this:

"The foregoing instrument was at the date thereof by the said——— ———, signed and sealed in our presence and by him published as, and declared and acknowledged to us to be is last will and testament, and we, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

———, ———.

[Two witnesses, with their places of residence.]

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Riverside Lodge, No. 120, A. O. U. W., Compton, Cal., April 25, 1882.

Whereas, Our beloved brother, Jules L. Barbey, has met an untimely death, under very painful circumstances; and we, as a Lodge, will greatly feel his loss, and, although we shall ever regret the cause of his untimely death, yet we shall always have in grateful remembrance his many noble qualities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the hall and charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days in memory of our departed brother, and that we, as a Lodge, in the death of Bro. Barbey, have lost one of our most zealous workers for the noble principles of the Order. Bro Barbey was one of the charter members of this Lodge, had held all of the offices of honor and trust in the Lodge with great credit to himself and honor to the Lodge, ever being ready to defend the noble principles of our beloved Order. He had no enemies, and, being possessed of a generous heart, he had endeared himself to all who knew him, who will long mourn his untimely end and greatly miss him from the field of his usefulness while yet in the prime of life. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends, while his brothers of the Order, with bowed heads and sad hearts, laid his remains to rest in his silent home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, a copy presented to his widow, Emeline A. Barbey, and, also, a copy be forwarded to the Pacific States Watchman for publication.

C. E. Birgh,
J. H. Lathrope, } Com.
David E. Smith.

A Placer County Picnic.—The Placer *Argus* of the 6th gives an account of the Workmen's picnic at Lincoln, from which we condense as follows: The picnic given at Lincoln on Wednesday by the A. O. U. W., of that town, was a great success, notwithstanding the threatening weather before and the showers that caused it to be somewhat prematurely broken up. Nearly the entire population of Lincoln and Sheridan were there, together with large delegations from many neighboring towns in Yuba, Sutter, and other adjacent counties, as well as those of Placer county. The number of people on the ground must have been from 2,000 to 2,500. The place selected for the festivities is known as Towle's grove, and is situated a mile and a half or two miles north of the town. The best of order and good feeling prevailed. We did not see a single drunken man, nor did we see or hear any row or other unpleasantness of any kind during the day. Gov. Perkins arrived on the ground shortly before lunch time, and after that important part of the programme was disposed of, the Governor delivered an address, which elicited frequent and hearty applause. Dancing was indulged in by the young folks, for whose special use a platform 30x75 had been constructed and covered with nice white canvas. There were plenty of good, serviceable benches for the accommodation of the ladies and children and the old people, and the boys played football, the girls danced, swung, or flirted, and, in a word, everybody enjoyed themselves. Too much credit cannot be given to the Workmen of Lincoln and the citizens generally for making such a success of it.

"Hardening" the Body.—A young man was an earnest advocate of a theory that the human body can accommodate itself to any temperature in which it may be placed. One winter he determined to harden himself by wearing no covering for his ears; they were badly frozen on a very cold day, and were tender for several years after. He grew wise and abandoned the hardening process. A young woman heard an eloquent lecture on the importance of fresh air in chambers at night. The lecturer said there was no danger from a window slightly opened; the body would soon harden itself so as to resist the effect of the exposure. She tried the experiment one cold night and caught a severe cold, which lasted the entire winter. She lost faith in hardening against cold. A young mother maintained that children ought not to be brought up too tenderly. Arms and legs ought to be hardened by exposure in early years, and not be made tender by warm coverings in winter. She lost her two oldest children by croup and pneumonia, induced, as the physician said, by insufficient clothing. She gave up the attempt to harden the others. The best way to harden the body is to protect it well from extremes, both of cold and heat, and build up a strong constitution by good food, good sleep and good exercise. The Scotch Highlanders, with their bare legs, are victims to rheumatism.

The Californian for May.—The May issue of the *Californian* has a most excellent portrait of Longfellow from a recent photograph. Prof. Sill has, in the body of the magazine, an article on the dead poet that is at once discerning and appreciative. A profusely illustrated series of "Studies of the California Missions," by Frances F. Victor, is begun in this number. So much that is romantic and fascinating in the earlier history of California is connected with the missions, that these articles will prove of unusual interest. Pictures are given of the missions San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, Carmel, San Diego, San Buenaventura and San Juan Capistrano. That of the Carmel mission is a full-page sketch by the well-known artist William Keith. A character poem by J. Russell Fisher is also accompanied by a spirited engraving, "Only a Tramp." Amelia W. Truesdell has a poem entitled "The Lost Jeannette," and there are numerous other articles of ability, including several stories of marked power. James O'Meara tells the story of the celebrated Mier prisoners. Altogether this is one of the best issues of the *Californian*, and it should be duly appreciated.

Mr. O. J. Lincoln, of Santa Cruz, manufactures the "Self-Adjusting Hammock Chair," which is one of the best and cheapest luxuries that have come to our notice. This hammock chair adjusts itself to any desired position, from sitting to reclining, or vice versa, without effort. They are strong, durable and light, occupying only four inches in thickness when folded, and weigh 12 lbs. For sea-side and summer resorts, camping parties, hotel or home they are an attraction and comfort that is popular, ornamental and useful. No home is completely furnished without one. Prices, $4.50 and $5. Sent to any part of the State on receipt of price, or C. O. D. Address O. J. Lincoln, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Cream of Roses.—Bro. John R. Williams, chemist and druggist at Stockton, is proprietor and manufacturer of what is known as balsamic cream of roses, for beautifying the complexion, softening the skin and producing that natural freshness that belongs to the rosy tint of good health. It is not used as an artificial means to change the natural complexion, but as a remedial agent to impart a healthy action to the skin of the body. It will produce a glow and freshness of complexion that make the old look young, and the young, fair and rosy. The demand for it is increasing largely. Orders are given for it from cities east of the Sierra Nevadas.

A Temperance Sermon.

Where can a more impressive temperance sermon be found than in the following description of an actual occurrence, on the streets of San Francisco, early Sunday morning, May 7th?

Officer Fields rushed over to the fallen man, and found that he had been wounded and was dying. Raising the head of the wounded man, he blew his whistle for assistance, and the call was responded to by officers Fensieur, Furlong and other officers, and the former went for a doctor and a hack. At about this time John staggered to the spot where lay the form of his dying brother, and the scene apparently caused him to throw off, in part, his drunken lethargy, and to realize what he had done, for he cried out, "I did it; I stabbed him," and then gave way to grief. The scene was a most affecting one, John, who had been badly wounded, having received knife-wounds in the head and neck, from which the blood was streaming, threw himself upon the body of his dying brother, and hugged and kissed him, repeating in most beseeching tones, "Don't die; don't die," and then turning fiercely to the officers, shouted, "Send for a doctor." As he embraced his brother James, the blood from his own wounds gushed forth, bathing the face of his dying brother in its crimson flow. Over all this the moon cast its cold gray light, bringing forth more vividly the horrors of the spectacle, and revealing the narrow trail of blood extending from the corner of Polk and Sutter streets, along the pavement to where the dying man had fallen, dropping, as he fell, his own pocket-knife, with which he had cut and slashed at his brother John. Finally, Officer Fields dragged the weeping and moaning man from the prostrate form of his victim and brother, and took him to the central station, where he was booked on a charge of "murder." In his pantaloons pocket was found a large pocket-knife, besmeared with his brother's blood.

Where rests the responsibility for this terrible crime?

Fats and Fatty Acids.—To recover grease and fats from water or suds in which wool has been washed several processes may be employed. One of the best is to treat the water with sulphuric or muriatic acid, by which the grease or fat is decomposed, and the fatty acids separated. This should then be removed to a separate vessel, preferably a lead-lined wooden one, heated to 212° with live steam. A small quantity of chalk should be added to neutralize the free sulphuric or muriatic acid present, and the mass thoroughly stirred with the addition of hot water. It should then be left standing for some time to settle, and the fat can then be drawn off clear. It can be reconverted into soap by alkali, or may be further refined by the methods in common use and used for the preparation of candles. The following plan, according to Simmons, for recovering oils and other useful matters from soapsuds and other waste waters, in use in England, is to treat them with the exact amount of a mineral acid requisite to liberate the fatty acids in the form of magma (or paste). This is placed in filters and treated with acid and alkali, and pressed, with the aid of heat, to separate the fatty acids. The fatty acids are distilled in stills lined with a metal or alloy not acted on by oil, a steam jet or exhauster assisting in the discharge of the vapors.

Cotton Hose.—The universal use of hose for irrigating purposes, hydraulic mining, factories, hotels, steamships, fire engines, etc., in California, has induced the Eureka Fire-Hose Co. to put the celebrated brands of seamless cotton hose and rubber lined hose in stock, of following brands: "Garden Hose," "Red Cross." "Paragon" and "Eureka," and Bro. W. T. Y. Schenck, of 36 California street, is the Pacific Coast agent. For fire engines this hose is used in most of the large cities, it being stronger, safer and more durable. Climatic influences do not affect it, and it can be put away indefinitely and gain strength.

Metalline.—The compacted material known as metalline is destined, it is believed, to effect a great revolution in both heavy and light bearings. Its moderate strength requires that for heavy work it should be supported by metal; it was introduced in the form of plugs thickly distributed in the bearing surfaces. The U. S. Government has recently ordered this material to be applied in five thousand bearings. It called for two millions of the plugs. An improvement was in progress which would allow oil to be used with it.

Pacific Grove Retreat.—This favorite resort is now open to visitors and campers. A large number of cottages have been built, as also a city of tents erected this season for private use and for rent. This "health resort" is growing in popularity and interest each year. It is so replete with natural charms beside that of climate, that Monterey may by justly termed "the queen of American watering places."

Bacteria in the Air.—After a method which he does not describe, P. Miguel claims to have succeeded in counting the number of bacteria in a certain amount of air, and he finds that the same varies with the season. In summer and fall they amount to 1,000 cells of bacteria in one cbm. of air; while in winter, the number of them in a cbm. of air is often only 4 or 5

Worthy of Mention.—Kohler & Chase, of San Francisco and Oakland, are the oldest and largest music dealers on this coast. It is a satisfaction to trade in their important line of goods with a firm so well known and reliable, having such great advantages as they have long possessed.

An Electric Light Buoy.—A large iron buoy was recently towed from the Government works at Tomkinsville, Staten island, to the lower bay, where it is to be used to support an electric light. It is fitted with an apparatus intended to convert the power of wave motion into electricity.

The Seventeenth Industrial Exhibition.

The seventeenth industrial exhibition of the Mechanic's Institute will be opened in the new pavilion, in this city, on August 15th, and continue until Sept. 16th. The official notice to exhibitors is as follows.

Applications for space can be made at any time, and should be made as early as possible, at least two weeks previous to the opening of the exhibition.

The pavilion will be opened for the reception of goods from and after Tuesday, August 1st.

Articles can be entered for exhibition or competition, as desired.

No charge of any kind will be made to exhibitors for space. Steam and water will also be furnished free, in reasonable quantities.

Space allotted to applicants and not taken possession of by the arrival of their goods, or otherwise, on or before Friday, August 11th, may be assigned to other exhibitors.

No article on exhibition can be removed until the close; but reasonable facilities for making sales for delivery at the close of the exhibition, will be afforded.

Power will be furnished for driving machinery, from the main line of shafting, which is 2 15-16 inches in diameter, and will make about 110 revolutions per minute. Driving-pulleys, 30 inches in diameter, will be furnished free, and in operation three days previous to the opening, and exhibitors of machinery in motion will be required to have their machines in running order on that day.

Pulleys for the main line, if furnished by exhibitors, must be accurately balanced, and have the owner's name plainly marked thereon, and should be received and placed in position by Friday, August 11th, as, up to that time, it can be done without unnecessary labor and inconvenience.

The Board reserves the right to direct the general arrangement of the articles on exhibition, and to regulate the dimensions of all signs and advertisements.

The most effectual means will be taken, through the agency of the police and otherwise, to guard and protect the property on exhibition; and it will be the purpose of the managers to return all articles to the owners without loss or injury. Still, all articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners.

A liberal number of premiums will be awarded, consisting of gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas.

The announcement of awards will be made by the Board of Managers, on Saturday, September 9th.

All boxes and packages containing articles for the exhibition should be marked: "Seventeenth Industrial Exhibition," San Francisco, with the name and address of the sender. If the freight thereon is paid, it will be taken charge of by the Board, and removed to the exhibition building. Cartage at the expense of the exhibitor. A detailed statement of the contents of each box or package should be enclosed with the same, or sent separately by mail or express.

Blank applications for space, a copy of the rules and regulations, and any other desired information, will be given on application to the Secretary, J. H. Culver, or the Superintendent, J. H. Gilmore, at the office of the exhibition, 27 Post street.

India-rubber Varnish.—Dr. Elder gives the following recipe for making India-rubber varnish: Inclose 30 grams of finely-cut caoutchouc in a capacious linen bag, and suspend this within a flask containing a liter of benzine, by means of a thread held fast by the stopper so that the bag remains near the surface of the liquid. In the course of six or eight days, the soluble portion of the caoutchouc—about 40% to 60%—will pass into the benzine, while the contents of the bag will expand enormously. The clear solution, which is quite viscous, and contains 1.2% to 1.5% of caoutchouc, is then carefully separated. The swelled contents of the bag retain one-fourth to one-third of the benzine used, and may be utilized for the preparation of an inferior kind of varnish. A solution of India rubber in benzine, kept in half-full bottles, is decomposed on exposure to light, which may be seen by the change in the solution from a viscous to a thin fluid condition. Even in the dark this change goes on, but it takes about three times as long.

What Our Coins Weigh.—One million dollars in gold weighs 3,685 5 7 lbs. avoirdupois; 1,000,000 trade dollars weigh 60,000; 1,000,000 of 412½ grains weigh 58,928 4-7; 1,000,000 in fractional coin weighs 55,114 2-7; 1,000,000 in five-cent nickels weighs 220,457 1-7; 1,000,000 in three-cent nickels weighs 142 857; 1,000 000 in one-cent pieces weighs 685,714 1-7. A coinage of 4,000,000 of the new silver dollars per month would amount in a year to 2,838,572 3-7 lbs., or over 1,414¼ tons, and if the pieces were laid side by side they would form a continuous string 1,136½ miles in length.

Antagonistic Woods.—It is said that certain kinds of wood, although of great intrinsic durability, act upon other woods of equal durability in such a way as to induce mutual destruction. Experiments with walnut and cypress, and cypress and cedar, prove that they will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timbers remain perfectly sound for a long period.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

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REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W H Barnes and W H Jordan

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C. K. Robinson, E. M Read ng, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M. La Rue and P. Veasy.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Law and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winehill, Ehrman and Dunbar

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Alden. No. 3—A. S. Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1, F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1 G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—Geo. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth. No. 2——— No. 3—H. H. Mayhew. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—R. A. Lindsay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Dolano. San Mateo George W. Lovie Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon Santa Clara A. B Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura R H Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. Geo. Berdan.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. P. White.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Daniel C. Breed.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. J. Alex. Forbes.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. Stephens.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. A W. Palmer.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C.W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. David Irwin.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Fred Blight.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday John T. Barry.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. Huston.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. O R. Morgan.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. Nixon.
12—SAN LEANDRO. Henry Motz.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. Westover.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. Purdy.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Cook.
15—EUREKA. M. Braughler.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday Chas. Youngs.
16—PROTECTION. Harrison Bartow.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday John Nace.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. Soper.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. Cunningham.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. Dallam.
19—BERNAL. R. T. Delano.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. Michael Hannan.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. John Bradley.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. S. T. Pendegast.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Griggs.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. Cadien.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. Lehe.
24—SAN RAFAEL John Buston.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Th. H. Nichols.
25—REDWOOD. A. Hanson.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. H. Buck.
26—GILROY. Amos Robinson.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. Basignano.
27—UNITY. A. Montgomery.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. John Miller.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. Crane.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. Rodgers.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. King.
30—VALLEY. H. S. Dearborn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. Hassett.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. Sink.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. French.
33—UKIAH. J. T. Rodgers.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. Tucker.
34—LAKEPORT. Jabez Banks.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. Wilkesson.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. Geo. Jordan.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. Brede.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. Brewer.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. Grass.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. E. C. Kimball.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. Simons.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. John Tyler.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. Geo. Plummer.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. Wm. Osterman.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. Brown.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. Hoffman.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. Morey.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. Frank D. Scott.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. Gordon.
47—SAUSAL. Walter St. John	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suphen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodekons.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Jas. Frizell.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. Brown.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. Argall.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wilbur.
52—NEVADA CITY. John E. Isaac.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. L. M. Manzer.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. John Landis.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday Jacob Levy.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. Cobler.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. H. Friermuth.	San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. Calkin.
57—LIVE OAK. A H Hewitt.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. O. Stansbury.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. Noonan.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. Cook.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. Farnsworth.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. Goldsmith.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. Corder.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. Fleming.
62—VESPER. C. W. Bradshaw.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. Brock.
63—INDUSTRY. Herman Detjens.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday Andrew Hewett.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. Nelson.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. Wm. Baker.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. B. Alderman.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. Goldschmidt.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. Dustin.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. M. J. McGrath.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. John F. Ellison.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. Dart.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Ernest Dobrowsky.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. S. A. J. Eckels.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday Chas. E. Berry.
73—STS. JOHN H. N. Ball.	San Francisco, Santa Clara Co.	Thursday T. W. Cox.
74—MERCED. W. L. Howell.	32 O'Farrell St. Merced, Merced Co.	W. B. Marshutz. Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. Wm. A. Brace.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. C. L. McComas.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday J. R. Billings.
77—ALVISO. H. F. Brede.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday C. F. Hall.
78—TULARE. G. G. Buckland.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. Harrison White.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. Nanscawen.
80—SACRAMENTO. Fred Dustman.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. Louis Stern.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday Alonzo Coons.
82—SANTA ANA. H. Jessen.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. Matthews.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. Cooper.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday Joseph Smith.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. Burham.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. Moores.
86—SAN PABLO. A. Antony.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. Adams.
87—DURHAM. P. V. Sutliff.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. Locey.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. Embury.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. Wm. George.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. Jones.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. Middleton.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore.
92—POINT of TIMBER Pt. of Timber, G. W. T. Carter.	Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. Salts.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. A. L. Roberts.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington
95—PLACER. S. F. Woodworth.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. Hamilton.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. W. Hunt.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. Hoffman.
98—MONTEREY. Ernest Michaels.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. Houghton.
99—COLFAX. Chas. Hanson.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. Day.
100—GUARDIAN. Frank Smith.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. Wheeler.
102—BIGGS. P. G. Brown.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
104—HIGHLAND. Wm. Parr.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. Stone.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. Moody.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. Tackabery.
106—KERN RIVER. Alvin Fay.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. Batz.
107—BRIDGEPORT. James Conn.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tiffany.
108—LODI. F. H. Hollis.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. Geffroy.
109—FOLSOM. Albert Halen.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C. O. Spaulding.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turlwy.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Thos. Johnson.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. Bell.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. Grant.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. Wagstaff
113—GALT. D. Vanderhoof.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. Clough.
114—BUTTE. O. A. Hearn.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. Smith.
115—WILLOWS. M. Hochheimer.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. Crawford.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. Hicok.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. Rollins.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. Harvey.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. Leonard Rego.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. Daniel Cory.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. John Taylor.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. Morton.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. Davis.
122—CAMPTONVE. R. W. Johnson.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEVE. J. T. Mason.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. Hill.
124—FOREST. Pearson Rader.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. Jos. Giurovich.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. Kane.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. Maurer.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. Ruthrauff.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P. Keating.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. A. W. Kiddie.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. Hughes.
130 WILMINGTON. W. J. Maxwell.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson
131—BANNER. R. M. Gilmore.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. Compton.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. Fletcher.
133—AMADOR. S. G. Chapman.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. Treloan.
134—LAUREL. Wm. T. Masten	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. Crane.
135—LAKE. T. J. Glascock.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. Bronson.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. Belden.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. Davey.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. Brock.
138—JACKSON. John A. Eagon.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday A. B. Sanborn.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. Hall.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. Bennett.
142—SHARON. A. J. Kumle.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. Taun.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. Goodrich.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. Whiting.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. Taylor.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. Howlett.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. Martin.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. J. F. Washburne.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. Thorn.
150—CAPAY. C. A. Reardon.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. O. S. Barber.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. Heydenreich.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. Walker.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. West.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. Simpson.
155—HALF MOON BAY. Jas. Beulah.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. Valledao.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. Sutcliff.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. Max Fielder.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. Claxton.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday Wm. Songer.
159—BAY VIEW. Thos. Curran.	S. San Francisco. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. Sloan.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. Conklin.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. W. S. Lowden.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. Junkans.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. Brownstone.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. Goodman.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. Belden.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. Doyle.
165—ASHLER. J. W. Hand.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. Cheminant.
166—CRESCENT. W. Millsap.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. Cannell.
167—LINDEN. M. C. Rollins.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. Eliot.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. Dean.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. Wm. B. Depew.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. Butler.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. Doty.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. Clifford.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. Brown.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. Carter.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. Peter Bennett.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. Orr.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. Ralston.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. Samuel Orr.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. Jackson.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	Wm. A. B. Mills.
177—ETNA. C. W. Nutting.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. Budelman.
178—FORT JONES. John E. Dudley.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. Bruton.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday Henry Gans.
180—TRIUMPH. Jas G. Boobar.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. Allen.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. J. F Lander	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Tuesday. S. V. Porter.
183—DEL NORTE. John Dufft.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. Bartlett.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. Thompson.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. Watson.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. Hobler.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. Weill.
187—TEHAMA F. P. Kelley.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. Gedney.
188—EL MONTE. Chas. Soward.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. Fuqua.
189—HANFORD. J. W. Ramsey.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. Hill.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. Ambrose.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. Thompson.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. Graessett.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. Baskerville.
192—SAN MATEO. Michael Brown.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. Brown.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. Davis.	Central Point, Merced Co.	Harry Dunbar.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. Barnekeko.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. Samuel Hubbell.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Wm. Volmers.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. Roland.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. Stafford.
197—SONORA J. T. Murnan.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Wm. Hartwig.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. Creason.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. Stoneman.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gillian.
200—NAVARRO. Fred A. Walton.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. Leavitt.
202—NELSON. R. N. Whitney.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Jos. H. Thomas.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. James McCoy.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Spillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. Burgan.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. Heimbach.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. Watkins.
207—WESTPORT. R. B. Markle.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. Ross.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S L. Hogue.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. Tapt.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. Peart.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday Jas. C. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Thos. Floyd.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. John Coll.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. Morris.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday I. C. Carpenter.
212—OLIVE. Geo. B. Stanford.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday Chas. H. Wood.
218—NORTH STAR. W. S. Stevens.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday Dan'l W. Finch.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. Hubbard.	San Fernando,	El Hammond.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 126.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billington
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs. H. Jones.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. Sturrock.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	San Benito.	Mrs. W.F.Ellis.
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. S. A. Potts.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. B. J. Rhodes.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. G. W. Yoakum.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays Mrs. Lizzie Frazier.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Edward Holland,	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. Miss Alice Doud.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. Clara A. Poland.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday Ella N. Booth.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. Master.....Eureka.
J. V. McCURDY, G. Master.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. For.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. Rdr.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAB, G. Rvr.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. Butler.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. B. Galland.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. Geo. W. Hall.
3—STOREY. J. H Hubbs.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. Dunn.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. Smart.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. Sterling.
5—NEVADA. G. W. Cunningham.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. McKar.
6—RIVER. J. E. Gignoux.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. Bonham.
7—SECURITY. Wm. Sutherland.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. Lindsay.
8—LUCILLE. R. Rowland.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday C. B. Brierly.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. Bonnifield.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. Chas. J. Currier.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cope.
11—HOPE. J. S. Hammond, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. Chas. Lund.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. Ludwig.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. G. H. Hatch.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. Tucker.
14—UNITY	Paradise, Humboldt Co.	
15—ESMERALDA,	Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	
1—ONTARIO. A. M. Grant.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. Dibbron
1—BUTTE. W. H. Ellis.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. Miller.
2—CAPITAL. J. B Atchison	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J. J. Rohrbaugh.
3—UNION. W. H. Dickinson.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. Kinney.
4—ALTA. Geo. F. Bartlett.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. Hireen.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. Lakehouse.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. Gardner.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. Henry Buchman.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. Heinemann
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. Hitchcock.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday Thos. Langton.
3—TOMBSTONE. S. Black.	Tombstone, Masonic Temple.	Thursday. P. K. Hickey.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TER.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. D. HARE, G. M. W.....Hillsboro, Or.
C. M. BRADSHAW, G. F.....P. Townsend, W. T.
J. F. GOODHUE, G. O.....Victoria, B. C.
ROBT. NEWCOMB, G. Rdr.....Portland, Or.
I. R. MOORE, G. Rvr.....Salem, Or.
H. D. CHAPMAN, G. G.....Walla Walla, W. T.
S J. SKIDMORE, G. W.....Sheridan, Or.
L. S. SCOTT, G. Trustee.....Salem, Or.

SUPREME LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Officers for 1881.

RODERICK ROSE, Davenport, Iowa, P. S. M. W.,
WM. H. BAXTER, Detroit, Michigan, S. M. W.
M. W. FISH, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.
THEO. O. CASE, New York, S. O.
M. W. SACKETT, Meadville, Penn., S. R.
S. S. DAVIS, Cincinnati, O., S. Rcvr.
R. H. FLANDERS, Georgia, S. G.
R. M. M PATTEN, Ontario, S. W.
J. D. VINCIL, Missouri, S. T.

By Telephone.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

Congenital Color-Blindness.

It is my belief that a large number, perhaps a majority, of the cases of congenital color-blindness have not their seat in the retina at all, but are cerebral in their character. In other words, I believe that in these cases the brain-center of vision has not the power to differentiate the various impressions it receives. This opinion will seem the more plausible when we remember that the sense of sight is a developed or educated one. Though we have received from our ancestors the potentiality of vision, every child that is born must learn to see for itself. Without here entering into a discussion of the question of the development of the color-sense, which has received much attention at the hands of Mr. Gladstone, Magnus, and others, it is safe to assume, with our knowledge of analogous matters, that the differentiation of colors is a power partly inherited and partly developed in the individual; and, moreover, we should expect to find this power, which is cerebral in its character, most strongly developed where the faculty was most used. And so we do find it. Women, who are much more concerned than men in the selection and comparison of colors, are rarely affected with color-blindness; and we all know how much quicker the feminine eye is in detecting slight differences in shades of color than is that of men who are not color-blind. In those cases of color-blindness which, for the sake of distinction, we shall call central, we believe that the brain-center of vision has not been developed to its full or at least to its ordinary power for discriminating between the impressions corresponding to the different colors. The retina may be capable of properly responding to these various impressions, and the optic nerve may carry them as separate impressions to the brain-center, but this has not the power of converting them into individual sensations.—*Popular Science.*

How Odors are Propagated.—According to this view, the ordoriferous bodies, or their molecules, have no more to do (in the sense of physical impact) in producing the sensation of smell, than a luminous body—a candle or the sun—has to do (by impact) with the sensation of light. There is corporeal impact or touch in neither case. Of course, with each melecule as a center of activity, the effect will be more pronounced at the immediate surface (as with all radiant energies) than at any distance. And, undoubtedly, particles of disintegrating, odorous matter are often brought in contact with the Schneiderian membrane; but the sensation of that impact, if there be any, would be of touch, not of smell, as surely as that, from that point of contact to the sensorium, the effect or influence is conveyed by a vibration—a wave-motion in the "fluid" of the nerve-duct—as the undulations of the luminiferous ether are propagated along the course of the optic nerve to the seat of sensation, where they are translated into light and color. But, if, for any portion of the distance between the internal sense and the fragrant body, the odor, like light, is but a motion, it is safe to assume it for all. The analogy of this mode of odors to that of light and sound, is something in its favor.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Importance of Sanitary Regulations.—The deaths in the Peabody buildings, London, during 16 years, have been at the rate of 16 and 7-10 per 1,000 per annum, while the general death rate of the metropolis during the same period has been 23 and 4-10ths. The death rate in the crowded districts surrounding the Peabody buildings has been stated to be 30 or 40 to 1,000. Dr. S. Gibbon, medical officer for the Holborn district, London, says in his latest report that, whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt that a Jew's life in London is, on an average, worth twice as many years as a Christian's. The Hebrews of the metropolis are notoriously exempt from tubercular and scrofulous taint. Pulmonary consumption is very rare among them. The medical officer of one of the Jewish schools has remarked that their children do not die in anything like the same ratio as Christian children. In high street, Whitechapel, the average death rate on the north side, which is occupied by Jews, is 20 per 1,000, while on the south side, which is occupied by English and Irish Gentiles, it is 43 per 1,000.

Earthquakes.—Dr. K. von Fritsch, of Halle, maintains that the causes of earthquakes are much slighter than has generally been believed; that they may be sought at a depth of not more than 10 or 15 miles, and often of less, and that rather feeble forces may produce earthquakes which will be felt at great distances. The hammer in Krupp's factory, which weighs 1,000 centners, and falls from a hight of 10 ft., produces sensible concussions over a surface five miles in diameter; and a recent explosion in a dynamite factory was felt at between 25 and 30 miles away. Dr. Fritsch points out how earthquakes might and must be produced by the increase and decrease in volume of rocks under the influence of physical and chemical forces, by concussions, by the opening of crevices in rocks, and by the subsidence of masses of rocks due to these agencies.

Tubercular Disease.—Prof. Tyndal recently contributed to the London *Times* a luminous exposition of Koch's remarkable investigation of tubercular disease, demonstrating by experiments on animals that the disease is caused and propagatad by living parasites.

The Kennel Surprised.

We take the chance to slip in this week an engraving especially for our little readers, who cannot yet comprehend the beauty of scenery or the value of new industrial devices. They cannot fail to be pleased with the apparent surprise of the cunning little dogs at the approach of such a queer visitor to the kennel. They have seen different kinds of things during their short lives. They have barked and scampered at the coming of tramps. They have become accustomed to the great bodies of cows and horses which have passed their cosy abode; but this queer thing, moving so slowly and making no noise, what can it be? We hope the little dogs will conclude to bark and run into their house, for this turtle looks to us like one of the snapping kind, and if he should get one of the little paws in his mouth, he would hurt the little dog terribly. However, little dogs are usually fortunate little animals, and perhaps John will come along and cut off the turtle's head for stealing his goslings.

Silence of Friendship.—Only real friends understand silence. With a passing guest or ceremonial acquaintance, you feel under an obligation to talk; you make an effort to entertain him as a matter of courtesy; you may be tired or weak, but no matter; you feel that you must exert yourself. But, with a very dear, intimate friend sitting by you, there is no feeling of this kind. To be sure, you may talk if you feel able, pouring out all of confidence, relieved and refreshed by interchange of thoughts and sympathies. But if you are very tired, you know you do not need to say a word. You are perfectly understood, and you know it. You can enjoy the mere fact of your friend's presence, and find that it does you more good than conversation. The sense of that present and sympathetic affection rests you more than any words. And your friend takes it as the highest proof of your friendship and confidence, and probably never loves you so vividly as in these still moments. No matter that twilight is falling, and that you cannot see each other's faces—the presence and the silence are full of brightness and eloquence, and you feel they are enough.



THE PUPPIES' PUZZLE.

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot, she modestly replied. "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been countin'!"

God and the Scientists.

The Bible knows nothing of severing nature from God, even in her minutest operations. He is everywhere or nowhere. The falling sparrow, the dying midge, the rounding dewdrop, the headlong tornado share his superintendence. Atheistic scientists are right in their insistence that if impersonal law rules an atom, they have demonstrated the origin and permanence of the universe without a self-existent, eternal, all-directing, Personal Intelligence. But the atom has always baffled them, and always will. They can never get done with it. Their deepest wisdom and most searching experiments have always left something unmastered, unreached, unapprehended in every particle of matter to which they ever applied their tests. When they are able to get to the bottom of their bread and butter, it is time enough to proclaim the non-existence of deity. Tyndall and his compeers can no more tell us what is the primary fact of the butter they eat or the coffee they drink, than the baby in the cradle. There is no greater inconsistency in praying than in eating. Tyndall and Huxley, and even the wild and daring Haeckel, and the bold, blasphemous Ingersoll, pray without knowing it every time they eat. They deal with the same mystery in all they do and handle, as that which evokes the Christian's prayer. There is as much room for the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," as for the scientist's confession of a something that transcends the highest stretch of human wisdom. That something stares the scientist in the face everywhere, with all the attributes which the Bible ascribes to God. The fact of the Divine Omnipresence and the compatibility of prayer with natural law is nowhere more emphatically and comprehensively stated than in these words: "Give us this day our daily bread." Where does law reign more supremely than in the wide circle to which this petition refers? And yet prayer relates to every item in the vast category. Either Tyndall is a blockhead, or Christ was an impostor.

The Author of Nature should know how prayer dovetails into the law of the universe. He should be as wise and competent to reason as Tyndall. When the scientist wishes to produce new results by the voluntary co-relation of eternal laws, he is not hindered or troubled by the consideration of the stability of nature. But when the Christian prays a greater than Tyndall to do the very same thing, whether on a larger or smaller scale, he is pronounced a simpleton. There is not a more inconsistent class of men on God's earth than the God-disowning scientists

Glaciers and Red Snow.

In a letter from Visalia in the *Rural Press*, signed "J. W. A. W.," we take the following interesting points:

A Living Glacier.

Few of our citizens have traveled as extensively in the Sierra Nevada of our district as has Mr. Dusy, especially in the regions surrounding Mt. Goddard (14,000, ft.) on the headwaters of the middle fork of Kings river and the south fork of the San Joaquin. He describes as seen last summer by himself and party, what is more like an Alpine glacier than anything I have seen or heard of in our Sierra, except the living glaciers found by John Muir on Mt. Lyall. It was six miles east of Mt. Goddard, on what may be called the Goddard ridge—the divide between the south fork of San Joaquin river and the middle fork of Kings. It was a mass of clear, bluish ice, estimated to be 80 ft. thick at its upper or deepest edge, where a vast crevice was found, 10 ft. wide, between it and the snow above it. It was about a mile long, and from 500 to 600 yards wide. On its edges were moraines, composed of shattered slate, which Mr. Dusy describes as forming there the upper portion of the slope. At the lower end was a great mass of this slaty debris, which was being shoved along over a substratum of solid granite. He judged that its movement down the canyon last summer was about ten ft., as that was the width of the deep crevice on the upper edge between the ice and snow. I asked Mr. Dusy if he and his party saw the curious and interesting

Red Snow.

His answer was, "miles of it."

By the way, while lately in San Francisco, I had the pleasure of examining with Dr. Harkness, through his strong microscope, the odd and pretty globules of the very small microscopic water plant, *protococcus navalis*, which gives to this snow its red or crimson color. We examined what our party brought from the red snow fields of the Kern region, and what Dr. Harkness found last summer on the Wasatch mountains, Utah. These minute globules appear as round as a ball. The Doctor informs me that they propagate by subdivision, and that the best way to preserve them for examination under the microscope, is to melt a bucketful of the red snow, let the coloring substance settle, pour off the water and save the red sediment, of which you will have about a tablespoonful. Dry this and it forms a pinkish powder, a few particles of which can be moistened and mounted for the microscope at any time. What I had brought from the mountains had been kept uncorked for six months in the water melted from the snow. Some globules from this had retained their red color; others had lost their color but retained their form. Globules Dr. H. had dried, had the brilliant, translucent color of a ruby. Except in richness of color the globules from the two localities were exactly alike in shape, etc., showing, as Dr. H. said, that the plants from the Wasatch and the Sierra are identical, and are, beyond question, the veritable *Protococcus navalis*, discovered first in the Arctic regions and then in the Alps, and in late years found in abundance on many of the higher mountains of Colorado, Utah and California.

The Minute Size of Germs.

It is altogether beyond the power of the mind to conceive the minute size of some of the germs which in their subsequent development work such wondrous changes, and which have such important influences on health and several industrial processes. We read of the experiments of Pasteur, Tyndall, and others, but we seldom realize the infinitely small size of the organisms and germs referred to, for some are undoubtedly so minute that the most powerful microscope fails to detect them. There are some interesting remarks on this subject in a recent number of *Knowledge*, which we quote: "The minute organisms capable of inducing changes analogous to the fermentation caused by yeast, have received great attention of late years and several important diseases are distinctly traced to them. Bechamp estimated that 8,000,000,000 of germs of one micro-ferment only occupied one cubic twenty-fifth of an inch. Not one of these minute bodies could develop except by carrying on complicated processes of a chemical nature, involving very active movements of its atoms and molecules.

The mathematicians have made calculations founded on the pressure exerted by the gases, and other considerations, which show that a particle of the sort of matter, such as albumen and protoplasm, chiefly concerned in life processes, contains in a space of one cubic thousandth of an inch more molecules than any one could possibly form any conception of. Sorby, taking a probable mean of such calculations, supposes one cubic thousandth of an inch of water to contain 3,700,000,000,000,000 molecules. A sheet of ordinary note paper is about one-hundredth of an inch thick. One-tenth of this would, of course, be one-thousandth of an inch, and a little square box of that size each way would hold the amazing number of water molecules mentioned. Perhaps a few thousands of such molecules may suffice for some manifestation of life, but even if many millions should be requisite for the structure of the humblest and simplest germ, we could never expect to see the actual beginnings of life.

Mexicans are making $4 and $5 a day working the placers in Holcomb valley.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

W. B. EWER, A. M. A. T. DEWEY, P. M. W.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - May 15, 1882.

Lodge Histories.

We should like to see one member of each Lodge in this State distinguish himself by coming to the front as volunteer historian for his Lodge. Self-imposed duties ought to be pleasant ones, and it will not be very much trouble for some one of the members to compile a short history which will interest all the others, and which will become a matter of record. Such things are not spread on the minutes of the Lodge, nor need they be buried between the covers of the Recorder's tome. The WATCHMAN will be the history, if some one will be the historian.

We feel sure that each member of each Lodge would like to have a record of its history. When and how it was started, who its various officers have been, and some of its experiences. A perusal of the Recorder's books will give the main facts in each case, and from them the abstract can be made. Incidents in the history of nearly every one can be made of interest to others than members even.

We shall know, of course, by the signatures to the letters we receive, in response to the invitation in this item, who the individuals are in each Lodge that are willing to sacrifice a little time on volunteer duty. It is not necessary to give an elaborate history. This is not what we want. A simple, brief statement of the facts and incidents in the existence of the different Lodges will attract attention and be of benefit to all concerned.

Who speaks first?

Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Frank G. Abell, P. G. M. W. of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, while in San Francisco the other day, was interviewed by a reporter of the WATCHMAN, and in answer to questions, gave the following information:

There are 3,400 Workmen in good standing in the jurisdiction. We are not likely to have over 11 assessments this year. There are 70 Lodges in the jurisdiction, and we expect a large increase of membership this year, as the Order has grown more popular. The arrangement of the separate jurisdiction is much more favorable to us than the general jurisdiction, as our assessments are only half as much. The Representatives to the Supreme Lodge are: J. E. Nottage, of East Portland, G. I. W., Case, of Astoria, and F. G. Abell, of Portland. My opinion of the Relief Law is, that it is a good one, and that the Supreme Master Workman should be sustained in his position.

The New System.

The change in our system, by which all Medical Examiners' reports must be passed upon by a Chief Medical Examiner or Medical Board, we fear, is a long step backward, and will result, we believe, in putting a violent check on the growth of the Order and a consequent increase in the death rate. A constantly changing membership is the salvation of beneficial organizations. The old and hazardous material passes out and newer and fresher takes its place. Besides, everyone who leaves the Order before he dies leaves behind him all the money he has paid into the Beneficiary Fund. The amount of pecuniary gain to the organization, from this source, is far greater than most people imagine. As appears from our Grand Recorder's last report to the Grand Lodge, it amounted to almost $14,000 during last year, in this jurisdiction, and yet our losses were so few as to show the prospective life of a beneficiary certificate of about 16 years, instead of seven, as in the case of life insurance policies.

Now, if the present plan of supervision tends to check the infusion of new blood into the Order, it must, in a measure at least, prove disastrous, and give us no corresponding benefit. That it will do so, it seems to us beyond question. Heretofore we had the Grand Master to supervise all applications after the J.W. degree was conferred, with power to rule the member out of the Order if, in his judgment, he was not properly eligible. This saved much time and expense, and endless annoyances to all concerned, except occasionally to an unworthy candidate, and why we should be particularly tender to such we are unable to see. Now, an applicant must be examined, his proposition sent in to the Lodge, the Medical Examiner's report sent to the supervising officer or officers; then the paper must be examined and returned whence it came, before the Lodge can act upon it. In many cases this will, of necessity, involve a delay of three or four weeks—sometimes considerably more. Good men, whom it is desirable to gather into our ranks, look with disgust on this circumlocution arrangement, while the other kind who are anxiously seeking admission will be content to wait in inexhaustible patience. In our humble opinion the system of examinations that has prevailed since the advent of the Order upon this coast, up to the present time, is the best that has ever been devised. No supervising power can do more than to pass upon the Medical Examiner's report. He cannot, in the nature of things, pass upon the candidate. Any Grand Master, who is fit for the position, can very readily tell whether the examining physician has made his report so as to come within the rules laid down for his guidance and, if so, he must approve, if not he must reject. That is all that can be done now, either by a Chief Medical Examiner or Medical Board. We have removed the responsibility from the Lodge and Lodge physician, where it belongs, and put it upon a man or body of men where it does not belong. The report of the Lodge physician is passed upon and not the candidate as should be done.

We have made for ourselves expense and trouble, and added largely to the labors of our officers, simply to work a great injury to the Order. If the Supreme Lodge will repeal the odious law, by which we are forced into this thing, it will do, not only a great favor to us, but to the whole Order. And why not? Can any living being show where the death rate of a jurisdiction has decreased under the operation of this system? Has not in every instance the result been a saving at the spigot only to waste at the bunghole?. Look at Ohio; the first to adopt the system. Her death rate is unparalleled. Look at Minnesota; the first, we believe, to follow after. This jurisdiction is older than our own, and we have six times the membership, and a far lower death rate. Minnesota is as healthy a country as there is in the wide world, and yet the death rate in the Order there is simply awful, as compared with her neighbors that have been getting along without this arrangement. Results are what we look at, and the results we want most to see are a strong membership and a low death rate, but these have never yet been seen where Chief Medical Examiners or Medical Boards have been made a part of our system. Let's do away with the incumbrance.

MUSIC, dancing and a good time generally will be had at the picnic.

Suicides.

Many Eastern exchanges are lately discussing the advisability of inserting some clause in the Constitution of the Order to protect members from too many assessments. The question of paying the beneficiary certificates of suicides is one which applies with great force to this jurisdiction, as it is a well-known fact that suicide is inordinately prevalent on this coast. Whether this is from some peculiarity in our climatic or atmospheric conditions, as many contend, or whether it arises from our inherited feverish thirst for wealth and the overstrung condition in which the nerves are continually kept in waiting for the outcome of financial ventures, or from a combination of these and other causes, still the fact remains that we lead the list of States in the proportion of suicides to each 1,000 inhabitants. Almost every monthly assessment call contains the names of one or more "unfortunates" who have found the thread of life stretched to an undue tension, and forcibly and thoughtlessly cut it. With speculations as to whether suicide is justifiable or not, or with the possible consequences of the act and its influence in the life to come, we, as an Order, have nothing to do, except to throw a friendly arm around the despondent and despairing, and by kind word and kindly example to draw them from the brink of self-destruction. But with its economical features we can directly deal, and shape the legislation of our Order so as to work the greatest good to the greatest number.

It must be apparent to all, upon giving the subject due thought and consideration, that the life and permanence of our Order will depend upon the care we exercise in guarding against an unduly large death rate. The inscrutable workings of Divine Providence, through famine, pestilence and elemental convulsions, we cannot guard against, save to a limited degree; but this forcible self-destruction is entirely the result of finite, human agency, and can, therefore, be dealt with by finite, human means. No other form of life insurance thus jeopardizes its financial existence. It seems almost a bid for self-destruction. A man becomes despondent and disheartened, and in a fit of "blue devils," contemplates the taking of his own life. Ordinarily, the thought that his death would leave those nearest and dearest to him in dependent, and perhaps destitute circumstances, would be a powerful moral influence to deter him from the rash act. But in case he is a member of one or more beneficiary Orders which do not make suicide a forfeiture of all beneficiary rights, this influence is removed. He feels that, in the event of his death, his family will be able to get along comfortably on the amount of his life insurance—perhaps more comfortably than during his life—and he is led to think that his death would be a mercy to them. There would be instances in which the forfeiture of *all* beneficiary rights would cause great hardship, and there may be a certain injustice in thus depriving a man's family of *all* benefits; but it seems to us this putting a premium on self-destruction exerts an evil moral influence, and we know that it is the cause of much adverse comment from members who feel themselves rather heavily assessed. We hope that this matter will be discussed in Lodge meetings and among the brethren, that some means may be devised to lighten the burden on the members of the Order, and at the same time not work too great a hardship upon the surviving dependents of unfortunate suicides. H.

THE initiatory step taken by Triumph Lodge to appoint a committee to take into consideration the advisability of building an A. O. U. W. hall for San Francisco Lodges is being followed up by several other Lodges. On Thursday evening Burns Lodge appointed a similar committee, and this project is being agitated and discussed in a number of the city Lodges.

THE well-known character and standing of the membership of the A. O. U. W. is sufficient guarantee that this excursion and picnic will be first-class in every respect and the strictest order will be maintained.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Bro. G. H. Shepherd, Receiver of Forest Lodge, 124, at Forest City. As he says, "We are getting along very well; our membership is 50, and we have a good attendance." Bro. Shepherd was a Delegate to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

"Lodge Locals."

Our "Lodge Locals" are read with avidity by all interested, and form a feature which all appreciate. But there are a good many, however, who must think we evolve them from our inner consciousness, for in some of the Lodges there is no one who seems to take enough interest to let the doings be known.

The WATCHMAN is at all times glad to receive notes of occurrences at Lodges. If the name of one Lodge appears oftener in the paper than another, it is because some one in that Lodge takes the trouble to inform us of its doings. All would be equally represented if some one would take it upon himself to drop us a line occasionally.

It is not very much time that it occupies to sit down and write a page or so of manuscript, giving such doings of the Lodge as may consistently be made public. People are apt to leave such things too much to the Recorder of the Lodge, an officer who already has enough writing to do to keep him busy. Of the interior Lodges, particularly, it is hard to get news. They are out of reach of our reporters, and we do not hear from them at all as frequently as we should.

We hope this mild hint will be taken by two or three dozen good, energetic brothers, and that the next number of the WATCHMAN will bristle with more "Lodge Locals" than ever before.

The WATCHMAN has made a specialty of these "Lodge Locals," and has succeeded in building up a better department of this kind than most fraternal journals. We want still further to extend it, and hope this item will assist in that direction.

A Home for the Order in San Francisco.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Order having progressed with such remarkable rapidity that the Order now has 22 Lodges in this city, with a membership of over 4,000, the proposition has been brought forward again for the Lodges to take some action to obtaining a suitable lot, to build a hall of its own for the home of the Order. It is claimed that our various Lodges are paying out somewhere near $6,000 a year for rent and something should be done towards obtaining a hall of our own, that the various Lodges might not only all meet therein, but have the offices of the Grand Lodge and Guarantee Fund located therein; and instead of the Lodges hiring halls to give their various entertainments and parties therein, to have a suitable building, that this money might remain within the Order. Already Magnolia, No. 41, and Memorial, No. 180, have appointed a committee of three from each Lodge to consult with other like committees appointed by the other Lodges. If this matter is taken hold of properly, and live men are appointed on the committees to carry the matter through, there is no doubt it can be done. We will say a Hall Association is incorporated with 5,000 shares at $10 a share, which would be $50,000. Each Lodge of the 17 in the center of the city would subscribe for $100 worth of stock, which would make $1,700. Then, with some little energy, subscriptions from the individual members of each Lodge could easily be made to obtain $500, which would make $8,500, which together with the $1,700, by Lodge subscriptions, would make $10,200; while other Lodges that have money in the various savings banks would take larger amounts of stock, as the interest obtained now-a-days from banks is very small; then, again, a grand ball might be given in aid of the Hall Association, and by proper management $3,000 to $5,000 might be realized. Later, a benefit might be arranged at some one of our theaters, likely to prove a success, to the tune of $1,000 to $2,000. In that way, in the course of a year, this Order would be in a fair way to commence a building. Then again there are members of the Order who have money that would prefer to invest it in A. O. U. W. Hall property than to place it in banks. 41.

THE TWO FIENDS.—Dr. J. A. Miller, P. M. W., of Stockton, is preparing a scientific treatise entitled "Two Fiends," being a physiological discussion of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. Bro. Miller has made this subject a study for the last 30 years, and we anticipate a standard work.

BRO. BARNES seems to be the right man in the right place. The Grand Lodge presented him with a beautiful G. P. M. jewel and re-elected him to the office of Grand Master.—*Fraternal Censor.*

THE literary exercises at the picnic, on next Wednesday, the 17th, will be of the first order, and a treat is in store for all who attend.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

HEREAFTER it will not be legal to confer either of the degrees of the Order on a candidate till the Medical Examiner's report on his case has been approved by the Examining Board. Such report should be sent to this office as quickly as possible after its receipt by the Lodge to which it is made. To save time, it might be well to appoint the committee of investigation who could be able to report at once on the return of the Medical Examiner's report. Lodges should bear in mind that the approval of a report by the Board does not relieve them of their duty to investigate fully into the character of the applicant, and also of the report, to see in the one case that the applicant is morally worthy, and in the other, that truthful answers have been given by him, so far as can be ascertained. Remember, the Board can only pass upon the paper as presented, knowing nothing of the applicant. If the paper shows him to come within the rules of eligibility, the Board can do nothing but approve, but the Lodge can pass upon the applicant himself, and should never fail to reject for good cause. It is greatly to be feared that the present plan will have a tendency to relieve Lodge Examiners and Lodges of a feeling of responsibility in the premises, and so work great harm to the Order. If this should be the result, the sooner we can get back to the old plan the better; for beyond question, the true policy should always be to keep the burden of responsibility on the Lodges and their officers, and any plan that shifts it to somebody else must of necessity be a bad one.

RECORDERS will please be careful in transmitting Medical Examiners' reports of rejected candidates to endorse them "rejected," giving date of rejection, in order that errors may be thereby avoided.

THE proceedings of the fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge have been sent out to all the Lodges and representatives. The work has been longer delayed than was anticipated, but the delay was unavoidable. Thirty days, after all, is not a very long time in which to get out a pamphlet of nearly 200 pages. Any one entitled, and failing to receive a copy of the work, will oblige by giving notice of the same.

IT is gratifying to notice a visible decrease in the death rate for the last month as compared with that of several previous ones. It is possible that we shall have but one assessment next month, when we have been thinking it out of the question to escape with less than two. Now we will hope for one and be prepared for a greater number.

BRO. L. M. PRINCE, Dep. S. M. W., residing in Tucson, Arizona, favored us with a call on April 29th. During his residence in Oakland he was one of our enthusiastic Workmen, and we believe, from the interest he shows in the jurisdiction of Arizona, his enthusiasm is increasing.

BRO. C. CAMPBELL, Deputy of District No. 1, Placer county, favored us with a call on May 2d. He reports times good, and the Lodges in his district in a flourishing condition. We may expect a marked increase in membership from his district this year.

ONE day devoted to the picnic to aid the General Relief Committee in their noble and generous work in relieving distress among the members of the A. O. U. W., will come back like bread cast upon the waters.

IT was ordered by unanimous vote of Valley Lodge that each widow and orphan belonging to Valley Lodge be given a free ticket to the picnic.

"OF course, I am." Such was the response of a lady when asked if she was going to the A. O. U. W. picnic.

NEW YORK has another "double header" for May, Nos. 8 and 9.

DON'T forget the picnic at Belmont Park.

The Keystone Lodge Entertainment.

As announced in the last number of the WATCHMAN, Keystone Lodge, No. 64, of Oakland, gave a grand musical and literary entertainment on Friday evening, May 5th, for the benefit of Dr. J. B. Williams, formerly Medical Examiner of the Lodge, who has been disabled for some months and labored under severe affliction. There was a very good attendance, and the programme was fully carried out without change or omission of any kind. The announcement that Grand Master Barnes would be present no doubt augmented the attendance materially, and the attentive audience appeared well pleased with the excellently selected and executed programme prepared for them. The Independent church, where the entertainment was given, is a good, convenient building for the convenience of an audience, and the acoustic effects are excellent.

While the people were being seated by the obliging ushers, Mr. H. B. Pasmore played a pleasing voluntary on the organ. The first thing on the programme was a drum solo by Miss Minnie Darnell, who showed that, little as she was, she could handle the sticks skillfully and with grace and precision. Master Workman of Keystone Lodge, J. W. Nelson, made a few remarks concerning the object of the entertainment, and thanking the gentlemen and ladies who had come forward and aided by their talents the worthy object being carried out. A part song was next rendered by Mrs. G. W. Drew, Miss Bessie Vinniecombe, and Messrs. C. E. Loyd and H. B. Pasmore. This was well rendered and received with applause. An instrumental treat followed in the grand piano duet—on two grand pianos—Grand Triumphal march, "Gorta," by Mr. and Mrs. H. Mansfeld. These two brilliant performers, by their correct time, freedom of execution and careful rendering, brought down the house in vigorous applause.

The song, "Swiss Echo," Egghard, by Mrs. G. W. Drew, was beautifully sung, the lady charming all her hearers by a soft, mellow vocalization, the notes being clearly enunciated, while the voice was sweet and musical to a rare and exceptional degree. That the audience appreciated the effort was manifest by the applause. This was followed by "banjo chimes," introducing imitation of church bells and "Home, Sweet Home," by Frank M. Cary, P. M. W. of Keystone Lodge. Mr. Cary showed skill in "picking," and familiarity with the instrument in the way he handled it, especially in the "chimes." Mrs. Geo. Ehrman favored the audience with a well-executed piano solo, which was received with applause. Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master Workman of California, followed in a few well-chosen remarks respecting the charity feature of our Order, which both amused and interested the hearers. Part 1st was closed by "The Mocking Bird," piano and whistle, A. G. Pratt. Mr. Pratt is a splendid whistler, and executed his part of the programme with skill, precision and taste, and the audience would have liked to have made him repeat, but he would not.

The second part opened with a part song by Mrs. G. W. Drew, Miss Bessie Vinniecombe, Messrs. C. E. Lloyd and H. B. Pasmore. This was well rendered and favorably received. W. H. Barnes, G. M. W., was announced as the next, in "Recitative and Musical." Being happily introduced by Bro. Dewey as a Grand Master in fact, as well as in office, he showed the audience that his talents did not all lie in one direction. He recited "The Twins" in a manner that convulsed his hearers with laughter. Then, at the piano, he imitated the jubilee singers, and sang some plantation melodies with feeling and humor, and by varied means amused and delighted his listeners for half an hour. Vigorous and long-continued applause brought him back on the platform, where he gracefully complied with the request, and gave some more vocal music in a very comic manner. This was followed by a piano duet on two grand pianos—fantasia, "Norma," by Mr. and Mrs. Mansfeldt. This was a splendid performance, heartily enjoyed by all lovers of music who were present. It is not often one has the opportunity to hear two such thorough musicians; and indeed, as professionals, they were very kind to appear. They can, at least, rest assured their courtesy was appreciated, and their performance was re-received with hearty acknowledgment. Mr. H. B. Pasmore rendered pleasantly the old English song "Who Deeply Drink of Wine." This was followed by little Katie Cohen in a recitation, and, being encored, she gave another short recitation on the rights of boys and girls, very prettily. Gus Trost and F. Boquet played a very sweet duet on zithers, showing skill with the instruments and feeling and expression in rendering the music. The performance closed with the patriotic hymn "America," by the audience, accompanied by Mr. Pasmore on the organ.

The entertainment was a success in every particular and reflected great credit on the Committee of Arrangements of the Lodge, which consisted of J. W. Nelson, M. M.; H. Menges, G. F.; W. Kilpatrick, O.; Chas. E. Alden, D. G. M. W.; A. T. Dewey, P. M. W. Bro. Benner assisted the committee by beautifully and tastefully decorating the platform with pots and vases of living flowers. Bros. Gay, Thorne, Morton, Highland, and others, also kindly assisted.

The gentleman to whom this complimentary entertainment was tendered, Dr. Williams, is a man of talent and standing, who has been severely afflicted for many months. To all his friends the announcement that he will be restored to health and practice again before long is gratifying. Our readers will remember that not long since we gave a description and engraving of the electrical apparatus devised by the doctor, which is probably the most complete apparatus of the kind ever invented.

An Incident.

After the entertainment, and when the hall was nearly deserted, a Workman, good and true, modestly inquired of one of the committee when the A. O. U. W. met in Oakland. He was told that Keystone No. 64 met on Tuesday, and remarked: "I belong to Hearts of Oak Lodge, but am now residing at a distance, and have come 20 miles to attend this affair. I wanted to hear and see the Grand Master!" His pleasant criticisms and remarks showed he was not sorry for the trouble he had been at. The Lodge he belonged to is well named if there are many more such brothers, and the Grand Master ought to feel complimented that he is in such high standing and so well appreciated.

PROCEEDS OF THE CONCERT.—The sum of $112, net, had been received on Tuesday night to go to Dr. Williams from the Keystone Lodge entertainment. At that time there were more tickets to hear from.

HIGUERA LODGE, No. 194, at San Luis Obispo, has, by resolution of the Lodge, at the suggestion of Dr. G. B. Nichols, P. M. W., made the second Lodge meeting in each month a social feature of the city. After the business of the Lodge is finished, the families of the brethren and invited guests will have an evening devoted to sociality, literary and musical exercises.

HOT coffee and ice water free to all on board the train from San Jose to Monterey, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. This excursion promises to be one of the grand events of the season. Special privileges have been granted at the Hotel del Monte.

THE Order is booming in Kansas, with no deaths reported as occurring since March 8th. We have nearly 3,600 members in good standing.

THE selection of Belmont as the place for holding our annual picnic is meeting with general satisfaction. Covered coaches and drawing-room cars will be provided for all that may wish to go. Every precaution will be taken to avoid accidents, and trains will be run to and from the grounds frequently all day.

THE brethren of Oak Grove Lodge, at Oakdale, will hold an open meeting on the 26th inst. These gatherings, where the families and neighbors join, are a commendable feature, and help to build up and strengthen our Order.

MONTEREY LODGE, No. 98, will celebrate their anniversary on Tuesday, the 23d, by a short musical and literary entertainment, with an address by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., concluding with terpsichorean exercises and a banquet. We hope to be with them.

THE various committees having in charge the picnic have each worked hard, and deserve what they will receive—a handsome reward for their generous efforts in behalf of a much-needed organization.

WE met Bro. Jas. T. Ish, Foreman of Amador Lodge, 133, in Burns Lodge, at its last meeting. He says the mountain towns are alive and enthusiastic as Workmen.

THE Directors of the Hibernia Bank reduced the rate of interest on loans to 6% per annum, the bank paying the mortgage tax. This tax this year will amount to about 2¼%, so that really the bank is letting its money at the rate of 3¾ % per annum. This rate would not be a high interest return in Europe.

THE Pacific coast *Dental Jarius*, published by Bro. W. O. Thrailkill, D. D. S. of Oakland, is a valuable and well-edited monthly journal. Bro. T., as a skillful operator in dentistry, stands at the head of the profession.

GRAND MASTER BARNES will deliver the oration at the picnic of the General Relief Committee.

A STATE commissioner of life insurance said: "'Receivership' but half covers the case. We need a new word that shall signify both to receive and devour."

PENNSYLVANIA has levied assessments 7 and 8 for May.

ON the *qui vive*. Much is expected of Bro. Severance's poem on the occasion of the picnic, and, judging from the magnificent effort accomplished by the same brother at the Maine reunion, a few days since, none will be disappointed.

THE past year has been the most successful one our Order has experienced in California. The increase in membership has been very large, and it seems of a very good quality. Prosperity and good spirits prevail, and it is a source of congratulation to know that so many other sections share with California in this prosperity and good feeling. San Francisco has 23 A. O. U. W. Lodges, with a membership of about 4,000, and is now considering the expediency of building headquarters for the Order, to contain halls, reading rooms, library, committee rooms, etc.—*Wisconsin Advocate.*

PICNIC TRAINS will leave the corner of Fourth and Townsend, and stop at Valencia-street station, going and returning.

THE A. O. U. W. has a lofty mission—to disperse the gloom and bring gladness and plenty to homes that have just been darkened by the shadow of the angel of death, which might have become the abodes of misery, desolation and want. Let each brother consider, as he gives his dollar, that it is for sweet charity, and as he is doing unto others, even so will his loved ones be done by, after he has ceased to be with them.—*Protector.*

A NUMBER of our brethren from different parts of the State will be in attendance at the picnic.

THE excursion season on the Pacific coast promises to be well patronized by the A. O. U. W. Would that we in Wisconsin could imbibe the spirit which pervades our brethren of the far West, who are enjoying a constant round of social and intellectual feasting.—*Wisconsin Advocate.*

MUSIC will be furnished by the Second Regiment band for the A. O. U. W. picnic.

READER, you too must die. God forbid that this call for you to provide the pittance our noble Order begs you to take in the name of your loved ones shall add to the bitter cup procrastination provides for the hour of dissolution.

PAST MASTER E. M. READING, of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, will be President of the Day at the Grand Relief Committee's picnic.

THE Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, by vote, placed 1,000 copies of the *New England Workman* at the disposal of the Grand Master Workman, monthly.

HO, FOR BELMONT!—The grandest affair of the season will be the A. O. U. W. picnic on the 17th inst. Every Workman should go and take all his family.

THE subject of Lodge attendance is exciting considerable talk and much theory, and we hope a revival of interest in the sessions will be created.

DON'T you forget it. The picnic under the auspices of the General Relief Committee will be one of the grandest affairs of the season.

Business Announcements.

W. W. Montague & Co, Stoves, Ranges, etc., Oakland.
Charles Franco, Furniture and Bedding, S. F.
H. McGrane & Co., Choice Groceries, Folsom St., S. F.
C. M. Boysen, Practical Hatter, Stockton, Cal.
Electric Science—Horne's Patent Electric Belt.
N. C. Hilke, Saddles, Harness, Etc., Stockton, Cal.
Ticket and Check Holder, Tait & Wyncoop, Patentees.
W. C. Price & Co., Commission Merchants, S. F.
Bailey, Badgley & Co., Agricultural Implements.
For Sale—Choice Eggs for Hatching, G. A. Dean, S. F.

NEW WORKMAN DIPLOMA.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A MAN.—The man who can stand in the breach of universal public censure, with all the fashions of opinion disgracing him in the thoughts of the lookers-on, with the tide of obloquy beating against his breast, and the fingers of the mighty, combined many pointing him to scorn—nay, with the fury of a drunken rabble threatening him with instant death—and worse than all, having no present friend to whisper a word of defense or palliation in his behalf to his revilers, but bravely giving his naked head to the storm, because he knows himself to be virtuous in his purpose—that man shall come forth from the fiery ordeal like tried gold; philosophy shall embalm his name in her richest unction; history shall give him a place on her brightest page, and old, yes hoary, far-off posterity shall remember him as of yesterday.

GREAT ENTERPRISES.—This is an age of great enterprises. A railroad is projected, at present on paper, from Jersey City to San Francisco. Capital, $150,000,000. Another company proposes to build a double-track from Jersey City to Washington. Another project contemplates furnishing a dozen Eastern cities with gas light from the mines. An irrepressible enthusiast proposes to bridge the Delaware at Philadelphia with a $4,000,000 bridge. It must be admitted, however, that the accumulation of wealth is so rapid that such enterprises may become practicable much sooner than old-time methods of calculation would admit of. Enterprises pushed to successful completion within five years would have been laughed down as chimerical 20 years ago.

UNCONSCIOUS NERVE FORCE.—In his "Diseases of Memory," Ribot says: "When a child learns to write, according to Lewes, it is impossible for him to use his hand alone; he must also move his tongue, the facial muscles, and perhaps his feet. In time he is able to suppress these useless discharges of nerve force. And so, when we attempt for the first time any muscular act, we expend a great quantity of superfluous energy which we learn gradually to subdue. By exercise certain movements are fixed, to the exclusion of others."

LAST week 20,000 salmon eggs were shipped from the McCloud fishery to parties in the East.

SEVENTY thousand emigrants arrived in New York during April.

Cigars.

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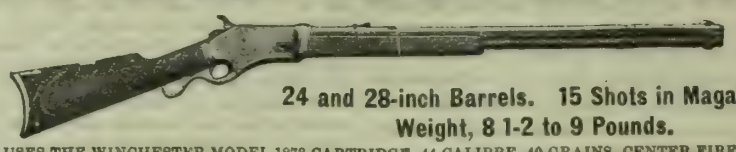
MILDEW-PROOF AND RUBBER-LINED,

Will positively Not Break in the Kinks, Split Open, or Burst. Very Light, Easily handled, does not deteriorate with age, and is extremely durable. Also, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose. Call and examine it.

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24 and 28-inch Barrels. 15 Shots in Magazine.

Weight, 8 1-2 to 9 Pounds.

USES THE WINCHESTER MODEL 1873 CARTRIDGE, 44 CALIBRE, 40 GRAINS, CENTER FIRE.

Out of 500 Glass Balls thrown from a trap, 479 were broken with this Rifle. Prices Low. Circulars on application to

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New Designs, Beautifully Colored.

INGRAINS, 35, 50, 85, 90c., $1, $1.30.
TAPESTRY 90c., $1, $1.10, $1 20,
BRUSSELS, $1.30.
BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50, $1.75, $1.90

Stair and Hall Carpets of all Kinds.

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, ALL WIDTHS, EVERY STYLE.

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Frame Manufacturers,

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PICTURE DEALERS.

PASSE PARTOUTS.



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As a practical workman of large experience I can sell cheaper than any other house.

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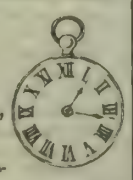
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Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,

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Fine Jewelry made to order. Complicated Watches repaired.



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H. C. DODGE and GEO. D. ROSS, Proprietors.

California Lands.

Mr. Street, Land Officer of the California Immigration Society, in his monthly report to the Board of Directors of the association, made the following statement relative to the present disposition of the agricultural lands of the State:

"The total area of the State is 100,000,000 acres, a portion of which has been disposed of in round figures, approximating as follows:"

	Acres.
Belonging to or claimed by railroads, about	25,000,000
Private grants	8,000,000
Indian and Military reservations	300,000
To the State for educational and other purposes,	6,500,000
Lakes, bays, navigable rivers and islands	1,500,000
Swamps and overflowed	1,700,000
Salt marsh and tide lands	100,000
Grand Total	43,000,000

Besides there was a vast amount sold for cash, and disposed of under the pre-emption, homestead and other laws of the United States, certainly amounting in the aggregate to several millions of acres.

A BIG DAY'S CUTTING.—The Port Blakely mill, at Port Blakely, W. T., owned by Renton, Holmes & Co., on last Saturday, in 12 successive hours, cut 190,000 ft. of merchantable lumber, and during the week closing with that day cut 1,000,000 ft. This is the largest cut in one day at any one mill west of the Mississippi. The proprietors of this and other mills along the sound complain of the scarcity of mill hands.

NEW ORLEANS has got its five miles of river front illuminated by 104 electric lights, and hopes to stop the pilfering of goods piled there; as well as to facilitate work by their means. The city has, in all, over 300 lights of the kind in use.

A. O. U. W. Supplies.

GUS. POHLMANN,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER, ENGRAVER and ENAMELER.

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All kinds of MEDALS and BADGES made to order. All kinds of Jewelry Repairing promptly attended to.

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FIDELITY, NO. 136.

OFFICE—No 987 Harrison Street, corner of Sixth, S. F.

Office Hours—Till 10 A. M. 12 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

C. P. CHESLEY, M. D.

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Office and Residence, 754 Howard Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

Office Hours, 12 A. M., to 3 P. M., 6 to 7½ P. M.

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Foreign and Domestic Coal, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke.

Agent Pittsburg Coal Mining Company.

Pittsburg Coal Screenings and Slack delivered by Vessel or Cars of C. P. R. R. Co. to any part of the State.

Office: 118 and 120 Beale St., S. F.

Telephone, 308.

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—DEALERS IN—

COAL & WOOD.

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Between 5th and 6th Opposite Mason, San Francisco.

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WOOD AND COAL YARD,

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COAL! COAL!!

All kinds of Foreign and Domestic at Lowest Rates, by the Sack or Quantity. Delivered by

MARK HEYWOOD,

716 Folsom St., San Francisco.

House Furnishing.

Indianapolis Chair Man'fg Co.



F. RENTCHLER, C. WOLLPERT, J. SCHWERDT.

Large invoice of latest styles just arrived from our factory, Indianapolis. Our rents are low, we manufacture our own furniture, and buyers can save

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A full line of **CARPETS**, newest style and latest patterns at the lowest prices.

The INDIANAPOLIS PATENT SOFA BED is something new. Can be used in parlor or bedroom. Kept in stock or made to order from $35 to $50.

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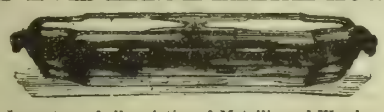
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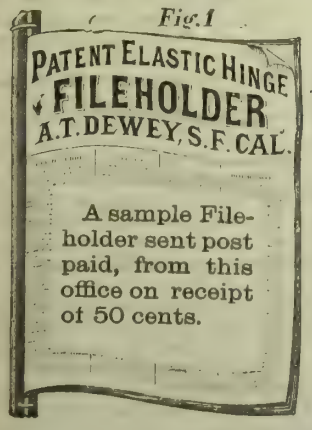
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Embalming and preparing bodies for shipment a specialty.

Fig. 1



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REMOVED **DEWEY & CO.**

Patent Agency and Newspaper Offices, to 252 Market St., cor. of Front. Take elevator. **12 Front St.,**

S. F. NOV. 1st, 1881

RAILWAY WEAR AND TEAR.—A curious fact was lately mentioned by Mr. F. W. Webb, President of the Manchester Association of Employers, etc. The Northwestern railway company, he stated, used steel rails, and yet the wear under the ordinary traffic of the road was so great that one-third of a pound of steel was lost on every mile run, or, 1,500 lbs. every hour of the day. The collective wear of the locomotive engines, of which there are 1,679, was such that a new engine was required to be put to in the traffic once in five days.

OXYGEN AND CONSCIOUSNESS.—Brown-Sequard, according to Dr. Luys, once injected the head of a dog, when separated from the trunk, with defibrinated and oxygenated blood, and at the moment when the injection of this blood had recalled the manifestations of life he called the dog by his name. The eyes of the head thus separated from the trunk turned toward him, as if the voice of the master had still been heard and recognized.

A PLEASANT MOUTH DISINFECTANT.—Hypermangate of potassa and hyperoxydate of barium, of each 24 grains, to be rubbed up into a mass, with sugar and glycerin, and divided into 144 lozenges. Every ill-smelling mouth will become by their use perfectly odorless.—*Medical Record.*

A LITTLE girl nine years old, having attended a soiree, being asked by her mother on returning how she enjoyed herself, answered, "I am full of happiness; I couldn't be any happier unless I could grow."

A YOUNG lady who didn't admire the custom in vogue among her sisters of writing a letter and then cross-writing it to illegibility, said she would prefer her epistles "without an overskirt." Sensible.

THE Board of Trade has adopted and transmitted to Washington a resolution urging Congress to take action towards preserving the navigation of the Sacramento river and the bay of San Francisco.

A YOUNG man who was presented with 11 Queen Anne penwipers on Christmas day by his lady friends, continues to wipe his pen on his coat tail.

PRINTED WORDS VITIATE AN OLOGRAPHIC WILL.—W. E. Milford wrote a will which doubtless he firmly believed would stand the strongest test; but, as the law in this State provides that an olographic will must be wholly in the handwriting of the testator, and as, unfortunately, in the will in question, the date line was printed, Judge Finn was compelled to declare the document invalid. It was consequently found necessary to fall back upon a former will executed at Paris some years ago. The executors of the will, one of whom is at Paris and the other Rio Janeiro, have sent by cable a renunciation of their trust, and letters testamentary, with the wills annexed, have been granted to the widow.

SOME 5,000 of the Hebrew refugees from Russia will probably be located in Montana, on the rich bottom lands between Miles City and Glendive. Each family will take a small farm, and will be furnished with enough money to put up a house and buy one year's provisions.

COINAGE at the United States mint, in Philadelphia, during April, aggregated 4,481,000 pieces, valued at $6,057,300, and made up of 315,000 eagles, 422,000 half eagles, 500,000,000 silver dollars, 433,000 five cent pieces, and 2,500,000 cents.

THE last incoming French steamer brought a numerous party of Frenchmen, who were under contract to proceed to the vine-growing districts of California, where full employment, at good wages, is guaranteed them. Protection gets encouragement from immigration.—*Philadelphia Press, 23d ult.*

A REAL estate agent in Chicago says: "There are no cheap houses being built now. Capitalists will not put their money into little cheap cottages while there are no laws for getting possession from non-paying tenants."

A CHICAGO jury has awarded $3,500 to a tenant whose family was made ill by sewer gas, the landlord having represented that the plumbing was perfect.

THE assessment on the broad gauge railway tracks in Colorado amounts to $8,250,000, and the narrow gauge to nearly $7,300,000.

Provisions.

Filmore St. Cash Market,

A. ROADES, - - - PROPRIETOR,

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CHOICE MEATS, FISH and POULTRY.

Goods Delivered Free.

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ALL KINDS OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES.

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GOODWIN'S

New England Club Sausage

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SUGAR-CURED BONELESS BACON.

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CLUFF BROS.,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

40 and 42 Second Street,

Nos. 9 and 11 Montgomery Avenue, near Washington St.; No. 40 Fourth Street, and Nos. 409 and 411 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco.

All Goods Warranted and Shipped Free of Charge.

The Grocery Store

FOR FAMILY SUPPLIES.

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S. W. Corner 19th and Stevenson, S. F.

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MISSION BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.



All kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES Custom Made.

Heavy work for Youths and Children a specialty. All work guaranteed, and all untimely rips repaired Free of Charge.

No fit, no sale. Repairing done at moderate prices.

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MANUFACTORY,

No. 614 Market Street, S. F.,

Opposite Palace Hotel.

The only place on the Pacific Coast. Abalone Shell Earrings, Breast Pins, Curios and Ornamental Shells. Cabinets for Colleges and Schools.

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IXORA HALL,

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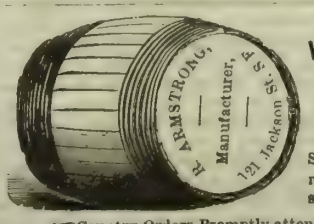
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SAMUEL IRVING & CO.,

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206 Kearny St., (Three doors north of Sutter) S. F.



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Wine Casks,

BARRELS,

Tanks.

Second-hand barrels bought and sold.

Country Orders Promptly attended to

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And Manufacturer of White Shirts and Flannel Underwear

1008 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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HATCH & BARCLAY,

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J. H. CONGDON & CO.,

Wool and General Commission Merchants,

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Doing Business Exclusively on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments at Lowest rate of Interest. Personal attention given to all Consignments. All orders from the Interior Promptly and Carefully attended to.

Ranch Supplies and the best Sacks and Twine Furnished. Mark J. H. C. & CO., with your initials on each package.

DALTON & GRAY,

Commission Merchants,

—DEALERS IN—

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,

Green and Dried Fruits, Grain, Wool, Hides, Beans, Potatoes, Etc.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS!

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VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC.

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DRIED FRUITS, NUTS,

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Grain, Wool, Hides, Beans, Potatoes, Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Etc.

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Where you can get a crop every year; where you will make something every season; where you are sure of having a crop when prices are high; where you have a healthy place to live; where you can raise semi-tropical as well as other fruits; where you can raise a diversity of grain and vegetables and get a good price for them. Go and see the old Reading Grant (in the upper Sacramento Valley), and you will find such land for sale in sub-divisions to suit purchasers—at reasonable rates and on easy terms. Send stamp for map and circular to EDWARD FRISBIE, proprietor, (on the Grant), Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal.

COMMERCIAL

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FIRE AND MARINE.

Principal Office, 405 California Street, San Francisco.

JOHN H. WISE, President. CHAS. A. LATON, Secretary.

Howard Black,

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER,

Thurlow Block, 126 Kearny St., rooms 7 and 8,

Just Imported, the FINEST LOT OF FANCY SHIRTING MATERIAL ever brought to this coast.

Call and examine my stock.

Principal and Interest.

"Oh, mother, mother, I am so tired!"

"Cheer up, my child, we have not very far to go. Come closer; let me brush the dew from your curls. Now take my hand."

But the child hung back, sobbing with weariness and exhaustion, and the pale young mother, bending over her in the vain attempt to soothe the hysterical excitement, did not hear the rumble of advancing wheels until they passed close to her, and a rough, hearty voice exclaimed:

"What ails the little girl? Ain't sick, is she?"

Mary Ellsworth had never seen Farmer Raynesford before; yet the moment her eyes rested on his wrinkled, sun-burned face, with the shaggy brows overshadowing kind eyes, she felt that he was a friend, and made answer promptly:

"Not sick, sir, but very tired. We have walked a long way."

"Got much farther to go?" asked the farmer, ticking the horse's ear with the end of his whip.

"To Breckton."

Mr. Raynesford gave a low whistle.

"That's four miles off, and the little gal is pretty nigh used up already."

"I know it," said the woman, with a sigh, "but I have no money to hire a lodging nearer. In Breckton I hope to obtain work in the factory."

Farmer Raynesford gave the seat of his wagon a thump with his whip-handle that made old Bonney drop the mouthful of clover he was nibbling from the roadside, and prick up his ears in astonishment.

"I won't hear to no such thing!" said he, energetically. "Why, that child can't go 20 rods farther! Here, get in along with me. You won't be none the worse for a bit of supper and a good night's rest. I know Hannah'll scold," he muttered, as he lifted the little girl to his side, and extended his hand to the mother; "but I can't see folks perishin' by the wayside, and never offer to help 'em. Don't care if she scolds the roof of the house off."

He drove rapidly along, making occasional interjectional remarks to his horse, while Mrs. Ellsworth drew her thin shawl around the little golden head 'that already dropped drowsily upon her shoulder, and thought with a deep sensation of gratitude upon the shelter Heaven had provided her in her sorest strait.

It was an odd-shaped old farm-house, gray with the storms of nearly half a century, with a broad door in one end, overhung by giant lilac bushes, and a kitchen where, even in the bloomy month of June, a great fire roared up the wide-throated chimney, and shining rows of tins winked and glittered at every upward leap of the flames.

Mr. Raynesford jumped out of the wagon, threw the reins over a post, and went in to conteilite his domestic despot.

"aLook here, Hannah," said he, to a tall, angular-looking female who emerged from a pantry near by, her face nearly or quite as sour as the saucer of pickles she was carrying. "Jest set a couple more plates on the table, will you? I've brought home a woman and a little gal I found a piece below, e'en almost tired to death. They was calculatin' to walk on to Breckton, but I thought it wouldn't hurt us to keep 'em over night."

"I'm astonished at you, Job Raynesford," said his better half, in a tone of indignant remonstrance. "We might just as well hang out a tavern sign at once, and done with it; you're always bringing home some poor, miserable creetur or other, and"—

"There, there, Hannah," interrupted Mr. Raynesford, "I'm always willin' to hear to you when you're anyway reasonable, but it goes clear agin my grain to see poor folks a sufferin' and never stretch out a helpin' hand. 'Taint Scriptur', nor 'taint human natur'."

"Well, go your own gait, Job Raynesford," responded his wife, tartly. "Only mark my words, if you don't end your days in the poor-house, 'twont be through no fault o' yourn!"

She shut the pantry door with a bang that made all the jelly cups and milk pans rattle, while Job, with an odd grimace, went out to help his guests to alight.

"Don't mind my old woman," said he, apologetically, as Mrs. Ellsworth sprang to the ground "She's kind o' sharp spoken, but she means well after all. We ain't all just alike in our notions, you know."

"If all the world were like you, sir," said the young widow, with tears in her eyes, "there would be less want and suffering, by far."

Farmer Raynesford pretended not to hear; he was busy lifting little Mary out.

"Set on them blackberries, Hannah," said he, toward the close of their evening meal; "the little gal's so tired she can't eat nothin' solid."

"I was calculating to keep the blackberries for the donation party to-morrow," said Mrs. Raynesford, rising with rather an unwilling air.

"Nonsense," quoth the farmer, with a broad laugh, "I'm having a donation party of my own to-night. Here, little one, see if those berries don't put some color into your cheeks."

All the evening little Mary sat by the hearth, with her hand in her mother's and her large blue eyes fixed earnestly upon the kind farmer's face.

"What are you thinking about, dearest?" asked Mrs. Ellsworth once. She drew a long sigh and whispered:

"Oh, mamma, he is so kind to us!"

When Mary Ellsworth and her little girl set out next morning upon their long walk to Breckton, Job Raynesford went with them to the gate, fumbling uneasily in his pocket and glancing guitily around to make sure that Hannah was not within seeing distance. When Mary extended her hand to say good-by, to her astonishment a bank bill was thrust into it.

"Don't say nothin'," muttered Job, with a sheepish air. "Ten dollars ain't much to me, and if you don't chance to get work in the factory right away it may be a good deal of use to you. Needn't thank me—you're as welcome as the flowers in May."

He bent over to kiss the child's fair forehead, and stood watching them until the two slight figures disappeared, and only the golden sky and moving crests of summer woods remained.

"Ten dollars!" ejaculated Mrs. Raynesford, who had witnessed this little episode from behind the curtains of her milk-room window. "Is Job Raynesford crazy? To give $10 to a poor, strolling vagrant! If he don't get a piece of my mind—"

And she hastened out, her cap border fairly standing on end with horror. Job awaited the coming tempest with philosophic coolness, his hands in his pockets, and his lips parted in a good-natured smile. It was not the first piece of Mrs. Hannah's "mind" that had been bestowed upon him, nor did he suppose it was likely to be the last.

"She means well," he said to himself, when the volley of wrath had been discharged on his luckless head, and Mrs. Raynesford had returned to her butter-making, "but she's got the greatest faculties for scolding of any woman I ever saw!"

The years flitted by, sprinkling the steep old farmhouse with crystal drops of April showers, and thatching it with the dazzling ermine of January snows, many and many a time. Gray hairs crept in among the raven locks of Farmer Raynesford, the careworn wrinkles began to gather around his mouth and brow. Alas! those swift-footed years brought troubles innumerable to the kind old man.

"Twenty years!" mused he, one bright June morning. "It don't seem possible, Hannah, that it was 20 years ago this very day that I caught that ugly fall from the hay-rack, and got lame for life."

He looked down at the crutches by his side as he spoke, and sighed from the very bottom of his heart.

Hannah stood in the doorway, tossing corn to a forlorn little colony of chickens. Twenty years had not improved her in any respect—she was gauntier, bonier and more vinegar-faced than ever.

"Yes," said she, slowly, "and perhaps you don't remember that it was just 20 years ago to-day that you threw $10 away on that woman and her child. I told you that you'd end your days in the poor-house, and I don't see but what my prediction is likely to come true. Didn't I say you would live to repent it?"

"I won't deny, Hannah, said the old man," "but that I've done a good many things I've been sorry for—we ain't none of us perfect, you know, wife—but that is not one of them. No, I never for a moment repented being kind to the widow and fatherless."

Hannah shrugged her shoulders, but made no reply.

"Didn't you say you were going up to see the rich lawyer about the $5,000 to-day?" she asked, presently.

"Yes, but I don't suppose it'll be much use. If he'd wait a little, I'd do my best to please him. Jones says he'll be sure to sell the old place from over our heads, however; they tell me he's a hard man. I mean to explain to him just how the matter stands—"

"I told you how it would be long ago!" ejaculated Hannah, unable to restrain her vexation. "What on earth ever possessed you to sign for Jesse Fairweather?"

"I s'posed he was an honest man, and I wouldn't see an old friend wronged."

"Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed Mrs. Raynesford. "That's just your calculation, Job! There—Zeke has brought the wagon; do start off or you'll be late for the York train."

And Job meekly obeyed, only too happy to escape from the endless discord of his wife's rolling tongue.

The rays of the noonday sun streamed brightly through the stained glass casements of Mr. Everleigh's Gothic library. The room was decorated with appurtenances of wealth and taste. Velvet chairs, with tall backs of daintily carved rosewood, were scattered here and there; marble vases occupied niches beside the doorway, and the rarest pictures hung on the paneled and gilded wall. But the prettiest object of all—the one which the rich lawyer oftenest raised his eyes from the writing to contemplate with an involuntary smile of pride and affection—was a lovely woman in a white cashmere morning robe, trimmed with velvet, who stood opposite arranging flowers in a bouquet. She wore a spray of berries, carved of pink Neapolitan coral, at her throat, and tiny pendants of the same rare stone in her shell-like ears, and the slender waist was tied around with a pink ribbon.

"There, Walter, isn't that pretty?" she asked, holding up her completed bouquet.

"Very pretty," he answered, looking not at the roses or geraniums, but directly at the blue eyes and golden curls of his beautiful young wife.

"You are not even noticing it," she pouted.

"Because I see something so much better worth looking at," he said, playfully.

"Do you really love me so very much?" she asked, throwing down the flowers and coming around to his side.

He rose and drew her caressingly toward him.

"My dearest, you are more precious to me than the whole world besides!"

She let her head rest for a moment on his shoulder, and when she raised it there was a tear on her eyelashes.

"Oh, Walter, if mamma could only see how happy we are!"

There was a knock at the door. Mrs. Everleigh slipped from her husband's arm with the prettiest blush in the world, and was very busy with her flowers when the rich lawyer's "right hand man" put his grizzled head into the room.

"The old man wants to see you about that Fairweather business."

"Show him in. Don't look so disappointed love," he said, as the grizzled head disappeared. "I shall not be detained three minutes, and the horses are at the door."

Mary Everleigh never troubled her pretty little head about business matters, so she never looked up as the halting sound of old Mr. Raynesford's crutch echoed on the carpet. But the instant he spoke she started as if an arrow had smitten her, and her slender hands clasped together, listening as intently as though her life depended on hearing every word. The old man was pleading, and sorrowful—her husband politely inflexible. At length Job Raynesford turned to go.

"Well, sir," he said, in a subdued tone, "I don't know much about law and law books, but it does seem hard that an old man should be turned out of the home that has sheltered him for 60 years, and all for no fault of his own. They say that you are a very rich gentleman, sir; five thousand dollars may seem a small sum to you, but it is my all."

Mrs. Everleigh's soft voice broke the momentary silence that succeeded this appeal.

"Walter, come here one minute—I want to speak to you."

He obeyed, somewhat surprised; she drew him into a deep recess of stained glass window, and standing there with the rosy and amber shadows playing about her lovely brow, like some fair pictured saint, she told him how 20 years ago a weary child and its mother were fed and sheltered by a kind-hearted stranger; how he had given them money and kind wishes, when they were utterly alone and desolate in the wide world.

"But, my love, what has this to do with my business matters?"

"Much, Walter! I am that little child!"

"You, my dearest?"

"I, my husband, and the noble man who, I am persuaded, saved my life that night, stands yonder, with gray, bowed head and sinking heart!"

"Mary, you must surely be mistaken."

"I cannot be mistaken, Walter. I should know him among a thousand. You said you loved me this morning—now grant me one little boon?"

"What is it dearest?"

"Give me that note he spoke of."

Mr. Everleigh silently went to a small ebony cabinet, unlocked it, and drew out a folded paper, which he placed in her hands. She glided up to the old man, who had been gazing out of a window in a sort of reverie, and laid her soft hand on his arm.

"Do you remember that little golden-haired Mary whom you found with her mother, wearied out on the roadside, 20 years ago?"

"Do I remember her, lady? It was but this very morning I was recalling the whole scene."

"And don't you recognize me?" she said, smiling up into his face, as she drew back the drooping curls. "I am little Mary!"

He stood in bewildered silence. All of a sudden the truth seemed to break upon him, and he laid his hand upon her head with a tearful blessing.

"And your mother, my child?"

"She has been dead for years; but it is my dearest task to be the instrument of her gratitude. Here is the note you indorsed; my husband has given it to me. See!"

A small lamp was burning in one of the niches; she held the bit of paper over the flame until it fell a cloud of light ashes upon the floor.

"Well!"

Mrs. Raynesford met her husband at the door the instant his crutches sounded on the little graveled path.

"Why don't you speak? Of course I know you've nothing but bad news to tell, but I may as well hear it at once. Have you seen the gentleman? What did he say?"

"Hannah," said old Job Raynesford, slowly folding up his gloves, "do you remember the $10 I gave that poor young wanderer a score years ago to-day?"

"Why, of course I do. Didn't I remind you of it not 12 hours ago? What has that to do with our troubles, pray?"

"Just this—to-day I received payment, principal and interest!"

"What do you mean, Job Raynesford?"

"The little golden-haired child that sat beside our hearthstone that June evening is Lawyer Everleigh's wife, and I have seen her burn the note that has hung like a mill-stone around my neck for many years. She said it was but paying a sacred debt of gratitude; but heaven knows I looked for no such reward."

There was a moment's silence. The old man was pondering over the past, and Mrs. Raynesford was so taken by surprise that she really could not say anything.

"And now, wife, what have you to say about my financial mistakes?" said Job, archly.

Mrs. Raynesford had no argument suited to the emergencies of the case, and she wisely said—nothing.

GAS WORKS AS HEALTH RESORTS.—A few years ago there was quite a mania for frequenting gas works among persons afflicted with any sort of pulmonary disease, particularly bronchial troubles, asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc. The odors always present in the vicinity of these establishments was also recommended for whooping-cough. An eminent French physician has been investigating the matter in a common-sense manner, and reports that animals subjected for some time to the odors referred to, in the purifying chambers of gas works, were found after death to have their lungs filled with tubercles. This is certainly not a very powerful argument in favor of gas works as health resorts. We cannot recommend them, notwithstanding the opinions of an esteemed correspondent.—*Good Health.*

ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.—A profound sensation has been caused by the murder of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Dublin last week. Gladstone had resolved upon a new policy toward Ireland, had released Parnell and others of the Land League and had appointed Lord Frederick Cavendish as Secretary to carry out the milder policy which had been determined upon. The cold blooded murder of this man who went bearing the olive branch is most rigorously denounced by all true Irishmen, and the cause of Ireland is injured by the deplorable occurrence. The assassins have not been found and it is not known who inspired the deed.

ABOUT 3,000,000 Jews live under the government of the Czar, and it is said that "America" is the word oftenest on their tongues. This is the Promised Land to which they look forward, and a plan is on foot to bring 10,000 more of them to this country this year.

A Quarter's Trademarks.

The following communication from the Secretary of State gives full details of trademarks registered in this State during the quarter ending March 31, 1882:

January 4.—James H. Cain, San Francisco; the words "West Coast Mills."

January 6.—Davis Brothers, San Francisco; the words "Golden Rule Bazaar."

January 11.—H. H Moore, Stockton; "H. H. H. Hoof & Healing Ointment," "H. H. H. Condition Powders."

January 11.—Olcovich Brothers, San Francisco; "Choice Natural Leaf Japan Oolong."

January 16.—Macondray & Co., San Francisco; "Golden Seal."

January 17.—M. Ehrman & Co., San Francisco; "The Bonanza Wax Mining Candles."

January 18.—Lindley & Co., Sacramento; "L & Co." in circles, and the word "Capital."

January 23.—Bothin, Dallemand & Co., San Francisco; "Silver Spoon Baking Powder."

January 24.—J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, filed six trade-marks: 1. "Banner Japan Tea;" 2. "Steamer Japan Tea;" 3. "Golden Gate Yeast or Baking Powder"; 4. "Golden Gate Cream Tartar;" 5. "Gold n Gate Saleratus;" 6. "Golden Gate Bi-Carb Soda."

January 24.—A. O. Cook, San Francisco; of an "Arrow."

January 25.—Frank Sciaroni, St. Helena; "St. Helena Sherry House."

January 31.—J. S. Williams, Modesto; "The Boss Squirrel Poison."

February 2.—A. J. Pierce, Point Reyes, Marin County "Tomales Point S. P. Dairy."

February 4.—L. & E. Wertheimer, San Francisco and New York, "Creole."

February 7.—Mohn & York Sacramento; "Eureka."

February 8.—Capitol Packing Co., Sacramento; "Capitol."

February 11.—C. McCreary & Co., Sacramento; "Patent Roller Flour."

February 13.—H. Newmark & Co., Los Angeles; for oysters the word "Select."

February 14.—John S. Bowman & Co., San Francisco; for cigars the words "Captain DeLong."

February 18.—Plummer Brothers, Newark, Alameda County; "Plummer's Crystal Salt."

February 20.—Edwin W. Joy; San Francisco; "Joy's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil."

February 28.—Boot & Shoe Makers' White Labor League San Francisco filed their name as a trade-mark.

February 28.—A. Schilling & Co., San Francisco filed four trade marks for Japan Tea: 1. "Treasure;" 2. "Epicure;". 3. "Purity;" 4. "Boquet."

March 1.—Main & Winchester, San Francisco; "their name in connection with a Horse Shoe."

March 6.—Harrison & Evans, Ione City; for flour, "Moline Mills."

March 7.—M. Wertheimer & Brother, San Francisco; the word "Calcutta."

March 8.—Franco-California Packing Co., San Francisco, the word "Asparagus."

March 9.—Neustadter Brothers San Francisco; "Union Pacific."

March 20.—Newmark, Gruenberg & Co., San Francisco; "Old Judge Kentucky Bourbon."

March 25.—Michalitschke Brothers & Co., San Francisco; the word "Unit."

March 27.—Smith, Lucy & Co., San Francisco; for Chemical Olive Soaps, "their name in connection with A & B."

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tel whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

THE Standard Soap Co., under the management of Bro. J. J. Applegate, is one of the industries of California of which we may be proud. The variety, excellence and standard worth of their soaps for toilet or domestic use place them in the very front rank, not only in this State, but of any in the United States. The Standard soap palace, at 637 Market street, is one of the attractions for the ladies. Toilet soap that will cure skin diseases, and soap that will preserve healthy skin, can be procured here, as also that for kitchen, laundry and household use.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE EYES.—The brilliant light of the electric arc is found to be much less dangerous to the eyes than was for some time believed. So high a medical authority as the London *Lancet* reports that but one case of serious injury from exposure to the dazzling light has come under its notice, and in that instance the exposure was unusually severe and prolonged.

THE YOSEMITE HOUSE, leading hotel of the city of Stockton, and general ticket office for the Big Trees, Yosemite valley, Bodie, and for all mountain towns, has been thoroughly renovated and put in order to receive tourists and summer guests. Mr. James Caven, the well-known, popular landlord, with his able corps of assistants, is making the Yosemite at Stockton more popular than ever.

ACCORDING to the Yazoo, Miss., *Sentinel*, many planters say they would not part with the advantage the overflow will be to their lands for a nice little sum of money. The sediment deposited by the flood will do the soil more good than any fertilizer that could be applied. One planter says the cotton lands will now be worth from $4 to $5 more per acre than formerly.

BRO. J. D. CROSS, of the Mansion House, has connected with the house a first-class restaurant under the charge Mitrovich Bros., formerly of the Independent restaurant of Stockton. This new department is meeting with favor in Stockton and the Mansion House is crowded with guests. Board by the day or week if desired.

THE new Workmen diploma, a notice of which appeared in our last issue, is meeting with much favor. The publisher, Bro. C. H. M. Curry, is receiving orders far beyond his expectation. It is pronounced one of the finest works of art that has yet been issued in this State.

THE Philadelphia *Times* voices the thoughts of a great many other people when it says: "It should be understood henceforward that people who wish to fool around in the Arctic ocean, must do so not only at their own expense, but at their own risk."

IF you wish to wear the greatest invention of the age in the shoe line, get a pair of Bro. P. Kelly's patent boot and shoe combined. He also manufactures ladies' fine shoes. Call at 228 Kearny street.

NELSON & PETERSON are a new and enterprising firm, engaged in the wholesale trade in canned goods, fruit extracts for culinary use, etc. No. 504 Front street, S. F. Give them a call in their line.

H. MENGES (G. F. of 64), has his tonsorial establishment at No. 454 Eighth street (next to Contra Costa Water Co.'s office). Remember his headquarters in Oakland.

Aims, Objects and Regulations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is a general organization for the mutual benefit of its members and their families. It embraces in its membership men of every vocation, profession and occupation—employers and employees—workers of all classes, whether their labor be mental or physical. It has no connection with any religious sect, political party, or organization for affecting the prices of labor or commodities, but is designed to promote fraternity, mental and social improvement, and mutual assistance.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

The most distinctive feature of the Order is what is designated as the Beneficiary Fund—a carefully-devised, well-guarded, economical and beneficial system, by means of which the sum of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is secured to each member's family, or such person or persons as he may choose to designate. During the several years since the Order has been established this sum has been promptly paid in full in each case of death, to the persons entitled to receive it, within a few weeks, and without any litigation or troublesome formalities. A careful examination of the working of the system will satisfy any intelligent person that such will continue to be the case.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Each person who becomes a member of the Order pays to the Receiver of his Lodge one dollar for the Beneficiary Fund. Every Lodge has on hand, at the beginning of the month, ready for a call, one dollar of Beneficiary Fund for each member. When a death occurs, if there is a sufficient amount of the Fund in the Grand Lodge to meet the required payment of $2,000, no call is made upon the Subordinate Lodges, but if there is not a sufficient surplus from the last assessment, then the Lodges are notified at the first of the month to forward their portion of the Fund on hand ($1 for each member), and an assessment is made to replace the amount forwarded. By this means the Beneficiary Fund of the Lodge is again replenished, ready for a call at the first of the next month, if it should be made. Assessments are only made on the members at the first meeting night in each month, and a written and printed notice is sent to each member, bearing date of such meeting night. Twenty days time is given from that date to meet the payment. Thus the payments are made at such intervals, and are called for in such manner that they may be easily provided for and met without inconvenience even by persons of small income.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

In the first year of the working of the Supreme Lodge (1873-4), the number of assessments made upon the members of the Lodges directly under its jurisdiction, was 20; second year, 14; third year, 15; fourth year, 15; fifth year, 14; sixth year, 16. Since that time, the average has remained about the same, and these figures will also apply to the Jurisdiction of California. It is probable that the future average will remain about the same. The average cost to each member, therefore, has been $15.66 per year; being a little more than four cents per day as the cost of a completely-secured guarantee of $2,000, to be paid on the death of a member. Can any man who is in circumstances to avail himself of this system be justifiable in neglecting to give to his family the security which it affords? Does not prudence and affection dictate that he should secure for them the protection thus offered? A number of States, having over 2,000 members in each, collect and disburse the Beneficiary Fund separately through their Grand Lodges, instead of through the Supreme Lodge. In these, the cost per year has been, in some cases less and in others greater than that given above, but the average has been about the same.

California was set apart as a separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction in July, 1878, and at the end of July, 1879, had levied and collected ten assessments for deaths occurring in the State, and for the months of August and September three more, making a total for 14 months of 13 assessments, or an average of a little less than 93 cents a month for each member. During 1880, 16 assessments were levied in California, and for 1881, it is estimated there will probably be 14 assessments.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The A. O. U. W. Beneficial system is simple, easily understood, economical in its workings, and in all its details comes under the direct observation and care of the members who meet weekly in their Lodges, where the business is transacted, and where they enjoy the advantages of social and fraternal intercourse, and of mental improvement. These Lodges are governed by officers regularly elected by the members—the financial affairs are under the proper guards and restrictions, and a careful system of checks prevents fraud or betrayal of trust.

PROTECTION AT NET COST.

All money paid on assessments for the Beneficiary Fund goes to the payment of death benefits without reduction even for expenses, these being provided for out of a General Fund raised in each Lodge. This fund is made up from initiation fees (usually about $15 for each member, with sometimes an advanced rate, according to age), and weekly dues of not less than 25 cents per month. The advantage which each member derives from the social, fraternal and educational features of the Order, and the good which is accomplished by it in these respects, afford a more than ample return for the sum he pays into the General Fund, which meets all the expenses of the Order, leaving the entire Beneficiary Fund intact for the beneficent purpose for which it is intended. There are no commissions, fees or salaries to be paid out of it, but the entire amount paid in goes to the widows, orphans and other heirs of deceased brethren. Thus the Beneficiary system may be fairly said to be carried on absolutely without any working expenses, and, at the same time, to be more closely under the observation of those interested in it, and more carefully guarded than any other method adopted for similar purposes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A medical examination is required under such rules as are generally adopted by life insurance companies. The character of the applicant must also be investigated, and the Lodge pass upon his application by ballot. Persons between the ages of 21 and 50 only are admitted.

BENEFITS OF SICK OR DISABLED MEMBERS.

The payment of weekly sick benefits to members is a matter left to the control of each Subordinate Lodge. Some provide in their By-Laws for such benefits—others do not. If sick benefits are to be paid, the initiation fees and weekly dues are fixed at an amount sufficient to cover the expense—each Lodge having the power to fix the fees and dues at such sums (not below $15 for initiation and degrees, and $2 for Beneficiary Fund and certificate, and 25 cents per month for dues) as may be determined upon.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. is a secret Order, having two degrees, with appropriate initiation ceremonies. These are simple, but impressive. The teachings are calculated to strengthen the character and elevate the moral principles of the members.

The Order is composed of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges and a Supreme Lodge. Subordinate Lodges in States or Territories where no Grand Lodge has been established, are under the immediate jurisdiction of and report to the Supreme Lodge, until a Grand Lodge is established.

When a Grand Lodge has over 2,000 members under its jurisdiction, it can be set apart as a separate Beneficiary district if desired. In this case the members are assessed for the deaths which occur within such district or jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge collects the assessments and pays the death benefits under the laws and regulations adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon and Ontario have been thus set apart as to the Beneficiary Fund. In all other respects they remain integral parts of the Order.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. was started in Pennsylvania in 1868 but was not sufficiently established to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873, from which time up to the 1st of January, 1880, the Grand Lodge of that State alone has paid over $546,000 of Beneficiary Fund.

The Supreme Lodge, up to June, 1881 had paid out $919,172.90 on deaths of members of Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction. The amount paid by the Order during the year 1880, was $1,305,887 00.

The membership reported on the first of March, 1881, was 97,179, with Grand Lodges established in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Georgia, Kansas, Ontario (Canada), Oregon and Washington Territories, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Subordinate Lodges in a number of other States. In all these States the Order is steadily and rapidly growing. With the increase already since the above date, it is safe to say that before the close of the year 1881 it will number over 125,000 members.

The Order was founded by a few earnest, honest men, for fraternal and beneficent purposes. Its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and it has been faithfully conducted as its founders designed it to be—not to subserve the selfish interest of a few, but for the mutual benefit of all. Thoughtful and prudent men join it because they can thus provide, without present embarrassment, for the contingencies arising from the uncertainties of life, and at the same time aid each other in mutual improvement and the elevation of humanity.

Further information cheerfully given by applying to H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder, S. F., Cal.

Garey's Orange Culture.

* * * Mr. Garey's experience in orange culture in all its branches, his enthusiasm on the subject, and his fine judgment and natural adaptability, make him one of the most thorough teachers that those who are embarked in the industry could have. Besides, Mr. Garey is master of a very clear and pleasant diction, and handles his pen with a facility that gives his writings flow and attractiveness. The volume should have a wide circulation, and do good financially to its author as well as to orange-growers. We need not say that Mr. Rose's contribution in the appendix to the literature of the vineyard, will be read with interest and profit by all who wish light on a subject of the greatest importance to this section of the State.—*Los Angeles Daily Express.*

Price, postpaid, from PACIFIC RURAL PRESS office, $1

Pleasure in Recommending, Etc.

OAKDALE, Stanislaus Co., Cal., March 6, 1882

Messrs. Dewey & Co.—DEAR SIRS:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of patent with copies, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I shall take pleasure in recommending your agency when I have an opportunity.

Yours Truly, J. M. NELSON.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1882.

257,273—RIDING SADDLE—Joseph Bassler, San Jose, Cal.
257,213—TACK—A. J. Culbertson, San Andreas, Cal.
257,306—STATION INDICATOR—Michael Farley, Portland, Oregon.
257,106—WATER AND AIR WHEEL—David B. James, S. F.
257,350 POCKET—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,351—PIN—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,352—ENVELOPE—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,173—OIL CUP—John S. McBride, Sacramento, Cal
257,357—UNDERGROUND CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES—A. F. McGrew, S. F.
257,234—CAR COUPLING—Frank Miller, Olema, Cal.
257,380—SELF ACTING BLOW PIPE LAMP, ETC.—Thos. Poyser, S. F.
257,239 UTILIZING SPENT LIME FOR BRICK AND TILES—E. L. Ransome, S. F.
257,241—PLOW—Milton Ross, San Jose, Cal.
257,244—CAR COUPLING—A. Schulenburg, S. F.
257,249—BRAKE BLOCK—Edward G. Spencer, Iowa Hill, Cal.
257,254—TWO WHEELED VEHICLE—Samuel G. Thompson, Santa Rosa, Cal.
257,420—NUT LOCK—Wm. C. Watson, Puyallup, W. T.
257,219—ENDLESS TRACK FOR SEAMING CYLINDERS FOR CANS—Joseph P. Haller, S. F.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

THE finest and most extensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods in this city can be seen at No. 25 Kearny. Having one of the best cutters he will make a specialty in making shirts to order. Bro. Carmany has the reputation of being a connoisseur in his business, and supplies he best trade in this city.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
B. W. CROWELL, San Benito and Monterey counties.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
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Quarterly Coinage Statement.

The coinage of the four United States mints for the month of March embraced 1,211,400 gold pieces, 2,302,000 silver pieces and 2,815,300 nickel pieces. The total was 7,328,700 pieces of a value of $12,009,024. This is the largest amount of coin turned out by the mints in a long time, if not the largest amount ever made during a single month. The coinage of double eagles last month, though comparatively small, was actually larger than the combined amount for the previous two months. Eagles led last month in the gold coinage. All descriptions of coins now made by the Government, with the exception of the lowest three gold pieces, were executed last month. In February the whole list was represented for the first time in about a year. Following is a statement of the coinage of all the United States mints for March and for the quarter ending March 31, 1882:

	March.	Quarter.
Double eagles	$1,040,000	$1,986,500
Eagles	5,608,000	10,580,750
Half eagles	2,993,000	11,808,925
Quarter eagles	.....	63
Three dollars	.....	75
Dollars	.....	25
Standard dollars	2,300,500	6,900,500
Half dollars	250	350
Quarter dollars	125	175
Dimes	50	70
Five cents	36,155	112,290
Three cents	33	53
Cents	30,911	118,018
Totals	$12,009,024	$31,507,794

This amount is nearly as large as the coinage for 12 months a few years ago. The number of half eagles coined for the past quarter is probably larger than for any previous quarter. For general use this is the most convenient of all the gold coins, though in sections where metallic money is the dominant currency, as in California, bankers show a strong dislike to the multiplication of half eagles.

THE carpenters of Cincinnati have struck for 50 cents extra a day, and building has stopped.

NOVEL SURGERY.—An interesting surgical operation was recently performed in Philadelphia, which consisted in the dividing of the tendons of the third finger to give more perfect freedom in piano-playing. This operation is considered of great importance in a scientific point of view. It is well known that musicians have had difficulty in using the third finger with that freedom of force necessary for skillful operation on the piano. This is for the reason that the tendons connecting with the second and fourth fingers form over that of the third, and act as a martingale, restraining it. Professor Zickown, in his researches for a remedy for this difficulty, consulted Dr. Forbes, after having failed of encouragement from other eminent surgeons. Dr. Forbes confidently asserted that the remedy would follow an operation. The musician had in his employ a mulatto who was an expert in music, but who suffered the same difficulties that retarded others. This young man consented to have the operation performed. He was taken to the Jefferson medical college hospital. Two small incisions were made on the back of the left hand, on each side of the extension tendon, and the accessory tendon on each side was divided. The effect was electrical. The finger was at once released from its constraint and given equal facility of stroke with the others, and its strength was increased rather than impaired. It is asserted that the hand will be in no wise deformed by the operation, while the effect is that pupils in music who undergo the process will be in an instant advanced several years in power and facility of operation on the instrument. The colored boy will submit his other hand to the operation in a few days. The success is exciting very marked interest in musical and scientific circles here and elsewhere.

BARNUM'S receipts for six weeks at the Madison Square garden, New York, are reported at the enormous sum of $425,000. Rapid transit over the elevated railroads is credited with having made possible this phenomenal business.

Business Guide.

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Business Guide.

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CEMENTS.—The following observations upon cements may be found useful. It has been ascertained that cement that has been prepared by grinding with mill-stones has only half the firmness that it shows when ground in centrifugal machines. The difference is explained by the fact that the centrifugal mode of grinding yields a much more finely divided product, which increases the hardening quality of cement mixed with sand. Coarse sand gives the highest degree of solidity and firmness to cement. It is unnecessary, when coarse sand of one sized grain has been used with cement, to mix finer sand with it to fill up the interstices of the mixture, as other indifferent substances can be used with equally good results. Moist carbonic acid has been found to diminish the firmness of cement to a considerable degree, and in a short space of time. The great difficulty encountered in manufacturing marble imitations from cement, is to prevent the cracking of the latter. Cement cracks when it is made up with too much water. It then forms a vitreous crust, and is not homogeneous throughout its mass. By adding finelycrushed granite fragments to cement without sand, a material is obtained that has great hardness, and which is susceptible of taking a high polish.

LIME AND GERMINATION.—The fact that lime is essential to germination has been recently ful y confirmed by some interesting experiments made by Dr. Liebenberg, and which have recently been published in the journal of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. It appears that the seeds of many plants require the presence of lime in the soil during the germinating process, or the seedlings die for the want of it. It is shown also that many other plants do not fail to germinate freely and well without the presence of lime in the soil. Dr. Liebenberg also points out that plants which fail to grow through the absence of lime in the soil do not fail in consequence of the injurious effects of any other matters that may be present, but because lime is essential to their healthy growth.

BERTHS on the first-class transatlantic steamers from New York have nearly all been secured up to the 1st of July.

HOW TO TIGHTEN WAGON TIRES.—Apply some leather rings between the shoulders on the outer ends of the spokes and the corresponding portions of the felloes, which may be done as follows: Procure a number of small pieces of leather, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter; with a sharp knife and a compass, or a cutting punch, make round holes in the center of these pieces, and make a straight cut from the hook to the outer edge of the pieces, so as to form open rings. The holes must be made of a size that will nicely fit the tenons on the out ends of the spokes. Place a fulorum on the top of the hub, on which place your lever, with the short end under the felloe, near a spoke; have an assistant bear down on the other end sufficiently to raise the felloe, and expose the shoulder and tenon of the spoke, open your leather and fit it nicely around the tenon, holding it to its place while your assistant relaxes the lever and settles the felloe firmly upon the spoke by a blow or two upon the tire. Having repeated the process with a sufficient number of spokes to make the tire all right, trim off the projecting leather even with the surface of the spokes and your task will be done. If your pieces of leather should be spongy, hammer them down before using.

EARTH-TIDES.—A committee of the British Association is investigating the question of the existence of earth-tides, or of oscillations in the crust of the earth similar to those which are produced in the ocean by the attraction of the moon. A pendulum is so suspended that its slightest motion turns a mirror and causes a perceptible movement in the spot of light reflected by it upon a distant screen. The pendulum is proved to be continually changing its position, for the reflected light is in incessant motion, and so irregular that it is hardly possible to localize its mean position on the screen within five or six inches. Mr. W. Mattieu Williams has sugested that the constant movements of the microscopic bubbles imprisoned within the cavities of gems and minerals are due to the same cause.

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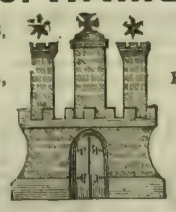
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For Beautifying the Complexion, Softening the Skin and Producing that Natural Freshness to the Complexion not obtained by any other Preparation.

DIRECTIONS:
Apply to the face and hands at night, just before retiring, and apply a little in the morning, rubbing it well into the skin. After being in the sun any length of time, or riding when the wind has been blowing, a small quantity of the Balsamic Cream of Roses will prevent tanning or roughness, and is sure to bring to the complexion that ruddy and healthy glow so much sought for, and seldom obtained. Its action on the skin is to restore natural circulation to the blood.

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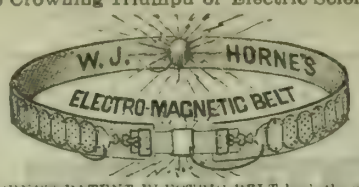
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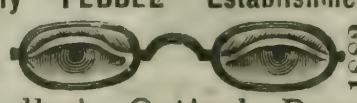
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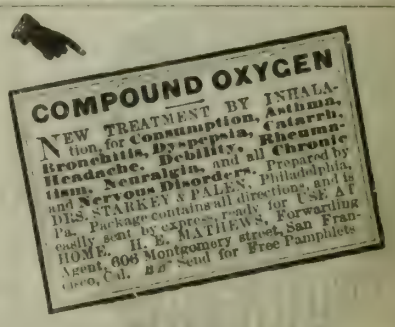
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

A. O. U. W.

Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.

Take Elevator No. 12 Front St.

Elocution in the Lodge-room.

If there is one branch of scholastic training, above all others, in which Lodge members in general show a marked deficiency, it is that of accomplished speaking. This deficiency is not less glaring because a very little daily practice, or a few lessons under a skillful master, would soon eradicate the fault. There are members, however, who will persist in displaying their awkwardness in action, or untrained voices, and their mumbling, incorrect or affected articulation to the annoyance of all compelled to listen. We repeat that the Lodge-room is an excellent school for practical experience in the art of public speaking, but to make of it a mere recitation room, and for members to go on without improvement and wholly for the sake of display, or just to hear themselves talk, is an absurdity and a bore to the Lodge.

As a matter of course, this state of affairs leads us to believe that there must be a widespread neglect of the study of elocution in our public schools and colleges. Why, in ancient times regular schools for the education of the orator and elocutionist were regarded indispensable. They furnished, it is said, in addition to a long and classified array of grammarians and rhetoricians, fine gradations of schools for different species of muscular exercises and three distinct classes of instructors for the voice,—one to superintend practice in pitch, another to conduct the exercise in force, and a third to regulate vocal melody and inflection. The success of this special education was soon made manifest in the appearance of two great oratorical lights, which, though ages have passed since the fuel that fed them had ceased to exist, are shining yet, and yet shall shine in ages yet to come—Demosthenes and Cicero.

It is said that Whitefield, the prince of pulpit orators, could make his audience weep by the way in which he pronounced the word "Mesopotamia." If, therefore, the study of elocution has produced such illustrious examples in ancient times, why would it not be a good plan to revive it now? Nothing is wanted. It may be urged in rebuttal, that, since the invention of printing and the advent of newspapers, etc., such accomplishments are unnecessary. But we notice that even now people prefer to listen to a speech or sermon well delivered than to read the same well printed. No doubt, the printing press has changed the standard of oratory, but it has not destroyed it No doubt, it has brought the orator down from bitter invective and extravagant exaggeration, to facts, figures and proofs, but this is all. The science and art of elocution ought not to have fallen into disuse. The importance of elocutionary instruction is not confined, however, merely to public life; the correct use of the voice will react in physical advantage to the speaker; it will give added power and influence in social life, and even in business life the well-modulated voice of the salesman reflects character and confidence upon his representations.

The very imperfect way in which a great many ever confident Lodge members manage their voices in speaking, certainly leads us to the belief that there ought to be a revival of the noble study, which, be it said to the discredit of our educational institutions, has long lain buried beneath the wreck and ruin of mediaeval times.

SEND US NOTES.—The complimentary words and generous support that have been received by the WATCHMAN stimulate the editors to put forth renewed efforts to make "our paper" worthy of a great and growing fraternity. In this connection we solicit all the Lodges on this coast to appoint some one of their number to furnish items and news connected with each Lodge. We are fully convinced that the results that will follow will be mutually beneficial to the Order and WATCHMAN.

AT the meeting of Sts. John Lodge, on Thursday, May 25th, the following resolution was unanimously carried: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, that we unite with the sister Lodges of this State, and extend an invitation to the Supreme Lodge to meet in San Francisco in June, 1883.

The Sword-fish.

Some of our readers will be interested in the engraving on this page, which shows the sword-fish in pursuit of its prey, and in the present case the sword-fish is an unconscious benefactor, for the dolphins which have leaped out of the water to escape the piercing of the sword will fall upon the raft upon which the group of shipwrecked persons are famishing. Stranger things have happened in real life than the artist has shown in the picture. It is not only the sword-fish which sometimes finds his selfish efforts frustrated or so shaped as to serve the general good.

Sword-fish is the common name for fishes of the family *Xiphiidæ*, remarkable for having the upper jaw prolonged forward in the shape of a bony sword. The sword-fish is often from 10 to 16 ft. long, has very fine scales, no ventral fins, a long, broken dorsal fin, and a large, deeply forked tail. It is a very rapid swimmer and is reputed to attack the largest whales with its sword. It sometimes strikes ships with such force as to penetrate several thicknesses of planks, and the sword is broken off and left in the wood. It is generally esteemed as food, and taken with the harpoon affords a dangerous and exciting sport.



THE SWORD-FISH IN PURSUIT OF DOLPHINS.

THE Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master visited Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, of Oakland, last Monday evening, May 8th. Several brethren were present from Pacific, No. 7, Keystone, No. 64, and other Lodges. The J. W. degree was conferred by D. G. M. Loud, and the work exemplified. Remarks were made by the Grand officers and P. M. W.'s Smith, Eastland, Winney, Palmer, Fuller, Robinson, Dunton Hirshberg, Alden and Overseer Gibson.

CALIFORNIA can pride herself on the promptness with which Relief Call No. 2 was paid.

Everywhere.

And still we come, bravely, surely, everywhere! The Ancient Order of United Workmen!

The seed which was sown in charity and nourished by the thanks of the poor has grown apace and multiplied; and now honor to the lords of the great heart and apostles of great thought, a nation proclaims, "well done!"

From town to town the honest work goes on. From the dingy coal fields of Pennsylvania, into the smoky streets of manufacturing cities, through the dazzling thoroughfares of the metropolis, spreading over the thrifty West, out on the desolate prairie, over the towering Sierras, along the golden shores of Albion, traveling everywhere the dauntless "Workmen" are seen, slowly, surely advancing, sweet charity in each heart, and their reward not only here, but far away beyond he grave, into the depths of eternity.

Young men, few investments yield greater interest than the small sum required of you to become a member of the A. O. U. W. Few sacrifices can give you so much true and honest pleasure. Few institutions can offer you so many inducements to form an upright unassuming character. Few schools can teach you that which you can here learn a tuition fees so low.

In the Lodge you meet only men of exceptional character, who come together for the purpose of improving each other. You are not pulled hither and thither to drink or wallow in the dregs of society, but you are continually shown and led up to the cool, sparkling waters of the higher regions.

There are many other societies which, doubtless, have the same end in view, but whatever others there are to which you may belong, the A. O. U. W. can not fail to be beneficial in every way.

FIDELITY LODGE, A. O. U. W., and Fidelity Lodge, K. of H., having in view a closer bond of fraternity, have established what will be known as "Fidelity Social Club." It is proposed and agreed to have quarterly entertainments, consisting of musical and literary exercises and a hop. There are something over 100 who have joined the club, and it will probably be one of the leading social societies of this city.

OVER 100 people pass a given point on Market St., S. F., every minute of the day. Assuming that this is kept up during 14 hours, 84,000 people would pass the same point during that time.

E. M. READING, P. M. W., and Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, will deliver the address at Memorial, No. 174, anniversary, on June 12th.

Home Miscellany.

Longfellow's Last Poem.

The *Atlantic* for May contains the last poem which Mr. Longfellow wrote, the revised proofs of which were read by him but a few days before his death. The poem is entitled "Mad River, in the White Mountains," and represents a colloquy between the traveler and the river, the traveler seeking to learn the river's song, and to know the reason for its hurry. The traveler asks:

Why dost thou wildly rush and roar,
Mad river, O Mad river?
Wilt thou not pause and cease to pour
Thy hurrying, headlong waters o'er
This rocky shelf forever?

What secret trouble stirs thy breast?
Why all this fret and flurry?
Dost thou not know that what is best
In this too restless world is rest
From overwork and worry

The river's answer is thus expressed:

A brooklet nameless and unknown
Was I at first, resembling
A little child, that all alone
Comes venturing down the stairs of stone,
Irresolute and trembling.

Later, by wayward fancies led,
For the wide world I panted;
Out of the forest dark and dread
Across the open fields I fled,
Like one pursued and haunted.

I tossed my arms, I sang aloud,
My voice exultant blending
With thunder from the passing cloud,
The wind, the forest bent and bowed,
The rush of rain descending.

I heard the distant ocean call,
Imploring and entreating;
Drawn onward o'er this rocky wall
I plunged, and the loud waterfall
Made answer to the greeting.

And now, beset with many ills,
A toilsome life I follow;
Compelled to carry from the hills
These logs to the impatient mills
Below there in the hollow.

Yet something ever cheers and charms
The rudeness of my labors;
Daily I water with these arms
The cattle of a hundred farms,
And have the birds for neighbors.

Men call me Mad, and well they may,
When full of rage and trouble,
I burst my banks of sand and clay
And sweep their wooden bridge away,
Like withered reeds or stubble.

Now go and write thy little rhyme,
As of thine own creating,
Thou seest the day is past its prime;
I can no longer waste my time;
The mills are tired of waiting.

Compensation.

"Ach, I have no letter from home!"

We were sitting, Herr Schenning and I, in the shade of some redwoods, far up in the mountain side, having strayed a little from our own band of picnicers. The trees, scarce moving in the light breeze, dropped their long shadows down the grassy slope, where, in the sunny places, the yellow butterflies flitted in and out among the purple lilies. The madronas spread their broad and shining leaves to the sun, delighting in its fervent heat, and making cool shades where the deer might rest when there were no picnician revels to desecrate their solitude. Through our sympathy with this beautiful spirit of solitude there had fallen upon us a long silence.

"What news have you from home?" I asked Herr Schenning at last, merely by way of saying something.

Without the movement of a muscle to show that he had heard me, he continued to gaze at the mountains, or rather far beyond them, to some white clouds slowly sailing through the blue. I was about to repeat my question, but paused, seeing the color deepen on his dark German face, and presently, with a great sob, as the flood-gates burst, came the cry:

"Ach, I have no letter from home!"

He buried his face in his hands, and, with dismay, I saw the swift-falling tears slip through his fingers, but the storm was as brief as it was intense. Herr Schenning was not one to give way to maudlin grief.

"You must think I am a glittering idiot," he said, as he laughingly shook the last tears from his fingers.

"No," I answered; "I think you are homesick, and I know the misery of that malady."

"Yes; in fact, I had a sudden and overpowering attack of it. Your question was a drop added to my heart's full cup. That tree (pointing to a fir tree that towered to the sky, with its great wavering and whispering boughs, had borne me far through yonder calm sky to the Fatherland. I was a boy again, and had strayed to my favorite fir tree at the edge of the forest; rocked in its branches, I heard the wild songs of the woodland; I saw the silver gleaming of Murg flowing down the Rhine; I saw the blooming orchards, the bird-haunted grove, and the little white house of Blumenwald. The fragrance of its flower garden came to me across the meadow, and I knew who walked there, wearing in her golden hair the blue flowers that I loved—my little Barbara. I cannot remember the time when I did not love her and think of her as mine. For her, I studied and struggled, and won my school-day prizes; for her, I sought to make myself wise and honored; for her sake, who had no gold for her dower, only her sweet self, more precious to me than all the gold of California—Heaven knows how precious, I thought, to be degraded by the slavery of our old-world life of poverty—for her dear sake I put aside her little clinging hands and kissed her pleading mouth, and came away to this great golden land of America. I, so wise with my Latin and Greek, so skillful in metaphysics, so deep in all the subtle science of the old-world's savants, came to California to make my fortune. I laugh to think how I have groped and stumbled in the broad bewildering light of this splendid young world, while those who can scarcely write the plebeian names they bear, dig into the mysterious earth and lift their hands glittering with treasure. At home, I might have walked with princes. Here, poor, ill-clad—shall I say it?—sometimes weak with hunger, I wander uncared for, except when some gentle heart like yours brings me, for pity of my loneliness, into a pleasant day like this. But forgive me for showing you such a broken spirit."

"Broken! Oh, dear!" I exclaimed, struggling wildly with my tears. "I should think it would be like that of Mrs. Plovinst's father—pulverized; crushed quite out of you. Herr Schenning," I added abruptly, "why don't you put your pride in your pocket and go home?"

He laughed.

"Alas, my pockets are too small, and besides, it would not be accepted for fare. No, I have committed suicide; I have no place, there or here. If I should one day slip from these sun-loved hights into some black abyss, where even the starlight fails, I should not be missed."

"What!" I said, "not even by little Barbara, who is waiting for you in her Blumenwald?"

"Heaven!" he cried, in another excess of despair, "there is no one waiting for me! Think you such a fool, such a beggar as I should be worth that? No, the father was right; he did well to marry her to Herr Heimsteher, whose broad orchards stretch to the verge of our loved forest. Frau Barbara is rich, I trust, and happy, with her fair-haired children clustering at her knee. If she ever thinks of the lover who left her so long ago, it is to smile at the airy-like future he promised her, though I dare to hope that sometimes, when the voice of my fir tree comes to her through the twilight, or when she plucks those blue flowers from her garden, she will remember me with a little throb of the old love. God bless her—and pity a poor wretch like me!"

The fir tree waved its long arms in the freshening breeze; the shadows crept up from the gorges and spread along the hillsides, as if seeking him who had spoken of their dark retreats; the bold outline of the Palisades showed stern and frowning against the sky, but the face of St. Helena, grand and sweet, lay smiling toward the west, waiting for the sunset glory and the solemn starlit night.

How it could have happened to the ever-splendid Ulrich and myself to lose our way, I cannot imagine, but we achieved that brilliant feat. Driving quite by ourselves in the rear of the small picnicing procession, we fell into farther talk of California ways. I was trying to impress Meinherr with the fact that he was too young to call his life a failure; that no one, at any age, in California, need despair, unless he lay down like a coward and let the crowd rush over him; that he must fight, and keep on fighting; that so often as he was thrown, so to speak, he must get up and rush at it again; that just as sure as fate there was a competence, if not a fortune, for every brave man here. Then I repeated my well-tried motto, "For every woe there is some compensation"—and just then we discovered that we were out of sight of our companions. Herr Schenning touched the horse, and we sped over the road at a pace that promised to soon bring us up with them; but, to our surprise, we neither saw nor heard them. The way began to seem strange. Herr Schenning adjusted his spectacles and took a survey of the surroundings.

"It is altogether the wrong way," he said, "but if we make haste backward we may reach home before it is very late."

My heart sank a little, for the way over which we had come was particularly mountainous. There were places which I hardly cared to pass after dark, and Herr Schenning, with his short sight, was, as he himself said, "not a pretty good driver." And how they would laugh at us! However, there was nothing for it but to retrace our way as swiftly as possible. Our conversation drooped somewhat; we both seemed to have a good deal of thinking that would not bear putting into words, although we made a brave joke, now and then, to keep up the illusion of not caring.

"But you are getting chilled," said Herr Schenning, anxiously.

I was, indeed, shivering in the cold night wind that came rushing down the canyons.

"Will you please to put on my coat?" he implored, in comical distress.

I stood but a moment upon ceremony, then allowed him to wrap the warm garment about me.

"Now," I said, laughing, "if you contract an acute bronchitis through your gallantry, I shall take you home and take care of you."

"Thank you," he answered, fervently. "To be taken home and taken care of seems to me, just now, to be the greatest good. If you would kindly conduct me to some asylum for the 'imbecilious,' I should be forever grateful. What compensation, think you, can there be for our present woes?"

"Let us await developments," I replied, with, I confess, a sort of tremor in my faith.

I looked at the frowning cliffs and glanced at the yawning gulfs below. The sun had set long since—the night was deepening. I felt all courage fading. I did not care now "what they thought." I wanted to be out of the terror of this way, safe under some roof.

"Herr Schenning, do you remember that snug ranch we so much admired as we came along this way?"

"Yes, we must be near it, and there indeed is the light from the little house."

We soon reached the gate. The moon at that moment rose grandly above the mountains, and poured her radiance down upon the cottage with its clustering outbuildings, its embowering shrubs and trees, the orchards and vineyards stretching far along the hillside. The fragrance of the mignonette and roses came down from the garden like old friends to welcome us.

"How lovely!" I exclaimed involuntarily.

"It is a little Blumenwald," said Herr Schenning, with a tremble in his voice.

Our first greeting came from the porch, a cloud of smoke from a generous pipe, and from its neighborhood came an unmistakable German voice, making an answer to Herr Schenning's salutation. A rapid conversation in their own language seemed to put us in the right light, for our host ushered us cordially within the cottage.

"I dinks you must be quite shilly," he said, placing a chair for me near the hearth, where a pleasant fire added its glow to the hospitality of the kindly voice. "It is zo cold auf der mountains; it is petter you taste dis vine. Mein frau will pooty quick come; she is mit der shildren. Ach, she is come," he added, as a fair-haired, rosy young matron entered. "Katrina, dese pe zome young people vat got lost from a pignig."

"Ach, zo!" exclaimed Katrina, compassionately looking at us, as if she thought we might be the veritable Babes in the Wood grown up. At that, and the touch of womanly sympathy in her look and tone, I burst into hysterical weeping. Her arms were about me in a moment; and what with her droll English, her humorous expressions and comforting assurances, I soon recovered my composure, and glanced at Herr Schenning to see how it was with him. Pale, and with lips tensely set, he was gazing at Katrina as if intent upon penetrating some mystery.

Katrina, in her enthusiasm, was running about the room, and putting supper on the table, quite ignoring the fact that we belonged to a picnic. Taking up a book that lay upon a table beside me, I started at reading the name, "Frau Heimsteher," and gave Katrina such a look that she came to see what was on the page.

"Ach, yes; that is pring me from Germany by mein sister. She comes pooty soon. She makes asleep mein kleine mann, mein leetle Ulrich, what she gave him de name. It is," she added, confidentially, "de name of von she lofe long, long ago. He is dead now—poor Ulrich. Ach, what a peety! So nice he vas, so vise, and she zo much lofe him! She vill never get married to any odder von. Ach, no!" said Katrina, pensively returning to give another touch to the neatly-spread table.

Herr Schenning sat with bowed head, his face hidden. I heard soft footsteps approaching, and a faint odor of violets came through the door. I looked. There in the doorway, with the little Ulrich slipping from her arms and clinging to her dress, stood a golden-headed woman, fair and sweet as any pictured Marguerite, although a little past the time of blooming youth. She looked beyond me, her blue eyes slowly dilating, to Herr Schenning, who had risen and was gazing at her as if spell-bound by an angelic vision. Her sweet face flushed like any rose, till, with an ineffable smile and cry of joy, she reached out her arms to him.

"Ulrich!"

"Barbara, liebling!"

* * * * * * *

When, some months after this, Herr Schenning had taken out citizen's papers, and, with his little frau, settled upon some Government land adjoining Herr Heimsteher—who, after all, hadn't stayed at home, and hadn't married Barbara—and, as a climax, discovered upon his ranch a gold mine that promised to pay for working, I asked him what he thought of the law of compensation.

"It is divine!" he answered fervently.

MOSQUITOES AS DISEASE CARRIERS.—The discovery that mosquitoes carry filaria in their probosces and infect the human subject with that much-dreaded worm parasite, has attracted considerable attention among English microscopists. Particulars of various cases are given, in which it is proved that those suffering from filaria had received the contagion from mosquitoes, and the latter have themselves been found infected with filaria. The latter are very minute worm-like parasites, which, on entering the human body, breed until they increase to countless numbers. They are also said to have the power of entering and leaving the body at pleasure—usually invading the circulation in the evening, increasing till midnight, and the retiring to other parts of the system

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THE Elko (Nev.) *Independent* says: Reports from the various agricultural districts, east and south, within the county, show that plowing is well advanced generally, a majority of the farmers having finished, and in a number of localities they are through seeding also.

Overcoming Summer Heat.

The time is approaching when the thermometer will do its best work in the hot valleys of our State, and aids to withstand the heats may be valuable. It is generally known that the lofty marks to which the mercury sometimes ascends are not true measures of heat effects upon men and animals, because, through the dryness of the air, there is none of the prostration which accompanies great heat in countries with a moist summer. Nevertheless, there are times when it is quite valuable to be able to reduce the temperature a few degrees. The best way to do this is by using the coolness which proceeds from the evaporation of water. Perhaps a lesson can be learned from East India contrivances. According to *Chamber's Journal* they use in India what is called a "tattie," a large curved or sloping screen, which accurately fits into each door or window facing the west, and is made of the roots of the khuskhus grass (*Andropogon muricatus*), which singularly combines strength and porosity with the most delicious and refreshing fragrance. These screens are about an inch in thickness, and, during the hot and dry west wind, are saturated from outside with water, which immediately commences evaporating under the fierceness of the blast; and as evaporation always implies cold, the wind which, in the veranda, would raise the thermometer to 120° Fahr., passes into the house at 75° to 80°, laden with a delicious fragrance. While tatties are in working order all other cooling appliances are unnecessary.

In the neighborhood of Gwalior and Jhansi there is another form of tattie. A small, creeping, thorny variety of the ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*) is largely found in the jungles; this is collected and dried, and at the proper time the whole west veranda is inclosed with thorny walls nine to ten inches thick, and these being saturated from the outside, all doors are thrown open, and a delightful temperature is secured. Tatties are of no use during the easterly wind, which ushers in and accompanies the rains. Laden with moisture it is a damp wind, and therefore retards evaporation. The creeping thorny plant, *Zizyphus jujuba*, is growing in different parts of this State, and is known as the jujube, and could be had for tatties, if the growers wished to sacrifice the fruit which they are growing it for. But it is not at all necessary that we should take the time required to weave the thorny jujube into brush-cloth. All that is needed is to get some material which will hold the water in contact with the air as it passes through. No doubt our tules would make good tatties, and the evaporation of water thrown on the leaves of vines thickly covering the sides of the veranda would produce as much coolness as a hedge of brambles. There is great chance for ingenuity in choice of materials and methods of using them, but the principle is constant, to wit, the evaporation of water before admitting the hot wind to the domicile. A good hot summer norther will certainly furnish the wind power to dry out miles of tatties.

The Sun's Fuel.

What keeps the majestic ball hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicists and astronomers, and various have been their theories. If the sun shone only by mere combustion of its own materials, the calculation is that its fire would not last 5,000 years. It is very kind of Dr. Siemens to come forward with an entirely new theory, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their dismal foreboding, and that the creation is not schemed on the poor footing of a German stove or a suburban gas company. The learned ironmaster and physicist believes that the sun may very well go on illuminating and warming our world and the family of sister planets for an indefinite, if not infinite, time. He supposes interstellar space to be filled with an extremely attenuated hydrogen, and interplanetary space with denser gas, albeit more rarefied than the atmosphere drawn round each world. The sun, he thinks, whirling on its axis, draws into its poles the thin hydrogen, hydrocarbon and oxygen of our sphere, and these, being kindled, are projected outward at his equator into space. The accepted view is that the heat and light there developed and radiated perish, as far as we are concerned, except for the small portion arrested by each solar satellite; but Dr. Siemens argues that this heat and light do their chief work in decomposing the carbonic oxide and watery vapor which were produced by the kindling at the solar poles, so that the sun itself perpetually renews its own supplies, and restores by its energy the waste matter which has fed that energy. The theory is much too technical and complicated to be here discussed, and we should offer a bad compliment to its ingenious author even to attempt such a task. Dr. Siemens, however, has had great experience with the phenomena of radiated heat, and his applications of the new view to the nature of the zodiacal light and of comets is particularly striking. Of course it is startling to hear of something in our own system which closely resembles perpetual motion; and those who maintain that everything comes to an end, and that all mechanical energy must be gradually degraded and metamorphosed, will be slow to receive the new suggestion.—*London Telegraph.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in near, but not in far;
My second is injure, but not in mar;
My third is in wren, but not in jay;
My fourth is in yellow, but not in gray;
My fifth is in true, but not in false;
My sixth is not in dance, but in waltz;
My seventh is in bear, but not in dog;
My eighth is in swamp, but not in bog;
My ninth is in now; but not in ever;
My tenth is in soon, but not in never;
Now, if the whole of my name you see,
A Southern city you'll find it to be.

MARK.

Buried Cities and Towns.

1. Leo, we go to Naples by the next steamer.
2. The box for Davenport has been forwarded.
3. Amelia pronounces buff a lovely shade for gloves.
4. The winds or tides may delay us for an indefinite period.
5. A quarrel with Dick ensued.
6. Such an oversight should be severely punished.
7. When all entered the house was filled to overflowing.
8. "I saw a small pistol in Denis' room," testified a witness for the prosecution.

AUNT SARAH.

Charade.

With the early first of day
Starts the traveler on his way,
From my second's shelter gay,
Where all night he safely lay.

CROSSCUT.

Reversals.

1. Reverse a wild animal and make the rise of water.
2. Reverse a form of an irregular verb and make a relative.
3. Reverse a boy's name and make the abode of a wild beast.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a vegetable and leave an insect.
2. Curtail an insect and leave a verb.
3. Curtail a wild fowl and leave a brave man.
4. Curtail a sailing vessel and leave a reptile.

JOSHUA.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Evangeline.

PROBLEM.—Three hundred.

SQUARE WORD.—
LIME
IRON
MOOD
ENDS

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Enlightenment.

PROPER NAMES.—1. Hen-ry (e). 2. Hunt-er (her). 3. Will-iam (yam). 4. Car-rie (I). 5. Noah (know-ah). 6. Char-lie. 7. May. 8. Mar-tin. 9. Shel (l)-don. 10. Cyrus (sire-us).

The Cobbler Who Kept a School in a Workshop.

Did you ever hear of John Pounds? Probably not, and yet he was one of the world's benefactors. He was born in 1766, in Portsmouth, England.

In early life he learned the trade of a shipwright, but was so injured by a fall that he had to abandon this. He then mastered the art of mending shoes, and hired a little room in a weather-beaten tenement, where for a while he lived alone, except for his birds. He loved birds dearly, and always had a number of them flying about his room, perching on his shoulder or feeding from his hand.

In the course of time a little cripple boy, his nephew, came to live with Uncle John and the linnets and sparrows. The poor child had not the use of his feet, which overlapped each other, and turned inward. The kind uncle did not rest until he had gradually untwisted the feet, strengthening them by an apparatus of old shoes and leather, and finally taught them to wak.

Then he thought how much more pleasantly the time would pass for the boy if he knew how to read and write, and so he began to instruct him. Presently it occurred to him that he could teach a class as easily as he could manage one pupil. So he invited some of the neighboring children in, and as the years went on this singular picture might be seen:

In the center of the little shop, six ft. wide and about 18 ft. long, the lame cobbler, with his jolly face and twinkling eyes, would be seated, his last or lapstone on his knee, and his hands busily plying the needle and thread. All around him would be faces. Dark eyes, blue eyes, brown eyes, would shine from every corner, and the hum of young voices and the tapping of slate pencils were mingled with the singing of the birds which enjoyed the buzz of the school.

Some of the pupils sat on the steps of the narrow stairway which led up to the loft which was John's bedroom. Others were on boxes of blocks of wood, and some sat contentedly on the floor. They learned to read, write and cipher as far as the rule of three; and besides, they learned good morals, for much homely wisdom fell from the cobbler's lips.

Hundreds of boys who had no other chance—for he gathered his scholars from the poorest of the poor—learned all they ever knew of books from this humble teacher. His happiest days were when some sunburned sailor or soldier would stop in his doorway, perhaps with a parrot or a monkey in his arms, saying: "Why, master dear, you have not forgotten me, I hope?"

John Pounds taught his little school for more than 40 years, never asking or accepting a cent of payment from any one.

At the age of 72, on Jan. 1, 1839, he suddenly died, while looking with delight at a sketch of his school which had just been made by an artist. For many days the children of the place were inconsolable, and by twos and threes they came and stood by the closed door, which, in John Pound's time, had always been open to the needy.

A life like this, so lowly yet so useful, contains lessons for us all.—*Harper's.*

Household Hints

HINTS ABOUT FROSTING.—A little cream of tartar mixed with the sugar of which you are to make boiled frosting will improve the frosting greatly; it will harden at once, and you will be spared all anxiety in the matter. A good rule for making this kind of frosting is this: Two cups and a half of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of water; boil until it candies, that is, until it will drop from the spoon in threads, or will harden in cold water. Then add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth; stir it briskly for a few minutes, till it is perfectly smooth; add the juice of one lemon. This quantity will be enough to put between the layers of a medium-sized cake, and will also frost the top and sides. If you wish to frost the top and sides only, one cup of sugar and one egg will be enough.

WAFER GINGERBREAD.—Half a pound of flour, half a pound of the coarsest brown sugar, one-quarter of a pound of butter, one dessert-spoonful of allspice, two of ground ginger, the peel of half a lemon grated and the whole of the juice; mix all these ingredients together, adding about half a pound of treacle, so as to make a paste sufficiently thin to spread upon sheet tins; beat it well, butter the tins, and spread the paste very thinly over them. Bake it in rather a slow oven and watch it till it is done. Withdraw the tins, cut it in squares with the knife the usual size of wafer biscuits, and roll each around the fingers as it is raised from the tin.

ALMOND JUMBLES.—Ingredients: One pound of sugar, one-half pound of flour, one-quarter pound of butter, one teacupful of loppered milk, five eggs, one tablespoonful of rose water, three-quarters pound of almonds, one teaspoonful of soda, and use boiling water. Blanch the almonds and chop fine, but do not pound them; dissolve the soda in boiling water; cream, butter and sugar; stir in the beaten yelks, the milk, the flour, the rose water, and the almonds; lastly the beaten whites very lightly and quickly; drop in rings or round cakes on buttered paper, and bake quickly. Grated cocoanut may be substituted for the almonds.

CONCERNING TOWELS.—Never put a new towel in the wash until you have overcast the fringed edge. The use of this is obvious the moment one is told of it, though a dozen towels might be worn out before one would discover it. If when towels are washed the fringe is shaken well before they are hung up to dry, the fresh appearance will be preserved for a long time. If vigorously shaken, that is all that is necessary; otherwise it is best to have the laundress whip the fringe over the clean back of a kitchen chair. This is much better than any combing process. Besides it does not wear the fringe so much.

BLACK COFFEE.—To make coffee good it should never be boiled, but boiling water should be poured on it just the same as for tea. A great deal of the aroma of coffee is lost unless it has been freshly roasted, and one reason why Germans and French excel in their coffee is simply because they roast each day sufficient for the day's needs. It should never be ground until it is wanted for use. To make excellent, strong, black coffee, allow one and a half ounces or one and a half tablespoonfuls of ground coffee for each person, and to every ounce of coffee allow one-third of a pint of boiling water.

BRETON CAKE.—Ingredients: One cupful butter, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, five eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-half pints flour, one pint cream, and three-quarters of a pound of prunes. Soak and stone the prunes, cutting each into three pieces. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream; add the eggs one at a time, beating two minutes between each addition. Sift the flour and powder together, which add to the butter, etc., with the cream and prepared prunes. Mix into a batter moderately thick, and bake in a steady oven 45 minutes.

BEEF TEA.—A quick way to prepare this is to chop a pound of lean beef fine and put in a bowl, covering with cold water. Let it stand for 15 minutes onward—that is, longer if you have time. Then pour beef and liquid into a saucepan and boil from 15 to 30 minutes. Strain off the liquid; season slightly with salt. It is better to let it cool and take off the fat; also to let the beef soak a long while, as that draws out the juices. Soak in cold water.

OMELETS.—A simple and acceptable omelet is made by beating three eggs and adding a cupful each of new milk and bread crumbs. Turn into the frying pan, which should be warm and contain enough drippings to prevent the omelet from burning fast. Cook rather slowly, and as soon as done sprinkle with salt and pepper, and roll up like jelly cake. Serve at once.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, half a cup each of butter and milk, one cup of cocoanut grated fine, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in pans, with dry cocoanut sprinkled over the top.

EGGS IN CAKE.—If you wish to make a cake which will keep well, use the yelk of eggs only; they make it much more moist and less liable to dry than the whites do.

Health Column.

Flesh Worms on the Face.

The black points, flesh worms, technically termed comedones, which are found in the face, and especially near the nostrils, are not at all produced by the accumulation of the particles of dirt or dust, as has generally been believed, but by pigmentary matter, which is soluble in acid. It is known, in fact, that black comedones, which accompany and often appear, not only on persons exposed to dust, or rather careless of their person, but also on chlorotic young girls who live in good circumstances. Besides, observation shows that the discoloration not only exists on the surface of old comedones, but descends always to the lower parts. Accepting this fact, Unna has used successfully acids in the treatment of comedones. He generally prescribes: Kaolin, 4 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; acetic acid, 2 parts, with or without the addition of a small quantity of some ethereal oil. With this pomade he covers the parts affected in the evening, and if need be during the day. After several days all the comedones can be easily expressed, most of them even come out by washing the parts with pumistone soap. The same results can be obtained by bandaging the parts affected for a long time with vinegar, lemon juice, or diluted hydrocloric acid. The author concludes by saying that the acids act like cosmetics, as they transform the black color into a brown and yellow shade, and destroy it gradually altogether; they produce a quicker desquamation of the horny bed which interrupts the exit of the comedones and brings to the surface the glandular openings.—*Archives de Virchow.*

"HARDENING" THE BODY.—A young man was an earnest advocate of a theory that the human body can accommodate itself to any temperature in which it may be placed. One winter he determined to harden himself by wearing no covering for his ears; they were badly frozen on a very cold day, and were tender for several years after. He grew wise and abandoned the hardening process. A young woman heard an eloquent lecture on the importance of fresh air in chambers at night. The lecturer said there was no danger from a window slightly opened; the body would soon harden itself so as to resist the effect of the exposure. She tried the experiment one cold night and caught a severe cold, which lasted the entire winter. She lost faith in hardening against cold. A young mother maintained that children ought not to be brought up too tenderly. Arms and legs ought to be hardened by exposure in early years, and not be made tender by warm coverings in winter. She lost her two oldest children by croup and pneumonia, induced, as the physician said, by insufficient clothing. She gave up the attempt to harden the others. The best way to harden the body is to protect it well from extremes, both of cold and heat, and build up a strong constitution by good food, good sleep and good exercise.

OUT DOOR AIR AND EXERCISE.—The surest of all natural prophylactics is active exercise in the open air. Air is a part of our daily food and by far the most important part. A man can live on seven meals a week, and survive the warmest summer day with seven draughts of fresh water, but his gaseous nourishment has to be renewed at least 14,000 times in 24 hours. Every breath we draw is a draught of fresh oxygen, every emission of breath is an evacuation of gaseous excrements. The purity of our blood depends chiefly on the purity of the air we breathe, for in the laboratory of the lungs the atmospheric air is brought into contact at each respiration with the fluids of the venous and arterial systems, which absorb and circulate it through the whole body; in other words, if a man breathes the vitiated atmosphere of a factory all day and a close bedroom all night, his life-blood is tainted 14,000 times in the course of the 24 hours with foul vapors, dust and noxious exhalations. We need not wonder, then, that ill-ventilated dwellings aggregate the evils of so many diseases, nor that pure air should be almost a panacea. Out-door life is both a remedy and a preventative of all known disorders of the respiratory organs; consumption, in all but the last stage of the delirium, can be conquered by transferring the battle-ground from the sick room to the wilderness of the next mountain range.

THE BORACIC ACID TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. T. D. Harries, of Aberystwith, reports in the *Lancet* a very successful treatment of diphtheria by the local application of boracic acid in solution. The solution is prepared and applied as follows: Boracic acid, two drams; glycerine, half an ounce; water, half an ounce; to be applied freely to the fauces every hour at first, diminishing in frequency with the disappearance of the deposit and general symptoms. The application should be continued for some days after the throat has become perfectly clean. If discontinued too abruptly, the deposit is almost certain to reform, with a return of the general symptoms; and with the view of warding off this danger, I make it a rule to continue painting up to the eighth day, after which date the patient may be considered comparatively safe. The solution seems to have no injurious effect when swallowed, as I have frequently applied an ounce during 24 hours in the cases of children of from four to five years of age.

Worth Knowing.

Workmen in an Employer's Shop.

Every man in a workshop ought to constitute himself the guardian of his employer's property, and not only should he avoid waste himself, but, as far as practicable, he should discourage it in others. If this were done, millions of dollars would be saved to the country, a much larger percentage of profits would go into the pockets of the employer, manufacturers would be enriched, and, in the end, the workmen would be proportionately benefited. Strange that these simple facts should have so little weight; but so it is. Waste by another is cruel to the man who has to pay. It does not, can not, benefit the person guilty of it, and it is a dead loss to the nation. And every scrap of material so destroyed makes the product more costly, and consequently dearer. In the interest of workmen it is important that these facts be borne in mind. Wages bear a relative proportion to cost of raw materials, and both combined determine the price of commodities; the cheapness of the latter augments their sale, increases their production, enhances the demand for labor and tends to keep up wages; the reverse is equally true. If, therefore, an obvious duty is neglected or carelessly performed, the men mainly responsible ultimately suffer, and that suffering will be in an exact ratio to that which produced it.

One great remedy for the losses incurred by waste is a closer supervision of every detail of the undertaking, whatever it may be. This, however, involves extra expense. If the men can contribute to a saving in this respect, they will indirectly reap the advantage. To overlook this fact shows a lamentable ignorance of the internal economy of a workshop and of the forces and influences always at work for the purpose of bringing about a given result. And the men who complain of strict supervision are just those who need it most, and who, without it, would render large contracts next to impossible, for the simple reason that they would not pay, and could not therefore be executed. Many a builder and contractor has been ruined by the wastefulness of his employes and negligence of his foreman. A careful man is a jewel in a workshop.—*Builder and Wood Worker.*

NEW WINE-MAKING PROCESS.—Adolph Reihlen, of Stuttgart, has invented a process of wine-making, which, says the Vienna *Free Press*, opens a new era in wine industry, because it affords a means of thoroughly utilizing the grapes. An increase in the quantity of wine produced is attained without, as in the case of Petiot's and Dr. Gall's method, affecting its quality. Riehlen operates as follows: The berries are gently pressed, the must heated to boiling, and the marc mixed with the boiling must for three or four minutes, whereby the coloring matters, tartar, aroma, and other valuable substances are extracted, and at the same time the injurious albuminous substances are rendered insoluble. The marc is, however, not quite exhausted by this process, but is capable of imparting the rest of its still valuable contents to weak wines, so-called fruit wines, and saccharine liquids generally. By this method (which has been in operation since 1880), when purple grapes are worked up for wine, a deep bluish-red must is obtained in a few minutes without fermentation, the quantity of coloring matter extracted by the boiling must being from three to seven times as much as that extracted according to the old method after three months' fermentation. Reihlen further prepares the marc of purple grapes in such a way that even after years this will impart a color to red wines which have become bleached, or revive the taste of deteriorated wines. The process can be applied to both red and white wines, and the bouquet peculiar to the Reisling and Traminer grapes admits of being imparted to the must from other kinds of grapes.

POTASH AND KEROSENE.—Much injury has been done to trees in Santa Clara county by the use of petroleum. At the last meeting of the county horticultural society, Mr. Vestal, of the Standing Committee on Insect Pests, said that where oil had been used on pear and apple trees with caution, no special injury had been done; but he should lay down the general rule—for stone fruits avoid oil and put on potash. The committee had found that it was still problematical whether it were better to use kerosene or lye.

POROUS BRICKS.—The association of proprietors of steam engines in the north of France has made numerous experiments which show that many of the bricks that are employed in building furnaces are so porous as to allow an easy passage for the air. In consequence of these experiments, they advise that no bricks should be employed for the purpose which are not very compact and refractory, and that they should be either glazed upon the outside or covered with an impenetrable varnish.—*Chron. Industr.*

AIRING FEATHER BEDS.—Do not put your pillows or feather-beds, if so unfortunate as to have feather-beds, into the sun to air, but in a shady place, with a dry wind blowing over them. If it is cloudy—but not yet damp—and the wind strong, it is all the better. This, if practiced often, will keep well-cured feathers always sweet. Badly-cured feathers cannot be made sweet. A hot sun on the best of feathers will turn them rancid.—*Mrs. Beecher.*

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Valley, 30.

On May 23d seven candidates received the M. W. degree in Valley Lodge, and three applications for membership were made. This being the last meeting night of the month, there was a large attendance. The Grand Master made a short speech during the evening. In the course of his remarks the advisability of inviting the Supreme Lodge to San Francisco was advanced. It is proposed to hold a meeting in each district in San Francisco and Alameda, to get an expression of views in relation to this project. If favorable, a telegram will be sent to the Supreme Lodge inviting them to come.

Magnolia, 41.

The evidences of thrift and prosperity in this subordinate is apparent. On Monday evening, May 22d, there was a large attendance, and the J. W. degree was conferred on four candidates After this the same Junior Workmen received he degree of M. W. The work was well done, and reflected credit on the staff of officers. This Lodge pays sick benefits of $10 per week and have over $3,000 in their general fund. Under the proper head there were several good speeches made, among which was one from S. T. Dodson, P. M. W. of Santa Cruz Lodge.

Myrtle, 42.

Myrtle, 42, is, as usual, prospering. At the last meeting two candidates received the M. W. degree. Dr. J. A. Anderson, one of the newly elected members, was elected Medical Examiner pro tem., office 310 Kearny, next to the *Chronicle* office. The brethren of Myrtle will make an effort at once to place their membership at the 200 mark soon.

Excelsior, 126.

The gem of the Mission, Excelsior, No. 126, is moving along nicely; as a prominent brother says, "We are taking one or two every night, except the last night of each month, which is given to social and literary exercises, consisting of a regular debate." As a rule they follow the original plan, viz.: A resolution is introduced and the usages of parliamentary bodies carried out until the subject comes before the body, when a debate ensues. These meetings are very popular and instructive.

Fidelity, 136.

The Ancient Order of United Workman in this State is, in point of intelligence, moral worth and the number of public men enrolled among its members, second to no other fraternal organization. Of the number of Lodges in this jurisdiction having the unwritten work perfect in all its detail; having, as a fact, a social recognition of the highest character, a pride in the selection of its members, a reputation for deeds of charity whenever called upon, a steadfastness of purpose in carrying out the fraternal feature, as well as the practical object of the Order, no Lodge in California stands higher than the Lodge whose name and number we place at the head of this article. On its roll of membership are men of the most excellent character, both in private and public capacity; and, what is a most gratifying feature in the Lodge, is that its members take an interest in maintaining its sociability, repudiating at once any attempt at antagonizing views that may come up for discussion beyond the line of the strictest propriety. In this manner they have cemented among themselves bonds of the warmest and most enduring friendship and brotherly love. In this respect many Lodges might take a lesson that would enhance not only the interest of the members, but reflect more credit upon the teachings of the Order. We hope the fraternal chain which seems to so closely unite the brothers of Fidelity Lodge will remain for years to come as strong as now; that no link will snap; that no imperfection will be discovered, but that they may go on adding day by day to its beauty, harmony and amiability.

Bay View, 159.

Will give a grand entertainment on Friday evening, June 30th. All Workmen and their families and friends are invited to be present.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Occidental, 6.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—As you have made an additional call for more Lodge locals, I will send you a short one. I will begin by saying that the members of our Lodge find in the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN a journal that contains, and in fact, is full of interesting and instructive matter appertaining to our Order, and is a paper that should be read and patronized by every member of our Order. At almost every meeting of our Lodge the brothers' attention is called to some particular item or editorial which would be for their benefit to read. As for our Lodge, we are progressing as rapidly as we care to, as we are a beneficial Lodge, and, therefore, are doubly watchful of our membership. We have increased our membership since the first of January last 21, and the prospects are very flattering for more to come, and I can say, as I have been present at most every meeting since the Lodge was instituted, that we have not had anything in the way of debate to mar the harmony of the Lodge, and consequently our Lodge meetings are well attended, on last Friday evening there being 63 present. In losing Bro. Fisko as our Deputy we have lost an efficient officer, one who did his duty honestly and efficiently, and won the good will of all the brothers of his district. Our new Deputy, Bro. J. J. Schutz, although a comparatively young member, has shown a love for and taken an interest in the Order that would alone make him capable to fill the position to which he has been appointed, and all we can say is, that if the brother fill the position as District Deputy as capably and as thoroughly as he did the offices in this Lodge, that he will do himself honor. By his actions in the Lodge-room one would think that he lay awake nights thinking what he could do to make Lodge pleasant and the brothers, when in Lodge, happy. He has a long pocket and it is always full of cigars. Our amount of cash on hand is $1,300, and we still continue to pay $10 a week sick benefits.—CORRESPONDENT.

Lodge Locals.

Enterprise, 17.

It might have been termed a joint meeting of Enterprise and Mt. Hamilton Lodges on Monday evening, May 15th. After the business of the Lodge, which took a wide range in planning for the coming excursion, a short time was spent in congratulatory speeches. H. G. McCormick, P. M. of Bernal Lodge; J. B. Church, Grand Trustee; A. B. Hamilton, Deputy; and Wm. Osterman, M. W. of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, were present.

Monterey, 98.

The anniversary of Monterey Lodge, No. 98, was noted by a grand celebration on Tuesday evening, May 23d. The exercises consisted of an address in the old State Capitol by the Grand Master to a large and appreciative audience. The balance of a very pleasant evening was given over to spirited dancing, after which there was a grand supper.

Silver Spray, D of H.

The meetings of Silver Spray are well attended and the Lodge slowly increasing in membership. At their last meeting, May 22d, one candidate was given the degree, nominations made for officers, a short musical programme and some terpsichorean exercises. As a social feature in our Order, Silver Spray, D. of H., is an unqualified success.

I. A. DUNSMOOR, Deputy, instituted Fidelia Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., on May 9th, with 36 charter members, and installed as its first officers: Mrs. I. A. Dunsmoor, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. T. F. Barnes, W. S. of H.; Mrs. J. J. Woodworth, S. of H.; Miss E. Meyer, S. of C.; Mrs. J. H. Valdev, Secretary; Mrs. R. S. Hopperstead, Treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Chapman, S. U.; E. Fisher, I. W.; J. A. Valdev, O. W.; C. A. Baskerville, J. J. Woodworth, Advisers; Mrs. A. H. Fox, Mrs. R. G. Cunningham, M. to S. of N.

THE KEY-NOTE.—C. M. Bonsch, Grand Overseer of Pennsylvania, has struck the key-note of the situation in Iowa, and there is no escape from his logical conclusion. He says: The Grand Lodge is but a creature of the Supreme Lodge, and this truly and effectually so in the case of Iowa. All that the Grand Lodge has, it obtained by virtue of the power granted to it by the Supreme Lodge, and the Supreme Lodge has not only the authority to revoke that power, but also to take possession of all the property, rights and privileges obtained by the Grand Lodge under that power. * * * The right to exist as a congregation or a Synod of a certain denomination, or as a Lodge or a Grand Lodge of a certain Order is not obtained from the civil authorities, but from the higher ecclesiastical judicatory, from the higher authority in the Order, and if this right is withdrawn by the power that gave it, no act of incorporation or civil charter can retain it, neither will the civil courts have any power to restore it. Every Free Mason or Odd Fellow would ridicule the idea that a civil court or authority could restore any of their expelled members, suspend Lodges or Grand Lodges, or revoke charters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE in his letter to Congress recommending the abolition of postage upon newspapers and magazines says: "It may well be doubted if the whole people get as much information of public affairs from volumes gratuitously thrown at them by the Government, as they do from the newspapers and magazines which they purchase and pay for." The Postmaster-General recites other considerations which lead him to the conclusion that Congress may at the present time safely abrogate all discrimination between subscribers to newspapers and magazines, and send the same through the mails without charge, whether such subscribers live within the county of publication or out of it.

THE agreement entered into by the manufacturers of cotton goods, cotton and jeans, and other low-grade textile fabrics, looking to a reduction of the quality produced in Philadelphia and vicinity, has gone into effect, and many mills shut down. The movement is to curtail the production of lower grades 50% and manufacture the finest class of materials of 22,000 looms. In Philadelphia nearly 10,000, or the greater number of those engaged in making the goods mentioned, have entered into a compact, and a large number outside of Philadelphia, have agreed to join the movement.

Charity and Fraternity.

BY J. G. SEVERANCE.

The following poem was prepared to be read at the A. O. U. W. picnic at Belmont, but owing to professional engagements of the author, who was compelled to be absent, the reading was unavoidably omitted. As many were anxious to read it, however, it is here given:

[Prologue.]

Would you have me make confession
Why this festive, grand procession
Marches from the city, yonder,
Through these rural groves to wander—
From the noisy city marches
Underneath these sylvan arches,
Scorning other life employment
Than the search of pure enjoyment?
Why the editor—the molder
Of opinion and the folder,
Pressman, printer, newsboy, devil,
Meet for once upon a level—
Meet for once without the bound'ry
Of their great opinion foundry?
Why the doctor leaves off trying,
By his arts, to aid the dying
Patient, feels his own pulse, beating
With the fevered joy of treating
Toil and care to anæsthetic,
And his shop to an emetic;
Why the lawyer here prefers to
Rest; and specially demurs to
All demands of labor, pleading
Feasibility since needing
Brief vacation in the trials
Of his life of self denials—
Breaking through all legal shambles,
In the courts of nature rambles—
Why the merchant quits his delving-
Toil and wares together shelving—
Yields of profit a short measure
To the counter-claims of pleasure;
Why, in joys of living, trying
To baptize the woes of dying,
Here, ecclesiastic brothers
Go the road they show to others.
Why the teacher, with dilating
Pupils, views the graduating
Course of Nature, quits the mural,
Pent-up schoolroom, for the rural;
Why the bankers vault their treasure,
And on sight of current pleasure,
Draw their drafts—all checks dishonor
That are offered them upon her;
Why the bulls and bears, abating
All their fury, here are mating;
Why the varied sort of draughtsmen,
Soldiers, artizans and craftsmen
Of each art, trade and profession
Join this festive, grand procession,
Where this sea of faces flushes
Back the hue of Nature's blushes—
Where these eyes with gladness glisten—
Would you have me tell you? Listen!

I.

A great man had fallen—temptation was greater—
A scandal had shadowed his home;
The fault was a trifle, and yet each narrator
Would to the sad story give some
Additional features, by simply expressing
His own private views of the case,
Which, by repetition, like mosses caressing
The stone, made a mound of disgrace.
First strangers avoided—then comrades forsook him,
As if he of sinners were chief;
Misfortunes increased, till despair overtook him;
A maiden then brought him relief.
A golden-haired maiden—when all the tale twisting
Of envy had had its full scope—
Appeared, like an angel, and with her, assisting,
Her faithful companion, named Hope.
She stripped off the mosses that formed the huge mountain,
Disclosing the error alone;
When Hope had revived him with draughts from her fountain,
Her mantle had covered the stone.
Now list, while I mingle with terms eulogistic
The name of this maiden so fair;
Her deeds are so God-like, her name is made mystic,
This maid with the bright, golden hair—
Is Charity!

II.

One eve with a Workman from labor returning
Where home held his treasures in store—
For his wife's fond caress, and child kisses yearning,
A hydra crept in at the door.
Disease is the name of the dragon that crept there,
This home of the happy to haunt,
Disturbing the rest of the demon who slept there,
The shadowy demon of Want
One fed on the strength of the household provider,
The other its substance consumed;
Gaunt Poverty entered that home, and, beside her,
Came Death. All its inmates felt doomed.
But, with a broad shield, on whose ægis was written
Protection, in letters of light,
This maid covered over the home of the smitten
And put all these shadows to flight—
Save one: While the mystical shield of Protection
Was ample and strong, it is true,
Yet the swift-winged arrows of Death, by direction
Of cruel disease, pierced it through.
But one who had wooed and had won the fair maiden—
His emblems the anchor and shield—
Fraternity, came with rich blessings full laden;
The wounds of the living were healed.

[Epilogue.]

You would have me tell you why the
Grand procession came to try the
Joys of this occasion! None so
Willing to oblige. I've done so;
Here Fraternity has builded
To his spouse an altar gilded
With her many virtues; near it
Gathered, all her clans revere it

A TREE OF IRON.—There is a curious work of art on the grounds of the State House at Columbia, S. C. It is an iron casting commemorating the South Carolina soldiers who died in the war, whose names are inscribed on brass tablets at the base. A correspondent says: "The success of this casting consists in its perfect imitation of the living palmetto—the favorite tree of South Carolina. We had heard of this statue in other places, but had never been able to believe the stories of the flexible leaves bending in the breeze, supposing this phenomenon an optical delusion, but such is really the case. The long, thin leaves of iron, lifelike, even to the hair-like fibers of the twigs and branches, wave tremulously in every zephyr, and the whole tree, painted artistically, has so close a resemblance to the real tree as to deceive the acutest observer at the distance of five rods."

Noe Valley Entertainment.

Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, gave a musical and literary entertainment at Edwards' hall, corner of Jersey and Sanchez streets, on Tuesday evening, May 23d. The following programme was given: Piano solo by Mrs. Dr. McDermot, which was exceedingly well rendered by this accomplished lady; recitation by P. M. W., A. D. Thompson, after which the District Deputy, Jno. D. Thompson, who confined his address to the ladies in particular, was well received; after which Miss Maggie Carman gave a few selections on the piano; next came a reading by Bro. G. M. Lawton, which was exceedingly witty and called forth loud applause; German song by the Misses Hoehn, which was a rare treat to all present; recitation by Miss Mamie Fahey; Messrs. Clifford and Daly gave an exhibition of the light fantastic, which was encored; character song by Mr. Al. Lenoir, which was encored the second time; Bro. Eggleston was called upon to make a few remarks, which he accomplished in a pleasing manner; duet by Miss Coon and Miss Daley, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Dr. McDermot, at the close of which they were recalled; sketch from boarding school life, entitled "The Red Chignon, or Worth vs. Wealth," by Miss Precise, Pincipal; Mrs. Lofty, Visitor; Hetty Gray, Fanny Rice, Lizzie Bond, pupils; Hannah Jones, new pupil—which was finely rendered; Mr. H. Daly gave a clog-dance, accompanied with a harmonica solo by Mr. P. J. Conway; song by Mr. Picket received a hearty recall, after which Bro. Powell, of Bernal Lodge, was called upon to give a recitation, which he responded to in an eloquent manner; after which Bro. Jno. D. Thompson gave a short illustration of his boyhood days on the flats. In the course of his remarks he stated that he used to see children washed ashore every morning (in explanation of which he said their mothers would rather wash them ashore than out at sea); stating that this concluded the programme, after which ice cream and refreshments were served in abundance. The whole concluded with dancing till an early hour. The hall was filled to its fullest capacity, and all will entertain a pleasant remembrance of Noe Valley Lodge, to which great credit is due the members for such an enjoyable time.

The following address was delivered by A. A. Eggleston, P. M. W. of Yerba Buena, on Tuesday evening, May 23d, at the quarterly social of Noe Valley:

Brothers and Friends:—Our Order teaches us and admonishes us "to lay aside all social distinction which title, wealth or political influence may have given us, and meet with fraternal sympathy and brotherly love, and grasp with cordial and heartfelt greeting the rough, honest hand of toil, as the unfortunate victim of poverty and distress, remembering that these distinctions are transitory and must fade away before the more perfect light of true and just understanding."

In fine, the real object of this association may be summed up in these words: To offer a mutual assistance to its members during life and protection to those dependent upon them when they have passed from this world to another; to efface from among men the prejudices of caste, the conventional distinctions of origin, opinion and nationality; to annihilate fanaticism and superstition, extirpate national discords and, with it, extinguish the pibroch of war. In a word, to arrive, by free and pacific progress, at one formula or model of eternal and universal right, according to which each individual human being shall be free to develop every faculty with which he may be endowed, and to concur heartily and with all the fullness of his strength in the bestowment of happiness upon all; and thus to make of the whole human race one family of brothers united by affection, sympathy, wisdom, fraternity and labor.

May we especially, in this noble land of freedom, be thankful to God that every honest man is noble, and needs no long descent from a blood-stained favorite of some grasping semi-barbarous monarch to give him equal rank among the proudest of those who rule the State and govern one of the mightiest nations of earth. By his heart and his intellect should every man be known and judged, and not by that which comes from an ancestor, however worthy that ancestor may have been. It was wise in the framers of the Constitution of our noble country to aim, as they did, at liberty and equal rights; to sweep away the worthless though gilded fabric which supports monarchy, namely, hollow titles and hereditary possessions. It belongs to the march of progress for every man to regard every man as his equal, and no man as his superior; and it is this true principle, instilled into the youth of this country, which makes each generation a generation of free men, and worthy successors of those who have passed away; and it is the proud feeling of independence and equal rights, united with a general education of the masses, which will perpetuate the liberties of this mighty country, till thrones, monarchs and titles shall be known as things that were and as belonging to an age of comparative barbarism and physical rule.

America has the proud distinction of giving to the world the first true liberty which mankind has ever enjoyed, and the time is coming I may not live to see it—but the time is surely coming when she will give benign laws to the down-trodden of the old world, as she now gives

hope; and when to say, "I am an American," will be a greater honor than to say, "I am an emperor." That day is, without doubt, yet far distant, but it will arrive. Its coming is marked by destiny, and in the order of the centuries. Already in the sacred balance of eternal justice is seen, each day, to diminish a portion of the errors of the people, and to increase the body of light, of principle, and those truths which are preparing the way for its triumph, and which, one day, will give assurance of its reign. And when this time comes, may the people of all the earth return thanks to the Supreme Master of the Universe for having given them the men who founded all the benevolent fraternal associations, without which progress and civilization would be unknown, not only to the A. O. U. W., but the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Druids, and, above all, to the oldest and grandest, the parent of all secret associations, Masonry.

Grand Excursion to Monterey.

The Workmen of San Jose, under the joint management of Enterprise and Mt. Hamilton Lodges, conceived the idea of having an excursion and picnic to Del Monte park, Monterey. Desiring to furnish a new hall, their plan was made to combine business with pleasure. Pursuant thereto, a contract was made with the S. P. R. R. and Mr. Geo. Schonewald on most favorable terms. For the first time Del Monte park was opened to a public picnic, and to the honor of the Workmen of San Jose, that privilege was not abused. H. G. McCormick, P. M. W. of Bernal, as conductor, took out the first train of 22 cars, with two powerful engines; this was followed by a train of 11 cars. There were over 2,000 persons for the picnic, and it seemed that one-half of the city had come out to see the trains move off amid the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers, the largest picnic party that has ever left San Jose was sent out under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. The people along the line seemed to join in the general enthusiasm as they gathered by the wayside to see the big picnic train for Monterey. A pleasant ride through Santa Clara valley to Gilroy, where the train was stopped to unload a few stowaways and allow Wm. Osterman, M. W., and J. M. Pitman, Recorder of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, to present Sister Jane E. Bowling, widow of our late brother, D. F. Bowling, a check on the Anglo-California bank of San Francisco for $2,000. This little incident illustrates the practical workings of our Order. Sister Bowling is without relatives in this State, in moderate circumstances, but her husband was a Workman, and a delegation of 1,000 called at her home to fill their agreement. From here the ride was through picturesque valleys, along the bayous, through sand dunes this side of Monterey, where the up-grade caught us, and the train rested.

Within five minutes the second section came puffing along, was flagged, and the first section was backed down, where a train of 33 cars and three engines was made up. Bro. McCormick, as master of ceremonies, stood on the top of the fence and in good style made his railroad signals.

With a whistle, a puff, and a shout from 1,000 manly voices, the hill was left behind, and the sleeping city of Monterey witnessed the longest passenger train that ever came to that city. The happy company were in El Monte park before 12 o'clock, where tables had been erected, and hot coffee provided in abundance by the Hotel del Monte. There were 2,000 on the ground; there was found food enough spread out for 5,000, and all strangers were invited to partake of the bounteous store. The WATCHMAN reporter had the pleasure of a choice meal with Bro. Brannan, presided over by his estimable wife.

After lunch, the company engaged in rambling on the beach, viewing the grounds around the Del Monte, the bathing houses and the quaint old city of Monterey, while others hired carryalls or buggies and sped away for Pacific Grove retreat and other points of interest around the bay of Monterey. At five o'clock, when the train started for San Jose, it was universally expressed that five hours had been most happily spent. It was worthy of notice that a large number had secured mementoes of their trip, by purchase or conquest. Several enthusiastic naturalists secured bones of the mastodon and whale, while others were content with shells, pebbles and sea-moss. The return trip was made in good time, without any serious accident. This excursion was one of the most successful of the season, affording a day of pleasure and profit. The San Jose Lodges will realize a net profit of over $500. The able committee who managed this celebration are deserving of the highest praise, particularly Bros. R. D. Berry, Geo. Fetherstone, P. M. W., and Wm. Osterman.

PREPARATIONS for the commencement of work on the seventy-mile gap of the Northern California and Oregon railroad are being completed, and the work will be begun immediately. The contract for the mason work on bridges and culverts was let to James Scoble, on Wednesday last. The work to be accomplished will take about two and a half years time to finish. The railroad is one of the branches of the Central Pacific railroad.

The Order in Nevada.

On May 9th the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W., for the jurisdiction of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah, convened at the hall of St. James Lodge at Winnemucca. The Lodge was called to order by G. M., J. V. McCurdy and the following officers answered to roll: E. N. Robinson, P. G. M. W.; R. W. Wood, Supreme Representative; S. M. McCurdy, G. M. W.; A. G. Cowan, F.; S. W. Chubbuck, O.; W. D. Wager, Fin.; P. J. Dunn, G.; Wm. Sutherland, W.

The Committee on Credentials report the following representatives present:

Alpha Lodge—G. A. Fletcher, E. M. Robinson, J. Schanlanker.
Gold Hill—D. Thornburn, A. G. Cowan, H. W. Hand, S. W. Chubbuck.
Storey Lodge—Benj. Robinson, J. C. Harlow, F. M. Conn, P. J. Dunn, Wm. Sutherland.
Ormsby—Chas. F. Sharp.
Nevada—W. D. Wagar.
River—Jas. R. Shaw.
Lucille—C. B. Brierly.
St. James—W. T. Burns, T. C. Hanson.
Hope—J. A. Miller.
Anchor—J. D. Ludwig.
Unity—Harry Warren.
Esmeralda—D. T. Fox.
Capital (Montana)—J. A. McDougal.
Alta—A. S. Kellogg.
Park City (Utah)—E. Disbrow.

The Supreme Representative submitted his report for the year.

Complimentary Resolutions.

Representative Sutherland submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

To the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of Nevada:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge resolved at its last session to hold its second annual session in the town of Winnemucca, and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of said resolution this body is now holding its session in accordance therewith, and

WHEREAS, We, as a body and members of the Order, have been the recipients of the generous courtesies of both brethren and citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to St. James Lodge for the ample and liberal provision made for our entertainment as a Grand Lodge, through its efficient and zealous committee, composed of Bros. Ferd. Reid, Chas. J. Currier, A. C. McAlpine, John McBride, T. C. Hansen and J. H. Giffin. And we cannot omit to make special mention of Supreme Representative R. W. Wood for his untiring efforts to increase our enjoyments by working in zealous co-operation with the above-named committee.

Resolved, That we warmly appreciate the labors of the brethren of St. James Lodge for the exceedingly pleasant and royal entertainment, both social, festive and otherwise, furnished us during our stay here.

Resolved, That for the many unnamed attentions shown us, and kindness bestowed upon us by which our gratitude has been stirred, and the utterance of which we find no adequate terms to express, we record our unqualified appreciation.

Resolved, That these expressions of this body be published by the Grand Recorder in the Journal of the session, and in the daily *Silver State*, and that copies be forwarded to all those who are hereinbefore mentioned.

Resolutions were adopted arranging with J. W. Kinsley, Grand Lecturer of California, to lecture in this jurisdiction, with a view to increasing the membership to 2,000, so that it may be set apart as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction, by which assessments will be cut down one-half.

The Committee on Distributions made their report.

J. W. Kinsley was introduced to the Grand Lodge as the Grand Lecturer of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Montana, who made a short address, saying that he stood committed to getting a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Montana within the next year.

An amendment was offered to the constitution, providing that investigations be had of all cases where deaths have occurred from diseases which indicated that the subordinate physicians had been negligent in discharging their duties.

Grand Officers Elect.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, S. W. Chubbuck, of Gold Hill; Supreme Representatives, R. W. Wood, Winnemucca, E. N. Robinson, Eureka, J. V. McCurdy, Virginia City; Grand Foreman, W. Sutherland, Virginia City; Grand Overseer, J. A. McDougald, Helena, M. T.; Grand Recorder, D. Thorburn, Gold Hill; Grand Receiver, C. F. Sharp, Carson; Grand Guide, E. Disbrow, Park City, U. T.; Grand Outside Watchman, H. Warren, Paradise; Grand Trustee, J. R. Shaw, Dayton.

The officers were installed on Thursday, the 11th.

It was resolved to hold the next session of the Grand Lodge on the second Monday of May, 1883, at Eureka.

The Grand Master reported that 11 new Lodges had been instituted in the jurisdiction, and that the membership had been increased 476 within the year ending May 6, 1882.

Only four members had died in the jurisdiction since the first Lodge was instituted in March, 1879, and one of these was caused by an accident in the mines at Virginia.

The session of the Grand Lodge was harmonious throughout. Every officer was elected by unanimous vote, and Eureka was the choice of every member as the place for holding the next session.

At noon the Grand Lodge, having concluded its labors, adjourned for the term.

Entertainment.

While the Representatives of the Grand Lodge were in Winnemucca, interesting exercises were carried out and an entertainment given. The Representatives of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of St. James Lodge of the Order marched in procession from their hall in Staunton's building to Centennial hall, where the exercises were held. The personnel of the Grand Lodge added to the very favorable opinion entertained by the public of the Order. The officers were assigned seats on the stage, with the representatives and members immediately in front.

The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Mr. McKelvey, after which the band played an appropriate air. A quartette was sung by Messrs. Hanson, Moore, Currier and Hancock, at the close of which the chairman, Master Workman M. S. Bonnifield, made some preliminary remarks and introduced the Grand Secretary, J. W. Kinsley, who explained the workings and purposes of the Order in a concise address, which was listened to with marked attention by the audience. The oration was followed by a piano solo, exquisitely executed by Miss Fannie Hodges; a song, "The Mountain Maiden," was sweetly sung by Miss Emma Linn, Mrs. Hanson playing the piano accompaniment, and Miss Lida Dowell sang and played "The Spring Time."

Representative Robinson, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, thanked the people of Winnemucca for the many courtesies extended to the members, and, in a neat speech, presented St. James Lodge with a silver emblem, the shield and anchor, and also, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, presented Grand Master McCurdy with a solid gold badge, a beautiful and valuable emblem. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Grand Master McCurdy, Representatives Harlow, Hand, Dunn, of Battle Mountain and Prof. Giffin, of St. James Lodge.

By special request Miss Linn recited "Beautiful Snow," and at the close of the exercises the seats were removed from the center of the hall and the floor cleared for a dance, which was attended by very many of the large audience. The music, by Buckner, Nicholas, Cody, Hancock and Kandulski, was good, and the dance continued until 4 o'clock the next morning. Meantime, a sumptuous supper was served at the Capital restaurant, to which many did ample justice.

HOW A WOMAN WAS INITIATED.—A woman of Bay City, Mich., disguised herself as a man and clerked in a store for a year, and then applied for membership in the Knights of Pythias and was initiated. During the work of the third degree her sex was discovered. It seems that in the third degree they have an India rubber rat and celluloid snake, which run by clockwork inside, and which are very natural indeed. They let them run at the candidates, to see if they will flinch. When the snake ran out at the girl she kept her nerve all right; but when the rat tried to run up her trouser's leg, she grabbed her imaginary skirts in both hands and jumped up on the refrigerator standing near (which is used in work of the fourth degree), and screamed bloody murder. The girl is a member of the Order, however, and there is no help for it. This affair may open the eyes of members of secret societies and cause them to investigate. One Lodge here, we understand, takes precaution against the admission of women by carefully examining the feet of applicants. If the feet are cold enough to freeze ice cream, the candidate is black-balled.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.—A statistical abstract just issued by the Treasury Department contains statistics of the annual production of gold and silver in the United States from 1857 to 1881 inclusive. The figures show that the production of gold has declined from $55,000,000 in 1857, to $36,500,000 in 1881, and the production of silver has increased from nothing in 1857 to $42,000,000 in 1881. The total production of gold and silver in 1881 was $78,600,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the year previous. The largest production recorded in any one year was in 1878, when over $96,000,000 were produced. The statistics of the production of gold and silver in California for 1881 are, gold, $19 000,00; silver, $870,000. In Nevada, gold, $2 700,000; silver, $8,860,000. Colorado, gold, $3,400,000; silver, $15,000,000. Oregon, gold, $1,000,000; silver, $80,000.

WE call attention to the California Bed Comforter factory of Bro. F. F. Du Rose, 29 Second street. There are no shoddy goods used in this factory and no Chinese employed. With an experience of 15 years in business in this city, and nothing but a superior quality of cotton batting used in his goods, he is prepared to fill orders at the lowest rates.

W. C. PRICE & Co. have opened a wholesale shipping and commission house at 320 Washington St. In their business they take in the whole range of California and Oregon produce and are doing a large business. They are a responsible house, and Bro. W. C. Price is one of those active, pushing young men who are bound to succeed.

A. O. U. W. Picnic at Rocklin.

One of the largest gatherings of the Order ever assembled at a picnic was seen at Rocklin, Placer county, on Friday, May 19th. A special train of 10 passenger coaches left Sacramento at nine o'clock, filled to their utmost capacity with the most prominent members of the Order and their families, arriving at the grounds, a beautiful grove adjoining the town, after a pleasant ride of about one hour and a half. A large crowd, by special train, had already assembled from Auburn, Newcastle and the adjoining towns.

At 11 o'clock the First Artilery band of Sacramento struck up a lively air, after which Bro. G. W. Roland, Master Workman of Rocklin Lodge, No. 196, and President of the Day, introduced Past Master E. M. Reading, of San Francisco, as the orator. Bro. Reading, in clear and concise language, reviewed the origin, trials, difficulties and final triumphs of the Order in the United States and California, in such a manner as to draw frequent applause from his audience. He closed his interesting address of 45 minutes by an earnest appeal to the members present to be faithful to the obligations they have voluntarily assumed, and by so doing they would assist in making the Ancient Order of United Workmen the grandest institution under the sun, and one calculated to do the most good. At the close of the address, three cheers were called for and given for the speaker. The large and well-arranged pavilion was then cleared for dancing, which was kept up till a late hour in the evening. Every arrangement had been made and industriously carried out for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors, and everybody was happy and appreciated the efforts made by the people of Rocklin, and especially the members of the A. O. U. W., to make their anniversary a success in every particular.

Address of the President of the Day.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have assembled here to-day, not only for the purpose of social intercourse and enjoyment, not only to greet each other as friends and brothers, not only to extend the hand of fraternity and good fellowship, not only to rid ourselves for the hour of the busy scenes of a great city and breathe the pure air as it comes from yonder mountains, laden with the perfumes of the wild flowers of this beautiful valley, but to aid in a practical manner the Relief Committee of the A. O. U. W. of San Francisco. We have come here to-day in full and heartfelt sympathy with the objects of the committee, and to show, by the presence of this large outpouring of men, women and children, that whenever and wherever the cry of distress is heard from a member of the A. O. U. W. or his family, then, as now, thousands of sympathizing hearts will respond to the call for relief, and as many hands will vie with each other in deeds of benevolence and love. Five years ago the General Relief Committee was organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of affording relief to the destitute and distressed members of the Order. The work in which it is engaged is of necessity of a private character, and it is not necessary to trumpet its efforts in behalf of the sick, dying and the dead to the world, or to expose the destitute circumstances of a brother or his family. It is sufficient for me to say that through the exertions of the Committee much suffering has been relieved, the destitute have been cared for, the sick administered to, the dying consoled and the dead decently buried. Much of this work has been done for members of the Order not of this jurisdiction, but members, nevertheless, of our great fraternal family, and so long as they could make themselves known to us as such, we cared not whether they hailed from the East, the West, the North or the South.

Labor of this kind can not be effective without money. With a view of realizing some pecuniary benefit for the Committee in their benevolent work, and to bring the members of the Order, their families and friends together we have assembled to-day.

Those of you, my friends, who are not members of the Order, those of you who have not penetrated the veil that separates us from the busy world as a fraternal organization, I bid you, particularly, a most cordial welcome, welcome to a deeper sympathy with us in the great work we are doing for the comfort of the widow and the education of the orphan, welcome, thrice welcome, to a more perfect knowledge of those ceremonies which I hope will soon make you members of that army of true and unselfish men marching under the banner bearing the watchwords Charity, Hope and Protection.

It is not my province as President of the Day to elucidate the principles of the A. O. U. W., as that part of the day's programme has been left for one selected for that purpose. I now have the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, of introducing to you not only the Orator of the Day, but also the Grand Master of the Order in California, Bro. W. H. Barnes.

BRO. H. BUEHMAN, photographic artist, of Tucson, Arizona, has forwarded us a large picture of the church of San Xavier Del Bac, near that place. This church is in a good state of preservation, although over 120 years old. Copies can be had with description by addressing as above.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winehill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda District No. 1—J. J. Shutz No 2—Charles E. Allen. No 3—A S. Cheminant. No 4—Thos. Haun No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton
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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	RVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C. BREED.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BLOHM.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O. R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday F. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUGHLER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BAATOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NAGE,
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHE.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN BUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A. MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Ross, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. RODGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKENSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. GEO. JORDAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BERDE.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. PLUMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. WM. OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D. SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODBRONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1s. & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. COBLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. FRIEMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCE.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J. ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. COOPER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOSEPH SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LACEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th. Sat'day J. A. SALTA.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALEN.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD REED.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONVILLE. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVILLE. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st.	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDIN.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R. M. GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHTS. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BRULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J W. SUTCLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNEANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. KALSTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL ORR.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. E. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS. G. BOOBAR.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS. SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANRENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH,	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
207—WESTPORT. R. B MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Mouday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. W. D. MORRIS.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday I. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	EL. HAMMOND.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall
Wednesday.	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	RVE OF MEETING SISTER SECRETARY
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARREL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month MISS ALICE DOUD
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA A. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	RVE OF MEETING RECORDER'S NAME
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. BONNIFIELD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER
14—UNITY ———	Paradise, Humboldt Co.	———
15—ESMERALDA, ———	Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	———
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DIBBRON.
1—BUTTE. W. H. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER
2—CAPITAL. J. B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J J. ROHRBAUGH.
3—UNION. W. H. DICKINSON.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. KINNEY.
4—ALTA. GEO. F. BARTLETT.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. HIRENS.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. LANGHOUSE.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. GARDNER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	RVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. HITCHCOCK.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANGTON.
3—TOMBSTONE.

Santa Barbara Roses.

Mrs. Col. Otis writes the Los Angeles *Times* an appreciative account of the recent rose fair in Santa Barbara, which we take pleasure in reproducing: There were about 300 varieties of roses displayed, not so large a number as usual, but still enough, when added to the infinite variety of other blossoms, for artistic effect and brightness. The large audience-room of the theater was thrown open for the exhibition. Entering, this is the picture that greeted the eye. Spreading fan-palms and branches of the graceful date-palm arranged in pretty and quaint designs upon the walls; long, drooping festoons of evergreen encircling the entire front of the galleries, and at the points where they were caught up, hanging baskets filled with trailing ivy and brilliant flowers; the pillars supporting the galleries trimmed with wreaths formed of the slender sprays of the pepper-tree. Stately pagodas 15 ft. in height, with roofs of evergreen and spires of scarlet geraniums, the sides formed of roses, pink, and white, and red, of creamy roses with blushing hearts, of roses yellow as gold, and roses of crimson dyes, and under the open arches, banks of roses piled till the hand could lose itself in their depth; alternated by beds of sweet peas of every shade and hue in which their fragrance blossoms, and petunias, with their rich

Kaleidoscope of Colors,

And in the center a magnificent pyramid of calla lilies. Then there were tall flower-built temples, carpeted with green mosses and ferns, with miniature gardens of blossoms on every hand, and glass globes filled with pretty gold-fishes, shining like sunbeams in the water; massive crosses of evergreens mingled with the rich, glossy, deep-veined loquat leaves, with center of pure white flowers; a tall easel covered with drooping ferns and flowers, and in its center a landscape formed of green leaves and flowers, with an adobe building represented by bits of bark; along the sides of the room great

Glowing Banks of Roses,

Of every shade and color, from pure white to deep royal red; from those with creamy petals touched with blushing pink, to those of a deep reddish orange, glowing and warm as a gorgeous sunset; singing birds in gilded cages among the flowers; large jars filled with pure white callas, date palms heavy with blossoms, orange buds and blooms; pretty striped grasses and tall bunches of feathery pampas plumes; richly dressed ladies, and children in bright colors, like happy butterflies flitting hither and thither—a picture bright enough for the old garden days when the world was young. In the center of the room were long tables covered with flowers of every description and every clime, arranged in bouquets, banks, pyramids and various beautiful and curious devices. Among other bright things, I noticed a new variety of the

Passion Flower.

It was much larger than the ordinary purple one, and was of a deep rose color. Near it was the flower of the *grevilla robusta*, with its long, slender, orange-colored petals rising like a crown above its green leaves. Camellias were there in rich profusion, red and white, with their smooth, waxen-like petals. The red blossoms were gathered from a bush that has yielded 3,000 of these beautiful flowers since the 1st of January last. Great masses of fuchsias, of every known shade and color, dropped their graceful heads among the other plants, and calla lilies, white and pure, were arranged in huge bouquets and pyramids. Immortelles, pink and white, lay

Like a Blush

Upon the tables, while the meek-eyed pansies nestled in their velvety softness in the fragrant bloom about them. Daisies white, with golden hearts, nodded to the dainty garden pinks, and the orange-lipped nasturtians gleamed like a sunset cloud beside the pale white of the clustering Japanese snowballs. One of the tables was beautifully fringed with the delicate spray of the tree-fern, and close by it was laid a leaf and pretty blossom of the fan-palm. Cactus blossoms were shown in rich profusion, and the showy purple and crimson blossoms of the *cineraria*, and beside them the tulip shaped orange-colored blossoms of the *trittania*. Masses of laburnum looked into the faces of scarlet and pink poppies that nodded sleepily above the pretty blossoms of the *exocharda grandiflora*. Pinks and sweet peas mingled their perfume with the odor of the Eastern lilac. *Chorezemas ilicifolia* were clustered near the shining aloes, and a pile of strange-faced purple blossoms. There were two beautiful Santa Barbara

Seedling Roses,

Which challenged particular admiration. One was of a creamy white, large and many-leaved—child of a red rose—yet it was as fair as a lily, and rich in fragrance. The other, and smaller one, was a lovely blush rose, its delicate pencilings of finish most exquisitely shaded. Near by were the long, flowering sprays of the tamarisk, an African plant, with small, delicate, pinkish-brown blossoms; and not far from these, a stately golden Marguerite daisy showed its head. Azalias and grand crimson-colored, velvety-looking lilies, with their rich tracery of old gold, clustered in a brilliant group, and tri-colored amaranths, petunias, chrysanthemums and perfumed mignonette kept charming company. One private table alone showed

Seventy Varieties

Of tea roses. They were from a garden containing 127 varieties of the tea rose. From another garden were great flowering "snowballs," 18 inches in circumference; and a strange freak of nature was shown in a double cala lily, about twice the size of the single flower. Among the many charming floral devices was a dove, formed of the tiny white Banksia roses. It was suspended by a slight wire frame from the ceiling, its white wings spread as if for flight, and in its mouth the olive branch of peace. On the table beneath it was a large tablet, formed of red, white and pink verbenas, with the name of the florist in delicate evergreen sprays. Near this was a beautiful basket of choice roses of every shade, size and color, and resting upon its front a star made of white verbenas, with center of yellow immortelles. like

A Pale Gleam of Light.

At a little distance stood a cross of pure white roses, and beyond a large anchor of royal purple bloom. Upon the end of the table lay a large horse-shoe, formed of the bright yellow flowers of the Scotch broom. Upon another table was an exquisitely beautiful lyre about five ft. and a half in hight (a native of California) the upper part formed of deep crimson roses, the sides of roses of varied hues, the strings of slendor branches of the Banksia rose, with the tiny white blossoms, like hanging bells, pendant from the stalks. There was but one sign of esthetic craze in all this wide display—

One Solitary Sunflower,

Bright and large-eyed, peered from the mazes of bud and blossom, august in size, and yellow as the face of the sun it bares. In spite of all burlesques and "crazes," who does not love that watching, faithful sentinel of the sun?

Relation of Brain Work to Blood Supply.—Even if it is true that the larger and healthier physique affords more blood for brain use, it does not follow that the larger the supply the greater the amount of brain work possible. The argument assumes that the brain has no limit to its activity, except in the quantity of blood that can be prepared for it. But it needs no scientific education to know that there are other influences which limit the thinker's activity, and that these limitations are somewhere in the mysterious recesses of the brain, or in the forces of which the brain is the organ. The physical health of the brain worker may be perfect, his digestion unimpaired, his power to assimilate food the same, and yet he may not be able to concentrate his thoughts or carry on a complicated train of reasoning. The defect is not in his body; that is as healthy as ever; nor is it in any of the processes of blood making—these go on as before. The trouble lies in the brain itself, whose capacity for work is measured by some hidden standard of its own, and which gives warning when a cessation of brain work is imperative. The body is a furnace whose power of consuming fuel is greater than the capability of its boiler, the brain, to generate power. To keep the latter in good working condition, something more is necessary than building and feeding the fires. A supplementary but important consideration is, whether the steam beyond a certain point will not be productive of unpleasant consequences in the form of an explosion.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Melting Point of Fats.—The method adopted by the "Society for the Mineral Oil Industry," in Halle, is to be preferred for the safest and most accurate results above all other methods. Instead of determining the melting point they use the solidifying point as a basis for their results. The following method is recommended as giving accurate results for the direct determination of the melting point: A cylinder having thin walls is heated in a beaker containing water or oil. In the cylinder there is a thermometer whose bulb is only partly dipped into the fat. The temperature is determined at the moment when the fat begins to become transparent.

The Thousand Wells.

Our engraving gives a glimpse of a very interesting region on the Colorado river in northern Arizona. It is, as may be seen, a wild region, the surface being deeply furrowed or eroded, as the geologists say, and shows the work of great grinding and wearing agencies in the years agone. This piece of landscape includes a few of many remarkable natural formations known as the "thousand wells." They are located on the western slope of the Echo cliffs. Powell says this slope is composed of homogeneous but rather friable sandstone, and the rain-water rills have corroded deep channels, interrupted by many pot holes. After a shower these pot holes are found filled with water. There is a place near by the trail which passes from the mouth of Paria to the province of Tusayan, where there is a collection of these water-pockets, known as the thousand wells. These wells are used by the Indians as water sources during their wanderings, but the chosen abode of the Indians is on the eastern slope of Echo cliffs, where numerous springs are found which are their famous watering places.

Tornadoes and How to Avoid Them.—The Signal Service Bureau has in press a monograph, by Sergeant Finley, containing a review of the observations of 600 tornadoes, with generalizations from the recorded facts and suggestions as to the methods which ought to be followed in the investigation of such storms. The storm studies have occurred during the past 87 years in all parts of the country. The storms occur most frequently from five to six in the afternoon, although there is no hour of the day that has been entirely free from them. The average width of the path of destruction is 1,085 ft., and the storm cloud runs with a velocity of from 12 to 60 miles. The wind within the vortex sometimes attains a velocity of 800 miles an hour, the average velocity being 392 miles. Among the most valuable suggestions of the paper are those with reference to the peculiarity of the movements of tornado clouds, containing rules for arriving at their violence. A tornado cloud always has a center, and it always moves forward from west to east. It may, however, sway from side to side in its progressive movement. Changes in motion are sometimes very sudden. In the event of a sudden change the observer, who is east or south of east of the storm, should move quickly to the south. If he is northeast he should move to the north. If within a very short distance of the cloud the observer should run east, bearing to the south.



THE REGION OF THE THOUSAND WELLS, ECHO CLIFFS, ARIZONA.

A Secret Telephone.—The National Secret Telephone Co. recently filed articles of incorporation in Albany, N. Y.; capital $5,000,000, with power to increase it to $10,000,000. The route of the line is from New York to Albany, thence to Buffalo, with the right and privilege to extend the route to other States and Territories. The company, which has not yet been fully organized, was incorporated to manufacture and put in operation a telephone invented by Prof. J. Harris Rogers, of Washington. It is called the "secret telephone," because when two persons are talking no one else, although he may be on the same line, can listen to the conversation. The inventor claims great advantages for his instrument over the ordinary telephone. Instead of being suspended, the electrodes float in mercury, which gives distinctness in sound and enables the telephone to be operated at long distances. There are many other minor differences between the "secret" and the common telephone, but the advantages urged are the secrecy and the superiority in transmission. In an experiment in Washington, conversation in a low tone at a distance of 25 ft. from the transmitter was heard plainly two and one-half miles away.

A Wife's Portemonnaie.

When Pat was asked why he was thinking of getting married, he answered: He could almost support himself, and it would be a poor woman that could not do a little toward it. Many a man besides Pat has been married for the same reason, but has not been honest enough to own it. No doubt Kathleen will be much happier with her honest husband than she would if he had made her believe he was worth his weight in money. What if she does have to go out to work, doing other people's drudgery? She will have the pleasure of receiving pay for it, and that will be more than some of her more favored sisters do. I have known a woman to do the same amount of work in a year that her neighbor across the way hired done at $3 per week, besides caring for a large family of children. And what wages did she get? Just enough to keep her from freezing, and not a glove or collar ever found its way to her wardrobe. And yet her husband was just as well off as her neighbor's; "but," said he, "I never allow my money to slip through my fingers without knowing what it goes for." When there was anything needed in the house he got it, and if his wife was not suited, whose fault was it? He said that Cheap Johnny was his patron saint, and he was too short-sighted to see that the best was the cheapest, too bigoted to believe that his wife's judgement was better than his in any such matters. I never knew her to have a dollar she could call her own.

Talk to him about letting his wife handle a share of the profits of the farm, he would tell you that women don't know how to use money. If they don't, it's for the same reason that the slaves did not know how to use their freedom when first emancipated. It was because they never had had it to use.

I have no doubt but that many farmers who read this have been in the habit of dividing the money received from the proceeds of their united labor, but there are hundreds who cram the well-filled pocketbook down into the deepest pocket, with a well-satisfied air that seems to say plainer than words: "It's all mine," and long before all the plans he has been forming for its use are carried out the poor pocketbook looks as though an elephant had stepped on it.

Brother, try a new plan; let your wife help invest that money.—*Kansas Agriculturist.*

A New Accumulator.

Since the Faure accumulator, otherwise Plante's improved secondary battery, saw the light of day, says the *Electrician*, numerous patents have been taken out by not less numerous inventors, and we may expect all the electrical firms or companies to shortly have each its own accumulator.

For some time past, indeed, periodical announcements have been made respecting some new accumulators which were said to give wonderful results and leave far behind them the now well known Faure apparatus. These announcements, for some unknown reasons, persisting in existing on paper only—caused at last the people interested in the success of the Faure accumulator to wake from their lethargy and write in a short but well-meant letter what they thought of that kind of anonymous announcements; their theory upon the subject being of the same nature as that of the naval secretary who thus expressed himself on one occasion in Parliament: "Men," said he, "disputed, and perhaps would ever dispute, as to the best type of battle ships; but a good ship that was armed and afloat was better than an ideal ship which was still on the stocks."

But still another great improvement in electric storage or accumulating batteries was again announced about a month ago, which is said to be possessed of five times the durability and two and a quarter times the storage capacity of the Faure accumulators. The following advantages are also claimed in favor of the new apparatus: To be of such a practical construction that they can be readily renovated when necessary, without waste of material; to cost less than the Faure accumulator to manufacture; to be of great electrical capacity, each cell of about .43 of a cubic foot in size, and consisting of about 60 lbs. of metallic materials; is capable of containing about 400 amperes, and of delivering during eight hours a current of 50; each cell is said to represent over one-horse power of energy for one hour.

In this particular instance we are promised more than mere assertion, as the new accumulator has been patented in this country, and will soon be put into practical use by an electric light company.

Music on Bridges.—Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large iron bridges of the world. This is due to the well-known phenomenon that a constant succession of sound waves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wire vibrations. At first these vibrations are very slight, but they increase as the sound waves continue to come.

Commissioner of General Land Office McFarland has issued a circular letter inviting all holders of certificates of deposit to forward the same to the General Land Office, that their genuineness may be attested. This is done because of the number of fraudulent certificates now on the market.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit o both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - - June 1, 1882.

What We Want and What We Don't Want.

The Supreme Lodge is about to meet. Before another issue of the WATCHMAN some of the most important matters that have ever come before the Order will have been disposed of. There are some things that need to be done, and several things proposed that ought not to be done. It is natural that different individuals should see things differently, and natural that aggregations of individuals into jurisdictions should likewise differ. In what we have to say we shall endeavor to set forth as clearly as we may the feelings of the jurisdiction of California on certain matters of vital importance.

1. We want the dignity of the Supreme Lodge vindicated, and the actions of the Supreme Master in the Iowa matter unequivocally endorsed.

2. We want the Supreme Lodge to disincorporate, thus setting an example to Grand Lodges in that regard. Corporate powers for any of these bodies put them at a disadvantage in the courts that promises ten-fold more of evil than of good. We would, if we could, make litigation impossible between the organization and its members, or between different branches of the organization. If we live at all, we must live by the inherent strength of fraternal law alone, and we should not foolishly put it in the power of foes from within or foes without to weaken these laws by easy access to the courts of the country. A person who is not willing to trust himself in the hands of a fraternal society, looking to it alone for even-handed justice, had better never join. Such a society made of such stuff would be the embodiment of weakness and disturbance. Therefore we would like to see not only the Supreme Lodge throw off its corporate character, but we would like to see all Grand Lodges do likewise; and furthermore, we would like to see the Supreme Lodge pass an act preventing all Grand Lodges from incorporating in the future, and requiring that a covenant for such purpose should be incorporated in all charters for all Lodges, of whatever kind, hereafter formed.

3. We want the law in relation to medical examinations amended so as to allow the J. W. degree to be conferred before the Medical Examiner's report must be passed upon by the supervising authority. The reasons for this are of so important a character that we urge them with all the earnestness of thorough conviction. They are, first, a saving of much expense; second, a saving of time; third, the fixing of the chief responsibility for the character of the membership on the subordinate Lodges, where it rightfully belongs, instead of on the supervising authority, where it does not belong. Our doors should be of easy entrance to the worthy, but like the eye of a needle to a camel for the unworthy. Our present arrangement is not of this character. Good and desirable men look with disgust on our circumlocution contrivance, but the other kind are content to bide their time, if confident of a final accomplishment of their aims.

4. We want the voting power in the Supreme Lodge to approximate the strength of the constituency represented. The present law is unfair, and must always give dissatisfaction to the Lodge jurisdictions. Make it just, and then there will be no reason for complaint on that score.

5. Improve our ceremonials. We want a good Grand Lodge degree and a good Supreme Lodge degree. Both should be short, beautiful and sensible. Our Ritual is not to be despised, but our installation ceremony should be revised, or, better, made anew. We live in the 19th century. Our Order is essentially democratic in spirit and form of government. Its ceremonials should be in full accord with the genius of the age.

6. There should be a readjustment of the maximum of assessments fixed for each jurisdiction under the Relief Law. Such readjustment should be based solely on the experience of the A. O. U. W., and on nothing else. What the death rate may be amongst people in general, or in any other Order or institution, is no consequence to us. If we do our work better or worse than somebody else, we should reap the benefit or suffer the disadvantage, as the case may be. Let's make things as just as possible to one another, so that no just ground of complaint can exist.

7. We believe the Degree of Honor could and should be made a source of great strength to the Order, instead of remaining a source of weakness as now. In our judgment, the scheme presented to the Supreme Lodge at its last session cannot be greatly improved upon. If the Supreme Lodge will adopt that at its coming session, it is not too much to predict that not less than 50 degree Lodges will be organized in this jurisdiction alone the coming year, with an average membership of 40 beneficial members. Several other jurisdictions would, no doubt, do as much as we. What earthly reason is there for longer delaying in this important matter?

8. Why not provide for the extension of the Order into foreign countries? It would not weaken, but strengthen us at home, provided such Lodges should bear their own burdens and execute the laws within themselves. This matter has been twice before the Supreme Lodge, but both times put aside for far less important matters, in our judgment.

These things we want have before been set forth in these columns, and we repeat them now in the hope that, being fresh before the members of the Supreme Lodge, all, or some of them, may be favorably considered and acted upon accordingly.

But there is one thing to come before the Supreme Lodge for action that we do not want, to wit, graded assessments. The only argument that is or can be urged in favor of the plan is equity; but that any graded assessment plan is more equitable than that of "level assessments" is yet to be demonstrated by actual experience. Neither level nor graded assessments are in any considerable degree equitable. One plan may be a little less unjust to the individual than the other, but nobody can tell which, by any facts within our reach. Until we know more than we do now, it would be the utmost hight of folly to change a simple plan that has proven signally successful for some complicated affair, based solely on a theory that has 99 chances to be wrong where there is one to be right. Let well enough alone wherever we find it!

GRAND RECORDER PRATT'S statement for April shows that 13,643 Master Workmen paid the April assessment in California. The Lodges failing to send at date of making up report number about 360 members, which gives as the number of Master Workmen in good standing and square on the books as fully 14,000. Add to this the percentage of Junior Workmen and those in a state of temporary suspension, and it will give not far from 15,000 members in California.

NEW YORK had 15 deaths reported in her last assessment notice.

Supreme Lodge History.

The Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., has held nine annual sessions in as many different cities of the United States, namely, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Covington, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Boston, Detroit.

The first session was held at Cincinnati, Feb. 11, 1873, three States only being represented—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, with four Representatives each.

The Lodge was called to order at 10:30 A. M., and W. W. Walker, of Pennsylvania, was elected the first Supreme Master Workman, and W. H. Comstock, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Past Master Workman. The session lasted five days.

The second session of the Supreme Lodge was held at Pittsburg, March 10, 1874, W. W. Walker, S. M. W., presiding, and lasted five days. At this session six States were represented, with about 27 duly elected Representatives, and 16 Past Grand Master Workmen. The following were the States represented: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York.

The third session convened at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 16, 1875, with R. D. Handy, of Kentucky, Supreme Master Workman, and continued five days. Six States were represented at this convention, the same as before mentioned.

The fourth session took place at Covington, Kentucky, March 21, 1876, J. M. McNair, of Pennsylvania, having been elected Supreme Master Workman at the last session. Six States were again represented, Indiana having been suspended and Illinois admitted.

The fifth annual session was held in Chicago, from Mar. 20th to 28th, 1877, C. Shryock, of Kentucky, succeeding in the office of S. M. W. At this session 10 States were represented.

The sixth annual session took place at St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1878, and lasted six days, 13 States being represented. Samuel B. Myers, of Pa., S. M. W. At this session the total membership reported was 35,886.

The seventh session was held in Nashville, Tenn., March 18th to 27th, 1879, M. W. Sackett, Pa., holding the office of S. M. W. At this session 18 States were represented. Total membership as reported, 62,493.

The eighth annual meeting of the Supreme 1880, and lasted eight days, Jno. Frizzell, of Lodge convened at Boston, Mass., March 16, Tennessee, having been chosen S. M. W. at the last session. At this session were represented 20 States, including Ontario, Canada. Total membership reported, 78,414.

The ninth and last annual session of the Supreme Lodge took place in Detroit, Michigan, June 7 to 14, 1881, S. M. W., Roderick Rose, of Iowa. At this session 21 States were represented by 61 Representatives and a large number of P. G. M. W's. The total membership was reported as 94,222. Death losses for the year had been paid to the amount of $1,305,887.

The tenth session of the Supreme Lodge opens at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 6, 1882. We shall give an abstract of the proceedings, and have made arrangements for a full report of all there is of general interest transpiring.

Lodge Life.

"Lodge life" has many charms for a man given to serious thought. The question is sometimes asked, "Are Lodges beneficial to a community, when considered from a moral standpoint?" The answer is invariably in the affirmative; a young man can do nothing better for his own advancement in life than to join the Lodge of some secret society. There he can learn parliamentary law, and many other things of practical advantage. He sees laws and rules made, revised and enforced. He gradually takes part in debate, until he is full master of himself when speaking before an assembly, and in time develops the whole of his ability as an orator. He occasionally has committee work to perform which gives him practical experience in business; in time he receives an office, and by promptly fulfilling his duties may become presiding officer, and can conduct the business of the meeting with firmness and impartiality. He learns to love his Lodge as a second home, for there he meets the pleasant faces of the other members, all extending a brotherly hand of greeting,

The fact that it takes a man's evenings should not be an obstacle, for there is no better way to spend time than by being in the company of men who are aiding in relieving distress.

From a financial point, the amount of dues paid into a Lodge is so small that it never becomes a hardship, if promptly paid.

The Order in Utah.

The jurisdiction of Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana has sent J. W. Kinsley, D. G. M., into Utah for the purpose of establishing Lodges, and he is now at Salt Lake for that purpose. There are at present nearly 1,000 members in the jurisdiction. The only Lodge in Utah at present is located at Park City. It has a membership of 40 members, accumulated within the past few months. Montana has six Lodges and Nevada 15.

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, in speaking of the arrival of Deputy Kinsley, says: The rapid growth of this Order in California is unprecedented in the history of fraternal societies. It was first introduced into that State some five or six years ago, and to-day it is exceeded by the Odd Fellows only, and if its increase continues in the same ratio for the future, it bids fair to stand at the head of the Golden State.

The total cost of carrying the $2,000 protection offered by the A. O. U. W., has varied from $16 to $24 per year, and that sum, paid, as it is, in one dollar assessments, has never been missed from the exchequer of its membership.

When the Grand Lodge of Nevada, Utah, Montana and Idaho was formed last year, the membership in this jurisdiction was about 400; more than 100% of increase was registered last year. Samuel W. Chubbuck, of Gold Hill, Nevada, is the present Grand Master Workman. That gentleman also occupies the positions of Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nevada, which facts would indicate what is claimed by the Workmen, that they are not competitors of Masonry, Odd Fellowship, or any of the older Orders, but are their best and most beneficial allies.

The day after the above article appeared the *Tribune* said:

The *Tribune's* article of yesterday on the A. O. U. W. caused considerable comment about town. Deputy Grand Master Workman Kinsley received calls and letters from several of the leading citizens of this city inquiring as to its plan of action, and the prospects are good for its early and favorable introduction here. Many have heretofore supposed that this Order was in some way connected with that branch of California politics that had its origin, day and death on the sand lot. Others have assumed from its name that it was a labor union organization. Neither of these suppositions is correct. It is entirely free from politics or any other combination, save only one for the protection of its members and their families. The term Workmen in its title alludes solely to the feature in its objects whereby it seeks to encourage useful industry. The price of admission for charter members has been fixed at $15, which includes entrance fee, medical examination, and first deposit in the beneficiary fund.

It is probable that three Lodges may be instituted in Salt Lake. Charter lists for applicants are in the hands of Dep. Hamilton and Dristrow. The latter is an officer of the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction.

Dr. M. Rockman, who is the Senior Past Master Workman in this jurisdiction, having filled that position in Alpha Lodge, No. 1, of Eureka, Nevada, and with Dr. W. H. Searles, who is also the Senior Past Master Workman of Home Lodge, No. 20, of this jurisdiction, of Wisconsin. Each of the parties named above will be furnished with circulars giving full particulars of the Order.

GRAND LECTURER.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the late session of the Grand Lodge, at Winnemucca, J. W. Kinsley, Grand Lecturer and Deputy Grand Master Workman, left yesterday for Salt Lake City, Utah. His duties require him to organize new Lodges, and, if possible, increase the membership of this jurisdiction to 2,000. The present membership of the Grand Lodge of Nevada is about 900. Mr. Kinsley will spend the coming three months in Utah, Idaho, and Montana.—*Silver State.*

THE past of fraternal societies, says the *Call*, shows that about one in every thirteen who join an Order die members of said Order. That the average duration of membership is about seven years. These 12 that go out will pay an average of $150 each, and then relieve the Order from all responsibilities, so far as they are concerned. It will not take much figuring to tell where the $2,000 comes from to pay on the death of the one who remains in.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES.—Bro. Jordan has left for the East to attend the Supreme Body, and G. M. Barnes will leave before long. P. G. M. Clay Taylor, being unable to go, resigned as Supreme Representative, and M. T. Brewer, of Sacramento, was appointed in his stead. For various reasons Mr. Brewer was compelled to decline the honor, and Grand Recorder Pratt has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE widow of our lamented brother, Owen O'Neil, lately deceased, has received, through the hands of the Committee of Olympic Lodge, the sum of $2,000.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

The new law requiring all Medical Examiners' reports to be passed upon before any of the degrees of the Order can be conferred on a candidate does not seem to meet with much favor in our Lodges. It will work better when better understood, but, in no event, can work so well as our former arrangement. Still, as it is the law, let us make the best of it we can. When an application comes before the Lodge, appoint the committee of investigation, and then send the Medical Examiner's report at once to this office for action of the Board. In most cases the paper can be returned by next Lodge meeting, and then the committee can report and a ballot be had at once. But don't make the mistake of supposing that the approval of the Board is or should be conclusive as to the fitness of a candidate in any particular. It is only an evidence that the physician's certificate shows a candidate to be eligible under the rules as to physical conditions. But no supervising authority can properly reject if the physician's report is a good one, unless informed in some other way than is provided under the law; and approval does not in any manner relieve the Lodge of its responsibility for the admission of bad material. Each Lodge must guard its own doors, or our most important safeguard will be broken down. The chief good of any supervising power is simply to see that, so far as possible, each Lodge does thus perform its duty.

Our membership in good standing May 1st was 14,404, a gain over the previous month of 247. Very soon we shall score 15,000. New York is a little over 2,000 ahead of us, and Pennsylvania, the mother State, about 1,500 behind.

It is unpleasant to scold, but Recorders are, many of them, altogether too careless about sending in their monthly reports. We want them early in each month.

Lodges contemplating the institution of Degree of Honor Lodges are advised to await the action of the Supreme Lodge in relation to the degree. That body meets on June 6th, and will no doubt take some positive action in relation to this degree. The business has been neglected too long.

The Iowa Situation.

We are without any late advices from Iowa, but on April 21st last, the Deputy S. M. W. and provisional Grand Master stated the number of Lodges that had given in their adherence to the Supreme Lodge as 17; and it was claimed that over 2,000 loyal members could be mustered in the State. A new Grand Lodge has probably been organized before this, and elected Representatives to the Supreme Lodge. If so, no doubt a separate beneficiary jurisdiction will very soon be proclaimed for Iowa, and then we shall see how long a spurious and disgraceful organization bearing the honored name of our Order can maintain an existence. Relief assessment, No. 2, had not been levied on Iowa for the reason that there was no Grand Lodge on which to levy it. Of course, the first business of the Supreme Lodge will be to straighten out business in Iowa, which no doubt will be done wisely and well. So mote it be.

A. O. U. W.—A castle built upon the rock. The winds may blow, the rains descend, and the floods come;—it cannot fall. The Workmen founded their Lodge upon the bedrock principles of charity and brotherly feeling, and its name will be written on the pages of history—bright, glorious, immortal. They heard the wail of the fatherless, the dying moan of the poverty-stricken widow; their hearts went forth and held communion among themselves; they joined their horny hands in faith; and from a thousand homes bereft went up the thanks of the widow and the orphan for the substantial aid thus timely forth from this alliance sprung.

The Grand Master has donated to Excelsior, No. 126, for its library, 30 valuable books. This will swell the number to over 500 volumes, making it one of the best small libraries in the State.

From Grand Master Workman.

[Official.]

Office G. M. W. of California,
525 Montgomery St., S. F., Cal.

To the Order in the State:—For the prompt dispatch of all business pertaining to my office that may present itself during my absence from the city, attending the session of the Supreme Lodge at Cincinnati, full and complete arrangements have been perfected.

Letters, requests for dispensations, queries, appeals, etc., should be addressed as above, and will receive immediate attention.

Fraternally, W. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

District Deputies.—To fill vacancies the Grand Master has appointed the following deputies: D. J. Houghton, Monterey; W. J. McKay, District No. 2, F. S. Polland, District No. 3. E. P. Fish, District No. 5, San Francisco; E. W. Bushyhead, San Diego.

Soiree Musicale.

The soiree musicale given by the members of the Raymond Excursion Party in the grand parlor of the Palace hotel on Tuesday evening, May 23d, 1882, was a recherche affair. A large and select audience was in attendance, completely filling the spacious room. The following programme was given: Duet, "Come Home," Rev. C. D. Barrows, of the First Congregational church, and Mrs. Alice J. Osborne. This was a highly artistic and pleasing effort. Solo, "Beautiful Bird Sing on," Miss Sarah E. Googins, and for an encore sang "Twickenham Ferry;" duet, "The Orange Girl," Miss Hattie Rice and Mr. Barrows; solo, with cornet obligato (by desire), Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, and for a hearty recall, a repetition of a part of the same song was finely rendered; song, "My Queen," Rev. Mr. Barrows; readings, "Father Paul" and "Money Musk" (by desire), Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, combining the tragic and ludicrous with remarkable effect and interest to the audience, and for a double recall recited "Mark Twain's Experience with the Telephone," which caused much merriment; duet, "Speed my Bark," Miss Googins and Miss Birch—well rendered and well received; solo, "Sweet Oranges," Mrs. Alice J. Osborne; a highly pleasing performance that is seldom heard, and for a hearty recall, sung, with good effect, "Mrs. Lofty and I." For a fourth recall, a fine sentimental piece was sung. Trio, "Memory," Miss Rice, Mrs. Osborne and Mr. Barrows—a grand effort that closed one of the choicest entertainments of the season. Mrs. Addie Britton was the accomplished pianiste for this occasion. At the request of Mr. Sharon, proprietor of the Palace hotel, Mrs. Osborne sang "Ninety and Nine," after which, by special request of Mr. Charles Crocker, she recited "Left at the Depot." The applause given and evident satisfaction evinced by a highly pleased and delighted audience was complimentary to this rare literary and musical entertainment. Before separating, an impromptu reception was given, and social converse had with these distinguished and welcome visitors to our State. Our guests constituted themselves a committee to entertain us. As representatives of the best society, they have honored us with their presence, and this auspicious event will long be remembered. We hope they will come again and stay longer.

Supreme Master Workmen.—The following is a list of the Past Supreme Master Workmen: W. H. Comstock, Pa.; J. J. Upchurch, Pa.; R. D. Handy, Kentucky; J. M. McNair, Pa.; C. Shryock, Ky.; Samuel B. Myers, Pa.; John Frizzell, Tenn. The present total membership of the Order is estimated at 106,000.

Friendship, No. 179, paid a fraternal visit to Fidelity, No. 136, on the 13th inst. There was an exuberance of good feeling, very interesting exercises in the line of music, instrumental and vocal, and speeches from the members of each Lodge.

G. T. Shaw, D. D. G. M., owing to pressing business engagements, has resigned his position as District Deputy. We are sorry to lose the services of so valuable an officer as Bro. Shaw proved himself to be during the last year.

California has now over a thousand more members than the mother jurisdiction, Pennsylvania, but New York still leads us by about 3,000.

Ten thousand dollars paid out in April to the representatives of deceased members of our Order in Illinois.

At Ione, Placer county, on the 4th of July, there will be a celebration under the auspices of the A. O. U. W.

Missouri has instructed its Representatives to the Supreme Lodge to work for "graded assessments."

Annual Picnic Held under the Auspices of the General Relief Committee.

Our yearly picnic was held at Belmont park on Wednesday, May 17th. It was one of the most pleasant days of the season, and all nature lent her charms to this auspicious event. The 8:15 regular train hitched on four cars, loaded, as the advance guard of three special trains following, the last having on board Grand Master Barnes, Orator of the day, and E. M. Reading, President of the day.

The Reception Committee met the Grand Master at the entrance to the park, and F. W. Rossbach, Chairman, in a short address, welcomed him, to which the Grand Master fittingly responded. As a happy gala day it was a complete success. In point of numbers there were not as many as the most sanguine had expected, yet there were over 2,000 on the ground. The exercises of the day were extensive and varied, and seemed to be suited to all ages and stations in life. The little ones patronized the flying horses, the young folks strolled over the hills or joined in the spirited terpsichorean exercises at the pavilion, over which Wm. Decker, P. M. W., presided, assisted by the 2d Regiment Band which furnished the best music. Of this band, we noticed Bros. J. Bree, leader, R. E. Haseltine, cornet, and Mr. I. Coggin, the popular proprietor of Ixora hall. Our middle-aged brothers, with their families, were gathered in family circles all through the park, enjoying their lunch with sharpened appetites. At 12 o'clock literary exercises were held at the pavilion, consisting of a short introductory address by E. M. Reading, P. M. W.; and an able and complimentary address by the Grand Master. After the literary exercises, the real genuine excitement and sport of the day was centered in a list of games, in which there was a large number of participants. Following is the list of games and the winners:

1. Running Race for Boys under Twelve Years—First prize, pocket knife; second prize, box crackers. First, M. Conkling; second, W. Barry.

2. Running Race for Girls under Twelve Years—First prize, work-box; second prize, box of fancy soap. First, Nettie Casement; second, Louisa Schuman.

3. Running Race for Boys from Twelve to Sixteen—First prize, pocket knife; second prize, one statue. First, Claude Fox; second, John Welby.

4. Running Race for Girls from Twelve to Sixteen—First prize, Japanese work-box; second prize, fancy parasol. First, Katie Printz; second, May O'Brien.

5. Running Race for Married Ladies—First prize, castor; second prize, table bell; third prize, box of soap. First, Mrs. Wheeler; second, Mrs. A. McGowan; third, Mrs. Lenz.

6. Running Race for Men, not Members of the Order—First prize, pair driving gauntlets; second prize, can mackerel; third prize, tobacco-box. First, M. Fisher; second, J. Neary; third, J. Higgins.

7. Running Race for Young Ladies Over Sixteen—First prize, elegant fan; second prize, money purse; third prize, box fancy soap. First, Miss J. Wagner; second, Miss Jordan; third, Miss Yaeger.

8. Running Race for Wives of Workmen—First prize, elegant silver cake-dish; second prize, six silver-plated knives; third prize, one dozen cabinet photographs. First, Mrs. R. Dombloat; second, Mrs. Worsdell; third, Mrs. Morris; fourth. Mrs. A. B. Reed.

9. Running Race for Members of the Order—First prize, elegant cigar-stand; second prize, A. O. U. W. diploma; third prize, cheese. First, A. B. Reed; second, W. J. Peters: third, M. J. Cheese.

10. Running Race for Sitting Master Workmen—First prize, one hat; second prize, alarm clock; third prize, box of cigars. First, H. S. Dearborn; second, Fred Blight; third, M. Brown.

11. Running Race for Fat Men—First prize, one ham; second prize, box mackerel. First, McDonald; second, W. H. Matin.

12. Running Race for P. M. Workmen—First prize, elegant P. M. W. badge; second prize, six silver-plated knives. First F. H. Rossbach; second Whipple.

13. Running Race for Relief Committee—First prize, napkin rings; second prize, bazaar; third prize, box codfish. First, J. O. Jephson; second, M. A. Smith; third, A. V. Thompson.

There was no disorderly conduct during the whole day, and the officers and members of the several committees are deserving of credit. We herewith give them: President of the Day, E. M. Reading; orator, Wm. H. Barnes; poet, J. G. Severance. Officers—W. I. McKay, President; Wm. Decker, Vice-President; C. C. Gilmore, Secretary; G. Winehill, Treasurer.

General Relief Committee, A. O. U. W.

Executive Committee—W. I. McKay, President; C. C. Gilmore, Secretary; L. G. Schord, Harry J. Lask, C. Brind, F. W. Rossbach, G. Winehill.

Transportation and Grounds—L. G. Schord, Chairman; Harry J. Lask, G. Winehill.

Printing and Supplies—C. C. Gilmore, Chairman; J. D. Nield, A. F Bell.

Decoration—C. W. Nevin, Chairman; C. Creighton, G. Powell.

Games and Prizes—C. Brind, Chairman; G. W. Crawford, J. F. Brown, F. W. Rossbach, E. M. Reading.

Literary—E. M. Reading, Chairman; J. G. Severance, G. Usinger.

Music—G. Winehill, Chairman; C. W. Nevin, B. J. Triest.

Floor Director—Wm. Decker; aids, Theo. G. Linton, of No. 8; Joe Guisti, of No. 30.

Floor Committee—D. C. Breed, of No. 4; Peter Will, of No. 9; S. W. Purdy, of No. 14; G. W. Lemont, of No. 19; A. Booth, of No. 27; Thomas Noble, of No. 36; Jacob Davis, of No. 41; J. J. Hammond, of No. 42; T. W. Canfield, of No. 44; G. Pohlmann, of No. 68; J. E. Purdy, of No. 73; Ed. Holland, of No. 127; R. F. Symmes, of No. 136; John Sloan, of No. 159; C. S. Hoffman, of No. 174; E. Lichau, of No. 180; Leon Carrau, of No. 185.

Reception Committee—F. W. Rossbach, Chairman; A. D'Elom, San Francisco Lodge, No. 4; T. J. Johnston, Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8; David Cohan, Harmony Lodge, No. 9; E. H. Williams, Jr., Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14; K. T. Delano, Bernal Lodge, No. 19; S. Rosenfeldt, Unity Lodge, No. 27; H. Hoeber, Valley Lodge, No. 30; A. W. Prevost, Spartan Lodge, No. 36; Richard Day, Magnolia Lodge, No. 41; W. T. Thompson, Myrtle Lodge, No. 42; J. A. Fairweather, Franklin Lodge, No. 44; L. M. Manzer, Hercules Lodge, No. 53; E. P. Farnsworth, Washington Lodge, No. 60; Lee O. Rogers, Burns Lodge, No. 68; S. J. Fletcher, Sts. John Lodge, No. 73; G. W. Dixon, Olympic Lodge, No. 127; G. R. Sanderson, Fidelity Lodge, No. 136; Thos. Curran, Bay View Lodge, No. 159; J. O. Ralston, Memorial Lodge, No. 174; J. G. Jewell, Friendship Lodge, No. 179; H. H. Russell, Triumph Lodge, No. 180; G. M. Lawton, Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185.

North Pacific Coast Railroad.—The Sunday excursions to the great redwoods and Russian river, via San Rafael, by the North Pacific Coast railroad are becoming very popular. Trains leave at eight o'clock A. M., arriving in San Francisco at 7:45 P. M., passing through a rich and fertile region and amid the most varied and romantic scenery on the coast.

Bro. E. F. Calkin, Recorder of Mission, No. 56, we met in the Grand Recorder's office. While there he filed the first death notice from his Lodge, which was organized in 1878. The deceased brother had only been a member 8 months. In point of membership they are gradually increasing. They number 88.

Bro. H. C. Dodge's City Transfer and Delivery Co., No. 3 Post street, is deserving of patronage. His large experience and responsibility, together with a deduction of 25% in charges, is giving him the leading position as a common carrier in this line.

The A. O. U. W. in Kansas is in a flourishing condition. Already it has 3,447 names enrolled, and the G. M. W. is hopeful that the number will be increased to 5,000 before the next session of the Grand Lodge.

The month of May shows a very good record in the payment of assessment No. 8 in our San Francisco Lodges. We believe there will be less suspensions this month than last month.

Since Olympic, No. 127, gave up one of its nights to the ladies and started Aurora, D. of H., Lodge, it has gained 50% in membership.

The new Quaker Dairy, No. 10 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick house, is taking the lead as a resort for the elite of this city.

The 10th Supreme Lodge session will be convened in Cincinnati, June 6th.

Business Announcements.

Portrero Ranch Dairy, Wm. Schlothan, Proprietor.
Beacon Light Oil Co., A. Blackman, Manager, S. F.
Prather & Sheets, Dentists, 305 Kearny St., S. F.
F. F. Du Rose, Bed Comforter Factory, San Francisco.
Rooms to Let, 204 McAllister St., S. F.
Lovell's Elite Fashion House, 200 Post St., Cor. Dupont.

New Workman Diploma.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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Kid Gloves a Specialty.

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ACCURACY IN TIME.—The question of accuracy in the matter of time has lately been presented by the American Society of Civil Engineers, in a series of papers embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Standard Time for the United States of America, Canada and Mexico." The plan most favored is that of a series of time meridians, four in number, thus constituting four standards of time on the North American continent. All places less than half way between two of the meridians will take the time of the nearest. It is advised that the first embrace the territory from Nova Scotia on the east to Ohio on the west, and all States lying directly north or south of these. The next would have Indiana and Iowa for its east and west limits. The third would commence with Nebraska and go west to Colorado and Wyoming, while the fourth would include from Utah to the Pacific ocean. These four meridians would form part of a series of 24 extending around the globe, so that this principle could be extended to other countries. The question is also raised whether the day shall not be numbered by hours from midnight to midnight, instead of commencing again at noon. Mr. John Bogart, Secretary of the society, whose office is at 127 East Twenty-third street, New York, will be glad to hear from all who are—from business motives or otherwise—interested in the question of accurate time.

OCEAN METEOROLOGY.—The study of ocean meteorology, which was first successfully undertaken by Lieut. Maury, has been greatly extended in France by M. Brault. His investigations were begun in 1869, upon the basis of exclusively French documents, and they were so successful that, in 1878, he received a prize from the French exposition. His charts of the North Atlantic appeared in 1875 and were presented to the French Academy on the 6th of September. They contain 230,000 observations, both of the direction and of the intensity of the wind. The charts of the South Atlantic appeared in 1876, and those of the Indian and Pacific oceans in 1880. They contain 1,820,000 observations. One of these charts is especially noticeable, that of the summer isanemones or curves of equal wind velocity. They are almost identical with the curve of mean isobars or mean atmospheric pressure. They introduce, for the first time, considerations of the force of the wind at the surface of the ocean, and throw light upon such points as the succession of winds, the ocean currents, the rainfall, the state of the sky and sea, the proportion of tempests and all the principal elements of nautical meteorology.—*Les Mondes.*

SHIPMENTS of tea from Calcutta to America and Australia the present year will be probably 2,000,000 pounds.

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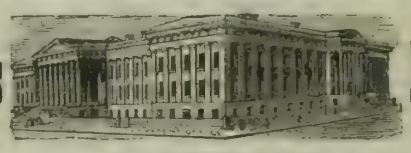
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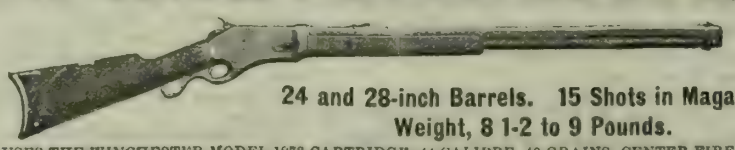
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SAFETY SHIELD FOR CIRCULAR SAWS.—A new self-acting safety shield for circular saws, designed to guard against the constant danger which threatens the workmen, is made of a plate of iron or steel about as thick as the saw, and curved to its radius, broad enough to give sufficient firmness. It is placed at a given distance from the teeth of the saw, and is furnished with movable plates and adjustment slides, and screws to suit the alterations in the diameter of the saw by wear, or the substitution of smaller for larger saws, or stuff deeper than the cutting part of the saw. The shield is attached to an arm hung upon a stud concentric with the saw mandrel, and is balanced with a counterpoise under the table. The semicircular shield is about one and a half inches deep and the same thickness as the saw. The forward end is so formed that the piece of timber to be cut raises the shield, but the latter rests upon the timber and forms a guard which prevents the workman from bringing his hands or arms into contact with the cutting edge of the saw. As soon as the timber has passed from the saw the shield returns to its original position, entirely covering the saw, and so remains until raised by the next piece of timber.

COL. CHAMBERS SCOTT, who has been collecting information with reference to the proposed terminal port, near Point Lobos, in the Gulf of California, has returned to San Francisco, and will be occupied for the next two or three weeks in preparing his report. The railroad company desire to employ white laborers in the construction of their line, and will give free transportation to all who desire employment to Mohave station. Track-layers, graders, teamsters and laborers are wanted. Applications should be made at the offices of the Central Pacific R. R. Co.

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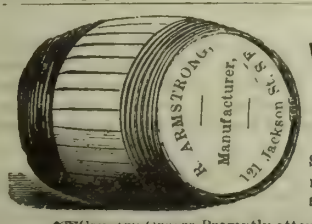
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THE FUTURE VALUE OF COPPER.—Soon we will not allow telegraph wires to be strung through our streets and over our buildings, to the detriment of life and property. And, when the time comes that telegraph wires must go under the ground, it will not pay to use any other metal for making them than copper, or steel, copper-coated. Even now, between our populous towns and cities, it is a question whether it would not be cheaper, in the long run, to string our telegraph poles with copper wires, or steel wires, copper-plated, owing to their greater durability and connectivity, just as railroads have found it more economical to use steel rails rather than iron. For conducting electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, copper wires must be used, and of considerable weight and thickness. It is said that Edison estimates that he alone will require 2,000,000 lbs. of copper in 1882. His is but one company. There are many other similar companies at work, not only in this city and country, but all over the civilized globe. The same activity prevails wherever there are energetic and civilized nations. As no man could foresee the extraordinary demand for iron that would grow out of the invention of the steam engine, so no man living can form a correct estimate of the demand for copper, for the coming time, that will be created by this more modern invention of the dynamotor.—*Mining Gazette.*

INJURIOUS ELEMENTS OF ILLUMINATING GAS.—M. Pobek, of Breslau, finds that the chief poisonous agent in illuminating gas is carbonic oxide. In some cases, when the gas traverses a stratum of ground which is not yet saturated, it deposits the hydrocarburets which give it its characteristic odor and then diffuses itself in dwellings without its presence being perceived. In such cases the danger of explosion is added to that of poisoning. Explosions are comparatively rare, because the definite proportions which are required for an explosive mixture are not present. When the gas is imperfectly burnt, as in heating apparatus, there is an excess of moisture which is injurious to health.

THE tanning works at Galashiels, Scotland, have been burned. Loss £100,000.

STILL A WEST TO WHICH TO MIGRATE.—This year a regular fever for migrating to new and wild regions appears to have broken out in what was formerly the Western States. There is for many something romantic about thus setting out for unexplored lands. Even the old men and old women feel it, and at setting forth are filled with a new life and fire that makes them young again, while the young kick up their heels like so many baby colts. The rush is now into the far northwest, the Custer region being a grand central point. Gen. Brisbin, in a recent letter, dated Fort Keogh, Custer, Montana, speaking of this rush, says: "The cry is, still they come. I never saw such a rush of people westward. All trains are loaded down. The Ripon colony passed here yesterday—115 families, 506 souls—bound for Clark's Fork bottom. They had an immense train, and bring all their stock, horses, wagons, milch cows, plows, harrows, household furniture, tents and six months' provisions. They had a band of music, an editor, a doctor, etc. They will tent out till fall, and build their houses slowly. It seems to me it must be fun to come West in this way, when one has a jolly crowd and music."—*Virginia Enterprise, 5th.*

THE legislative, executive and judicial appropriation contains an appropriation of $29,720 for the office of Assistant Treasurer, of San Francisco; for San Francisco mint, salaries for officers etc., $43 600; wages $242,000; incidental expenses, $70,000. For the mint at Carson—salaries, etc., $29,550; wages, $54,000, and incidentals, $25,000.

THE electric wires laid under the sidewalk on Market street, in front of Blythe's block, on Monday evening separated from their nonconducting packing and set fire to the wooden boxes in which they were encased. This caused the asphaltum to melt, and the wires had to be disconnected.

THE New York Iron and Metal Exchange was formally opened recently.

NEARLY 7,000 immigrants landed on Monday at New York.

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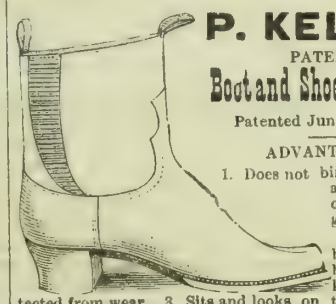
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Call and examine my stock.

A Pillow of Thorns.

There was a great scarcity of good servant girls in Elmdale, and Mrs. Warren awoke one morning after a disturbed night's rest, with the thought that a heavy day's work awaited her one pair of hands.

"I hardly know where to begin, John," she confessed to her husband as she hurriedly dressed herself. "I have some canning that must be done, and the ironing is not anywhere near finished, and there's no denying that the baby is very troublesome—can't wonder that he is, though, dear little thing!" she added, as she bent over the cradle where the baby lay sleeping; "he's cutting teeth, and they probably pain him more than we have any idea of."

"You must keep Katy out of school to help you; she is 12 years old, and surely ought to be able to save you a great many steps."

"Oh, I couldn't think of keeping her out of school just now, she'd get behind in her classes. She can help me before school and at noon—yes, and after school, and perhaps I can get through the day all right, although I do feel a severe headache coming on."

After breakfast Mr. Warren hurried to the store, kissing his wife first, however, and saying, "I'm very sorry for you, dear," then looking at Katy, who sat by the window with her history, he added, pleasantly, "Come Katy, child put up your book and help mother—willing little hands can do big work."

But the trouble with Katy just then was that her hands were not willing. As the door closed after her father, she said without rising from her chair, "You don't need me very much—do you, mamma? I haven't learned my history lesson, and we recite it the first thing."

"Why didn't you learn it last evening? You had a long, quiet evening, with nothing else to do."

"Yes, I know I did, but I had an interesting library book to finish, and after that it was too late."

"Another time you must learn your lessons first, before you amuse yourself with story-books. You can study your lesson now; I will get along without you," Mrs. Warren said.

Noon came. There was a nice dinner upon the table. Upon the bars the smoothly ironed clothes hung, and on the kitchen table there was a row of glass jars, filled with delicious hot fruit. But it was a very flushed and wearied face that looked over the coffee-urn. It was only half-past 12 when the family finished their dinner, and Mrs. Warren said, "Katy, dear, you have half an hour before school; supposing you tie on a big apron and help me get some of these dishes out of the way?"

"Oh! dear! I don't see how I can, mamma, I missed my practice hour this morning, and you know I have to take my music lesson to-morrow. But I'll let it go if you say so," Katy said, fretfully.

"Go and practice." That was all Katy's tired mother said, as she gathered up the many dishes preparatory to removing them to the hot kitchen. Katy's conscience troubled her some as she practiced her scales in the pleasant parlor. Two or three times, in place of the musical notes, she saw a tired mother's face, but she did not close her instruction book and go to that mother's relief, only struck the notes more vehemently. It was 4 o'clock when Katy returned from school. Looking into the sitting-room she found the baby asleep in his cradle, and her mother, with bandaged head, lying upon the couch.

"All quiet along the Potomac?" Katy questioned, as she bent to kiss her mother's hot cheek.

"Quiet just now; but the baby's nap is nearly out, and I dread his wakening. My head is much worse. I think you'll have to get tea to-night, dear; I don't think I possibly can."

"All right, mamma; but it is not near time yet, and can I go over to the slope after wild clematis? The girls are waiting at the gate, and we'll not be gone long."

"You can go if you'll be here at five promptly."

"Yes, ma'am, I'll be here," Katy answered as she danced from the room, unmindful of her mother's pain. The door closed after her with a bang which woke the baby, and he began crying. It was some moments before Mrs. Warren's dizzy head would allow her to get up and lift the screaming child from its cradle. She put him on the floor and gave him his box of playthings, which he threw all over the room—even into the dining room beyond. Mrs. Warren did not seem to care where he threw his playthings so long as he was amused. She laid down again and held her throbbing head, watching the clock as the hands crept closer to five, hoping that thoughtless little Katy would keep her promise. The clock struck one—two—three—four—five. Oh, how the little hammer beat her weary head! But, notwithstanding her pain, she arose, built the fire, prepared the supper—a pain in her heart worse than that in her head. "Can it be that my little Katy does not love her mother," she thought.

Supper was all ready when Katy made her appearance at the same time with her father and brothers.

"I am so sorry, mamma. I meant to come sooner, but I was having such a nice time," began Katy apologetically; but her father stopped her.

"Hush! Where have you been?" he said, sternly. "Your mother all alone with the baby? Look at her tired, red face." But his reproof stopped just here, for the tired red face suddenly grew ashy white, and Katy's weary mother was unconscious.

Months have passed since then, but Katy's heart is still sore. Her mother is a patient invalid without the ability to walk a step. Every night as Katy's head falls upon her pillow, she looks about her room's pretty belongings—mother's love and taste breathing through them all—and thinks of what that gray-haired doctor said months ago, as he looked pityingly at her dear mother. Looking at her thoughtless little Katy he had said, "Mother has had to work too hard this hot, close day; she's too delicate for such prostrating work. I suppose you help her all you can?"

"Ah, but that's the trouble! I didn't help mother all I could; that's why my pillow pricks so."

Poor Katy, don't you all pity her?

The Lane Mineral Springs.

The Lane Mineral Springs, owned and managed by Mr. James Hutchins, are located in the northeast corner of Calaveras county, six miles northwesterly from Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, the present post office address. The springs can be reached by Lane's Springs stage, starting from Commercial hotel, Stockton, on Tuesday and Saturday mornings. Mr. Hutchins meets passengers with his own conveyance at Knight's Ferry, during the season, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Guests can arrive any day (except Sundays) from Milton, the terminus of the Stockton and Copperopolis railroad, by hiring a private conveyance, some 13 miles to the springs. Copperopolis, famous in early copper mining days, is situated within seven miles north of the springs. Telegraph City is four miles, the once famous Napoleon copper mine, 2½ miles distant. They were discovered by Major Thos. Lane over 20 years ago, and have been visited as a place of resort ever since. Their altitude is 1,000 ft. The climate being favorable, guests are accommodated during all seasons of the year. They are best known by the people of Calaveras and adjoining counties, with whom they are in high favor by those who have tested their qualities and observed their remarkable and salutary effects. The water is cool and refreshing, and to most tastes quite palatable. From the reputation it bears, the water may be rated as second to none in its beneficial and curative qualities for pulmonary complaints. It is also considered superior in cases of catarrh, rheumatism, asthma, paralysis, and dyspepsia, liver, kidney and nervous diseases.

The climate is markedly dry during comparatively a large portion of the season, without being excessively warm. This arises, perhaps, from the fact that it is situated, as it were, on a point of rolling foothills, bounded on different sides by the vast plains of the San Joaquin valley. Fogs are infrequent visitors, and only in the wet season. The sea air, sweeping across the broad valley, seems to be favorably acted upon by the golden rays of a California sun, until it possesses rare desiccating and health-restoring qualities. Upon reaching the base of the Sierras, it evidently becomes tempered with mountain atmosphere sufficient to make it more agreeable and consequently kindly in effect upon the human system.

Guests can comfortably visit these springs considerably earlier and later in the season than most other resorts in the central and northern portions of the State.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by F. and G. companies of the Second Regiment, together with the Oakland Light Cavalry, to go into a six day encampment at Santa Cruz. It has been decided to name the camp after the popular brigade commander, General Dimond, and the time of the encampment will continue from June 30th to July 5th inclusive, or thereabouts.

IN all the vast expanse of Arizona, lying between the Gulf of California, or intervening Sonora line, on the one side, and the Gila river on the other, and beginning again at the Colorado on the north, thence to the Santa Cruz river on the south, an area of say 150 by 200 miles in extent, there is not a single running stream or other permanent surface water to be found.

PIKE GUPTON, Dr. Glenn's foreman, is authority for the statement that there are at least 30,000 acres of wheat on the Glenn ranch that will not be worth cutting. Mr. Gupton also stated that Dr. Glenn would not raise more than quarter of a crop, and if the Doctor got his seed he would be well pleased.

THE miners who went from Virginia City to work in the Santa Maria mines, in Mexico, contradict the report that they are dissatisfied with their new places. None of them receive less than $3 per day, and some as high as $7.

THE average age of the Oregon brethren is 34.9 years. Death rate last year a little under 6 to the 1,000.

AT the funeral of J. J. Campbell there was a very large attendance of the members of Triumph, No. 180.

Announcement Extraordinary.

We lately noticed the following good thing at L. Sage's Congress Springs Hotel, Santa Clara county. It is creditable, no doubt, jointly to "Mark Twain" and "actual facts and occurrences in hotel experience." We give it for the interest of all concerned.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This hotel has been built and arranged for the special comfort and convenience of summer boarders. On arrival each guest will be asked how he likes the situation; and, if he says the hotel ought to have been placed up upon the knoll or further down toward the village, the location of the house will be immediately changed. Corner front rooms, up only one flight, for every guest. Baths, gas, hot and cold water, laundry, telegraph, restaurant, fire alarm, bar-room, billiard table, daily papers, *coupe*, sewing machine, grand piano, and all other modern conveniences in every room. Meals every minute, if desired, and, consequently, no second table. English, French and German dictionaries furnished every guest, to make up such a bill of fare as he may desire, without regard to the bill-affair afterward at the office. Waiters of any nationality and color desired. Every waiter furnished with a libretto, button-hole bouquet, full-dress suits, ball-tablets, and his hair parted in the middle. Every guest will have the best seat in the dining-hall and the best waiter in the house. Any guest not getting his breakfast red-hot, or experiencing a delay of 16 seconds after giving his order for dinner, will please mention the fact at the office, and the cooks and waiters will be blown from the mouth of a cannon in front of the hotel at once. Children will be welcomed with delight, and are requested to bring hoop-sticks and haw-keys to bang the carved rosewood furniture especially provided for that purpose, and pop-tops to spin on the velvet carpets; they will be allowed to bang on the piano at all hours, yell in the hall, slide down the bannisters, fall down stairs carry away dessert enough for a small family in their pockets at dinner, and make themselves as disagreeable as the fondest mother can desire. Washing allowed in rooms, and ladies giving an order to "Put me on a flat iron" will be put on one at any hour of the day or night. A discreet waiter, who belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and who was never known to even tell the time of day, has been employed to carry milk punches and hot toddies to ladies' rooms in the evening. Every lady will be considered the belle of the house. The office clerk has been carefully selected to please everybody, and can play draw poker, match worsteds at the village store, shake for the drinks at any hour, day or night, play billiards, good waltzer, and can dance the German, make a fourth at euchre, amuse children, is a good judge of horses, as a railway and steamboat reference is far superior to Appleton's or anybody else's guide, will flirt with any young lady, and not mind being cut dead when "pa comes down;" can room 40 people in the best room in the house when the hotel is full, attend to the annunciator, and answer questions in Hebrew, Greek, Choctaw, Irish, or any other polite language at the same moment without turning a hair. Dogs allowed in any room in the house, including the w(b)ine room. The proprietor will always be happy to hear that some other hotel is "the best in the country." Special attention to parties who can give information as to "how these things are done in Yewrup." The livery connected with the establishment is complete in all its details. Our horses all can trot to the wire in 2:15 and less. Pedigrees furnished, carriages and vehicles with coat of arms and heraldic devices of all descriptions and to suit the most fastidious. Footmen and drivers uniformed and can converse on any subject, a classical education being made a condition of service. The proprietor will take it as a personal affront if any guest on leaving should fail to dispute his bill, tell him he is a swindler, the house a barn, the table wretched, the wines vile, and that he, the guest, 'twas never so imposed upon in his life, will never stop there again, and means to warn his friends."

Silk Culture.

The California Silk Culture Association is continuing its work with vigor, and with increased interest on the part of the people. At a meeting held on Thursday of last week a stirring address was made by Rev. C. A. Buckbee, in which he advocated a silk-reeling school in San Francisco, and from facts gleaned from the Philadelphia school, said: The California Silk Culture Association has a work to do for the Pacific coast. The success of its benevolent mission requires the establishment of a silk-reeling school. It must do for this part of the country what the noble women of Philadelphia are doing for the East. Generous men have helped them there, and equally generous men will help you here. The speaker estimated the cost of a school at two thousand dollars, and said: With such a fund as this we feel confident that a silk-reeling school could be successfully established, a sure market opened for the sale of silk cocoons, for the benefit of families now raising them in eight or ten of the counties in the State, instruction given to girls and women, who would spread the knowledge of silk reeling in all our homes, and an enduring interest awakened on behalf of this new and remunerative home industry that would, in a few years, make California as noted for its silk productions as it is now for its other world-renowned productions of wheat, wine, fruits, etc. The Association was urged to arrange for holding a popular public meeting, and to institute such measures as will secure the presence of as many as possible of the best men and women of this city.

It is a fact of much importance that Prof. Wilkinson, Superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, at Berkeley, is ready to establish a filature and buy cocoons as soon as he can be assured a good supply.

The latest item of silk news from the East is the organization of the North American Silk Exchange in New York, for the purpose of stimulating silk culture in the country. They propose to invest in lands, mulberry trees, etc., in different parts of the country.

A DISPATCH from Tilsit states that at a council of the Russian Imperial family at Peterhoff palace it was decided, because of the receipt of alarming information touching the projects of the Nihilists, to defer the coronation of the Czar for a year.

IT is the fashion in Milan to grow fruits instead of flowers for house plants. Some elegant parlors are almost converted into little orchards.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF BRIDGEPORT LODGE, No. 167, A. O. U. W., NORTH SAN JUAN, CAL., May 19, 1882.

As brothers, we, the committee appointed for the purpose, submit the following as a token of respect to the memory of Evan D. Evans, our deceased brother:

Resolved, That while we know the Supreme Master has called him to the higher life, and that he has gone with record clear and password ready, yet we mourn his loss.

Resolved, That in his death, his family and Bridgeport Lodge have lost a valued friend. He was a loving husband and father, and a trusted brother.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, as a mark of respect to the memory of our brother, the first member of our Lodge who has joined the great brotherhood beyond.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge; that the Recorder be instructed to forward a copy to the family of the deceased, and also to furnish the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, and North San Juan *Times*, each with a copy for publication.

Fraternally submitted in C. H. and P.,

F. MANHIRE,
H. M. MOORE,
A. J. TIFFANY, } Committee.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF YERBA BUENA LODGE, No. 14, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, April 14, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our BRO. HENRY LECROIX, beg leave to submit the following report:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to take from us our late Bro. Henry Lecroix, and

WHEREAS, We desire to give expression to our deep sense of the loss we have sustained, and of our sympathy with his bereaved family, therefore be it

Resolved, By Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W., that while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn the loss of our brother, who, by his life, while associated with us as a member of our beloved Order, had endeared himself to us as a true Workman.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence of this Lodge be extended to the bereaved family of our late Brother, and we commend them for consolation to Him who in His holy habitation is a father of the fatherless and the widow's judge.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, a copy thereof sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased Brother, and a copy sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

C. H M. CURRY,
W. J. THOMSON,
J. W. BLAKE, } Committee.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF TRIUMPH LODGE, No. 180, A. O. U. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 23, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W.—SIRS AND BROTHERS: Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of drafting resolutions in regard to the death of Bro. J. J. Campbell, most respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, For the second time in the history of our Lodge, death has invaded our fraternal home and bereft us of our honored brother, J. J. Campbell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by the death of Bro. J. J. Campbell this Lodge looses a most worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and father, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to her who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, their full and heartfelt sympathy, and to his little ones our love, best wishes and sincere hopes for their welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; and, as a token of our respect, the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days.

F. N. NICOLAYSEN,
JAS. WATERMAN,
DAVID FINLEY. } COM.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR EXPORTS.—From the returns furnished by the Bureau of Statistics it is shown that in the exports of breadstuffs for April, San Francisco leads with 2,340,466 bushels of wheat, New York being a very poor second with but 1,397,893 bushels. Baltimore takes third rank, with 565,287 bushels, and Oregon comes fourth, with 212,301 bushels. The exports from this coast form more than one-half of the total foreign shipments of wheat made during the month. While the flour shipments do not take quite such a leading position, the exhibit is a creditable one. New York shipped 232 464 barrels, Boston 75 692, San Francisco 74,941, and Baltimore 42,436 barrels. The shipments from this coast formed one-quarter of the total flour exports for the month under mention.

THE big engine of the Southern Pacific railroad company arrived at Sumner and went out on her trial trip over the Tehachapi mountains, taking with her 14 loaded freight cars. The complement for an ordinary engine is six loaded freight cars.

THE French Chamber of Deputies resolved, despite the opposition of Say, Minister of Finance to consider the proposal of substituting a duty on all goods for the duty on wine and beer. At the close of the sitting, Say tendered his resignation.

THE mining district of eastern Montana comprises an area 80 miles long by 40 wide, located between the Yellowstone, Missouri and Musselshell rivers and the Belt mountains. In this district are the Barker, Montana, Judith, Warm Spring and Maginnis mines.

THERE is a cheerful gathering at Rochester, N. Y., on the 19th of next month, when the "National Funeral Industrial Exposition" opens. The announcement says: "Ample and pleasant accommodations have been arranged for 5,000 visiting funeral directors."

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Co. has secured control of the Louisville and St. Louis air line.

The Manufacture of Organs.

Until a recent visit to the factory of Bergstrom & Co., on Mission and 29th streets, we had no idea how much of an industry the building of parlor, church and concert organs had come to be in this city. There we found quite an establishment, fully equipped for work of any kind or size, with skilled workmen engaged in the various branches of the art, and all busy, with plenty of work ahead of them. Mr. John Bergstrom began this business in 1864 on a very small scale, and it has gradually grown to its present respectable dimensions. The place is now fitted to make church organs of the very largest size.

Mr. Bergstrom is now making half a dozen organs of a size to take the place of reed organs, as he can sell them at about the same price—say $600—and they have much more volume and make a much more imposing instrument. They will answer admirably for small churches that have no great space, or can afford no very large instrument. One of this type we saw in course of construction.

It is some 13 ft. high by 7 ft. wide, and 4 ft. 6 inches deep. It has pedal base, with four stops on the manual and 244 pipes. It is quite handsome. There are 25 foot pedal notes. This type of instrument is a very fine one for large halls, Lodge-rooms, etc.

Mr. Bergstrom is now engaged on a two-manual organ for the Episcopal church, at Seattle, which will cost some $2,000. He is also at work on one for exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute in this city, (which opens in August). This is a three-manual organ, which will cost $2,500. The largest one, on which he is now at work, is a three-manual instrument for St. Francis' Catholic church, on Montgomery Avenue, in this city. This organ will cost $5,000, and it will take to next Christmas to complete it.

Many of the larger organs on this coast have been built by Mr. Bergstrom. That in the Metropolitan Temple in this city, the largest on the coast, was built by him. It cost $12,000, and took 18 months to complete it.

Among others made here was that for the Christian Union at San Lorenzo. One for Guatemala, Central America. The one built for Miss Dillaye, teacher of music and organist of Rev. Mr. Smith's tabernacle, on Tyler street, is a first-class instrument of the type before referred to as designed to displace reed organs.

In addition, organs have been made for the Spanish church in this city; for the Methodist church, Portland, Oregon; for the Methodist church, Santa Clara; for a church in Napa City; for the Independent church (the late Dr. Hamilton's), Oakland; the Presentation convent in this city; for a church in Tucson, Arizona, etc.

They make everything here except the reeds, and no better workmanship will be found in any instrument anywhere. The mechanism is all of first-class order, and every little detail is carefully attended to. They have as good facilities for manufacture as they need, and Mr. Bergstrom is fortunate in having a number of first-class workmen. They use all California woods except in those parts where black walnut is needed.

Mr. Bergstrom has the highest recommendations from all those for whom he has worked, and organists on this coast are indebted to his skill for keeping the instruments in repair. His work is preferred to that from the East, and he has established for himself an envable reputation for skill, reliability and good work.

OCEAN METEOROLOGY.—The study of ocean meteorology, which was first successfully undertaken by Lieut. Maury, has been greatly extended in France by M. Brault. His investigations were begun in 1869, upon the basis of exclusively French documents, and they were so successful that, in 1878, he received a prize from the French exposition. His charts of the North Atlantic appeared in 1875 and were presented to the French Academy on the 6th of September. They contain 230,000 observations, both of the direction and of the intensity of the wind. The charts of the South Atlantic appeared in 1876, and those of the Indian and Pacific oceans in 1880. They contain 1,820,000 observations. One of these charts is especially noticeable, that of the summer isanemones or curves of equal wind velocity. They are almost identical with the curve of mean isobars or mean atmospheric pressure. They introduce, for the first time, considerations of the force of the wind at the surface of the ocean, and throw light upon such points as the succession of winds, the ocean currents, the rainfall, the state of the sky and sea, the proportion of tempests and all the principal elements of nautical meteorology.—*Les Mondes.*

IT is expected that the furnace of the Clipper Gap Iron Co. will start up by the 1st of June, by which time enough charcoal will be on hand to insure a long run. To supply the necessary amount of charcoal, 30 000 cords of wood have to be cut, which is being done by a force of 125 woodchoppers, and the wood they cut is on land owned by the company in Placer and Nevada counties. This land lies on both sides of Bear river, chiefly on the Nevada county side, and comprises 8,000 or 10,000 acres. About 15,000 cords of wood have already been cut, and much of it hauled to the kilns.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1882.

257,273—RIDING SADDLE—Joseph Bassler, San Jose, Cal.
257,213—TACK—A. J. Culbertson, San Andreas, Cal.
257,306—STATION INDICATOR—Michael Farley, Portland, Oregon.
257,166—WATER AND AIR WHEEL—David B. James, S. F.
257 350—POCKET—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,351—PIN—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,352—ENVELOPE—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
257,173—OIL CUP—John S. McBride, Sacramento, Cal.
257 357—UNDERGROUND CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES—A. F. McGrew, S. F.
257,234—CAR COUPLING—Frank Miller, Olema, Cal.
257,380—SELF ACTING BLOW PIPE LAMP, ETC.—Thos. Poyser, S. F.
257,239—UTILIZING SPENT LIME FOR BRICK AND TILES—E. L. Ransome, S. F.
257,241—PLOW—Milton Ross, San Jose, Cal.
257,244—CAR COUPLING—A. Schulenburg, S. F.
257,249—BRAKE BLOCK—Edward G. Spencer, Iowa Hill, Cal.
257 254—TWO WHEELED VEHICLE—Samuel G. Thompson, Santa Rosa, Cal.
257,420—NUT LOCK—Wm. C. Watson, Puyallup, W. T.
257,219—ENDLESS TRACK FOR SEAMING CYLINDERS FOR CANS—Joseph P. Haller, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1882.

257,811—PHOTOGRAPH COLORING—H. Austin and L. J. Kimball, S. F.
257,560—APPARATUS FOR UTILIZING SOLAR HEAT—Geo. W. Deitzler, S. F.
257,674—CABLE RAILWAY—Terrence Duffy, S. F.
257,486—NEW GOVERNOR FOR ENGINES—Myron G. Foote, Gold Hill, Nevada.
257,702—UNDERSHOE—Frederick W. Hesse, Santa Rosa, Cal.
257,726—WATCHMAKER'S COMBINATION TOOL—Wm. H. Lamb, S. F.
257,521—STENCIL PRINTING MACHINE—Albert G. Shannon, Santa Rosa, Cal.
257,536—DEVICE FOR COOLING TIRES—Isaac L. Umstead, Ione, Cal.
257,739—HAND ROCK DRILL—Eugene Morean, S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1882.

257,992—THRASHING MACHINE—Henry N. Dalton, Oakland, Cal.
257,927—CARPET SWEEPER—B. Figer, S. F.
258,049—OIL CUP—John E. Gilligan, Elko, Nevada.
257,940—SEWING MACHINE—George Grisel, S. F.
258,063—BUCKBOARD WAGON—F. A. Hill, Benicia, Cal.
258,064—PLOW—F. A. Hill, Benicia, and M. J. Church, Fresno, Cal.
257,943—ELEVATOR—Philip Hinkle, S. F.
258,100—MACHINE HAND ROCK DRILL—Eugene Moreau, S. F.
258,120—METAL PLANING MACHINE—John Richards, S. F.
258,121—ENGINE LATHE—John Richards, S. F.
258,122—PIPE MOLD—L. Richardson and F. J. Nettleton, San Gabriel, Cal.
258,131—CONCENTRATOR—John F. Sanders, Ogden, U. T.
257,985—ARTIFICIAL FUEL—Wm. C. Siffken, Victoria, B. C.
257,960—FISH WHEEL—Wm. R. McCord, East Portland, Oregon.
257,975—GOVERNOR FOR PUMPING ENGINES—Geo. C. Phillips, Silver City, Nevada.
257,976—DIRECT ACTING ENGINE—George C. Phillips, Silver City, Nevada.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

ACCURACY IN TIME.—The question of accuracy in the matter of time has lately been presented by the American Society of Civil Engineers, in a series of papers embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Standard Time for the United States of America, Canada and Mexico." The plan most favored is that of a series of time meridians, four in number, thus constituting four standards of time on the North American continent. All places less than half way between two of the meridians will take the time of the nearest. It is advised that the first embrace the territory from Nova Scotia on the east to Ohio on the west, and all States lying directly north or south of these. The next would have Indiana and Iowa for its east and west limits. The third would commence with Nebraska and go west to Colorado and Wyoming, while the fourth would include from Utah to the Pacific ocean. These four meridians would form part of a series of 24 extending around the globe, so that this principle could be extended to other countries. The question is also raised whether the day shall not be numbered by hours from midnight to midnight, instead of commencing again at noon. Mr. John Bogart, Secretary of the society, whose office is at 127 East Twenty-third street, New York, will be glad to hear from all who are—from business motives or otherwise—interested in the question of accurate time.

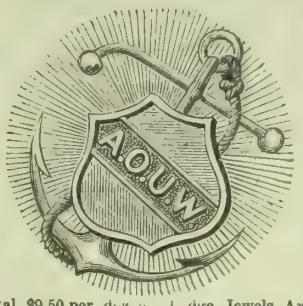
FRUIT FROM COLTON EASTWARD.—The railroad has given the same rate for eastward shipment of green fruit from Colton as from Los Angeles. The Riverside *Press* says this concession saves $68 on the car to shippers of green fruit from Riverside. At these rates Riverside fruit is shipped East at the same rate paid by the Los Angeles shippers.

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Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tel whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

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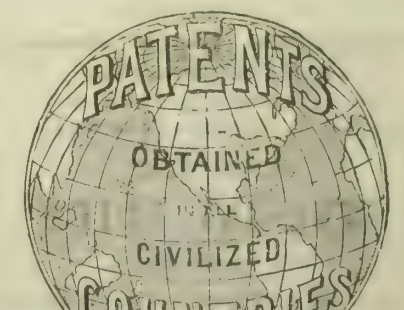
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The Assimilation of Fat.

Most physiological text books teach that the fat of the body is not derived directly from the fat of the food. But from statistical analysis Hoffmann has arrived at the conclusion that the formed fat of the animal body arises not only from heterologous elements of the food, but also in part, at least, from ingested fat. Radzcejewsky concludes that the special destination of this fat is the intramuscular adipose tissue. A series of investigations, undertaken by Lebedeff in the clinical department of the Pathological Laboratory at Berlin, leads him also to the conclusion that the ingested fat is deposited unchanged in the fatty tissue of the body. Two dogs were kept fasting for a month, losing in the time about 40% of their weight. Previous experiments have shown that, under these circumstances, all the fat of the body disappears. The dogs were then fed on a diet which consisted of large quantities of fat foreign to their own nature, and a small quantity of flesh. Both dogs regained their normal weight in three weeks, and were then killed. One had been fed on linseed oil, and from its tissue was obtained more than a kilogram of fatty oil, which did not become solid at the freezing point of water, and which corresponded closely in chemical characters to linseed oil. The second dog was fed on mutton suet, which had a boiling point about 50° C., and in its body, in the muscles, about the internal organs, and beneath the skin, a form of fat was found which was almost identical with suet. The organs of each dog were free from disease. Thus it would appear that ingested fat, even such as is foreign to the individual constitution, may yet become transformed directly into the fatty tissue of the animal. Other experiments of the same investigator seem to show that this is true also of milk fat.—*Lancet.*

THE House Naval Affairs Committee is in favor of the bill to abolish the Boston navy yard. The ground covered by the Brooklyn yard is valued at $20,000,000.

FAST OCEAN STEAMING.—An old Scotch shipbuilder said, years ago, that if he were paid money enough he would build a steamer that would cross the Atlantic without breaking the Sabbath. At the time this was thought to be an idle boast. Twelve days between Liverpool and New York was then considered a fair passage, and 10 days was held to be a fast passage. But the confidence of the shipbuilder in the possibilities of the ocean steamer is justified by what is now being done every day on the North Atlantic. Although no steamer has yet made the passage within seven days, yet it is more than possible that that time will be made in the near future. The average time of the passage has been reduced until eight and nine days is only considered good time, and the extraordinary runs of the *Alaska*, of the Guion line, is an indication of a still further reduction. The *Alaska*, on her last trip from New York, made the run between Sandy Hook and Queenstown in 7 days, 6 hours and 53 minutes actual time, and she arrived at New York from Liverpool, on April 16th, having made the run from Roche's Point to the bar in 7 days, 6 hours and 18 minutes, averaging 394.83 knots per day, or 16.45 knots per hour. To give an idea of her actual work per day, we will state that on her first day she made 380 knots; second, 383; third, 392; fourth, 417; fifth, 409; sixth, 397; and seventh, 419.

GRAPHITE AS A PAINT FOR SMOKE-STACKS.—John Dent of Ore Knob, Ashe county, N. C., writes to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* as follows: "I notice your suggestion as to the use of graphite as a paint to protect iron smoke-stacks against the corrosive action of sulphurous acid fumes. Two years ago I painted two iron smoke-stacks with a mixture of oil and graphite, and it is now nearly as good as when it was put on. The stacks stand within 400 ft. of the roasting ore piles, and are exposed to the fumes for nearly half the time."

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BETWEEN
San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco		Leave San Rafael.	
WEEK DAYS.		WEEK DAYS.	
7.10 A. M.	via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M.	via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M.	via San Quentin.
9.20 A. M.	via San Quentin.	8.45 A. M.	via Saucelito.
1.35 P. M.	" "	10.35 A. M.	via San Quentin.
3.20 P. M.	via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M.	" "
4.50 P. M.	via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M.	" "
5.30 P. M.	via Saucelito.		
SUNDAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
8.00 A. M.	via Saucelito.	7.30 A. M.	via Saucelito
8.15 A. M.	via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M.	via San Quentin.
10.15 A. M.	" "	11.30 A. M.	" "
1.10 P. M.	" "	2.20 P. M.	" "
3.45 P. M.	" "	4.25 P. M.	" "
6.30 P. M.	via Saucelito	6.25 P. M.	via Saucelito.

BETWEEN
San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS. FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	SUNDAYS. FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.33 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6.30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

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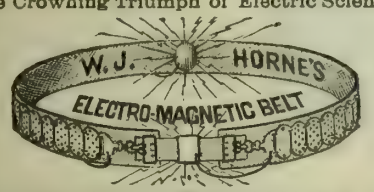
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S. F. NOV. 1ST, 1881

The English Channel Tunnel.

We condense the following account of the present status of the great engineering feat of constructing a tunnel under the straits of Dover, to connect England with the continent by railway, from a late issue of the London (Eng.) *Building and Engineering Times:*

The total length of the 7-foot gallery, to test the practicability of a channel tunnel, now extends to upwards of a mile. Since this heading was commenced, the progress made has been of the most satisfactory character, and continues to improve. A uniform rate of boring is maintained, and the work is materially assisted from the fact that there is an entire absence of water. The debris from the heading is at present removed in trollies connected with the machinery at the top of the shaft, but in order to expedite the work a compressed air engine is about to be introduced into the cutting. A double set of rails is laid in the heading, so that no time may be lost in the conveyance of the trollies to and from the shaft. The gray chalk through which the 7-foot gallery is being driven is a very solid substance. As it comes away from the face of the heading it is in large flakes. The possession of a piece is regarded as a great novelty, and the miners find a ready market for any they happen to have. The boring is now proceeding under the sea.

It was recently announced in the House of Commons that the government had concluded to stop work on the tunnel until further action had been taken by Parliament in the matter. In regard to this opposition, which is based upon military grounds, the *Law Journal* observes that the Government will do well to consider whether the opposition of this country is necessarily conclusive. Suppose a French company, aided, it might be, by British capital, were to take French leave, and set to work without asking the British government or Parliament? It is clear that a tunnel might be run from the French coast to the line at which British jurisdiction begins before any difficulty of international law would arise. From the limit of British jurisdiction to the shore, excavators would come within the influence of the rule that the sea within the limit is presumed to be in the possession of the country whose coast adjoins. But the Territorial Waters Act, 1878, applies only to jurisdiction on the sea, not to the land under the sea; and the rule as to the jurisdiction of the adjacent country cannot apply to land under the sea acquired by a foreigner from seawards.

The three-miles' rule assumes possession, being calculated according to the carrying powers of a cannon; and if there is any constructive possession of the land under the three miles of sea, it must give way to actual possession by a tunnel. In fact, from the point of view of international law, it would be the last step only which would cost—namely, the rise to the surface of the tunnel under the shore and in British *terra firma*. If, however, the French company could buy their footing, there is no reason why they should not hold it, as, by the Naturalization Act, 1870, the disability of aliens to hold land is abolished. No doubt an act of Parliament might be passed annulling the purchase; but such a step is more possible than practicable. It thus seems that, if England does not meet France half way, we may have France coming across to us under the sea and actually touching British soil at Dover.

VARIATIONS IN THE VELOCITY OF SOUND.—Prof. Mach, of the University of Prague, has experimented with sounds which are produced by electric sparks. The waves which are excited by two simultaneous sparks interfere, and the interferences are observed by the traces which they leave upon glass covered with lampblack. The velocity of wave propagation is greater than that of ordinary sound waves, but it diminishes in proportion as the waves separate from the point of excitement, and tends towards the ordinary values.

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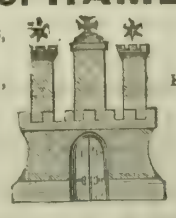
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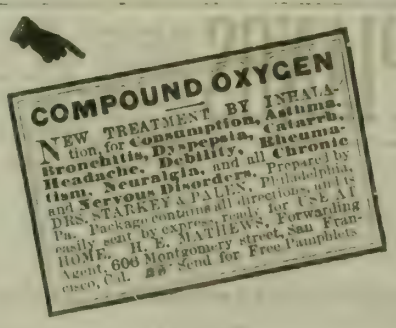
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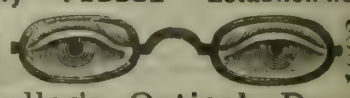
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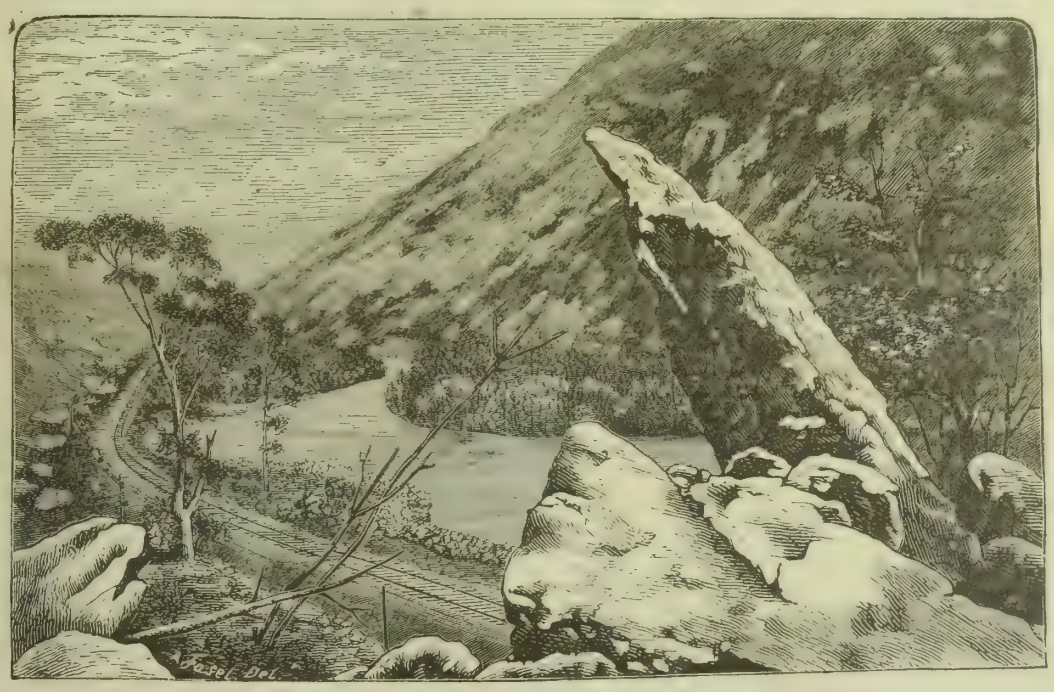
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Preliminary Diagnosis.

It seems to us that the first thing which should be ascertained concerning an applicant for membership in any beneficiary association would be comprehended in the answer to such a question as the following: Is he in any respect a man of excessive passions? If he is such a person, he is afflicted with a disease fully as fatal as any found in the medical vocabulary, and with one, too, which may prove far more disastrous to the association in its consequences. Passion, in its mildest form, is feeling which arises involuntarily, as anger, love, hate, appetite. When uncontrolled it becomes violent, and does much injury, not only to the health and moral standing of the person that allows it to run on unbridled, but often to innocent beings and things.

Says Dr. Abernethy: "I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race. It is the gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating their digestive organs to excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgeting and discontenting of yourselves about what cannot be helped; passions of all kinds. Malignant passions pressing upon the mind disturb the cerebral action, and do much harm."

The passions may be resolved into two great divisions: The "malignant," as rage, anger, hatred, jealousy, etc.; and the "passions of appetite, both mental and physical," as love, fondness, desire, intemperance. From division to division, and from passion to passion is but a step—beware of the first. If you would keep the assessments down, and insure the success of the Order, beware of the passionate man. He would not, or, more properly, could not, hesitate in a fit of melancholy to take his own life; in a moment of rage he would not hesitate to destroy his fellow man. But if, perchance, he does neither of these rash acts, all the same the man is slowly suiciding, and dragging others with him to an untimely tomb; and the Order pays his bills. Now, the A. O. U. W. is an organization pretending to inculcate morals of the highest order. That it has endeavored to do so, and, in fact, succeeded almost beyond a precedent, no one will dispute; but it has certainly become glaringly apparent to every honest Workman, by this time, that weare holding out inducements to suicides never before offered in this line. It would be wrong, of course, not to pay a benefit to the doubly stricken relative or friend. The remedy is not in this. It rests in the medical examination, or a complete diagnosis.



FINGER ROCK. ECHO CANYON, UTAH.

THE SECRET BALLOT.—Says Dr. W. Anderson, in writing to the K. of H. *Standard*, of New York city: "It takes a majority, or a two-third vote to transact the business of the Lodge, or to spend a dollar, and why not apply it to the introduction of new members? It is a monstrous inconsistency to let two men prevent any number of candidates being accepted, and that without any reason being given. It would be for the greatest good to the greatest number if this right to stab in the dark should be modified or abandoned." But let us, at the same time, remember that two men may have good and entirely sufficient reasons for preventing the admission of candidates, though they might not care to make a public parade of them. Cases of such a nature have arisen thousands of times, and a thousand times, perhaps, has the Lodge been saved. But there is no doubt that the secret ballot is often misused.

BROS. J. P. Mills and W. H. Rich, of Protection, No. 93 at Stewart, Iowa, called on us on the 30th ult. They are on a journey to Washington Territory to see the country and more than probably will make that their future home, as they have their families with them. Our brethren expressed themselves as much chagrined from the fact that they could not visit any one of our Lodges. Each one of them subscribed for the WATCHMAN, and they expressed themselves with much emphasis that the next number would contain the news that Iowa would be one of the great family of Workmen. As Workmen they are quite enthusiastic and thought that the interest had somewhat flagged since the secession.

BRO. SAMUEL BLACK, M. W. of Tombstone Lodge, No. 3, Arizona, paid us a visit on Wednesday, 7th inst. Although, at the recent disastrous fire, they lost their rituals and their hall, they are not discouraged. There have been steps taken to organize a Grand Lodge, including Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

WE repeat what we have said heretofore: We desire that our brother Workmen, through an appointed agent or some volunteer, will write the facts connected with the organization, history and progress of their Lodge in every part of the jurisdiction of California, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Arizona. The growth and interest taken in the Order will make facts connected therewith, as a matter of history for future reference, of great interest to all Workmen. If the facts are given us, we will take the trouble to revise and publish them.

OUR OBJECTS.—We make friends of one another. We make self-sacrifices to our fellow members. We protect the widows and orphans of deceased members. We are taking a leading part in all respectable society. We give picnics, banquets, barbecues. We furnish cheap insurance. We comfort the sick and disabled. We are opposed to no other fraternal society in good faith, and cherish prejudice towards no man.

FINGER ROCK.—Echo canyon, in Utah, contains many remarkable features in the way of rock formations, caused by erosion or the wearing away of the soft soil, leaving hard rocks prominent. These assume fantastic shapes, which have been named according to the resemblance which they are supposed to bear to the object from which they are named. Hence, Finger Rock, as in our illustration, Pulpit Rock, Devil's Slide and numerous others.

THE latest game out, says an exchange, is called the "Printer's Delight." It is played thus: Take a sheet of white paper, write your name and address thereon, fold it around a two dollar bill to pay a year in advance for your WATCHMAN, and forward it to the editor. Try it.

THE Workmen of San Jose netted $815 from the proceeds of the recent excursion and picnic to Monterey. It will be used for the purpose of fitting up a new hall.

Good of the Order.

"Good of the Order," says the Master, and leans forward in his chair, looking about the Lodge for responsive indications.

Each member settles himself contentedly and also looks around to see who is to entertain him. No one comes forward, the Master looks disappointed and passes on to the routine business.

All of us have seen just this, time and again, but it is not by any means conducive to the advance of the social features among the brethren. The officers of the Lodge have enough on their hands without being expected to do everything of this kind.

Some Lodges appoint committees having the special duty in charge of looking out for this portion of the evening's work. It does not follow that there should be some entertainment under this head, but there should at least be something prepared which would interest its members.

The proportion of members of each Lodge attending the meetings is comparatively small, and this is more marked in those Lodges which go through [illegible] way than in those where an effort is made to render the proceedings interesting. Routine work has few charms for any one, but the wise provision of arranging for a space of time during the evening where members could relax from business, has been a good thing. The only trouble is that we are apt too much to rely on others without ourselves exerting our talents.

If the Lodges are to be well attended, their attention must be paid to having their part of the evening's business well looked to.

MASS MEETING. — Representatives from all the San Francisco Lodges and a majority of the Oakland Lodges met in Banquet hall, Shiels' building, on Monday evening, June 6th. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, was chosen Chairman, and E. M. Reading, Secretary. The President stated succinctly the objects of the meeting which were to take into consideration the propriety of inviting the Supreme Lodge to meet in San Francisco in 1883. A large number expressed their views, giving their reasons pro and con. After an extended discussion and exchange of thoughts on this subject, owing to want of time to get an expression from the different Lodges, it was voted unanimously to leave the subject to the Supreme Representatives, as instructed by the Grand Lodge.

WE met Bro. U. Hartnell, Foreman of Sausal, No. 47, who was in attendance as a delegate to the Grand Lodge A. L. of H., which met in this city on the 30th ult. He reported Sausal Lodge in a very flourishing condition, their membership exceeding in numbers any fraternal society in Salinas.

FULL returns and a final balance have not been made by the Relief Committee as to receipts and expenditures connected with the excursion to Belmont. It is believed that the net profit will be about $400.

Home Miscellany.

A Real Sweet Story.

It was by far the worst quarrel they had ever had, and they had had many, for she had a temper, and they were both of them impulsive young people, with very little self control.

"You are a false, selfish, untruthful, manlike man," said she.

"And you a suspicious, unreasonable, unwomanly woman," said he.

"Take back your letters," she cried, flinging a parcel tied with hyacinth blue ribbon on the floor at his feet.

"I will," he muttered, between his clenched teeth, picking up the parcel and throwing it into the fire, where it blazed brightly for a moment or two, and then flew away in thin uncanny black fragments up the chimney. As the last fragment disappeared, Rick turned again to Letty, with frowning brow, and asked, as he had asked before, "Do you still persist in accusing me of deceit and falsehood?"

"I do," she replied, "unless you show me the charm."

"I will not show it to you," he declared, with violent emphasis. "If my word be not sufficient, I refuse to give you further proof. I wonder that you dare insult me by asking it. And I also wonder how you, believing me to be false and untruthful, can be willing to trust your future to me. And, to speak frankly, I begin to think we have made a great mistake in supposing that we could spend that future happily together, for I am fully convinced we are anything but

> Two souls with but a single thought.
> Two hearts that beat as one.

[These lines were quoted with most sarcastic inflection.] And, furthermore, I also begin to think that perhaps it would have been better if we had never made this mistake—If we had never met, in fact."

"Oh, indeed, sir!"—with great assumption of dignity. "Have you just arrived at that conclusion? I have been sure of it. But there is nothing easier than to part. Your letters are already disposed of. To-morrow I will send back your ring and picture. And then, when I am free once more, I can try and please my mother (our acquaintance, as you are well aware, has never pleased her), and in pleasing her I may find I am doing a pleasant as well as a wise thing for myself."

"Are you referring to Broughman Brown?"

"I am referring to Broughman Brown."

"By heavens!" exclaimed Rick, seizing his hat, "this is too much. Letty, good-bye forever!"

But Letty began humming an air from "Patience," drumming an accompaniment on the window pane, and vouchsafed no answer. Rick rushed from the room. The humming and drumming ceased instantly, and the whilom performer listened intently. Five minutes passed and still the street door did not slam. "He is waiting for me to come out into the hall and beg his pardon, I suppose," she said, with a defiant grimace, "but I won't," and she turned again to the window as the door shut with a bang.

And then she flung herself on the lounge, kicked of her slippers, and cried like a sunshower. Rick gone, and gone forever!—Rick, whom she had loved so dearly, and who had loved her so dearly, for two long years. And why? Just because that silly, giggling Lena Varian, with her pale blue eyes and straw-colored hair, had chosen to tell fibs about him. And, shaking the tears from her lashes, she began scolding herself as hard as she had scolded poor Rick. "The idea, Letty Lounsberry, of your believing that girl before him! What possessed you? He did flirt a little with her, that is true; but all men flirt a little with girls who persist in admiring them and flattering them. But he never gave her the little gold pig—your Christmas gift to him—never! How she got it I can't imagine; but he would have explained if you had given him a chance." And the absent mother, gone to Aunt Emory's for a two days' visit, came in for a share of reproach. "If she had only let our engagement be known instead of insisting upon our waiting until Rick was 21, and I had not been obliged to carry my engagement ring in my back hair, the only place where it is safe from baby's—goodness gracious! baby!" And Letty suddenly remembered that ever since Rick came in to make a morning call, knowing Mrs. Lounsberry was absent—poor fellow! he'd have stayed away if he could have foreseen his reception—baby had been sitting alone in the dining-room in the middle of the big dining table, surrounded by all the pickle and marmalade jars and fruit cans and catsup bottles and jam pots out of the store-room. For it was the monthly house-cleaning day, and the store-room fell to Letty's share, the foreign help being gifted with too great a talent for smashing and breaking, to say nothing of an equally great talent for abstracting and devouring both sweets and sours. Letty sprung from the lounge, thrust her feet into her slippers, and hastened where duty had been calling her for some time. Baby sat, as good as gold, nursing a bottle of tomato sauce, snugly wrapped in a dish towel, in the very spot where she had been when Rick's ring summoned her to the door. Only one small flask lay broken on the floor, filling the air with the subtle fragrance of garlic. "That won't be missed," said Letty. "Thank fortune, there is no worse mischief done." But the "thank" was scarcely uttered, when her eyes fell upon the last jar of the famous peach marmalade, the secret of the making of which died with grandmamma, and which was being carefully kept for Aunt Emory's (Aunt Emory was an old maid worth $30,000) birthday. There it stood directly in front of baby, with more than half of its thick paper torn off, and a yawning cavity made in its precious contents by little scooping fingers.

"Oh, baby, why couldn't you have taken any jar but that?" asked Letty, reproachfully and dramatically.

But baby evidently had no excuse to offer for not doing so, for she kept on crooning to her bottle doll, while her sister hastily fashioned another paper hat and tied it securely over what remained of the original covering.

Then said baby, "Rick kiss I—nice Rick!"

Oh, that is what he was doing when she foolishly imagined he was waiting for her to come and implore her forgiveness—bidding good-bye to baby. She might have known it, for he had always loved baby dearly.

"Yes baby; nice Rick, dear Rick, good Rick; but, for all that, the ring he gave me goes back to him to-morrow unless I hear from him to-night. How dare he wish that we had never met?"

But she did not hear from him that night, and the next day the little band of gold was released from its hiding place in her thick brown hair, and a too faithful messenger placed it in Rick's hands as he left his place of business. But, ah! what a silent, sorrowful maiden wandered about the Lounsberry dwelling thereafter! What a listless, weary voice repeated the nursery rhymes that baby demanded fifty times a day!

"No nice—no more," said baby, missing the merry tones and happy laugh.

But Mrs. Lounsberry was not at all displeased with the turn affairs had taken. Broughman Brown suited her much better as a prospective son-in-law than Richard Creighton. One was a wealthy young brewer, the other a poor clerk in a counting-house.

"Letty will soon get over it," she said to Letty's father, whose heart ached at the sight of his daughter's sad face. "A first love disappointment is always hard to bear for a while. I thought I'd have died when Steph. Ford married my cousin; but I didn't. I lived to marry you, and I have a seal-skin cloak, and Mrs. Ford hasn't even a jacket."

And so Broughman Brown, who was really a manly, generous, good-hearted fellow in spite of his beer and wealth, encouraged by the maternal head of the house, began devoting himself in the most ardent fashion to Letty; and she, seeing her mother's pleasure thereat, and hearing no word from Rick, received his attention in a passive, unresponsive way.

Three months went by, and it was Aunt Emory's birthday, and that eccentric old lady had decided to divide it among the family, lunching with one portion, dining with another, and supping with a third. The lunch party was given at her sister Lettia's (Mrs. Lounsberry), and some half a dozen old friends and some dozen relatives were bidden to the feast. Letty, in a sea-green gown (Rick's favorite gown), with a spray of pink hyacinths (Rick's favorite spring flower) in her hair, went quietly about welcoming the guests, Broughman Brown following her like her shadow, until lunch was announced. Then taking her place at the table, the young man still near her, she raised the cover from and dipped a spoon into the last jar of grandma's famous peach marmalade (she had had it placed before her, trusting to be able to hide the mischief baby had done), when somebody said, addressing her mother: "Have you heard that Richard Creighton is going abroad for his health? He has given up his situation, and sails in a day or two. They say he has failed fast lately."

And the very next moment Aunt Emory fixed her spectacled eyes upon her neice's poor pale face, and asked sharply: "What's the matter, child? Do you see anything dreadful in the sweets?"

"No, ma'am," answered Letty, with a pitiful attempt at a smile, when the spoon struck something harder than preserved peaches should be.

"Let me help you," said Broughman; and with one turn of his wrist he placed upon the dainty China shell before her—a wad of paper.

"And so that is the last of the celebrated marmalade, is it?" said Aunt Emory. "I don't want any. I prefer my sweets unmixed with unknown foreign substances. Take it away, Norah."

But Letty was already slowly unrolling the paper (it proved to be the missing part of the jar's original hat)—a rather difficult thing to accomplish, as it stuck persistently to her small fingers; but accomplished at last, when out rolled the little gold pig. And on the inside of the paper was scrawled, in Rick's bold hand, these words:

"My Darling.—How foolish we are I mean, I am! Here is the charm. Miss Varian had it about ten minutes last night—only long enough to show it to you and tell you a story about it. Baby will give it to you. Had no paper; so I tore a piece off one of your jam pots. Will see you to-morrow evening. Rix."

Never did any young lady so suddenly break through all the conventionalities of society; never did daughter so quickly forget the wishes of her mother; never did niece so unflinchingly brave the displeasure of a $30,000 aunt, as did Letty Lounsberry the instant after she had read this note.

"Broughman," she cried, looking at him with beautiful, beseeching eyes, "I must see Rick. *I must—I must.* You will go and bring him to me, dear?"

It was the first time she had ever called him "dear," and, alas! he felt that it would be the last. For a moment he pulled his long mustache nervously. "We are not very good friends, you know," at last he said.

"Yes I know. But I am to blame for that too," said Letty, hurriedly. "Forgive me, Broughman, but I must see Rick."

And the good fellow, hesitating no longer, turned from that imploring face, and with grief tugging at his heart-strings, went off to see his rival. He found him, and brought him back to the girl they both loved.

And what do you think Aunt Emory did—Aunt Emory who had over and over again said, only as Mrs. Broughman Brown, Letty should inherit any of her money. "Left the house in a passion?" not a bit of it. She laughed and laughed until she could laugh no longer.

"Now I shall have something new to tell folks," she said. "They must be tired and sick of my old yarns. I'm sure I am. Love, gold pigs, jealousy, and marmalade all mixed up together. It's one of the funniest things I ever heard in all my life."

"I'm glad you think so," said Mrs. Lounsberry. It don't strike me that way. What are they going to live on?"

"Oh, I'll look after them," said aunt Emory; and her remark made a very good ending to this real sweet story.

Women's Strength.—The strength of women lies in their heart. It shows itself in their strong love and instinctive preception of right and wrong. Intellectual courage is rarely one of their virtues. As a rule, they are inclined to be restless and excitable, allowing their judgments and actions to be swayed by quick emotions of all kinds, but, above all, it is in their hopefulness and endurance that they find their chief power. Who is the last person to give up hope in the case of a member of the family who has apparently gone to the bad? What mother or sister with deep and ardent love for such will ever cease to cherish hope or endure suffering on their account? The patience of women is proverbial, and their whole lives are bound up in their affection. Few people will deny that love in one form or another makes up the beauty of life to women. It enters into all she does. Any work outside her immediate circle is undertaken most often from pure desire to help some one else to know something of the mysterious happiness of love. Unlike men, women chiefly look for personal intercourse with those for whom they are working. If their interest lies among the poor, they are desirous of sympathetic personal acquaintance with them; and very little good work of a lasting kind has been done by women without their own influence of love being brought to bear on the individual case.

Heating by Sunshine.—Professor E. S. Morse, of the Essex Institute, has devised an ingenious arrangement for utilizing the heat in the sun's rays in warming our houses. His invention consists of a surface of blackened slate under glass fixed to the sunny side or sides of a house, with vents in the walls, so arranged that the cold air of a room is let out at the bottom of the slate, and forced in again at the top by the ascending heated column between the slate and the glass. The out-door air can be admitted, also, if desirable. The thing is so simple and apparently self-evident that one only wonders that it has not always been in use. Its entire practicalness is demonstrated in the heating of the professor's study in his cottage at Salem. The value of the improvement for daily warming buildings like churches and schoolhouses, which, when allowed to get cold between using, consume immense quantities of heat before they are fairly warmed again, is evident. Of course some other means of heating must be available when the sun does not shine. But in the colder regions, say in the far Northwest, the sun shines a greater part of the time, and hence the saving of artificial heat would be very large if the sun heat could be "turned on" for eight or ten hours out of the twenty-four.—*Scientific American.*

Tracings on Glass for the Lantern.—The following method, by George Smith, appears to be satisfactory. A piece of finely ground glass is rubbed over with a trace of glycerine, in order to make it as transparent as possible. It is now easy to write or draw on the prepared surface with a hard and finely pointed black lead-pencil, and the glass is so transparent that the finest details of any engraving, over which it can be placed, can be seen quite distinctly. The drawing having been finished, the plate is washed with water, in order to remove the glycerine, and dried. A thin coat of Canada balsam or of negative varnish now serves to render the slide permanently transparent and ready for the lantern.

Pepsine in Sea-sickness.—A note in the *Pharm Zeitung* states that pepsine has been taken in about 20 cases by travelers who had never made a previous voyage, and has proved quite successful in warding off sea-sickness. As much pepsine as will lie on the point of a knife is dissolved in a wine-glassful of water containing five drops of hydrochloric acid. This dose is taken three times a day, and especially if feelings of sea-sickness threaten. Finzelberg's pepsine is especially named as having been used.

Man and Insects.

The only nerves (worth mentioning) in the human body which are not under the control of the brain, are those of the heart and other internal organs; and over these parts, as everybody knows, we have not any voluntary power. But all our limbs and muscles are moved in accordance with impulses sent down from the brain, so that, for example, when I have made up my mind to send a telegram to a friend, my legs take me duly to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the necessary arrangements with the clerk. But in the insect's body there is no such regular subordination of all the parts composing the nervous system to a single central organ or head office. The largest knot of nerve matter, it is true, is generally to be found in the neighborhood of the sense organs, and it receives direct nerve bundles from the eyes, antennæ, mouth, and other chief adjacent parts; but the wings and legs are moved by separate knots of nerve cells, connected by a sort of spinal cord with the head, but capable of acting quite independently on their own account.

Thus, if we cut off a wasp's head and stick it on a needle in front of some sugar and water, the mouth will greedily begin to eat the sweet syrup, apparently unconscious of the fact that it has lost its stomach, and that the food is quietly dropping out of the gullet at the other end as fast as it is swallowed. So, too, if we decapitate that queer Mediterranean insect, the praying mantis, the headless body will still stand catching flies with its outstretched arms, and fumbling about for its mouth when it has caught one, evidently much surprised to find that its head is unaccountably missing. In fact, whatever may be the case with man, the insect, at least, is really a conscious automaton. It sees or smells food, and it is at once impelled by its nervous constitution to eat it. It receives a sense impression from the bright hue of a flower, and it is irresistibly attracted toward it, as the moth is to the candle. It has no power of deliberation, no ability even to move its own limbs in unaccustomed manners. Its whole life is governed for it by its fixed nervous constitution, and by the stimulations it receives from outside. And so, though the world probably appears much the same to the beetle as to us, the nature of its life is different. It acts like a piece of clock-work mechanism, wound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circle for which is is designed. *-Grant Allen, in Knowledge.*

Sound, Light and Heat.—Prof. Tyndall lately delivered the second lecture of his course at the Royal Institution. The explanations given by Huyghens of the phenomena of reflection and refraction, as well as of the properties of convergent and divergent lenses, had, he said, been fully verified by the progress of time and science. The lecturer showed that there are sound lenses also, and that the wave theory affords a no less adequate explanation of their properties. He demonstrated, by the test of the sensitive flame, that cotton net, because porous, transmits waves of sound, while the interposition of a non-porous body leaves the flame unaffected. Just as the passage of light was hindered by clouds, although the air and light of which these are made up were alike transparent, so acoustic clouds obstructed sound. Acoustic clouds consisted of layers of heated air with intermediate layers less heated. The lecturer formed an artificial cloud of the kind, which was known to intercept sound; the sound was thus thrown back in miniature echoes. Another analogy between light and sound was brought out by comparing the solar spectrum with a scale of notes produced by striking a graduated series of tuning forks. To illustrate Dr. Wollaston's observation, that certain sounds are inaudible to many ears, Prof. Tyndall blew a small whistle, whose low, though shrill, note instantly agitated the sensitive flame, while full half of those present, as a scientist had predicted in conversation with the lecturer beforehand, heard nothing. Resemblances were also pointed out between the absorption of light and that of sound. On the sound struck from one tuning-fork being quenched, it was proved to have been not annihilated, but simply absorbed by an adjacent fork. In like manner the yellow ray in the solar spectrum was absorbed by sodium vapor as the metal passed under the eyes of the audience in that form, leaving the place of that color in the spectrum marked by a black band.

Hot Milk as a Restorative. Milk that is heated to much above 100° Fahr. loses for the time a degree of its sweetness and its density; but no one fatigued by over exertion of body and mind who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labor of brain or body, will find in this simple draft an equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of seventeen letters.
My 17, 9, 3 is a play upon words;
My 1, 2, 5 is a domestic quadruped;
My 10, 13, 4 is a foundling;
My 14, 6, 5, 15 is a long-drawn breath;
My 7, 16, 8 is to contend.
My 12, 9, 11 is a rude dwelling;
My whole was the dying utterance of a great warrior.

JERRY.

Letter Changes.

1. Change the initial of a curse as many times and obtain successively: A short stick, an inhabitant of a certain European country, a female name, hair about the neck of certain quadrupeds, an instrument to indicate the direction of the wind, and to decrease.
2. Change the central of a bower and obtain in succession: Zeal, and a protecting dress.
3. Change the final of a poet and successively form: A sailing vessel, a building for animals, rods, and an abbreviation of an English title of nobility.

KATHARINE.

Decapitations.

1. Decapitate a weight and leave a preposition.
2. Decapitate a place for sitting and leave to consume.
3. Decapitate the noise of a donkey and leave a beam of light or heat.

LEAR.

Names of Towns.

1. My first is used to cross my second.
2. My second should arise before my first.
3. My first is often found in my second.
4. My first is a body of water much larger than my second.
5. Small, a weight.

SOLOMON.

Reversals.

1. Reverse a hollow stalk and make an animal.
2. Reverse novel and make a tumor.
3. Reverse a conjunction and make a wooden vessel.
4. Reverse a weight and make an adverb.
5. Reverse flat and make the same.
6. Reverse a falsifier and make a bar.

F. J. R.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—New Orleans.
BURIED CITIES AND TOWNS.—1. Oswego. 2. Oxford. 3. Buffalo. 4. Windsor. 5. Dickens. 6. Hanover. 7. Allen. 8. Linde.
CHARADE.—Peep-in(n).
REVERSALS.—1. Wolf, flow. 2. Am, ma. 3. Ned, den.
CURTAILMENTS.—1. Beet, bee. 2. Bee, be. 3. Heron, hero. 4. Boat, boa.

Bushy Tail.

Papa's train was in, and Florence saw him coming up the walk with a very big bundle in his hand. It seems almost too bad to have kept the little girl waiting, but mamma said the bundle must not be opened till after supper. Do you know why that was? It was because Florence did not like to eat supper very well, and probably would not have eaten anything at all if she had seen the present papa brought.

By-and-by, the brown paper was taken off, and there was a wire cage with a gray squirrel in it! What do you suppose Florence said to that? I don't think I can tell you just by writing it, but it sounded a good deal like, "Oh! Oh! Oh! O! O! O! My! my! myeeeeeee-e-e-e-e!"

In one side of the cage there was a little door, and before papa knew anything about it, Florence had it open, and in another minute the squirrel had jumped out and scampered way to the top of the bookcase. Such a time as they had catching him. He could run so fast, you know, that they could not get anywhere near him. At last papa got a nut and put it down by the open door of the cage; and then they all went and hid themselves—mamma behind the curtain, papa behind the door, and Florence under the desk. Pretty soon the squirrel peeped over the edge of the bookcase, and, as he couldn't see any one, he came down very carefully to get the nut.

But he did not go into the cage; he was to smart for that. He put his paw inside and pulled the nut out, and then sat up on his hind-legs, put his tail over his head, and began to eat. Suddenly, papa jumped, and said "Shoo!" and the squirrel was so frightened that he ran straight into his cage, and the door was shut in a jiffy.

Well, that squirrel got to be pretty tame. Florence put a little leather collar around his neck, and had a small iron chain so he couldn't get away.

One day she was playing in the yard, when down came an arrow right in front of her. A little boy, who lived just across the street, had shot it into the air, but didn't mean to come so near Florence.

She was dreadfully frightened, though, and dropped the chain, and away ran the squirrel up a tree. Papa tried hard to get him again, but couldn't do it.

Florence cried ever so hard (but, of course, that didn't do any good), and never forgot Bushy Tail.

One day, about half a year after the squirrel ran away, a man came along with a gun over his shoulder and a big leather bag hanging at his side.

"What have you got there?" asked Florence, leaning over the gate.

"Rabbits and squirrels," said the man.

"What you going to do with 'em?"

"Make a stew for my sick little boy."

"May I look?" asked Florence, opening the gate and coming out to the road where the man was.

The man said, of course she could, and he took them out one by one, but they where all dead.

"What has that squirrel got round his neck?" said Florence, as the man pulled the very last one out of the bag.

The man looked very carefully, and then he said:

"Why, it looks like a collar."

"Then it's my old Bushy Tail," cried the little girl.

And, sure enough, it was!

"Did you say your little boy was sick, and wanted a squirrel stew?" asked Florence.

"Yes, miss," replied the man, "and he's pretty sick, too."

"All right, then; you just give him this, with lots of love," said the little girl, patting the dead squirrel on the head, "and I hope it will make him all well again."

And it did.

N. Y. Tribune, Jr.

Household Hints

To Take out Milk and Coffee Stains.

These stains are very difficult to remove, especially from light-colored and finely finished goods. From woolen and mixed fabrics they are taken out by moistening them with a mixture of one part glycerine, nine parts water, and one-half part aqua ammonia. This mixture is applied to the goods by means of a brush, and allowed to remain for 12 hours (occasionally renewing the moistening). After this time, the stained pieces are pressed between cloth, and then rubbed with a clean rag. Drying, and if possible, a little steaming, is generally sufficient to thoroughly remove the stains. Stains on silk garments which are dyed with delicate colors, or finely finished, are more difficult to remove. In this case five parts glycerine are mixed with five parts water, and one-quarter part of ammonia added. Before using this mixture it should be tried on some part of the garments where it cannot be noticed, in order to see if the mixture will change color. If such is the case no ammonia should be added. If, on the contrary, no change takes place, or if, after drying, the original color is restored, the above mixture is applied with a soft brush, allowing it to remain on the stains for six or eight hours, and is then rubbed with a clean cloth. The remaining dry substance is then carefully taken of by means of a knife. The injured places are now brushed over with clean water, pressed between cloths and dried. If the stain is not then removed, a rubbing with dry bread will easily take it off. To restore the finish, a thin solution of gum arabic, or in many cases beer is preferred, is brushed on, then dried and carefully ironed. By careful manipulation these stains will be successfully removed.

TO EVICT RATS.—A writer in the *Scientific American* says: "We clean our premises of the detestable vermin, rats, by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stone and rafters with it. In every crevice in which a rat may go we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter in the corner of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard around the house. Every spring a coat of yellow wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving the fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and in the pantry, and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the services of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling. They are so apt to die between the walls and produce annoyance."

HOW TO COOK RICE.—Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

LEMON CAKE.—Two cups of flour, two of sugar, six eggs, six tablespoonfuls of butter, four of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar sifted with the flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Beat all well together, and bake in two loaves. For the jelly to use with it, take three-fourths of a pound of sugar, one-fourth of a pound of butter, six eggs, the rind of three lemons grated, and the juice. Beat the sugar, butter, and eggs thoroughly together, and set in a dish of hot water until heated, then add the grated lemon and juice; stir until thick enough and quite smooth, then split the cake and put this jelly in while warm. It is very delicious.

Health Column.

Infant Food.

There are about 20 European preparations styled infant foods, and at least twice as many American, all of which profess to furnish complete nutrition for the infant during the first few months of its existence, while yet the conversion of starch into dextrine and sugar is beyond the capacity of the untrained digestive function. The examination of these with a microscope, assisted by such simple tests as iodine, which turns starch cells blue, and gluten (or albuminous) granules yellow, has engaged the careful attention of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Cambridge, and his reports will startle most mothers who have relied upon the extravagant pretenses set forth by the circulars of manufacturers. Eliza McDonough, who preceded Dr. Cutter in this field, has been in a measure discredited; but it appears that her assertion—that the starch, so far from being transformed into dextrine, was not sufficiently altered to render the recognition of its source difficult, whether from wheat, corn, rye or barley—was strictly true, and that these pretentious foods are, without exception, nearly valueless for dietetic purposes. All of them consist of baked flour, mainly, either alone or mixed with sugar, milk, or salts. In some cases, the baking has been very inadequately performed, and the doctor found one that consisted merely of wheat and oats whose starch cells were proximately in their natural condition. The general result of Dr. Cutter's examination may be stated in brief terms as follows:

There was scarcely a single one of the so-called infant foods that contained a quantity of gluten as large as that contained in ordinary wheat flour. That is to say, a well-compounded wheat gruel is superior to any of them, particularly when boiled with a little milk; and others are in error who place the slightest dependence upon them. As respects one very expensive article, professing to possess —— parts in every 1,000 of phosphatic salts in connection with gluten, Dr. Cutter was unable to find any gluten at all. The thing was nearly pure starch, sold at an exorbitant price for nerve and brain food, and a great remedy for rickets. So all through the list. Sometimes a trace of gluten was present; more frequently none at all. In one case, there were 90 parts of starch to 10 of gluten; but this was exceptional, and the majority were less valuable, ounce for ounce, than ordinary wheat flour. Considering the pretensions that have been put forth by the manufacturers of these foods, some of them sustained by the certificates of eminent physicians, the report of Dr. Cutter is one of the dreariest comments upon human nature that has recently fallen under the notice of the journalist. But if the revelation he has made of fraud and pretense on the part of manufacturers in this field will serve to protect mothers from further betrayal, and to rescue infant life from quack articles of nutriment, his work, though giving a tremendous shock to our sensibilities and to our faith in medical certificates, will not have been done in vain.—*New York Times.*

The Cause of Bright's Disease.

What is the cause of so much Bright's disease? asks a victim of this malady. To which we reply, there are many causes. One is the taking of a cold. A cold may go to the kidneys as well as the lungs, and do a great deal more harm there, for the tubules in this organ are very multitudinous and very minute. When inflamed they suffer in the same way that the nasal and bronchial tubes do; that is, get catarrh. A slight inflammation of these tubules is called a catarrhal one; but when it becomes deeper seated, then it is called croupous. About the only difference is one of degree, not of kind. Another cause of the disease is the excessive use of flesh food, and of hot, stimulating spices and drinks. Lager beer, it is said, is a frequent cause of Bright's disease. Alcoholic drinks, we know are. Many medicines are said to cause it, as, for instance, chlorate of potash, used so freely in many diseases; and it would not be at all strange if it was also caused by the use of the various baking powders so much in vogue. A person suffering from this malady should lead a sober and careful life, live on a plain, unstimulating, but nutritious diet, take moderate exercise, avoid lean meat, or use it only sparingly, and keep the skin active, so as to relieve the kidneys as much as possible from work. In its first stages, its ravages may be stayed, and, if the constitution be a good one, the person may live to a good age. In its worst form there is no remedy of much avail. Those advertised by the quacks, and, we are sorry to say, those given by the doctors, are of about equal worth, and both are valueless.—*Herald of Health.*

THE ELECTRO-MAGNET. — The question—"What constitutes the strength of the electro-magnet"—is answered through the *Scientific American*, as follows: The magnetic strength of an electro-magnet depends upon the size of the iron core, the number of turns of wire surrounding it, and the strength of current charging the wire of this helix. In practice these helices are seldom wound to a diameter exceeding three times the diameter of the core, as what is thereby gained in magnetic moment is more than lost in increased resistance of helix circuit.

Worth Knowing.

Cutting the "Key Log."

The first thing to be done is to find out where the jam occurred, and then to discover what is called the "key log," that is to say, the log which holds the base of the "jam." An old experienced "stream driver" is soon on the spot, for the news is soon carried up stream that there is a "jam" below. Every minute is of consequence, as logs are coming down and the "jam" increasing in strength. The "key log" being found, there is a cry for volunteers to cut it. Now, when you consider that there are some hundred big logs of timber forming a dam, and the instant the key log is cut the whole fabric comes rushing down with a crush, you will see that unless the axe-man gets instantly away, he is crushed to death. There are usually in a camp plenty of men ready to volunteer; for a man who cuts a key log is looked upon by the rest of the loggers just as a soldier is by his regiment when he has done an act of bravery. The man I saw cut away a log which brought down a whole jam of logs was a quiet young fellow, some 20 years of age. He stripped everything save his drawers; a strong rope was put under his arms, and a gang of smart young fellows held the end. The man shook hands with his comrades, and quietly walked out on the logs, axe in hand. I do not know how the loggy-road one felt, but I shall never forget my feelings. The man was quietly walking to what very likely might be his death. At any moment the jam might break of its own accord, and, also, if he cut the key log, unless he instantly got out of the way, he would be crushed by the falling timber. There was a dead silence while the keen axe was dropped with force and skill on the pine log. Now the notch was near half through the log; one or two more blows, and a crack was heard. The men got in all the slack of the rope that held the axe-man; another blow, and there was a crash like thunder, and down came the wall of timber, to all appearances on the axe-man. Like many others, I rushed to help haul away the poor fellow; but, to my great joy, I saw him safe on the bank, certainly sadly bruised and bleeding from sundry wounds, but safe.—*The Field.*

How to Make Brick Walls Water-Tight.

The Sylvester process was successfully applied to the interior walls of the gate-houses of the Croton reservoir in the Central park in this city, in 1866, on the advice of the late William Dearborn, C. E., and under the immediate supervision of George S. Greene, Jr., C. E., now the engineer-in-chief of the department of docks.

The process and its results in this case are described fully by Mr. Dearborn in a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers, May 4, 1870.

The process consists in using two washes or solutions. The first composed of three-quarters of a pound of castile soap dissolved in one gallon of water, laid on at boiling heat with a flat brush. When this has dried, 24 hours later apply in like manner the second wash of half a pound of alum dissolved in four gallons of water. The temperature of this when applied should be 60° to 70° Fahr. After 24 hours apply another soap wash, and so on alternately until four coats of each have been put on. Experiments showed that this was sufficient to make the wall water-tight under 40 ft. head of water.

At the time of application the walls had been saturated and the weather was cold. The gate chambers were covered over and heated thoroughly with large stoves. The drying, cleaning the walls with wire brushes, and applying the mixture, took 96 days. Twenty-seven tons of coal were used for the drying, and one ton for heating the soap solution. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and thirty square ft. of wall were washed with four coats. The drying and cleaning of the walls cost six and a half cents per square ft., and the plant, materials, and labor of applying the wash cost three and three-eights cents per square ft.

A NOTABLE STEEL CHAIN.—There has lately been made at Hull, England, a chain of Siemens steel; 180 yards long, containing more than 3,200 links, held together by about 850 steel pins. It is intended for lifting purposes, has an estimated strength of 60 tons, and is thought to be the largest chain of its kind ever made.

TO MAKE STENCIL INK.—A good and cheap stencil ink, in cakes, is said to be obtained by mixing lamp-black with fine clay, a little gum arabic or dextrin, and enough water to bring the whole to a satisfactory consistency.

A ROAD locomotive for war purposes, lately tried, weighed 28½ tons, and drew easily 40 tons' weight of guns mounted on their carriages, fully equipped. Its maximum traction power is 150 tons, and its cost of maintenance is about 30 cents an hour.

A SIMPLE precaution, costing neither money nor labor, is said to increase the durability of posts put in the ground by 50%. This is simply by taking care that the wood is inverted, *i. e.*, placed in the opposite direction to that in which it grew.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Olympic, 127.

At the last meeting of Olympic, June 6th, two petitions were received, and the M. W. degree given to one candidate. The members of Olympic take a just pride in their membership, and are among the most active and enthusiastic Workmen in San Francisco. The fraternal acts extended to the widow of our late Bro. O'Neil are commendable, and should be followed by other Lodges.

Memorial, 174.

Memorial, 174, held a very interesting meeting on Monday evening, the 6th inst. The J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates, and the M. W. degree on two, in a very creditable and correct manner. No Lodge in San Francisco does the work better. There was a large attendance, Representatives from several Lodges, including a number of our Grand Lodge officers. There was one application received, and two candidates were elected to receive the degrees. After the business of the Lodge had been transacted, a feast of reason was inaugurated by inviting E. Danforth, District Deputy, to make a few remarks. A feature of his interesting speech was to bring up the late case of swindling that had been practiced, and whose victims were several widows of Workmen. Bro. Jordan, M. W. of Spartan, Bro. Breed, M. W. of San Francisco, Bro. Reading, P. M. W., Bro. Gyselaar, P. M. W., Bro. Smith, of Spartan, Bro. Bordwell, of Excelsior, Bro. Alexander Foreman, of Spartan, Bro. Poland, District Deputy, and Bro. Briggs, from Nevada county, made short speeches that were well received. It was a grand meeting, and had a full attendance until the close.

Myrtle, 42, Visits Harmony, 9.

On June 3d Harmony, No. 9, had a full delegation from Myrtle, 42. These two Lodges meet in adjoining halls in Pythian Castle, on the same evening. Previous to this visit, Myrtle, 42, gave the J. W. degree to one candidate and Harmony, 9, gave the J. W. degree to three candidates. The usual civilities were extended to the brethren of Myrtle, after which Bros. A. W. Loane, P. M. W., J. M. Lyons, Foreman, Chas. E. Baker, P. M. W., L. T. Henry, P. M. W., H. M. Morris, Receiver, made short felicitous and timely speeches, followed by a humorous song from Wm. H. Thackery, P. M. W., and C. T. Whiten, P. M. W., and a character reading from Prof. Eastman. As Myrtle, 42, was started by members of Harmony, it seemed like a family gathering.

Olympic, 127.

At the meeting of Olympic Lodge, No. 127, Tuesday, June 6th, Charles D. Dunn, Foreman, resigned and Col. David Wilder was elected in his place. Col. Wilder, our present efficient County Clerk, is one of the charter members of Olympic, a gentleman of fine executive ability, and has the respect and love of all members of his Lodge. He will probably be the next M. W. of Olympic. We congratulate this Lodge on the selection of a gentleman so well and favorably known for this important position.

Washington, 60.

Although there has not been of late a rapid advance in membership, yet there has been, and is now, a steady growth that has swelled its membership to the 200 mark. Washington, No. 60, has a large number of our solid business men as members, and while, as a rule, they do not visit their sister Lodges as much as some of our city Lodges, their meetings are well attended and interesting. On Thursday evening, June 8th, one candidate received the J. W. degree. After some preliminary arrangements for the coming entertainment, a short time was spent in a real good, sociable time, Bro. Wolfsohn, P. M. W., Lindsey, P. M. W., Knight Organist of Washington, making interesting and instructive remarks.

Burns, 68.

On Thursday evening June 8th, a very interesting meeting was had. The M. W. degree was given to one, and arrangements made to visit Los Gatos Lodge, on Saturday evening, 10th inst. There was a feast of reasons and an enthusiastic Workman, Bro. Samuel Block, M. W. of Tombstone Lodge, Arizona, was treated in such a cordial and kindly manner that elicited from him his sincere thanks, and for him requests us to extend to Burns Lodge his warmest regards.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Monthly Celebration of Occidental, 6

The brethren of Occidental, No. 6, had a grand celebration at Hansen's hall, West Oakland, on Wednesday evening, June 7th. This large hall was filled to its utmost capacity, not even standing room being left. J. J. Schultz, District Deputy, as master of ceremonies, in a short speech, gave a succinct history of Occidental, No. 6, and in her name welcomed one of the finest audiences that has ever met in the city of Oakland. The following choice programme was rendered: Piano solo, Miss Alice Walter, which was well received; quartette by Pacific Club, Bros. Reed, Sanford, Gurnsey and Smith, "Farewell," finely rendered and heartily applauded; recitation, Mr. M. Forster, "Charge of the Light Brigade," a good effort that received a hearty encore, and in answer to a double recall sang several humorous songs; piano solo, Miss Maude Martin; recitation, Mrs. Frederick Barkhouse, "Merica's Conversion; this talented lady rendered this character and humorous piece in a most interesting manner, and at the close was heartily encored; solo, Mrs. Herman Reinhart; this accomplished and sweet singer was greeted with a storm of applause and a hearty recall; ventriloquist, J. B. Frost; this gentleman is well known in his inimitable imitations, and in his interesting delineations was recalled for the eighth time, keeping his audience in the highest humor; piano solo, "Whispering Wind," Miss Minnie Weeks, pupil of Prof. E. S. Bonelli, of San Francisco, a fine effort that most kindly received a hearty encore; banjo solo, Bro. S. P. Babcock, a humorous song that kept his audience in the highest glee, and received a hearty recall; recitation, "The Dandy Fifth," W. T. Doyle, of the Baldwin theater; this was a masterly effort that kept the audience spell-bound, and at the close, in answer to numerous recalls, recited a humorous piece that kept his audience in a roar of laughter; piano solo, Miss Lizzie Hudson, a fine effort that was well received; baritone solo, Mr. Herman Adler; this gentleman has a fine and well-cultivated voice, and his effort was well received; character recitation, Bro. Logan Paul, of the Baldwin troupe; this rare treat was duly appreciated, and in answer to a recall, gave a comic piece; piano duet, Mrs. Hawket and Miss Webb, an artistic and pleasing effort that was kindly received; comic song, Mr. John F. Foster; this was a pleasing character song and recitation that fittingly closed one of the best-conducted and most successful entertainments of the season. The hall was cleared of benches and dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Supper was provided for those who desired, and a very enjoyable evening spent.

Lodge Locals.

Stockton, 23.

This Lodge gave an ice cream festival on the 27th ult. to the children of members of the Order. The Stockton *Herald* says of it: "A more delightful and highly enjoyed event could not be desired. There were probable not less than 500 persons, old and young, in the hall, the actual number of children being 130. Strawberries, ice cream and cake in abundance were spread upon two long tables occupying the center of the large hall. These were reserved until the close of an interesting programme of musical and literary exercises; but it is safe to say that charming as the music was, the grand and tempting spectacle on the tables was even more inviting to the eyes of old and young alike, than the harmony of sweet sounds to the ears. The proceedings were opened with music by the orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Dreyfous. Next appeared Master Workman Andrew M. Cadien, who delivered a brief but appropriate address. Then followed the exercises, of which we give a brief outline: Miss Lizzie Hale, aged 12 years, admirably recited "The Face Against the Window Pane." Her effort deserved and was accorded hearty applause. Edith Williams, a six-year-old fairy, sang a solo, "Twinkle Little Star." To say that the audience was delighted conveys but an imperfect idea of the enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure on the part of the throng. Douglass Hall, a young man, recited "Bernardo del Carpio" in capital style. George Frank, John Heck and Ed. Haas, three pupils of Mr. Dreyfous, gave a violin trio, which set the applauding machinery of the throng into full operation. The applause was loud, long, and well merited. "Not So Easy," was a recitation admirably given by Walter Williams, who entered into the spirit of the piece with astonishing vim. Misses Lehe sang the duet "Longing for Spring," in a manner that elicited hearty approval. Amelia Hecht, a sparkling little lady, recited "Touch Not," and evidently fully understood and honestly meant every word she uttered. Miss Flora and Zena Bell executed in fine style a piano solo, which greatly pleased the audience. "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" was read in excellent style by Miss Abbie Cadle. But the crowning triumph in the exercises of the evening was won by Miss Lizzie Hale, who recited "Nobody's Child," in costume. She appeared in a ragged dress and without stockings or shoes, and recited the piece with a depth of feeling and pathos really surprising in one so young. The applause that followed showed very conclusively the high estimate placed upon the talented girl's effort. The exercises concluded, the children, under the direction of the managers, were seated at the tables, and their parents and other adult members of the Order of Workmen waited upon them. The strawberries, ice cream and cake vanished like snow before a strong sun, and the scene was one of the most delightful imaginable. The entertainment concluded with dancing, and the festival was one of those joyful occasions that will be treasured in memory by the old and young present as long as they live.

Pacific Lodge, No. 7, will give a semi-annual entertainment on Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, 29th of June, at A. O. U. W. hall, at the corner of Twelfth and Franklin streets. Prof. N. L. Le Noir, organist of Pacific, will have charge of the affair, which is a warrant that it will be one of the best. Especial efforts will be made to eclipse former ones.

Bay View, No. 159, entertainment, which was to have taken place on the 30th of June, has been postponed to some time in July, of which notice will be given.

Lookout Lodge.

Editors Watchman:—Lookout Lodge, No. 20, elected Bro. W. D. Morris Past Master Workman, vice Bro. D. C. Brownell resigned; Bro. F. H. Roberts Overseer, to fill vacancy caused by Bro. C. A. McCash, Foreman, taking the M. W. chair vacated by Bro. W. D. Morris, and Bro. L. G. Brownell, Overseer, filling Foreman's chair vacated by Bro. C. A. McCash. Both officers elect were installed the same night by our District Deputy, Bro. D. C. Brownell. The late resolution, allowing no candidate to be admitted into a subordinate Lodge until his medical examination has been approved by the Grand Examining Board, enacted by the last Grand Lodge, is one which, in my view, must work a hardship to subordinate Lodges, as well as to applicants for initiation. Such a regulation borders too much on official red tape for the good of our Order; for the quicker a candidate can be admitted into our Lodges after application, if he is to be admitted, the better for the Order and the one to be received. Yours in C. H. and P.,

L. C. Carpenter, Recorder.

Sacramento Lodges.

Editors Watchman:—I have just returned from visiting Sacramento Lodge, where I have been much edified and entertained. Sacramento Lodge is looking up and doing all in their power to make their meetings enjoyable; and if they should ever fail to be pleasant, it certainly will not be the fault of the present officers, for a more earnest, painstaking corps of officers never honored a Lodge with their services. By their friendly, cordial greeting a stranger is made to feel perfectly at home in a very few minutes. The M. W. degree was conferred to-night in a creditable and impressive manner, and the general business of the Lodge conducted and finished in a smooth and business-like manner. Upon calling the "Good of the Order," Bro. Recorder Katzenstein was called to the floor. Bro. Katzenstein, as you will remember, was created a Past Master at the last session of the Grand Lodge for faithful service as Recorder, for the prescribed time and none merits the honor more. He has also just returned from the East, where he has been as a delegate to the Grand Temperance convention, held at Charleston, S. C., and this evening held the Lodge in breathless attention for an hour while, in his fluent manner, he recounted the sights and scenes of his journey, and recalled reminiscences of the late unpleasantness of many of the historic battle-fields which he visited. The hour seemed but a moment, and the expressed desire was that Bro. Katzenstein would give another of the series next meeting night. Bros. Foreman Smith, Overseer Blank and Financier Hopkins have been keeping the Lodge lively lately, by a display of their inventive genius in devising and discussing subjects of interest, which gave full play to their legal and parliamentary education which, I am happy to say, seems not to have been neglected, and I shall be in regular attendance in anticipation of a continuance of the same. I enclose herewith a copy of notices upon the back of which is printed an extract from the Watchman which was read in the Lodge, and by unanimous vote ordered printed, showing an encouraging appreciation of your efforts, and I think other Lodges would do well to pattern after Sacramento in this matter. Union Lodge is also doing finely, but as I am to have the pleasure of sending you the manuscript of one of her ablest orators for publication in your next issue I will not anticipate. The roll of Watchman you sent has been distributed where they will do the most good, and hoping they may be the means of adding to your list of subscribers, I remain yours,

Sacramento, June 6th. B. Muddled.

Valley Lodge, No. 2.—The Salt Lake *Tribune*, of May 28th, says: Pursuant to a call issued by J. W. Kinsley, Deputy Grand Master Workman for this jurisdiction, Valley Lodge, No. 2, of the Ancient Order United Workmen, was instituted in this city last evening, at Odd Fellows' hall. The following list of charter applicants were elected: Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah; John A. Hunter, Chief Justice Supreme Court; A. L. Thomas, Secretary of Utah Territory; Boyd Park, merchant; J. F. Allen, druggist; W. A. Nelden, clerk; H. G. McMillan, Deputy Clerk; J. Leviberg, merchant; S. J. Jonassen, attorney; E. A. Ireland, U. S. Marshal; W. E. Smedley, insurance agent; George Arbogast, Grand Master of Odd Fellows; Edmund A. Murphy, Grand Representative of Odd Fellows; J. J. Thomas, clerk; A. N. Hamilton, *Tribune*; W. H. Yearian, merchant; J. H. Woodman, clerk; Louis Hyams, Grand Secretary of Odd Fellows; H. McMasters, Land Officer; W. F. James, Grand Master of Masons; C. B. Adams, clerk; Robert Gorlinski, draftsman; M. L. Powers, capitalist. The following officers were elected and installed: Past Master Workman, George Arbogast; Master Workman, J. F. Allen; Foreman, S. J. Jonassen; Overseer, W. H. Yearian; Recorder, Louis Hyams; Receiver, Boyd Park; Financier, C. B. Adams; Guide, J. H. Woodman. The Lodge voted to keep its charter open for one month and to allow persons to be admitted during the term for the minimum fee of $15. The name "Valley" was adopted in honor of Valley Lodge, No. 30, of San Francisco, which is the largest lodge on this coast, having now over 900 members. The new lodge will probably meet again next Wednesday evening for the admission of new members.

Reunion Picnic at Decoto.

The third grand annual picnic of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Alameda county was held at Dry creek, on the line of the C. P. R. R., near Haywards, about 20 miles from San Francisco, on Saturday, May 27, 1882. The weather was extremely favorable, and the Workmen turned out in large numbers. There was a special train from Livermore and one from San Francisco; free conveyances to and from the picnic grounds were provided. The following was the Committee of Arrangements: Haywards Lodge, No. 18, L. Palmtag; Mission, No. 56, H. Dusterbery, J. Sanderer, G. Stanley; Reliance, No. 93, Alvarado, W. T. Rolph, A. Lee, Wm. Wills; Newark, No. 160, W. H. Nesmith, G. Lowrie, D. Butler; Eden, No. 204, San Lorenzo, E. Hathaway, H. W. Meek, E. O. Webb. Lodges of Livermore, Pleasanton and San Leandro also participated. The music was furnished by Schuppert's band. Dancing commenced early and continued until a late hour. The following was the Floor Committee: E. C. Bragdon, D. C. Hibbard, Geo. Harvey and Jos. McKinney. Bro. E. C. Hare, the owner and proprietor of the picnic grounds, deserves great credit and special mention for the improvements he has made for the benefit of pleasure seekers. The pavilion has a floor equal to the finest ballroom. The grove is marked with the mighty oak and stately sycamore, nature's handiwork, not being spoiled or marred by any attempts of man to increase its great natural beauties.

The grove stands amid sloping hillsides and a perennial stream of pure water running directly through it, thus offering advantages obtained only by nature. In beauty of location it cannot be excelled. The ride to this point is one of the most delightful in the vicinity. One of the remarkable features of the day was the prohibiting of any liquors of any kind being sold on the grounds. At 1 P. M. all the workmen assembled and marched to the pavilion, where they welcomed the Orator of the day, Mr. P. M. Fisher, P. M. W., of Mission Lodge, No. 56. Mr. H. Dusterbery, P. M. W., of Mission Lodge, No. 56, opened the exercises by a short address, in which he welcomed all to the grand reunion of the A. O. U. W., and wished, in behalf of the Order, that at the next reunion all might be enjoying health and prosperity. The members then sang the opening ode, at the close of which P. M. Fisher, P. M. W., delivered an oration, which we publish in this issue. At the conclusion, all resorted to the lunch-baskets to replenish their sharpened appetites.

The afternoon was passed with a variety of amusements—games, races, tugs-of-war, dancing, and target shooting with Ballard rifles. The Committee on Games were: Wm. Wills and A. Robinson. The following were some of the winners of prizes:

Race for Boys Under Ten Years—First prize, Ed. Weston; second prize, F. Crosby.

Girls Under Ten Years of Age—First prize, Laura Hare.

Sack Race for Boys—First prize, John Murphy; second prize, A. Crosby.

Foot Race for Boys Under Twelve Years of Age—First prize, P. Nhel; second prize, Ed. Weston.

Foot Race for Young Men—First prize, Jas. McKenny; second prize, Jos. Morris.

Foot Race for Boys Fifteen Years Old—First prize, P. Nichols; second prize, Orin Prouse.

Girls' Race—First prize, Lizzie McCoy, second prize, Mamie Rose.

Three-legged Race for Boys Under Ten Years of Age—Two first winners, J. Murphy and L. Olihan; two second winners, Frank Rose and F. Martin.

Race for Boys Under Fifteen years of Age—First prize, C. Nhel; second prize, John McCoy.

Race for Girls Uunder Ten Years of age—First prize, Lizzie McCoy; second prize, Minnie Rose.

Race for Girls Under Twelve Years of Age—First prize, Lizzie St. Clair; second prize, Maud Lowell.

Sack Race, for All—First prize, J. Murphy; second prize, F. Martin.

Foot Race for Girls Under Fifteen Years of Age—First Prize, Amelia Lewis; second prize, Lu Mosher.

Race for Young Ladies—First prize, Rose St. Clair.

Race for Girls Under Fifteen Years of Age—First prize, Lu Mosher; second prize, Ollie Jader.

Tug-of-War by Workmen and Wives.

The prizes were all cash prizes, which was a very commendable feature of the committee.

Appreciative.—We have received a copy of the Pacific States Watchman under date April 15. It is the first copy that has reached us this year. We are glad to see it still lives; we had feared otherwise. Society journals have but a precarious existence at best, but the Watchman is an exceptional publication—always full of good things; and we trust that its life may be a long one, and that its face may never be absent from our table, for we do love to clip from it.—*Michigan Herald.*

Attorney General Palmer, of Pennsylvania, under instructions from Commissioner Foster, has made application to the Dauphin County Court for a mandamus compelling 213 so-called life insurance corporations, or combinations, to show cause why their charters should not be revoked.—*Fraternal Censor.*

Academy of Sciences.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the California Academy of Sciences was held Monday evening last, Vice-President J. P. Moore in the chair. A. H. Breckenfeldt and Frank P. Deering were proposed as resident members. Among donations to the museum were the following: From Dr. Slocum, a stone whirl-spindle and a human skull from an Indian grave near Corinne; from B. B. Redding, a stone pestle from a mound near Salt Lake; from H. H. Bigelow, a stone incense cup with a rattlesnake carved in bas-relief around it, dug up at Casa Grande, Arizona; from B. C. Trueman, a California flying fish from Monterey; from Dr. H. Herman Behr, three red snow plants called *Sarcodes sanguinia*, from the Sierra Nevada. Vice-President Moore read a paper by Dr. Arthur Krause, Ph. D., member of the Bremen Geographical Society, suggested by his recent scientific explorations in Alaska, in the southern district of which he spent the past winter, with his brother, among the Indians, collecting information. He said southern Alaska resembled the south-west coast of Norway in its minerals and fisheries, where thousands of pleasure seekers resort annually to enjoy the natural beauty of the scenery. He pronounced Alaska far more valuable than Norway in this and in most respects. He predicted the gradual extinction of the 10,000 or so Indians now in the Territory, especially should the newly discovered gold mines prove as valuable as now anticipated. Some tribes of the coast Indians differ entirely in their language and features from their neighbors. The Chilcat and Chilcoot Indians have monopolized trade with the interior, and are very anxious to keep white traders and other tribes from encroaching on their direct trade between the coast and the Nomadic Indians at the headwaters of the Yukon river. These they reach in three days by the eastern route across the country, by river branches and lakes, with short land portages. The western route takes seven days, and passes are easy. Both routes unite near the Hudson Bay company's abandoned Fort Selkirk, which was destroyed by an expedition of Chilcat Indians. The Chilcats travel by the western and the Chilcoots by the eastern route, and this division is observed under penalty of war. They never use sleds or dogs, but pack their own burdens, using snow-shoes, and have to cross one glacier. Tobacco and blankets are largely dealt in, and they communicate with trading stations from 600 to 1,800 miles up the Yukon.

Mr. Moore described parasitical plants, especially the *Arcuthobium*, a mistletoe that grows on the digger-pine and all junipers, and spreads its glutinous seeds by explosions, through which they are projected and stuck over birds, who thus distribute them. The red snow-plant was first discovered in Siberia 40 years ago, and has only been found on this continent among the Sierra Nevadas.

Dr. C. C. Parry, of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry, described his recent trip through Lower California, where he found new specimens of the flowering ash, evergreen oak, two species of horse-chestnuts, a new and very delicate fine-foliage rose, new ferns, only found in Florida and the Hawaiian islands, and a cactus, valuable for manufacturing purposes, that secretes a hard gum, which, mixed with alcohol, makes a fine varnish, and is useful for painting pottery.

Beacon Light Oil.—The Beacon Light Oil and Commercial Company has been incorporated to import the celebrated beacon light oil, lubricating oils and paint-oline. The majority of this company are leading Workmen, and give assurance that they will keep the standard of their best XXX illuminating oil to the present high grade, 160°. The State Inspector of Pennsylvania says "that the oil shipped to the B. L. O. & C. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; was the best he had ever inspected." Mr. A. Blackman is the General Manager, and his office is 322 Washington.

Bro. E. F. Wilton, merchant tailor, No. 12 Stockton street, is one of the reliable and artistic tailors of this city. He has an enviable reputation as a cutter and fitter of pantaloons, and will warrant his garments to be free from hitching and wrinkling, so common in trowsers.

The Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co., whose advertisement appears in this number, is one of the leading and reliable houses of this coast. They have just received by rail a large line of the latest patterns and newest designs of house-furnishing goods, direct from their manufactory. The new Indianapolis patent sofa-bed is one of the neatest and best sofa-beds yet invented.—*Rural Press.*

City of Hamburg.—A fac simile of the City of Hamburg has been transferred to San Francisco in the shape of one of the finest and most complete dry goods stores in the city. Bros. Mobler & Mantz are the genial and enterprising proprietors, 714 Montgomery.

Stockings divided so as to separate each toe, as a glove does the fingers, are now being introduced, and an eminent medical authority recommends them, as they are likely to promote cleanliness, prevent troublesome soft corns, and abolish foot deformity.

Oakland Manufactures.

We see by the Oakland *Times* that nearly all the shares of stock in the Judson Nail factory, offered to the citizens of Oakland, have been subscribed, and the company has decided to locate at the Emory tract, between the railroad and the bay. It was well known from the start that the enterprise would be a paying investment, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the stock. Great care was taken to place the shares in the hands of enterprising business men, and the result is that many of our best citizens are stockholders. Among those who have subscribed are Egbert Judson, C. S. Chamberlain, T. P. McFeely, J. Benedict, John Finn, Theodore Green, H. D. Bacon, E. B. Dean & Co., V. D. Moody, F. Delger, A. J. Snyder and J. B. Wyman. The capital stock is $500,000. It is proposed to manufacture horse-shoe nails, tacks, brads, finishing nails, Victor mowing machines, pulleys, hangers, files, etc. The company has such facilities and advantages that it can manufacture the peculiar stock at a much more reduced rate to the purchaser than now. The strongest iron, the Clipper Gap pig iron, of which Mr. Judson is the largest owner, will be used. The enterprise will give employment to 200 persons, and a large number of boys will have an opportunity to learn useful trades. No Chinese will be employed. Next Monday ground will be broken on the site selected, consisting of three acres of land, and the erection of six buildings will be begun immediately. Two buildings will be 100x40 ft. each; the second building, 175x100 ft.; the foundry building, 100x40 ft.; wood shop, 140x50 ft.; warehouse, 160x40 ft., one story in hight.

The factory, being located upon the railroad, and not far from the bay, will have unusual facilities. Mr. Chamberlain, the manager, was in Oakland yesterday, and was jubilant over the splendid prospects. Only a few more shares are to be sold.

Sensible Evidence of the Roundness of the Earth.—In a late session of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, Prof. Dufour spoke of the change which images that are produced upon a great expanse of water undergo, in consequence of the roundness of the earth. If the luminous ray from an object strikes a tranquil lake in a nearly horizontal direction, the image is made upon a convex surface and appears smaller than the object itself. Prof. Dufour arrived at these conclusions by calculation, but he supposed that they could never be verified on account of the difficulty of finding a lake sufficiently calm over a broad extent of surface. His friend, M. Forel, however, informed him that he had seen such images in the lake of Geneva, and that they appeared exactly as the calculation had indicated. Prof. Dufour subsequently found that the days upon which such observations are possible are by no means uncommon, but the images can often be seen on lake Leman, especially if one has a spyglass at his disposal. After having looked for a moment, the roundness of the earth becomes visible as plainly as that of a bowl that is held in one's hand.—*Les Mondes.*

Ants or Monkeys.—Lately Sir John Lubbock has been considering the ant family, and after a protracted investigation declares that "anthropoid apes" must yield the second place in the order beneath man, for his friends the "ants," must be placed there. "When we consider the habits of ants," says he, "their social organization, their large communities, elaborate habitations, their roadways, their possession of domestic animals, and even in some cases of slaves, it must be admitted that they have a fair claim to rank *next to man* in the scale of intelligence." So, according to these theories, it now appears that in intelligence, which is the crowning glory and special attribute of mankind, the monkey must give place to the ant. Many years ago one wise man suggested that some of the gentlemen of leisure, who found time hanging heavily on their hands, would do well to "go to the ant" and "consider her ways and be wise." It seems now that the advice contains more philosophy than has generally been accredited to it.

The Summit of the Earth.—Adolphus Schlagintweit, the immortal, though unpronouncable, explorer of central Asia, calls the highland of Pamir "die Welt-Zinne"—the roof of the world. On the road from Punjaub to Yarkand four passes have to be crossed that are higher than 17,500 ft, and for a distance of 280 miles the halting ground is not below the hight of Pike's peak. On the eastern plateau of the Beloor-Dagh there is a shelter house near a cliff from whose summit the main chain of the Himalayas, with all its giant peaks and immeasurable ice fields, is in full view, from the highlands of Lassa to the sources of the Indus, while in the west the head waters of the Oxus and Jaxartes can be traced to the borders of Cabool, where the peaks of the Hindoo-Koosh, lift their crests of everlasting snow. In the spring the echo of the avalanche resembles the boom of continuous thunder, and in midwinter, when the storm wind sweeps the tableland, whirling pillars of snow scud along the ridges, and often seem to dance together like spectres in their fluttering winding sheets. Our "Land of the Sky," in the southern Alleghanies, must be as a mere piazza compared with that top roof of the earth.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Colony of Redlands.

The writer, visiting Redlands in the latter part of March last, was very much impressed with the superior advantages this colony seems to possess. The lands are situated at the extreme end of the San Bernardino valley, where it narrows and rises upon the very flank of the grand old San Bernardino mountain. The altitude corresponds with that of the highly favored mesa lands, which are famous for producing the choicest, fairest and earliest of citrus fruits; table, wine and raisin grapes.

No one can fully realize the superior charms possessed by this colony without viewing its beautifully elevated position. Nearly every lot has a delightful outlook upon the bordering hills and mountains, and the towns, plains and cultivated lands spread out before its lawn-like, sloping front.

When the squares between the grand avenues, laid out in the published map, are improved and highly cultivated, as there is every reason to believe they soon will be, the view of the colony itself, from the very sloping position it occupies, promises certainly a more charming picture than that of any of the most favored colonies, preceeding Redlands in the calendar, on the coast.

A scene of great activity prevailed in laying out the wide and sightly avenues, building the reservoirs and latest improved system of water-pipes and distributing gates; manufacturing upon the ground, at different points, an immense amount of durable cement water-pipes, ranging from 4 to 24 inches in diameter; laying pipes and breaking up new ground. Altogether it was such an outdoor industrial show as but few persons view in a lifetime, and one that seemed to reflect great credit upon its projectors and enterprising managers.

Realizing the importance of a right start in colony building, Messrs. Judson & Brown determined to invite the best class of settlers only to Redlands. They wish to protect the town, laid out for its business center, from intrusion of intoxication dealing saloons, with their associated evils and trouble-dealing accompaniments.

The strength of this colony will be greatly advanced by thus associating a band of worthy settlers who will firmly co-operate in worthy undertakings only, and stand by each other in sustaining the good social and business reputation of the community.

Taking advantage of the experience of earlier colonies, we do not see why it should not be demanded that Redlands shall, in many particulars, be an improvement upon others. In another column will be found a more minute mention of this worthy enterprise, published by the representative press of Riverside, in the same county.

Bro. A. P. Adams, corner Fremont and Mission, manufactures what is termed condensed coffee, which is put up in cakes ready for use. It is made of the best coffee, without chickory. Try it, and have the most delicate coffee you ever tasted.

The members of Washington No. 60, will give a social entertainment in their Lodge-room on Thursday evening, June 22d. Taking the past socials as a criterion, we may expect a very creditable and pleasant affair.

Four beneficiary certificates were paid last week, aggregating $8,000.

There are in the province of Ontario 171 Lodges; having a membership of 5,036.

Tribute of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, May 20, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W.—Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of BRO. SAMUEL HENRY, herewith submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, SAMUEL HENRY, and

Whereas, It is but just and proper that this Lodge pay a tribute of respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender his bereaved widow and children its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That while this Lodge deeply deplore the loss of our departed Brother, we feel he has gone to a better, brighter and happier world, and there will be justly rewarded for his good deeds and actions on this earth.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, a copy thereof sent to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to the Pacific States Watchman, for publication.

Wm. Decker,
Thos. H. Welton,
Committee.

Application of Electricity.

The science of Medical Electricity, as developed, is one of the crowning triumphs of the day. As a curative agent, to restore vitality and rehabilitate a broken constitution, it has the endorsement of some of the leading citizens of this country. Notable in the profession in applying this vital principle is Bro. W. J. Horne, 702 Market street, proprietor and manufacturer of Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt. It has received first premiums at the State Fairs 1880 and 1881, and Mechanics' Fair 1881, but the best endorsement is the growing demand for this incomparable belt.

A New Educational Institution.

The educational institutions of California are a credit to the Pacific coast. Our public schools are unsurpassed, and the liberality of the people toward them is proverbial. There is also a group of most excellent private schools and seminaries, to which young people are sent from all parts of the coast.

The newest of the private institutions is the Harmon seminary for young ladies, at Berkeley. It will be a new school in a bright new building, but it will be in charge of Rev. S. S. Harmon and Mrs. F. W. Harmon, educators who for more than 30 years have been known by their works in different parts of the State. The institution is to be a quiet, home-like school, which will endear itself to the affections of the pupils, and which will in turn benefit them by the influence of home guidance and guardianship, as well as by the weightier matters of the class-room. As shown in the engraving, the front portion of the building rises three stories, and is about 50x60 ft. upon the ground. Back of this is the central portion, 30x100 ft., two stories high, with a two story projection in the rear 20x32 ft. Upon the left of the main hall are the reception-room and two music-rooms. Upon the right is the large school-room. The ground floor of the central portion of the building contains the dining-room and four recitation-rooms, with cloak-room and side entrance for day scholars. The ground floor of the rear projection is devoted to the culinary department. The upper floors, aside from music and art-rooms, will be chiefly devoted to scholars' apartments.

It is the purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, and those associated with them, to establish an institution for young ladies which will be first-class in every particular. It is expected that the work of the seminary will arrange itself in several departments. The institution will be complete in itself, in that it will have a regular course of instruction, for which diplomas of graduation will be awarded. It will also embrace a department of instruction with a special reference to the preparation of young ladies who desire to enter the State University. In addition, there will be a conservatory of music and courses of instruction in the fine arts, modern languages and *belles lettres*, in each of which will be secured the services of masters of recognized superiority. In all courses there will be a disposition to place the institution abreast of all true progress in the art of instruction and the choice of studies for the curriculum. The first term will open August 3, 1882.

Mr. G. D. Morse, whose photograph gallery has been established in this city over 11 years, has just removed to the most complete, artistic and elegant rooms on the coast, at Phelan's block, Market St. The ascent to the gallery is by hydraulic elevators from Market and O'Farrell streets. On the fifth floor the exhibition gallery is reached, and here can be seen the magnificent work for which this establishment is so widely known. There are five parlors, all most elegantly and sumptuously fitted. The most elaborate of these is kept for ladies in evening costume, bridal parlors, etc. The photographic rooms are furnished with all the latest appliances, mechanical inventions and other necessaries of the photographic art—the light is perfect and the surroundings so beautiful that a visitor, free from all disturbing elements and with mind harmonized, looks his best, and is sure to make a good picture. Mr. Jenks, whose works in oil painting are so noted, Mr. Koch, who has a great reputation for ivory-type and water colors, Mr. Hasselman, a crayon and porcelain painter, and Miss Buckman, a fine colorer of "cabinets," locket pictures, etc., are among the artists employed there. With such an establishment, success and overwhelming patronage must result, and we strongly recommend all our country friends when they visit San Francisco to pay a visit to this, one of the most magnificent galleries in America.

The Protrero Ranch dairy, of which Bro. William Schlothan is proprietor, furnishes pure milk to families at lowest rates. Those wishing milk from one cow can have it. Orders addressed, W. Schlothan, Howard and Third streets, will be promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bro. W. S. Reynolds, General Land agency, 531 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets, makes a specialty of buying and selling farms, farming lands and suburban homes. He has a large list of choice property from all parts of the State, and is a reliable and responsible gentleman.

Bro J. W. Watson, Assistant Grand Recorder, is at his post attending to the duties of the office, as usual, in that correct and careful manner that is characteristic of this faithful and efficient servant of the A. O. U. W.

The editor of the Watchman acknowledges the receipt of invitations to the Grand Floral Reception of Ashler, No. 165, Alameda, which took place June 3d, and an account of which is elsewhere given in this number.

If you wish to see the finest and most extensive line of men's furnishing goods go to J. H. Carmany, No. 25 Kearny st. Shirts made to order, and the latest patterns in stock just arrived.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
JAMES T ROGERS, Grand Foreman.....Ukiah
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H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
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E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
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J. B. CHURCH, " " .....San Jose

REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE.—Clay W Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm H. Barnes, H G. Pratt, C. K. Robinson, E. M. Read ng, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M La Rue and P Veasy

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winehill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Allen No 3- A S. Cheminant. No 4—Thos Hann No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1, F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—Geo. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Dryedale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth. No. 2——— No. 3 H. H. Mayhew. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—R. A. Lindsay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D Valentine San Diego Bryant Howard San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara A. B. Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B Nichols. Santa Cruz O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura R H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C. BREED.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BEIGHT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday JOHN T. BARRY.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUGHLER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN BUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A. MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. ROGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDER.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. ROGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JAREZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKINSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. GEO. JORDAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BREDE.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A. GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. FLEMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT HAMILTON. WM. OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
48—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTHERN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERSON.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. COBLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. FRIEBMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A. H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C. W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DETJENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DORROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J. ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. WM. T. RALPH.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOSEPH SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER Pt. of Timber, G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALEN.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD REED.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. R. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. PEARSON BADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T.RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P. KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDIE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R. M. GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 313 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LER.
147—KNIGHTS. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BRULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. BUTCHLEY.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADOR.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLANTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WRSCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P FULLER.
169 NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E. M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno, Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. KALSTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAPPNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL OBR.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS. G. BOOMER.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A M. GRDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS. SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMBEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PERRZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES McCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH,	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
2 7—WESTPORT. R. B. MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday I. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	ED. HAMMOND.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W.F.ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA A. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAR, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H. HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. R. ROWLAND.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Thursday. C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. BONNIFIELD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CUNRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
14—UNITY 15 ESMERALDA,	Paradise, Humboldt Co. Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DIBRON.
1—BUTTE. W. H. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.
2—CAPITAL. J. B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J J. ROHRBAUGH.
3—UNION. W. H. DICKINSON.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. KIMBEY.
4—ALTA. GEO. F. BARTLETT.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. HIBERD.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. LANGHORNE.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. GARDNER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. C. HITCHCOCK.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANG

Our Mountain Lakes.

As the summer heat becomes more and more oppressive, the dwellers in the valleys will flee as birds to the mountains to breathe the clear, cool air, and enjoy the crystal waters girt about by the grand forests of the Sierras. The mountain lakes are the chief centers of resort, and they have a charm peculiarly their own.

We would make special reference at this time to the far-famed Donner lake, which is shown in the engraving on this page. As introductory to his well-known book on the "Fate of the Donner Lake Party," C. F. McGlashan introduces the following description of the lake, which was the scene of their dread sufferings, and the death which brought to many of them release from woes unspeakable.

Three miles from Truckee lies one of the fairest and most picturesque lakes in all the Sierras. Above and on either side are lofty mountains, with castellated granite crests, while below, at the mouth of the lake, a grassy, meadowy valley widens out and extends almost to Truckee. The body of water is three miles long, one mile and a half wide, and 483 ft. in depth.

Tourists and picnic parties annually flock to its shores, and Bierstadt has made it the subject of one of his finest, grandest paintings. In summer its willowy thickets, its groves of tamarack and forests of pine, are the favorite haunts and nesting places of the quail and grouse. Beautiful speckled mountain trout plentifully abound in its crystalline waters. A rippling breeze usually wimples and dimples its laughing surface, but in calmer moods it reflects, as in a polished mirror, the lofty overhanging mountains, with every stately pine, bounding rivulet, blossoming shrub, waving fern, and—high above all, on the right—the clinging, thread-like line of the snow sheds of the Central Pacific. When the railroad was being constructed, 3,000 people dwelt on its shores; the surrounding forests resounded with the music of axes and saws, and the terrific blasts exploded in the lofty o'ershadowing cliffs filled the canyons with reverberating thunders, and hurled huge bowlders high in the air over the lake's quivering bosom.

In winter it is almost as popular a pleasure resort as during the summer. The jingling of sleigh-bells and the shouts and laughter of skating parties can be heard almost constantly. The lake forms the grandest skating park on the Pacific coast.

Yet this same Donner lake was the scene of one of the most thrilling, heart-rending tragedies ever recorded in California history. Interwoven with the very name of the lake are memories of a tale of destitution, loneliness and despair which borders on the incredible. It is a tale that has been repeated in many a miner's cabin, by many a hunter's camp fire, and in many a frontiersman's home, and everywhere it has been listened to with bated breath.



VIEW OF DONNER LAKE, NEVADA COUNTY

Our mountain lakes are well described in the following paragraph by Prof. John Le Conte:

Hundreds of little Alpine lakes, with their clear, deep, cold, emerald waters, are embosomed among the crags of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Their origin may be traced to the more powerful actions of glacial agencies in past times; in some cases, gorges dammed up by ancient moraines. The streams that now supply these "Gems of the Sierra" are born in the cold, gloomy solitudes of the upper mountain region, amid perpetual snow banks. Many of these charming lakes are nestled in the least-explored portions of the "High Sierra," and have not been mapped or described; nay, some of them have as yet no designating names. They are the reservoirs of melting snows, and some of them—as those near the headwaters of the Yuba—are the sources of summer supply for hundreds of miles of mining ditches. Hence, the existing condition of our topographical knowledge of these wild and imperfectly explored mountain fastnesses renders it impossible to furnish anything like a complete catalogue of the mountain lakes of the Sierra Nevada.

Mountain Lakes of the Sierra Nevada.

NAME	Max. length in miles.	Max. width in miles.	Approx. area in square miles.	Hight of surface sea level above the in feet.	Max. depth in Feet.	Hight of bottom above sea level in feet.
Gold	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truckee	3	1	.....	6,904	90	6,814
Eureka	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Meadow	2	½	.....	.....	180	.....
Donner	2½	¾	.....	5,964	.....	.....
Washoe	3½	2½	.....	5,605	.....	.....
Tahoe	21½	12	192	6,247	1,645	4,602
Tenaya	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....

The foregoing table embraces some of the conspicuous lakes embosomed among the crags of that portion of the Sierra Nevada extending from Lassen's peak (lat. 40° 30′) in the north, to Mt. Brewer (lat. 36° 30′) in the south. With the exception of Tahoe, most of them are comparatively small.

These Alpine lakes, with their clear, fresh, snow-fed waters, surrounded by lofty snow-clad peaks, whose slopes are covered with magnificent groves of pine and fir, constitute the most attractive feature in the lesser summit valleys of the Sierra Nevada. The charmingly picturesque character which they impart to the wild and rugged scenery of these mountains has not been overlooked by tourists, poets and artists. But the inaccessibility of most of these "emerald gems" has prevented them from receiving that notice which their exquisite beauties deserve. As civilization penetrates into these mountain retreats, they will become more accessible, and consequently better appreciated by cultivated visitors. The most extensive, as well as the most celebrated, of these bodies of fresh water is Lake Tahoe.

Trips for Pleasure in California.

California is so much of a pleasure resort, as a whole, it is difficult to point out any part of it not worthy of a visit. Still more difficult is it to select that portion pre-eminent over all others for beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate and general attractiveness; and in another column we have arranged a list of the more prominent places, by consulting which the tourist may select which suits him best.

The dimensions of California preclude the possibility of a trip which will include the whole scope of the State. But, as there is no finer country in the world for summer excursions and camping out than this, a jaunt over a portion of it will suffice for most persons. One can, moreover, choose the kind of scenery he prefers, and, to a great extent, the climate also. The moist, cool atmosphere of the coast, the warmer and drier air of the mountains, or the heat of the valley, present a variety difficult to find elsewhere in the same area. In summer we do not need, in our excursions, to count on rainy days. It never rains here during what is known as the "dry season." One can sleep in the open air or in tents for six or seven months in the year without inconvenience. We have before given a general sketch of the more frequented routes of travel, and repeat here much previously said.

Tourists are somewhat apt to think that after they have seen Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, the Geysers, the Big Trees and a few more of the "sights" of the State, they have seen it all. But there are many beautiful spots in California which lie off the route of travel, which are worthy of a visit. The number of "springs," and other health resorts, has increased greatly of late; and there are now numerous camping grounds, where those who prefer camping out to hotel life will find all the necessary conveniences.

Going south from San Francisco on the peninsula there is a pleasant road from San Mateo over the hills, by Crystal Springs to Spanishtown and Purissima creek, noted for the finest trout in the State, as they are perfectly pure, the creek falling over the cliffs into the ocean. Further on is San Gregorio creek, with its lagoon famous for fishing. There is a hotel here. Then we come to Pescadero, a coast town much frequented in summer and noted for its "pebble beach." The Pescadero and Butano creeks, near by, afford fine sport for the angler. Beyond that is Scott's valley, and then Santa Cruz, the well-known watering place. Between Purissima and Santa Cruz there are numerous creeks other than those mentioned, with plenty of fine hunting and fishing. Camping grounds will be found all along at many points.

Another trip, starting from the city, is to go by the railroad by way of San Mateo, Redwood City, Menlo Park, etc., to Santa Clara and San Jose, the beautiful towns in the Santa Clara valley. From the first, one may branch off to the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains, where he will find Blackberry farm, Congress Springs and Los Gatos. From San Jose one may go to the famous Almaden quicksilver mines, and in the opposite direction, a beautiful ride is out to Alum rock, on Penitencia creek, and from there up to the summit of Mt. Hamilton, where the Lick observatory is being built. From San Jose, the S. P. R. R. carries its passengers down the valley past Gilmore (from where one may go to the Gilroy Hot Springs), through the San Juan pass into the Pajaro valley, and across to the noted watering-place of Monterey, where the railroad company has erected a magnificent hotel. There is the beautiful bay of Monterey, with its splendid beach running around from Monterey to Santa Cruz. At various points on the line of the beach are hotels, camping grounds, and various accommodations for tourists and campers. Aptos and Soquel are the most prominent points.

Back of Santa Cruz the range of mountains of that name offers a splendid opportunity for camping, fishing and hunting, and there are numerous public resorts and springs, such as Magnetic springs, Wright's and others. The climate in the vicinity in summer is beautiful, and the mountains usually filled with campers.

Following on down the coast, we strike back through the Salina valley to Soledad, and from here may visit the Paraiso springs, seven miles distant. Then continuing on down the valley again we meet the plateau on which is Paso Robles springs, a noted health resort. Then further on we arrive at San Luis Obispo, an old Spanish town surrounded by grain fields and sheep and cattle ranges. Between there and Santa Barbara these ranges prevail. Santa Barbara is on the coast and is usually reached by steamer and not by the route we have mentioned, which is the way one would have to go by wagon.

To see the coast and its towns below Monterey, the best way to do is to take one of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s steamers and go as far as San Diego and back. In this way Santa Barbara may be visited conveniently. You can also stop at Los Angeles, and by lying over a trip, visit Santa Monica, the orange groves of Los Angeles, and vineyards of Anaheim.

Back from the coast is the charming city of Los Angeles, with its lovely environment. Beyond is San Gabriel valley, with the famous Sierra Madre Villa, popular far and near. By rail eastward one reaches the valley of the Santa Ana, and sees Riverside, a horticultural jewel, with the Glenwood cottages in the midst of orange groves. Beyond is the beautiful San Bernardino valley with the lovely Crafton retreat at its head, the Arrowhead springs, with their medicinal waters and enchanting traditions, and Waterman's hot springs, which have wide fame, but are not now open except for transient visitation.

Returning to the coast one may take the steamer and see San Diego with its magnificent harbor and splendid climate. Returning, as the steamer comes up it passes through the Santa Barbara channel, between the islands and mainland, and coasting along up, finally enters the historic portal of California—the widely famed Golden Gate.

Starting again from San Francisco, as a center, going north along the coast we visit Sausalito and San Rafael, and back of them Mt. Tamalpais, and borne by the North Pacific coast narrow-gauge road, wo pass through a beautiful country, up along the shores of Tomales bay, passing on the way Paper-mill creek, Taylorsville, and many beautiful camping spots; then on through the redwood timber to Duncan's mills and the Russian river, famous for its beautiful scenery.

Then again by a route ending at the same place, one may go to the S. F. & N. P. R. R. to Donahue, Petaluma, Santa Rosa (where you leave for Mark West springs), to Healdsburg, on the Russian river. From here Litton springs, Skaggs' springs, the world-famous Geysers, etc., may be visited.

A beautiful trip is up through the fine vineyards of the Napa valley, where are hosts of summer resorts. In this county many pleasant summering places are established in the neighborhood of Napa City, St. Helena, Calistoga, Kellogg, and other places. Among the well-known resorts are the Napa Soda Springs, Litton Springs, Nook farm, Sulphur springs at Calistoga, Etna Springs, near Pope valley; Sulphur Springs ranch, near Knoxville, and Petrified Forest.

Entering Lake county from the west, the Highland Springs is the first resort reached by stage from the railroad station at Cloverdale. From Ukiah to Lakeport by stage, the Blue lakes and the Pierson Springs are approached. Entering the county from the south, by stage from Calistoga, the traveler passes Mt. St. Helena, and can take a magnificent view from the summit by tarrying at the Mt. Toll House, and take a short horse-back ride. Anderson Springs, Harbin Springs, Glenbrook, Adams' Springs, Siegler Springs, Howard Springs, Soda Bay, on Clear lake; Sulphur Banks and Borax lake, Mound cottage, Bartlett Springs are among the notable attractions of Lake county. Lake county seems admirably and wonderfully adapted for a universal tourists' field, and is some day destined to attain a world-wide reputation.

Shasta county, from the well-watered bottom lands of the upper Sacramento valley up to the refreshing Strawberry valley, at the base of Mt Shasta, some 70 miles or more, is a pathway full of joy to the hardy tourists who delight in rugged walks of nature. The United States fish-hatching establishment on McCloud river and Soda springs, clear fishing brooks and rivers, good fishing, etc., are here met with.

In Contra Costa county, the view from the summit of Mt. Diablo, on a clear day, is grand and wonderful in the number of cities and towns embraced in the vast extent of populated territory brought within the scope of the tourist's vision. A Byron, in this county, are hot sulphur springs which are lately becoming quite noted. The Piedmont springs in Alameda county, back of Oakland; the bay baths at Alameda; the sulphur springs in Colusa county; the White Sulphur springs near Vallejo, in Solano county; Webber lake, Donner lake, and hosts of other attractions, might be mentioned.

In Calaveras county, six miles from Knight's Ferry (Stanislaus county), are the Lane springs.

A warm and remarkably dry climate is found, early and late in the season, on the western borders of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, which is remarkable for its sanitary qualities, which seem specially kindly and favorable in many localities to sufferers from pulmonary afflictions.

The whole range of the Sierras, which extends the length of the State, abounds in magnificent scenery. It would take more than a page of our space simply to mention the points of interest. At different points in the range and the foothills, hydraulic and quartz mining are carried on extensively, and those who have never seen the former should visit at least one gravel mine while in California.

It is, of course, impossible, in a brief article, to enumerate all the pleasure and health resorts of California, or all the thousand and one places where people go to amuse themselves in the summer months. We shall, in future issues of this journal, take occasion to mention other than those spoken of here. Every little canyon and glen, every mountain valley, every nook has its picturesque points, known to a chosen few. Here and there are places more widely famed. The vineyard regions of one section, the orange orchards of another, the wheat fields of another, possess charms to allure people of different temperaments. Others, again, prefer the solitudes of the hills, where the unbroken forests reign supreme, where they can retire for a time from the busier scenes of life.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

In consideration of the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit o both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - June 15, 1882.

SELF DESTRUCTION.—Says the Canadian *Workman:* "In addition to the forfeiture clause to be signed in all future examination papers by new applicants in case of suicide, the Grand Lodge should at once pass a law to make self destruction a bar to any payment whatever to any member of the Order, no matter when he joined." Not so fast, Bro. *Workman*; recollect what you say in the same breath, almost: "The A. O. U. W. has a lofty mission—to disperse the gloom and bring gladness and plenty to homes that have just been darkened by the shadow of the angel of death, which might have become the abodes of misery, desolation and want." Recollect, that "under that mystic roof which veils the future, present and the past, there is no man knoweth what a day may bring forth." The sun may rise bright, joyful and glorious, yet, ere the day is past, be overcast with clouds and set in the black gloom of the evening time. When the Angel of Death closes the doors of this life upon us and gives the keys into the hands of the Angel of Resurrection, who shall say it was unjust? Is the heart-broken mother to blame, or the weeping wife, or the sorrowing friends? It may belong to us to say: "No despairing mortal shall join our ranks—no imperfect man"—but say not: "He was unjustly called."

NO BEER ON THE GROUNDS.—At the recent celebration and anniversary picnic at Oakdale, Stanislaus county, an enterprising individual came on to the grounds with an express wagon loaded with lager beer. Selecting a shady place, easy of access, he opened his batteries and invited the brethren to join him. A hasty consultation was had, and, as a result, the stalwarts loaded his beer in his wagon quicker than he had unloaded it, and helped him more forcibly than polite, into his wagon, and suggested to him that reformations should never move backward, and that he *must* move forward and off the grounds. The discomfited merchant, in giving his parting salutation, was more forcible in manner, and in a higher key than the Orator of the Day, Bro. J. W. Watson, Assistant Grand Recorder.

THE picnic season is partly over and the Workmen may retire on their well-merited reputation of having had the greatest success in this line imaginable. It now remains to be seen how they will distinguish themselves in barbecues and 4th of July celebrations. Certainly, there never was an organization so cosmopolitan and yet so aristocratic in its composition; so plain and yet so powerful; so humble and yet so proud.

THERE are in this State about 15,000 Workmen.

The Duty Toward the Widow.

The payment of the $2,000, guaranteed by the beneficiary certificate, to the widow of a deceased brother, should by no means be considered as closing the duty of the Lodge. One of the watchwords of the Order is "Protection," and the widows and orphans need a further protection than the mere payment of certain dollars and cents.

In eight cases out of ten the widow does not know how to invest the money after she gets it. To whom could she more properly look for guidance and advice than to, the Lodge which pays her the money. An Advisory Committee of the Lodge could not, of course, exercise any direct jurisdiction over the money after it is paid to the legatee, but it could advise with the widow and assist by its advice.

Designing men will take advantage of any means of obtaining money, even if their victims are widows and orphans. In fact, the generally helpless condition of a suddenly bereaved family, the lack of business knowledge, and the worldly inexperience of such persons, makes them a ready prey to the wolf in sheep's clothing who may come in the path. In another column we record the evil deeds of a scoundrel, who robbed a widow of her small means in a most despicable way. Such circumstances are liable to happen again in other places, and it behooves the members of our Order everywhere to lend a hand to put a stop to such practices.

When a brother dies and it is publicly announced that he was a member of the A. O. U. W., it is known, also, that the widow will shortly receive the $2,000. The brother may belong to other societies, as well. The exact sum she is to receive is therefore known. Very few women ever have the handling of such sums of money, and the unwonted experience to a certain extent naturally embarrasses them. They of course recognize the necessity of investing it in the best way, and their friends are consulted. At such times those supposed to be friends are not always such; and if the Lodge would interest itself practically in the matter, much good would result.

Of course it is not possible to absolutely dictate the course to pursue. But there can be no possible reason why a committee should not visit the widow and ask her intentions concerning the money. Ask her if she has made up her mind as to her investment. If it is considered hazardous, she should be so told, and the reasons for the conclusion expressed. In short, she should be advised with plainly about the matter. In some Lodges these things receive proper attention, while in others they do not, and the object of this article is to call the attention of members everywhere to the subject.

WE extend congratulations to the brethren of San Jose at the unqualified success of their recent excursion and picnic to Del Monte park. It is conceded to be one of the best ever held in the State, and, as results show, far ahead of any excursion of the A. O. U. W. since its organization on the Pacific coast. It was in every respect a very enjoyable affair, and the net profit amounts to $815.

WM. H. JORDAN, Grand Representative, on his way East, stopped over at Tucson, where he made a public address "On the Needs and Aims of Workmen." From information received, it was regarded as one of much merit and delivered in that earnest and interesting manner which is characteristic of Bro. Jordan. The next day he was escorted around to the places of interest and to the ancient church, San Zavier Del Bac.

DAWN OF HOPE, D. of H., at West Oakland, have surrendered their charter.

THE CUE AND BAKER NUPTIALS.—Wednesday eve, May 24th, Wm. G. Cue and Miss Josie V. Baker were married, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1504 Howard street, the Rev. M. L. Githens officiating. The groom is one of the Deputy Superintendents of Streets, and is well and favorably known in political circles, while the bride is the daughter of Chas. E. Baker, a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, B. P. O. Elks, I. O. O. F. and other secret organizations. The bride was attended by Misses Eva Baker and Carrie Bird, and the groom by Messrs. J. W. McAdoo and Thos. Kemble. The parlors were prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens, and on a large table were displayed the numerous and costly tributes of affection for the happy pair from a multitude of well-wishers.

Provisional Grand Lodge in Iowa.

The following explains itself:

OFFICE GRAND MASTER WORKMAN, A. O. U. W., CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

By authority of the laws of the Order, the Supreme Master Workman, A. O. U. W., did, on March 1, 1882, suspend the charter of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Iowa, thus rendering its acts null and void thereafter. For the purpose of placing the members of loyal Lodges, A. O. U. W., and the loyal members of "Seceded" Lodges in position to preserve their rights as members of the Order, a provisional Grand Lodge has been formed by appointment of the Supreme M. W., as follows:

W. R. Graham, Deputy Supreme M. W. for District of Iowa; L. O. Howland, Deputy Supreme Recorder for District of Iowa; B. F. Murdock, Deputy Supreme Receiver for District of Iowa, and acting, respectively, Grand Master Workman, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver of Iowa.

Now, therefore, by the authority in me vested as Deputy Supreme Master Workman, A. O. U. W., of United States for District of Iowa, and acting Grand Master of Iowa, I forbid the forwarding of official reports or remittances of monies under the name of A. O. U. W. to any other person than L. O. Howland, Deputy Supreme Recorder and acting Grand Recorder at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Further, I warn all bodies heretofore and now working under a charter issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., that they will be held responsible for all acts performed since March 1, 1882. Seven or more loyal members of any Lodge will be recognized as the Lodge proper, (and as such should report immediately,) and are authorized to elect officers and take possession of the charter and all books, monies and properties of said Lodge. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, A. D., 1882.

W. R. GRAHAM,
Dep. S. M. W. and Acting G. M. W. of Iowa.

THE SUPREME RECORDER'S REPORT.—The statement of the Supreme Recorder, for the month of May, is at hand. From this, it is seen that the amount of general fund received for the month is $3,965.20; disbursed, $3,144.71. For the year, receipts to June 1st, $12,456.09; disbursements, $12,456.09. Relief fund, for the month, receipts $7,282; disbursements, $7,700. Beneficiary fund, receipts $23,934.00; disbursements, $24,000. Total membership, 107,177. The statement also has appended a "special notice" to the effect that the Digest of the Laws and Decisions is now ready, price $1.00. Address your Grand Recorder or Supreme Recorder.

THE IRON HALL.—This is an organization or secret Order providing for a seven years' endowment fund of from $200 to $1,000, according to a graduated assessment plan. It also provides for the payment of sick benefits, and in other respects is very similar to other secret Orders. It is based upon the theory of increased membership, compound interest and suspensions, and is similar in this respect to the building and loan associations. "The Iron Hall" is the title of a sheet published at Indianapolis, Ind., in the interest of this institution. It appears to be a worthy organization, being an excellent savings institution for those of small means.

DISTRICT No. 4, composed of Myrtle Lodge No. 42, Bernal No. 19, Yerba Buena No. 14, and Noe Valley No. 185, will hold a meeting on Saturday, June 17th, at the hall of Myrtle No. 42, and judging from the fraternal spirit that animates the Brothers of that District, their fun-loving propensities, and their ability to get up a good time when they set about it, we predict a right royal good time and a treat that no Brother of the Order in the city should miss if he can possibly attend. Success to District No. 4. "May their Tribe never grow less."

VIOLIN RECITAL.—At a recent violin recital at B'nai B'rith hall, by the pupils of Prof. Henry Hyman, Master Maurice Lipman, aged ten years, and Henri Lipman, aged eight years, took the audience completely by surprise in their efforts in playing on the violin in a duet. The storm of applause that greeted them at the close was a heartfelt ovation. These young artists and prodigies are the sons of M. Lipman, Financier of Triumph Lodge.

PICNICS are the order of the day in California among the various Lodges. The brethren seem to go into the fraternal feature of the Order with more zeal than they do in the East. Lodge meetings, as a rule, are better attended, and the rapid increase is no doubt due to the fact that they have more earnest and consistent workers in the field at all times.—*Fraternal Censor.*

Grand Recorder's Statement for February.

We condense from Grand Recorder Pratt's Financial Statement for February the following leading figures:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

No. 442, Expense, John D. Arcy	$ 75.00
444, Supplies, R. Schaezlein	63.50
445, Expense, W. B. Hardy	13.50
446, Furniture, F. S. Chadbourne	6.00
447, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co.	14.00
448, Expense, S. P. Taylor & Co.	7.00
449, Expense, J. O. Jephson	2.25
450, Supplies, Geo. M. Wood & Co	7.00
451, Supplies, Supreme Lodge	62.15
452, Postage, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	70.65
452, Expense, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	35.65
452, Supplies, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	7.25
452, Exchange, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	4.90
452, Furniture, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	4.50
453, Expense, Pacific Press	10.00
454, Salary, H. G. Pratt, G. Rdr	291.66
455, Expense, David Farquharson	100.00
456, Salary, C. H. Haile, G. Rcr.	50.00
457, Expense, O. Whipple	15.00
458, Expense, C. H. Haile, C. Rcr	78.75
462, Expense, Wm. H. Jordan, Rep. S. L.	100.00
465, Expense, Wm. H. Barnes, Rep. S. L.	100.00
466, Expense, H. G. Pratt, Rep. S. L.	100.00
467, Contingent, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.	125.00
468, Expense, M. W. Fish, Rep. S. L.	100.00
469, Expense, C. H. Haile, G. R. G. L. Pay Roll in part	2 850.00
Total amount warrants issued, G. F.	$ 4,248.74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Received during May, Benef. Fund	14,639.00	
Balance in hands of G. Rcr., May 1, 1882, Benef. Fund	20.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$14,659.00
Paid Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. "Trustee" Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 441	$2,000.00	
Paid Margaret Biggs, "Guardian" Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 443	1,000.00	
Paid Jane E. Bowling, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 459	2,000.00	
Paid Ross Hassen, Beneficiary Fund, Warrant No. 460	2,000.00	
Paid Emma Koppen, Benef. Fund, Warrant No 461	2,000.00	
Paid Lizzie O'Neil, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 463	2,000.00	
Paid Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Benef. Fund, Warrant No. 464	2,000.00	
Total paid out, Benef. Fund		$13,000.00
Bal. Benef. Fund, June 1, 1882		1,659.00

SUMMARY.

Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	$14,639.00	
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	630.15	
Total amt. received on Relief Call, No. 2	2 427.00	
Bal. on hand Benef. Fund, May 1, 1882	20.00	
Bal on hand Gen'l Fund, May 1, 1882	3,761.28	
Amt. on hand Relief F'd. May 1, 1882	4 405.00	
Total		$26,782.43
Paid out of Benef Fund	13,000.00	
Paid out of Gen'l Fund	4 243.74	
Paid out of Relief Fund	6,000.00	
Total disbursements		$23,243.74
Balance on hand June 1, 1882		$ 2,538.69
Total am't rec'd in Benef. Fund	14,639.00	
Bal. on hand May 1, 1882, Ben. Fund	20.00	
Total Benef. Fund		$14,659.00
Paid out of Benef. Fund		13,000.00
Bal Benef. Fund June 1, 1882		$ 1,659.00
Total am't rec'd in Gen'l Fund	$ 630.15	
Bal. on hand May 1, 1882, Gen'l Fund	3 761.28	
Total Gen'l Fund		$4,291.43
Paid out of Gen'l Fund		4,243.74
Bal. Gen'l Fund June 1 1882		$ 47.69
Total am't. received on R. C. No. 2	$ 2,427.00	
Amt. on hand May 1, 1882 Relief F'd.	4,405.00	
Total Relief Fund		$6,832.00
Paid out of Relief Fund		6,000.00
Balance on hand June 1, 1882, R. F.		$ 832.00

We, your Finance Committee, having examined the foregoing report, find the same correct.

CHAS C. TERRILL,
PHILLIP PECK,
E. H. MORGAN,
Fin. Com.

FIDELITY LODGE, No. 3, A. O. U. W.—J. W. Kinsley, Deputy Grand Master Workman, for the territory comprising Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, June 1st, in pursuance with a legal petition, organized Fidelity Lodge, No. 3, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Ogden. The following charter list was accepted. Philip H. Emerson, Justice Supreme Court; Captain Ransford Smith, attorney; Major L. B. Stevens, Court Bailiff; Percival J. Barratt, attorney; J. D Carnahan, physician; J. M. Edwards, agent Pacific Express Co; H. D. King, express messenger; Adolph Schansenbach, clerk; George F. Brown, cashier Central Pacific railroad office; John H. Dennis, of the *Pilot*; Julius Kiesel, baker; Frank Cook, printer; Francis Houston, locomotive engineer; A. J. Pattison, manager telegraph company; A. C. Emerson, clerk of the United States District Court. The Lodge was named "Fidelity," in honor of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136 of San Francisco, one of the largest and best Lodges in that city, The following officers were elected and installed: Past Master Workman, Judge P. H. Emerson; Master Workman, Major L. B. Stevens; Foreman, P. J. Barratt; Overseer, Adolph Schansenbach; Recorder, Frank Cook; Financier, J. D. Carnahan; Receiver, A. J. Pattison; Inside Watchman, John H. Dennis; Outside Watchman, Francis Houston; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. D. Carnahan. The Lodge voted to allow applicants to be received for one month at the minimum constitutional fee, $15. The next meeting will probably be held early next week. The instituting officer was assisted by Past Master Workman, A. M. Grant, of Park City, and other visitors.—*Ogden Daily Pilot.*

FRANK W. ROSSBACH, P. M. W. of Olympic, who is one of the active workers, had born unto his house the first heir, a daughter, on Saturday, the 27th of May.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Again we are approaching the closing of another term. Soon you will be required to elect officers, whose duty it will be to guide the fraternal ship for another six months' cruise. As your officers in the past have been faithful in the performance of their duties, you will allow us again to remind you it is of the greatest importance that the best and most tried material should be selected. And, as far as possible, re-elect your faithful Recorders, Financiers and Receivers, as the prosperity of the Lodge depends largely upon their united efforts. By doing this your Lodge will run smoothly and we will rejoice and be happy.

Two copies of a new form of S. A. report will be sent to each Lodge, both to be carefully filled out—one to be retained in the Lodge, the other to be sent to the Grand Recorder immediately after the installation of the officers. At the night of installation the D. D. G. M. will examine the report, as to its correctness, and return the same to the Recorder, who will forward it to this office.

The per capita tax for this year is 60 cents per member, payable in two installments, semi-annually, of 30 cents each. The levy will be made on all members, both Junior Workmen, Master Workmen and members suspended for a less time than six months.

Few ideas to be remembered. Before writing to this office for information in regard to questions of law and order, please read up the constitution and law covering those points. This is an old motto, but a good one, "What is worth doing, should be done well." Have all proper names plainly written, especially the "Legatee," as that name appears only once in an application for a beneficiary certificate, and then give the relation of the legatee to the applicant.

A final card is used by a brother for the purpose of severing his entire connection with the Order. A clearance card is to be used when a brother wishes his membership transferred to another Lodge.

It may appear to some that these frequent hints in relation to cards are of no avail. A few days ago a report came informing us, under seal, that Bro. —— had withdrawn from the Order by taking a final card. The next day we receive from another Lodge a report informing us the same Bro. —— had deposited his card in their Lodge.

We are glad to be able to say that peace and prosperity prevail, as far as we can learn, throughout the entire jurisdiction, and a manifest desire that none but those who are sound in health and morals shall enter into our fold.

By the 12th of each month this office should be in possession of all the monthly reports coming from our subordinate Lodges, not alone for the purpose of knowing the standing of our Brothers, but we are required by law to forward to the Supreme Lodge, on or about the middle of each month, a statement showing the number of Master Workmen in good standing on the 1st of each month. In May there were 47 Lodges delinquent with their reports, hence we had to approximate them.

There were written in the month of May 170 beneficiary certificates, making in all 16,875 that have been issued from this office since August 21, 1875 to June 1, 1882.

This amount of 16,875 is segregated as follows:

The number of Brothers who have died are	280
The number who have taken only the J. W. D. are.	250
Those who have been suspended from the Order, expelled or joined other jurisdictions are	1,096
Those who are temporarily suspended are	649
Master Workmen in good standing	14,600
Total	16,875

Thus, we see the Order is resting on a solid foundation with 14,600 M. W. to carry on the good work.

The Supreme Recorder's report for the 1st of June shows the membership of Iowa to be $2,000 M. W. in good standing. This certainly indicates that not all of the 10,000 who were suspended for non-compliance with the law were disloyal, but 2,000 good and true men have, like the "mythical bird," risen from the ruins, and to-day stand as a living monument in the defense of our noble Order.

The Pacific States Watchman is a paper that should be read by every Brother Workman in California, and receive a hearty endorsement. Not alone for the interesting news it gives, or its able and finely written editorials, but for its true worth. It is the Workman's paper and friend, and as such is laboring with noble purposes for the advancement of the best interests of the Order regardless of labor or expense.

The Ashler Entertainment.

We take from the Alameda *Argus* the following account of the recent entertainment:

On Saturday, June 3d, this famous Lodge of jolly Workmen gave to their friends in Alameda their second floral reception. To say 'twas beautiful is to inadequately convey the meaning of all 'twas. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of E. T. Barnes, R. Frank Clark, F. A. Harnden, J. E. Baker and A. S. Cheminant, left not a stone unturned, and spared neither time nor expense to make it the most beautiful and tasteful floral display ever exhibited in Alameda. Upon entering the outer door every lady was presented with a choice bouquet, constructed of rare, fragrant and delicate flowers; and the gentlemen were made likewise the recipients of beautiful little boutonnieres, when they were introduced into the auditorium, and upon a scene of the most surpassing loveliness, by gentlemanly ushers. Across the head of the richly upholstered hall were pendant from invisible wires the salutation, "Ashler bids a happy welcome to you all," in large letters of white roses, pinks, maiden hair and arbor vitæ. Baskets of gorgeous flowers rested upon stands (which in their turn were trimmed with smilax, ivy and honeysuckle) set each side of, while foxglove, lilies and Lady Banksia roses, decorated the hangings above the Master Workman's chair. Vines and flowers of brilliant hue were lavishly attached to the chandeliers; while a huge floral bell hung from the center of the hall, from which shot out the long bouquet-laden festoons of cypress to the four corners of the room, and down the corners to the floor. Completely encircling the hall were like festoons, gathered up every six or eight feet. The side and back canopies were framed in white and pink roses, as best suited the color of the upholstery, and upon the surface of which, in a semi-circle, were fastened in lovely buds and incipient blossoms the words "Charity, Hope, Protection;" over their respective emblems in solid roses—a heart, anchor and shield. Great ferns, gathered especially for the occasion from Laundry Farm by two enterprising members of the committee, were attached to the side of the windows and doorways, rendering the scene at once picturesque and foresty. The programmes usual on this occasion were in harmonious keeping with the character of the reception, beautiful in color and unique in design, flowers, frogs; water lilies, sprites and glassy ponds predominating as subjects, while the pretty couplet,

"Dear as the smile on an old friend's face,
Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers,"

Met the eye on the index page. We append the programme, rendered entirely by members of the Lodge, their wives, daughters and sons:

"Welcome," Master Workman Hand.

PART I.

Quartette, "Fairy Moonlight," Root, "The Ashler '8;'" vocal solo, "I'm a Merry Zingara," Balfe, Mrs. H. W. A. Nahl; cornet solo, with piano accompaniment, "Ye Pretty Birds," Gumbert, Messrs. Poindexter and Winant; vocal solo, "The Village Blacksmith," Weiss, Mr. W. D. Littleton; recitation, "Medley," Mrs. A. F. Craven, closing with original rhyming puns upon members of the Lodge; trio, "A Little Farm well Tilled," Parry, Messrs. R. Frank Clark, E. T. Barnes and W. D. Littleton.

PART II.

Duet (flute and piano), "Terschak's 2d Polka Caprice," Mr. R. Gibbons and Miss Alice Gibbons; Trio, "Flower Greeting"—Cushman—Mrs. J. G. Ward and Messrs. F. A. Harnden and J. E. Baker; Recitation, "The Birds of Killingworth"—Longfellow—Mrs. G. L. Birkmaier; Piano solo, "Thy Sentinel am I"—Watson—Mr. J. E. Baker; Character sketches in Ashler, by Mr. H. W. A. Nahl—illustrated with panoramic pictures of members of the Lodge, not forgetting the "four curled darlings"—with lecture by Professor Bogle, of San Rafael, near San Quentin; Quartette, "The Lost Ship"—White—"The Ashler '8.'"

The grand feature of the above programme undoubtedly was Prof. Bogle's (Harry Wheaton's) lecture upon the "sketches," as they were unroiled by two Ashlers—general utility men—which kept the audience in a protracted roar. The sketches themselves were life-like pictures of many of the members, localized so that their friends would recognize them and it in a humorous or ridiculous way. Our accomplished friend and fellow townsman (who is a shining light in the Lodge), N. A. W. Nahl, executed the sketches. If the happy, bright and cheerful faces of the audience is a safe gauge of their pleasure in the Ashler reception, with its accompanying entertainment, then should the committee feel satisfied in the result of their labor of love. We shall remember this floral feast with unqualified delight, and do not hesitate to say that the members, one and all, of Ashler Lodge feel justly proud of it.

An Outrageous Confidence Game.

That the remarks we make in another column with reference to the duties of Lodges in looking after the financial affairs of deceased brethren are worthy of attention, is shown by the following account, which we take from the Sacramento *Record-Union*:

Mrs. Eliza Berry recently had a very strong confidence game played upon her, and but for the timely interposition of a brother-in-law, would have lost some $2,000. The facts are as follows: On the 13th of May an advertisement appeared in a San Francisco paper, stating that a lady was wanted to take care of orphan children and to do light housework. This came to the attention of Mrs. Berry, whose husband committed suicide at Joe Goddard's saloon, on K. street, in this city, about the 1st of last February. He will be remembered as the proprietor of what was known as the "Baby Racket" on K. street, between fourth and fifth. His wife was the possessor of about $2,000, which had been paid her by the Ancient Order of United Workmen of this city, as an insurance upon her husband's life. She answered the advertisement, and about two weeks ago she received a letter from Lincoln, from one R. M. Saunders, stating that the writer was the party advertising, and that he would soon be returning to his home in San Francisco, and would call on her here. Saunders has several aliases, and has resided here, and also at Yountville, Lincoln and San Francisco. Before calling, Saunders made inquiries of the antecedents of the lady, and learned that she was possessed of the money above mentioned, and set himself about to possess it. He called upon Mrs. Berry, represented to her that he was a bookbinder, with a place of business on Sansome street, San Francisco; that he was a widower with two children, and owned a city residence, also a ranch near Haywards. She engaged, on promise of $30 per month, to take charge of the country place. He assured her that he had a German gardener and a woman to do the cooking, and that she would only be required to keep house. On these representations the lady broke up housekeeping here and went to San Francisco with Saunders. Last Wednesday, Saunders claimed to be temporarily short of money, and asked the lady for a loan of $300. When the newly-engaged housekeeper stated that the money was in a bank in this city, Saunders offered to go for it, and prevailed on her to give him an order for $2,100. The swindler procured the money and sent it, for some unknown reason, per Wells, Fargo & Co., to San Francisco, in the name of Charles Holman, returning to that city himself the same day. Upon going into the express office here to transmit the coin, he unexpectedly met a person whom he had known at Yountville. This disconcerted him considerably; so much so that his hand trembled violently while counting the money. This agitation was doubtless caused from a fear that this person, seeing him so flush of funds, might be led to inquire of his manner of becoming possessed of them. While at the express office here he sent some small sums to parties at Lincoln, which it is supposed he owed. He also inquired if he would have any difficulty in getting the money from the express office at San Francisco. Instead of calling on his victim on his return, he obtained the coin from the express office and deposited $1,600 with the clerk of the Russ house and $100 with the saloon-keeper there, under the name of Holman. On Thursday the lady met him on the street and asked him for money. He told her he had drawn it from the express office. Later in the day she visited her brother-in-law, who, after hearing the circumstances, concluded that his relative had been swindled, and informed Captain Lees of the affair. Lees, with detective John Coffee, soon found Saunders' trail and located the money he had deposited, and at two o'clock one morning captured the swindler in a saloon on Montgomery street and placed him in the city prison, charged with embezzlement. They recovered $1,760 deposited at the Russ house, which, with $56.50 found on his person, made $1,816.50 recovered. The confidence operator is of prepossessing appearance, 42 years of age, and claims to have two children. Saunders' aliases are Miller, Gaffield, S. P. Danforth and Charles Holman. He is the son of a deceased newspaper correspondent named Miller, who several years ago wrote from Tuolumne county under the *nom de plume* of "Sluice Hog." The prisoner some months ago tried to obtain $300 from a man and wife on promise of giving them situations in Mendocino county.

G. F. J.—In reply to several queries on this subject, I would say that it is not proper or legal to ballot upon an application for the M. W. degree until the applicant has received the J. W. degree. A person must be a Junior Workman before he can apply for the M. W. degree. See Art. V., Sec. 2, Constitution of Subordinates.—W. H. Barnes, G. M. W.

From the report of the Supreme Recorder, we find there are now over 107,000 Master Workmen in good standing in the United States.

Fraternal Visit.

On Wednesday evening, May 31st, a good delegation from Fidelity, No. 136, paid a fraternal visit to Friendship, No. 179. A short time was had in sociality and mutual congratulations, after which speech-making and exchanging views connected with the welfare of Workmen was the order. Dr. Jewell, M. W., in his happy manner, welcomed his guests and introduced J. W. Belden, M. W., and F. M. Farless, P. M. W., who, in turn, made short speeches, which were well received. Prof. H. C. Seil, in his pleasing and artistic manner, presided at the piano, and rendered several instrumental pieces. F. M. Symmes, P. M. W., who was invited to entertain the Lodge, read a humorous piece in a felicitous manner. Bros. Roach and Reading, Sec'y of Guarantee Fund, were quite entertaining in short speeches. Bro. J. F. Curtis, C. F. Curtis and C. E. Brindsmade each had a few congratulatory words, after which Bro. Geisting, of Fidelity, and Bro. Swan, of Friendship, sang in an admirable manner "Larboard Watch." Bro. Swan, the new member of Friendship, sang a fine song, after which E. F. Land, Deputy Grand Master, made some timely remarks in relation to the meeting of the Supreme Lodge in 1883. Dr. Jewell has had a large experience as the chief executive officer in older fraternal societies and our young subordinate was fortunate in electing him as their Master Workman. The skill and tact exhibited by him in introducing the guests on this evening aided much in making the meeting so interesting. We hope these fraternal visits will be kept up.

Railroad Mutual Benefit Association.—At the second regular annual meeting of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Mutual Benefit Association, held recently, the total membership was shown to be 295; 62 had joined during the year, and three had died, to the heirs of whom $750 each had been paid. The following Board of Directors was elected: E. B Ryan, President; J. O'B. Gunn, Vice-President; F. S. Douty, J. E. Foulds, E F. Gerald, C. A Grow, Richard Gray, H. R. Judah, G. L. Lansing Secretary. The most gratifying thing in connection with the meeting was the receipt of a letter from C. P. Huntington, under date of New York, May 30th, in which, after urging the members of the association to reach out for a high moral and intellectual standard, he says: "I much approve of your association, and think you ought to have a good library, with good rooms, where it would be both pleasant and profitable for you to meet, and for that purpose I would contribute $5,000, and have no doubt my associates would do as much. I will send you the money to invest, if such is your pleasure, there; or, what perhaps would be better, I to spend it for books here after receiving a list from you of such ones as you would like; or, I would use my own judgment in selecting a portion of them, if you should desire me to do so. With my best wishes that in this, as in all other undertakings of yourself and associates, your most sanguine hopes will be more than realized," etc. The association returned to Mr. Huntington thanks for his kind expressions and generous offer.

If you would advance the interests of the Order in the most material kind of a way, encourage the distribution of printed matter among the members of your Lodge, as well as among the people at large. The best and cheapest possible way of doing this is to subscribe for the Watchman.

Business Announcements.

Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal.
The Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
Electro-Magnetic Belt, W. J Horne, S. F.
Montgomery Market, Hoffmann & Woenne, S. F.
Boot Maker, Chas. Dietle, S. F
Webster's Unabridged, C. & J. Merriam, Springfield, Mass
Druggist and Apothecary, H. Staub, S. F.
Removal Notice, Colton Dental Association, S. F.
Contractors and Builders, W. J. Peters & Co, S. F.
Grocers, Burnham & Lynch, S. F.
Blood Purifier, California Volcanic Water Co., S. F.

New Workman Diploma.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS OF MONTEREY BAY.

Monterey and Vicinity.

The Health Resort of the Pacific Coast.

By J. C. H.

The State of California has a world-wide reputation for its healthful and varied climate, its mineral springs and summer resorts, and is now the Mecca of tourists, travelers, invalids and pleasure seekers, who wish to escape the sultry summer heat or chilling winter winds. In almost every portion of the Pacific slope, each locality has its particular claim in point of accessibility, climate or curative mineral springs. Conceding each one that mead of praise that to it justly belongs, it has become a settled fact, that in and around the historic bay of Monterey there are advantages and attractions, natural and artificial, that entitle Monterey to be named the "queen of watering places."

Pacific Grove Retreat.

The Christian Seaside Resort is situated in a beautiful pine grove two and a half miles from Monterey. The founders of this noted seaside rest made provision by contract that no intoxicating liquors should be sold or gambling practiced on these grounds. The Pacific Improvement Co., as their successors, have not only maintained these provisions, but have improved the grounds, built cottages and established a system of protection and sanitary regulations that makes this resort a haven and a home.

The gentle breezes that are wafted through the thickly wooded pine grove are filled with an aroma that makes the visitor involuntarily exclaim "How pure and sweet the air smells."

Special round trip tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at any station on the line of the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific and California Pacific, and especial privileges granted on baggage, tents, and equipage for Pacific Grove Retreat.

The lodging houses have been renovated and refurnished, cottages and tents erected for rent by the week or season at from four dollars to nine dollars and a half per week furnished. There will be a first class restaurant open night and day, and board can be obtained by the day or week. Mr. S. S. Short, widely and favorably known as a caterer and restauranteur, will have charge of this department; as also a butcher shop and provision store.

The stables will be provided with single and double teams and saddle horses for ladies and gentlemen. Coaches run to all trains, making four trips daily from the grove to Monterey, Hotel del Monte and its new bath-house. Mr. J. O. Johnson, Superintendent of Pacific Grove, will have charge of this department.

Religious services will be held every Sunday in the new chapel, and the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will hold a session, commencing June 27th and closing July 10th. This assembly is designed to bring together persons of literary and scientific tastes scattered throughout the State, and combine opportunities for healthful recreation and mental improvement. This session promises to exceed previous ones, which have been the most noted attraction of the year. An able corps of professors and lecturers has been engaged, and will be provided with scientific apparatus, stereopticon illustrations of ancient and modern art, that will make these lectures pleasing and instructive to all.

The projectors and managers have succeeded in making this peerless seaside resort a place of rest for the weary, a sanitarium for the sick and a home by the side of the sea, where tired nature and overworked and weary minds can rehabilitate and have an air of refinement, morality and religion around them. This new departure has been eminently successful, and lots that were sold at $25 each last year have doubled and trebled in value this year. The little city of canvas will soon be one of neat and substantial cottages, and those who sought retirement and to escape the sultry summer heat, have found that the equable climate of the Pacific Grove Retreat was equally attractive as a winter resort. This seaside resort will be under the management of a Board of Trustees as a prudential committee, consisting of Rev. H. B. Heacock, Chairman, assisted by Rev. Drs. Jewell, Gibson, Stratton and Briggs. R. P. Hammond, Jr., is the general agent.

Santa Cruz.

The place of "one thousand and one" attractions, which is connected by rail at the thriving town of Watsonville, will open her doors and pleasure grounds to receive the multitude that will recuperate and gain health and strength from the fresh breezes of the ocean shore. Tournaments, military encampments, camp meetings, society excursions and private parties to Santa Cruz this season will make this pioneer summer resort the liveliest place west of the Sierra Nevadas. From Santa Cruz south we may see Lake Marina, Camp Alhambra, Soquel, Camp Capitola, Aptos, Camp Goodall—romantic pleasure grounds by the "side of the sea." Through the thriving city of Watsonville, over bayous, across the great Salinas valley and up over the sand dunes, we come to the center of attractions—Del Monte park. Here nature has been most lavish in her gifts, which, united with the art of the landscape gardener and the skill of the architect, has created a miniature world that rivals the most favored resorts of the earth. From an article in the N. Y. *Medical Times*, of January, 1882, written by C. B. Currier, M. D., S. F., we make the following extracts:

Monterey is situated at the extreme southern point of the beautiful bay of the same name, distant from San Francisco only 125 miles by rail, and both for a summer and winter resort I do not know its equal; but in its winter aspect it is simply incomparable. An idea of the evenness of its climate may be had in the following table, prepared by Dr. E. K. Abbott, of the U. S. Signal Service, for the mean temperature of the winter months of 1877-78-79:

Degrees.	Degrees	Degrees.
Dec. 1877, 51.	Jan. 1877, 49.	Feb. 1877, 50.
" 1878, 55.	" 1878, 51.	" 1878, 53.
" 1879, 51.	" 1879, 51.	" 1879, 54.

The following table presents the mean temperature of the two extremes of the year at Monterey, as compared with some other well-known winter resorts:

	Degrees.	Degrees.
Monterey, Cal.	Jan. 52	July, 58
Santa Barbara, Cal.	" 56	" 66
Naples, Italy	" 46	" 76
Mentone, France	" 40	" 73
Jacksonville, Fla.	" 58	" 80
St. Augustine	" 59	" 77

The atmosphere at Monterey is dry and invigorating. The severe winds that make Mentone and other resorts on the Mediterranean coast so disagreeable at certain seasons, are unknown here, and the weather is not so cold in winter, or so warm in summer, as in some parts of California, but there is an equability of temperature not to be found in any other place I know of.

There are occasional foggy mornings in the spring and summer months, as there are in most coast districts, but they are of short duration, and are not disagreeable in their effects upon the most sensitive constitutions; but seem rather to add new life and freshness to the air and to foliage and vegetation.

The rainy season commences in November and lasts until March or April, but the popular impression in the East, that the California rainy season is a constant deluge, is incorrect; for there are more cloudless days during a California winter than can be seen in the course of a whole year in any other part of the United States; and after the most copious rainfall the sun comes out warm and clear, and in a few hours there are no traces left of the storm, save an increase of freshness in the air and the natural surroundings, and in 12 hours after there are no signs of mud in the firm road-beds.

Monterey is replete with natural charms besides that of climate; the scenery about the town is beautifully diversified, and there are many fine views of ocean, bay and mountain.

For those who care for salt-water bathing, there is one of the most noted, fine, white-sand beaches in California, and a new feature introduced here, after the plan of Brighton, England, is salt-water plunge baths, heated by steam pipes.

A point often overlooked or deemed of secondary importance in the selection of a health resort, is the necessity of comfortable and cheerful surroundings for invalids. In many places where climate might be favorable, all other points of comfort being conceded, there is often a sad dearth of the requisite accessories that tend to make life a desirable portion to the average seeker of health.

All this is simply provided for at Monterey. The "Hotel del Monte" is not excelled, if equaled, in regard to magnificence, elegance and comfort, by any seaside hotel in Europe or America.

It is picturesquely situated in a grove of 126 acres, and no pains have been spared to make it one of the most attractive resorts to tourists and invalids in United States, if not in the world.

While I would not attempt to describe Monterey as adapted to the requirements of every class of invalids, still for those who desire a dry, pure atmosphere and even temperature, and a climate of neither extremes of heat or cold, I know of none other, at home or abroad, so deserving af comment.

Hotel del Monte.

Hotel Del Monte is under the management of Mr. George Schoenwald, long and favorably known as a hotel keeper. Around this delightful spot there is an air of rest and contentment among the guests that is seldom seen. The appointments and surroundings are suited to all classes of society. The young and the aged, invalid and tourist, can have comforts and enjoyments in this home-like, luxurious resort, which cultivated and refined people desire. As a veteran traveler observed: "There is more solid comfort to the square inch in Hotel Del Monte than any place I have ever seen."

The popularity of this now famous resort is apparent, as it is only two years since its completion, and hundreds from all parts of the United States and Europe have been guests of this hotel; and this year will largely excell any previous season, as over 1,200 from the East have already been registered for the summer months. The excursions on each Sunday from San Francisco ($3 for the round trip) have become so popular that they will be continued until Sept. 1st. Terms are, by the day, $3; by the week, $17.50; by the month, $70.

It is an event in the history of nations that is more strange than fiction, that within one mile from the spot where the apostle of California, Junipero Serra, over a century ago, landed and created a little empire, another generation, race and people have selected the same place—Monterey—"the most charming winter and summer resort in the world," as a rendezvous for rest, health, recuperation and pleasure.

Monterey.

Aside from its historical celebrity, its climate and delightful situation, there are many attractions in the old town, such, for instance, as the Cuartel, on California street, Colton hall, the old block-house and fort, the old custom house, calaboose and commissariat, Catholic church, cemetery, and whaling and fishing points. All of the above-named places are objects of more or less interest, according to the fancy of the beholder. The Catholic church was built in 1794, or nearly 100 years ago, and is constructed of fine white stone; the altar is the work of an Italian, and is regarded as a fine piece of art; there are, also, life-sized paintings of the Saints, and there are other paintings of great age and beauty. A little more than half a mile from town is what is known as Whaling Point, and a quarter of a mile further is the Chinese fishery. Adjacent is the spot where the vessel which took Napoleon Bonaparte from off the Island of Elba was wrecked; a portion of the wreck may still be seen at low tide

San Carlos (or Carmel) Mission.

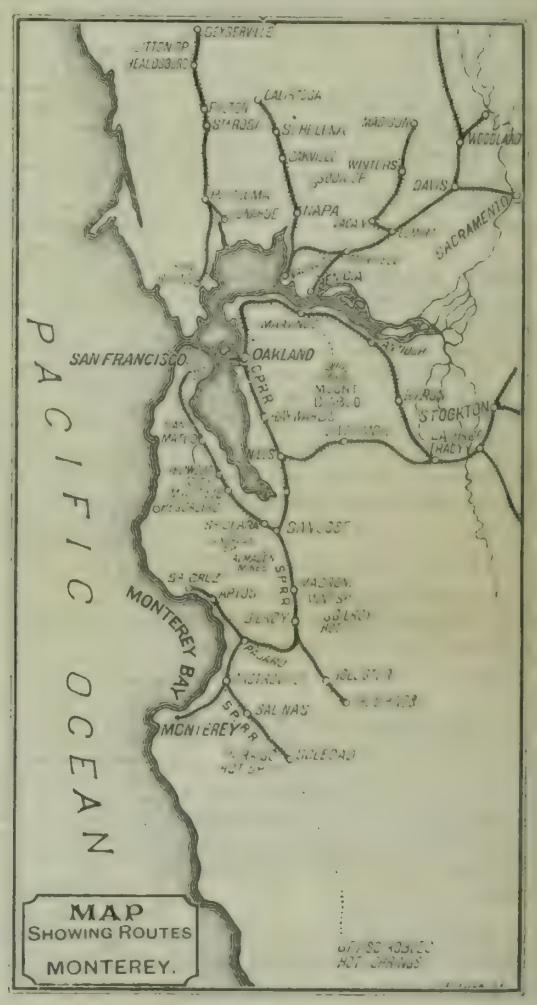
At a distance of about four miles from Monterey are the ruins of the San Carlos (or Carmel) Mission. This mission, one of the four established towards the end of the 18th century in upper California by Father Junipero Serra and his coadjutors in the work of civilization, was founded on the 3d of June, 1770. Among the edifices erected in upper California by the missionary fathers, that of San Carlos was one of the best in style and material. There were good ideas of architectural form in the head that planned this solid building. The two great towers gave an air of dignity to the vast construction, and one sees, now that ruin has overtaken them, what it cannot be merely fanciful to suppose was intentional with the designer, that there is a prevailing slope of the walls of the main building from the ground to the roof, so that the general form of the church, seen *vol d'oiseau*, recalls that of a mound, the very shape the Syrian Mount Carmel. It is a noble building, standing in a landscape full of enchanting beauties.

In the churchyard of the mission lie remains of 15 Governors of this Province and the tomb of the apostle of California, Junipero Serra, who died in 1784, still zealous in his great work. The lands surrounding the Carmel Mission were fertilized by a perennial stream of pure water, and thus offered advantages which the fathers were not slow to avail themselves of. It was on the lands of this mission that the first potatoes grown in California were raised, in 1826. The privilege of planting this esculent was given to the natives without limit, and they so improved their opportunities that the whalers, which made a regular stopping place of Monterey, supplied themselves with great quantities. The temporal welfare of the estate had reached a great development in the year 1825, when the fathers possessed 90,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, 2,000 horses, 2,000 calves, 370 yoke of oxen, with merchandise to the value of $50,000, and over $40,000 in silver.

Cypress Point.

The officers of the coast survey, Prof. Sanders, and hundreds of others who have visited Cypress grove, declare that there are no such trees elsewhere in the world—that this grove stands alone. The ride to this point is one of the most delightful in the vicinity.





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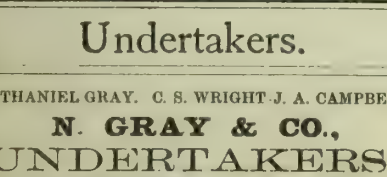
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Fresh Ground Coffee Every Day. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

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A full line of Spices, Herbs, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Chocolate, Coffee green and ground. Spice Mill supplies etc., etc, for the Trade only.

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ALL KINDS OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES.

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New England Club Sausage

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SUGAR-CURED BONELESS BACON.

15 and 32 Center Market, Sutter Street, S. F.

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40 and 42 Second Street,

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☞ All Goods Warranted and Shipped Free of Charge.

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Parcels, Goods, Wares and Merchandise delivered to any part of city, with dispatch, care and safety, at lowest rates.

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☞ Houses Built and Repaired, Stores Refitted and General Carpenter work done

Cigars.

J. W. CURTIS. G. W. DIXON.

CURTIS, DIXON & CO.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

Factory, 309 to 313 Clay St.

Office, No. 309 Clay Street

Between Front and Battery Streets,

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Manufacturer of Cigars,

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CIGARS,

PIONEER STORE, 200 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER OF FRONT, S. F.

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CIGARS.

215 Pine St., bet. Sansome and Battery, S. F.

Boots and Shoes.

E. MAIN, 315 Folsom Street,

Makes to order Gents' Fine French Calf Boots from $6 to $10; Gaiters from $3 to $6; Alexis from $3.50 to $5; Men's Heavy Kip Boots $6; Oxford Ties, French Calf, $4; California Leather, $3.50; Men's Working Shoes from $2.50 to $3; Children's Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering to the amount of $12, I pay the express charges. I sell nothing but my own manufacture. Cheapest repairing shop in the city.



MISSION BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.



All kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES Custom Made.

Heavy work for Youths and Children a specialty. All work guaranteed, and all untimely rips repaired Free of Charge.

No fit, no sale. Repairing done at moderate prices.

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214 Sixteenth Street, between Howard and Capp, S. F., Cal.

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No. 614 Market Street, S. F.,

Opposite Palace Hotel.

The only place on the Pacific Coast. Abalone Shell Earrings, Breast Pins, Curios and Ornamental Shells. Cabinets for Colleges and Schools.

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737 Mission Street, between Third and Fourth, S. F.

This large new Hall has the best floor in the City. Balls, Concerts, Society Gatherings, etc. The best music furnished. Apply at the Hall of I. COGGIN, J. TEUSCHER, D. SULLIVAN, or A. FARR.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED IS AT

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Commission Merchants.

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HATCH & BARCLAY.

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Wool and General Commission Merchants,

No. 6 Steuart St., Corner Market, S. F.

Doing Business Exclusively on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments at Lowest rate of Interest. Personal attention given to all Consignments. All orders from the Interior Promptly and Carefully attended to.

Ranch Supplies and the best Sacks and Twine Furnished. ☞ Mark J. H. C. & CO., with your initials on each package.

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—DEALERS IN—

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,

Green and Dried Fruits, Grain, Wool,

Hides, Beans, Potatoes, Etc.

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VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC.

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DRIED FRUITS, NUTS,

ALSO, —

Grain, Wool Hides, Beans, Potatoes, Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Etc.

Brick Stores: { No. 420 Front St., and No. 231 Washington St.

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SEND YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO



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BUY LAND

Where you can get a crop every year; where you will make something every season; where you are sure of having a crop when prices are high; where you have a healthy place to live; where you can raise semi-tropical as well as other fruits; where you can raise a diversity of grain and vegetables and get a good price for them. Go and see the old Reading Grant (in the upper Sacramento Valley), and you will find such land for sale in sub-divisions to suit purchasers—at reasonable rates and on easy terms. Send stamp for map and circular to EDWARD FRISBIE, proprietor, (on the Grant). Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal.

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FIRE AND MARINE.

Principal Office, 405 California Street, San Francisco.

JOHN H. WISE, President. CHAS. A. LATON, Secretary.

Howard Black,

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER,

Thurlow Block, 126 Kearny St., rooms 7 and 8,

Just imported, the FINEST LOT OF FANCY SHIRTING MATERIAL ever brought to this coast.

☞ Call and examine my stock.

IMPORTANT SEMI-TROPIC COLONY ENTERPRISE.

The Fairest and Best of Colonies.

THE REDLANDS,

In San Bernardino County, California.

Superior Soil, Climate and Irrigating Improvements.

The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2 500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs within two miles of the Redlands tract, and at an early day a depot will be established for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide, and are being graded and set to shade trees, there being a row of trees down the center of each avenue and a row on either side, making a beautiful double drive with shade trees on either side. Between the front line of the block and the center line of shade trees is a sidewalk 12 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide, and are also being planted in shade trees on either side. The streets furnish a single drive with sidewalks on either side.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots. Within this town plat, at the crossing of Palm and Center avenues, is a circular public park, with a fountain in the center. This park will be improved by the proprietors of the tract. Above the town plat will be constructed a small reservoir, from which iron pipes will be laid to supply the town with water under pressure.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

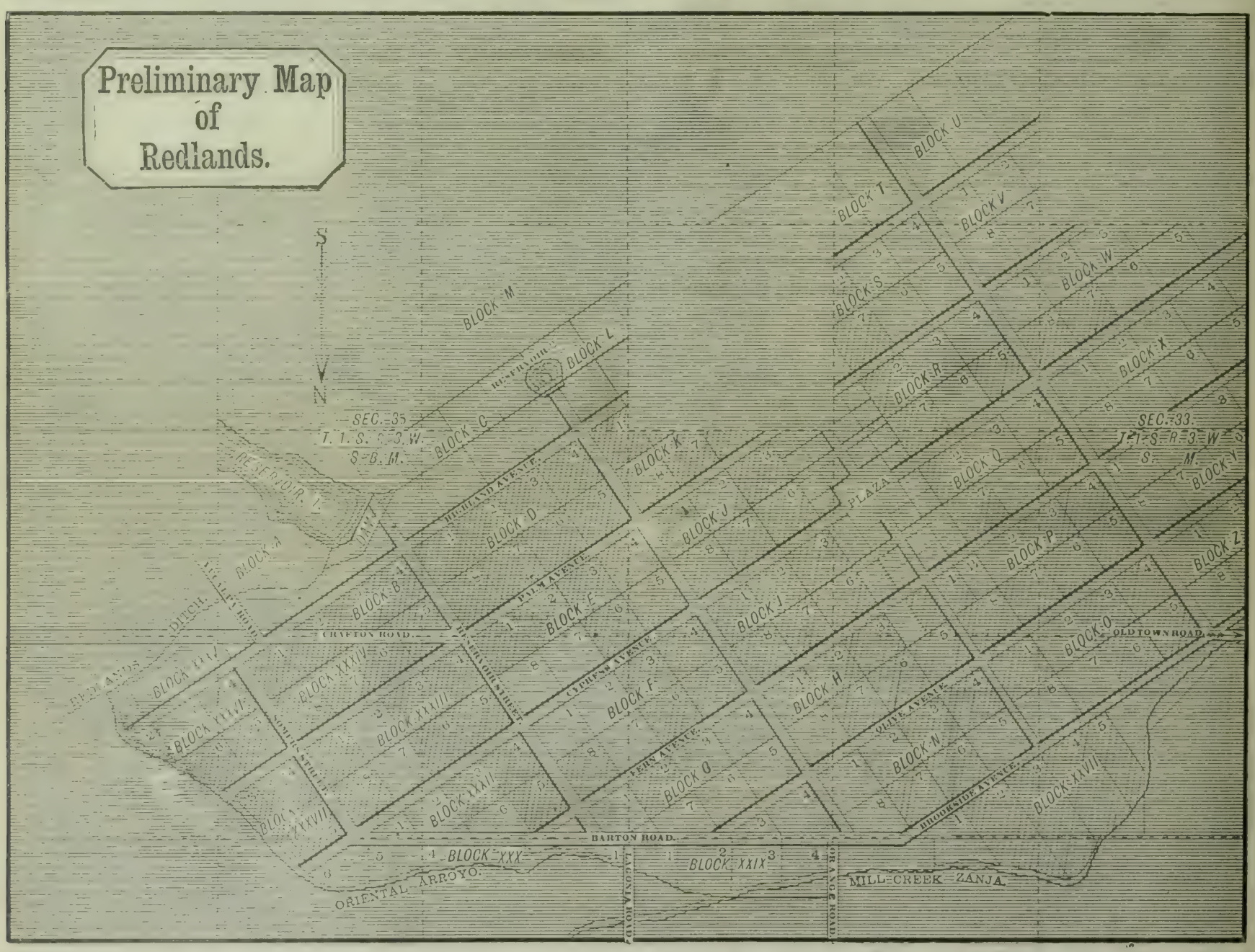
Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have moved upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Beal, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Morton & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W. Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. E. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	20
A. G. Simms, Redlands	10
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orson Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	2½
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton Riverside	20
C. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findley, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	20
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
R. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs. Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C. N. Hill, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
G. N. Starks, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	25
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B. Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F. Watrous	10
H. L. Rutgers	20
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn.	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
I. Jacobs, San Bernardino	20
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P. O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast,



LAKE COUNTY.—The A. O. U. W. picnic, at Smith's grove, near Lakeport, Tuesday, May 23d, seemed to be an occasion of enjoyment to the multitude present. The Order formed in procession, at 11 o'clock, under the marshalship of Gen. Banks, headed by the band, marched to the stand there presided over by your worthy townsman, Hon. L. H. Gruwell. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Crumpton in his usual characteristic style; then came an original poem by Miss Lillie Martin, which was certainly a fine production; orator of the day, R. K. Nichols. The oration passed out of the hands of critics as one of the best of Ralph's productions. A short address was then delivered by Mr. Carpenter, of Ukiah, who was listened to with great attention. The dinner-bell rang through the lungs of Capt. Crump, after which the assemblage repaired to tables loaded with the good things of life, which did great credit to the committee in charge. After dinner a good, social time was indulged in by all. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the most fastidious.—*Cor. Lower Lake Bulletin.*

IONE.—The Amador *Dispatch* says: The workmen of Ione are making preparations on a grand scale for the forthcoming Fourth of July celebration in that place. The programme is not yet completed, but we understand that the laying of the corner stone of the new schoolhouse, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, will be one of the items, which will be quite interesting to many who have never witnessed such a ceremony.

BRO. CHARLES FRANCO, 1051 Market street, opposite McAllister street, makes a specialty in furnishing the best bedding and upholstering in all its branches. As a skillful workman and reliable man, parties wishing anything in his line would do well to give him their orders.

BRO. DAVID P. BELL, well and favorably known as a wholesale and retail dealer in fresh, smoked and salt fish, has taken stalls Nos. 27 and 29 Bay City market, and is prepared to furnish the best this market affords, and at lowest rates. Telephone connection and goods delivered free to any part of the city.

FRANK P. LATSON & Co., importers and wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and building materials, at 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace Hotel, have a full stock in their line. They have a large assortment of bronze burglar-proof locks, carpenters' tools, fine cutlery, fire-arms, etc., and are agents for feather dusters and brushes. Builders and contractors are invited to examine their new stock.

C. P. HUNTINGTON has offered $5,000 to the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Employes' Mutual Benefit Association wherewith to get up a library.

INSURANCE.—Now that the season has arrived when the farmers will, to a large extent, insure their growing grain and buildings, we call attention to the Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford. Its record is without a parallel in this country. Organized in the year 1819, with a capital stock of $150,000 its assets had reached over $6.000,000 in 1871. $3,766,423 was contributed to rebuild Chicago, a larger amount than any Fire Insurance Company has sustained since the world began. To-day its cash capital is $4,000,000, and its assets (exclusively fire), $8,902,272. Fair dealing and absolute security is offered by this old Company.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
B. W. CROWELL, San Benito and Monterey counties.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
H. W. MILLER.

Rooms and Board in Oakland.

Rooms (with or without board) can be had in Oakland on reasonable terms, with a family of English people, location, a pleasant one within 3 blocks of Postoffice. Good references furnished and required. Call or address No. 1274 Franklin St., Oakland, or enquire at the office of this paper.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

THE finest and most extensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods in this city can be seen at No. 25 Kearny. Having one of the best cutters he will make a specialty in making shirts to order. Bro. Carmany has the reputation of being a connoisseur in his business, and supplies he best trade in this city.

MANSION HOUSE.—First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

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A medium-aged man of family is desirous of immediate employment (at very reasonable wages), as carpenter, assistant book-keeper, or for office work. Will go to the country, but prefers S. F. Can give satisfactory reference in S. F. or Oakland. Is a member in good standing of one of our leading fraternal societies. Address C. E. L., at No. 412 Jones St., S. F.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

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Contractors and Builders,
424 Jackson Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome
Store and Office Fittings.
Jobbing attended to in any part of the city Orders by Postal Card will receive prompt attention.
Residence—Sanchez & 19th Sts.

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Dealer in all kinds of Drugs, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
S. W. Corner Sutter and Larkin Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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The Colton Dental Association,
GAS SPECIALISTS,
Formerly of 925 and 927 Market street has removed to
PHELAN'S BUILDING,
Rooms 6, 8 and 10, First Floor.
DR. CHAS. W. DECKER, Dentist.

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MARKET.

No. 606 Market Street,
Near Montgomery St., opposite Palace Hotel, S. F.,
Dealers in the best quality of
Beef, Mutton and Lamb. Pork a Specialty.
Particular attention paid to supplying Vessels, Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Families at the Lowest Market Rates. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
HOFFMANN & WOENNE, Prop's.


CHAS. DIETLE.
PRIZE
BOOT MAKER,
No 235 Bush St., Occidental Hotel, S. F.
The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice.

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Families wishing milk from one cow can have it. Orders addressed, WM. SCHLOTHAN,
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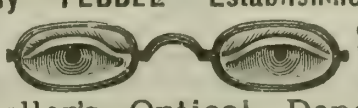
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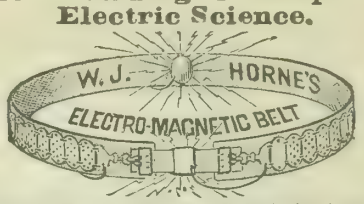
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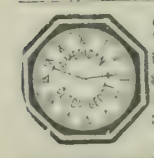
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THE NEVADA FISH HATCHERY.—A Reno *Gazette* reporter recently visited the State fish nest, corner of Second and Nevada streets, Carson City, where Fish Commissioner Parker carries on the good work which he organized. The eggs do not have to be set on, exactly, but great care is required to bring out the little fish. He has three troughs, 18 ft. long, 16 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, coated with asphaltum and coal tar, through which runs a stream of fresh, cold water. One trough now contains 10,000 young salmon from the McCloud river, which will be turned loose in the Truckee shortly. The other two contain 50,000 New England brook trout, about one inch long, hatched from eggs given to the State by Capt. J. B. Overton. They will be distributed throughout the State. Mr. Parker has an appropriation of $2,000 from the State. He has carried on the work for the love of it, without any personal recompense. The State's money has gone to build a canvas boat, seines, cans, build troughs and pay a man a small salary during the hatching period and for distributing. In a small aquarium in his house he has some pets that came a long way. They are land-locked salmon and play around like canary birds. Once in a while one leaps clear over the side. He got 10,000 eggs and only lost one-half of one per cent., which shows scientific hatching.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ACOUSTICS.—The introduction of the electric light in the Grand Opera House, Paris, has, as might have been expected, greatly improved the acoustical properties of the building. Of course, the incandescent system can produce no disturbance of the atmosphere and no heated gases.

THE TONGUE.—Of the sense of taste, Prof. McKendrick states that the base of the tongue is most sensitive to bitters and the tip to sweets. A substance must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth to create taste, but no definite relation has been found between the chemical condition of bodies and their taste.

CONSUMPTION OF BOXES.—It looks, says the Reno *Gazette*, as if the consumption of boxes on the Pacific coast would continue to increase and the manufacture of them become one of the greatest industries in the country. There is already a vast amount of packing going on, and it must increase rapidly for many years, for the resources of the coast are not one-tenth part developed. The whole East is open to the California producer of grapes, apples, pears and small fruits, while the whole world is drawing on her for salmon, canned goods, borax and other staples. Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas send for greens and vegetables every day in the year nearly, and they all have to be boxed. All this time great vineyards are being planted to grapes, the foothills are being cleared and orchards set out, the rivers are being stocked with salmon and trout, borax beds are being opened up in Nevada, soda is being shipped to San Francisco by the car-load, to be refined and canned, the sugar trade is growing, manufactures are increasing, and they are all shipped in wood. The outlook is a grand one, and it should stimulate the manufacturers to make preparations for working cheaply and to advantage. The present way of turning out boxes is very extravagant.

FORMATION OF ALLOYS BY PRESSURE.—W. Spring has shown that, when a mixture of bismuth filings, cadmium, and tin, in the proportions necessary for the formation of Wood's alloy, is subjected to a pressure of 7,500 atmospheres, the mass thus obtained powdered and again subjected to the same pressure, a metallic block is formed which has all the physical properties of the alloy. Its specific gravity, color, hardness, brittleness, and fracture are the same; and when thrown into water heated to 70°, it melts at once. In like manner Rose's metal was made by subjecting the proper mixture of lead, bismuth, and tin to high pressure. If zinc and copper filings are repeatedly subjected to pressure, a mass resembling brass is finally obtained.

Business Guide.

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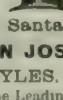
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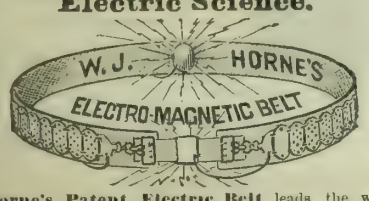
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THE PASSIVE STATE OF IRON.—A peculiar condition of the metal, in which it is found to be indifferent to the action of substances that ordinarily exert a powerful chemical action upon it, has recently been studied by Ramann, with the following results: He affirms that iron is rendered passive when it is heated in the air, when it forms the positive electrode of a galvanic couple, and also when it is immersed in any of the following named-liquids: Nitric acid, solutions of the nitrates of ammonium, iron, silver, aluminum, nickel and cobalt. The passive state, he holds, is due to a firm coating of the magnetic oxide on the surface of the metal, this oxide being sparingly soluble in strong nitric acid, but freely soluble in dilute nitric acid. Finely divided iron, which has been immersed in any of the above liquids, and has been carefully dried in a current of an indifferent gas, may be shown to contain a considerable quantity of oxide by the formation of water when ignited in a current of hydrogen. When iron is dipped in nitric acid, a portion of the metal dissolves, forming ferric nitrate, which is reduced to ferrous nitrate by the excess of iron present. A further reduction then takes place, the ferrous nitrate being converted into ammonia and magnetic oxide.

INFLUENCE OF MECHANICAL HARDENING UPON THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF IRON AND STEEL.—Many investigations upon the relations between the molecular conditions of iron and steel produced by heat, by torsion, and by annealing processes, and the resulting changes in magnetic conditions, have been made. It appears, however, that the effect of mechanical hardening has not been properly investigated, and the results of researches by Mr. L. M. Cheesman will, therefore, probably be of interest. Mr. Cheesman's method of research consisted simply in determining the magnetic moment of the magnetic bar after it had been subjected to mechanical pressures. The results obtained may be summed up as follows: Iron in a mechanically hard condition can receive more permanent magnetism than in a soft condition. The magnetic moment of a steel magnet in a mechanically hard condition is greater or smaller than in a soft condition, according as the ratio of its diameter to its length is lesser or greater than a certain limit.

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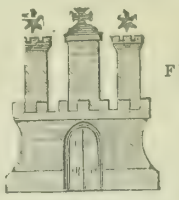
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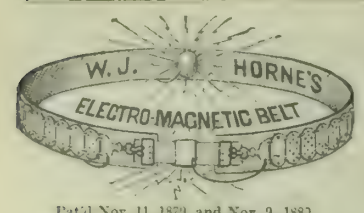
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From the Leading Patent Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

MR. W. J. HORNE, Prop., 702 Market St., S. F.—Dear Sir: I have used your Electro-Magnetic Belt, and I deem it of incalculable value to those afflicted with nervous prostration and other kindred diseases. Yours, etc.,
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Strong Indorsement.

MR. W. J. HORNE, Prop., Horne's Electro Magnetic Belts. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1880.

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W. J. HORNE, ESQ.—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $20, for which send me one of your best Electro-Magnetic Belts, and oblige. The Belts I ordered some time since have proved a great benefit. I speak from experience. There are several of my neighbors going to order the Belt on my recommending it to them, and I shall continue to do so, for I have found great relief from the use of them. Respectfully yours. D. W. STRAHAN.

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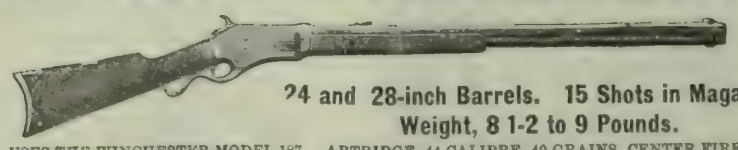
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator No. 12 Front St.

The Signing of the Declaration.

We give on this page a reduced copy of Trumbull's famous historical painting, "The signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, July, 1776." As is generally known, the Declaration was written by Jefferson. He was unsurpassed in his time in power of expression. He accordingly framed it; Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal amendments; Sherman and Livingston had none to offer, and the document stood ready to be reported to the Congress.

Jefferson used to relate, "with much merriment," says Parton, that the final signing of the Declaration was hastened by a very trivial circumstance. Near the hall was a large stable, whence the flies issued in legions. Gentlemen were in those days peculiarly sensitive to such discomforts by reason of silk stockings; and when this annoyance, superadded to the summer heat of Philadelphia, had become intolerable, they hastened to bring the business to a conclusion. This may equally well refer, however, to the original vote; flies are flies, whether in July or August.

American tradition has clung to the phrases assigned to the different participants in the scene: John Hancock's commentary on his own bold handwriting, "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles;" Franklin's, "We must hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately;" and the heavy Harrison's remark to the slender Eldridge Gerry, that, in that event, Gerry would be kicking in the air long after his own fate would be settled. These things may or may not have been said; but it gives a more human interest to the event, when we know that they were even attributed. What we long to know is, that the great acts of history were done by men like ourselves, and not by dignified machines.

This is the story of the signing. Of the members who took part in that silent drama of 1776, some came to greatness in consequence, becoming Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Governors, Chief Justices, or Judges; others came, in equally direct consequence, to poverty, flight, or imprisonment. "Hunted like a fox by the enemy," "a prisoner 24 hours without food," "not dar- to remain two successive nights beneath one shelter,"—these are the records we may find in the annals of the revolution with respect to many a man who stood by John Hancock on that summer day to sign his name. It is a pleasure to think that not one of them ever disgraced, publicly or conspicuously, the name he had written. Rejoicings everywhere throughout the colonies followed the signing.

FIDELITY, No. 136, will hereafter meet in their new hall on Post street, between Stockton and Dupont. It is a very fine hall, 75x30 ft., richly furnished. It has been christened Fidelity hall.

Consumption.

It has now been almost definitely ascertained that the terribly fatal disease, consumption, is caused by a microscopic parasite or bacillus, propagating itself probably by a thousand different methods of inoculation in the lungs. A German scientist, Dr. Koch, has discovered the exact nature of this *bacillus*, having propagated it artificially and inoculated the disease into animals, all of which died of the "consumption" so inoculated. It will follow, as a matter of course, that the exact nature of the disease being known, the cure will probably soon follow, and truly a cure for consumption will be the "greatest boon ever laid at the door of afflicted humanity."

The inroads of this terrible death-dealer among our ranks, the germs of disease he is scattering broadcast upon the coming generation, surely warrant us in saying that it would be a "blessing of Heaven" to have a specific for this deadly parasite, even if scores of the inferior animals, and occasionally a condemned criminal, should have to suffer vivisection, or any other process, in the interest of science.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Past Master E. M. Reading, of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, and one of the most prominent members of the Grand Lodge, and one of the incorporate directors, was elected last Wednesday night, and accepted the position of Inside Watchman of his Lodge. Bro. Reading, in this instance, shows an example that can be profitably carried out by some others.

F. G. ABLES, P. G. M. W. of Oregon, has returned from the East, where he was in attendance as Supreme Representative. He is well pleased with the general action of the Supreme Lodge. The decision of the Supreme Lodge making June 1st the date of separate jurisdiction is final, and settles the controversy between Oregon and the Supreme jurisdiction.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a supper to be given by Mission Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., at their hall, Saturday evening, July 1st, after the installation of officers. Many thanks, and if we can't be present we would like to be.

Ephemerides.

Co-operative insurance societies are springing up on every side like mushrooms after the first heavy rains of the fall, and it might be appropriately continued to say that they will as quickly disappear. Of course, some of the older and better-established societies will endure, just as some of the better established and more reputable life insurance companies have withstood the ravages of time and tide; but, in order to endure for ages, through storm and sunshine, it would seem that fraternal societies should have in view some higher and nobler end than the mere payment of a specified sum of money to the relatives of a deceased member, or his endowment at the end of a specified time; not that this is not commendable, for notwithstanding it has been asserted by many persons—and officers of the law not excepted—that these "Chosen Friends" and "Workmen" and Life Insurance Co.'s are only so many incentives to crime, yet we believe that the small amount of abuse to which the principle is subjected will not warrant the abrogation of that principle, when the amount of good done is comparatively so great. But because we believe that in order that a society may endure it must have for its basis some great and beautiful historic principle. Witness the history of Masonry, Odd Fellowship, K. of P., A. O. U. W. etc. Then let us pass these small associations by and lend our support to the advancement and improvement of those already well established. All these small fry will pass like the ephemera away.

MEMBERSHIP, ETC.—The average membership for the year 1881-82 of New York was 15,583; California, 12,537; Pennsylvania, 12,525; Illinois, 8,913. In Ohio, the death rate per thousand for the year 1881-82 was 18.39; Indiana, 14.12; Georgia, 12.67; Kentucky, 12.10. The total membership of New York was 16,294; California, 13,943; Pennsylvania, 12,835.

BRO. F. H. ALDRICH, of Shepherd Lodge, No. 74, Pennsylvania, paid Burns Lodge a visit on Thursday evening. He reports everything n his juriadiction as in a prosperous condition.



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the Lead.

The A. O. U. W., being the pioneer beneficial organization, has, of necessity, found its advancing way to lie over untrodden ground, with no map, or chart, or compass to guide. That it has made mistakes is beyond dispute, but that, as a rule, it has progressed with rare wisdom, no one, we presume, will have the temerity to question. Strange as is the fact, yet of all the beneficial societies that have sprung from the loins of the Workmen, not one has dared, like its progenitor, to found its system on the Republican idea; but on the contrary, all have chosen the despotic principle instead. We constantly marvel at this as we recollect that this is the 19th century—that old ideas are rapidly passing away, and new ones, more in accord with the age, are taking their places. Either the republican form of government is the correct one, or our nation is destined to early decay and dissolution, and must give way to some form of despotism. We do not feel inclined to vote republicanism a failure. (Of course, we speak in no partisan sense.) We most sincerely believe in the government of the many, and not of the few; in the division of power and duties, and not in their concentration; in the largest liberty of the individual consistent with the safety of the whole. It is possible the A. O. U. W. has gone too far in the way of liberal government, and so weakened its national character and endangered its general unity, but it is far better to err in the way of progress than make no advance at all. We most religiously believe that not many years will pass ere the republican plan will be found so much better than any other, that other societies will be constrained to follow in the footsteps of the A. O. U. W.

EVERY few days some Select Knight will write to the Grand Commander, saying: "I am just past 51 years of age; I have always intended to take out a beneficiary certificate, but have neglected to do so. Can you not get me in now?" And to every one of these the Grand Commander must emphatically say, "No!"—*Fraternal Censor.*

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.—The several District Deputies of San Francisco are very zealous and active in the discharge of their official duties. Schools of instruction have been appointed, and all of the Deputies of this city make a practice of visiting Lodges a number of nights in each week.

THE Grand Lodge of the Oregon and Washington Territory jurisdiction, A. O. U. W., will meet at Olympia, July 12th.

THE tenth annual session of the A. O. U. W. met at Cincinnati June 6, 1882.

THE Society of Decorative Art of California offers 11 cash prizes of from $20 to $100 each for the best pieces of embroidery according to specifications, the most artistic in design, color and work.

A MAJORITY of the persons arraigned for crime, according to one of the best-known New York judges, are boys from 12 to 20 years of age, who have got into trouble while intoxicated.

A MEMBER of the Jewish Aid Society of New York city states that a number of Jewish refugees who refuse to work will be returned to Russia with their families.

Home Miscellany.

To F. F. on his Birthday.

"We live in deeds not years," the poet said,
Oh, comrade mine,
If this be so, and thy good deeds were weighed,
What age is thine?

With old Methusaleh's, thy days compare,
If of kind thought,
And generous sacrifice and patient care
Long life be wrought.

But, if we measure youth by warmth of heart,
By guileless joy,
By dauntless faith and hope, how young thou art,
My grey beard boy!

Who talks of birthdays? Like an oft heard chime
We'll let them pass;
No years touch the immortal: Father Time,
Put up thy glass

MRS M H. FIELD.

San Jose, Cal.

Pamela's Faculty.

They talked over Deacon Semple's death in the sewing circle. It was very sad that he should have died. So suddenly, too, of pneumonia, poor man. But Mrs. Calkins, at whose house the society met that week, could not help thinking that it would have been a very dull meeting if he had not; for since everybody had found out just why Luke Judkins had been obliged to mortgage his farm, and Dr. Saunders' marriage with his housekeeper had become an old story, there was absolutely nothing to talk about. It was also providential that he should die just after planting was over and before haying had begun. He was growing very deaf, too, and was always shiftless. Being a deacon, of course he was prepared, and there was really not much to mourn for, except that now Pamely would have to take care of herself, and Pamely had no faculty. Ruthy Ann could go on keeping school, as she had done for years, and the twins, luckily, were married. Pamely was the only one that was left unprovided for. Pamely was one of the kind that always was unprovided for—the kind that had no faculty.

The farm was all run out; and if it were not, Pamely wouldn't know any better than to expect to raise pumpkins on a pea vine. If she was a farmer's daughter, she didn't know but what potatoes came up of their own accord, and weeded and dug themselves. Mrs. Ichabod Badger (generally known as Mis' Ichabod) thought it probable that she even supposed that they washed themselves and jumped into the dinner pot. And it was evident that she set a sight more by posies than she did by garden sass.

She was always littering up the house with weeds and stuff out of the woods, and she drew pictures when she'd better have been drawing candles or making soap. She took after the Spencers—her mother's folks. One of them wasn't half witted and wrote verses, and another painted pictures, and never amounted to anything. And Pamely was headstrong; she never seemed to pay any attention to good advice. She was always as pleasant and amiable about it as could be, but she would go right on in her own way. That was like her father; when they tried to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Caldwell for unsoundness of doctrine, Deacon Semple, he wouldn't agree to it. He didn't get excited and call hard names, as the others did, but though they argued and argued, he wouldn't be convinced.

Mis' Ichabod was of the opinion that a committee of ladies ought to call upon Pamely, and advise her to go and keep house for old Hiram Hutchinson. He had a large farm and two invalid daughters, one afflicted with spinal disease and the other with epilepsy; so 'twas a hard place, and of course she would keep everything at sixes and sevens, not having any faculty; but old Hiram was willing to take her because he was very close, and she would not expect much. And Mis' Hosea Blodgett added that as Hiram was a widower, nobody knew what might happen. He was over fifty, and hard to get along with, but then Pamely couldn't be far from 25, and ought to be willing to make a sacrifice for the sake of a home. Ben Seaverns, who used to keep company with her, had gone off to sea five years before, and had probably got drowned, to say nothing of being a shiftless good-for-nothing, and surely there was no man in Brimblecom who wanted to marry a girl without faculty.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hosea Blodgett, and Miss Nancy Perkins, the postmistress, were appointed a committee to labor with Pamely.

There was no doubt about the zeal of the committee. Bright and early the next morning—so early, in fact, that the breakfast dishes were not washed in any town except Brimblecom—the three ladies presented themselves at the front door of Deacon Semple's late residence; front doors were reserved for state occasions in Brimblecom. The committee, after consultation, had decided that this was an occasion which rendered the use of the front door appropriate.

Keturah Grant, who had been maid-of-all-work in Deacon Semple's family for half a century, hobbled to the door, and admitted them to the sitting-room; and there was Pamela, with a great bunch of weeds—buttercups and clover and white weeds—painting, actually painting, at that time in the morning! She wore a high-necked and long-sleeved apron, which was bedaubed with paint, and on her nose was a smirch of bright yellow.

The committee with one consent heaved a deep sigh.

"Seein' Scripter commands us to be kind to the widow and the fatherless, we thought we'd come and tell you that old Hiram Hutchinson wants a housekeeper," said Mis' Ichabod, who had been chosen chief spokesman, in view of the "flow of language" for which she was renowned.

Pamela turned an innocent, puzzled face upon Mis' Ichabod—a very lovely face, with a pure, pale skin, and soft, shy, brown eyes, though in Brimblecom, where rosy-cheeked beauties were the fashion, they had never thought of calling it so.

"Oh, the widower! I couldn't think for the moment what you meant. Poor man! I am sorry if he can't find one. But nobody could expect me to give up Keturah, surely! She is growing too old; and she wouldn't leave me, anyway."

The committee looked at each other. Their mission seemed a somewhat difficult one to perform. Was Pamely so innocent as she looked? Mis' Ichabod had a dreadful suspicion that she was deep, and she resolved not to be daunted.

"We thought you might like the place yourself, seein' you was left so kind of dependent," she said.

"I? Oh dear! I haven't the least bit of faculty, you know," and Pamela laughed merrily.

"Them that hain't any faculty have got to try to do something, if they don't want to be objicks of charity," said Mis' Ichabod.

"I don't think Brimblecom will ever have to take care of me. If it does, I am such a little thing that it won't cost much."

There was the suspicion of a flush on Pamela's cheek and a tense look about her mouth that the committee did not observe. They only saw her laugh, and they arose in high dudgeon.

"I hope the time won't come when you won't find it a laughing matter," said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, who was determined not to come away without saying something; "that would be so humiliating to tell of."

"Oh, I hope not," said Pamela, sweetly.

"That was the very worst thing about Deacon Semple—you never could make him mad," said Miss Nancy Perkins, as she opened the gate. And though the other members of the committee wouldn't acknowledge it, Pamela's resemblance to her father in this respect was the thing that they had found most aggravating in their interview with her.

Before they reached their homes they repented that they had not said more, but there was something in Pamela's manner that made it seem an impossibility. The committee could not explain it plainly. Pamela had been quite pleasant and polite, but they didn't care to go again. However, they quite agreed that the matter ought not to rest there, and they were willing, even anxious, to go and confer with Mr. Stockbridge, the minister, upon the subject. Perhaps he could be induced to advise her. She would not dare to be so high and mighty with the minister.

The Rev. Mr. Stockbridge was a grave and dignified man of nearly 40, who, when he had first come to Brimblecom, 10 years before, had had the caps of half the young ladies of his parish persistently set at him. They had now, if they had not wholly abandoned the cap-setting, learned to "draw it mildly, lest it were all in vain," for the minister had never shown the slightest signs of being caught. He seemed somewhat embarrassed when the committee visited him and made known their errand. As Mis' Hosea Blodgett said, in describing the interview to her friends:

"He kinder turned red, and then he kinder turned white, and he looked all ways for Sunday, jest as if we'd said something that wa'n't proper. And when he said anything, which wa'n't for as much as a minute, he up and said jest as good as to say that he didn't consider 'twas any of his business. But Mis' Ichabod she jest talked and argerfied beautiful about how the town would have to take care of her, and bein' her father was a deacon, the church ought to do its duty, advisin' and laborin' with her if she was headstrong and set-up, and she convinced him—with a few words that I let fall as 'twas given me to speak—and he said he'd go and deal with Pamely accordin' to the best wisdom and judgment that was given him. When she sees him a-comin' she'll dowse her peak, for there's nobody in Brimblecom that ain't afraid of the minister."

Within a week the committee waited upon the minister to hear the result of his advice to Pamela. It was very hard to find him at home; they tried four times before they succeeded. If he had been anybody but the minister, they could not have avoided the painful suspicion that he slipped out of the back door when he saw them coming. And when at last they did find him at home, his report was not altogether satisfactory.

"Miss Semple did not care to accept the position of housekeeper to Mr. Hiram Hutchinson," he said, as if Pamela were the greatest lady in the land, and could pick and choose positions. But then he was a minister, and ministers couldn't be expected to talk just like common people.

"What is she a-goin to do, then?" demanded Mis' Ichabod severely. "I don't know of any other chance for her."

"I—I offered her a position, but she declined that, also," said the minister.

The committee looked thunderstruck.

"I do hope it wa'n't to keep school," said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, recovering herself suddenly, "for she hain't a mite of faculty, everybody knows. Why, I asked her once if she understood mathematics, and she said she could do addition if you gave her time. My Angelia understands mathematics, and besides beautiful learnin', she's got a real faculty for keepin' school.

"It was not a position as school teacher," said the minister.

"She could kind of get along with housework, though she hain't any faculty. I hope the folks ain't very particklerler," said Mis' Ichabod.

"As she declined the position, it does not seem to matter whether they are or are not," said the minister.

If Mis' Ichabod had not stood very much in awe of the minister, he would have then and there received "a piece of her mind," as she afterward declared; "for if there was anything that provoked her beyond endurance, it was a close-mouthed person." But as he was the minister, there was nothing to do but to take leave of him with a coldness and dignity which should give some token of their displeasure.

As if he couldn't tell them just as well as not, who wanted to hire Pamely to do housework! But there was one comfort—the committee knew there was nothing going on in Brimblecom that they couldn't find out.

And just after she had expressed that opinion, Mis' Ichabod was so overcome by some sudden thought that she fairly gasped, and leaned for support against the town pump, which providentially stood in her way.

"I heard that Joanna Leach wanted to go home because her sister's twins had the measles. The minister wanted Pamely to keep house for him!" she gasped.

"Well, Mis' Ichabod, if you hain't got an understandin' worth havin'! And though I never breathed it to a mortal before, I've had my suspicions that the minister wa'n't all he'd ought to be," exclaimed Mis' Hosea Blodgett.

"I never knew a man to have one white eyebrow for nothing," said Miss Nancy Perkins, darkly.

Before night the report had spread all over Brimblecom that the minister had asked Pamela Semple to keep house for him. Mr. Stockbridge was certainly the last person to be suspected of an impropriety, but appearances were deceitful. He surely must know that he ought to have a housekeeper who was at least 50, and it was eminently proper that she should be toothless, cross-eyed, and disfigured by smallpox, as Joanna Leach was. If Pamela were an especially capable person, the case would be somewhat different; but to be willing to bear with a housekeeper who had no faculty, he must have a personal regard for her.

The oldest inhabitant could not remember such an excitement in Brimblecom. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell's heresy had been tame, and the report that Dr. Saunders had another wife living only mildly exhilarating in comparison.

But several weeks went by before any sound of it reached the minister's ears. Happily for him, Brimblecom had a wholesome fear of the minister. But at length, owing mainly to the efforts of Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hosea Blodgett and Mis' Nancy Perkins, it was decided that at the next church meeting one of the deacons should question the minister concerning the matter. Such a crying scandal must no longer remain uninvestigated.

It was a great day for Brimblecom. There had not been such an attendance at a church meeting since the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's trial for heresy. Mrs. Deacon Simmons said it seemed so much like county conference that she got up at four o'clock and went to baking a great batch of pumpkin pies before she remembered what she was about.

If the minister had any idea of what it all meant, he made no sign; and when Deacon Simmons, with awful solemnity, and with a long preamble concerning the duty of a minister to set an example to his flock in righteousness, asked him if he thought it seemly and becoming to ask the daughter of their late Deacon Semple to become his housekeeper, the minister quietly replied that he had never done so.

The committee looked at each other, and everybody else looked at them. Miss Nancy Perkins felt, as she afterward expressed it, as if she "would like to go through to Chiny;" but Mis' Ichabod bore up nobly, and Mis' Hosea Blodgett relied upon Mis' Ichabod.

"Didn't you tell a committee consistin' of Mis' Ichabod Badger, Mis' Hosea Blodgett, and Miss Nancy Perkins that you had done so?" pursued Deacon Simmons.

"I did not," said the minister, with an air of bland and innocent surprise.

This was too much for Mis' Ichabod. She arose, and shaking her forefinger impressively at the minister, demanded:

"Didn't you tell us that you had offered her a situation to keep house? And who in this livin' world could it be that wanted a housekeeper but you?"

"You misunderstood me," said the minister, with great politeness. "I said I had offered Miss Semple a position, and it was not to teach school."

Mis' Ichabod sat down, because nothing occurred to her to say, and for a time there was a silence. Then Deacon Simmons arose and said, like a second Adam:

"I hope you won't take no offense, nor think nothin' more about this, Mr. Stockbridge. It's somethin' that the women-folks have got up amongst themselves, and I guess that it don't amount to but dretful little."

"To relieve any further curiosity about the matter," said the minister, looking straight at the committee, "perhaps I had better explain—although it is an explanation which a man doesn't often make in public—that the position which I offered Miss Semple, and which she declined, was that of your minister's wife."

Mis' Ichabod always averred that if it hadn't been for a bit of cinnamon which she had on her tongue, she would have fainted then.

The church meeting broke up suddenly, the sentiment which Mis' Hosea Blodgett expressed being apparently the sentiment of all—that she should have died in five minutes if she could not have got out where she could talk it over.

"Don't talk to me about that girl!" exclaimed Miss Nancy Perkins, with deep feeling. "There never was a man that it took so much faculty to get as the minister."

"And she wouldn't have him! Depend upon it, there's more in that than meets the eye. She's deep," said Mis' Ichabod.

"What do you think Mis' Moses Gregg whispered to me in meetin'?" said Mis' Hosea Blodgett. "She says Pamely sells the pictures she paints for money—sends 'em off to the city. And besides supporting her and Ketury, she's a-goin' to pay off the mortgage on the farm."

"I hain't never been sorry that I was brought up to work," said Mis' Ichabod. "Vanity and folly may prosper for a season, but we all know where the downward path ends. If Pamely Semple hadn't been sent away to that academy, she might have been as likely and well-behaved as any girl in Brimblecom—if she hadn't any faculty."

And with these remarks Mis' Ichabod withdrew herself from the Council.

On the even tenor of her way went Pamela, working early and late with her brush, and before long a report found its way to Brimblecom that she was considered a remarkable artist, and some things were evident to Brimblecom senses; the mortgage was being paid off, the crops were in a prosperous condition, and old Keturah was renewing her youth.

Brimblecom began to be proud of Pamela. It almost forgot that it had ever been afraid she would become a pauper. Nobody seemed to remember that she had been thought to have no faculty—nobody but the committee.

One or two persons were actually heard to say that it was a pity she didn't marry Mr. Stockbridge, but perhaps she had a right to look higher than the rest of the Brimblecom girls. Mis' Ichabod always shook her head with mysterious meaning when Pamela was mentioned, and said, grimly, "Them that lives longest will see most."

One day triumph came to Mis' Ichabod.

The committee were in the post office—Mis' Ichabod and Mis' Hosea Blodgett were often so kind as to assist Miss Nancy Perkins in assorting the mail—when in came Mrs. Deacon Simmons, who was fat and scant of breath, and in such a state of excitement that the committee had, all and severally, to fan her vigorously before her news could be extracted.

"Don't you think, true as I'm a livin' woman and not a corpse, as I might expect to be, hearin' such upsetting things and hurryin' so—"

"Go on, go on! Pray don't lose your breath!" cried the committee in chorus, fanning vigorously. "We'll never breathe it to a soul."

"Oh, it's all over Brimblecom. That good-for-nothing cretur Ben Seaverns has come back, without hardly so much as a coat to his back, and the rheumatic fever. Been cast away on a desert island, and eat up by cannerbals 'most—which nobody can't say wa'n't exactly like him—and nothing but skin and bones, and the doctor says most likely he won't never be good for anything again, not to mention that he never was. And Pamely's took him in, and she and Ketury is a-nussin him up. And that ain't the worst of it; the minister went up and married 'em! She's took that good-for-nothin' cretur to take care of for life—her that might 'a had the minister!"

"They never got me to believe that she had any faculty," said Mis' Ichabod.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

ENTERTAINING COMPANY.—The whole philosophy of hospitality is summed up by Emerson in the following manner: "I pray you, O excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at the village. But let this man see, if he will, in your looks, in your actions and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel 50 miles, and dine sparingly and work hard in order to behold. Certainly let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler, but let not the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love, honor and courtesy flow into all deeds." One of the greatest comforts of having a home should be that in it we have a place for friends and even strangers—rooms to more than supply the needs of the family, and extra "leaves" to the extension table. The secret of true hospitality, as Emerson has stated, is in its coming from the heart.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in young, but not in old;
My second is in lead, but not in gold;
My third is in long, but not in short;
My fourth is in gill, but not in quart;
My fifth is in two, but not in three;
My sixth is in wood, but not in tree;
My seventh is in some, but not in all;
My eighth is in bat, but not in ball;
My ninth is in ounce, but not in dram;
My tenth is in fence, but not in dam;
My eleventh is in meat, but not in ham;
My whole you'll find a river of the West,
If all these letters you have rightly guessed.

ED. J.

A Floral Bouquet.

1. An article, a portion of the body and cash.
2. Unmarried men, a measure and a heavy weight.
3. A projection upon a wheel, an exclamation and a measure of distance.
4. A domestic quadruped and to slide.
5. A cunning animal and a covering for the hand.
6. A falsehood and to be without.

JERRY.

Pyramid Puzzle.

The initials mean departing; the finals, a frame of bars

1. A consonant.
2. A conjunction.
3. A girl's name.
4. A kind of bed.
5. To adorn.

A. B. C.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail to descend and leave a transgression of divine law.
2. Curtail closely confined and leave an instrument for writing.
3. Curtail prodigious and leave to embrace.
4. Curtail a building spot and leave to be seated.
5. Curtail a hoop and leave a curse.
6. Curtail frequently and leave a preposition.

KATHARINE.

Problem.

Put nine sheep in four pens and have an odd number in each pen. How is it done, and how many sheep will there be in each pen?

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—"Don't give up the ship."

LETTER CHANGES.—1. Bane: cane, Dane, Jane, mane, vane, wane. 2. Arbor: ardor, armor. 3. Bard: bark, barn, bars, bart.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Tom, on. 2. Seat, eat. 3. Bray, ray.

NAMES OF TOWNS.—1. Bridge-water. 2. Sun-cook. 3. Spring-field. 4. Sea-brook. 5. Little-ton.

REVERSALS.—1. Reed, deer. 2. New, wen. 3. But, tub. 4. Ton, not. 5. Level, level. 6. Liar, rail.

The Baby's Autograph.

They gave it to me at Christmas—the pretty new autograph album—and I was proud of it; the binding was so gay, and the white, gilt-edged sheets so spotlessly pure. I could hardly make up my mind who should have the honor of dedicating that album, or what verse was grand enough to be inscribed on its pages; and before I had quite decided, baby found it! She had toddled into the parlor and taken it down from the table before I had missed her, and was sitting cross-legged, like a Turk, with the precious book in her lap. That would not have been worth recording, and I should not have valued my album beyond price now if it were all. But she had a pencil—for she dearly loved to scribble on bits of paper—and she had made her mark on the front leaf (the title page of my beautiful book). She had made a dozen marks, criss-cross and zig-zag; and there she sat, her bright hair tossed down over her face, her little demure mouth pursed up, her blue eyes full of mischief, half shy, half defiant, and we three women looked at her.

"Oh, you naughty, naughty baby!" I cried; "you've just ruined my new album, you bad little thing!"

"Bless her dear little heart," said my mother; "doesn't she make a picture?"

"Whip her!" cried Aunt Harriet in a vindictive tone. She has no children of her own, and knows just how to bring up other people's.

I was angry enough to do it, and had made one step forward, intending to wrest the book out of the clasping baby hands, and then—what, beat my own child? I was saved that degradation by my own good mother, who shook her head at me over Aunt Harriet's shoulder.

How long is it since Christmas? Counting by heart-throbs, I would say years! years! It is only a couple of months, and to-day I would give, oh! what would I not give to have those little hands doing their sweet mischief. Peace, foolish heart! "He giveth his beloved rest." The baby is gone, but when I look at the little short lines that dedicate my album—the sweetest, saddest lines to me that were ever written—soon ended like her little life—I am glad that I took her in my arms, kissed her rosebud lips, and put the book away without one reproving word—glad that I caused no angry feelings in that baby heart, or left memories for myself that would now have power to wound.

That is why all the leaves of my new album are blank—pure, spotless, just as the fair page of her little life was; but you, who think these characters on the dedicating page unmeaning, have never had the key to them. Mothers can tell what they are. Angels will be glad over this record without blot or stain. There is no handwriting so fine that I would exchange it for my baby's autograph.

Household Hints

A Cheap and Serviceable Filter.

A cheap and serviceable filter may be made by the following method: Take a large flower pot, or earthern vessel, make a hole one-half inch in diameter in the bottom, and insert in it a sponge. Place in the bottom of the vessel a number of clean stones of sizes varying from that of an egg to an apple. Place upon this a layer of much smaller stones and coarse gravel. Then fill the jar within two inches of the top, with equal parts of pulverized charcoal and sharp sand, well mixed. Place loosely over the top of the jar white flannel cloth, allowing it to form a hollow in the middle of the jar, into which the water can be poured. Secure the edges by tying a stout cord around the outside of the jar. By keeping a suitable vessel under the filter thus made, and supplying rain-water when needed, very pure water can be obtained. It can be kept in a cool place in the summer. It will require to be renewed occasionally by exchanging the old sand and charcoal for fresh. The flannel and sponge must be frequently cleansed.

Such a filter, if allowed to become empty every day, or every other day, at least, ought to last several years. Water which has a distinct odor should never be passed through a filter. Filtration will not purify such water.

The hardness of hard water is not removed by filtration. If a charcoal filter is employed, some of the mineral ingredients of the water will be retained in the filter, but no very considerable proportion. The use of hard water will very soon spoil the best filter made, by the deposit of lime.—*Good Health.*

TO CLEANSE A SOILED CHAMOIS LEATHER.—Many workshops contain a dirty wash leather, which is thrown aside and wasted for the want of knowing how to clean it. Make a solution of weak soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until it is quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water only, for then it would be so hard, when dry, as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing, ring it well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leathers. In using a rough leather to touch up highly-polished surfaces, it is frequently observed to scratch the work; this is caused by particles of dust, and even hard rouge, that are left in the leather and if removed by a clean rougy brush it will then give the brightest and best finish, which all good workmen like to see on their work.

CREAM CAKES.—Delicious cream cakes are made in this way: Boil one-quarter of a pound of butter in one tumbler of water; while it is boiling stir in one tumbler and a half of flour (first wet the flour so it will not be lumpy); let it boil two or three minutes. When it is perfectly cool, add five well-beaten eggs and half a teaspoonful of soda. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins and bake for 15 minutes in a quick oven. If you use coal in your range you can have so even a heat that you need not open the door for that length of time, which is an advantage. For the cream, use two tumblers of milk, one and a half coffee cups of sugar, half a coffee cup of flour and two eggs. Beat the sugar, eggs and flour together; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Heat the milk to the boiling point; then stir in the eggs, sugar and flour. When the cakes and cream are cold, cut a hole in the top of the cakes and fill with the cream.

FRENCH HASH.—Mince very fine a teaspoonful of onion, brown it in a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour and let that brown; then add a pint of gravy, broth, or water, and cold beef cut in small thick slices; season with salt and pepper, and heat it; draw the pan to the side of the fire, and stir in the yelks of two raw eggs and a glass of sherry or Maderia wine, and serve the hash at once; toast may be placed under the hash.

FRIED BREAD PUDDING.—Cut cold bread pudding in small slices half an inch thick, dip them first in powdered crackers or cracker dust, then in beaten eggs, and again in cracker dust, and fry them light brown in sufficient smoking hot fat to float them; when they are fried take them out of the fat with a skimmer, lay them on brown paper for a moment to free them from the fat, and serve hot, dusted with powdered sugar.

STEWED VEAL.—Cut your veal in pieces, wash them clean, put them in the dinner-pot, add three pints of water, put in one onion, some pepper and salt, let it stew one hour; then add potatoes sliced, and make a crust of sour milk or cream of tartar, and put in and stew till the potatoes are done, about half an hour; the crust may be made into biscuits. Crumbs of any kind of fresh meat may be used in making a stew.

COFFEE CAKE.—Two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of fruit, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, half a cup of cold coffee, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of mace, cloves and soda, one tablespoonful of cinnamon. A nice fruit cake may be made by adding more fruit.

Health Column.

Hereditary Disease.

There is, strictly speaking, no such thing. Children are not born diseased (some specific maladies excepted), even if one or both parents are, but they are simply born with a predisposition to such parental malady. They are born with the material, with the powder, but actual disease will no more occur, unless exciting causes are applied, than powder would detonate without the aid of fire. The observant reader has often felt surprised at seeing robust, hearty children, of parents who were seemingly at not a great remove from the grave; and, if rational care were taken of such children, they would live to become healthy men and women. The practical lesson should be, a hopeful diligence in the rearing of children of diseased parentage. The difference between the children of healthy and diseased parents amounts to this: As to the latter, the powder is drier, they have less capability of resisting the causes of disease; the consequence is, a greater necessity for carefulness; this necessity is often felt and practically attended to. The result is, that such persons are found living, scores of years after they have moldered in the grave, who, in priding themselves on having constitutions which nothing could hurt, could not be made to feel the need of carefulness, and, consequently, perished long before their prime.

We have an instructive and royal illustration in point, in the persons of Queen Victoria and her children. Intermarriage with blood relations for ages has deeply impregnated the Guelph family with scrofula. The earlier years of the British Queen were spent in feebleness and disease, and yet she is now the apparently healthy mother of a large family of robust, healthy children, which is at once creditable to herself, and to the medical skill which dictates the hygiene of her household. The daily routine of these children is, to rise early, breakfast at eight and dine at two. First hour after breakfast, the classics; next, the modern, grammatical instruction being also carefully given; next, military exercises for the boys; then music and dancing; then the riding school; music and drawing for the girls; then the carpenter's shop, and, occasionally, the laboratory; then shooting and working in the royal gardens; then supper; then prayers, and then to bed.

Result, high bodily health, in spite of ages of *"hereditary tendencies"—Hall's Jour. of Health.*

Instructions by Which We May Keep from Drowning.

The human body weighs a pound in the water, and a chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it will keep the head above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. One finger placed upon a stool or chair, a small box, or a piece of board, will easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and other hand may be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy, who could not swim a stroke, propel himself back and forth across a deep wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds' weight. Children, and all others, should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten, the knowledge that will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water, and will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough, that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life and death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and are all drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain .99 of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

COPPER IN BREAD.—The author concludes that wheat normally contains copper to the extent of eight to ten parts per million. He has experimented with grain, the seed of which had not been "pickled" with sulphate of copper (as is often done to prevent smut), and has satisfied himself that the copper was not due to any impurity in his reagents, or to the gas pipes and burners.—*Jules Van Dens Berghe.*

POISONOUS COSMETICS.—A young lady recently died in Boston from poisoning with cosmetics containing lead. Such cases are not rare. It is time we had a law against the manufacture of such articles.

Worth Knowing.

A NOISY MONKEY.—One of the most extraordinary and the largest of all the monkey tribes found in America is the "howler monkey," so called from the loud voice of the males. A. R. Wallace, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May, alludes to this animal as follows: Often in the great forests of the Amazon, or Orinoco, a tremendous noise is heard in the night or early morning, as if a great assemblage of wild beasts were all roaring and screaming together. The noise may be heard for miles, and it is louder and more piercing than that of any other animals, yet it is all produced by a single male howler sitting on the branches of some lofty tree. They are enabled to make this extraordinary noise by means of an organ that is possessed by no other animal. The lower jaw is unusually deep, and this makes room for a hollow bony vessel about the size of a large walnut, situated under the root of the tongue, and having an opening into the windpipe by which the animal can force air into it. This increases the power of its voice, acting something like the hollow case of a violin, and producing those marvelous rolling and reverberating sounds which caused the celebrated traveler, Waterton, to declare that they were such as might have had their origin in the infernal regions. The howlers are large and stout-bodied monkeys with bearded faces, and very strong and powerfully grasping tails. They inhabit the wildest forests; they are very shy, and are seldom taken captive, though they are less active than many other American monkeys.

DANGER FROM OILED FLOORS.—The dangers attending oiled floors and seats in public buildings appear to have been illustrated in the recent destruction of Walker hall, one of the Amherst college buildings, whose floors had been oiled only the day before. The danger is not so much in saturating the woodwork, but in the waste used in performing the operation, which careless workmen are liable to leave behind them. The Springfield *Republican*, in speaking of this fire, relates, also, another instance: That some years ago, contractor Johnson, who built the Northampton First church, and many other similar edifices in the Connecticut valley, "had an impression" one evening that something was not right about a church he was finishing, the pews of which the workmen had been oiling that day; so he went to the building and unlocked it to find that flames were just breaking out near the entrance of the audience room. When one of the men left work at six o'clock he laid the piece of cotton waste, which he had been using, on the rail of the last pew, and the result was spontaneous combustion in three or four hours.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY WITHOUT NOVELS.—In Germantown, a part of the suburbs of Philadelphia, there is a free library of 10,000 volumes without a novel in it. When the librarian was asked, "Why don't you keep novels?" he replied: "Because we hold that it does harm to our young readers. Fully one-half of those that come here are young folks. Novels, at that period, are not the things for them. We hold that their minds should be led to take up some more wholesome reading—books on travels, or natural history, or biography—something that will amuse and instruct together." "Is there any dissatisfaction because you have no novels here?" "No, we have from 400 to 600 visitors a week, and they increase every year. We have books on all sorts of trades—architecture, engineering and carpentering. We find these books are a great deal read, and have not the least doubt as to their usefulness."

MUCILAGE.—Persons are often at a loss for a very strong mucilage, having sufficient power of tenacity to fasten sheets of pasteboard together. The following cement is recommended by a scientific authority: Melt together equal parts of pitch and gutta percha. To nine parts of this add three parts of boiled oil and one-fifth part litharge. Continue the heat with stirring until a thorough union of the ingredients is effected. Apply the mixture hot, or somewhat cooled, and thinned with a small quantity of benzole or turpentine oil.

CEMENT.—Lovel, in Paris, has patented a method for the manufacture of cement, by mixing magnesia with the crystallized sulphate of magnesia and moistening the mixture with water, also by mixing the magnesia with a solution of the sulphate of magnesia.

A SIMPLE precaution, costing neither money nor labor, is said to increase the durability of posts put in the ground by 50%. This is simply by taking care that the wood is inverted, *i. e.*, placed in the opposite direction to that in which it grew.

HIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—Dr. A. Kerber has estimated the hight of the atmosphere from the phenomena of refraction. By two different methods he obtains hights of 189 and 192.6 kilometers (117.4 and 119.7 miles).—*Wied. Annal.*

THE last vestige of the toll nuisance in the Yosemite valley has been wiped out; the Yosemite Commissioners have purchased the trail leading to Eagle Point, at their recent meeting.

DISINFECTANTS.—"What is the action of disinfectants?" was asked of a medical student. "They smell so bad that people open the door, and fresh air gets in," was the reply.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Unity, 27.

The forces of Unity, No. 27, came to the front in large numbers on Tuesday evening, June 27th, there being over 150 in attendance. There were six applications, one received the J. W. degree, five were given the M. W. degree and one member was admitted by card. Unity has over 250 members, and the oracles of this thriving Lodge feel confident that they will pass the 300 mark during next term. This term has been a very prosperous one, and the efficient M. W., A. Montgomery, has proved himself one of the very efficient and worthy officers who have presided over and helped to make this honored and efficient subordinate.

Valley, 30.

The end of the term was fittingly closed by Valley, No. 30, with their large hall completely filled, receiving one petition and conferring the M. W. degree on 13 candidates, which swells the membership to 888 Master Workmen in good standing. The several officers of this Lodge have a good reputation for correctness in the work, and on this evening it was certainly worthy of this grand and thriving subordinate. Bro. H. S. Dearborn has proved himself worthy of the responsible and honored position he has occupied as the Master Workman of the largest Lodge of Workmen in this jurisdiction. Bros. Jas. M. Camp, as Financier, Chris. Waller, as Receiver, and A. G. Lyle, as Recorder, have held their respective positions continuously for a number of years, and perform their duties as well as any team in this jurisdiction. One of the new Lodges in Salt Lake City was named Valley, No. 2. The compliment coming to the notice of our brethren here, a beautiful ivory gavel, gold mounted, on which is engraved, "Presented to Valley Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., Salt Lake City, Utah, by Valley Lodge, No. 30, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Cal.," was forwarded to them with a complimentary letter. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, was the committee appointed to carry out the wishes of Valley, No. 30. This meeting was closed with the announcement that there was not one member who was delinquent on assessment No. 10, after which Deputy McKay and a number of the leading brethren of Valley, indulged in facetious and complimentary speeches for a short time.

Magnolia, 41.

This very thrifty subordinate is gaining in membership and holding very large and pleasant meetings. The fourth anniversary party, to be held at B'nai B'rith hall, on the 12th instant, promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the season. The invitation tickets that are out are of the finest design.

District Meeting in Myrtle, 42.

District Deputy Thompson held a district meeting on Saturday evening, June 18. A large number of visiting brethren were present, and a delegation, who attended in a body, from Noe Valley Lodge.

Burns, 68.

About 25 members of Burns Lodge, No. 68, A. O. U. W., visited Los Gatos, Saturday evening, June 11th, remaining until Sunday morning, devoting one-half of the night to dancing in Lyndon hall, and the other half in hunting for a little bed. The people of Los Gatos, as we understand it, had no instruction to secure accommodation, except music and a hall for dancing, and it so happened on the night in question that all our hotels and lodging houses were full, and our San Francisco friends were forced to walk the streets of our picturesque village, reveling amid the solitudes of sleeping nature and "cussing" the slow approach of daylight. We understand that, on the same night, all the hotels in Los Gatos were full. Brethren of Burns Lodge, on last Sunday morning how many were there of ye of which the same might be said?—*Los Gatos Weekly News.*

Sts. John, 73.

This modest, solid and conservative subordinate, though not as large as many of our city Lodges, is, in many respects, equal to, if not ahead, of any Lodge of Workmen in the State. Sts. John has been blessed with a line of very able and efficient men as Master Workmen. The present M. W., R. J. Fletcher, has proved himself one of the most efficient and useful members that have had the honor to hold the gavel since its organization. The present term has been a very prosperous one, with an increase of 10 members, a number of whom are our leading business men. Wm. B. Marshutz, P. M. W., has held office for over seven consecutive terms, and is considered a model Recorder. Bro. Smythe, as Financier, has gained an enviable reputation as a careful, correct and accommodating officer.

Excelsior, 126

Excelsior Lodge, No. 126, was visited on Thursday night, June 15th, by a large delegation of her sister Lodges, no less than eight Lodges being represented, viz., San Francisco, Unity, Yerba Buena, Spartan, Franklin, Hercules, Fidelity and Memorial. Whatever Excelsior Lodge has done heretofore to entertain visitors, she fairly outdid, on this night, all former occasions. Business was dispatched without a break until "Good of the Order" was reached, when the Master Workman called upon the Entertainment Committee—if they were ready with a report, to hand it to the Master Workman. The report being presented, the Master Workman, with as much freedom as though it were an every-night affair, announced the first thing on the programme as a piano solo by the Brother Organist of the Lodge; next an address of welcome to the visitors by Bro. White; then a song by Bro. Clark; then a reading by Bro. Poland, followed by a beautiful trio by Bro. Booth, Bro. Clark and Bro. ———; next a humorous recitation by Bro. Howard, a piano solo by Bro. Pierce, a reading by Bro. Booth, and another song closed the formal programme, after which the Master Workman called upon several of the visiting brethren to complete the evening entertainment. Bro. Danforth, of Spartan, Bro. Reading, of Fidelity, Bro. Veasey, of Hercules, Bro. Brud, of San Francisco, Bro. Gyselaar, of Memorial, and Bro. Payson, of Franklin, briefly replied. Bro. Reading made the boys feel good when he told them the Supreme Lodge had endorsed the Supreme Master, Bro. Baxter, in suspending the charter of Iowa for disobedience of the law; but when he announced that the Supreme Lodge had re-elected Bro. Baxter Supreme Master for another year, the Lodge resounded with long and continued applause. Excelsior Lodge has added another credit to her long list, but none more pleasant, instructive and entertaining than the one to which we have just referred.

Olympic, 127.

At the meeting of Olympic Lodge Tuesday evening, June 20th, one applicant was initiated in both degrees, officers were nominated, and the following resolutions were adopted. It was also announced that Bro. A. McIntire, Captain of the schooner *St. George*, had probably been lost, together with all on board, as the wreck of the schooner had drifted ashore off Puget sound, where she had been engaged in lumbering. WHEREAS, It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that this Lodge has learned of the sudden death of Brother James Brooks, one of the charter members of the lodge, and WHEREAS, Knowing that his unexpected death, coming as it did, makes the bereavement more keenly felt by his family and friends; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That our sincere and heartfelt sympathies be extended the widow and family of our deceased brother in their loss, with the hope and trust that He who ordains all things wisely will comfort and cheer them in this, their hour of trial; and be it further *Resolved*, That the charter of the Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days, and also that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Lodge, and a copy of the same be sent the widow of our lamented brother.

Lodge Locals.

Enterprise, 19

We visited this old pioneer on Monday evening, June 19th. The founders of this Lodge have always been in the foremost rank in promoting this grand organization. As an instance of their work, in the early history of Los Gatos Lodge there was a disposition to surrender the charter. The members of Enterprise, to give encouragement to them, visited them in a body and prevailed on them to "hold the fort." It is expected that they will soon have 300 members, and a large number of leading citizens of San Jose and vicinity hold their membership in this Lodge. The A. O. U. W. hall has been lately renovated, repainted and kalsomined, and presents a very attractive appearance. There was not a large attendance on this evening, but, as usual, there was work on hand, and the J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates.

Santa Cruz.

On Monday evening, June 11th, the brethren of Santa Cruz met in their cosy hall, on Pacific avenue, and transacted their business with care. After which the J. W. degree was conferred on three candidates of the class and material to successfully build up our Order. Two petitions were received from prominent citizens for membership, one of whom was a recruit of District Deputy Danforth, while visiting Santa Cruz. One application by card was received. Santa Cruz Lodge is in a flourishing condition and the members are expecting a large accession to their circle this year.

Mt. Hamilton.

We had the pleasure of visiting Mt. Hamilton on Wednesday evening, June 21st. The J. W. degree was conferred on four candidates, and the M. W. on one. As a cabinet of officers, with the efficient M. W., Wm. Osterman, Mt. Hamilton has no superior in this jurisdiction. There was a very good attendance and several distinguished visitors present. J. T. Rogers, Grand Foreman, in his interesting and eloquent manner, said: "In my youthful days I gathered education in your schools, and, with the exception of meeting the brethren of A. O. U. W. in their first Grand Lodge, I have not visited this peerless city since. This grand organization I love, it fills a great want of the age, combining true fraternity and material assistance with no uncertain sound. Grand as our old fraternal organizations may be, there was a void, and that want has been filled by the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It is like your electric light, high above all others, and I hope its light will not fade, but grow brighter. If we are cautious, and not over zealous in trying to create members without guarding well the social, moral, and especially the physical condition of our members, we shall become the grandest fraternity that has ever blessed humanity. There were quite a number of visitors present from different parts of this jurisdiction. We met J. N. Prather, P. M. W. of Sts. John Lodge, who has taken up his residence in the Garden City. The nominations for office were quite numerous, and a spirited election is anticipated.

Magnolia, D. of H.

On Tuesday evening, June 20th, our bright sister of San Jose, Magnolia, D. of H., held her regular meeting. There was a good attendance, principally our sisters. It being during the week of holding a political convention was an evident reason for so few of our Bros. being present. Three candidates were elected to receive the degree, one of whom was the Mayor of San Jose. One candidate was given the degree in a very pleasant and dignified manner. Sister Potts, W. S. of H., has a happy faculty as a presiding officer, and with the able assistants Magnolia, D. of H., of San Jose, is one of our brightest sisters.

Insurance.

Every prudent man should provide a protection of life insurance for those who are dependent on him. That the majority of Life Insurance companies have proved a delusion and a swindle is admitted by them, and the record of their extortions and deceptions is one of the darkest pages in the history of our country. There are exceptions, and without solicitation or request on the part of the New England Life Insurance Co., we publish this record:

OROVILLE, BUTTE CO., CAL., March 30, 1882.

Henry K. Field, General Agent New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.—DEAR SIR: Samuel J. Davis, ex-County Treasurer of Butte county, died at this place Jan. 3, 1882, leaving a widow and six small children. He left nothing for their support except the insurance on his life. He was a member of Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., and his wife received from that Lodge $2,000. He also held a policy for $2,500 in the company you represent, on which he had paid no premium for two years, and which was believed to be worthless. However, on making inquiries of you, we found that the policy was on the non-forfeitable plan of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., and although the premiums had not been paid for some time past, yet the policy was good for $2,418 87, which sum Mrs. Davis has already received. This is a correct statement of the facts in this case, and it speaks louder in praise of the company you represent than any other words we can use. Mrs. Davis has the money, it was paid promptly and with little expense to her, and it all came from a policy that was believed to be worthless. If coin "talks," it certainly should in this case, for she has it, and it came with the greatest possible dispatch. Very truly yours,—John C. Gray, Past Master Workman, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; Wm. Schneider, Past Master Workman, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; Archie McNiel, Past Master Workman, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; E. Higgins, Past Master Workman, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; L. A. Simon, Master Workman, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; George B. Springer, Recorder, Oroville Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.; R. De Lancie, Treasurer, Butte county; P. O. Hundley, Judge of Superior Court, Butte county.

BY copartnership notice elsewhere, it will be observed that Messrs. S. Stoll and J. S. Thayer have become associated in the news agency business at the old stand, No. 9 Spring street. Mr. Stoll has been engaged in the business in this city for over 11 years, and Mr. Thayer has been in his employ the past six years, attending to his duties with a characteristic fidelity which has verified the old adage, "Virtue is its own reward." It is a good team, and will doubtless merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the old firm.—*Los Angeles Daily Times.*

AT the recent session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., Wyoming Territory was added to the Grand Lodge jurisdiction of Nevada, which now comprises Utah, Idaho and Montana. Whenever the jurisdiction shall have a membership of 2,000 they are set apart as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction (paying only their own death losses). As this is the healthiest Territory in the country, the assessments necessarily will be less than of any jurisdiction in the United States.

IT is estimated in a recent German work that the total population of the world reaches 1,455,000,000, being an increase over the last census of more than 16,000,000.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths in the Order in Ohio for the past fiscal year was 55; Pennylvania, 103; New York, 111; Illinois, 74.

BRO. ALEX. MACKEY, one of our oldest and most reliable carpet and upholstery houses, has now a very fine and well-selected assortment in his line, which he is selling at the lowest rates. The writer speaks from personal experience in recommending this house, at 715 Market street, as one of the best places in this city to procure an outfit.

THE California Washing Machine, manufactured by Bro. Geo. M. Pursell, at 431 Fourth street, San Francisco, is growing in favor each year. It saves time and money. It is the best and cheapest washer made. Parties wishing this labor-saving machine can take one on trial, and have satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Self Destruction.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Under the above caption, I find in your editorial columns of June 15th your remarks in reply to the *Canadian Workman*, on the subject of "Suicides" in our Order. From your criticism, it would appear that you were in favor of the Order continuing to pay death losses on this class of mortality. Hence, you would maintain the affirmative of the following proposition, viz.: That the Order is morally obligated to pay death losses on suicides. If so, on this proposition I maintain the negative. Might it not be for the "Good of the Order" if you were to bring out a few of your select arguments in favor of your position, and then allow me equal space to present the other side? True, I might not possess the ability to make it interesting to you, but, with your aid, we might make it interesting to your readers.

In view of this possibility, please allow me a few suggestions on the little editorial referred to.

You admonish the Workman to "recollect that the A. O. U. W. has a lofty mission—to disperse the gloom and bring gladness and plenty to homes that have just been darkened," etc. True, Bro. WATCHMAN, but is it the "lofty mission" of our Order to invite homes to become thus "darkened," to offer a member of the Order a premium to thus darken them? I think not; and if not, it is filling no part of the "lofty mission" of this Order to obligate itself to pay a premium to a man, or his legatee, who willfully takes his own life. Does not this remark involve what Hamilton calls *petitio principii*? That this is the "lofty mission" of the Order is, I apprehend, the point yet to be proven. It cannot be assumed. You add, "Under the roof which veils the future, present and the past, there is no man who knoweth what a day may bring forth," etc. True, again, in point of fact, but erroneous in application. If I mistake not, it is Blackstone who defines suicide as "The act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and sound mind; self murder."

If, then, the "act" is "designedly" performed, may not his initiation in our Order have been a part of that design; and if so, was there not fraud in the very contract? And a "contract based on fraud is vitiated in law," as well as in morals. Then, again, the man of "sound mind," who "designedly destroys his own life," after acceptance in the Order, knows well what the act "and the day will bring forth." He well knows that under existing arrangements the "day will bring forth" from the treasurer of the A. O. U. W. $2,000 in favor of his, voluntary on his part, bereaved—no, blessed family—blessed to be relieved of a head that lacked the moral courage to face the ordinary conflicts of life in their behalf. Now, is it just to the Order to place a premium on that species of cowardice?

If it is true "that men never can be just to God who are unjust to men," and they never can be just to men who are unjust to themselves, then, justice to ourselves, to our families, to each other and our God, demands protection from this kind of suicidal injustice.

You add: "When the Angel of Death closes the door of this life upon us, and gives the keys into the hands of the Angel of the Resurrection, who shall say it was unjust." No one, forsooth! But does this imply that there is no difference between the action of the "Angel of Death," on one hand, and our arriving at the "years of discretion," being of "sound mind," and yet "designedly destroying our own life," on the other? Or is our action in such a case the "Angel of Death," inviting to Elysian fields beyond, and for the acceptance of which the A. O. U. W. pays $2,000? It would seem so. You then ask: "Is the heart-broken mother to blame, or the weeping wife or sorrowing friends?" Why, of course not. But are the A. O. U. W. to blame that they should be taxed $2,000 because some indolent or cowardly wretch saw fit to rob God of what He alone could give—his family of their natural provider and the Order out of $2,000, often wrung out from self denial, penury and want?

If the Order may not say: "No despairing mortal shall join our ranks," may not the Order, in justice to itself, say "No despairing mortal who 'designedly' takes his own life shall dispose of $2,000 of our money for the performance of the act." Hence, it may say that suicide shall work a forfeiture of a policy, as other and older organizations have done. And by apprising the applicant of that fact prior to his initiation, thus making it a part of the contract. No injustice is done the individual, while the Order is protected in its financial resources. I am, dear brothers, yours in C. H. and P.,

J. A. MILLER, M. D., D. D.
P. M. W. of Oakleaf Lodge, No. 35.

SWAIN'S bakery and dining saloon, No. 636 Market street, of which Bro. C. E. Pearson is the popular manager, is the favorite resort for families and the elite of this city. A specialty is supplying parties and families with wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, etc.

BRO. J. N. PRATHER, P. M. W. of Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, who is well and favorably known in his profession as a skillful dentist, has removed to San Jose, and opened an office over Commercial bank, corner Santa Clara and First streets.

Supreme Lodge.

First Day.

The Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., met in 10th annual session at Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, June 6th. Supreme Master Workman W. H. Baxter called the Lodge to order at 10:45. Representatives were present from all the Grand Lodges, 21 in number, including the Iowa Grand Lodge and that of Ontario, Canada. On the roll being called, 38 Representatives were found present, including the following officers: Wm. H. Baxter, S. M. W.; M. W. Fish, S. F.; Theo. A. Case, S. O.; M. W. Sackett, S. Rdr.; S. S. Davis, S. R.; R. H. Flanders, S. G.; R. M. M. Patton, S. W.; Supreme Trustees—Leroy Andrus, Alex. McLean and John D. Vincil; Laws and Supervision—John Frizzell, C. M, Masters and S. B. Myers; Finance—J. H. Lenhart and M. D. Dawson.

In absence of P. S. M. W. Roderick Rose, Bro. S. B. Myers was appointed to fill his place.

The Supreme Master Workman's report, the Supreme Recorder's, the Supreme Medical Examiner's and the Finance Committee's reports were received and referred to the Committee on Distribution.

The following resolutions were adopted: 1. That the Supreme Recorder be allowed to appoint two assistants for this session; compensation for the same to be $3 per diem. 2. That the Finance Committee be authorized to make a contract for the printing of the daily journal of the proceedings of this body with the party submitting the lowest bid, which is $1.80 per page.

From the Finance Committee's report it appears that the death record for the past year has been so heavy that, after making two assessments per month, the maximum for the Supreme jurisdiction, 10 claims remain unprovided for, amounting to $20,000, for which they were compelled to make application to the Relief Board.

A lengthy report from the Committee on Credentials, advising the admission of the Iowa delegation from the new Grand Lodge, was adopted. A great many resolutions were introduced and referred to proper committees. Adjourned to nine A. M. Wednesday.

Second Day.

The Supreme Lodge was called to order at nine A. M, S. M. W. Baxter in the chair. After prayer the Lodge was formally opened. The roll being called, 45 Representatives answered to their names, including all officers and standing committees.

It was announced, after some business had been dispensed with, that J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the Order, was in waiting in the ante-room, and Past Supreme Master Workmen S. B. Myers, of Pennsylvania, and John Frizzell, of Tennessee, were appointed to introduce the venerable father of the United Workmen. It was the second time that he had been permitted to visit this Supreme Lodge since its existence, and it was with the warmest brotherly feeling that he was received. Past Supreme Master Workman S. B. Myers, introduced him in very appropriate terms, which was feelingly replied to by Past Supreme Master J. J. Upchurch.

The Supreme Master Workman announced that he had received a telegram from Past Supreme Workman Rose, regretting that he could not be present this session to take his position, and tendering his resignation.

On motion of Supreme Trustee J. D. Vincil, Past Supreme Master John Frizzell, of Tennessee, was unanimously elected to fill the vacant position.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

1. That the claims of the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington be referred to the Committee on Laws and Supervision for investigation.

2. That the Supreme Lodge go into secret session at 11:30 to-day.

3. That the unwritten or secret work of the Order be exemplified during the present session.

4. Several amendments were made to the Constitution and laws, and several invitations to visit different Lodges, including the Grand Lodge of Ohio, were received and accepted.

Rep. Wood presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the A. O. U. W., owe to Bro. J. J. Upchurch a debt of gratitude that we can never repay, and

WHEREAS, It gives great satisfaction to the members of the Supreme Lodge to greet him at its sessions, therefore be it

Resolved, That Bro. J. J. Upchurch be invited to visit this Supreme body, and that he be entitled to milage and *per diem* for his attendance at all sessions of this Supreme Lodge.

R. W. WOOD.
E. ELMORE.
WM. H. JORDAN.

S. S. Davis presented the following statement with reference to the Upchurch fund: Receipts, $3,912.27; paid to J. J. Upchurch at various times, $3,912.27. Of this amount California furnished $1,010.10—over three times as much as was furnished by Pennsylvania, and over twice as much as was furnished by New York.

The Supreme Lodge then went into secret session for the purpose of exemplifying the secret work. Adjourned till nine A. M. Thursday.

Third Day.

The Supreme Lodge was called to order at 9 A. M., Supreme Master Workman Wm. H. Baxter in the chair. Resolution was adopted abolishing the Supreme Lodge degree.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Wm. H. Baxter was re-elected unanimously to the position of Supreme Master Workman. The other officers were all re-elected by acclamation.

The laws were amended with reference to suspensions and amendments. With reference to the age limit, a resolution was adopted, providing for the continuance of those who have already been granted beneficiary certificates and who were over 50 years of age at the time of joining, providing they made no false statements in regard to their age, but that no person shall be admitted from and after the adoption of this resolution.

The Committee on Medical Examinations submitted an extended report, in which they called attention to the remarks of the Supreme Medical Examiner on saloon keeping, railroading and practicing medicine, and recommended that Medical Examiners scan very thoroughly the physical, social and moral qualifications of applicants from these classes.

The Committee on Laws submitted the following:

Art. VIII, Sec. 10.—Any beneficiary certificate suspended by reason of non-payment of assessments thereon may be renewed, if the member be living, at any time within a period of three months from the date of such suspension, upon the following conditions, and none other; that is to say: 1. All assessments that have been made during that time shall be paid; 2. This fact shall be reported to the Lodge at a stated meeting; 3. The Lodge shall, by a majority vote, declare said certificate renewed. When all these conditions shall have been complied with, the beneficiary certificate shall be held as renewed and in full force, and not before.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows: Ayes, 104½; nays, 21⅝—New York casting five votes in the affirmative.

A two-thirds vote having been obtained, the report of the committee was adopted.

A tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Bro. S. J. Pecot, and the Lodge adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. Friday.

Fourth Day.

Supreme Lodge was called to order at 9 A. M., S. M. W. Wm. H. Baxter in the chair. Lodge opened with prayer by the Rev. John Brooks, of Missouri. The roll being called, 55 Representatives were found present, including all officers and members of standing committees.

The report of the Committee on State of the Order was then received. It sets forth the belief that public installations could never do the Order any harm, and would be in many cases beneficial. Also, that consolidation in the matter of small jurisdictions is advisable. In pursuance of which belief, resolutions were offered and adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Committee on Laws and Supervision presented a report recommending changes regarding the maximum rate of assessments.

Representative Sessions offered amendments to Sec. 3, Art. IX., which were adopted after amendment, causing it to read as follows:

Section 3. The following maximum annual rate of assessments is established for the several jurisdictions of the Order, that is to say: Iowa, 22; Michigan, 22; Minnesota and Dakota Territory, 22; Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, 24; Wisconsin, 22; Ontario, 22; Kansas, 22; California, 24; New England States, 24; Illinois, 24; Indiana 28; New York, 24; Pennsylvania, 24, Oregon and Washington, 24; Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, 22; Missouri and Nebraska, 26; Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and District of Columbia, 28; Kentucky, 28; Ohio, 28; Tennessee, 28; Virginia and West Virginia, 26; Supreme jurisdiction 24; Texas and Louisiana, 28; Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, 28; Wyoming, 30.

The maximum rate for other jurisdictions, which may from time to time be established, shall be fixed by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, herein provided for, as such jurisdictions may be established.

The Special Committee on the Bean and Rahl's case presented a majority report disallowing the claims, but recommending their payment, which report was adopted.

Adjourned to 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Supreme Lodge met in evening session, at 8 P. M. Business of the evening, consideration of report of Committee on Laws and Supervision. On motion, the Lodge took a recess till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Fifth Day.

Supreme Lodge called to order at 9 A. M., Wm. H. Baxter, Supreme Master Workman, in the chair.

After prayer the roll was called and 43 Representatives answered to their names.

A resolution was passed forbidding the incorporation of Grand Lodges without the approval of the articles of incorporation by the Supreme Lodge.

A resolution, introduced by Rep. Keller, providing that five members shall constitute a quorum in subordinate Lodges, was adopted. The committee, to whom has been intrusted the consideration of the graded assessments plan, reported in favor of appointing a Committee on Vital Statistics, whose duty it should be to secure reliable data upon which to base some conclusion. Wilson, of Michigan, and Supreme Trustee McLean were appointed as such committee.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $600 to W. H. Baxter, in consideration of his valuable services during the past year.

A report from the Committee on Ritual, Barnes, of California, Chairman, was received, recommending that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Ritual and submit the same to the Supreme Master Workman, who should, if he approved it, promulgate the same to Subordinate Lodges; amended so as to have report of committee considered by the next Supreme Lodge. Committee appointed, Barnes, Beebe and Sessions.

Resolutions were adopted permitting public installation of officers.

Thanks of the Supreme Lodge were tendered to Wm. H. Baxter for his eminent services during the past year.

The Committee on Degree of Honor, Pratt, of California, Chairman, reported, as instructed, a Constitution and general laws for Degree of Honor Lodges; also,

Resolved, That separate beneficiary jurisdictions may attach a beneficiary feature to Degree of Honor Lodges, in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

Jordan, of California, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to report an address to the Iowa brothers.

A resolution was also adopted, providing for the printing of the proceedings and amendments to the Constitution and laws—also a revised edition of the Digest—at the earliest possible time, and in sufficient quantity to supply all officers and committeemen of the Order.

Representative Ford, of Kansas, introduced a resolution approving of the Select Knights, which was adopted. The officers for the ensuing year were then installed, and the Supreme Guide conducted them to their places. Standing committees were then appointed as follows: Finance and Mileage, J. H. Lenhart, Pa.; M. D. Dawson, Ontario; S. B. Berry, Ohio. Laws and Supervision, John T. Frizzell, Tenn, C. M. Masters, Wisconsin, Sam B. Byers, Pa.

There being no further business, the Supreme Lodge adjourned, to meet in Buffalo the first Tuesday in June, 1883.

Memorial Lodge Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the organization of Memorial Lodge, 174, took place in Fraternity hall, Shiels' building, on Monday night, June 12th, and drew one of the largest audiences we have seen, the hall being literally packed, and hundreds unable to gain admission. The entertainment commenced by a few words of welcome by the Master Workman, after which a piano duet by Bro. Charles Hoffman was skillfully performed, and which elicited much applause. A song by C. L. Gage was well and effectively rendered, as was also a performance on the piano and violin by Master Albert and Miss Hattie Rademaker. A vocal duet by Misses Eva and Marietta Jacobs evoked a hearty encore, which was gracefully responded to.

Bro. E. M. Reading was then introduced and proceeded to deliver a most excellent address on the history of fraternal societies, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. The subject of Brother Reading's address was exhaustively treated, showed evidence of much study and a perfect familiarity with ancient and modern fraternal societies, which was appreciated by the crowded audience and loudly applauded at its close.

A vocal duet by Mrs. L. Georges and C. Fallenius was received with a well-deserved recall. Prof. Eastman followed with a recitation, "Creeds of the Bells," which was a fine elocutionary effort. "Our Jack's come home to-day," a song by Bro. C. E. Baker, was heartily encored. Mr. Putnam gave a comic recitation, after which the Chairman, in a few complimentary remarks on behalf of Memorial Lodge, presented Bro. Reading a vote of thanks for his able address. The audience was then requested to rise and join in the closing of one of the most enjoyable and successful entertainments of the season by singing to the tune of "Sweet Bye and Bye" the following ode:

Gracious Father and Giver of good,
Whose eternal protection we own;
Now unite us in strong Brotherhood,
And to each let thy favor be shown.

CHO.:—We will stand for the right,
Never fearing to dare and to do,
We will stand for the right,
Faithful workmen, united and true.

Unto Thee for Thy guidance and care,
In a song shall unite every voice;
All Thy blessings unnumbered we share,
And in Thee every heart shall rejoice.

CHORUS:—

Let Thy presence attend as we part,
Our Protector and Guide ever be;
In Fraternity join every heart,
And forever unite us to Thee.

CHORUS:—

WESTON'S home-made bread, at No. 9 Stockton street, is growing in popularity, and the demand for it is immense. Connected with this leading bakery is a family restaurant that is patronized by the best society.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 4, S. F.—Daniel C. Breed, P. M. W.; Geo. W. Crawford, M. W.; F. F. Smith, F.; G. Mosebacher, O.; W. P. English, Rdr. (re-elected); J. Blumenthal, Fin. (re-elected); N. P. Peterson, Rvr.; L. Scott, G.; Louis Levy, I. W.; J. Kern, O. W.; J. H. Schulte, Trustee; Dr. A. E. Regensburger, Med. Ex.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 9, S. F.—F. Blight, P. M. W.; Thomas H. Wilton, M. W.; J. W. Brownrigg, F.; C. R. Mitchell, O.; L. Johnson, Rdr.; D. Cohn, Fin.; W. Thackaray, Rvr.; Peter Will, G.; S. P. Babbett, I. W.; R. Roach, O. W.

BERNAL LODGE, No. 19, S. F.—R. T. Delano, P. M. W.; R. H. Fairchild, M. W.; D. Henderson, F.; H. H. Richmond, O.; E. Worth, Rdr. (re-elected); G. W. Lemont, Rvr. (re-elected); J. L. Culin, Fin. (re-elected); R. H. Chandler, G.; J. Hatfield, I. W.; George Powell, O. W.

MAGNOLIA LODGE, No. 41, S. F.—H. P. Terry, M. W.; I. Choynski, F.; John Rafferty, O.; F. Kitz, G.; J. Hoesch, Rdr. (re-elected for the seventh time); A. N. Levy, Fin. (re-elected for the seventh time); Luke Stark, Rvr. (re-elected for the sixth time); Daniel De Witt, J. W.; Samuel Levitt, O. W.; J. Davis, Trustee; W. F. McAllister, Med. Ex.

MYRTLE, 42.—J. M. Lyons, M. W.; W. T. Thomson, F.; A. McDonald, O.; C. C. Gilmore (eighth term), Rdr.; C. E. Baker (eighth term), Rvr.; H. F. Morris (fifth term), Fin.; H. L. Chambers, G.; G. Larsen, I. W.; R. Young, (sixth term), O. W.; A. Loane, Trustee.

MISSION LODGE, No. 56, San Jose.—A. Lebrecht, M. W.; Donald Robinson, F.; Thomas Scott, O.; W. Turner, G.; J. W. Musser, Fin.; Jos. Sunderer, Rvr.; E. F. Calkin, Rdr.; Charles Schultz, O. W.; Joseph Sanac, I. W.; S. Ehrman, Trustee; Drs. Beauto and Bass, Med. Exs.

KEYSTONE, No. 64, Oakland.—J. W. Nelson, P. M. W.; Henry Menges, M. W.; Wm. Kilpatrick, F.; Geo. Schade, O.; Chas. E. Alden, Rdr.; J. P. Thorn, Fin.; Wm. Lane, Rvr.; Frank Carsen, G.; M. O'Connel, I. W.; Geo. Arras, O. W.; A. T. Dewey, Trustee; Drs. Muller and Fine, Med. Exs.

STS. JOHN LODGE, No. 73, S. F.—Samuel J. Fletcher, M. W.; H. S. Gray, F.; Thomas Patton, O.; Wm. B. Marshutz (eighth term), Rdr.; O. H. Smythe (fifth term), Fin.; Jno. D. Wheelock (sixth term), Rvr.; J. C. Hoag, G.; Rob't Lutke, I. W.; S. Austin, O. W.; Jno. E. Purdy, Trustee; C. G. Kenyon, Med. Ex.

OLYMPIC LODGE, No. 127, S. F.—F. W. Rossbach, M. W.; David Wilder, F.; O. A. Dearing, O.; R. H. Orton, R.; W. H. Barkley, Fin.; E. Holland, Rvr.; Charles Stillman, G.; P. S. Dippel, I. W.; S. F. Freeman, O. W.; A. H. Cummings, Trustee; Dr. Ingerson, Med. Ex.

MEMORIAL, No. 174, S. F.—F. A. Brooks, M. W.; H. Blohm, F.; H. Wallaz, O.; H. Schaffner, Rdr.; J. H. Gyselaar, Fin.; C. W. Nevin, Rvr.; W. H. Ohamley, I. W.; H. Kouckey, G.; P. Ringen, O. W.; H. Morton, Trustee; M. Levingston, Med. Ex.

DUNNIGAN, No. 215.—Dunnigan, Yolo Co. G. F. McDonald, M. W.; Horace Haynes, Rdr.

ANCHOR, No. 216.—Lower Lake, Lake Co. Wm. H. Cunningham, M. W.; Wm. J. Masterson, Rdr.

NEWHALL, No, 218.—Newhall, Los Angeles Co. John B. Morrison, M. W.; A. L. McPherson, Rdr.

MURPHYS.—Murphys, Calaveras Co. Harry S. Blood, M. W.; Richard B. Mallett, Rdr.

MAGNOLIA No. 6, D. of H., San Jose.—Mrs. J. B. Church, W. S. of H.; Mrs. L. Bacon, S. of H.; Mrs. Milton Campbell, S. of C. Mrs. J. H. Baird, S. Sec'y.; Mrs. B. J. Rhodes, S. Treas; Miss Nancy Vinters, S. Usher; J. P. Hall, I. W.; S. B. Caldwell, O. W.

BAY VIEW, No. 159.—Thos. Curran, M. W.; Thos. Brown, F.; Ed. Munfrey, O.; John Sloan, R.; Henry Lehrke, Rvr.; I. Rojas, Fin.; A. Parsons, G.; I. F. Lewis, I. W.; Richard McCloskey, O. W.; B. S. Ellis, Trustee; Dr. McLaughlin, Med. Ex.

INSURANCE.—Now that the season has arrived when the farmers will, to a large extent, insure their growing grain and buildings, we call attention to the Ætna Insurance company, of Hartford. Its record is without a parallel in this country. Organized in the year 1819, with a capital stock of $150,000, its assets had reached over $6,000,000 in 1871. Three million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars were contributed to rebuild Chicago, a larger amount than any fire insurance company has sustained since the world began. To-day its cash capital is $4 000,000, and its assets (exclusively fire) are $8,902,272. Fair dealing and absolute security are offered by this old company, and paid at one time. Bro. S. T. Dodson, P. M. W. of Santa Cruz, No. 46, has been appointed traveling agent, and will visit different portions of the State during the summer. He is an enthusiastic Workman, and very entertaining in the Lodge meeting as a speaker.

BRO. H. W. FAUST has just published the "People's Map and Guide of San Francisco," and business directory of this city. The map has been lithographed by Bro. W. T. Galloway, 540 Clay street, and is pronounced a work of art. This map and directory is sold for 10 cents each, and is worth ten times that amount to a resident or visitor.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
JAMES F ROGERS Grand Foreman.....Ukiah
DAVID McCLURE Grand Overseer.....San Francisco
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HALE Grand Receiver.....Alameda
HARRY J. LASK, Grand Guide.....San Francisco
SIDNEY A DAVIS Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. E. LOUD Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
CLAUS G. REID, Grand Trustee.....Oakland
I. A. DUNSMOOR, " " .....Los Angeles
J. B. CHURCH, " " .....San Jose

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE.—Clay W Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C K. Robinson, E. M. Reading, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M [illegible] and F Veaco.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Ferris, Peck and Morgan.
Law and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winchill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E Allen. No 3—A S Chenmant No 4—Thos Hann. No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1, F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A Dunsmoor Marin—S F Barstow Mendocino—A O Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Fatkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—G. o. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth No 2 ——— No 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—R. A. Lindsay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N D Vacheine San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara A. B Hamilton San Benito—A. J Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O L Gordon Sierra District No 1—J A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. J. Buckles. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. O. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. GEO. BERDAN.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. P. WHITE.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. DANIEL C BREED.	San Francisco B. B Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. R. STEPHENS.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. A. W. PALMER.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. DAVID IRWIN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. FRED BRIGHT.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday Z. T. WHITTEN.
10—BERKELEY. R. G. HUSTON.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O. K. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. HENRY MOTZ	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. S. P. WESTOVER.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. S. F. PURDY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. M. BRAUNHGER.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday CHAS. YOUNGS.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. T. SOPER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM
19—BERNAL. R. T. DELANO.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. MICHAEL HANNAN.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN BRADLEY.	Sacramento, Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. S. T. PENDEGAST.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. A. M. CADIEN.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEHR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN DUSTON	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. AMOS ROBINSON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday V. BASIGNANO.
27—UNITY. A MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. JOHN MILLER.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday E. T. CRANE.
29—PETALUMA. J. P. RODGERS.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. J. D. HASSETT	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday D. H. TUCKER.
34—LAKEPORT. JAMES BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. W. J. WILKENSON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. GEO. JORDAN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. H. F. BREDE.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. A GRASS.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. JOHN TYLER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE. GEO. PLUMMER.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. WM. OSTERMAN.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. D. A. BROWN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. A. MOREY.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. FRANK D. SCOTT.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. L. GORDON.
47—SAUSAL. WALTER ST. JOHN	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERSON.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. ARGALL.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. JOHN E. ISAAC.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. L. M. MANZER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. A. COBLER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. H. FRIERMUTH.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A. H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. A. A. COOK.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. F. E. CORDER.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. C. W. BRADSHAW.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday G. W. BROCK.
63—INDUSTRY. HERMAN DEVENS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday ANDREW HEWETT.
64—KEYSTONE. J. W. NELSON.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. M. J. MCGRATH.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. S. A. J. ECKELS.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday CHAS. E. BERRY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. W. L. HOWELL.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. WM. A. BRACE.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H. N. BALL	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. C. L. MCCOMAS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday J. R. BILLINGS.
78—TULARE. G. G. BUCKLAND.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. HARRISON WHITE.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday L. V. NANSCAWEN.
80—SACRAMENTO. FRED DUSTMAN.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. H. JESSEN.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. T. COOPER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday JOSEPH SMITH.
85—ANAHEIM. R. M. BURHAM.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. P. V. SUTLIFF.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOOBY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. R. M. JONES.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. F. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. C. HAMILTON.	Hollister, San Benito Co	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. W. HUNT.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. ERNEST MICHAELS.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday D. J. HOUGHTON.
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN. FRANK SMITH.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday W. A. WHEELER.
102—BIGGS. P. G. BROWN.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARR.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday B. F. TACKABERY.
106—KERN RIVER. ALVIN FAY.	Kernville, Kern County.	Saturday J. B. BATZ
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. B. GEFFROY.
109—FOLSOM. ALBERT HALEN.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday C O. SPAULDING.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. THOS. JOHNSON.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday F. W. BELL.
112—EMPIRE. E. P. GRANT.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday A. E. WAGSTAFF
113—GALT. D. VANDERHOOF.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday A. A. CLOUGH.
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND. C. C. HICOK.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. L. S. HARVEY.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. LEONARD REGO.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	Tuesday B. J. DAVIS.
122 CAMPTONV'E. K. W. JOHNSON.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. D. HILL.
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUKOVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. C. J. MAURER.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A.T. RUTHRAUFF.
127—OLYMPIC. J. P. KEATING.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDIE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	Wednesday B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON. W. J. MAXWELL.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. R. M. GILMORE.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. S. G. CHAPMAN.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. R. TREGLOAN.
134—LAUREL. WM. T. MASTEN	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday W. H. CRANE.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. J. W. BELDEN.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. JOHN A. EAGON.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday A. B. SANBORN.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. H. F. HALL.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday W. A. BENNETT.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday H. W. TAYLOR.
146—NICOLAUS. D. H. HOWLETT.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. C. A. REARDON.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BEULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. SUTCLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. J. R. CLAXTON.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday WM. SONGER.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. N. H. CONKLIN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	Friday. W F. JUNKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. J. W. HAND.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. W. MILLSAP.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. M. C. ROLLINS.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. P. H. ELIOT.
168—PUEBLO. T. W. DEAN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. B. DEPEW.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. J. W. DOTY.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. E M. CLIFFORD.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. W. J. BROWN.
172—SANTA BARBARA. W. D. CARTER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. J. O. DALTON.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. SAMUEL CER.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. JAS. G. BOOBAR.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. P. ALLEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. J. F. LANDER	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday S. V. PORTER.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. G. T. BARTLETT.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. C. V. THOMPSON.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. L. W. HOBLER.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. WEILL.
187—TEHAMA F. P. KELLEY.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. CHAS. SOWARD.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	J. M. FUQUA.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday. J. A HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. T. W. BARNEBERG.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA J. T. MURNAN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE. H. W. CREASON.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ
199—PORTERVILLE. F. E. STONEMAN.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. FRED A. WALTON.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Thursday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. R. N. WHITNEY.	Nelson. Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. [M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. JAMES MCCOY.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOEMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. W. W. BURGAN.
206—BUTTE CITY. A. C. HEIMBACH.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	D. R. WATKINS.
207—WESTPORT. R. B. MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. E. F. PEART.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday L. C. CARPENTER
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	EL. HAMMOND.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. E. F. STURROCK.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. S. A. POTTS.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. B. J. RHODES.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 2d Tuesday of the month. 32 O'Farrell St.	MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. CLARA A. POLAND.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RER.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAN, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. B. GALLAND.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. J. H. HUBBS.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. A. SUMMERFIELD.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. M. S. BONNIFIELD.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. G. H. HATCH.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
14—UNITY	Paradise, Humboldt Co.	
15—ESMERALDA,	Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DISBROW.
1—BUTTE. W. H. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.
2—CAPITAL. J B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J. J. ROHRBAUGH.
3—UNION. W. H. DICKINSON.	Missoula, Montana.	Tuesday. E. A. KINNEY.
4—ALTA. GEO. F. BARTLETT.	Wicks, Montana.	W. J. HIRSER.
5—BOZEMAN. S. W. LANGHORNE.	Bozeman, Montana.	Thursday. E. M. GARDNER.

ARIZONA.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ARIZONA. HENRY BUCHMAN.	Tucson. Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wednesday B. HEINEMANN
2—SILVER WREATH. H. G. HITCHCOCK.	Globe City, Gila Co., Arizona.	Tuesday. THOS. LANGTON.
3

Window Gardening.

Generally speaking, Californians can do all the gardening they care for out of doors, and the list of hardy plants in our climate is, as a rule, much larger than the garden area. There are, however, among our readers in cities and towns, some landless people to whom house gardening gives the only chance for the enjoyment of plant growth. There are also others who desire to supplement their out-door gardens with a house growth of exotics, whose delicate leaves and flowers are in contrast to the coarser tenants of free air and sunshine. One of our neighbors recently added a square bay-window to his house and fitted it up especially for a window garden, a pair of low French windows serving as an entrance thereto. The venture was quite a success, adding to both the exterior and interior beauty of the house.

The engraving on this page shows how the light end of a room may be decorated with living plants, and it is merely put forth as suggestive, because arrangement and choice of plants will vary with individual tastes and facilities. There are, however, some general hints which may be of general use to those who engage in window gardening. We select some from the "Pacific Rural Hand Book," by C. H. Shinn:

Window gardening is one of the divine arts, and must have been invented for the sake of city dwellers, that they might, in some degree, learn to love Nature's grace and quiet delights. It is best to use a window with a southern or southeastern exposure, if possible, for only a limited range of plants succeed in the northern windows. A strong wooden box may be fastened securely to the window-sill outside, and filled with good rich earth, which may be had by mixing the sifted street sweepings, or the dust of a road, with half its weight of sand. The box will last much longer if it is lined with tin, making holes for drainage. The outside may be covered with rustic work, or with oilcloth, but the vines will soon hide it. Costly and beautiful window-boxes of earthenware, iron and stained wood may be bought, if desired.

House plants may be kept in pots or boxes, placed on a shelf or table near the windows, in a well-aired room. The surface of the pots must be kept stirred and free from weeds and moss. Give the plants a thorough watering, and then leave them until the surface looks dry again. Pick off the dead and decaying leaves and faded flowers; if mold appears, the place is too cold and damp; if the leaves curl and falls it is too hot and dry. Pinch back the shoot, of fuchsias, geraniums, coleus, etc., so as to keep them compact. Florists have a bad trick of running them up tall and slender, so as to save room in the greenhouse; when you buy plants get stocky ones with short joints and dark leaves. Set the pots in saucers, and a little apart, so as to allow a free circulation of air. Turn the plants half way around every few days, or they will grow one-sided. Keep a saucer of wet sand on the window sill, and start slips of your choicest plants.

EFFECTS OF LAGER BEER ON GOATS.—Recently some Pennsylvania beer sellers tried the effects of beer on a goat. Whether the experiment was for the purpose of determining the quality of the beer, or the constitutional toughness of the goat, is not recorded; but the result was fatal to the goat, notwithstanding the hardihood for which he is proverbial. Just how many glasses were required to extinguish him is not mentioned; but he died, and the high quality of the beer was established beyond the possibility of cavil. But this is not the end of the story. The Humane Society learned of the proceeding, and immediately began an action against the beer venders for cruelty to animals. The action was undoubtedly justifiable, but is a matter of wonderment that the same law-makers who have found it an offense to kill goats with beer, have never once thought of its being a crime to destroy human beings by the same means, although there are a hundred thousand human beings sacrificed by this means, to one goat. It is to be hoped that the question of prohibition will be agitated until human beings are, at least, as well protected as goats.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEPHONE.—It begins to look as if the telephone would shortly become as formidable a competitor of the telegraph in the country, as it has already become in the cities. Arrangements are now being made to connect a large number of the interior towns of the Western States with the chief cities, like Chicago and St. Louis. For some time large towns near to each other have enjoyed the use of the telephone, and the service has given great satisfaction. A new company, with a new telephonic system, is spoken of by the papers. This new telephone, so it is said, can transmit messages more clearly and at longer distances than by the Bell system, and has the circuit so arranged that none but the party to whom the message is sent can hear what is being said. Additional improvements in the telephone may be expected in the future, and its use is bound to be greatly enlarged. With its expansion let us hope that the service will be improved and cheapened.—*Industrial World.*

IT is stated that the Catholic clergy of London are about to commence preaching a crusade among the Irishmen of their flocks, against connection with secret societies.

The Daily Swelling of Plants.

With delicate means of measurement Herr Kraus has recently proved the existence of a phenomenon in all plant organs, which is connected with their variable water-content, and consists in a periodical swelling and contraction in the 24 hours. Leaves, etc., decrease in thickness from the early morning till the afternoon, when they begin to swell again, attaining a greater size by night than by day (this is well seen in agave, aloe, and the like). Similarly with buds, flowers, green cones, fruits, etc., and with stems and branches. Herr Kaiser had before proved such a period in trunks of trees, and Herr Kraus shows that both wood and bark share in it, independently or unitedly. The various experiments of Herr Kraus—removal of foliage, watering, shutting out light, etc.—lead to explanation of the phenomena by the varying reciprocal action of those factors which bring water into the plant and those which carry it away. By night only the water-absorbing activity of the parts below ground operates; by day the water-consuming activity of the parts above ground besides. The water-consuming activity depends mainly on the foliage and on light (removal of leaves or of light stops the contraction) and consists essentially in transpiration. Herr Kraus states that when a plant is watered these things occur: In a short time, less than an hour, the stem begins to swell; both wood and bark take part in this, the wood always first. The swelling progresses at a pretty quick rate, upward of several meters per second. After some time, perhaps an hour, contraction gradually recurs. The contraction began at the upper part of an acacia after 10 minutes, whereas the swelling at the lower part continued 50 minutes. This shows that the contraction is due to the activity of the foliage, and is gradually extended downward.



DESIGN FOR WINDOW GARDEN.

A MICRO-TELEPHONE has been used with success in discovering underground water-courses in the Tyrol. By the way, may not those persons who used "divining rods" to discover where wells could be dug have been possessed of an unusually sensitive power of hearing, which enabled them to detect the gurgling of water deep down in the earth, and simply employed a willow wand as a "blind."—*Invention.*

"WHAT makes Col. ——— so popular? I'm sure he's very stupid. He can hardly see beyond his nose," said a lady to a friend, who replied: "My dear, sharp-sightedness is not what makes a person popular. It is what the colonel doesn't see that gives him such popularity."

The Resemblances Between Men and Monkeys.

If the skeletons of an orang-outang and a chimpanzee be compared with that of a man, there will be found to be the most wonderful resemblance, together with a very marked diversity. Bone for bone, throughout the whole structure, will be found to agree in general form, position, and function, the only absolute differences being that the orang has nine wrist-bones, whereas man and the chimpanzee have but eight; and the chimpanzee has thirteen pairs of ribs, whereas the orang, like man, has but twelve. With these two exceptions, the differences are those of shape, proportion, and direction only, though the resulting differences in the external form and motions are very considerable. The greatest of these are, that the feet of the anthropoid or man-like apes, as well as those of all monkeys, are formed like hands, with large opposable thumbs fitted to grasp the branches of trees, but unsuitable for erect walking, while the hands have weak, small thumbs, but very long and powerful fingers, forming a hook rather than a hand, adapted for climbing up trees and suspending the whole weight from horizontal branches. The almost complete identity of the skeleton, however, and the close similarity of the muscles and of all the internal organs, have produced that striking and ludicrous resemblance to man which every one recognizes in these higher apes, and, in a less degree, in the whole monkey tribe; the face and features, the motions, attitudes, and gestures being often a strange caricature of humanity. Let us, then, examine a little more closely in what the resemblance consists, and how far, and to what extent, these animals really differ from us.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A RARE CURIOSITY.—According to the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, Mr. F. B. Morse, of that city, has in his possession a carefully preserved specimen of a mermaid, captured by him while bathing on the Chinese coast. The animal is a singular looking object, the head, shoulders and forward portion of the body, including a pair of arms, bearing a striking resemblance to the human form, while the remainder is like a fish, with the usual fins and tail. The head was covered with hair when the animal was captured. It was taken alive while lazily swimming among some beautiful coral formations in shallow water, but it only lived two or three hours in captivity, and the body was preserved by a Chinese process. It measured two feet and four inches when alive, but its length has shrunk to 21 inches.

Is the Mediterranean of Recent Origin?

The degree of likeness or unlikeness of the fauna and flora in regions more or less apart, may be found to throw light on changes that have occurred in the configuration of land and sea. This line of thought has lately engaged the attention of M. Blanchard. In an interesting paper to the Paris Academy he shows, by numerous examples, how the fauna and flora on the extensive coasts of the Mediterranean present the same general character, which disappears at a short distance from the coast, where the ground rises. If the Mediterranean coasts, he says, were brought together, the most attentive investigator might pass from Europe to Africa, or to Asia, without any trait of living nature making him aware of it. Now, as very moderate obstacles prevent the dissemination of a large number of animals and plants, it seems certain that the Mediterranean would be absolutely impassible for most species.

M. Blanchard infers that the sea has been formed at a recent epoch, in the midst of a region already inhabited by the animals and plants now found on its coast. Recent data as to the marine fauna he regards as confirming this view; for the fauna of the depths appear to be entirely from the Atlantic. The inland sea must at one time have extended much further eastward, and may have communicated with Arctic waters and with the Indian ocean; it appears not to have been in junction with the latter since the miocene epoch. From the geological point of view, M. Daubree was unable to think the Mediterranean of quite recent formation; for there are cretaceous, eocene, and miocene deposits in the space it covers. More recently, in pliocene times, the sea exceeded its present shores, and pliocene deposits are found throughout the extent of the present basin in the numerous islands which rose from the sea at the end of the tertiary epoch.

THE USE OF SHARK SKINS.—The skins of certain sharks are used in jewelry for sleeve buttons and the like, and when dried and cured take a polish almost equal to that of stone, and greatly resemble the fossil coral *porites*. The vertebræ of the shark are always in demand for canes. The opening filled with marrow during life is now fitted with a steel or iron rod. The side openings are filled with mother-of-pearl, and when polished the cane is decidedly ornamental. In India, in 1880, $300,000 worth of shark fins were shipped to China for food. In the islands of the Pacific the fish is in great demand for its teeth, which are manufactured into weapons of various kinds, ranging from spears to swords and daggers. The teeth are all serrated or saw-edged, and make terrible wounds. The base of the tooth is bored with some small instrument, and 40 to 50 of them are tied or lashed to a hardwood sword, forming the edge. The hilt is also protected by crosspieces armed in the same way. So effective are these weapons that the natives of these islands wear an armor made of rope especially to protect themselves from the shark's teeth.—*Sea World.*

POLISHING SHELLS.—Spon gives the following facts respecting the methods employed for polishing shells: 1. Marine shells are cleaned by rubbing with a rag dipped in ordinary hydrochloric acid till the outer dull skin is removed, washing in warm water, drying in hot sawdust, and polishing with chamois leather. Those shells which have no natural polished surface may either be varnished or rubbed with a little tripoli powder and turpentine on wash-leather, then fine tripoli alone, and lastly with a little fine olive oil, bringing up the surface with chamois as before. 2. The shells are first boiled in a strong solution of potash, then ground on wheels, sometimes through one stratum, to show an underlying one, then polished with hydrochloric acid and putty powder. In this operation the hands are in great danger. Shell grinders are generally almost cripples in their hands. 3. Polishing mother-of-pearl—Go over it with pumice stone finely powdered (washed to separate the impurities and dirt), with which polish it very smooth; then apply putty powder and water by a rubber, which will produce a fine gloss and good color.

WATER WHEELS.—There are three ways by which the power may be obtained from the falling water, and all water wheels come under one or the other of these three, viz: by weight, by pressure, or by impulse. Which kind should be used in any given case must be determined by circumstances. In no case can any kind of machine be made to yield more power than the amount due to the weight of water and the distance fallen, but there may be a very large loss, and one kind of wheel being substituted for another, frequently diminishes the loss so much as almost to lead one to believe that the wheel itself was a source of power. To diminish the necessary losses to the smallest amount possible is the aim of the skillful maker of water wheels, and the difference between the old-fashioned overshot straight-float wheel, so often introduced by painters in their picturesque landscapes, and one of the modern turbines, is about as great as between a steam engine of the last century and an automatic expansion engine of the present day.

A CLERGYMAN, in a lecture on "How to get Married," said: "Every man wants a wife, and every woman wants a husband. But the great difficulty is that the woman the man wants won't have him, and the man the woman wants wants some other woman."

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and hand some," and first class in all respects—to the benefit o both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - July 1, 1882.

Fraternal Feeling.

All affectation but creates disgust, and one might as well expect singing from a horse as to expect the fraternal feeling to come forth at his bidding.

Such feeling can arise only from association and a fundamental desire to do good. We may be able to command our words at will, but not our feelings. They will flow on unrestrained; and if, perhaps, we chance to check them, they will only collect themselves for a mightier effort than before. But if our desires and motives are always worthy, our feelings will never shame us, nor ever need restraint. That words are things is true only when they are fraught with feeling.

The finished phrase, the rounded period, the varied paragraph, the flowing dissertation—all may be summed up on call; but the friendly pressure of the hand cannot be duplicated; the tear of sympathy no man can shed at will; the loving smile no man can counterfeit. Yes! if feelings were coins, no man need look for spurious ones.

Supreme Recorder's Report.

From a supplementary report of the Supreme Recorder, intended to show the condition of the finances to June 1, 1882, it appears that the receipts of the beneficiary fund from March 1st to June 1, 1882, have been $76,087.26; disbursements, $76,000; balance in hands of Receiver, $87.26; contributed beneficiary fund, balance on hand, $41.71; relief fund, receipts, $24,998.60; disbursements, $24,700; balance on hand, $298.60; general fund, receipts, $14,057.37; disbursements, $4,742.99; balance on hand, $9,314.38. Total liability on yellow fever account, $21,682.15. Certificates of indebtedness: Certificates Nos. 1 to 307, inclusive, sold by Tennessee Grand Lodge, $16,271; certificates Nos. 341 to 355, sold by Supreme Lodge, $7,950; certificates Nos. 308 to 340, inclusive, unsold in hands of Tennessee Grand Lodge, $1,749; certificate No. 356, unsold in hands of Supreme Lodge, $530; total certificates authorized, including interest to March 1, 1880, $26,500. Total paid for cancelled certificates, $7,290.

THE Workmen of Lincoln, Placer county, will give a grand Fourth of July celebration, including a huge barbecue, big procession of horribles, poem, oration, songs by the glee club, refreshments of all kinds, and fireworks and ball at night. The celebration will take place at the Workmen's grove, near Lincoln. A magnificent time is contemplated.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment which Pacific Lodge, No. 7, was to give on Thursday evening, June 30th, has been postponed till Thursday evening, July 27th.

Important Work Done.

The session of the Supreme Lodge is over. Much very important business was transacted, and it will be observed, in less time than has been usual in the sessions of that body. There was a disposition to work, and to consume as little of the funds of the Order as possible, consistent with careful legislation.

We are gratified that at last the importance of requiring a strict adherence to the requirements of the laws of the Order is fully appreciated, and that henceforth we may expect no countenance will be given to rebellious performances. The course of the Supreme Master in the Iowa difficulty was fully sustained and emphasized by re-electing all the Supreme Lodge officers. But for this disposition on the part of the Supreme Lodge, California would have had her honors increased by the election of Supreme Foreman M. W. Fish as Supreme Master, an honor which we are assured remains suspended but another year.

Amongst the most important amendments to the Supreme Lodge Constitution was the one proposed by Supreme Foreman Fish, and endorsed by our Grand Lodge, providing that each Grand Lodge should be entitled to one vote for each 1,000 members or fraction over 500, in addition to the votes of the Representatives. Under the old rule, allowing but five votes to any Grand Lodge, no matter what its membership, the minority was practically the ruling power instead of the majority, and laws were frequently being passed in the interest of the few, rather than of the many.

Such legislation, in the nature of things, could not be satisfactory to the great body of the membership, even though otherwise unobjectionable. It is a well-established principle in governmental affairs, that any law passed in opposition to the will of the majority of the constituency to be effected thereby had better never been enacted. Henceforth we shall have no reason for complaint in this regard, and we may safely assume that the minority will be treated with more generosity and courtesy than ever before.

The readjusing of the maximum rate of assessments for each jurisdiction under the relief law was another matter of general importance, and, as fixed, we believe, will give general satisfaction. As the law stood, the rate was too low. The relief law should never be called into force except in cases of dire necessity, and where ,without assistance, a jurisdiction should be in peril of its existence. Hereafter, except in the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction, we may expect no relief calls, unless in case of epidemics, or other great calamity. Then we should have some means by which to mass the strength of the Order to the end that the beneficiaries of no good Workmen shall ever be left unprotected, or the obligations of the Order violated.

Another act of general application was passed which is a radical departure in the matter of reinstatements. In the future, when a member, or rather his certificate, becomes suspended, reinstatement can only be made by payment of delinquencies, as heretofore, which must be reported to in the Lodge, and a majority vote had in favor of such reinstatement, from which time reinstatement will date, and not before. This is an experiment which will work a hardship in some cases, but really seemed to be necessary for the general good. Time alone can prove whether the measure is a wise one or not.

Various other matters were disposed of which we have not now time to discuss. Soon they will all be placed before the readers of the WATCHMAN in connected form for the information of the brotherhood.

THE following from the German in *Der Odd Fellow* is translated to apply to Workmen: 1. Proposition: The reading of the fraternal press is very necessary for every Workman who wishes to inform himself of the affairs and interests of the Order. The fraternal press is calculated to awaken and claim interest in the Order, and drive away indifference. 2. Proposition: Every brother shall be required to take for himself, or, at most, in connection with three brothers, the organ of our Order. The Lodge is not only authorized, but obliged, to see that this requirement has been complied with.

THE fifth annual session of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, was held at Baltimore, April 25, 1882.

Condition of the Order.

Excluding Iowa, the Order shows a net increase of 310 Lodges and 16,766 members, being an increase of over five per cent. in all the Lodges of the Order. The total number of Lodges for the past fiscal year is reported 2,128; total membership, 101,685; total number of deaths, 764; total amount paid on death losses, $1,503,555.80. Average age of members of the Order for the year, 38 years; average duration of membership of those who have died, two years, four months; average membership of each Lodge, 93 members; average of deaths per thousand, 8.18; average number of assessments for the year in the entire Order, 17 and one-seventh; average monthly disbursements of beneficiary fund for the entire Order, 125,296. These figures certainly show that the Order s by no means in an unhealthy condition. It is true that in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Georgia the death rate has been very severe, but the average death rate for the entire Order is so low, comparatively, that it would seem that the Order must be healthy somewhere. This is as it should be. The only way the Order can stand is by being united all over the land.

The healthy jurisdictions must care for the sick, for no one knows when sickness will spread its devastating influence over the healthiest locality in the world. And if any one jurisdiction becomes so puffed up with transient health as to believe itself iron-clad against the vicissitudes and uncertainties of human life, promptly "fire it out," as our brave Wm. H. Baxter has done once already, and let it stand alone awhile. It will soon realize its situation and beg for admission to the fold again.

The Supreme Lodge has met, received reports, deliberated and adjourned.

No very important amendments to the Constitution and laws were effected, but such as have been passed we shall give in full from time to time.

The California delegation endeavored to secure the adoption of resolutions convening the next session of the Supreme Lodge at San Francisco, but did not succeed. The next session will be at Buffalo, N. Y. Twenty-one Grand Lodges, including that of Iowa and the Grand Lodge of Ontario, were reported entitled to representation by 63 Representatives, not all of whom were present, however.

The present efficient officers were re-elected, namely: Wm. H. Baxter, Detroit, Mich., S. M. W.; M. W. Fish, East Oakland, Cal., S. F.; Theo. O. Case, New York, S. O.; M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn., S. R.; S. S. Davis, Cincinnati, O., S. Rvr.; R. H. Flanders, Georgia, S. G.; R. M. M. Patten, Ontario, S. W.; J. D. Vincil, Missouri, S. T.

Medical Examiner's Report.

From the Supreme Medical Examiner's report, we deduce the following: That out of 503 applications he has made 53 rejections. Of these the majority rejected were 15 daily drinkers, hereditary consumption in family, 12, saloon keepers, seven. The most remarkable thing in connection with these rejections was the very persistent determination in most cases of the local examiners, deputies and Lodges to get the candidate through, even after they had been forced to see the unsafe risk they were about to assume. "He is a leading and influential citizen" a "good fellow," his "rejection will ruin the Lodge," "other societies will take him," etc., were the reasons adduced for their conduct. This is all talk, and as soon as people realize that we are in earnest in our determination to accept only the very best, first-class kind of material, they seek admission to our ranks as they do to no other benevolent organization or life company. We have raised our standard and must keep it where it is, or elevate it more, if we expect to reap the full benefits of the system.

Putting our average death rate at the very highest, nine deaths per thousand, and we are still ahead of life insurance companies, who calculate on ten deaths per thousand. In the New York Life the deaths from consumption are 27%. Our last year's experience shows only 18½% from consumption of the whole number of deaths. This is surely a favorable showing, and in spite of the great cry which has been raised, proves that our portals have been as well guarded by mutual and fraternal interests as have those who had only pecuniary obligations at stake. This report and its suggestions commends itself to sister organizations as well as the A. O. U. W.

Open Lodge.

An exchange remarks that "the idea of holding open Lodge entertainments in connection with the Lodges of our Order is a good one," etc. Further, it says, "they would be the means of bringing a great many who do not at present understand and appreciate its benefits and blessings within our ranks." Now, if, in the face of all that has been said and written concerning the aims, objects and regulations of the A. O. U. W., there are still those who are ignorant of the nature of our Order, or who believe that it is a communistic organization, etc., we are, perhaps, about as well off without them, so far as the fraternal feature is concerned, for they must certainly be considerably "behind the times," not only in this, but in everything else, and would not understand and appreciate the benefits and blessings of the Order, if our meetings were all open to public gaze.

It is a noticeable fact that those Orders which have succeeded best are those whose doings are involved in the greatest obscurity. Let us have no open Lodges, if you please. If we must have entertainments, let us have them as other people have them; let Lodge work cut no figure in them. Keep all Lodge work and even the hall and regalia sacredly private except on solemn occasions, and time will reward us. The noisy advertisement will win, perhaps, for a moment and among a certain class, but true merit, like still waters, runs in silence and obscurity.

Fourth of July Celebrations.

As civilization advances in our land, there seems to be a desire, among many of our people, for a better way of celebrating our nation's birthday, and keeping its earlier events fresh in the memory of our young people.

The general call seems to be for something new in the way of amusements on this day. The Yolo *Mail* makes a very good suggestion when it says: "Take the money heretofore spent for tomfoolery, and give it to the speakers and poets and musicians. Offer prizes for the best essays and declamations on the subjects of Republics and Freedom and Political Economy. Give the young people an impetus to learn something of the history of our nation; and let the Fourth of July be a day when all work is laid aside, and each and every citizen shows his love of country by giving at least one day to a genuine celebration and thankfulness of its establishment." This idea, combined with the novel procession and entertainment described in the supplement to the *Youth's Companion* of June 22d, would make a very interesting day for old and young.

Parents, get up some kind of entertainment at home, and choose the companions you would like to have come in and enjoy it with your children, rather than let them amuse themselves about the streets of the noisy town and with such companions as you would much prefer they should not be with. Make home the pleasantest place on earth to them on this day, as well as others. Love of home will cause love of country to sink deeper into the soul, and patriotic men and women will be the reward of your pains. No matter if it is some trouble to you—isn't the future of your child dearer than present comfort? Do you not desire the next generation to be a credit to the teachings of the present? The continuance of the Republic depends upon the true patriotism and honesty of your children.

Every child thinks he must have his firecrackers on the Fourth of July, or else there is no fun at all. Provide him with a few fireworks, and he will be as well satisfied as though you had spent a great deal of money for him to burn up in a few moments. Take the remainder of what you feel able to spare, and give it to the fund for the literary tournament suggested, or else in providing tableaux of historical scenes and music for your home entertainment. You will find it beneficial to both yourself and children.

It will cause a furbishing of your knowledge of our country's past as you hunt up favorite scenes for the tableaux, and impress them upon the memories of the children in indelible letters.

Children always appreciate the trouble parents take for their amusement, and repay them with renewed demonstrations of their love, and by the delight they take in the pleasure thus provided.

We find the only true happiness we have is when we are giving pleasure to those around us.

THE ninth annual session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, was held at Baltimore, May 9, 1882, lasting 10 days. The next session will be held at Galveston, Texas, on the second Tuesday in May, 1883.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, a fruit grower at Griffin, Ga., has 60,000 peach trees in bearing condition, besides thousands of other kinds of fruit trees.

Supreme Master Workman's Report.

The following is a condensation of the Supreme Master Workman's report:

To the Supreme Lodge:—By and with the concurrence of the proper officers, I appointed Bro. Wm. C. Richardson Supreme Medical Examiner. He has discharged his duties with distinguished ability.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bean and Rahl's claims, after a thorough examination into the merits of the claims, concluded to disallow them. I leave the question in the hands of the Supreme Lodge.

In conformity to the resolution adopted on June 7, 1881, the States of New Jersey and Delaware were united with the State of Maryland as one jurisdiction, known as the Grand Lodge of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware.

In compliance with your instructions, and in compliance with the laws of the Order, the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware were set apart as separate beneficiary jurisdictions, the former dating from and after January 31st, and the latter from and after March 4, 1882.

During the year there have been appointed Deputy Supreme Master Workmen for the territories named, the following Brothers:

Arkansas—S. S. Garret, G. W. Crosby, Ben Isbell.

Arizona—Levi M. Prince.

Colorado—A. B. Robbins, J. W. Day.

Dakota—Albert H. Taisy, Warren B. Steere, George D. Ellis.

Mississippi—Frank W. Merwin.

Nebraska—D. A. Holmes, Chas. E. Reynolds.

New Mexico—Alfred S. Addis.

Virginia—George T. Truitt.

West Virginia—Sidney L. Selby, A. J. Francis and S. M. Hathaway.

I have approved the by-laws of thirteen Subordinate Lodges, also the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, the amendments to the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of Texas and Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

It having come to my knowledge that the degrees of the Order had been conferred on, and certificates issued to, persons over 50, I issued a general circular forbidding it, and commanding that all members who, being 50 years of age at the time of admission, were admitted subsequent to March 14, 1874, should be proceeded against and expelled.

The total number of Lodges is 2,128, a net increase during the year of 310. The total membership 101,685, a net increase of 16,766. Amount paid into beneficiary fund $1,505,555.80; general fund, receipts, $146,492.27; disbursements, $127,042.30. All of the above exclusive of Iowa.

After a long siege a new Grand Lodge was organized in Iowa, composed of delegates from 20 subordinate Lodges, 39 in number, who met at Marshaltown, Iowa, May 16th. At this meeting Supreme Representatives, three in number, were elected. I recommend no changes in our Constitution and laws, except, perhaps, that portion relative to the maximum rate of assessment, and concerning penalties.

With sorrow I announce the death of Bro. Pecot, a member of this body.

My expenses for the year have been $143.16.

Yours in C. H. & P.,

WM. H. BAXTER, S. M. W.

GUARANTEE FUND ASSOCIATION.—This auxiliary to the A. O. U. W. is enjoying a season of prosperity that is beyond precedent in similar organizations. The board, by resolution, has extended its jurisdiction to Oregon and Nevada, since which applications have been received from a number of the leading Workmen of those States, including the Grand Master and Grand Recorder of Oregon.

FROM the Supreme Medical Examiner's report at the recent session of the A. O. U. W. Supreme Lodge, it appears that the favorite method of suiciding is by taking poison; next, shooting and hanging. Of the 765 deaths which occurred in the A. O. U. W. ranks for the past year, 389 were from local diseases, 166 from hereditary, 93 by violence. 84 zymotic, 31 suicides, and 2 homicides. The most hazardous occupations are railroading, saloon keeping, and the practice of medicine.

A LARGE whale committed suicide by hanging himself with the telegraphic cable laid across the Persian gulf.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

AGAIN at my post. Unexpectedly called to attend the Supreme Lodge session, the trip was made in the shortest possible time and with no accident or delay. On returning, we came over a portion of the territory just previously devastated by the terrible cyclone that passed over Kansas City and a portion of northern Missouri. The same time another swept over Iowa with a fury far greater than that over whose track we traveled. How much our brethren of the A. O. U. W. suffered by these disasters we do not know, but fear it was very great. The work done by the Supreme Lodge was important and considerable, a statement of which will be given in detail likely in time for the next issue of this paper.

WE felt a little pardonable pride when in the Supreme Lodge was read, by the Supreme Receiver, a statement of contributions for the relief of old Father Upchurch, to find that California lead all the rest more than two to one, and never before did we feel how high an honor it was to represent such a jurisdiction as ours. By the way, the Supreme Lodge did a very handsome thing in electing the good old brother as sitting Past Supreme Master for the ensuing term, and also in voting to pay him mileage and per diem for his attendance at the late session. May his life be spared to see his children as the sands of the sea in numbers, and the blessings of his early efforts cover the civilized world.

A NEW form of semi-annual report has been sent out to all the Lodges to be filled in lieu of those heretofore in use. These forms have become a necessity owing to the requirements of the Supreme Lodge and the laws of our own jurisdiction. Many Lodges have yet many of the forms now obsolete by reason of changes in the law, and yet they have been used up to the present time. The Order is becoming so large, and questions of great importance are so often coming up that can only be intelligently determined by accurate statistics, therefore more uniform and comprehensive reports have become imperative. It is hoped that Recorders will be very prompt in their transmission.

Presentation.

On June 13 the brethren of Unity, No. 27, presented Peter Abrahamson, P. M. W., a set of engrossed resolutions, set in gold-gilt frame of artistic design, 3½x4½ ft. Above the resolutions are the badges of a P. M. W. and Receiver, beautifully drawn, between which is the portrait of Bro. Abrahamson. Beneath the resolutions are the names of the committee, the M. W. and Recorder of Unity, with the Secretary of the Lodge and the letters C. H. P. This artistic souvenir was drawn by Bro. M. Gumpel, and is one of finest design, workmanship and elaborate finish, and was framed by Bro. Max Burkhart. The following are the preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We learn, with feelings of deep regret, that our beloved Brother is to depart from our midst for another and distant sphere of labor and usefulness, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of Unity Lodge, No. 27, be tendered to Bro. P. Abrahamson for the untiring energy and faithful guardianship of the funds as Receiver for four consecutive years.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully and cordially endorse and recommend Bro. P. Abrahamson to our noble Brotherhood everywhere, particularly to those among whom he may cast his lot.

WHEREAS, As Representative to the Grand Lodge of California, his remarkable devotion, ability, wise counsel, prompt and vigorous action in works of charity and love have endeared him to our hearts; that his kind and warm-hearted disposition will be missed in the Lodge room, we therefore doubly regret his departure

Resolved, That our good wishes will follow him, and we sincerely hope that success will crown his efforts. Heaven bless, and God abundantly reward him.

D. MARTIN,
P. T. HOLLINGS,
T. P. WILLIAMS,
} Committee.

A. MONTGOMERY, M. W.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

The veteran Receiver, who has held this office for four successive years, was taken completely by surprise, and as Bro. I. D. Martin recounted his labors and faithful services to Unity Lodge, and the esteem in which he was held by Workmen, Bro. Abrahamson was visibly affected, and, in heartfelt and broken words, thanked his brethren for this token of love and respect.

CLEANING BRASS.—The government method prescribed for cleaning brass and in use at all the United States arsenals is claimed to be the best in the world. The plan is to make a mixture of one part of common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed to the water and finally rubbed with saw-dust. This immediately changes them to a bright color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has free power to act.

A LARGE whale committed suicide by hanging himself with the telegraphic cable laid across the Persian gulf.

The Fraternal Spirit.

At the request of a number of our brother Workmen, we reproduce a short editorial, entitled "The Fraternal Spirit," which appeared in one of our recent issues. Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, reproduced and printed it on the pages of their assessment notices—a compliment which the WATCHMAN appreciates.

"Keeping up the fraternal spirit" does not mean calling a man "brother" at the Lodge meeting and ignoring his existence entirely at all other times. It does not mean that once a week, for an hour or so, you shall mingle freely with a number of members of the Lodge, all on equal footing, and then when the door closes you shall forget them until you give the password to the Watchman again. It does not mean that you shall look upon the Lodge simply as a convenient sort of insurance office, and upon the members as so many people who stand ready each to give your family a dollar on your decease. Nor does it mean that you shall have the benefit of results flowing from fraternal association without contributing your share of the work and trouble, as well as your dues.

The payment of certain half dollars and dollars per month is a simple business proposition, by which a member keeps his standing in his Lodge and pays his share in the mutual insurance feature. It has nothing to do with the fraternal part of the Order, one way or another.

Yet there are many—too many by far—who imagine they have done their duty by the Order when they pay what is called for promptly. They do not interest themselves in the business of the Lodge; will not share the burdens of conducting the meetings; will not take office; stay away so as not to serve on committees, and generally leave the work to a few. If all were of this class, the maintenance of the Order would be impossible, and it would soon disband.

To foster the fraternal spirit, the members must be more unselfish, and interest themselves in each other to some extent. If a brother is sick or unfortunate, some personal notice of each member of the Lodge would surely benefit him. A contribution of $25 from the general fund and an engrossed set of resolutions will not cheer him up as much as a visit from people who show an interest in him and his affairs; who are willing to aid him in a substantial manner, and sympathize with him in affliction.

There is nothing Utopian in this. It is not necessary to attempt an ideal perfection. We assist and expect to be assisted in turn. We may never need help, but it is comforting to know it would be forthcoming if required. If each man should perform only a small personal share in the real fraternization, a recognition of the firm establishment of the Order would be forced upon even those whose business interests oppose it.

Any brotherhood must have a community of interests, either of business or pleasure, or of both. But business interests promote no good fellowship or fraternal feeling, and the pursuit of pleasure is of a selfish nature. A fraternal feeling must be the outgrowth of social intercourse and communion, and must be voluntary. It cannot be forced. In order that it shall be fostered, the members of the Lodges must attend the meetings, participate in the debates and show an interest in the proceedings which are conducted for the common good.

How the Republic Gained a Citizen.

It is reported in anecdotes of the revolution, that on the day when the battle of White Plains occurred, GEN. Knyphausen, who commanded the German mercenaries, crossed the Hudson river, and with his troops took post about a mile from the Blue Bell tavern, preparatory to an assault on Fort Washington. That post was captured in the middle of November and Col. Ralle, of Knyphausen's army, who was killed at Trenton a few weeks afterward, made the Blue Bell his headquaters. Vanderventer's son then kept the tavern. He had a pretty sister, whose charms smote one of Ralle's aides so powerfully that he proposed marriage within 24 hours after they met. He was a fine-looking young Anspacher. He promised to remain in America when the war should be over, and vowed eternal fidelity to her. The maiden's heart was touched, first with sympathy, which speedily became transformed into the tender passion. Her mother consented to the marriage, but her brother stormed. The gallant Ralle, who had passed through a similar experience in his own country, favored the union, and, on the evening before his departure from the Blue Bell, the lovers were united in marriage, in the secrecy of the colonel's room, by the chaplain. The bride followed her husband in the chase of Washington across New Jersey, and the young Anspacher was slightly wounded, and was made a prisoner when his commander fell at Trenton. Refusing to be exchanged, he took the oath of allegiance to the newly declared republic at Morristown, and settled in east Jersey, where many of his descendants are now living.

TOO MUCH MINERAL WATER.—The Paris correspondent of the *Lancet* writes: "There is no doubt that a great number of dyspeptic cases that are met with in civilized countries owe their origin to the abuse of mineral waters; the result being undue dilatation of the stomach, and the production of atonic dyspepsia, one of the most harrassing forms of the malady for both patient and physician."

From City to Country.

One of the most pleasant fraternal visits of the season was made by Burns Lodge, with invited guests, to Los Gatos Lodge No. 76. On Saturday, June 10th, at 4:30 P. M., 30 Workmen, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, boarded the commodious ferryboat, via S. P. C. R. R. Through a line of highly cultivated farms, extending to Los Gatos, the gem of a city nestled in among the evergreen-clad hills near the Santa Cruz mountains. The trip was a pleasant one, singing and social converse and general hilarity in the cosy and comfortable cars of the S. P. C. R. R., until they whistled among the hills around Los Gatos. At the depot they were met by a brass band of 14 pieces, and a committee of Workmen to welcome them. After a good supper at the Los Gatos house, the brethren hied away to the beautiful hall, where was found a large number of Workmen in waiting. The business of the Lodge had been so arranged that it admitted of quick dispatch, and the usual intellectual feast was indulged in by appropriate and eloquent remarks by Bros. Wilson, P. M. W.; Dr. Hall, Foreman; —— McGrath, M. W., and Gus Pohlman, Rdr. of Burns, followed by sentimental and humorous songs by Bros. Desmond and Pohlman. Bro. Tinkham, of Burns, Bro. Peter Fisher, of Los Gatos, and A. Montgomery, M. W., of Unity, 27, made speeches that were well received. An adjournment was had to Lyndon hall, which was filled to overflowing with Workmen's wives and families, and guests. Over the platform was this motto, "We'll do Our Best." The evening was pleasantly and very happily spent in dancing, interspersed with literary and musical exercises. Sister A. K. Philbrook recited "Curfew" in fine style, followed by a solo by Bro. Desmond, "Keep the A. O. U. W. O'er the Door." A quartet and a humorous solo by Bro. Pohlman were sandwiched in between the dancing. At a late hour the happy company adjourned. The courtesy, kindness and hospitality shown by the brethren of Los Gatos, and favors shown to the visitors by the agents of the S. P. C. R. R. are deserving of special recognition and thanks. The early history of Los Gatos was one of disappointment and struggles, and at one time the proposition was made to surrender their charter. To-day there is not a more enthusiastic body of Workmen in this jurisdiction.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—M. Janssen took magnificent photographs of the recent eclipse at the Meudon Observatory, Paris, where his photographic revolver was set in operation to determine the first and the last contact. He also took two series of photographs ninety centimetres diameter, one negative and the other positive, by direct exposure, with two large refractors. This is the first time that the whole photographic power of the Meudon Observatory has been set in operation. In the sitting of May 22d of the Academy of Sciences, M. Janssen presented the photographs of the last contact obtained with his revolver during the eclipse on Daguerreotype plates. He stated that the inspection of the several images proved the contact to have taken place at a later time than that calculated. He presented, also, a large image, ninety centimetres in diameter, obtained with his large refractor, and stated that he was unable to detect any difference in the immediate vicinity of the moon in the representation of facuiæ and the minute details of the sun's structure. He considered the fact to be opposed to the existence of a sensible lunar atmosphere, as inferred from the spectroscopic observations of the French astronomers in Egypt.

A LETTER from Fort McKinney states that cattle valued at $13,500,000 are calmly grazing in what was, six years ago, absolutely an Indian country.

NEW WORKMAN DIPLOMA.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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About Obtaining Patents.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be carefully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent.

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by the Commissioner, from full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first-class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is termed a "preliminary examination," by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, or referring to our extensive patent library, containing compilations of special classes of American and foreign inventions, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent applications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whereby his invention has been anticipated, thereby saving him further expense, and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. If the improvement appears to us to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepared, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for our own fee. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sending the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

The payments are thus divided and made easy. We make no pretence of doing cheap work, in order to entice custom, nor do we afterward make additional charges to bring the bill up to a fair compensation. We do our work honestly and thoroughly, and we never give a case up as long as there is a chance to obtain a patent. The Agency charge is from $25 to $30, or sometimes more, if the invention is intricate or complicated, or requires much labor. Drawings cost from $5 upward, according to their number and the time employed; and, if a model is sent, the express charges upon this and the papers must be added. The total cost, in addition to Government fees, rarely exceeds $40, and for this we do all we can without appealing the case.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now called for only by the Commissioner of Patents and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find anything that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims in the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are cancelled. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most cases, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, function and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a brief in print, that others, in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in the country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is practically worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements, differing from the inventions disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection guaranteed by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

Advantages to Inventors on the Pacific Coast.

The firm of DEWEY & Co. (continuously editors and publishers of the MINING AND SCIETIFIC PRESS, nearly from its early commencement in 1860) offer comparatively far better facilities to the local inventors of the Pacific States and Territories than are possessed by any other agents in America. Members of the firm give personal attention to the applications entrusted to their care. They have been longer in practice in patent soliciting than most agents who are still personally engaged in the business. They have secured more U. S. and foreign patents in the past 20 years (with very few exceptions) than any other firm still existing. Their practice has been so successful and long continued that the great majority of inventions on this side of the American continent have been patented through their agency, thus affording them great and valuable experience, by thorough information of the true principles and points of novelty in the inventions, whether general in character or peculiarly local to this coast.

The extensive business combination and experience of this firm is undoubtedly one of the most fortunate in existence for affording inventors prompt and reliable advice and the best possible facilities for securing their full patent rights with safety and dispatch at uniformly reasonable rates.

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Inventors on this coast will find that owing to our familiarity with inventions and local affairs of this coast, we can more readily and fully comprehend their wants, and thus save much of the time ordinarily consumed in preliminary writing back and forth when distant agencies are employed.

Caveats.

A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

To enable us to prepare caveat papers, we only require a sketch and description of the invention.

Rejected Applications.

Inventors who have rejected cases (prepared either by themselves, or for them by other agents), who desire to ascertain their prospects of success by further efforts, are invited to avail themselves of our unrivaled facilities for securing favorable results. We have been successful in securing Letters Patent in many previously abandoned cases. Our terms are always reasonable.

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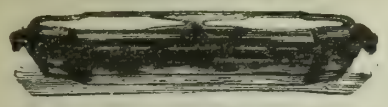
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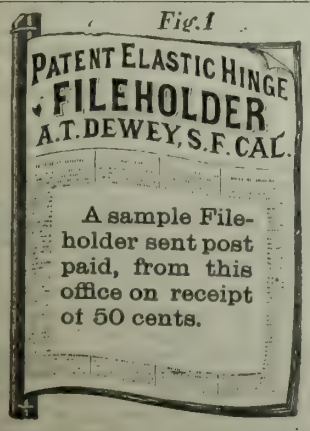
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16 O'FARRELL STREET.

Embalming and preparing bodies for shipment a specialty.

Fig. 1



This is the best durable file-holder in use. Send for sample, or further information, to this office.

Nobleness of Women.

True nobleness in women consists in her living and acting up to her standard of right and justice. Although there is a great difference of opinion in regard to that standard, many there are to-day, whom the world terms intelligent women, who are spending their lives in fashion and display, wearing out physical, mental and all of their better nature. For does not fashion demand late hours, unhealthy dress and a forgetfulness of the poverty and heartaches that meet us on every side? Many a good woman, who will pause to reflect, will realize that her life is being spent in vain. Many dear little ones are hungering for a mother's love and affection, while the slave fashion is undermining health, and depriving her of the truest joy that God has given to women—the love and care of children. My prayer is, that we may all see the more clearly in the future than we have in the past. Yet we have quite a page of brave and heroic women, whose sons and daughters have risen above mere fashion, and given to the world that which will not perish when the grass is waving green above their heads. It is true that but few ever attain greatness, but there is something for all to do, and I think if mothers and others who have the care of children would study their interest more and note how our prisons are being filled, instead of the higher and nobler walks of life, we would before long have a purer Government, better society and better state of affairs in general.

Mothers, to succeed, must have education that books cannot give. Children are books which we must study, and often we may find that special methods required for the proper training of one child would not be proper for a brother or sister, so different are their natures even in the same family. I think if children were taught to love nature more and fashion and art less, it would be well for them. Bryant, one of Nature's noblemen, has said: "If thou hast learned a truth, which needs no school of long experience, that the world is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen enough of all its sorrows, crimes and cares to tire thee of it, enter the wild wood and view the haunts of Nature."—*M. J. C. in Rural Press.*

A Credit to its Friends.

[From M. C. Hawley's *Agriculturist*, June 18, 1882.]

There is a newspaper on this coast which is worthy of special credit. We allude to the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS. It entered its field of usefulness in 1870, not as the first farming journal on this coast, but to fill the want of a first-class, reliable and enterprising home and farm newspaper. Its publishers (A. T. Dewey and W. B. Ewer A. M.), journalists of long and successful experience on this coast and elsewhere, had the means in their hands and the faith in their hearts to issue from the first a handsome, illustrated, ably edited and faithfully conducted advocate of the highest and best interests of agriculturists of all classes on this coast. With all these favorable circumstances, their enterprise was a success from the start. We question if there is a journal in the United States which enters the family circle with both reading and advertising columns freighted with matter more entirely unobjectionable to the purest and tenderest minds of the household. Its circulation extending with remarkable uniformity among the leading, thrifty and intelligent agriculturists of the Pacific coast, has, by its aid added "millions" to the material wealth of its many readers, and to the advancement of the community throughout which it has disseminated its practicable information. Its extra issues, frequently embrace from 24 to 32 pages, the last number (June 3d), being a "Tourists' Edition," containing a map of the "Springs" and other places of resort in California, and a large amount of original and condensed matter concerning the natural and wonderful health resources of our State. Considering the freshness and extent of the original matter contained in its weekly issues, they may be favorably compared with the best agricultural publications of the world. All considered, it is not too much to say that the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS is really a credit to itself, its patrons and the glorious State it represents.

THE new iron steamship *San Jose* left Roach's shipyard Saturday afternoon for New York, to take her place on the line of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House and Senate this session are now 9,000, and will probably reach 10,000 before adjournment.

Cigars.

J. W. CURTIS. G. W. DIXON.

CURTIS, DIXON & CO.,

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Office, No. 309 Clay Street.

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Manufacturer of Cigars,

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S. R. BRIGGS,

Dealer in Imported and Domestic

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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

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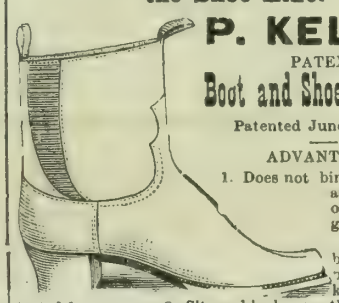
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California Inventors Should consult DEWEY & CO., AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT SOLICITORS, for obtaining Patents and Caveats. Established in 1860. Their long experience as journalists and large practice as patent attorneys enables them to offer Pacific Coast inventors far better service than they can obtain elsewhere. Send for free circulars of information. Office of the MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS and PACIFIC RURAL PRESS, No. 252 Market St., S. F. Elevator, 12 Front St.

This paper is printed with Ink furnished by Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co., 509 South 10th St., Philadelphia & 59 Gold St., N. Y. Agent for Pacific Coast—Joseph E. Doretty, 527 Commercial St., S. F.

Boots and Shoes.

Greatest Invention of the Age in the Shoe Line.



P. KELLY'S

PATENT

Boot and Shoe Combined.

Patented June 22, 1880.)

ADVANTAGES:

1. Does not bind around the ankle like the old style Congress Gaite..

2. The elastic, being placed back of the ankle bone, is protected from wear. 3 Sits and looks on the foot like a tongue boot. 4. Easy to put on and off. 5. Handsome on the foot.

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Makes to order Gents' Fine French Calf Boots from $6 to $10; Gaiters from $3 to $6; Alexis from $3.50 to $5; Men's Heavy Kip Boots, $6; Oxford Ties, French Calf, $4; California Leather, $3.50; Men's Working Shoes from $2.50 to $3; Children's Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering to the amount of $12, I pay the express charges. I sell nothing but my own manufacture. Cheapest repairing shop in the city.



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ADVANCE LIBERALLY ON CONSIGNMENTS. PROMPT RETURNS.

SEND YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO



"THE OLDEST HOUSE"

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1882.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS.	**WEEK DAYS.**
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9 20 A. M via San Quentin.	8 45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1 35 P. M. " "	10 35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3.20 P. M. via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M. via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5 30 P. M. via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8 00 A. M. via Saucelito.	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin.
10.15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	2.20 P. M " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4 25 P. M. " "
6 30 P. M. via Saucelito.	6.25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8 00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10 33 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10 00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2 30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4 15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6 30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

DAVID NYE, Gen'l Sup't. F. B. LATHAM, Gen'l T'kt Agt.

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Columbia.

Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world, and child of the skies!
Thy genius commands thee; with rapture behold,
While ages on ages thy splendors unfold
Thy reign is the last and the noblest of time,
Most fruitful thy soil, most inviting thy clime;
Let the crimes of the East ne'er encrimson thy name,
Be freedom and science and virtue thy fame.

To conquest and slaughter let Europe aspire;
Whelm nations in blood, and wrap cities in fire;
Thy heroes the rights of mankind shall defend,
And triumph pursue them, and glory attend.
A world is thy realm; for a world be thy laws,
Enlarged as thine empire, and just as thy cause;
On Freedom's broad basis that empire shall rise,
Extend with the main, and dissolve with the skies.

Fair science her gates to thy sons shall unbar,
And the east see thy morn hide the beams of her star,
New bards and new sages unrivalled shall soar
To fame unextinguished when time is no more;
To thee, the last refuge of virtue designed,
Shall fly from all nations the best of mankind;
Here grateful to heaven, with transport shall bring
Their incense, more fragrant than odors of spring.

Nor less shall thy fair ones to glory ascend,
And genius and beauty in harmony blend;
The graces of form shall awake pure desire,
And the charms of the soul ever cherish the fire;
Their sweetness unmingled, their manners refined,
And virtue's bright image, enstamped on the mind,
With peace and soft rapture shall teach life to glow,
And light up a smile on the aspect of woe.

Thy fleets to all regions thy power shall display,
The nations admire and the oceans obey;
Each shore to thy glory its tribute unfold,
And the east and the south yield their spices and gold.
As the day-spring unbounded thy splendor shall flow,
And earth's little kingdom before thee shall bow,
While the ensigns of union, in triumph unfurled,
Hush the tumult of war, and give peace to the world.

Thus, as down a lone valley, with cedars o'erspread,
From war's dread confusion I pensively strayed,
The gloom from the face of fair heaven retired;
The winds ceased to murmur, the thunders expired;
Perfumes, as of Eden, flowed sweetly along,
And a voice, as of angels, enchantingly sung:
"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world, and the child of the skies."

—*Timothy Dwight.*

The National Holiday.

The revolving months have brought us again to the eventful July, and to the holiday of holidays in the United States—the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. By common consent and long usage, the Fourth of July has come to be regarded as the harvest time of patriotic thoughts and expressions, and is the day which both young and old Americans delight to honor, each in their own way. With the young it is a day of spectacles and tumult; with the old it is a rest and recreation, coupled with patriotic reflections and prophecies. To all, the day is welcome.

It has become trite to allude to the items of our national progress. The orations and essays of the Centennial year gave the country such a feast of these patriotic effusions that the appetite has cloyed of them, and the tendency has been of late to make Fourth of July eloquence assail the weaknesses of the nation, rather than extol its virtues. This is well enough, for the hoats of abuses and oppressions practiced by those in power and privilege have made the statement of the Declaration, that all men were created free and equal, seem a cruel satire. And yet, while one is keenly conscious of the defects of our governing, which admits of extortion by privileged classes, or malfeasance by those in positions of trust, it must not be forgotten that, in these evils, we are not alone in the world, or that, if one should attempt to escape these wrongs by emigration to other lands, it would be but flying to ills we wot not of.

Every nation is entitled to be judged by its best work. This is the principle in ranking an artist or an author, and this is what we, as people, have a right to demand in all judgments passed upon our institutions. Moreover, no people can be fairly condemned for evils which they themselves see and acknowledge, and which they are struggling to remove. It is those who are enamored of their vices, or insensible to their evil conditions, that deserve the sharp sting of the satirist; those who are casting about for the means whereby to escape from bad conditions are entitled to encouragement and co-operation. But it is no new thing among satirists for them to fiercely denounce vices after every one has acknowledged them to be vices, and to send all their arrows at those who have thrown down their arms.

There is, no doubt, a less effective general administration of affairs here than abroad; but, before we take this too much to heart, it would be well to inquire into the compensating circumstances. We should scarcely be the gainers if we substituted the slovenly streets of our cities for the elegant boulevards of Paris, if, in so doing, we should have to saddle ourselves with Napoleonism. It is not difficult for arbitrary will to remedy a hundred minor evils; communities so governed always make the best show to the eye, and are superficially under far better regulation. There is no need of pointing out at what cost this elegance and outward serenity are purchased. One cannot deny the superiority in many particulars—by no means in all—of English law and administration; but it is clear we should be the losers if we bought with all this authority and smooth order, the supremacy of a class, the centralization of land and wealth, the impoverishment of the mass. It is not to be denied that we might have, and ought to have, many of the advantages of foreign systems, without losing any that we now possess; it is, moreover, certain that, in time, we shall attain many of them; but in Nature and law there are always compensations, and hence we should not be in despair, even if a government, in pursuit of its own principle of the largest liberty, the largest space for unrestrained individual action, should find it necessary to withhold its hands from some things that would be better if put under restrictions.

But it must be believed that the near future will bring great reforms in our national administration of affairs, so that our social system shall not be a fabric of petty tyrannies, while we still draw the breath of national freedom and independence. There has been great progress made of late in showing forth the discriminations, oppressions, and extortions of monopolies. The courts have already held that the people had rights which must be respected. It is quite fair to believe that the movement will go on until men are found with courage and skill to frame regulations which shall restrain public servants from assuming the place and prerogatives of masters.

There is good reason, then, for congratulation and rejoicing over our national progress. Our position in trade and manufactures, in fact, our industrial character generally, is the wonder and admiration of the world. Our homes are improving, our children are enjoying educational advantages which the world cannot equal. In all our boundaries there is peace and plenty, while elsewhere wars rage and famine brings unuttered woes. Of a surety the national holiday of July, 1882, will be a goodly day to celebrate, and if the public demonstrations be far from the homes of some of our readers, they have still the opportunity for patriotic conversation or musings which may stir the blood and cheer the heart with patriotic pride. Let all, therefore, take part in the celebration, each in his own way, and thus show appreciation of our goodly heritage—a land of freedom and abundance.

English and American Iron-clads.—It is a curious fact that the British admirality are experimenting with inclined armor to resist heavy guns, and what is still more curious, have come to the conclusion that the resisting power of an armor plate is greatly increased by giving it a considerable angle with the line of fire. Years ago, in the early days of iron-clads, it was found by our Government officers that at considerable degrees of inclination a very thin plate was capable of keeping out heavy shot, and this principle was extensively applied during the war to our iron-clads. This principle, however, was entirely disregarded in England, where the opinion prevailed that inclination was of very little value. This opinion was founded, however, upon insufficient data, the inclinations that were tried having been altogether too small to be effective. At the present time three and four-inch armor, inclined at very considerable angles, has been found to do so good work that further experiments are promised, and the opinion is gaining ground that a turret with highly inclined sides may, after all, be the turret of the future. If the principle can be successfully applied, the weight of the plates upon iron-clads can be greatly reduced, or what is the same thing, the resistance of the plates used greatly increased.

French Engineering.—France leads the world in engineering schemes, and seems determined to maintain it. Her latest proposition is to spend $300,000,000 in the construction of a ship canal from Bordeaux, on the Bay of Biscay, to Narbonne, on the Gulf of Lyons, a distance of 238 miles. This would make a direct connection between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, but should not be confounded with the scheme to join the Loire and Rhone by canal, and thus secure the same result. The mode of locomotion proposed is that of towing the vessels by steam engines running along the banks, the estimated time in traversing the canal being three days. The financial success of the Suez canal, the receipts of which, for 1881, were upwards of $3,000,000, will doubtless be an inducement to many to invest in this enterprise, and it is said to be receiving liberal encouragement from French and other capitalists.

The Great Coal Gas Engineering Scheme.—The gigantic undertaking for conveying coal-gas from the United States coal regions to the seaboard is said to be taking a more definite shape, but it has not yet been decided whether the works will be located in the Connellsville region or in the West Virginia coal fields. It is designed to have branches from the six-foot main to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Wilmington, New York, and other cities. The estimated cost of the works and pipes is $45,000,000, of which $25,000,000 will be furnished in cash and the balance in bonds.

The Largest Chain.—There has lately been made at Hull, England, a chain of Siemens steel, 180 yards long, containing more than 3,200 links, held together by about 850 steel pins. It is intended for lifting purposes, has an estimated strength of 60 tons, and is thought to be the largest chain of its kind ever made.

Soldering cast-iron, says the *Engineer*, is generally considered to be very difficult, but it seems to be only a question of thoroughly making bright the surface to be soldered, and using a good solder and a clean swab with muriatic acid. Sodium amalgam might be usefully employed for the purpose.

Reminiscence of Washington.

"You say," I remarked to the old negro who drove the hack, "that you were Gen. Washington's body servant?"

"Dat's so! Dat's jes so, mossa. I done waited on Washington sence he was so high—no bigger'n a small chile."

"You know the story, then, about the cherry tree and the hatchet?"

"Know it?" Why, I was dar on de spot. I seen Mossa Gawge climb de tree after de cherries, and I seen him fling de hatchet at de boys who was stonin' him. I done chase dem boys off de place myself."

"Do you remember his appearance as a man—what he looked like?"

"Yes, indeedy. He was a kinder short, chunky man; sorter fat and hearty lookin'. He had chin whiskers and mustache and spectacles. Mos' generally he wore a high hat; but I seed him in a fur cap wid ear warmers!"

"You were not with him, of course, when he crossed the Delaware—when he went across the Delaware river?"

"Wid him? Yes, sir; I was right dar. I was not more'n two feet off'n him as he druv across de bridge in his buggy! Dat's a fac'. I walked 'long side de off hind wheel of dat buggy all de way."

"You saw him, then, when he fought the British at Trenton?"

"Sho's you're born, I did. I held Mossa Gawge's coat an' hat while he fought the British at dat wery place. Mossa Gawge clinched him, and den dey rassled and rassled, and at first he frew Mossa Gawge, and den Mossa Gawge flung him and set on him, and done hammered him till he cried 'nuff! Mossa Gawge won dat fight. I seed him wid me own eyes! An' I come home wid him in de kyars!"

"You weren't with him, though, when he shot the apple off the boy's head?"

"Who wa'n't wid him? I wa'n't? I was de only pusson dar 'ceptin' one white man. I loaded Mossa Gawge's revolver an' han'ed it to him, an' picked up de apple an' et it soon as he knocked it off. Nobody can't tell dish yer ole niggah nuffin 'bout dat circumstance."

"You know all the General's relations, too, I suppose? Martin Luther and Peter the Hermit, and the rest?"

"Knowed um all. Many and many's de time I done waited on de table when Mossa Gawge had um to dinner. I remember dem two gemmen jes's well's if I'd seen um yesterday. Yes, sah; an' I druv um out often."

"I've frequently seen pictures of Washington in which he is represented sitting upon a white horse. Did he really ride a white horse, or don't you recall the color of his horse?"

"Why, bress your soul; 'call de color ob de hoss—'call de color ob it! Do you see dish yer nigh hoss dat I'm a drivin' now, right? Well, dat's de werry hoss Mossa Gawge used to ride. He lef' it to me in his will."

Just then we reached the station, and I dismounted from the hack and paid Washington's body servant for his services. No doubt a longer conversation with him would have revealed other new and startling facts relating to the "Father of his Country."—*Max Adeler in Phil. Post.*

To Prevent Decay of Wood Posts.—The decay of wood embedded in the earth is difficult to guard against, but, according to the *British Farmer's Gazette*, a simple precaution, costing neither money nor labor, will increase the durability of posts put in the ground by 50%. This is simply by taking care that the wood is inverted, *i. e.*, placed in the opposite direction to that in which the wood grew. Experiments have proved that oak posts put in the ground in the same position in which they grew, top upward, were rotten in 12 years, while their neighbors, cut from the same tree, and placed top downward in the soil, showed no signs of decay for several years afterward.

Impermeable Leather.—The following process for rendering leather impermeable, says the Manchester *Mechanical World*, is given by Mr. Jacques, of Hemning, near Sarrebourg. It depends on the property of soap solution being decomposed by acids, and being transformed into fatty acids which are insoluble in water. The leather is dipped before using in a solution containing from two and a half to five per cent. more soap dissolved in water. The tannic acid contained in the leather, more or less, according to the method of tanning, transforms the soap solution into insoluble fatty acids, and renders the leather perfectly impermeable.

Mechanics' Institute Exhibition.—The Seventeenth Industrial exhibition, given by the Mechanics' Institute, will be open at the pavilion for the reception of goods from and after Tuesday, August 1st. The exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday, August 15th, and will continue until Sept. 16th. All goods for competition must be entered by August 18th.

The N. P. C. R. R. will sell excursion round trip tickets to Russian River, good for five days, from July 1st, at the reduced rate of $3.50.

It is expected that the Postoffice Department will have a surplus of $1,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, June 30th.

The Subdivision of the Electric Light.—In a letter to the editor of the London *Times*, Mr. W. H. Preece, the well-known English electrician, says: There is a great confusion between the problem of the subdivision of the electric "light" and that of the distribution of the electric "current." They are two totally different questions, which are generally mistaken for each other. If a given current, say that equivalent to one-horse power, will give a light, say of 2,000 candles, you cannot by any known means divide that light into 20 lamps of 100-candle power each. The best that has hitherto been done from one-hose power is to obtain 8 lamps of 16-candle power each. You can, however, distribute the current in any way you please. If one-horse power will give you 1 lamp of 2,000-candle power, or 8 lamps of 16 candle power, it is evident that two-horse power will give you 2 lamps of 2,000 candle power, and 16 small lamps; three-horse power, three lamps of 2,000 candle power, or 24 small ones, and so on directly by multiplication and distribution. Mr. Brush has shown how to multiply his lamps, and Mr. Edison has shown how to distribute his currents and multiply his lights; but no one has as yet attempted to solve the question of the subdivision of the electric light. The largest machine yet made—that of Edison—will maintain 1,200 incandescent lamps, giving 16-candle power each, or a total light of 192,000 candles, with an expenditure of 150-horse power. Such a power applied directly to the production of light ought to give a light of many million candles.

Gum from Algæ.—A new method of utilizing marine plants has been devised in France. The plants used are various forms of Atlantic and Pacific algæ, and the product obtained is a gum said to be variously useful in the arts, particularly in the manufacture of leather substitute. The plants are first washed with warm or cold water, or both, the water either being pure or containing 10% alcohol, or any of the following substances: Lime water, carbonate of soda, potash, carbonate of magnesia, or baryta, according to the smaller or larger quantity of cellulose or salts contained in the algæ, which has to be precipitated. Before the extraction of the gum the plants may be dried, ground, broken, etc., according to their nature and according to the requirements. For the extraction of the gum hot water is preferred to cold, and steam to hot water. The extraction takes place in a conical vessel, the plants being placed on a false bottom, through which steam or water is made to pass through the mass. The quantity of water or steam used varies with the quality of the plants—15 to 20 times the weight of the plants will be the best proportion. To facilitate the action of the water for the extraction the plants are subjected to maceration. In order to obtain pure and transparent algæ gum, this must be diluted with much water; then it is left to settle, the temperature being kept at 50° to 60° C. The gum gelatinizes by cooling.

A New Antiseptic.—Prof. Barff, an English chemist, is reported as having announced to the Society of Arts the discovery of a new compound which he calls boro-glyceride, consisting of glycerine, the water of which has been expelled and replaced by anhydrous boracic acid. The new antiseptic (the formula of which is $C_3 H_5 BO_3$), at ordinary temperatures, is a glacial mass, becoming semi-fluid when warmed, and freely soluble in hot water. The solutions employed by Prof. Barff in his numerous experiments on foods vary in strength from 1 in 20 to 1 in 60 parts of water. The London *Times* editorially says that the discoverer exhibited to his audience "a table covered with various articles of food preserved by this method—pigeons, turtle, fruits from Jamaica, sardines from Spain, lobsters, herrings, sprats, fowls, pheasants, a tongue, oysters, beef and mutton." These had "all been kept for periods ranging from a few weeks to several months, and in none of them, either to the taste or smell, was there the slightest evidence of decomposition."

Wooden Thread.—The manufacture of thread from wood for crochet and sewing purposes has, it is said, recently been commenced in the middle of Sweden. It is wound in balls by machinery, either by hand or by steam, which, with the labeling, takes one minute and 12 seconds, and the balls are packed up in cardboard boxes, generally 10 in a box. Plenty of orders from Sweden have come in, but as the works are not in proper order, there has hardly been time to complete them all. The production gives fair promise of success, and it is expected to be very important for home consumption.

Ebonizing Wood.—Some one connected with one of the largest furniture manufactories in New York has devised a new process of ebonizing cherry wood, which appears to be much superior to any other, and which is being used to great advantage by the firm. The process has not been patented, but is kept secret.

Testing Planer Knives.—A set of new knives should be carefully tested to see that they are correctly balanced, and kept so. A knife slightly out of balance throws the cylinder out, makes rough work and wears the bearing. This, when once started, grows rapidly worse, and getting the knives back to balance does not remedy the matter. Both the spindle and boxes are brought to that state where a machinist's services are necessary to re-turn and balance the cylinder.

How to Resuscitate Drowning Persons.

The State Board of Health has issued from Sacramento a circular respecting the resuscitation of persons supposed to be drowned, of which the following is a copy:

The season for deep water, especially sea, bathing being at hand, the State Board of Health issues the following advice and directions, which may be profitably adopted in case of accident by drowning. They are simple, always available, require no delay, and can be effectually practiced by any intelligent person until medical aid can be obtained. Many lives are annually lost by drowning through ignorance on the part of bystanders of the proper method of restoration, and many sacrificed by the use of inefficient and improper means. The plan of treatment is the "Diret method" suggested by Dr. Howard and adopted by the New York Life Saving Institution.

1. Instantly turn the patient downward, with a large, firm roll of clothing under his stomach and chest. Place one of his wrists or arms under his forehead, so as to keep his mouth off the ground. Press with all your weight, or with a force proportioned to the age of the patient, two or three times, for four or five seconds each time, upon the patient's back, below the shoulder-blades, so that the water may be pressed out of the lungs and stomach, and drained freely out of the mouth.

2. Quickly turn the patient, face upward, with the roll of clothing under his back, just below the shoulder-blades, so as to make the head hang back as low as possible. Place the patient's hands above his head, where they may be secured by a handkerchief or cord. Kneel with the patient between your knees, and fix your elbows firmly against your hips. Now, grasping the lower part of the patient's naked chest, squeeze his two sides together, pressing gradually forward with all your weight for about three seconds, until your face is nearly over the face of the patient. Then with a push suddenly jerk yourself back. Rest about three seconds; then begin again, repeating these bellows-blowing movements about 8 or 10 times a minute for at least one hour, or until the patient breathes naturally. By these alternate movements foul air is pressed out of the lungs and pure air is drawn in.

The above directions must be used on the spot the first instant the patient is taken from the water. Lose no time. A moment's delay and success may be hopeless. Observe that neither apparent death nor much delay in the appearance of the signs of life afford just grounds for despair. Perseverance is often rewarded by success, even after an apparently hopeless prolongation of insensibility. Act promptly and steadily, following closely the rules given. Prevent crowding around the patient. Fresh air is essential. Should the patient commence to breathe, be careful not to interrupt the first short natural breaths. If they be long apart, carefully continue between them the bellows-blowing movements as before. After breathing is regular, let the patient be rubbed dry and wrapped in warm blankets. As soon as the patient can certainly swallow, a little warm spirit and water may be given. This should be done cautiously, lest the patient may be choked. After restoration, let the patient be kept quiet and sleep encouraged.

The above rules are intended for adoption in the case of adults. For younger persons the force applied should be modified to suit the age, "the operator feeling his way as to how little or much he is doing, or may do, and regulating his course accordingly."

FAHRENKRUG'S ERADICATOR.—This natural mineral water was discovered by an accident. F. W. Hatch, M. D., permanent Secretary of the State Board of Health, says it is the most wonderful natural water supply which has ever been brought to his notice. The analysis of Dr. Price shows at once sulphur, salt, carbonate, alkaline and slightly ferruginous water. It is one of the remarkable discoveries of the age, and hundreds have been permanently cured of rheumatism, catarrhal affections, diseases of the kidneys and liver, dyspepsia and neuralgia, as appears from sworn testimonials A company has been incorporated to furnish this valuable mineral water under the name of California Volcanic Water Co., and establish a depot at the corner of Third and Howard streets. Bro. F. Renchler, of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co., is one of the incorporators.

WHAT IS MEANT BY 150,000,000 TONS OF COAL.—Not less than 154,184,300 tons of coal were taken out of British mines last year, and to do this work 495,000 men were employed. Sir Henry Bessemer has been endeavoring to make people realize what that quantity of coal really is. He says that if this coal were formed into cylindrical columns 50 ft. in diameter and 500 ft. in height, and if these were placed in a row their own diameter apart, they would make a colonnade 85 miles 750 yards long, the product of each working day being sufficient to make 14 such columns. Another method of giving some idea of the immense nature of the British coal industry is this: The coal extracted last year would make a wall 200 miles long, 100 ft. high and 41 ft. 11 inches thick, a mass exceeding that of the great wall of China by enough to add 346 miles to its length. And yet so vast are the British coal deposits it is estimated that they will yield the present output for 800 or 1,000 years to come.

The Earthquake.

The severest earthquake which has visited the State since 1868 arrived on Tuesday morning at about half-past five. It frightened timid people, but did no bodily harm, as far as we have heard. The most interest in the event seems to have been manifested in San Jose, where hundreds of people rushed into the streets, many of them in their night toilets. The vibration of the earth was, apparently, from east to west, and lasted, with decreasing severity, during about 20 seconds. There was first a severe shock or jerk, followed by a rolling movement and then a gradual settling. In many parts of the city the buildings suffered more or less, the plaster being loosened and the walls cracked. The court house withstood the shock without any injury, but the walls of Welch's brick building, on First street, those of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, on Santa Clara street, the Normal School and others were more or less cracked. The Normal School suffered the worst, the walls being cracked in several places; in one place a cross section of the wall being separated entirely from the main wall running east and west. The building, however, is not damaged so as to render it unsafe. In other places, further west, the shock is reported as much more severe. In the Santa Cruz mountains reports come of broken windows and over-turned chimneys. One man reported the shock so severe where he was, in the mountains, as to throw him to the ground. No persons are reported injured.

The vibrations seem to have been more marked near the coast. At Stockton the shock was very slight.

A PIANO TUNER'S EXPERIENCE.—There is no profession requiring more skill and none in which more frauds are practiced. Pianos should be tuned at least three times a year, when the practice is once in three years. Usually on some festive occasion Prof. Blank wishes the piano tuned to concert pitch, when the rattletrap will not stand it. In this case, when assured by a conscientious piano tuner that the bridge and strings will not stand it, the mountebank is ever ready to assure the simple people that he can do it; when in fact the piano is left in a worse condition, if not in a measure ruined. In any and all cities, either large or small, there are very few skillful, conscientious and reliable piano tuners. Bro. G. Rudolph, No. 107 Stockton St., has had an experience of 25 years in his profession, and is known to the professors of music as one of the best in the city of San Francisco.

FRANK P. LATSON & Co., importers and wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and building materials, at 28 New Montgomery St., under the Palace Hotel, have a full stock in their line. They have a large assortment of bronze burglar-proof locks, carpenters' tools, fine cutlery, fire-arms, etc., and are agents for feather dusters and brushes. Builders and contractors are invited to examine their new stock.

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The August trip of the Steamship IDAHO to Alaska will be made a special feature of interest for tourists and pleasure seekers. In addition to her regular ports of call (Wrangel, Sitka, Harrisburg, etc.) it is intended she shall visit Glacier Bay and other points of special interest.

The trip from Puget Sound to Alaska, instead of being, as many imagine, rough and tempestuous, is made nearly the whole distance on inland waters, which are as smooth and unruffled as a mountain lake. The scenery is a magnificent panorama of wondrous grandeur. The noted and celebrated points of interest in California and other States dwarf into insignificance in comparison with the wonderful sights and towering mountains in this wonderland of glaciers, icebergs, Aurora Borealis and nightless day. Only a limited number of passengers can be taken from San Francisco, as a large number of tourists have engaged to go from Portland, Victoria and other northern ports.

Those desiring to engage passage will please register their names at the Company's Ticket Office, 214 Montgomery street. No name accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of $20 on account.

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Passengers will take the DAKOTA, which leaves Broadway Wharf July 29th, at 2 P M., and transfer to the IDAHO at Port Townsend about August 3d, reaching San Francisco on the return about August 25th.

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Hardening Steel.

The effect of occluded gases in iron and steel, says *Engineering*, is now being carefully studied by metallurgists in general, and a committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers recently raised the question in one of its reports as to whether the hardening and tempering of iron and steel might not be produced by the expulsion of occluded gases during the heating process and their subsequent exclusion by the sudden cooling and contraction. Prof. Chandler Roberts has undertaken to answer this question, and by heating rods and steel in vacuo by means of the electric current, and suddenly quenching them in cool mercury, he demonstrates that steel will harden when there are no gases to absorb. The metal was, of course, robbed of its occluded gases by means of an air pump connected with the vacuum chamber, and the parts which were quenched in the mercury were found to be glass-hard, while those which did not reach the cold fluid were found to be quite soft. Prof. Roberts, therefore, concluded that gases do not play any part in the process of hardening and tempering. Prof. Hughes, who has made numerous experiments on the subject, believes that the temper of steel is due to the chemical union of the iron with the carbon. At low temperature this union takes place only in a slight degree, and hence in soft steel we have the carbon keeping aloof from the iron; but as the temperature is raised the combination is furthered, until, in the case of gray or hard steel, we have really a kind of diamond alloyed with iron. Sudden cooling is necessary to fix the combination, for in slow cooling the carbon separates from the iron. This theory is a very promising one, and is supported by a variety of facts, Mr. Stroh, for example, having observed that when an electric spark passes between two iron contact pieces and fuses them, the fused part gets diamond hard and will scratch a file.

MRS. DUNMIRE, Guiteau's divorced wife, denies seeking a pardon for Guiteau.

Riveting.

In a report on riveting in locomotive boiler work, made by a committee of the American Master Car Builders' Association, is found the following: The operation of "driving" rivets consists in placing a set on the end of the rivet, and sledging it down to form the head, the operation requiring two men to sledge—one to hold the set, one to manage the holder—and a boy to heat the rivets. The rivet is not struck direct by the sledges at any time during the operation of driving, but the head is formed entirely by driving the set down squarely on the end of it. To drive a rivet requires about 24 blows with the nine-pound or ten-pound sledges, at the rate of about 80 blows per minute; a flatter, with a face about one and one half inches square, is then placed on the lap alongside the rivet, and given five or six blows to close the sheets together; the set is then placed on the rivet head again, and given five or six more blows, and the rivet is finished, the whole operation of driving requiring about 35 seconds of time to the rivet. In practice we find that a riveting gang will drive in the seams of the shell of a boiler an average of 30 rivets per hour, or 300 per day, and in the seams of the fire-box, in throat and back sheets, dome, mud ring, braces, etc., an average of about 22 rivets per hour. This includes the time necessary for taking out bolts, drifting holes, adjusting the tools and work. In hand riveting, two riveters will drive, on an average, taking the whole boiler, only about 125 rivets per day, or 12½ per hour.

THE Oregon salmon packed to June 1st was 136,000 cases, about 330 lighter than last year up to that date. The number caught was up to the average, but a considerable proportion were small. The opinion prevails among cannery men that last year's pack, 550,000 cases, will nearly be reached this season. Eleven deaths by drowning among fishermen are reported to date.

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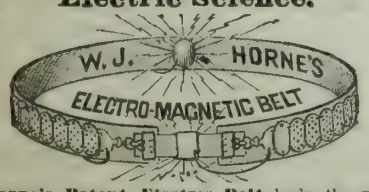
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Important Astronomical Observations.

Interesting and important results are reported from the English, French and Italian observers who went to the village of Soham, in lower Egypt, to observe from that point the solar eclipse of the 17th ultimo. The parties were favored with fine weather, and though the totality of the eclipse continued but 72 seconds, yet in that extremely short space of time very much of scientific interest was acquired.

The first thing noticed was a small comet very near the sun, which, from its location, could not have been the one which for some weeks has been attracting the attention of observers all over the world. The comet was photographed, and its picture will afford a study of much interest in the future.

The second, and much the most important item of interest, was the darkening of the lines of the spectrum, as reported by the French party, giving evidence of a lunar atmosphere. If this observation is substantiated, it will effect a revolution in the direction of lunar physics, and relegate our moon from her hitherto supposed state of death and desolation to one of at least comparative life and physical activity.

The third item of marked interest is the announcement that the spectrum of the sum's corona was photographed for the first time. If this was successfully done, we may from this hope for increased knowledge of the constitution of the sun's magnificent appendage, seen only in a total eclipse, so grandly beautiful as to make the beholder feel like veiling his eyes in the celestial presence. The corona, with its silvery light, its spreading wings, its circles, arches and curves stretching out into fathomless depths around the darkened sun, is considered as one of the most impressive and awe-inspiring sights in which celestial majesty and grandeur are ever embodied. Its constituents and office in solar economy are problems whose solution is much desired.

According to the *Scientific American*, the English expedition, with Prof. Lockyer as the chief director, laid out an organized plan of operations. Some of their points of observation were to note if the abundance and activity of the rosy protuberances gave proof of the present disturbed condition of the sun while passing through its maximum period of sun spots; to compare and detect the difference in the spectra of rosy flames and sun spots; to get an idea of the physics of the solar atmosphere—that is, to find what it looks like; to study—if the expression may be used—its circulatory system; and to determine its chemical nature, especially if the chemical elements existing in the sun are dissociated or separated by the intense temperature existing there. Special attention is now directed to solar physics and chemistry, in consequence of the bold and ingenious theory of Dr. Siemens on the conservation of solar energy.

Photography was greatly relied upon in the solution of these intricate problems, and so much have methods improved in the rapidity with which the image can be impressed on the sensitized plate that seconds will now record more than minutes did 20 years ago. The telescope and the spectroscope were combined with the photograph in the attack on the sun's surroundings during the eclipse.

There is every reason to hope for unusually noteworthy results to be obtained from this eclipse, observed with the best astronomical instruments the world can furnish, and with astronomers of world-wide renown to use them effectually under the cloudless sky and in the serene atmosphere of the station on the Nile. We have still to hear from other stations on the line of totality, and to wait for fuller details and photographs that will tell us still more of the good news from the observations of these scientific parties.

A BAD cold will run its course of about 10 days in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within 48 hours. Many a life will be spared by cutting a cold short off in the following manner: On the first day there is an unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room, and keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100° Fahr. Put your feet into hot water half-leg deep, adding hot water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water will be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in; then dry thoroughly and put on thick woolen stockings; for 24 hours eat no food, but drink freely of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any medicine whatever.

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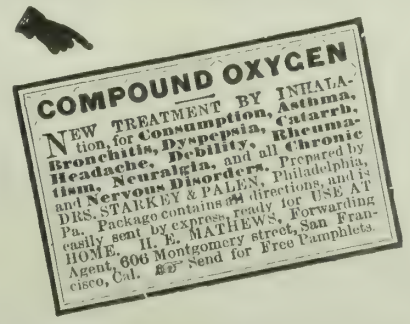
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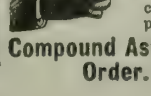
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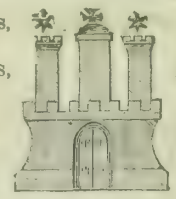
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

Points of Difference.

The chief difference between the old-line life-insurance company and the Fraternal Benefit Society is that in the latter you have a brother's care and protection, while in the former you submit yourself to the tender mercies of a corporation. It is pure maliciousness for any one to say that a Fraternal Society cannot manage an insurance department among its members. Why should they not be able to furnish insurance cheaper, if they do not calculate on an immense profit? It needs no long array of figures to prove that they can do so. Common sense will tell the unprejudiced that such is the case.

But if, perchance, the old-line company should be able to furnish its insurance just as cheap, how does it come about? In this way: Whenever it is possible for them to repudiate by any technicality they will do so; no mercy will be shown the policy holder, no kind regard for his interest. If a brother in a Fraternal Society is unfortunate, he is usually assisted in a substantial and friendly manner; but, if a policy-holder in an old-line insurance company is unfortunate, the probability is that he will be kicked out, lose his policy, and all that he has paid on it.

It is true, the policy holder is not bothered with Lodge meetings, but one is amply repaid for this annoyance, if annoyance some might choose to call it, in the friends and acquaintances one makes, and the business advantages offered, to say nothing of the fact that the secret society affords an excellent means of communication among strangers and in a strange land. That there are some fraternal societies being established which do not merit the confidence of thinking people, cannot be denied; but, in this, as in all other undertakings, we find chaff as well as grain. And in this connection, although we cherish the best of good wishes for the success of a limited number of other Orders, we certainly have a right to say that, taking into consideration the time we have been in existence, and the excellence of the abstract principles which form the foundation of our beloved Order, that we are second to no other organization. A deep consideration, too, of the rise and progress of the Order, would seem to indicate that the secret of our success lies not in our excellent beneficiary department, not in our mystic word, Protection, not in the noble Charity. It lies in a principle so ancient and so sacred that it should be whispered in your ear. But our very name betrays it, we are "Workmen"—all, high and low, rich and poor, officer and citizen, meet in our Lodge-rooms on a common level, and grasp the hands of one another; the rough, hard hand of toil is welcome in our halls, as the daintiest that wields the pen.

This, then, is the secret of our success, and this it is that, if we follow it, will lead us on to imperishable glory, henceforth and forever more. We are "Workmen," all in a common cause, and we recognize the fact that when the Supreme Master calls us to the throne above, the most that any one can say is, "I have been a good and faithful Workman, I scorned my brother not on earth. I await the commands of the Mighty Master."

WE had the pleasure of meeting Bro. C. P. Weldon, M. W. of Gilroy Lodge, 26. This Lodge has now 67 members and is increasing in members faster now than at any time since its organization.

THE average age of members admitted to the Order during the year 1881–82 was 36 years; average age of those dying, 40 years.

A Vista.

Our engraving shows a vista, such as can be obtained in many parts of California, for the the State has a wealth of hills and narrow valleys, as well as vast seas of area of unbroken level. One can climb the hillsides from north to south, and gain sights of lovely valleys, over



AT THE EDGE OF THE WOODLAND.

which farms are spreading, and where homes, churches and schools are being planted. He will find noble trees shading immense rocks, and he will not tramp far in some parts of the State before he may see the deer or hear them bounding through the forest before him. The scene is fit to awaken longings for the enjoyment of wild life. One can almost hear the sounds and inhale the fragrance of the forest.

WE met Bro. James Frizell, M. W. of Dixon Lodge, No. 50, at San Francisco Lodge room. Dixon Lodge is in a very thriving condition, and Bro. Frizell expects that the 60 mark will be reached this term.

LOS ALAMOS, No. 219, was instituted at Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county, June 9th, by Deputy Thomas Nixon, with 16 charter members. The following officers were elected: Ellery D. Perkins, P. M. W.; James A. Mitchell, M. W.; Alex. Leslie, F.; Peter S. Cayner, O.; John A. Purkiss, Rdr.; Henry Watkins, Fin.; Daniel Coiner, Rvr.; Thomas F. Johnson, G.; Samuel T. Coiner, I. W.; Joel Hilton, O. W.

W. I. MCKAY, Deputy, installed the officers of Bay View on Friday evening, July 9th. The Grand officers assisting were B. T. Ellis, G. P. M. W.; H. H. Russell, G. F.; Harry J. Lask, G. Guide. After installation services Harry J. Lask, in his happy manner, presented Bro. Geo. T. Shaw, P. M. W.; B. F. Ellis, P. M. W., and Henry Lehrke, Rvr., fine enameled watch charms. They were made by the artist, Bro. Gus Pohlman. On each is engraved the usual inscription. After this happy surprise the whole company sat down to a banquet which was prolonged until a late hour.

Vital Statistics.

The special committee on graded assessments, whose report and recommendations were received and adopted by the late Supreme Lodge, no doubt did the most sensible thing imaginable under the circumstances. They declared themselves to be unable, lacking, as as they did, both time and data on which to base any system. They, therefore, recommended that a standing committee of three be appointed, to be known as the "Statistical Committee," of which the Supreme Recorder shall be ex-officio chairman, whose duty it shall be to collect and compile such statistics as may be available, bearing on the mortality of co-operative and fraternal benefit associations, as the experience of the Order.

There is no doubt that this committee will collect much valuable and interesting information, not only to the members of our Order, but to the general public, also. It is well that this matter has thus begun early in the history of our Order, as in the far distant future it may prove not only a source of pleasure and instruction to the coming generations to look over the vital statistics of the past, but also a means of profit and advancement. Another matter which appears to be exciting some of our contemporaries is a supposed increase in the length of human life.

The Committee will no doubt be able to throw light on this subject, as it is one of universal interest. There appears, however, to be good reason to believe that our lease of life is being lengthened.

There has never been a time, since the Christian era began, when there were so many very old people as the last half of the nineteenth century exhibits. Men and women die at all ages now as they used to do, but most of them live longer, and more of them live to a great age, than was the case a century or more ago. Only the other day Mr. Wm. Gaylor Gordon died in Morrow county, O., aged 114 years! Scarcely less remarkable is the report in the papers of Mrs. Catharine Albert, who is still living near Bakersville, Coshocton county, O., at the age of 108 years! Many of the long-settled neighborhoods contain similar cases of the extension of life far beyond the allotted span. If these cases had occurred in 1782 they would have been historic, as famous instances of longevity; but now they attract scarcely more than a passing notice, for centenarians have become so common among the people that they have ceased to be regarded with wonder.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The semi-annual meeting of the Relief Committee was held at Pythian Castle, on Saturday evening, July 10th. Delegates from 18 Lodges were present. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were received and showed a great deal of work done. From the reports we make the following summary: During this term nine Workmen, who held membership outside of this city, have received pecuniary aid, 11 were secured positions, and eight were recommended, but failed to report. The efficient Secretary has sent 419 communications officially. There is now $235 in the Treasurer's hands. The following officers were elected: E. M. Reading, President; A. V. Thompson, Vice-President; C. C. Gilmore, Secretary; G. Winehill, Treasurer.

J. MEREDITH DAVIES, member of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction of Iowa, has withdrawn his membership, and will deposit his card in some of our city Lodges.

Home Miscellany.

Peace.

Ceaseless the sea waves throbbing leap
Against the dark rocks fierce and steep;
Yet they have islands crowned with palm,
And there are calm,
There lie and sleep.

Though the hills plead for gift of rain
To save their blossoms, oft in vain;
Yet they have springs whence rivers start
To find the heart
Of seas again.

Though friendship, at a man's earth-death,
Is poured in eulogizing breath;
It may be when he opens eyes
On angels wise
No word he saith.

—*Charles H. Shinn, in Californian.*

The New Cook.

"There is one thing you mustn't forget, Tom:"

"What's that, Emma?"

"Don't forget to go to the registry office and send me up a cook. The new girl is good for nothing, and the old one can't do everything. Young or old, man or woman, I don't care, only send me up a competent cook by 10 o'clock this morning."

"Don't look so desperate, sis; I'll remember it. I want things in pretty good style for Maxwell; he is used to it—is fond of good dinners; and I guess I'll send you a good, smart cook, Emma." Mr. Thomas Maye disappeared with a re-assuring nod. He had a proverbailly bad memory; pretty Emma Maye knew it very well, yet in this desperate emergency she trusted him.

During the two years she had had charge of her widowed brother's family they had been blessed by the most skillful of cooks; but Joan had taken a fancy to get married, and her place was hastily supplied by one who soon proved incapable.

Just at this juncture Mr. Maye received tidings that his dead wife's favorite brother, Arthur Maxwell, just returned from abroad, would pay him a visit. From the first, Emma had been nervous over the responsibility of entertaining this elegant young man, whom she had never seen. She was lovely and accomplished; but she could not cook—in fact, she had never tried.

It was 7:30 o'clock when Mr. Maye went to town. He took nothing but a cup of coffee at 7 o'clock, and lunched at his favorite restaurant at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 o'clock the Mayes dined, and Mr. Maxwell was expected by the 3:10 o'clock train.

"There!" sighed Emma, when, two hours after her brother's departure, the house was in its usual exquisite order, and the viands and flowers sent up for dinner; "if Tom doesn't forget, and if he sends up a good cook, everything will be nice enough."

She did not dare think of the possibility of Tom's having forgotten, or that of the cook not coming for any other reason; but when, precisely at 10 o'clock, the door-bell rang, a secret weight was lifted from her heart. She ran herself to answer the summons. A medium-sized, well-dressed, modest-looking young man stood at the entrance, and she brightened at sight of him.

"I am very glad you are so punctual; I was afraid I should be disappointed," she said, leading the way to the kitchen without an instant's delay. "Let me see—10 o'clock. I shall have to set you at work at once to prepare a first-class dinner. We are expecting company from London, my cook has left me, and I do not myself know anything about cooking. What is your name?" literally bereaving the young man of his hat and hanging it as high out of reach as possible.

His reply was rather faint, but she thought she caught it.

"Mac? You do not look like an Irishman. But it doesn't make any difference. Are you a good cook?"

The smile of the young man was rather puzzling. "I'll do my best," he said, pleasantly.

"You see, there's nothing in the house but cold chicken," continued Emma, unconsciously wringing her little hands as she continued to address the new cook, who listened very attentively. "But my brother has sent up some pigeons—to be roasted, I suppose?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you make a celery salad?"

"I think I can."

"And Mayonnaise sauce for the cold chicken?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you make French soup?"

"I can."

"Oh, well, I think you will do" (beginning to look relieved).

"Be sure the vegetables are not overdone, and the coffee good—my brother is very particular about his coffee. And we will have a Florentine pudding?" with an inquiring look.

"Yes'm," readily.

The new cook was already girding himself with one of the white towels that lay on the dresser, and casting a scrutinizing glance at the range fire.

Quite reassured in spirit, Emma was turning away when she stopped to add:

"I will lay the table myself to-day, Mac, and fill the fruit dishes and vases; but if you give satisfaction, I will entrust you with the key of the china closet, and you will have the entire care of the table."

And with a gracious nod, the young lady withdrew from the kitchen.

She piled the fruit dishes with rosy pears, golden oranges and white grapes; filled the vases with roses, lilies and ferns; set clusters of dainty glasses filled with amber jelly among the silver and china, and then, with a sigh of satisfaction at the result, ran away to dress.

"I'll not go near the kitchen to even smell the dinner. I don't know anything about cooking it, and will trust to luck. I have an idea that Mac is really capable—is going to prove a treasure. His dress was so neat, and he was so quiet and respectful," concluded Emma, leisurely arranging her hair.

Her new dress, with its abundant lace and cardinal ribbons, was very becoming, and fitted the petite, round figure so perfectly that Emma felt at peace with all the world.

"I have heard that Mr. Arthur Maxwell is very fastidious in the matter of ladies' dress," mused Emma, twisting her head over her shoulder to see the effect of her sash. "I wonder what his first impression of me will be? I should like to have poor Ally's brother like me."

At length the last bracelet was clasped, the last touch given, and retiring backwards from the mirror with a radiant face, Emma turned and ran up to the nursery to see the children dressed for company, and also to speak with the boys—and, it must be confessed, flirt a little with Mr. Vincent, the tutor, who was always at her service for this exercise.

There was a delightfully savory odor pervading the house when she came down and set out the wine and ice and made a few additions to the table.

She looked at her watch—3:5. Then she went softly to the end of the hall and listened to the lively clatter in the kitchen. She could hear Mac chatting pleasantly with the little housemaid, Nanny, and all seemed to be well in that direction.

At 3:10 she repaired to the drawing-room and took a seat overlooking the street.

Carriages came and carriages went, but none stopped at the entrance.

The little girls, brave in new ribbons, came down.

The boys and Mr. Vincent came down.

Mr. Maye's latch-key settled in the door; the dinner-bell rang.

"Not come?" asked Mr. Maye, at sight of Emma's disappointed face.

"No!" she pouted; "and such a nice dinner!"

"Very strange!" mused that gentleman, leading the way into the dining-room. "I hadn't the least doubt—Why, my dear fellow," seizing by the shoulders the new cook, who, acting also as butler, had just placed the soup-tureen upon the table—"my dear, dear fellow, why, how is this? Emma declared you hadn't come!"

That young lady grew as white as the tablecloth, and grasped a chair for support.

"That Mr. Arthur Maxwell! I—I thought it was the cook!"

"I came earlier than I expected, and in time to make myself useful to Miss Emma," laughed Mr. Maxwell, divesting himself of his white towel and bowing with grace to that young lady.

How could she have fallen into such an error?

"I was so terribly anxious—I didn't look at you twice. Mr. Maxwell, I hope you will forgive me!" stammered Emma, as red now as she had been pale.

"There is nothing to forgive, if my dinner turns out well," he added, laughing, evidently the sweetest-tempered man in the world. "I learned to cook when I was a student in Paris—a Frenchman taught me. I have been rather proud of my culinary skill, but I am a little out of practice now, and am not quite sure of the Florentine."

"Emma," cried Mr. Maye, "what does all this mean?"

"Why, John, you promised to send me up a man cook."

Mr. Maye clasped his hands tragically.

"Emma, I forgot it."

"Well, he came just at 10 o'clock. I thought he was the cook; I ushered him into the kitchen, among the pots and pans. I questioned him as to what he knew about cooking. I urged him to make all haste and serve the dinner; and—and I called him an Irishman!" sobbed Emma hysterically.

"No offense, Miss Emma. My grandfather, on my mother's side—Major Trelawny—was an Irishman," observed Mr. Maxwell, coolly. "And since I have done my best, won't you try the soup before it is cold?"

The others stared and Emma cried, but Mr. Maye laughed—laughed uproariously.

"The best joke of the season! Sit down, everybody! Emma, you foolish girl, don't cry. Arthur doesn't care. And as for your Florentine—Arthur, tell Nanny to bring it in. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, you know."

"Miss Emma won't cry when she tastes my soup," remarked Arthur, ladling it out promptly with an air of pride.

And then they all fell to tasting and praising, and urging Emma to taste and praise, until she laughed and cried altogether.

But Mr. Arthur was so delightful, so winning, and so witty, so kind to his agitated young hostess, and he'd cooked such an excellent dinner—from the pigeons to the pudding, everything was perfect.

By-and-by Emma was herself again.

"This has taught me a lesson," she said. "I never will be so desperately situated again. I will learn to cook."

"Let me teach you," said Arthur.

He did.—*Argosy.*

Flirtation.

I have often been astonished by considering the number of young people—and I regret that my regard for truth compels me to state, sometimes those of middle age—who participate in this dishonorable practice. Much of it is the result of never having seriously examined the subject. I propose to give some thoughts upon flirtation, with the hope that they will lead some one to think of it in its true light.

Flirtation is trifling in love. In the first place, flirting is wrong because it necessarily involves deception and theft. The object of flirting is to gain the affections of another by leading him or her to believe that they have received our love in return, when such is not the case. In other words, it is an effort to gain, through false pretenses, that for which nothing is given in return. This involves falsehood, both by word and act. Is it right for a person to perjure him or herself for the sake of gaining property? Certainly not. Surely it is not less disgraceful for one to make false statements merely for the pleasure it affords a degraded mind to trample upon the most sacred feelings of the human heart. It is plainly taught in the "Book of Books," and admitted by every unprejudiced mind, that falsehood is always sinful and dishonorable. An eminent author has said: "Every brave man is a man of his word; to such base vices he cannot stoop, and shuns more than death the shame of lying."

It is assumed by Christianity that people are to live for character; that they are to maintain their truthfulness and nobility of mind at the expense of personal comfort, reputation, and even life itself. If a man may sacrifice his word for any cause, for the same reason he may sacrifice any other moral virtue at will. Perfect truthfulness is the first essential to a perfect character. As society is now conducted it is exceedingly difficult for people to always speak the truth, but it can be, and is done.

Love is the deepest, most sacred feeling, of the human heart, and should never be regarded lightly; for true love is a solemn, a holy thing. Love, and love alone, should lead to courtship, which candor and sincerity should ever characterize. If a person has the right to trample upon and insult the most sacred feelings of another, merely for the sake of his own selfish gratification, has he not on equal right to deceive, impose upon and insult him in any other way he may see fit? Is it not better to take from others worldly goods, which, by effort, may be regained, than by falsity to snatch from them that which, when once lost, returns no more forever—a happy, trusting heart—so to shock their confidence in their fellow-creatures as to cause them ever afterward to regard others with a degree of suspicion which is seldom overcome.

Flirtation always causes pain to the honest party; it adds greatly to the suffering of others, hence it is wrong. No noble, generous person will willingly and unnecessarily cause another pain.

The woman who would encourage the attentions of an honest suitor, for the purpose of glorying in the knowledge of his disappointment, is unworthy of the holy name of woman, and should be, as Pope has aptly said: "Alive, ridiculous; and dead, forgot."

Reverse the picture; a female flirt is bad enough, but a male flirt ought, in justice, to be banished from good society. Few reach the years of maturity without feeling the influence of love, and often this is the turning point in life. Few people realize how many lives have been wrecked, how many hearts rendered reckless and desperate from having been the victim of some innocent (?) flirtation. But who has not seen the light-hearted and beautiful maiden, who, in love and confidence, had bestowed her affections upon a suitor whom, in her own sincerity of soul, she believed to be all that is noble and honorable, changed to a pale, distrustful woman when he whom she deemed so noble is revealed to her as a villian by the knowledge that he was "only flirting?"

How many intelligent, noble men have been driven to the verge of desperation by the shock of knowing that she who was their ideal of all that is true and womanly, and whom they held dearer than life, is a fickle coquet? People may say that if they have courage they will overcome such feelings, and often, after long and painful strife between the deepest feelings of the heart and a strong, brave will, the feeling is conquered, but memory will revert to the anguish which the struggle cost them. Then, there are others who have not power or strength of will to thus overcome their feelings. The world may sneer at them, nevertheless the human heart is a thing incomprehensible, and that often will not yield to the will. So the victim carries through life a saddened, disturbed heart.

Flirting is wrong, not only because it harms others, but because it destroys the goodness of mind of those who engage in it. To conscience, to nobility and purity of heart, it is a deadly poison. But, is it not right to trifle with a flirt for the sake of revenge? Because others do wrong is it any reason why one should sear and destroy one's own nobility of mind? Besides, God has said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay."

As to a mutual flirtation, there is no such thing; it is a contradiction in terms. Flirtation is a trifling or deception in love; if there is no deception or love on the part of either party there can be no flirtation. In all cases of so-called mutual flirtation there is always a striving by each party to gain the affections of the other, and they usually result in hatred and pain to both parties.—*Julia M. Goodlett, in Rural Press.*

More Heroes.

The two men, William Bennett and Dennis Callahan, who lost their lives in the attempt to reach and rescue those confined in the Alta mine, have enrolled their names upon the scroll of heroes who were not born to die. They well knew the risk, and they went boldly forward. Facing the canon's mouth, or riding into the jaws of death, amid shouts and cheers, the trumpet's blare and crash of cymbals and drums, attended with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, is brave, but far braver is the man who faces the deadly gases and gurgling waters, and all the unknown choking fiends of darkness, to save life, and not to take it. Let no man say that heroism has left this world, while such men live and die for men. Their bravery hallowed the world they have left, and ennobles the lives of all beholders. All men are proud to call such heroes brothers.

Is it ever too late to add our voices to the general chorus in praise of a worthy act of a noble fellow creature. Although many have spoken in fitting words of such a noble act as that of the two men, Wm. Bennett and Dennis Callahan, mentioned above, it is meet that it should again be brought before the public mind for it to think of and relate to the children of the rising generation. The rehearsal of such deeds inspires young readers to cultivate their powers of endurance and bravery. Bravery that will cause a man to enter the terrible gases of a mine, to undertake the almost hopeless task of saving a brother, should be extolled from the house-top, and his praises sung by every tongue and pen in the land. Those living in the same place should be proud to say they had breathed the same air as supported such noble souls. C. D.

An "Incher."—"Yes, I went to church yesterday," said Job Shuttle, with a yawn. "Pretty good sermon, pretty fair; but what pleased me most was the antics of an inch worm that was roaming about the hat of a lady who sat in front of me. That little, pale green incher reminded me so much of the way we human worms get on in the world. You see, he was on the vane of the feather in the hat and he would get a good hold, and then reach up with his head and feel around and look the field over to see where he could make a good strike, just like a man looking for business; then he would throw himself soul and body on to a curl of the feather, which would bend and let him down with a thud, just like a man who has made a bad speculation; then he would wriggle and twist and feel around for a new hold, just like a man trying to 'fix things' with his creditors; then he would mount to the very topmost summit of the hat and stick his head up and swing all around, just like a newly-elected Congressman gazing over the heads of his constituents; finally he got along on the lower edge of the turned-up hat-brim, and then he made progress; he inched along, and inched along, making big strides right ahead, just like a man picking up money and making a fortune hand over fist; but the little incher wasn't satisfied. Just as he got as far as he could he 'broke all up' and tumbled, and we saw him no more; for all the world just like a man who has done his best for a little while and then 'flunked.'"

The Old Home.—A large proportion of our girls who read this will some day love and marry. It is well; it is right; but do not be in a hurry to be grown up and away from home. Life will never give you anything sweeter, better, happier than you have now—no love purer than your mother's, no care more kindly than father's, no companionship like that of your brothers and sisters. Even to the man who loves you, you will not be the little Lily who was a baby once—who learned to walk and prattle, and was prettier than any other baby ever was—nor the little girl who was so wonderful a genius when she played her first tune on the piano or worked her first book-mark. He who falls in love with you may have known twenty other pretty girls, and have been, perhaps, at some time, in love with half of them. In some things you will fall short of some one he has known. Your eyes will not be so fine as those of Miss Lavina, and you will never make cake as his mother does. Here at the old home you have been perfection; even if prudence kept your parents from saying so, they cannot believe anyone quite so nice as "our Lily." Then linger a little here—where some one else shoulders the burdens and shields you from life's worry, where the love is a love that does not change because of a new face, where the innocent days of childhood have been passed—your first and best home.—*Christian at Work.*

The experiment o propelling street cars by electricity was tried in London a few weeks ago. Under the seats of the car Faure accumulators were placed, and they were connected with electro-motors, which rotated the wheels of the car by means of pinions. The weight of the accumulators—3,000 pounds—was a decided objection, but five-horse power was obtainable for five hours. It is asserted that cars can be moved in this way at half the cost of horses.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of twelve letters:
My 12, 2, 10 is a personal pronoun;
My 1, 3, 11, 11 is filled to the limit of capacity;
My 6, 7, 5 is a trifle;
My 6, 3. 4, 5 is to injure;
My 8 is in perpetuity;
My whole is the gala day of a great nation—a day of national rejoicing.

MELANCTHON.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate a portion of a wagon and obtain a bever-edge.
2. Syncopate to apprise of danger and obtain pallid.
3. Syncopate principal and obtain the human race.
4. Syncopate to supplicate and obtain a recompense.
5. Syncopate to reduce by friction and obtain a contest.
6. Syncopate to weave and obtain a small nail.

A. B. C.

Word Square.

1. The smallest portion.
2. Plain and frank.
3. A proof.
4. A species of small insects.

JENNIE.

Decapitations.

1. Behead tidy and leave to consume.
2. Behead combustion and leave anger.
3. Behead to be aware and leave the present time.

HELEN J. C.

Towns.

1. A preposition and fowls.
2. A conjunction, an interjection and a negation.
3. An article and a relative.
4. Recent and a kind of wine.
5. Angry, a pronoun and a relative.
6. A performance and upon.

HENRY.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA —Yellowstone.

A FLORAL BOUQUET.—1. Anemone (an-knee-money). 2. Bachelor's button (butt-ton). 3. Cam-o-mile. 4. Cowslip. 5. Fox-glove. 6. Li(e)lac(k).

PYRAMID.—
G
O R
I D A
N E S T
G R A C E

CURTAILMENTS.—1. Sink, sin. 2. Pent, pen. 3. Huge, hug. 4. Site, sit. 5. Band, ban. 6. Oft, of.

PROBLEM.—Three sheep are placed in each of three pens, all being enclosed in a large pen.

Jennie and Floy.

"Don't you want to read to me a little while, Jennie, my poor old head is so tired?"

"Oh dear! grandma, you're always wanting me to read or do something for you when I'm busy," and Jennie Colman impatiently threw down the tidy she was embroidering, and with a heavy frown took up the paper her poor old grandmother had laid down.

"Never mind, dear; I can wait till Floy gets home," said grandma, sadly. "I didn't notice you were doing anything in particular."

"Well, I was," Jennie snapped out. "There's that tidy must be done Thursday for the fair, and it isn't hardly begun yet. Well, there's no use talking. What do you want me to read?"

"I don't want you to read at all, Jennie," said grandma, in a trembling voice. "I wouldn't have asked you if I had known you had anything to do. Go right on with your work."

"Oh, well, if you don't want me to, very well. I'm not at all anxious," and Jennie returned to her work.

Grandma sat awhile with closed eyes, thinking of the happy past, when there were always willing hands and happy hearts at her service, when suddenly a click of the gate-latch roused her from her musings, and a glad smile lighted up her tired old face.

"There's Floy!" she exclaimed brightly.

"Oh, yes, there's Floy, of course. You think Foy is almost an angel, I do believe, grandma Colman."

"Well, who don't love Floy?" grandma responded. "No one can help it."

And, inded, few could help loving the bright-faced young girl of 14 who came bounding into the room, seeming to bring with her a touch of the outside glow and brightness.

"Well, grandma, how do you feel? Is your head any better? Is there anything I can do for you?" And the rosy lips met grandma's, lovingly.

"No, dear, my head is no better, but you must sit down and get rested, and not be thinking what you can do for me the first thing."

"O, yes," said Jennie, impatiently, "of course Floy must not hurt herself. It don't make any difference about me."

"Jennie Colman!" burst forth Floy, indignantly; "I'd be ashamed to talk so to dear old grandmother. You know she thinks just as much of your comfort as she does of mine. But you think so much of yourself no one need worry about your getting along without any trouble."

"You look out for yourself, and I'll do the same," was Jennie's response.

Floy had hardly seated herself when she espied the paper grandma had been reading.

"Oh, sha'n't I read to you grandma, dear?" she asked. "I feel just like it."

"If you are not too tired," said the old lady, wistfully, I should like you to read a little while. I was in the middle of that article," pointing to the one she had been reading.

"All right," said Floy, cheerfully, though the article in question was dull reading for a girl of her age. She read patiently on, while Jennie sat sulkily bending over her emdroidery.

And which, think you, enjoyed the afternoon more—Floy, who gave up her own wishes to minister to her grandmother's, or Jennie, in her utter disregard of all but her own selfish desires? Which are you like, reader, and which do you wish to be like?

Household Hints

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Take 12 oranges of fair size, with smooth, highly-colored skins, score the peel off in quarters, taking with it as much of the white skin as you can without breaking the pulp. As you remove the peel put it in a basin of water. Put it all, when ready, into a stewpan, with water enough to cover the peal; change the water several times during the boiling process, and when the peel is quite soft and very tender, take it out of the pan and drain it in a hair seive. Spread out the peel, when nearly dry, on a pasteboard and cut it into fine shreds. Squeeze the oranges and add the juice of three or four lemons to every dozen oranges. The peel and juice must be weighed, and to every pound add a pound and a half of loaf sugar. Allow to this amount of sugar a pint and a half of water, obtained by washing and straining the pulp of oranges. Boil and skim carefully for 15 or 20 minutes, then add the washed pulp and juice, and boil until it commences to thicken, then put in the pulp and boil for 20 or 30 minutes, or until it jellies properly.

EARTHENWARE IN COOKING.—The flavor of food baked or boiled in earthenware is said, by those who have made the experiment, to be far superior to that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the same way in iron vessels, for the reason that iron is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a non-conductor; consequently, food cooked in the latter is rarely ever burned, the degree of heat not varying perceptibly during the process of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of what is cooked, as well as uniformity throughout the substance of the meat, vegetables or grains, until the process of cooking is completed. So earthenware takes the premium, as it deserves to, and those who have found out how much better they can do their cooking in these vessels than in ironware, give pots and kettles a cold shoulder often.

FOR CORNING BEEF.—Cut the beef in small pieces, leaving out the large bones, pack solid in a six-gallon crock with a weight on top. Pour over the beef boiling hot brine, made as follows: Two gallons of water, three pounds of salt, one ounce of saltpeter, a pound of sugar and two large spoonfuls of baking soda. After two weeks, heat and skim the brine, and repeat the process whenever you think necessary, but never put the brine on hot after the first time. If the weather is hot you can add a handful of salt and soda at any time, and, like all pickling, be sure the brine covers the beef. If packed in a barrel, a large cloth should be securely tied over it in summer, to secure its contents from flies. The nicest vessel to put it into is a half-barrel earthen jar.

SWEET POTATO ROLLS.—Boil, and mash through a colander, two large sweet potatoes, adding to them a tablespoonful of butter or lard. Sift two quarts of flour into a bowl, make a hole in the center of it, and with two beaten eggs, a cup of fresh yeast and some boiled milk, make a sort of sponge, stirring the potatoes into it. After this has stood for an hour, mix it into a stiff dough and knead it well. When the dough is quite light, roll out and cut it into small round cakes, and let them stand a while before baking. The milk must be cooled after it is boiled, before mixing the sponge. Add some salt to the flour.

JUBILEE PONE.—Take one pint of corn-meal, and add to it a small teaspoonful of salt, two eggs well beaten, and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix it into a batter with sweet milk, stirring very hard. Have a round tin pan, or an earthen turk's head, on the top of a stove, and when it is very hot throw in a heaping tablespoonful of lard or butter, and when it boils pour the mixture into it. Stir around lightly, and bake in a quick oven. As soon as the loaf is browned and the fat nearly absorbed, it is done, and must be served immediately,

NEW KETTLES.—The best way to prepare a new iron kettle for use is to fill it with clean potato peelings, boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water, wipe it dry, and rub it with a little lard; repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust and all the annoyances liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

CORN FRITTERS.—Grate one dozen ears of corn upon a coarse grater, and with a spoon scrape the cob in order to obtain the milk that adheres to it. Add salt, a tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of milk, and two beaten eggs. Drop the mixture from a spoon into boiling fat, and fry them a nice brown. Drain them, and serve very hot.

STRAWBERRY JAM.—Cap large, ripe, firm strawberries, and to every pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of pulverized sugar. Strew the sugar over the berries, and when it is dissolved put all in a porcelain-lined kettle, and cook slowly until the berries are clear and the whole begins to thicken. Seal up when cool in small glass jars.

Health Column.

The Advantages of Two Eyes.

In response to the question, "What is the use of having two eyes?" the answer has been given, "To have one left if the other is hurt. Much as we may admire the sagacious foresight of this youthful physiologist, it will not be found sufficient to rest contented with his ultimatum. He had evidently not tried his skill to find how unexpectedly he would miss the inkstand while endeavoring to dip his pen into it at arm's length with one eye closed. He had not thought of holding his finger a few inches in front of his face to find what part of the wall it would hide from each eye in succession, or how differently it would look when regarded from those two points of view separately, how much thicker it would appear when both eyes were open, how readily he could examine three sides of it at once, how much more definitely he could judge its distance, in a word how much more comprehensive was the information given by two eyes if used at the same moment. Assuming that he knows exactly how to account for the inversion of the retinal image and the erect appearance of the object there pictured, how our visual perceptions are only signs of what we momentarily feel on the retina, signs that generally represent the realities with a fair degree of accuracy, but may sometimes represent almost anything else on demand, how, if the eyes be healthy, we have no consciousness of possessing any retina at all, but instantly and unconsciously refer every retinal sensation to some external body whose existence we are obliged to assume, unless there be special arguments to convince us to the contrary—granting all this, our young physiologist has not thought of inquiring how it is that, although two retinal images are produced, we see but a single object, and this despite the fact that, like photographs of the same body simultaneously taken from different standpoints, these two images are necessarily dissimilar.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

RECKLESS USE OF HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.—A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So formidable a "remedy" should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We have repeatedly urged the profession to discountenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid their use.—*London Lancet.*

CORNS CURED.—The safest, the most accessible and the most efficient cure of a corn on the toe, is to double a piece of thick soft buckskin, cut a hole in it large enough to receive the corn, and bind it around the toe. If, in addition to this, the foot is soaked in warm water for five or more minutes every morning and night, and a few drops of sweet or other oily substance are patiently rubbed in on the end after the soaking, the corn will almost infallibly become loose enough in a few days to be easily picked out with the finger nail; this saves the necessity of paring the corn, which operation has sometimes been followed with painful and dangerous symptoms. If the corn becomes inconvenient again, repeat the process at once.—*Good Health.*

POISONOUS BULLETS.—A German journal refers to a discovery made by M. Gros, of Paris, which tends to throw some light on the complaints which were made, but not seriously inquired into, during the Franco-German war, as to the use of poisoned bullets by the combatants on both sides. M. Gros explains that the construction of the modern breech-loading arms causes the bullet to convey with it a portion of the hydrocyanic acid, which the explosion of powder has caused to be accumulated in the barrel. Even if poisoning to a mortal extent does not take place, it is remarked that the healing of wounds is materially retarded by the circumstance.

SOFT BEDS.—Why should soft beds be considered unwholesome? Certainly they afford more comfort than hard ones. Hard beds should never be given to little children, and parents who suppose that such beds contribute to health by hardening and developing the constitutions are surely in error. Eminent physicians, both here and in England, concur in this opinion, and state that hard beds have often proved injurious to the shape of infants. Birds and animals cover their offspring with the softest material they can obtain, and also make soft beds for them. Why not do the same with our own young?

FORCING THE INTELLECT OF CHILDREN.—The *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, in a recent able editorial on this subject, contends that much injury is done by sending children to school too early, and holds, very properly, we think, that the portion of life prior to puberty should be devoted mainly to physical developments.

HOT WATER FOR INFANTS.—Recent cases are noted in the medical journals of tetanus, or lock-jaw, having occurred in infants on account of being bathed in too hot water. A single nurse reports several cases of the kind.

Worth Knowing.

GILDING LEATHER.—Dampen the skin with a sponge and water, and strain it tight with tacks on a board sufficiently large. When dry, size it with clear double size; then beat the whites of eggs with a wisp to a foam, and let them stand to settle; then take the books of leaf silver, and blow out the leaves of silver on a gilder's cushion; pass over the leather carefully with the egg size, and with a tip brush lay on the silver, closing any blister that may be left with a bunch of cotton. When dry, varnish over the silvered surface with yellow lacquer until it has assumed a fine gold color. The skin being thus gilded, may be cut into suitable strips or patterns. It should be carefully observed to have the skin well dried before sizing it. Bookbinders gild the edges, etc., of leather, in a different way. They first go over the part intended to be gilded with a sponge dipped in the glair of eggs (the whites beaten up to a froth and left to settle); then, being provided with a brass roller, on the edge of which the pattern is engraved, and fixed as a wheel in a handle, they place it before the fire till heated, so that, by applying a wetted finger, it will just hiss. While the roller is heating, they rub the part where the pattern is intended to come with an oiled rag or clean tallow, and lay strips of gold-leaf on it, pressing it down with cotton; then, with a steady hand, they run the roller along the edge of the leather, and wipe the superfluous gold off with an oiled rag, and the gold adheres in those parts where the impression of the roller has been made, while the rest will rub off with the oiled rag.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

CURES FOR BALDNESS.—The *Chemists' Journal* says: Dr. Xavier Landerer, of Athens, has again been so obliging as to send us some notes from the cradle of pharmacy. Numberless remedies for baldness of French, English, German and American origin stock our markets, but none, according to Dr. Landerer, equal in efficiency the following, which he has used and prescribed for many years past: Prepare a tincture of the cups of the *Quercus ægilops*, which are known in commerce as valonia, and digest with it powdered cloves and cinnamon. Make a tincture by digesting the leaves of the *Laurus apollonis* in acid wine, and mix the two together. Before applying this remedy the skin of the head should be well washed with a decoction of saponaria root (*Saponaria levantica*), to cure any *exanthema pithyriatias* which may be present. Instead of pomatum or hair oil, laurel oil should be used, this being the usual hair oil in vogue among the ladies of the East. Dr. Landerer calls this remedy for baldness *alexitrichon*, or hair preserver.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—Many recipes have been given for a cement for joining leather; but the following is that which seems to have given the best satisfaction, especially for the construction of leather belting: Equal parts of comman glue and American isinglass are placed in a glue pot, water being added sufficient in quantity to cover the whole. After some 10 hours' soaking, the mixture is brought to a boiling heat, and pure tannin added, until the whole becomes of a ropy consistence, or like that of the white of eggs, and apply warm. The plan is to buff off the grain of the leather where it is to be cemented, rub the joint surfaces solidly together, let it dry for a few hours, and it is ready for use. If suitably put together no rivets are required, the cement being as strong as the leather.

IMITATION WOOD CARVINGS.—Ever since Blanchard invented the eccentric lathe, American mechanical ingenuity has been taxed to produce a wood carving machine that should be a sufficient substitute for hand labor, and although several carving lathes have been invented, for various reasons none of them have been an unqualified success, nor have proved of commercial value. More headway in substituting machine work for hand work has been made in other directions, and pressed wood ornaments, produced by dies and now largely used, supply an acceptable substitute for carvings on furniture of the cheaper grades.

INSURANCE AGAINST MACHINERY ACCIDENTS.—There is a company in Manchester, England, that insures engines against accidental breakdowns. The object of the company is to reduce breakdowns to a minimum; and their periodical nvestigations by indicator diagrams often lead o the discovery of unsuspected defects. A report recently made shows that of the breakdowns of the insured engines, 49% were due to accidental causes, 14% to the negligence of attendants, 20% to old flaws and defects, and 14% to weakness or faulty construction.

SOLDERING cast-iron, says the *Engineer*, is generally considered to be very difficult, but it seems to be only a question of thoroughly making bright the surface to be soldered, and using a good solder and a clean swab with muriatic acid. Sodium amalgam might be usefully employed for the purpose.

WELL-SEASONED POSTS, when thoroughly dried and then charred and dipped in hot tar, will remain rot and insect proof for many years in almost any kind of soil.

TO TIN SMALL CASTINGS, clean and boil them with scraps of block tin in a strong solution of cream of tartar.

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J. D. THOMPSON, D. D. G. M. W. of District 4, assisted by A. V. Thompson, P. M. W. of Noe Valley, 185, acting as Grand Guide in installing the officers of the Lodges in his District, found a W. T. Thomson as Foreman in Myrtle, 42, a W. J. Thomson as Foreman in Yerba Buena, 14, and a N. C. Thompson as P. M. W. in Noe Valley, 185. In the Lodge the D. D. G. M. W. hails from, there are three Thompsons P. M. W., all spelled with a "p," and another Thompson with a "p," a high private. Two of the P. M. W. of Noe Valley are father and son, the father succeeding the son as P. M. W. It is regretted that the only remaining Lodge (Bernal, No. 9) in the Deputy's District had not a Thompson on which our worthy Deputy could bestow the toga of his office.

D. S. HIRSHBERG, P. M. W., as a business agent and collector, is reliable and trustworthy. Anything entrusted to his care, in his line, cannot be put in better hands. His office is 850 Broadway, room 14, Oakland.

A Story of the Revolution.

The Only Woman in the Town.

In Boston, at ten of the clock one April night, 1775, a church steeple had been climbed and a lantern hung out.

At ten, the same night, in mid-river of the Charles, oarsmen two, with passenger silent and grim, had seen the signal light out-swung, and rowed with speed for the Charlestown shore.

At eleven, the moon was risen, and the grim passenger, Paul Revere, had ridden up the Neck, encountered a foe, who opposed his ride into the country, and, after a brief delay, rode on, leaving a British officer lying in a clay pit.

At midnight a hundred ears had heard the flying horseman cry, "Up and arm. The regulars are coming out!"

You know the story well. You have heard how the wild alarm ran from voice to voice and echoed beneath every roof, until the men of Lexington and Concord were stirred and aroused with patriotic fear for the safety of the public stores that had been committed to their keeping.

You know how long ere the chill April day began to dawn, they had drawn, by horse power and by hand power, the cherished stores into safe hiding places in the depth of friendly forest coverts.

There is one thing about that day that you have not heard, and I will tell you now. It is how one little woman staid in the town of Concord, whence all the women save her had fled.

All the houses that were standing then are very old-fashioned now; but there was one dwelling-place on Concord common that was old-fashioned even then! It was the abode of Martha Moulton and "Uncle John." Just who "Uncle John" was, is not now known, but he was probably Martha Moulton's uncle. The uncle, it appears by record, was 85 years old, while the niece was only three-score and eleven.

Once and again that morning a friendly hand had pulled the latch string at Martha Moulton's kitchen entrance and offered to convey herself and treasures away, but, to either proffer, she had said: "No, I must stay until Uncle John gets the cricks out of his back, if all the British soldiers in the land march into town."

At last came Joe Devins, a lad of 15 years. Joe's two astonished eyes peered for a moment into Martha Moulton's kitchen, and then eyes and owner dashed into the room, to learn what the sight he there saw could mean.

"Whew! Mother Moulton, what are you doing?"

"I'm getting Uncle John his breakfast, to be sure, Joe," she answered. "Have you seen so many sights this morning that you don't know breakfast when you see it? Have a care there, for hot fat will burn," as she deftly poured the contents of a pan, fresh from the fire, into a dish.

Hungry Joe had been astir since the first drum had beat to arms at two of the clock. He gave one glance at the boiling cream and the slices of crisp pork swimming in it, as he gasped forth the words, 'Getting breakfast in Concord this morning! Mother Moulton, you must be crazy."

As the little woman bent to take up the breakfast, Joe, intent on doing some kindness for her in the way of saving treasures, asked, "Shan't I help you, Mother Moulton?"

"I reckon I am not so old that I can't lift a mite of corn bread," she replied, with chilling severity.

"Oh, I didn't mean to lift that thing," he made haste to explain, "but to carry off things and hide 'em away, as everybody else has been doing half the night. I know a first-rate place up in the woods. Used to be a honey tree, you know, and it's just as hollow as anything. Silver spoons and things would be just as safe in it—" but Joe's words were interrupted by unusual tumult on the street, and he ran off to learn the news, intending to return and get the breakfast that had been offered to him.

Presently he rushed back to the house, with cheeks aflame and eyes ablaze with excitement. "They're a coming!" he cried. "They're in sight down by the rocks. They see 'em marching, the men on the hill, do!"

"You don't mean that it's really true that the soldiers are coming here, right into our town?" cried Martha Moulton, rising in haste and bringing together with rapid flourishes to right and to left, every fragment of silver on it. Divining her intent, Uncle John, who was eating his breakfast, strove to hold fast his individual spoon, but she twitched it without ceremony out from his rheumatic old fingers, and ran next to the parlor cupboard, wherein lay her movable treasures.

"What in the world shall I do with them," she cried, returning with her apron well filled with treasures, and borne down by the weight thereof.

"Give 'em to me," cried Joe. "Here's a basket, drop 'em in, and I'll run like a brush fire through the town and across the old bridge, and hide 'em as safe as a weasel's nap."

Joe's finger's were creamy; his mouth was half filled with Johnny-cake, and his pocket on the right bulged to its utmost capacity with the same, as he held forth the basket; but the little woman was afraid to trust him, as she had been afraid to trust her neighbors.

"No! No!" she replied, to his repeated offers. "I know what I'll do. You, Joe Devins, stay right where you are till I come back, and, don't you ever look out of the window."

"Dear, dear me!" she cried, flushed and anxious when she was out of sight of Uncle John and Joe. I wish I'd given 'em to Col. Barrett when he was here before daylight, only, I was afraid I should never get sight of them again."

She drew off one of her stockings, filled it, tied the opening at the top with a string—plunged stocking and all into a pail full of water and proceeded to pour the contents into the well.

Just as the dark circle had closed over the blue stocking, Joe Devins' face peered down the depths by her side, and his voice sounded out the words: "O, Mother Moulton, the British will search the wells the very first thing. Of course, they expect to find things in wells!"

"Why didn't you tell me before, Joe? but now it is too late."

"I would, if I'd known what you was going to do; they'd been a sight safer in the honey tree."

"Yes, and what a fool I've been—flung my watch into the well with the spoons!"

"Well, well! Don't stand there looking," as she hovered over the high curb, with her hand on the bucket. Everybody will know, if you do, there."

Martha Moulton hurried back into the house. A smile broke suddenly over her fair face, displacing for a brief second every trace of care. "It's my only weapon, and I must use it," she said, making a stately courtesy to an imaginary guest, and straightway disappeared within an adjoining room. With buttoned door and dropped curtains the little woman made haste to array herself in her finest raiment. In five minutes she reappeared in the kitchen, a picture pleasant to look at. In all New England there could not be a more beautiful little old lady than Martha Moulton was that day. Her hair was guiltless now of cobwebs, but haloed her face with fluffy little curls of silvery whiteness, above which, like a crown, was a little cap of dotted muslin, pure as snow. Her erect figure, not a particle of the hard-working day in it now, carried well the folds of a sheeny, black silk gown, over which she had tied an apron as spotless as the cap.

As she fastened back her gown and hurried away the signs of the breakfast she had not eaten, the clear pink tints seemed to come out with added beauty of coloring in her cheeks; while her hair seemed fairer and whiter than at any moment in her three-score and 11 years.

Once more Joe Devins looked in. As he caught a glimpse of the picture she made, he paused to cry out: "All dressed up to meet the robbers! My, how fine you do look! I wouldn't. I'd go and hide behind the nubbins. They'll be here in less than five minutes now," he cried, "and I'm going over the North bridge to see what's going on there."

"O Joe, stay, won't you?" she urged, but the lad was gone, and she was left alone to meet the foe, comforting herself with the thought, "They'll treat me with more respect if I look respectable, and if I must die, I'll die good-looking, in my best clothes, anyhow."

She threw a few sticks of hickory wood on the embers, and then drew out the little round stand, on which the family Bible was always lying. Recollecting that the British soldiers probably belonged to the Church of England, she hurried away to fetch Uncle John's "prayer book."

"They'll have respect to me, if they find me reading that, I know," she thought. Having drawn the round stand within sight of the well, and where she could also command a view of the staircase, she sat and waited for coming events.

Uncle John was keeping watch of the advancing troops from an upper window.

"Martha," he called, "you'd better come up. They're close by now."

To tell the truth, Uncle John himself was a little afraid. That is to say, he hadn't quite courage enough to go down, and, perhaps, encounter his own rheumatism and the king's soldiers on the same stairway; and yet he felt that he must defend Martha as well as he could.

The rap of a musket, quick and ringing, on the front door, startled the little woman from her apparent devotions. She did not move at the call of anything so profane. It was the custom of the time to have the front door divided into two parts, the lower half and the upper half. The former was closed and made fast, the upper could be swung open at will.

The soldier, getting no reply, and doubtless thinking that the house was deserted, leaped over the chained lower half of the door.

At the clang of his bayonet against the brass trimmings, Martha Moulton groaned in spirit, for if there was any one thing that she deemed essential to her comfort in this life, it was to keep spotless, speckless, and in every way unharmed, the great knocker on her front door.

"Good, sound English metal, too," she thought, "that an English soldier ought to know how to respect."

As she heard the tramp of coming feet, she only bent the closer over the Book of Prayer that lay open on her knee. Not one word did she read or see; she was inwardly trembling, and outwardly watching the well and the staircase. But now, above all other sounds, broke the noise of Uncle John's staff thrashing the upper step of the staircase, and the shrill, tremulous cry of the old man defiant, doing his utmost for the defense of his castle.

The fingers that lay beneath the book tingled with desire to box the old man's ears, for the policy he was pursuing would be fatal to the treasure in garret and in well; but she was forced to silence and inactivity.

As the king's troops, Major Pitcairn at their head, reached the open door and saw the old lady, they paused. What could they do but look, for a moment, at the unexpected sight that met their view: a placid old lady in black silk and dotted muslin, with all the sweet solemnity of morning devotion hovering about the tidy apartment and seeming to center at the stand by which she sat—this pretty woman, with pink and white face surmounted with fleecy little curls and crinkles and wisps of floating whiteness, who looked up to meet their gaze with such innocent prayer-suffused eyes.

"Good morning, mother," said Major Pitcairn, raising his hat.

"Good morning, gentlemen and soldiers," returned Martha Moulton. "You will pardon my not meeting you at the door, when you see that I was occupied in rendering service to the Lord of all."

She reverently closed the book laid it on the table, and arose, with a stately bearing, to demand their wishes.

"We're hungry, good woman," spoke the commander, "and your hearth is the only hospitable one we've seen since we left Boston. With your good leave, I'll take a bit of this." And he stooped to lift up the johnny-cake that had been all this while on the hearth.

"I wish I had something better to offer you," she said, making haste to fetch plates and knives from the corner-cupboard; and all the while she was keeping eye-guard over the well. "I'm afraid the Concorders haven't left much for you to-day," she added, with a soft sigh of regret, as though she really felt sorry that such brave men and good soldiers had fallen on hard times in the ancient town.

At the moment she brought forth bread and baked beans, and was putting them on the table, a voice rang into the room, causing every eye to turn toward Uncle John. He had gotten down the stairs without uttering one audible groan, and was standing, one step above the floor of the room, brandishing and whirling his staff about in a manner to cause even rheumatism to flee the place, while at the top of his voice he cried out:

"Martha Moulton, how dare you feed these—these—monsters—in human form!"

"Don't mind him, gentlemen, please don't," she made haste to say; "he's old, very old—85 his last birthday—and—a little hoity-toity at times," pointing deftly with her finger in the region of the reasoning powers in her own shapely head.

Summoning Major Pitcairn by an offer of a dish of beans, she contrived to say under cover of it:

"You see, sir, I couldn't go away and leave him. He is almost distracted with rheumatism, and this excitement to-day will kill him I'm afraid."

Advancing toward the staircase with bold and soldierly front, Major Pitcairn said to Uncle John:

"Stand aside, old man, and we'll hold you harmless."

"I don't believe you will, you red-trimmed trooper, you," was the reply; and with a dexterous swing of the wooden staff, he mowed off and down three military hats.

Before any one had time to speak, Martha Moulton, adroitly stooping, as though to recover Major Pitcairn's hat, which had rolled to her feet, swung the stairway door into its place



THE HEROINE OF CONCORD.

with a resounding bang, and followed up that achievement with a swift turn of two large wooden buttons, one high up, and the other low down, on the door.

"There!" she said, "he is safe out of mischief for a while, and your heads are safe as well. Pardon a poor old man, who does not know what he is about."

"He seems to know remarkably well," exclaimed an officer.

Meanwhile, behind the strong door, Uncle John's wrath knew no bounds. In his frantic endeavors to burst the fastenings of the wooden buttons, rheumatic cramps seized him and carried the day, leaving him out of the battle.

Meanwhile, a portion of the soldiery clustered about the door. The King's horses were fed within five feet of the great brass knocker, while, within the house, the beautiful little old woman, in her Sunday-best raiment, tried to do the dismal honors of the day to the foes of her country. Watching her, one would have thought she was entertaining heroes returned from the achievement of valiant deeds, whereas in her own heart she knew full well that she was giving a little to save much.

Nothing could exceed the seeming alacrity with which she fetched water from the well for the officers; and when Major Pitcairn gallantly offered his men to do the service, the little soul was in alarm, she was so afraid that "somehow, in some way or another, the blue stocking would get hitched on to the bucket." She knew that she must to its rescue, and so she bravely acknowledged herself to have taken a vow (when, she did not say) to draw all the water that was taken from that well.

"A remnant of witchcraft," remarked a soldier within hearing.

"Do I look like a witch?" she demanded.

"If you do," replied Major Pitcairn, "I admire New England witches, and never would condemn one to be hung, or burned, or—smothered."

Martha Moulton never wore so brilliant a color on her aged cheeks as at that moment. She felt bitter shame at the ruse she had attempted; but silver spoons were precious, and, to escape the smile that went around at Major Pitcairn's words, she was only too glad to go again to the well, and dip slowly the high, overhanging sweep into the cool, clear, dark depths below.

During this time the cold, frosty morning spent itself into the brilliant, shining noon.

You know what happened at Concord on the 19th of April, in the year 1775. You have been told the story, how the men of Acton met and resisted the King's troops at the old North bridge; how brave Captain Davis and minuteman Hosmer fell; how the sound of their falling struck down to the very heart of mother earth, and caused her to send forth her brave sons to cry "Liberty or death!"

And the rest of the story—the 60 or more barrels of flour that the King's troops found and struck the heads from, leaving the flour in condition to be gathered again at nightfall; the arms and powder that they destroyed, the houses they burned—all these, are they not recorded in every child's history in the land?

While these things were going on, for a brief while, at midday, Martha Moulton found her home deserted. She had not forgotten poor, suffering, irate Uncle John in the regions above; and so, the very minute she had the chance, she made a strong cup of catnip tea (the real tea, you know, was brewing in Boston harbor).

She turned the buttons, and with a bit of trembling at her heart, such as she had not felt all day, she ventured up the stairs, bearing the steaming peace-offering before her.

Uncle John was writhing under the sharp thorns and twinges of his old enemy, and in no frame of mind to receive any overtures in the way of catnip tea; nevertheless, he was watching, as well as he was able, the motions of the enemy. As she drew near he cried out:

"Look out this window, and see. Much good all your scheming will do you."

She obeyed his command to look, and the sight she then saw caused her to let fall the cup of catnip tea and rush down the stairs, wringing her hands as she went, and crying out:

"Oh, dear! what shall I do? The house will burn and the box up garret. Everything's lost!"

Major Pitcairn, at that moment, was on the green in front of her door, giving orders.

Forgetting the dignified part she intended to play, forgetting everything but the supreme danger that was hovering in mid-air over her home—the old house wherein she had been born, and the only home she had ever known—she rushed out upon the green, amid the troops and surrounded by cavalry, and made her way to Major Pitcairn.

"The court house is on fire!" she cried, laying her hand upon the commander's arm.

He turned and looked at her. Major Pitcairn had recently learned that the task he had been set to do in the provincial towns that day was not an easy one; that, when hard pressed and trodden down, the despised rustics, in homespun dress, could sting even English soldiers; and thus it happened that, when he felt the touch of Mother Moulton's plump little old fingers on his military sleeve, he was not in the pleasant humor that he had been, when the same hand had ministered to his hunger in the early morning.

"Well, what of it? Let it burn! We won't hurt you, if you go in the house and stay there!"

She turned and glanced up at the court house. Already flames were issuing from it. "Go in the house and let it burn, indeed!" thought she. "He knows me, don't he? Oh, sir! for the love of heaven won't you stop it?" she said, entreatingly.

"Run in the house, good mother. That is a wise woman," he advised.

Down in her heart, and as the very outcome of lip and brain, she wanted to say, "You needn't 'mother' me, you murderous rascals!" but, remembering everything that was at stake, she crushed her wrath and buttoned it in as closely as she had Uncle John behind the door in the morning, and again, with swift gentleness, laid her hand on his arm.

He turned and looked at her. Vexed at her persistence, and extremely annoyed at intelligence that had just reached him from the North bridge, he said, imperiously, "Get away! or you'll be trodden down by the horses!"

"I can't go!" she cried, clasping his arm, and fairly clinging to it in her frenzy of excitement. "Oh, stop the fire, quick, quick! or my house will burn!"

"I have no time to put out your fires," he said, carelessly, shaking loose from her hold and turning to meet a messenger with news.

Poor little woman! What could she do? The wind was rising, and the fire grew. Flame was creeping out in a little blue curl in a new place, under the rafter's edge, and nobody cared. That was what increased the pressing misery of it all. It was so unlike a common country alarm, where everybody rushed up and down the streets, crying, "Fire! fire! f-i-r-e!" and went hurrying to and fro for pails of water to help put it out.

Until that moment the little woman did not know how utterly deserted she was.

In very despair, she ran to her house, seized two pails, filled them with greater haste than she had ever drawn water before, and, regardless of Uncle John's imprecations, carried them forth, one in either hand, the water dripping carelessly down the side breadths of her fair silk gown, her silvery curls tossed and tumbled in white confusion, her pleasant face aflame with eagerness, and her clear eyes suffused with tears.

Thus equipped with facts and feeling, she once more appeared to Major Pitcairn.

"Have you a mother in old England?" she cried. "If so, for her sake, stop this fire."

Her words touched his heart.

"And if I do—?" he answered.

"Then your johnny-cake on my hearth won't burn up," she said, with a quick little smile, adjusting her cap.

Major Pitcairn laughed, and two soldiers, at his command, seized the pails and made haste to the court house, followed by many more.

For awhile the fire seemed victorious, but, by brave effort, it was finally overcome, and the court house saved.

At a distance Joe Devins had noticed the smoke hovering like a little cloud, then sailing away still more like a cloud over the town; and he had made haste to the scene, arriving in time to venture on the roof, and do good service there.

After the fire was extinguished, he thought of Martha Moulton, and he could not help feeling a bit guilty at the consciousness that he had gone off and left her alone.

Going to the house he found her entertaining the king's troopers with the best food her humble store afforded.

She was so charmed with herself, and so utterly well pleased with the success of her pleading, that the little woman's nerves fairly quivered with jubilation; and, best of all, the blue stocking was still safe in the well, for had she not watched with her own eyes every time the bucket was dipped to fetch up water for the fire, having, somehow, got rid of the vow she had taken regarding the drawing of the water.

But now the feast was spent, and the soldiers were summoned to begin their painful march. Assembled on the green, all was ready, when Major Pitcairn, remembering the little woman who had ministered to his wants, returned to the house to say farewell.

'Twas but a step to her door, and but a moment since he had left it, but he found her crying; crying with joy, in the very chair where he had found her at prayers in the morning.

"I would like to say good-by," he said, "you've been very kind to me to-day."

With a quick dash or two of the dotted white apron (spotless no longer) to her eye, she arose. Major Pitcairn extended his hand, but she folded her own closely together, and said:

"I wish you a pleasant journey back to Boston, sir."

"Will you not shake hands with me before I go?"

"I can feed the enemy of my country, but shake hands with him, never!"

For the first time that day, the little woman's love of country seemed to rise triumphant within her, and drown every impulse to selfishness; or was it the nearness to safety that she felt? Human conduct is the result of so many motives that it is sometimes impossible to name the compound, although on that occasion Martha Moulton labelled it "Patriotism."

"And yet I put out the fire for you," he said.

"For your mother's sake, in old England, it was, you remember, sir."

"I remember," said Major Pitcairn, with a sigh, as he turned away.

"And for her sake I will shake hands with you," said Martha Moulton.

So he turned back, and across the threshold, in presence of the waiting troops, the commander of the expedition to Concord and the only woman in the town shook hands at parting.

Martha Moulton saw Major Pitcairn mount his horse; heard the order given for the march to begin, the march of which you all have heard. You know what a sorry time the red-coats had of it in getting back to Boston; how they were fought at, every inch of the way, and waylaid from behind every convenient tree-trunk, and shot at from tree-tops, and aimed at from upper windows, and besieged from behind stone walls, and, in short, made so miserable and harassed and overworn, that at last their depleted ranks, with the tongues of the men parched and hanging, were fain to lie down by the roadside and take what came next, even though it might be death. And then the dead they left behind them!

Ah! there's nothing wholesome to mind or body about war, until long, long after it is over, and the earth has had time to hide the blood, and send it forth in sweet blooms of liberty, with forget-me-nots springing thick between.

The men of that day are long dead. The same soil holds regulars and minute-men. England, who overruled, and the provinces, that put out brave hands to seize their rights, are good friends to-day, and have shaken hands over many a threshold of hearty thought and kind deeds since that time.

The tree of Liberty grows yet, stately and fair, for the men of the Revolution planted it well and surely. God himself hath given it increase. So we gather to-day, in this our story a forget-me-not more, from the old town of Concord.

When the troops had marched away, the weary little woman laid aside her silken gown, resumed her homespun dress, and immediately began to think of getting Uncle John down stairs again into his easy chair; but it required more aid than she could give to lift the fallen man. At last Joe Devins summoned returning neighbors, who came to the rescue, and the poor nubbins were left to the rats once more.

Joe climbed down the well and rescued the blue stocking, with its treasures unharmed, even to the precious watch, which watch was Martha Moulton's chief treasure, and one of very few in the town.

Martha Moulton was the heroine of the day. The house was beseiged by admiring men and women that night and for two or three days thereafter, but when, years later, she being older, and poorer, even to want, petitioned the General Court for a reward for the service she rendered in persuading Major Pitcairn to save the court house from burning, there was granted to her only $15, a poor little forget-me-not, it is true, but just enough to carry her story down the years, whereas, but for that, it might never have been wafted up and down the land.—*Wide Awake.*

Painless Death.—Mr. Giffard, an eminent French aeronaut, who secured enthanasia by an invention of his own for inhaling chloroform, has bequeathed to the Government a sum to be devoted to institutions in which persons suffering from painful and incurable maladies may be allowed, with the consent of the friends, to shorten life by pain killers under the direction of medical experts. Other parties laboring in the same direction, are agitating the matter of executing criminals in a painless manner. A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, Mr. John Eithel, communicates a long article to that paper, suggesting a powerful electric battery or the use of carbonic acid as a substitute for hanging. Either would be quite painless and very simple in use. With the former, death is instantaneous. In using the latter the subject should be placed under a receiver, which might be made quite artistic and inviting. As soon as the acid rose to the mouth and nose there would be a slight struggle and all would be over. In either method there would be cleanliness and decency, and no failures could occur. One writer concludes with the following paragraph: "All this would be far more humane than to hang by bungling hands. The law certainly does not mean to torture the murderer. It only wishes to end his life, and the more swiftly it is carried out the more effective and painless it will be to the victim. The age we live in demands a change soon, for even in the punishment by death there may be progress. Civilization demands a change, because science offers far more humane methods, but at the same time makes the methods far more feared by the criminal than the old style of hanging by the neck.

Seven Girls and Their Diamonds.—Seven young ladies were perceived in a horse-car, of whom not one had both gloves on, and none were wholly bare-handed. Of these four had gloves on their right hands and three on their left, and in every instance the ungloved hand lay in the lap above the other. All of the seven bare hands had diamond rings upon them; and whenever any attention was needed by the hair or raiment of the ladies, in every instance the ungloved hand was used to bestow it, and in the necessary movements the stones flashed and glittered very much. And when, as happened in process of time, the seven young ladies left the car, one after the other, four of them waved their left hand to the conductor to direct him to stop, and the other three agitated their right hand, and again the rings sparkled quite copiously. All of which was very curious and interesting to the scientific mind.—*Boston Journal.*

Electricity is now employed in the rectification of inferior alcohol, generated by a voltaic battery and a dynamo-electric machine.

Thinking and Working.

Many people, workmen, as well as others, fall into the error of supposing that no brain work is necessary or desirable in mechanical labor. It is found that by going through a certain number of physical operations, the manufactured product is turned out; that these movements become, after a time, so easy that they are performed almost automatically, and that it is only by practice that perfection is attained. For these reasons it is thought that all a person needs in his work is the education of the eye, ear or hand, and that, by the training of any or all of these, a person arrives at the proficiency which is indicated by the term "skilled." It is undoubtedly, true that no amount of thinking will enable the steel-worker to tell when the metal is heated to the proper degree, and that it is only by the readiness of the eye in detecting the heat by the color that proficiency in this direction is acquired. No amount of brain work can take the place of that exquisite sense of touch which enables the file-maker to make the lines upon his steel so numerous that they can scarcely be counted by the unaided eye. No amount of learning can locate for the engineer the defective working in his engine which his acute sense of hearing discovers, and in very many other lines of industry the degree of accuracy which is attained, solely by constant repetition of the work, is very wonderful.

The question is, however, whether, in these very departments, the mechanic would not increase his value, both to himself and employer, were he to think while performing his work. It is certain that he would, by the use of his mind more perfectly, honor the nature of which he is possessed. The power to think is given by some writers as the distinguishing characteristic which divides man from the brute creation, and, if this be true, it ought not to satisfy anyone that he is able to perform his work in that perfunctory manner in which the horse walks in the treadmill. If he does no more than this, he is an automatic machine, which needs only to be wound up and set in motion in order for it to perform the work for which it was made. It is this stolid satisfaction with which one regards the product of his labor, which prevents many from bettering their condition and from becoming of any other value to their day and generation than that which is estimated by the daily out-put of their handiwork.

We do not think that a man should despise his work, or that he should be satisfied with anything short of his utmost capabilities in this direction, but we do believe that workmen, while they continue in the foundry or shop, should be valuable members of society, by reason of their intelligence and influence. They need not graduate from their trade to be as much esteemed as any other class of persons. In addition to this duty that he owes to society, the workman should be a thinker, because it is by the exercise of his mind while at work that he may devise an improvement in machinery or a new use for material which will be an advantage to all, at the same time that it materially advances his pecuniary interests. There is no place better adapted to the exercise of inventive talent than the workshop, and no man can use it to better advantage than he who, by his practical knowledge, knows what can and what cannot be accomplished by a combination of the five mechanical powers.

Had all workmen labored only with their muscle, and allowed their minds to be inactive, the world would not now be reaping the benefits or enjoying the pleasures of many of the mechanical inventions of our day. Neither is there anything in the peculiar surroundings of mechanics which prevents them becoming as intelligent as any other class in the community. It is not possible, nor indeed desirable for men to take books with them at their work, as Elihu Burritt did, but, by a judicious course of reading after working hours, they may acquire food for reflection which will keep their minds active throughout the day. Thought rules the world, and we see no reason why the laboring classes should not be as regal rulers in this sense as any. Thinking and working combined will make of them a power, and will so change their position that the possession of wealth, and honor, and influence will no longer be blessings to be enjoyed by an exceptional few of their number.—*Industrial World.*

An Electric Flat iron.—This novel flat-iron is chambered out near its smoothing face, forming a cavity for the reception of an electrical resistance, the latter being connected by suitable wires with a galvanic battery. The face of the flat-iron is heated by the radiation from the electrical resistance. A layer of non-heat conducting material is placed above the cavity in the iron, to confine the heat to the face of the iron.

Rotary Files.—A Connecticut machanic has made a trial of rotary files for finishing planed surfaces. He is of the opinion that quicker and truer work can be done with these than with hand files, and that the surface is in better shape for truing with the scraper. His experiments have been confined to the planer, but he believes that his device may be properly and economically adapted to the lathe and milling machine.

Silver is the most perfect reflecting metal, absorbing less than three per cent. of the rays of light.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - - July 15, 1882.

The New Laws.

The legislation of the Supreme Lodge at its last sesion will be found in this issue of the WATCHMAN. Some of the most important enactments were discussed in the preceding issue. That a full understanding of the scope of the enactments of the Supreme Lodge may be had, it may not be amiss to say that all amendments to the beneficiary law by the Supreme Lodge affect the whole Order, separate jurisdictions as well as others, and in the way prescribed by the law, except that where the word "Supreme" occurs, the Grand jurisidiction use only the word "Grand." This explanation is made, because in some of the enactments the wording might lead to a different conclusion. The law in regard to suspension and reinstatements will therefore be in effect, as follows, in this jurisdiction.

Delinquents are divided into three classes.

1. Those in arrears for 3 months and 20 days.
2. Those in arrears for over 3 months and 20 days, and under 6 months and 20 days.
3. Those over 6 months and 20 days, and 20 days.

Reinstatement in the first division or class can only be effected by:

1. Paying just the same amount into the beneficiary fund that would have been required of the member, had he remained in good standing.
2. Such payment must be reported to the Lodge at a stated meeting thereof.
3. The Lodge shall then vote on the application for reinstatement, and if a majority of the members present vote in favor therof, the M. W. must declare the reinstatement.

Reinstatement of a member in the second division requires:

1. A re-examination by the Medical Examiner of the Lodge and a favorable report thereon by said officer.
2. He shall pay all assessments for which he would have been liable, had he remained in good standing.
3. A majority of the Lodge then voting in favor of the application for reinstatement, the M. W. will declare the member reinstated. In case the beneficiary certificates of an entire Lodge have been suspended under the beneficiary laws, and when the same have remained suspended for the space of three months, from and after the date of said suspension, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master Workman to suspend the charter of said Lodge, and should the members thereof desire to be reinstated at any time within the period of six months from the date when their beneficiary certificates were suspended, they must obtain the consent of the Grand Master Workman thereto, and must comply with the provisions of Sec. 13, of the Beneficiary Article.

Those coming in the third division have lost all rights, of whatever kind they once had, in the Order. They are known as persons "suspended from the Order." The same thing occurres when a member is suspended for six month's arrearages of dues, or when suspended for six months as a penalty on trial and conviction for an offense under our laws. The requirements for reinstatement are these:

1. An application, as in case of a new member, re-examination and favorable report of the Lodge Examiner and Medical Board of Grand Lodge.
2. Payment of arrearges to the beneficiary fund *up to the time of suspension from the Order.* In no case can it be more than for six month's arrearages, and if such arrearages amount to more than eight dollars, only eight dollars can be collected therefor.
3. Payment of not less than two dollars to the general fund of the Lodge.
4. Payment of any arrears for dues up to the time of suspension from the Order. The arrearages for dues may be more than what would accrue in six months, for a Lodge is not obliged to suspend a member for six month's arrearages of dues, and sometimes on suspension from the Order the member owes for more than six months. But dues cannot be computed after the time a member was suspended from the Order.
5. A ball-ballot and favorable result, as in case of original application.
6. If accepted, the reinstated member must pay one dollar for next call on the beneficiary fund, after his reinstatement. If rejected, the moneys paid, except for medical examination, must be returned to the applicant.

All Medical Examiner's reports, after disposal by the Lodge, should be transmitted to the Grand Recorder, to be placed on file and made a matter of record.

For the law in relation to the reinstatement of members of a defunct Lodge, see the text, Laws of General Application, No. 36, found in the Supreme Lodge circular.

The other matters contained in the circular sufficiently explain themselves. We believe that what was done by the Supreme Lodge at its last session was done wisely and well, but actual experience alone can fully determine this.

New Hall Dedication.

Fidelity Lodge, No 136, assembled in large numbers at their new quarters, Fidelity hall, No. 218 Post St., on Wednesday, the 5th inst. This Lodge room is one of the largest and handsomest in the State, and no expense has been spared to make it convenient and comfortable. The ante-rooms are large, well arranged, and in every respect suitable for the purposes designed.

Shortly after the Lodge was opened the Grand Lodge Officers were announced as being in readiness to install the officers, after which they were received with honors, and District Deputy Fish at once proceeded with the installation. This interesting ceremony being over, the business of the Lodge was soon dispatched until "Good of the Order" was reached, when the newly installed Master Workman announced that he would retire from his position temporarily, and invited Past Master Symmes, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to occupy his seat. Bro. Symmes took the chair, and after a few pleasant preliminary remarks, announced a piano solo by Bro. Seib, as the first on the programme. It is needless to say that Prof. Seib's efforts were such as to show the work of a true and accomplished artist. Bro. Swan, a member of Friendship Lodge, was then called upon, and rendered in excellent style a song that was acceptable to all. Prof. Eastman of Mission San Jose Lodge, No. 56, then recited in an easy and graceful manner, the "Charcoal Man," which was well received. Past Master Reading, Inside Watchman-elect, was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver his excellent address on "Fraternal Societies." During the delivery of the address Bro. Reading held his highly pleased audience for a half hour, and was frequently and loudly applauded. After the address Bros. J. T. Cutting and G. H. Stewart favored the Lodge with songs, and after an hour of real, genuine solid enjoyment and instruction the successful entertainment was brought to a happy close. Long live Fidelity Lodge, No. 136.

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W., returned from the East on the 6th. During his absence, as usual, he was kept busy by the public and his brethren, delivering addresses in various places. Among these was a lecture to the prisoners at the Cincinnati prison, by invitation of the Directors, and an address before a mass meeting of the children in Milledgeville, Georgia. At Atlanta, Georgia, Brooklyn, New York city and Chicago, Illinois, he was the recipient of marked attention from his brethren of the I. O. O. F., and the press of these various points speak in enthusiastic terms of his orations on the occasions named. At Cincinnati he visited American Lodge, No. 9, in company with Grand Recorder Pratt, and in Boston, Mass., he conferred the degrees in, and addressed Beacon Lodge, No. 1, of that city, and was the guest of the Grand officers of that jurisdiction. Upon his return he has gone immediately to work, and has mapped out a large area to visit, and, as in the past, the order will be to keep the fires burning brightly throughout the State.

BRO. FRANK STEWART has kindly consented to assist in the entertainment to be given by San Francisco, No. 4, on Wednesday evening, July 19th, to aid a distressed Workman. Frank plays a whole band at once, and is a fine vocalist. It is worth the price of admission to hear this unique performance.

The Order.

The tenth annual session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., met June 6, 1882. It is a time eminently suited to reflection. Fourteen years ago the A. O. U. W. arose in its infancy. It has now arrived at a certain stage of maturity, and it becomes both pleasant and instructive to review its past. The Order was established by J. J. Upchurch, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1868. It was 1873 before there were 2,000 members in the United States, in which year, February 11th, the first session of the Supreme Lodge was held at Cincinnati, only Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky being represented, with four representatives each. At the tenth annual session 21 jurisdictions were represented, including every State and Territory in the United States, besides the provinces of Canada. The membership now reaches 107,000. This Order has spread like the vine which was brought out of Egypt. Its branches extend all over the land, and many are the bunches of ripe and perfect fruit it has borne. The weary traveler or sojourning stranger finds comfort and refreshment beneath its kindly shade, the violence of grief is softened by its goodly offering of fruit, while still it is dropping the seed of everlasting life. The first Lodge of the Order organized in this State was California No. 1, of Oakland. Horace G. Pratt, present Grand Recorder of this State, was one of the early members of the Order. He came to this State and founded California No. 1, August 21, 1875. The Grand Lodge of this State was formed Nov. 13, 1877, with ten Lodges and 335 members. California was declared a separate jurisdiction July 16, 1878, with 2,000 members. There are now in this jurisdiction above 15,000 members. For the year 1881-82 $1,503,555 was paid by the Order in death benefits. The following condensed tables, extracted from the report of the Supreme Recorder, will show the same interesting statistics:

Tables Showing Condition of the Order for 1881-'82.

GRAND LODGES.	Average Membership.	Average No. of deaths per 1,000.	Total amount paid on death losses during year.
Pennsylvania	12 525	8.22	$ 204,016.00
Ohio	2,990	18 30	66,539.00
Kentucky	1,570	12.10	35,673.80
Indiana	2,337	14.12	50,460.00
Iowa			
New York	15,583	7 12	216,000 00
Illinois	8,913	8.30	152,000.00
Missouri	6,983	9.47	132,000 00
Minnesota	2,166	6 18	40 000.00
Wisconsin	3,761	8.50	54,369 80
Tennessee	2,231	9.41	51,058.50
Michigan	5,649	6.72	82,000.00
California	12,537	7.01	168,000 00
Georgia	710	12.67	14,000 00
Kansas	2,676	4.82	33,480 40
Ontario	3,965	6.05	46 000 00
Oregon and Washington	2,731	5 85	44,841.00
Massachusetts	1,494	6.02	25,920.00
Maryl'nd, N. Jersey & Delaware	1,367	7.31	25,167 00
Texas	1,125	8.88	25,357 00
Nevada	589	1.69	8,129 00
Supreme Subordinate Lodges	1,423	12 64	28,544.20
Total			$1,503,555 80

GRAND LODGES.	Total membership for the present fiscal year 1881-'82	Total number of deaths during year.	Total number of Beneficiary Assessments during year.	Average age of membership for the present fiscal year 1881-'82
Pennsylvania	12,835	103	17	..
Ohio	3,106	55	24	43
Kentucky	1,566	19	24	..
Indiana	2,394	33	20	..
Iowa				
New York	16,204	111	14	39
Illinois	9,813	74	17	38
Missouri	7,516	66	18	35
Minnesota	2 300	14	17	..
Wisconsin	3 982	32	16	43
Tennessee	2,452	21	24	44
Michigan	6,131	38	15	38
California	13,943	88	14	..
Georgia	669	9	24	..
Kansas	3 080	13	13	37
Ontario	4,842	24	13	36
Oregon and Washington	3,249	16	18	35
Massachusetts	2,091	9	24	36
Maryl'nd, N. Jersey & Delaware	2 065	10	24	36
Texas	1,510	10	24	37
Nevada	764	1	24	39
Supreme Subordinate Lodges	1,113	18	24	37
Total	101,685	764		

General Average.

Average duration of membership of those who have died during the year 1881-'82	2 yrs 4 mos 16 days
Average length of time intervening between death of members and payment of loss for the year 1881-'82	2 mos 11 days
General average of assessments for the entire Order for the year 1881-'82	17 1-7
General average membership for the entire Order for the year 1881-'82	93,302
Average death rate per 1,000 members for the year 1881-'82	8.18
Average monthly disbursements of beneficiary fund for the year 1881-'82	$125,296.32
Average membership by Lodges for the entire Order for the year 1881-'82	43
Average age of members admitted to membership for the year 1881-'82	36 years
Average age of members suspended and withdrawn for the year 1881-82	34 years
Average age of members who have died for the year 1881-'82	40 years
Average age of membership for the entire Order for the year 1881-'82	38 years

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41. St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

THERE seems to be a considerable increase of enthusiasm amongst our Lodges all along the line, notwithstanding our heavy death rate. The new law requiring all medical examinations to be passed upon by the examining board before any degrees can be conferred on an applicant is getting to be better understood, and works as smoothly as could be expected. A good deal of time could be saved if all Lodges, on receipt of a Medical Examiner's report, would appoint an examining committee and then forward the paper at once to the Grand Recorder. In most cases it would be returned in time for next Lodge meeting, when the committee could be ready to report. But no committee should report on an application till they had thoroughly examined the physician's report to ascertain, so far as they are able, whether truthful answers were made by the applicant to the questions asked. Of this matter committees can usually tell better than the physician. When all is said and done the Lodge physician and Lodge are far better judges of the fitness of an applicant to become a member of the Order than all the Chief Medical Examiners and boards in the world. The chief and almost only good of such supervising power is simply to see whether, according to the Lodge Examiner's report, the candidate comes within the rules of eligibility. If he does not he must be rejected; but, otherwise approved. This is almost the invariable rule. Hence the great necessity of correct reports on applicants.

THE great majority of our Recorders are prompt and efficient in their duties, but a few are chronic delinquents. As a result every month we are compelled to be constantly changing our books to correct errors, and make estimates of membership in reporting to the Supreme Lodge where we ought to have exact figures. Monthly reports should be sent in promptly on the first of each month and never delayed longer than a week, except in cases of positive inability. Good Recorders should never be changed if they can be persuaded to serve, but bad ones cannot be got rid of too soon. Success, present and future, must come of work well performed. The Recorder and Financier are the two most important officers in a Lodge. A Lodge may get along very fairly with a poor Master, but a failure in either the office of Recorder or Financier will demoralize the whole body and neutralize the best efforts of all the other officers put together. We have many Recorders and Financiers who have held their positions for many years, and will no doubt continue therein so long as they are able to serve; at any rate it is to be hoped they will. And their respective Lodges should not be niggardly towards them. An increase of salary now and then will, in most cases, be found an excellent investment of a littlemoney that will bring abundant interest.

THE laws passed at the recent session of the Supreme Lodge will be sent out in leaflet form to all our Lodges with the assessment notices for next month.

WE shall have not less than two assessments for August. Let every good Workman be prepared for it.

DON'T let your membership run down. If you lose a member from any cause, fill his place with at least one good man, if such can be found, and generally he can with very little exertion. Full ranks make few assessments, and vice versa.

IF you wish to wear the greatest invention of the age in the shoe line, get a pair of Bro. P. Kelly's patent boot and shoe combined. He also manufactures ladies' fine shoes. Call at 218 Kearny street.

FIDELITY SOCIAL CLUB, an offshoot of Fidelity, 136, A. O. U. W., and Fidelity Lodge, K. of H., has elected the following officers for this year: President, J. G. Geisting; Vice-President, John W. Rourke; Secretary, E. F. Beals; Treasurer, J. B. Russell. It was agreed to give an entertainment on the third Wednesday in August.

E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master, has issued a call for a general meeting to be held in Fidelity hall, 216 Post street, on Wednesday evening, July 26th. This is to be an official visit of a number of the Grand officers and general gathering of Workmen in the new hall, which is large enough to accommodate all that may attend.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE, No. 4, will give an entertainment in Cosmopolitan hall, B. B. building, on Wednesday evening, 19th instant. The tickets of admission will be put at 50 cents, and the gross proceeds will be given to Bro. Kern, who lately met with an accident and had his leg broken.

FIDELITY, 136, conferred the J. W. degree on three candidates Wednesday evening, July 12th.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

San Francisco, No. 4.

The pioneer Lodge of this city has had a season of prosperity during the last term that is worthy of mention. Its whole history from its organization has shown careful attention and close scrutiny taken as to membership, seeking quality rather than numbers. This Lodge has reached the 150 mark, been organized over five years and lost but one member by death. The retiring M. W., D. C. Breed, has won for himself an honored position in this Lodge, equal to any of the worthy officers who have preceded him. On Wednesday evening, July 5th, the J. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, and the M. W. degree on two. The Grand Officers, consisting of E. Danforth, acting as Grand Master; W. S. Hout, P. G. M.; F. Fuller, G. F.; A. W. Prevost, G. O., and George Jordan, G. G., installed the officers elect, each one being at his post. The ceremonies of installation were performed with a degree of precision and dignity that was alike pleasing and impressive. This very interesting meeting was closed by inaugurating an entertainment on Wednesday evening, 19th instant, the proceeds of which will be given to help Bro. Kern, of this Lodge, who, a short time since had his leg broken.

Harmony, 9.

This pioneer has made a fine record during the last six months. Bro. F. Blight, the acting P. M. W., with the able corps of assistants, have labored very hard to make this the banner Lodge in this jurisdiction, which in many respects has no superior. The Lodge meetings are always well attended, and the officers, as a rule, are always at their posts. It is a singular coincidence that the increase in members has been 37 for each of the last two terms, which brought them up at present to over 250 Workmen in good standing. The new term has started off with bright prospects. On July 10th several propositions were received, and the J. W. degree given to seven candidates, whose average age was 34 years. It is safe to anticipate their membership to reach over 300 by the end of this term. It is always pleasant and interesting to attend the Lodge meetings of Harmony, No. 9, and on each evening you may always find a number of visitors.

Bernal, 19.

On Monday evening, July 3d, the installation services were perfored by J. D. Thompson, District Deputy. The following Grand Officers assisted A. A. Egelston, G. P. M. W.: G. Powell, G. F.; Geo. Haughton, G. O.; E. T. Thompson acting as Grand Guide. The installation services were given in a dignified and impressive manner from memory, without reading from the ritual. The District Deputy, Bros. Egleston, Powell, Delano, Henderson, Richmond, Lamont, Culin, Worth and Sanchez, at the close made short speeches that were very acceptable to the brethren.

Spartan Lodge, 36.

Lodge prosperous and rapidly increasing; number of members, 166. Officers perform their work promptly and accurately. Four Junior Workmen will be initiated July 15th.

Magnolia, 41.

Magnolia Lodge, 41, celebrated their fourth anniversary at Covenant hall, B'nai B'rith building, on Wednesday evening, July 12th. There was a very large and select attendance. The hall was elaborately trimmed and festooned. Golden letters were suspended across the stage —"Welcome, Magnolia, 41, A.O. U. W., 1878—1882." Spirited and real enjoyable dancing was kept up until 11 o'clock, when supper was had in the banquet-room. There was quite a number of distinguished persons present, and the ladies were dressed in very fine style. Blumenberg's band discoursed good music to this happy company, and the opinion was freely expressed that Magnolia's fourth anniversary party was one of the best that has been given this year. A programme of 16 dances, with extras, carried the time to the "wee sma' hours," and the efficient committee, with their fine rosettes and goodly labors, rested on their laurels. We herewith give the several committees: Committee of Arrangements—J. Davis, A. N. Levy, C. Brind, H. P. Terry, J. Hoesch. Reception Committee—John Tyler, J. Rafferty, Geo. Dietterle, L. Stark, F. Kitz. Floor Manager—H. P. Terry. Floor Committee—W. E. Cody, B. F. Jacobs, Wm. Hoesch, M. Warschauer.

Sts. John, 73.

The officers of Sts. John, 73, were installed by Deputy Fish, with the following Grand Officers assisting, W. B. Smith, P. G. M. W.; Henry Wolfsohn, G. F.; G. Schoenwald, G. O.; Frank Rossbach, G. G. The services performed were of a highly interesting character, given with grace, precision and dignity, the Deputy giving the ritual from memory. At the close each of the Grand Officers made acceptable remarks, particularly the speech of Deputy Fish, which was of exceeding merit and eloquence. Brothers Jephson, Prince, and Fletcher, on the part of Sts. John Lodge, were quite happy in responsive words, and a very interesting meeting was had.

Friendship, 179.

This young Lodge will celebrate their second anniversary on Wednesday evening, July 19th. The exercises will be literary and musical, and we may expect a choice programme,

Excelsior, 126.

On Thursday evening, July 12th, we paid Excelsior, No. 126, a visit. This was entertainment night, and Bros. Fiske and Dr. Sobey related their late experience in the country, which was quite interesting. Geo. A. Bordwell, F., gave a reading, followed by an original essay by Sam Booth, P. M. W.; Frank S. Poland, D. D., read a humorous piece, followed by a sentimental song, by request, by the Grand Master; Bro. Howard, O., closed the entertainment by reading an interesting character piece. Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., then gave a succinct history of some interesting facts, the prominent features of our Order in the East, and the legislative enactments of the Supreme Lodge. This thriving subordinate has 600 carefully selected volumes in their library, and $67 in the hands of Bro. Silas White, librarian, which was, by vote of the Lodge, ordered to be expended in purchasing new books.

Memorial, 174.

Bro. F. S. Poland, Deputy, assisted by Sam Booth, G. P. M. W., J. F. Jenness, G. F., G. Bardwell, G. O., and C. N. Payson, G. G., installed the officers-elect of Memorial, 174, on Monday evening, July 10th. The service of installation was in every way of the highest degree of excellence. The ritual was given from memory, and in a very pleasing manner. At the close a short time was spent in hearty congratulations and speech making. Memorial is composed largely of young men, and we believe it still maintains the position of having the lowest average age of any Lodge in this jurisdiction. The worthy brethren who have acted as Master Workmen in this Lodge have been among the most useful in our Order. The present Master Workman, Bro. Frank A. Brooks, entered upon his duties, and from what we saw of his official action, he will be worthy of the honored position he occupies.

Triumph, 180.

This young Lodge has now attained a membership of 150, and has not been organized two years. Their Lodge meeting on Tuesday evening, July 11th, was a very interesting one. The J. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, and one member was admitted by card. The business of the Lodge was carried on correctly and with dispatch, and the secret and ritualistic work was given letter perfect in a very pleasing and effective manner. I. W. McKay, Deputy and charter member of this Lodge, with the assistance of an able corps of assistants, installed the officers-elect, after which Bro. C. G. Jackson, in a short and appropriate speech, presented the acting P. M. W., Jas. G. Boobar with a gold P. M. W. badge, on the back of which is engraved the following: "Presented to P. M. W., J. G. Boobar, by the members of Triumgh Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W., July 11, 1882." This was a real surprise to Bro. Boobar, but the souvenir was accepted with good grace and properly responded to. Several distinguished brethren present, at the close made congratulatory speeches, and ended a very triumphant meeting. We are also in receipt of a spirited description of this installation meeting from "One of Triumph," but, owing to lack of space, cannot publish it all. In concluding, he says: "But the shorest speech of the evening was that of H. H. Russel—for example, see shortest verse in the Bible. However, we were all happy in our good work, and full of determination for future progress, with many good wishes for the beloved A. O. U. W. and the success of the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN."

Installation of Officers of Golden Dawn Lodge, D. of H., No. 10, and Visit of Silver Spray, No. 3.

On Saturday evening, July 8th, the officers of the above Lodge were installed, by District Deputy, Frank S. Poland, assisted by the following Past Officers of Silver Spray: Sisters McDonald, Thompson, Jones and McNear. A delegation of 26 members from Silver Spray were present. During recess the good things provided by Golden Dawn were partaken of, under the head of "Good of the Order." Brother Reading made some pleasant remarks, expressing the good wishes of Silver Spray to the Mission Lodge, which he knew was reciprocated by the whole of Silver Spray. Bro. Black made some humorous remarks, and after a few words from Sister Jones, Sister Black gave a song and piano accompaniment. Bro. Gunnison, of No. 10, returned thanks for the visit and expressed a wish that the ladies of Silver Spray would be often seen within the Lodge of Golden Dawn. Bro. S. Booth gave a song, accompanied by his daughter on the piano, and after some remarks by Bros. Filmore and McDonald and Sisters McDonald, McNear and Thompson, and a piano solo by Bro. Pierce, a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

Silver Spray, D. of H.

The installation services in Silver Spray Lodge were of a very interesting character, and the officers and visitors from Golden Dawn and Aurora were quite numerous, filling the cosy hall to overflowing. After the installation services, E. M. Reading presented the P. W. S. of H. with a gold jewel in the shape of a heart, on which is inscribed "*Ta litha cumi;*" on the opposite side is engraved "Ellen Jones, W. W. T. Q. E." The speech of Bro. Reading was quite appropriate and complimentary, saying that Sister Jones had passed all the chairs. Bro. F. Fillmore, in his quaint manner, then presented the P. W. S. of H. with an elaborate floral offering and a large flower basket. During the evening Bro. and Sister Clark, with the inimitable Bro. Booth, entertained the large company with a fine song, and answered several recalls. Sister E. Holland, P. W. S. of H. of Aurora, extended an invitation to all to be present at their installation on the 18th inst. This intellectual feast was finished by a banquet that was worthy of the occasion. This was one of the gala days in the history of Silver Spray Lodge, and a very enjoyable evening for all who were present. The following officers were installed: Mrs. E. Jones, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. C. H. Caldwell, W. S. of H.; Mrs. F. Lord, S. of H.; Mrs. C. Sanson, S. of C.; Miss L. McNear, S. Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, S. Treas.; Miss Belle Lyle, S. Usher; F. Eillmore, I. W.; R. Mayo. O. W.

Lodge Locals.

Yolo, 22.

S. M. Griggs, Recorder of Yolo Lodge, No. 22, writes as follows: Enclosed please find list of officers, which were installed Tuesday evening, July 11, 1882. Our Lodge now numbers 103 members. We have had no deaths in our Lodge, and never had occasion to expell any member.

Healdsburg, 31.

The brethren in the A. O. U. W. of Healdsburg were delighted with a visit on Friday evening, June 30, by brethren from abroad. From Santa Rosa came the Master, John Miller; Master-elect, George Hall; Overseer, Alex. Laughlin; Guide, F. Fick; Inside Watchman, John Muller, and Bros. M. Schramm, Dr. Warboys, H. Pfiester, Ed. Colgan. From Cloverdale, William Davis, Overseer-elect; Frank Spencer, Rvr., and Bro. John B. Cooley. A party of 10 were coming from the latter place, but sickness prevented all from attending. The degrees were conferred in the Lodge-room, and after supper in the Sotoyome house, speeches were indulged in, of a very happy and fraternal character. Healdsburg has a large Lodge, with expert officers in the Recorder's and Financier's chairs, which is essential to an Order guaranteeing $2,000 to the widows or heirs of deceased members. It is expected that Santa Rosa and Cloverdale Lodges will carry away the laurels hereafter. The following officers of Healdsburg Lodge were elected, and will be installed next Friday night by L. A. Jordan, P. M. W., for A. G. Burnett, D. D. G. M. W., who will be called away to install at Petaluma: John D. Hassett, P. M. W.; Wm. Tull, M. W.; C. F. Montgomery, F.; E. K. Vaughn, O.; Joseph Fitch, G.; A. A. York, I. W.; Peter Dervin, O. W.; J. Luedke, Rdr.; C. D. Carter, Fin.; J. L. Bates, Rvr. The Lodge has 100 members, is growing, and has abundant funds.—*Russian River Flag, July 6th.*

Lincoln, 83.

A correspondent writes us that the celebration given at Lincoln under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. was a grand affair. The programme opened with a procession of horribles, which was quite a success. Three prizes were given, one of $12.50, one of $7.50, and one of $5. A person representing a bear took the first prize; the second was awarded to Girard Peters, for personating G. D. Aldrich. The Declaration was read by J. F. Gladding; the oration was delivered by Judge Ronald, and Mr. J. A. Filcher, of the Auburn *Herald*, read the poem. After these exercises followed the barbecue dinner, consisting of roast beef and mutton, bread, cheese and pickles. Dancing and eating ice cream were the principal features of the afternoon, and were kept up till about six o'clock. Some say there was the largest crowd here in the day time ever seen in Lincoln. In the evening a grand ball wound up the celebration.

Wilmington, 130.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Inclosed I have the pleasure to send you the names of our new officers. Bro. P. M. W. Bush installed the officers here, Saturday, July 1st. Our D. D. G. M. W., Bro. I. A. Dunsmoor, would not come. We are doing well in the Lodge, always a good attendance, and officers that attend to their duty. Since Dec. 31, 1881, we have had eight new members by initiation and one by card; we have now 44 M. W., and three applications for membership; so I think that before the end of this term we will be near 50 M. W.—J. F. C. JOHNSON, Recorder, Wilmington, July 3, 1882.

Banner, 131.

We are pleased to learn from J. Steinmetz, Recorder of Banner Lodge, No. 131, Plymouth, that the Lodge is in a prosperous condition financially and otherwise.

Amador, 133.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Our Lodge is not growing any, but it is owing to our being very particular about getting members of the right article. Bro. D. R. Miller, our first Foreman, met with a very painful accident last Thursday, while going from his wagon and blacksmith shop, in Amador, to his home, in Digtown. His horse became frightened by a passing band of goats, when the horse, buggy and driver were thrown over a bank nine feet high, and fell among a lot of broken dishes, rocks, etc. A neighbor saw him go over, and assistance was at hand in a few minutes. On taking him out, it was found that his leg was broken above the knee, a cut was on his head, and he was bruised generally. He is now in his own home, nursed by a loving wife and family. He complains of a severe pain in his back. Bro. J. A. Greenwood, of our Lodge, met with a painful accident by sticking a pick in his left foot. It is a painful wound, but Bro. G. is improving. Bro. John Brewer, of our Lodge died suddenly July 8th, of heart disease. His wife has been dead several years. He leaves a daughter, aged 17, and a son, aged 14. In addition to the $2,000 in our Order, he is also a member of the Workman's Guarantee Fund, and is entitled to another $1,000 there, making $3,000 in all. Yours, in C. H. & P., JOHN R. TREGLOAN, Recorder of 133, Amador, July 8, 1882.

Blue Canyon, No. 184.

We are in receipt of a brief note from Mr. J. F. Boldon, M. W. of Blue Canyon Lodge, stating that everything is running smoothly, and that he hopes to be able to send us something of interest soon. From personal acquaintance with members of Blue Canyon Lodge we can say that it has some excellent gentlemen on its roll.

San Fernando, 214.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—San Fernando Lodge, No. 214, A. O. U. W., re-elected the old board of officers, to be installed at regular meeting, Saturday evening, July 8th. We have 26 members, with two additional applications. All are enthusiastic Workmen, and work for the good of the Order.—Yours in C. H. & P., EL. HAMMOND, San Fernando, July 3, 1882.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Presentation at Keystone.

Notwithstanding it being the nation's holiday, all the officers elect were present for installation. After the order of business was completed, and the Recorder, Bro. Charles E. Alden, who is also D. D. G. M. W., had retired to the ante-room to prepare for installation, he was recalled by Bro. Thorn and introduced to the Overseer, Bro. Kilpatrick, who, after a few cutting remarks in the form of a sharp lecture, and for the purpose of making Bro. Alden feel as miserable as possible, told him to present himself at the M. W.'s station. Bro. Menges, acting M. W., rose and said: "It is my pleasure, and yet embarrassing duty, on behalf of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, to present you with this badge; please accept it as a token of our love and esteem for you, and of our appreciation for your long, faithful and efficient services in the high offices of honor and trust you have so ably filled, and may it inspire you to a happy and noble career, in future." Bro. Alden was very much surprised, and in a few fitting remarks thanked his brother Workmen for the honor they had conferred on him by presenting him with such a beautiful gift. The badge, which is a P. M. W.'s, is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and has engraved on the back, "Presented to Chas. E. Alden, P. M. W., by the members of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, A. O U. W., July 4, 1882." It is encased in a handsome Russia leather case lined with rose-colored silk. The badge is of gold and enamel—as handsome as any we have seen. Bro. Alden has been in one or other of the chairs since Keystone was organized, and never misses a meeting. He was one of the members of the recent Grand Lodge, and has received as a reward for his attention to the A. O. U. W. the fitting honor of the District Deputyship. Bro. Alden is one of the mainstays of Keystone Lodge, being always at his post and always active in the interests of the Order. The testimonial presented was only a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow Workmen.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. — The Seventeenth Industrial exhibition, given by the Mechanics' Institute, will be open at the pavilion for the reception of goods from and after Tuesday, August 1st. The exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday, August 15th, and will continue until Sept. 16th. All goods for competition must be entered by August 18th.

Business Announcements.

Druggists, B. J. Rhodes & Co., San Jose, Cal.
Fruit and Vegetables, Davenport & Rich, S. F.
New York Gallery, J. H. Peters & Co., S. F.
Palace Bakery, Robert Matthey, S. F.

NEW WORKMAN DIPLOMA.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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NEW DEPARTMENT added, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and FANCY GOODS and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

About Obtaining Patents.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be skillfully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by us immediately on receiving full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is termed a "preliminary examination" by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, and referring to our extensive patent library, containing compilations of special classes of American and foreign inventions, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent applications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whereby his invention has been anticipated, thereby saving him further expense and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. If the improvement appears to us to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepared, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for our own fee. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sencing the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

The payments are thus divided and made easy. We make no pretence of doing cheap work, in order to entice custom, nor do we afterward make additional charges to bring the bill up to a fair compensation. We do our work honestly and thoroughly, and we never give a case up as long as there is a chance to obtain a patent. The Agency charge is from $25 to $30, or sometimes more, if the invention is intricate or complicated, or requires much labor. Drawings cost from $5 upward, according to their number and the time employed; and, if a model is sent, the express charges upon this and the papers must be added. The total cost, in addition to Government fees, rarely exceeds $40, and for this we do all we can without appealing the case.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now seldom required by the Commissioner of Patents, and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and more cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find any thing that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims in the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are erased. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most part, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, function and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a manuscript brief, that others, in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in this country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is actually worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements, differing from the improvement disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection guaranteed by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

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A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

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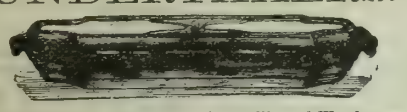
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ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCED BY THE ACTION OF LIGHT.—The following account is given of Mr. P. Laur's experiments in relation to the above: A glass vessel is placed in a dark chamber and filled with a solution of 100 parts of water, 15 of common salt and 7 of sulphate of copper. A porous vase filled with mercury is placed in this solution, and two electrodes, one of platinum and another of sulphuret of silver, are inserted, the first into the mercury, the second into a cupric solution. These two electrodes are connected with a galvanometer; the apparatus is placed in the sun and the dark chamber shut. As soon as the circuit is closed the galvanometer needle turns in a direction which shows that the silver sulphuret is positive; when the needle comes to rest the shutter is opened, and the needle is immediately repelled, soon coming to a new position of equilibrium; on closing the shutter again the needle slowly retrogrades toward its first position. When the needle is placed in the open air, if a cloud passes before the sun the movements of the needle show the variations of luminous intensity. The movements are attributed to the reduction of the silver sulphuret by the cupric protochloride, a reduction which takes place only under the action of the sun's rays.

ACID RESISTING CEMENT.—To make a cement for glass that will resist acids: Take 10½ lbs. of pulverized stone and glass, and mix with it 4¾ lbs. of sulphur. Subject the mixture to such a moderate degree of heat that the sulphur melts. Stir until the whole becomes homogeneous, and then run it into molds. When required for use it is to be heated to 248°, at which temperature it melts, and may be employed in the usual manner. It resists the action of acids, never changes in the air, and is not affected in in boiling water. At 230° it is said to be as hard as stone.

THE Trustees of Nevada City have passed an ordinance which requires each laundry establishment in the place to pay a license of $30 a quarter. All the laundries there were carried on by Chinamen. The result of the tax has been, we are told, to make the Mongolian cleaners of clothing quit the town.

A FRESH outbreak against the Jews has occurred at Balta.

DIASTASE IN THE WHITE OF EGGS.—It is well known that malt contains a substance capable of converting starch into sugar, to which the name of diastase has been given. A substance resembling diastase has been discovered in the albumen of the egg by F. Selmi, the original discoverer of ptomaines, or poisonous alkaloids, in dead bodies. Previous to his death, in August, 1881, he wrote the following letter to Ercolani: Various considerations have induced me to assume that egg albumen contained a body that would change starch into sugar. In fact, I found that a filtered aqueous solution of albumen, when digested with a solution of soluble starch, induced this change very rapidly. This confirmed my suspicion, and I attempted to isolate this body from ordinary albumen. This I succeeded in doing by treating the albumen with three parts of water and precipitating the solution with a sufficient quantity of concentrated alcohol. The diastatic substance is in the soluble portion of it, as I was able to prove by experiments, by redissolving the albumen that had been precipitated, and making comparative experiments with that and with the substance that remained in solution after expelling the alcohol at a low temperature. The existence of a diastatic substance in egg albumen is of great physiological importance, which may be stated as follows: The albumen contains glucose, and the yelk of egg contains starch; the latter is changed into sugar when it reaches the albumen, and is thus converted into nourishment.

A NEW THEORY OF THE FORMATION OF COAL.—After a protracted microscopic study of coal, Prof. Reinch has come to the conclusion that coal was not derived from land plants, but chiefly from microscopic forms of "a lower order of protoplasm." He holds that plants of a higher order have contributed but a fraction of the mass of coal veins, however numerous they may have been in some instances. In a recent lecture, stating his conclusion, Prof. Reinsch referred to the fact that Dr. Muck, of Bochum, held that algæ have mainly contributed to the formation of coal, and that marine plants were rarely found in coal, because of their tendency to decompose, and that calcareous remains of mollusks disappeared on account of the rapid formation of carbonic acid during the process of carbonization.

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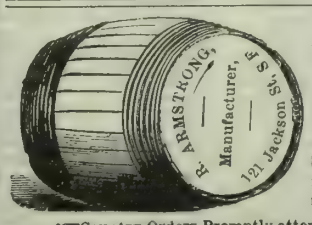
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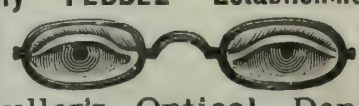
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REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C. K. Robinson, E. M. Reading, Edwin Dauforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M La Rue and P. Veasy.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winehill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Alden. No. 3—A. S. Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton
Amador—A. C. Smith. Butte—District No. 1. F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I A. Dunsmoor Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—Geo. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Dauforth. No. 2—M. W. Fish. No. 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. McKay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No. 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. L. Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman Tuolumne—W Street Tulare—J L Sullivan Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hatheway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. CHAS. STRACHAUER.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. O. R. MORGAN.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday R. B. NIXON.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STURTEVANT.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	Monday JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HALL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. H. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. C L. RUGGLES	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday E. LEIB.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JOHN BUSTON.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday TH. H. NICHOLS.
25—REDWOOD. A. HANSON.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. H. BUCK.
26—GILROY. C. B. WELDON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY. A. MONTGOMERY.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. GEO. HALL.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA. H PIMM.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. TULL.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. W. D. SINK.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday C. F. FRENCH.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. R. STURROCK.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. S. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. ALEXANDER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. W. H. DORYNS.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday. H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. B. CRANE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. H. SIMONS.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. H. P. TERRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. M. LYONS.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	1st, 3d & 4 h Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. W. VINTER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN
45—WATSONVILLE. A. J JENNINGS.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. C KAYE	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL. U HARTNELL	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. SHIELDS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. W. C. GROVES.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. J. H. CONODON.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. JOHN LANDIS.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	Thursday JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES. P. W. DOONER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. A. LEBRECHT.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. A H. HEWITT.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. O. STANSBURY.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday D. NOONAN.
59—MT. VIEW. RICHARD HARRIS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. E. P. FARNSWORTH.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK. CHAS. HADLEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. B D. MORSILL.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY. AUGUST HARMS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE. HENRY MENGES.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY. C. M. DUSTIN.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. C. C. BUTT.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Friday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. J. H. COOPER	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday F. M. SWASY.
73—STS. JOHN S. J. FLETCHER.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. L STEWART.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. H LYNDON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. J. PELLE.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. V. D. KNUPP.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday THOS CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO. D. M BLANK.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. LOUIS STERN.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday ALONZO COONS.
82—SANTA ANA. JAS. A. WAITE.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. A. SWITZER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM. A. E. WHITE	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. A. ANTONY.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday O. B. ADAMS.
87—DURHAM. J. S. HENDERSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. G. A. EMBURY.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. HENRY ROCK.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. A. L. ROBERTS.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON
95—PLACER. S. J. WOODWORTH.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. S. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. H. DRAIN.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. A. HINKLE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. A. ABREGO.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. POWLE
99—COLFAX. CHAS. HANSON.	Colfax, Placer Co.	R. S. DAY. Tuesday
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. KNOTT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	J. E. PREWITT. Wednesday
102—BIGGS. E. H. GALE.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE. Tuesday
104—HIGHLAND. WM. PARK.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE. Tuesday
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	B. F. TACKABERY. 1st & 4th Saturday
106—KERN RIVER. N. P. PETERSON.	Kernville, Kern County.	J. B. BATZ. Friday
107—BRIDGEPORT. JAMES CONN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY. Wednesday
108—LODI. F. H. HOLLIS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	T. B. GEFFROY. Wednesday
109—FOLSOM. F. C. DURANT.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	H. L. HASTINGS. Wednesday
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON. Wednesday
111—BAY CITY. GEO. H. SHAW.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	F. W. BELL. Monday
112—EMPIRE. W. S. URMY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	HENRY LEWIS. Thursday
113—GALT. W. F. BREWSTER.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	J. M. SMITH. Monday
114—BUTTE. O. A. HEARN.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	W. C. SMITH. Monday
115—WILLOWS. M. HOCHHEIMER.	Willows, Colusa Co.	F. G. CRAWFORD. Thursday
116—G. ISLAND. M. STINCHFIELD.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS. Wednesday
117—CONFIDENCE. H. C. CROWDER.	Williams, Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN. Thursday
118—EL DORADO. W. R SELKIRK.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN. Saturday
119—SMARTSVILLE. DANIEL CORY.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	JAS. KEEGAN. Saturday
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON. 1st & 4th Tuesday
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAVIS. 1st & 4th Sat.
122—CAMPTONV'E. O. N. MORROW.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN. Friday
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	H. D. HILL. Monday
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD. Tuesday
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE. Thursday
126—EXCELSIOR. J. F. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T. RUTHRAUFF Tuesday
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON. Saturday
128—MUD SPRINGS. T G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER. Wednesday
129—QUINCY. A. W. KIDDIE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	B. B. HUGHES. Saturday
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JOHN GILMAN.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. J. D. COMPTON.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	Monday W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR. O. M. GILES	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL. E. S. TALBOT.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. C. E. WILLOS.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. S. DAVEY.	Spenceville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. A. Z. BALES.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. W. A. BENNETS.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON. A. J. KUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. O. TAUM.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday C. B. GOODRICH.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. REDFIELD.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. J. MARTIN.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. J. F. WASHBURNE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday A. G. THORN.
150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. O. S. BARBER.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENRICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. F. WEST.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. JAS. BEULAH.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLEDAO.
156—MAIN TOP. J. W. SUTLIFF.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIELDER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & last Tuesdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. D. A. BROWNSTONE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	J. GOODMAN.
164—GRANGEVILLE. F. E. BELDEN.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHERMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NEWMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROSE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. PETER BENNETT.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. O. ORR.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. G. S. JACKSON.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	WM. A. B. MILLS.
177—ETNA. C. W. NUTTING.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	H. BUDELMAN.
178—FORT JONES. JOHN E. DUDLEY.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. JOHN DUFFY.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall. San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. E. H. GRASSETT	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA. CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H. BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAKDALE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBBONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PEEPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. J. R. BURR.
208—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MERK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. R. B MARKLE.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. S. L. HOGUE.	Selma. Fresno Co.	Saturday. J. TAFT.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. REARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. THOS. FLOYD.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN COLL.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH.	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday L. C. CARPENTER.
212—OLIVE. GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Friday CHAS. H. WOOD.
213—NORTH STAR. W. S. STEVENS.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday DAN'L W. FINCH.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD	San Fernando,	Saturday. EL. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN G. F. MCDONALD.	Dunnigan, Yolo Co.	HORACE HAYNES.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. H. JONES.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS ALICE DOUD.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. MASTER.....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY, G. MASTER.....Virginia City.
A. G. COWAN, G. FOR.....Gold Hill.
F. W. DUNN, G. O.....Battle Mountain.
P. J. DUNNE, G. G.....Virginia City.
H. W. BONHAM, G. W.....Sutro.
G. THORBURN G. RDR.....Gold Hill.
W. D. WAGAN, G. RVR.....Reno.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. E. J. BUTLER.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KEHOE.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNNE.
4—ORMSBY. J. S. M. SMART.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	Tuesday F. M. STERLING.
5—NEVADA. G. W. CUNNINGHAM.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	Monday F. MCRAE.
6—RIVER. J. E. GIGNOUX.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Tuesday J. A. BONHAM.
7—SECURITY. WM. SUTHERLAND.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Saturday. H. D. LINDSAY.
8—LUCILLE. A. SUMMERFIELD.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday C. B. BRIERLY.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca. Humboldt Co.	Tuesday. CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. J. D. LUDWIG.	Mason Valley. Esmeralda Co.	A. W. BRANN.
13—AURORA. T. J. MURPHY.	Aurora. Esmeralda Co.	H. T. TUCKER.
14—UNITY	Paradise, Humboldt Co.	
15—ESMERALDA,	Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	
1—ONTARIO. A. M. GRANT.	Park City. Utah.	Tuesday. E. D. DISBROW.
1—BUTTE. W. H. ELLIS.	Butte City. Montana.	Friday C. E. MILLER.
2—CAPITAL. J. B ATCHISON	Helena, Montana.	Monday. J. J. ROHRBAUGH.

Formation of New Lodges in the A. O. U. W.

EDITORS WATCHMAN :—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-read paper, to call the attention of subordinate Lodges of the A. O. U. W. to the rumor which prevails at the present time, that certain parties are again in the field, and hard at work for the purpose of forming a new Lodge of the A. O. U. W., in this city. This, in the face of a similar effort which has but recently been defeated by the almost unanimous voice of the Lodges of San Francisco, is an assurance on the part of those who are superintending this job, for which they would deserve the thanks of the whole Order, were it not that for all intents and purposes we have Lodges enough in this city for double the number of members that we now have on our rolls; besides, should they succeed in their efforts, would be an act of great injustice to most of our Lodges, who enjoy but a very limited membership and a proportionate meagre attendance at their meetings. But the main object in creating these new Lodges seems to be the admission of a large number of applicants at greatly reduced and nominal figures, as so called charter members, thereby depriving existing Lodges of that income to their general fund, which an increase of membership would secure to them.

Our noble and beloved Order stands at present foremost in rank and members, far above any other beneficial Order on this coast, and, perhaps, in the world; its foundation rests as solid and secure as the Rock of Gibraltar, and its usefulness will outlive generations to come, hence the priviledge to become one of us, ought to be considered one of the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon men, and should not be figured by dollars and cents. To those who will not join us because they consider our fees too high, let me say : In God's name keep out of our Order and don't urge others in forming new Lodges, whereby you would save a few dollars, which otherwise would help to replenish the almost empty coffers of most Lodges.

To all soreheads and office hunters, who have been disappointed on election day, I give the following advice : Double your good conduct and zeal for the welfare of your several Lodges, and your ambition and efforts to hold office will eventually be crowned with success; don't show the cloven foot by taking your clearance cards, and then follow the reputable business of Lodge builders, which business has of late been a very unprofitable one.

My brothers, if you take the above fully into consideration, I have no fear what your decision will be should your consent be asked for the formation of a new Lodge in this city.

Fraternally Yours,
S. HOFFMAN.

Aurora, No. 13, Nevada.

The following is from a Lodge where they have nothing to write about. However, it makes an excellent substitute:

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I herewith return list of officers of No. 13, of Nevada. Would be pleased to respond to your invitation as to items, but in Aurora, facts are wandering and fancies are stillborn. In a measure we are prototypes of Lord Macaulay's New Zealander—lost and pondering among ruins of past "rich finds" and antiquated fossils of "flush days." The "hope eternal," etc., of Pope has its last and final abiding home here; but its practical realizations have only the substance of a phantom. Our Lodge membership is now 14, with a chance for additions, but unless the "population boom" comes our way, 30 names on our roll call means "good enough." In sincerity, the tone and ability of your paper is admirable. Its careful perusal infuses the spirit of its teaching into the "sincere of purpose," and its knowledge of our history and daily transactions throughout the Union is a great factor in keeping us in the front rank of modern progressive societies. Had I the facts here to build upon, I would be doubly happy to be enrolled on your regular list of contributors. Man so seldom makes his conditions and the events attending them, that in my case no exception can be noted. With highest regards and the hand of goodfellowship, I am, fraternally,

H. T. TUCKER, Recorder.

Aurora, Esmeralda Co., Nev., July 3, 1882.

BROS DAVENPORT & RICH, wholesale and retail dealers in eggs, fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, honey, etc., at stalls 13, 14 and 34, Center market, carry a large stock of the best quality of products in their line. Point Reyes butter and ranch eggs are given special attention, as also choice potatoes. Having telephone connection, orders can be given, which will be filled promptly, and at the lowest market rates.

BRO. J. H. CONGDON, formerly with the house of Miller & Co., opened a general produce and commission business at No. 6 Stewart street, a year ago. His is now one of the leading produce and commission houses of this city,

WE met Bro. Frank M. Cohn, Financier of Unity Lodge, No. 25, Oregon, in Valley Lodge, No. 30, on Wednesday evening, July 12th.

THE increase in membership was about 200 for June in this jurisdiction.

"Clear Lake and Calistoga."

The Clear Lake and Calistoga Stage route has become a very popular one for health and pleasure seekers going to the many springs and other resorts in Lake county, and lately the stages to Lakeport have been well filled. Anderson, Harbin, Adams, Howard, Siegler, Gordon, Bartlett, Highland and Pierson springs, Soda Bay, Blue Lakes, Middletown, Lower Lake, Sulphur Banks, Kelseyville, Lakeport, Great Western and Oat Hill and other quicksilver mines are all reached by the popular stage line under the veteran management of W. F. Fisher, whose headquarters are at his Lodi stables, Calistoga. The route from San Francisco to Calistoga is a delightful one, taking the Central Pacific Railroad ferry to Oakland, along the eastern shore of the bay, passing Berkeley, San Pablo, to the Vallejo landing; across the Straits of Carquinez, with fine marine and distant mountain views; passing Vallejo, with Mare Island and its Government works in view; up the valley to Napa; thence pass the thrifty towns of Napa valley and through its rich fields of grain, vines and orchards, bordered on the east side by hills clothed in rich verdure, with a top fringe of evergreen trees, picturesque in the extreme as they face the traveler in bold relief in front of their skyward home. The stage from Calistoga passes a mile or two across the valley and immediately begins the ascent of Mt. St. Helena, and for five miles up to the summit of the ridge, and down the mountain pass a like distance, the scenery is grand and picturesque in qualities rarely equalled or excelled elsewhere. Still farther and higher over Cobb mountain to Clear Lake and Lakeport—and, in fact, throughout most parts of Lake county—the roads abound with grand scenery and delightful views of charming brooks, lakes or meadows.

NEW METHOD OF PIANO TEACHING.—Mr. John Cooper, of this city, has issued a very useful little book, which will be appreciated by all who have ever taught the organ or piano, and will be appreciated also by those who are learning. It is particularly applied to teaching the scales. Each major and minor scale is given in musical signs in the usual way, and under each is a graphic representation of the keyboard so marked as to indicate to the eye the proper notes to be struck in running the scale, and also the fingers to be used for each hand in each note. The diagrams will impart to the young student a correct and practical knowledge in fingering, and facilty of performing. They are based on the knowledge that the young intellect may be reached more easily through the eye than the ear. It is really teaching music by pictorial illustrations, just as other things are taught by illustrations. Each diagram is self-explanatory, and presents to the pupil at a single glance much more information than can be conveyed by many paragraphs of descriptive matter. Each diagram for its respective scale tells which note to begin and finish on, which are the proper sharps or flats for the key under consideration, and also the proper fingering. There is a short introduction on music, the notes, etc. On the diagram round marks indicate naturals; square ones, sharps or flats; figures on the rounds or squares indicate the proper fingering. There could be nothing simpler than this, and it will be a great help, indeed, to both teacher and taught. It is a decided advance step.

AT ANDERSON SPRINGS, Lake county, the season so far has been a very lively one. Several new cottages, added to the place since last season, have been substantially filled with genial and home-like guests. The hotel and its surroundings have also been decidedly improved, making the place more than ever desirable to those who appreciate good home living, unadulterated with worse than useless fictions and fashions. Dr. Anderson, his mother, and several sisters, proprietors of the Springs, give their personal attention to the place. They contemplate further important improvements another season.

THE Standard Soap Co., 204 Sacramento street, under the management of Bro. J. J. Applegate, is one of the industries of California of which we may be proud. The variety, excellence and standard worth of their soaps for toilet or domestic use place them in the very front rank, not only in this State, but of any in the United States. The Standard soap palace, at 637 Market street, is one of the attractions for the ladies. Toilet soap that will cure skin diseases, and soap that will preserve healthy skin, can be procured here, as also that for kitchen, laundry and household use.

BRO. A. P. ADAMS, patentee and manufacturer of pure compressed coffee, 51 Fremont street, corner of Mission, has enlarged his capacity for manufacturing this preparation for making delicious coffee. The demand is increasing largely, and all leading grocers keep "Compressed Coffee" in stock.

THE City Parcel Delivery Co., No. 3 Post, is carried on by Bro. H. C. Dodge and Geo. D. Ross. They are prompt and reliable men, and any business entrusted to their care will be attended to in the best manner.

A Little More Care Needed Somewhere.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I have to-day received Assessment Notice No. 11; and while I am not among those who think all the deaths in our Order ought to be charged to the carelessness or ignorance of the Medical Examiner, in order to protect our Order and stimulate our Examiners to greater caution, allow me to call attention to this notice. I do so the more cheerfully because it is generally assumed that nearly, if not quite all the medical wisdom and intelligence of the country resides in San Francisco :

First.—I find on this notice nine deaths, seven of which occurred in San Francisco.

Second.—The second on the list joined the Order January 7, 1882, and died May 15, 1882, *i. e.*, four months and eight days after joining the Order, of "general ascites." Now, I doubt that man's being healthy when examined; nay, more; I venture the assertion that he was not, and could not have been. Then, again, the reported cause of his death is incorrect. There is no such a thing known to the profession as "general ascites." "Ascites" is a collection, or an effusion of fluid within the abdomen. "Ascites" proper is a dropsy of the peritoneum. That is local; hence, it cannot be general.

Third.—No. 69 dies of "tuberculosis." While the philology of this term would justify its use to designate phthisis pulmonalis, custom has not as yet authorized its use. Hence, it is not in Webster, and but few members have access to Dunglison; and even he is not definite, and refers its signification back to "tubercle," which simply means a tumor. Would it not be more satisfactory to the Order at large if brethren making out these death reports would try and talk plain English, and in this particular exercise a little more care? We will say nothing about the consumption, as we in "charity" assume it must have been acute, without any antecedent tendency.

Fourth.—No. 70 dies from "general parises." Now, I will admit you San Francisco people are a wonderful people—so much so that if I could stand your climate I would like to live among you. But do tell us poor, ignorant Stocktonians what "parises" is, especially as it is becoming "general." Is it likely to spread to Stockton? Is it a sequel of smallpox, measles or leprosy? Webster doesn't tell us, Dungleson can't, and Cleveland is silent. Had this poor brother been abroad and returnd with too much "Paris," and the physician, to express this superabundance, added the characteristic "es," as expressive of the fact? True, we have the medical term, "paresis;" but it could not be that, as that is only a slight paralysis, affecting motion, not sensation, and is always incomplete. Brethren, please be more definite. Now, brother, I submit, "general ascites," "tuberculosis," "general parises," "heart disease," and "apoplexy," all on one card, out of nine deaths, don't look well, does it? We need a "little more care" in examination and definition. Let us have it, please.

Yours, in C. H. & P.,
J. A. MILLER, M. D., D. D.

Tribute of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

NORTH TEMESCAL, June 19, 1882.

At the last meeting of Silver Star Lodge, No. 2., D. of H., A. O. U. W., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his mysterious Providence, has seen fit to sorely afflict our brother, Freeman H. Lewis, by removing, in the first roseate dawn of womanhood, his beloved wife, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Silver Star Lodge, No. 2, D. of H, A. O. U. W., tender to our bereaved brother our heart-felt sympathy in this, his hour of sorrow. And though we know that words are vain to heal the aching heart, we desire to point him "just across the river," to the eternal home prepared for those who love Him, where there are no partings, and the "weary are at rest."

Resolved, That a copy of this slight token of our respect be sent to our stricken brother, and also be inscribed upon our minutes, and a copy be also sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON, Secretary.

THE finest selection of new goods in Majolica, fish globe stands, new designs in crockery and glassware, flower baskets and fancy goods, are now displayed in the wholesale and retail store of Messrs. Mangeinheim, Sternheim & Co., 27 and 29 Sutter, and 528 and 530 Market street, below Montgomery. This new line of goods was selected by Mr. Sternheim, on his recent continental visit, and includes all the newest designs and latest paterns. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to examine stock and get prices.

THE California Commercial College, 417 Kearny street, under the supervision of Profs. C. N. Andrews and G. B. Bernard, has taken a position in the front rank of our educational institutions. Each of these gentlemen have had a large experience in several of the leading schools of this State, and personally instruct their pupils. We recommend this model school as one of the best in this State to procure a thorough and reliable business education or a preparatory academic course.

BRO. B. LEZANSKY, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery, 134 Sixth St., has a fine stock of latest styles of hats and bonnets. Having advantages in location and a large experience in this business, enables him to furnish the latest styles and paterns at bedrock prices.

A Rural Commemoration.

One of those pleasant impromptu celebrations, such as occur naturally in the rural districts without much effort on the part of any one in particular, occurred at Anderson's Springs, on the Fourth. Ex-Supervisor Fay acted as President; Father Joseph Gallagher, Chaplain; Captain A. C. Freese, Orator; Dr. Roche, Poet; Miss Sarah O'Donnell lead the audience in singing "America;" Miss Louisa Freese read the "Declaration of Independence" admirably; Miss Beckie O'Donnell gave a popular recitation. Among other sentiments offered was the following, appropriate to the place of celebration:

LAKE COUNTY,
The grandest health and pleasure ground of California. Its hills are the sublimest; its forest "plumage" the handsomest; its crystal lakes and brooks the purest; its atmosphere the clearest; its skies the fairest and bluest; its starry firmament the most prolific and brilliant; and its patriotic sons and daughters the sturdiest pioneers of all our glorious Yankee nation.

A large number of the guests of the Springs, with neighboring citizens, were present, and it was generally conceded that all duties were well performed. Dr. A. Anderson photographed the procession and the audience as assembled. Many enjoyed the afternoon in strutting about the Springs and the fine natural park in the heart of which they are located. A lively country dance closed at 12 P. M., the rare pleasures of the occasion.

Employment.

A medium-aged man of family is desirous of immediate employment (at very reasonable wages), as carpenter, assistant book-keeper, or for office work. Will go to the country, but prefers S. F. Can give satisfactory reference in S. F. or Oakland. Is a member in good standing of one of our leading fraternal societies. Address C. E. L., at No. 412 Jones St., S. F.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

HOW TO STOP THIS PAPER.—It is not a herculean task to stop this paper. Notify the publishers by *letter*. If it comes beyond the time desired, you can depend upon it we do not know that the subscriber wants it stopped. So be sure and send us notice by *letter*.

ANDERSON'S SPRINGS,
LAKE COUNTY, CAL.

Nineteen miles from Calistoga, Napa county. Five miles from Middleton, and ten miles from the GREAT GEYSERS, between which and Anderson Springs, there are good Wagon Roads.

Hot Sulphur and Steam Baths

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Dropsy, Etc. Cold Sulphur for Dyspepsia Diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Scenery Unsurpassed. Climate Mild and Equable.

Consumptives generally improved in health, and asthmatics are invariably relieved. Trout Fishing in the grounds. Deer hunting in the immediate vicinity. New Cottages for the better accommodation of guests. Cooking good.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.
Remarkable Cure of Dropsy.

VALLEJO, June, 1882.

I suffered intensely with dropsy, and was induced by Mr. Edgecomb to try Anderson's Springs, he having been cured there, after undergoing frightful agonies, being tapped three times before he reached there; and I am deeply grateful for taking his advice, for such a beneficial effect had the Springs on me, that I am now entirely cured, and advise all who may be suffering to try Anderson's Springs. KATE MACKAY.

Sight Restored.

A candid and well-known gentlemen of San Francisco certifies briefly as follows:

May 31, 1882.

"I was cured of inflammation of the eyes at Anderson's Springs, Lake county." M. J. DURNEY, 425 Brannan St., S. F.

Many other cases of Dropsy and Paralysis, Rheumatism, Swelling of Limbs, and various other obstinate cases of chronic diseases have been cured from year to year, at the above-named Springs, which are located in Lake county, 19 miles from Calistoga. Special regard is paid to the diet of guests, who are liberally furnished with good home cooking, etc Send for further information. Address

ANDERSON & PATRIQUIN.
Anderson's Springs, Lake Co, - via Calistoga, Cal.

A Song of Nature.

By the gurgling stream as it winds along
On its way to the valley below,
It sounds in my ears like a long lost song
Of childhood's sweet day, long ago.

The smooth worn bowlders, like long-lost friends,
Familiar in times long past,
Stand forth to my view and with my vision blends,
And my youth seems again in my grasp.

Like life's blood a dancing through eager young veins,
The water runs rapidly past,
Portraying this life with its joys and pains;
Returning, no, never, alas!

But here, by this stream, is a treasure more rare,
That will heal all diseases and pain,
Even fountains of life-giving water are there,
Not supplied by the winds nor the rain.

But dear mother earth, from her bosom supplies
These springs that were hid from our sight;
They strengthen our heart and open our eyes,
And fill us with youthful delight.

And even the rocks at this wonderful spot
Breathes soft on our bruises and pain,
Their medical vapor, exceedingly hot,
And this bathing is never in vain.

These waters of life and this medical breath,
Are free to the great and the small,
At Anderson's Springs, saving from death
The blind, halt and maimed, one and all.

Unto God be all praise who created the earth
With these blessings so rich unto men,
Who even now slowly are finding their worth,
And do bless him in turn again.

—W. A. CLARK.

Business Guide.

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☞ A lot of new backgrounds just received.

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All Kinds of Fine Light Castings Made to Order. Also, Safe Castings.

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FEED, MEAL, BRAN and MIDDLINGS.
All Kinds of Feed Ground to Order.


$1. FOR WATCHES CLEANED. Glasses 10 cents. Stem Winding Watches, $5 and upwards. Clocks, $1 and upwards. American Clock Depot, Watch and Jewelry Factory, 37 Sixth St., S. F. T. D. HALL.
☞ Society emblems.

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J. O. JEPHSON, Proprietor.

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STOCKTON,
—MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN—
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SPARKS FROM CAST-IRON GEARS.—In regard to the question whether the friction of cast-iron gears will produce sparks, a subject previously mentioned in our columns, a correspondent of the *American Miller* writes as follows: I once had a pair of miter wheels running in the pit of my burst frame, driving two pair of runners. They were small wheels, some 2 feet in diameter, with about 7 inches face, both of them having the same number of cogs. One of them was on the upright shaft, it not being true on account of its having a coupling off. I took them apart in order to have the toe of the upright shaft worked on, and I forgot to number the cogs. I had been running them some time, and they had worn with shoulders. I kept them well greased; a pretty large pile of grease had accumulated right under the wheels. After having the toe of the shaft repaired, I put them in gear again and started them to work. Having failed to put the cogs in the same places as they were before, it caused them to come in contact with the shoulders, and, the friction being heavy, it caused them to rub or grind out sparks, which set the pile of grease on fire, and would have burned the mill if I had not discovered it in time. I have very little doubt but that a great many mill fires may be traced to the throwing of sparks by gears. There was no possibility of a fire starting in my mill except by these wheels. The insurance companies are laboring under a very great mistake if they think that cast-iron gearing will not produce sparks, and the fact above mentioned should be known among machinists.

ACID IN MACHINE OILS.—One of the simplest and readiest off-hand methods of detecting whether a sample of machine oil contains free acid, is to cover some oxide of copper in a glass with a layer of the oil (coppersmith's ash will answer the purpose. If the oil contains either free, fatty or resinous acid, the cuprous oxide will be attacked, and the oil will show in a short time a distinct green coloration. Gentle heating facilitates this action.

A NOVEL STEAM ENGINE.—A new steam engine, in which the use of steam is economized, and in which a constant equal pressure or strain upon the driving shaft is secured, has recently been patented. The invention is an improvement in the class of steam engines, having more than one movable piston working in the same cylinder, each of which is separately connected by the crank shaft. The cylinder of the engine has three pistons, the rod of the central piston passing through the center of the inner piston. The rods of the outer piston pass through the inner piston, and are secured thereto at equal distances from the rod of the center piston. These rods also pass through, but are not attached to the central piston; and by this construction the movement of this piston is steadied, and it will be seen that the movements of the outer and inner pistons are made synchronous. When steam is admitted through the port between the central and outer pistons, they will be forced apart in opposite directions until the exhaust port allows the escape of the steam, when the steam is admitted between the central and inner pistons, and the central piston will be moved back, the central piston moving in one direction while the end pistons move in the opposite, and as the cranks of the central and end pistons are set opposite, it will be seen that by the movements of the three pistons the crank shaft is at the same moment pushed and pulled in opposite directions, and the strain upon the crank shaft is equal in both directions.

THE SUN'S HEAT.—In a paper read by Dr. C. W. Siemens before the English Royal Society lately, the ground was taken that all the heat and energy sent from the sun find their way back to the great solar center, which thus suffers no diminution of its forces.

COLOR PRINTING.—A European firm has patented a newspaper press which, it is claimed, prints in four or five different colors at the same time. It is somewhat similar to presses used in printing wall paper.

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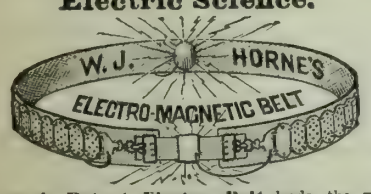
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In a recent paper on the causes of volcanic action, Prof. Prestwich assumes the existence of hot reservoirs or cavities filled with molten rock, and cold reservoirs or cavities, nearer the surface, filled with water; and he supposes the shrinkage of the earth to squeeze up the molten rock till it meets with the water, which then explodes, producing a volcano.

Mr. Thomas Mudd suggests, in the *Geological Magazine*, that the conditions described by Professor Prestwich must give rise to the "water hammer" action familiar to engineers. Water hammer action manifests itself where steam has to be conveyed to considerable distances from its source without any return communication or easy vent. It occurs in this way: The steam, on being turned into the cold pipes, is quickly condensed, and in a short time a quantity of water is formed. The steam condensing most quickly at the end furthest from the inlet, there is there formed a partial vacuum. The steam, rushing forward in consequence, gathers up the water into a plug, which fills the sectional area of the pipe, and forms, indeed, a water piston. This water piston is dashed by the force of the steam against the end of the pipe, producing a severe shock, accompanied by a loud report; and then follows, by natural sequence, a rebound, which must be a rebound of a compound character, made up in part of the rebound of the steam, in part of the rebound of the water, and in part of the effort of the water to regain its level by gravity. The first two are probably of momentary existence, but the last takes time, and proceeds with a measured swing like a mighty pendulum. When the force of the return wave is spent, and the steam again gets the advantage, condensation having in the meantime been going on behind the return wave, this piston of water advances a second time, and is dashed with increased fury against the obstruction in the pipe. This action, in a few strokes, arrives at its maximum, and thence, if the pipe has been able to withstand the shocks, gradually diminishes and dies away.

ABOUT 20 female copyists at the Navy Department, Washington, have been dropped from the rolls on account of the failure of Congress to provide for their payment.

Absorption of Metallic Oxides by Plants.

Prof. F. C. Philips recently read an interesting paper before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, treating upon the absorption of metallic oxides by plants. The paper contained the history of what is known and thought about the effect of metallurgical works on adjacent vegetation, and the influence of poisonous oxides in the soil. A summary of experiments was added, made upon a great number of young plants, with the object of determining whether any injurious effects are produced upon them by being grown in soil impregnated with certain metallic oxides, and whether plants in a perfectly healthy condition will absorb such oxides through their roots.

The following conclusions were arrived at: 1. That healthy plants, grown under favorable circumstances, may absorb through their roots small quantities of lead, zinc, copper and arsenic. 2. That the lead and zinc may enter the tissues in this way without causing any disturbance in the growth, nutrition and functions of the plant. 3. That compounds of copper and arsenic exert a distinctly poisonous influence, tending, when present in large quantities, to check the formation of roots, and resulting in the ultimate destruction of the plant, or in the reduction of its vitality to such an extent as to interfere with the nutrition and growth. In the case of the heavy metals, copper, zinc, arsenic and lead, it seems to be probable that their oxides may, under certain circumstances, become deposited in the tissues of the plant.

PRESSURES IN BOILERS AT SEA.—There seems to be no limit at the present time to the increased pressures used in boilers at sea. It is said that a new steamer building for the French government is to be fitted with engines intended to utilize a working pressure of 142 lbs. per square inch. They are expected to indicate 3,800-horse power. The boilers to supply steam are of a pattern which has already been tried in a government dispatch boat, and it seems that they are entirely satisfactory after several years of use. It is expected that these boilers will be able to furnish steam for the engines without forced draft.

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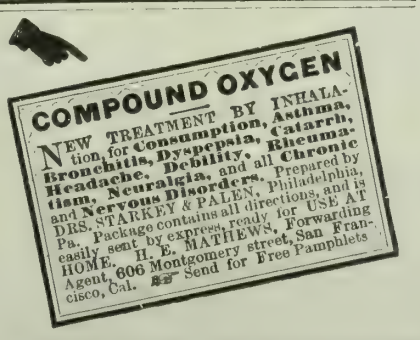
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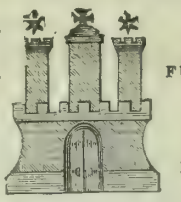
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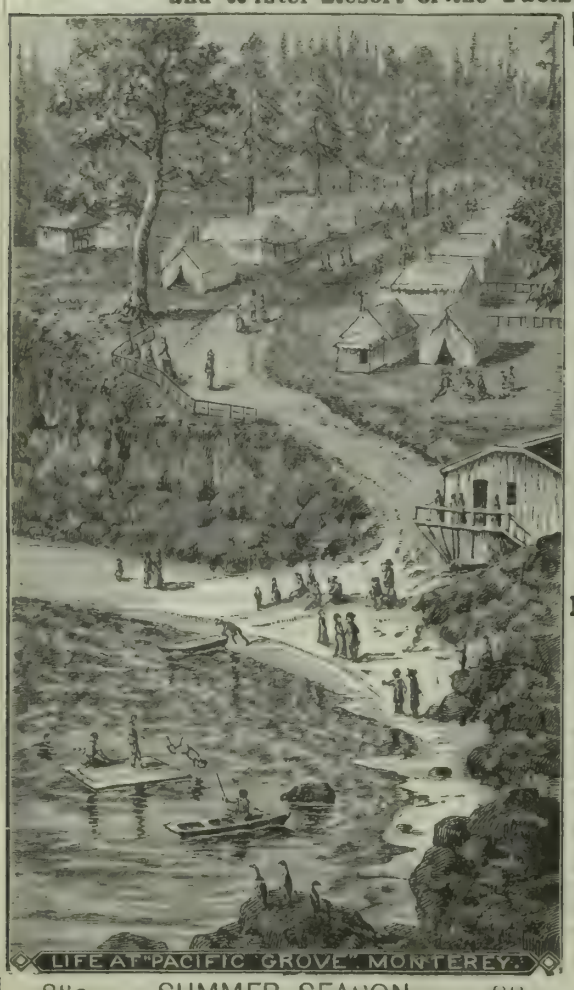
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The August trip of the Steamship IDAHO to Alaska will be made a special feature of interest for tourists and pleasure seekers. In addition to her regular ports of call (Wrangel, Sitka, Harrisburg, etc.) it is intended she shall visit Glacier Bay and other points of special interest.

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Those desiring to engage passage will please register their names at the Company's Ticket Office, 214 Montgomery street. No name accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of $20 on account.

The fare for the round trip has been fixed at a low rate of $115, which includes meals and a berth.

Passengers will take the DAKOTA, which leaves Broadway Wharf July 29th, at 2 P M., and transfer to the IDAHO at Port Townsend about August 3d, reaching San Francisco on the return about August 25th.

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VOL. 6.—NO. 15. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents



DEER HUNTING IN THE MOUNTAINS—A DEAD SHOT AT THE LEADER.

Home Miscellany.

The Child and the Judge.

Written for the RURAL PRESS by M. W.

A bright little boy, with ragged clothes,
And shoes that scarce kept out the snows,
Approached the judge in his high-backed chair,
And, bashful, paused a moment there.

"Judge, your honor," he said with a sigh,
As he slowly raised his childish eyes,
"I haven't done nothing that's wrong, I vow,
I always tried to be good, but now

"I want to give myself up like a thief,
Because, I think, 'twill be a relief,
For I don't want to live, as the rest, in the street,
And learn to swear, to lie and to cheat.

"No sir, my mother and father are dead;
They died when I was a babe, it is said,
So I live with my aunt, who drinks a great deal,
And beats me because I will not steal.

"To-day she drove me away from the door,
And told me never to come back more;
And now nobody 'll take me in,
Because my clothes is ragged and thin.

"I can't get work, and I've nothing to eat,
Unless I beg it, or steal in the street;
Isn't there a place where I can go,
Where they'll treat me kindly and I can grow

"To be a good, a great and learned man?
Oh! please, Judge, send me there if you can."
The Judge removes his tear-dimmed glasses,
While o'er his eyes his hand he passes.

"I will see, my boy," he kindly said,
"That you want not for learning nor bread,
'Tis a cold, hard world, but there's room for you,
There's work for honest hands and true."

July 11, 1882.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Mr. Pritchard lifted him out of the wagon and set him down on the door-step. What a little fellow he was, and what a wondering, pleased look there was in his eyes! He had on coarse shoes, a check apron, and his pretty brown hair was cropped close under the shabby cap. It was almost too cold a day for such a little fellow to be out without a coat. Mrs. Pritchard took him by the hand to lead him in, and the little hand clung confidingly to hers.

"What's your name, dear?" she asked, pleasantly.

"Tommy Bobbitt," he answered, readily. "Am I going to stay here?"

"Folks all dead," said Mr. Pritchard. "Mother went a month or so back. I told them over to the county house we'd take him and try him; and if he suited, we'd keep him and do well by him. We don't know what kind of stock he is yet; but if I find any mean, dishonest tricks in him, back he goes. We don't want to adopt a boy and set by him, and have him sting us like a serpent in our old age."

"Oh! I know Tommy will be a nice little boy," said the wife, kindly.

The Pritchards were farming people and well-to-do. They had never had a child of their own, and, after much consideration, had decided to adopt a boy when a suitable one could be found. Word reached them that a child four years old had recently been left upon the town, and Mr. Pritchard, on driving over to see about it, had brought the little fellow home on trial.

Nobody knew how dreary and forlorn a life it had been in the county house for a little four-year-old boy, suddenly left friendless. He had wandered, shivering, in the yard, sometimes picking up here and there a red leaf to play with. He had hung around in the big, cheerless room, where a few decrepit old women sat, because in the men's room there was a loutish, half-witted fellow, who frightened him. Nights he slept with a dreadful boy, years older than himself, who said things to scare him, and who pulled all the bed-clothes away and kicked in his sleep. And nobody knew how his little heart had ached for the dear mother, who, though very poor and unfortunate, had sheltered him to the last.

But now, in his warm new home, he had brightened into a rosy, pretty boy. He had new shoes and stockings, and Mrs. Pritchard made him the little coat, with a motherly instinct growing in her heart with every stitch. He learned the different rooms, and ran about them fearlessly; he made funny little speeches; he jumped and laughed like other happy boys, and climbed boldly upon farmer Pritchard's knee when that good man sat down to take his ease after supper.

"He's got meat in him," said the farmer, nodding approvingly; "but I don't know whether he's honest yet. That's the thing, to my mind."

Tommy had been there a week—had one week of sunshine—when the black cloud came down upon him.

Farmer Pritchard had a cough, which was apt to trouble him at night, and on the bureau near the head of his bed he kept a few gum-drops, which he could reach out and get to soothe his throat when the coughing came on. One afternoon, chancing to go into the bedroom, his eye fell upon the little paper bag, and he saw there was not a single gum-drop there.

"That rogue, Tommy, has been here," he said to himself. "I know there were 5 or 6 when I went to bed last night, and, for a wonder, I did not have to take a single one. Tommy! Tommy! Look here! Have you been getting my gum-drops?"

Tommy, who was playing in the door-yard, looked up brightly, and said: "No, I did not get any."

"Did you take them, Lucy?" asked the farmer, turning to his wife.

Mrs. Pritchard had not touched them, and her heart sank as she said so; for who was there left to do so but little Tommy? Her husband's face grew grave.

"Tommy," he said, "you need not be afraid to tell the truth. Didn't you take the gum-drops?"

"No, I didn't," replied Tommy, readily.

"Oh, yes, you did, Tommy. Now tell the truth."

"No, I didn't."

"This is bad, very bad, indeed," said Mr. Pritchard, sternly. "This is what I have been afraid of."

"O, Tommy," pleaded Mrs. Pritchard, "if you took them, do say so."

"If he took them!" repeated her husband. "Why, it is as clear as daylight. He has been running in and out of the room all the morning."

But Tommy still denied the deed, though the farmer commanded and his wife implored. But Mr. Pritchard's face grew ominous.

"I'll give you till noon to tell the truth," he said, "and then, if you don't confess—why, I'll have nothing to do with a boy that lies. We'll ride back to the poor-house this very afternoon."

"O, Joseph," said Mrs. Pritchard, following her husband into the entry, "he is so little! Give him one more trial."

"Lucy," he said, firmly, "when a youngster can tell a falsehood like that with so calm a face, he is ready to tell them by the dozen. I tell you its in the blood. I'll have nothing to do with a boy that lies. Perhaps the fear of going back may bring him to his senses."

He went out to his work and Mrs. Pritchard returned to Tommy and talked with him a long time, very kindly and persuasively, but all to no effect. He replied as often as she asked him, that he had not touched the gum drops. At last she gave it up, and with sad misgivings resumed her occupations; while Tommy went to playing with the cat upon the floor.

At noon, Farmer Pritchard came into the house and had dinner. After dinner he called Tommy to him.

"Tommy," he asked, "did you take the gum-drops?"

"No; I didn't," said Tommy.

"Very well," said the farmer, "my horse is harnessed. Lucy, put the boy's cap on. I shall carry him back to the poor-house because he will not tell the truth."

"Why, I don't want to go back," said Tommy very soberly.

But still he denied taking the gum-drops. Mr. Pritchard told his wife to get the boy ready. She cried as she brought out his little warm coat and cap and put them on him. But Tommy did not cry. He felt that an injustice had been done him, and he knit his baby brow and held his little lips tight. The horse was brought around; Mr. Pritchard came in for the boy. I think he believed up to the last moment that Tommy would confess, but the little fellow stood steadfast.

He was lifted into the wagon. Such a little boy he looked as they drove away. The wind blew cold, and he had to hold on to his cap. Nothing was said as they drove along, though Farmer Pritchard really felt a little sorry that he had gone so far. But Tommy had no hope to bear him up. He only knew that all the happy life of the past few days was over—snatched from him suddenly. He thought of the cold, forlorn house to which he was returning, and shuddered. The helpless old women, the jeering boys, the nights of terror; all these he thought of, when, with pale face and blue lips, he was taken from the wagon and sent up to the house. Farmer Pritchard watched him as he went up the steps, all slow, forlorn little boy. He went in. The matron came out for an explanation. It was given, and the farmer drove away.

He drove home. It was not a pleasant ride. He missed his little companion; but he reasoned obdurately with himself, that he had done all for the best. His wife met him tenderly at the door. The kitchen looked lonely as they went into it together. A top lay in one corner, a primer was on the footstool. Mrs. Pritchard put them out of sight. The farmer laid a fresh lot of gum-drops on his bureau at night, and thought grimly that these were safe. He retired early, not knowing what else to do; but his sleep was broken.

Mrs. Pritchard could not sleep at all. The tears stole through her closed eyelids long after the candle was put out and the house still. She was thinking of the poor little boy, even then, perhaps, cowering in his cold bed with terror.

Suddenly a curious, small sound attracted her attention. It was repeated again and again, and now and then there was a tiny rustle of paper. The sound came from the bureau. She listened intently, and her heart beat loud with excitement. She knew that sound well.

"Joseph!" she whispered. "Joseph!"

"What, Lucy," said her husband, in a voice that sounded as if he, too, had been lying awake.

"Do you hear that noise, Joseph? It's mice!"

"I know it. What of it?"

It's mice, Joseph, and they're after your gum-drops."

"Good gracious, Lucy!" groaned Farmer Pritchard upon his pillow. It flashed upon him instantly. He, and not Tommy, was the sinner. The noise stopped. The little depredators were frightened, but soon began again; and a rare feast they made of it.

It seemed as if that night would never end. The farmer heard every hour the clock struck, and at five he got up and made a fire in the kitchen. His wife arose at the same time and began to get breakfast.

"I won't wait for breakfast," he said. "You can have it hot and ready when we get back. I'll harness up and start now, so as to get over there by dawn."

In a few moments the wheels rolled noiselessly over the frozen ground out on the road, and away drove Mr. Pritchard in the morning starlight.

Mrs. Pritchard brought out the top and the primer again, and made the kitchen look its very cheerfulest. Then she got breakfast. She baked potatoes, and broiled a chicken, and made fritters. She put the nicest syrup on the table, and a plate of jelly tarts. She laid Tommy's plate and fork in their place, and set up his chair. The sun had risen, and the bright beams fell across the table. She went to the door and looked up the road.

Yes, they are coming! They drove into the yard; they stopped at the door; and the wondering, smiling little Tommy was lifted down into Mrs. Pritchard's eager arms. She held him very tight.

"Oh! my lamb! my blessing!" she murmured, woman-like.

"Come, let's have breakfast now," said the farmer cheerfully. "This little chap's hungry. He's our own little boy now, Lucy. He's never going from us again."—*Selected.*

Help for the Helpless.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, which meets at 68 Clementina street, San Francisco, closed its eighth year of service in June, 1882. The aim of the society is to aid boys and girls in every possible way; to rescue homeless, neglected, or abused children. It provides in its own quarters temporarily for such, furnishes homes and employment, maintains reading-rooms, a library, a gymnasium, classes for instruction, lectures and entertainment, and encourages industry, frugality and the saving of earnings among its boys and girls.

In a letter from the Superintendent, Edmond T. Dooley, of July 15th, he states that since May 1st, more than a score have been rescued directly from the courts and the prisons, and twice as many beside have been started on more hopeful careers. Certainly, if the good results of the society for six weeks are such as this, it should receive practical encouragement.

For the coming year, there is to be a new departure, which is outlined in the superintendent's address. It is, to supplant, as far as possible, the institutional methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents by family care and discipline. Normal development in the child can only be effected by the family circle. This work, stated in a general way, is, in a peculiar sense, to oppose true home life to that of the street, institution, and every other sort of existence, in rescuing the wayward and neglected, and encouraging the lowly who are struggling, among the boys and girls, wherever they can be reached.

Boys and girls who must work for a living, should be given the advantages of the swimming baths, the library, reading-rooms and gymnasium. They should also be taught the value of money and encouraged in saving their earnings, and should be given talks on every-day subjects of practical importance to them. A sewing-school should be organized, for which additional teachers will be needed. A school for instruction in cooking would also be of value. The superintendent states that boys who are employed during the day can be lodged for about ten cents per night, and given all the privileges of the society. A competent lady has volunteered to take charge of a singing-school, which is to be started during the present month. There are a number of children on hand for adoption, and many needing employment or homes, without legal adoption. Ladies and gentlemen who will volunteer to be correspondents of the society are needed in every district; persons who would give information in regard to applicants for children and through whom children placed in their vicinity, or children in distress, might appeal to the society. Funds are always needed for the progress of the good work, and donations of clothing for both sexes will further the noble undertaking.

Mother.

What a world of love is shown in that one word! How lightly we look upon that loving care with which she guides our erring feet and watches, with feeling, which none but a mother can know, the expansion of our youth to years of discretion! How little do we, in the youthful sound of pleasure and folly, heed her wise advice! We may not think of it in youth, but it will be recalled to us in after years, when the dark grave has placed her beyond our reach and we hear her gentle voice no more. How deeply, then, we regret the many deeds we have done, contrary to her loving advice! How we long for her back again, that we may do over what we have done amiss! But, alas! when once gone, we can never call her back, and our hearts become sad with the mournful reflection.

THE majority for the prohibition amendment in Iowa was 29,751; total number of votes cast, 281,381.

FRANCE will join with England in protecting the Suez canal.

The Nervous Economy in Man and Insects.

Mr. Grant Allen writes in *Knowledge* that the nerves (worth mentioning) in the human body which are not under the control of the brain are those of the heart and other internal organs; and over these parts, as everybody knows, we have not any voluntary power. But all our limbs and muscles are moved in accordance with impulses sent down from the brain, so that, for example, when I have made up my mind to send a telegram to a friend, my legs take me duly to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the necessary arrangements with the clerk. But, in the insect's body there is no such regular subordination of all the parts composing the nervous system to a single central organ or head office. The largest knot of nerve matter, it is true, is generally to be found in the neighborhood of the sense organs, and it receives direct nerve bundles from the eyes, antannæ, mouth, and other chief adjacent parts; but the wings and legs are moved by separate knots of nerve cells, connected by a sort of spinal cord with the head, but capable of acting quite independently on their own account.

Thus, if we cut off a wasp's head and stick it on a needle in front of some sugar and water, the mouth will greedily begin to eat the sweet syrup, apparently unconscious of the fact that it has lost its stomach, and that the food is quietly dropping out of the gullet at the other end as fast as it is swallowed. So, too, if we decapitate that queer Mediterranean insect, the praying mantis, the headless body will still stand catching flies with outstretched arms, and fumbling about for its mouth, when it has caught one, evidently much surprised to find that its head is unaccountably missing. In fact, whatever may be the case with man, the insect, at least, is really a conscious automation. It sees or smells food, and it is at once impelled by its nervous constitution to eat it. It receives a sense-impression from the bright hue of a flower, and it is irresistibly attracted toward it, as the moth is to the candle. It has no power of deliberation, no ability even to move its own limbs in unaccustomed manners. Its whole life is governed for it by its fixed nervous constitution, and by the stimulations it receives from outside. And so, though the world probably appears much the same to the beetle as to us, the nature of its life is very different. It acts like a piece of clockwork mechanism, wound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circle for which it is designed.

Restoring Engravings.

It is a great mistake to bleach an old engraving with chloride of lime and oxalic acid, or either one of these chemicals, as has been done. If such powerful bleaching agents are employed, they should be used very cautiously, as will be indicated further on. The "old" appearance of an engraving is one of the things that it should possess, and it is bad taste to attempt to rejuvinate it to make it appear like a new print. The only treatment that an old engraving should receive is a careful washing in pure cold water. This, if properly done, will remove from the print all that ought to be removed—dirt, dust, fly specks, and the like. To do this properly, a piece of ordinary mosquito-netting should be taken, large enough to accommodate the print, and the ends stitched over so as to allow of the insertion of a stick of wood (a section of a broomstick will answer), to serve as a convenient holder. The print should be laid flat on this, immersed in a bath of clean water, and from time to time moved to and fro under a gentle stream of water directed upon the soiled places. The mosquito-netting will serve to support the paper and prevent its tearing. If left long enough in the water, and carefully handled in the manner described, the dirt, dust and specks will be found to be very effectually removed, and the print very much improved in appearance. If the paper is much defaced with yellowish or brownish spots—a characteristic which is very common to old English prints—it may be advantageous to apply chloride of lime carefully with a camel's-hair pencil to one spot after another, watching its effect closely, and washing off immediately in a stream of water; and thus pencil out the spots until the paper has a uniform tint, commencing at the unimportant places to get into the right way of doing it, and working cautiously up to the important places. This, however, is only a suggestion. If former treatment has injured the surface of the paper, which is very likely, it may perhaps be improved by going over its surface with a very dilute starch solution, and afterwards calendering the paper by passing through a copper-plate printer's press, which may restore the surface and give the print a more lustrous appearance. But this we will not vouch for, and only offer it as a suggestion. —*Manufacturer and Builder.*

LUMINOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.—A film is made of perchloride of iron and tartaric acid on a surface of softened glass; when it has been exposed, sulphide of calcium, rubbed to a very fine powder through a sieve, is dusted over it. The image is formed in the same way as if it had been dusted with any other powder, and it can then be transferred to paper.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

In sole and shoe,
In bluish hue;
In all and part;
In sour and tart;
In kite and hawk;
In hose and sock;
My whole are found in the sea;
What are they? prithee tell me.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Decapitations.

1. Behead to ramble and leave a relative.
2. Behead to unite and leave the eggs of an insect.
3. Behead a mechanical power and leave always.
4. Behead an article of food and leave a kind of wood.

MELANCTHON.

Blanks.

[Fill the blanks with words alike in pronunciation, but unlike in spelling and meaning.]

1. He said the ——— would not ——— well.
2. Thomas poured the contents of the small ——— upon the ———.
3. The ——— rode all ——— without stopping for rest.
4. The driver said he would ——— certain legends of the place when they came in ——— of the ——— of the destroyed house.

JERRY.

Metagram.

First, I am an article of food; curtail me and I am a coin; curtail again and I am an adverb; next behead me and there is nothing left.

AUNT SARAH.

Hidden Double-Word Square.

1. I have news for all, whether good or bad.
2. What a great ado men often make about the most trivial matters.
3. Come, Nellie, are you amenable to the law or not?
4. A barren tract was all the eye could see, with here and there a dwarfed bush or tree struggling for existence on the sterile soil.

Hidden in the above are words containing the following significations, in the form of a word square:

Across.—1. Verbal. 2. A cupola. 3. A sign. 4. House-hire.

Downward.—1. A scent. 2. An ancient empire. 3. A devotional term. 4. A quadragesimal fast.

NETTIE.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—The fourth of July.

SYNCOPATIONS.—1. Axle, ale. 2. Warn, wan. 3. Main, man. 4. Pray, pay. 5. Wear, war. 6. Braid, brad.

WORD SQUARE.—
I O T A
O P E N
T E S T
A N T S

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Neat, eat. 2. Fire, ire. 3. Know, now.

TOWNS.—1. At-hens. 2. Or-o-no. 3. New-port. 4. Mad-i-son. 5. Act-on.

A Sunny Day.

EDITORS PRESS:—Seeing in your paper a poem written by a girl of 14 years, I thought I would send you one as well, though it is not nearly so good as her's:

Come out, for the sun is shining,
Why should thy heart be sad?
Why sit in the house repining?
Come out in the sun and be glad.
Birds are singing,
Flowers are springing,
And all things seem to say
"Away with thy tears
And foolish fears,
Come out in the sun and be gay."

Come out, soft breezes are blowing
From the not far distant sea;
Near by a streamlet is flowing,
Come sit on its banks with me.
Its murmuring song,
As it hurries along,
Shall charm away our fears;
And as it glideth slow,
With music low,
It shall carry away our tears.

Thus the stream of life is flowing,
Carrying our sorrows into the past;
They float away without our knowing,
Till, beyond our reach, they seem joys at last.
But the sun is shining
And all repining;
Before it fades away
We will leave all sorrow
Until to morrow
And be merry and glad to-day.

"Gem's" poem is better than this, I am sure.

PHYLLIS, aged 14 years.

Santa Cruz.

Zoological.

N. C. relates: The two Mott boys had recently purchased a new "bull dog," and were out hunting with him. The dog found and attacked a skunk, and, as is usual in such cases, received a liberal showering. When the boys came up to where he was, they found him rolling himself on the ground and in the dust, in vain endeavors to rid himself of the unwholesome odor, whereupon one of the boys, observing his distress, burst forth laughing at him. This so enraged "Bull" that he was about to make the young man understand it was no laughing matter, and it was with much difficulty that he was induced to desist.

P. C. relates that he was in the barn after dark, working among his horses, when it happened that, the barn being alive with rats, one of the horses stepped on one of the rats, and it began to squeal. No sooner did this occur than he was surrounded by a thousand of the infuriated pests, coming to the rescue of their distressed comrade, and obliged to beat a hasty retreat.

D. relates: Having seen what at first appeared to him to be a snake with two tails, but on being disturbed, the anomaly dispersed in two different directions. It proved to be one snake swallowing another. The process had almost been concluded when they were disturbed. The snake which had been swallowed seemed to be as lively as usual afterwards.

The bite of a skunk is said to be as poisonous as that of a rattlesnake.

It is said that rats may be driven away from a place by tying a string about the neck of one.

Household Hints

Emery Paper.

In applying the emery paper for very fine work use at first No. 1 paper both along and across the work, and repeat the process with No. 0, No. 00, No. 000, or No. 0000, according to the polish required, bearing in mind that the more the emery cloth or paper has been used the finer is the polish it will give, the reason being that it becomes coated with a glazed surface, composed of particles of the metal it has been rubbing; and all metals polish finer and brighter with such a surface than with any other. If the above grades of emery cloth or paper cannot be readily obtained, take the finest grade at hand, and wear it down by using it on a rod or piece of metal in a lathe at a high speed, wiping the rod once during the latter part of the operation with a piece of rag or waste, slightly oiled, which will cause the oil to pass to the emery paper, and the latter to retain the particles of metal upon its surface. If this method of polishing be carefully executed, the work may be kept very true and even, and possess a finer finish and polish than by applying oil-stone or by any other known method.

Before commencing any piece of work, measure it all over; and if it has a rectangular part, apply the square to it so as to be assured, before any work has been done to it, that it will clean up to the required dimensions.

JENNY LIND CAKE.—One pound of pulverized sugar, one pound flour, seven ounces butter, five eggs, one teacup sweet milk, one even teaspoon soda, three of cream of tartar. Stir butter and sugar to a cream, then add the yelks of the eggs well beaten, next the milk, and then the flour in which the cream of tartar has been sifted; after this the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, and last the soda, dissolved in a teaspoon of cold water. Three even teaspoons of baking powder may be used in place of the soda and cream of tartar, and should be sifted in the flour. This recipe makes excellent layer cakes, and will make two loaves of nice cake. For a chocolate cake make an icing not quite as thick as plain icing. Flavor with vanilla and stir in grated chocolate.

OLD-FASHIONED LOAF CAKE.—Take three quarts of sifted (and well-heaped) flour, a pint of soft butter, one quart of sugar, five gills of new milk, half a pint of yeast, three eggs, two pounds of raisins, a teaspoonful of soda, a gill of brandy or wine, two teaspoons cinnamon and two of nutmeg. Scald the milk, cool to blood-warm, add the yeast, then the flour, to which all the butter and half the sugar have been added; then mix together and let rise until light. It is better to set this spunge over night, and in the mourning add the ingredients (flour and raisins) and let rise again. When light, fill the baking pans and let it rise again. Bake in a moderate oven. This recipe makes three large loaves, and is a standard, economical loaf cake.

TO KEEP NAILS FROM RUSTING.—When nails are used in a position in which they are greatly subjected to air and moisture, it will always pay to prepare them in such a manner that they will not easily rust. This may be accomplished without any difficulty by heating a quantity of nails on a shovel, and throwing them, while hot, into a vessel containing coarse oil or melted grease. The nails should be so hot that the grease will be made to smoke freely. Cut nails prepared in this manner are improved in every respect. They are rendered tougher, and they will outlast any kind of wood, even though buried in the ground, while unprepared nails are completely destroyed in a very short time.

BREWIS.—Take stale bread and break or cut into small pieces; put a quart of the pieces into a frying-pan; pour over it one pint of fresh milk, and cover light; put on the stove for about 10 minutes, when it is not too hot, then remove the cover and break in one egg; add a piece of butter the size of a nut, a little salt and pepper; stir with a fork for a minute or two, and serve. This, with scrambled or poached eggs, makes a nice dish for breakfast.

HATTIE'S LOAF CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three and a half cups of flour, one scant cup of sweet milk, five eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add half a cup of pulverized sugar, six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. After putting this on the top of the cake, set it in the oven to harden.

OX-TAIL SOUP.—Take two tails, wash and put into a kettle with about one gallon of cold water and a little salt. Skim off the broth. When the meat is well cooked, take out the bones and add a little onion, carrot and tomatoes. It is better made the day before using, so that the fat can be taken from the top. Add vegetables next day, and boil an hour and a half longer.

Health Column.

The Removal of Scars and Cicatrices.

The *Journal of Pharmacy* furnishes from good sources the following hints on this topic: The cicatrices, scars, or marks left by various diseases, burns, or wounds of divers kinds, are often less obstinately permanent than is generally supposed; and from some facts which have lately come under our notice, we are inclined to think that their prevention or removal in many cases may be accomplished by some mild but effectual antiseptic.

Among the exemplifications of the efficacy of the formula we are enabled to lay before our readers is the case of a gentleman of our acquaintance, whose face was so severely burned by the violent spurting of a quantity of melted lead (owing to a workman having incautiously dropped a wet pipe into it), that his eyes were only saved by pebble spectacles from utter destruction.

At first, of course, carron oil was the sole application; and, as for weeks afterward particles of the granulated metal had literally to be dug out of the flesh, a deeply-scarred countenance was naturally predicted by all, except the patient himself. One mark, of an almost imperceptible character, alone remained after the expiration of 6 months, owing, as our friend says, to the whole face being bathed 2 or 3 times a day, as soon as the oil treatment could be discontinued, with a lotion of the simplest character, as is seen by glancing at its constituents.

Lint soaked in the same solution, and allowed to remain on some little time, will frequently mitigate the visible results of small-pox, and we have known one case of ringworm treated in this way to leave no scar whatever, while a sister of the latter patient, who had had the same disease in a lesser degree, but had not employed this lotion, still retains the evidences of the fact. The following is a convenient formula for a wash: Borax, ½ ounce; salicylic acid, 12 grains; glycerine, 3 drachms; rose water, 6 ounces.

Rare-done Meat Injurious.

There are no indications that the mania for undercooked beefsteaks is on the decline; in restaurants only such are served. This refers to robust people, but weakly persons continue to patronize pounded raw chops and steaks, and the juice of uncooked meat. M. Toussaint exposes the grave dangers of patronizing such a dietary, as, if the meat is unsound, the germs of disease will inevitably pass into the system. He states no contagious malady possesses greater virulence than tubercular affections, or consumption, and that is the form of the disease most to be encountered in meat sent to the market. In the slaughter-houses, an ox, etc., is not rejected as unfit for food, unless the lung be entirely affected, but gray granulations may still exist and produce infection.

M. Toussaint took the lung of a cow not very much affected with consumption; he placed it under a press and collected the juice; he inoculated rabbits and young pigs with the liquid as it came from the press, and after he had heated another portion to 114° Fahr., the result was, all the subjects died within a very short period. He extracted the juice in the same manner from the thigh of a pig, dead from consumption, previously cooking the flesh, to correspond with that served in hotels, etc., according to the latest fashion. Then he inoculated rabbits with such grilled juice, and they invariably died of consumption. There are cases where the consumption of raw meat is necessary; here duty suggests to ascertain well the origin of such meat; in all other cases it is prudent to only eat meats suitably cooked; that is, meat whose interior has been acted upon by a temperature of 150° or 160°.—*Kansas City Science Review.*

LOSS OF MEMORY BY THE AGED.—Mr. Winthrop has his mental faculties in full vigor. His Yorktown oration will be remembered as a proof of this. We have had two notable examples of the decay of memory in great men in the case of Mr. Adams and Mr. Emerson. There is a complete blank in Mr. Adams' mind often as regards the more immediate past, which made him an easy prey to the scoundrel who has just had five years' sentence in the State prison for swindling him. Mr. Emerson's lack of memory took another form. He could not remember the names, either of persons or things, when he undertook to converse; but this did not involve an incapacity for ordinary reasoning. There is a pleasant story showing that something of the element of humor remained with him during his time of difficulty in this respect. He was going out one day, and his daughter saw him searching for something to take with him. He could not name it. She mentioned two or three articles, to which he returned a negative. At length he turned to her with a twinkle in his eye, and said, "It is the thing that people take away." She at once brought him his umbrella, and all was right. Mr. Holmes, who is two years past 70, was asked the other day if he had this trouble about remembering. He replied, not at all, except possibly in the case of persons. This statement may readily be credited when it is remembered that he is active as a lecturer before the Massachusetts Medical College, and gives no less than 70 lectures in a season to his students.

Worth Knowing.

PHOTOGRAPHY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.—Dr. Neumayer has recently exhibited before the Berlin Geographical Society a photographic apparatus designed for the determination of the temperature of the currents at great depths in the ocean. The invention is composed of a copper box, hermetically sealed and furnished with an exterior appendex, made like a rudder. In the interior is a mercury thermometer and a compass, each enclosed in a glass receptacle, in which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery completes the apparatus. When the latter is allowed to descend attached to a sounding line, the action of the current on its rudder causes it to assume a parallel direction, thus indicating the set of the flow by the relative position of compass, needle and rudder. The thermometer, of course, shows the surrounding temperature. In order to fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then, at the proper time, a current of electricity is established through the gas in the receptacles, causing an intense violent fight, capable of acting chemically upon the paper for a sufficient length of time to allow of the photography thereon of the shadows of the compass needle and of the mercury column. Within three minutes, it is said, the operation is complete, when the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN SEA FISHING.—A French paper reports a trial by government permission of an electric lure for sea fish. It consists of an electric light in a glass globe with a device for sinking it to the desired depth. As soon as the light is turned on the sea in its vicinity is illuminated brilliantly, and the fish, over whom light is well known to exercise an irresistible influence at night, come eagerly, and sometimes in large schools, within the rays. They may be seen from above disporting themselves in the unaccustomed brightness, and little dreaming of the sinister purpose with which the little fete is organized for them. It is then that other fishing boats, armed with nets, come up and set to work at the unconscious victims, which they surround as well as they can without interfering with the apparatus connected with the lighted globe. It may be supposed that this device is calculated to operate with much deadly effect whenever it is used; and there seems to be much doubt whether it will ever be allowed as a recognized kind of fishing within territorial waters. Indeed, the license granted by the government is said to be merely provisional, and for the purpose of testing the new machine.

TO COLLECT THE ODORS OF FLOWERS—Roses, and all flowers containing perfumed oils, may be made to yield their aromatic qualities by steeping the petals or flower leaves in a saucer, or in a flat dish of water, and setting it in the sun. The petals should be entirely covered with the water, which should be soft, or rain water. A sufficient quantity should be allowed for evaporation, and the vessel should be left undisturbed a few days. At the end of this time a film will be found floating on the top. This is the essential oil of the flower, and every particle of it is impregnated with the odor peculiar to the flower. It should be taken up carefully and put in tiny vials, which should be allowed to remain open till all watery particles are evaporated. A very small portion of this will perfume glove boxes, apparel, etc., and will last a long time.

PAINTING ZINC.—A difficulty is often experienced in causing oil-colors to adhere to sheet zinc. Boettger recommends the employment of a mordant, so to speak, of the following composition: One quart of chloride of copper, one of nitrate of copper, and one of sal-ammoniac, are to be dissolved in 64 parts of water, to which solution is to be added one part of commercial hydrochloric acid. The sheets of zinc are to be brushed over with this liquid, which gives them a deep black color. In the course of from 12 to 24 hours they become dry, and to their now dirty-gray surface a coat of any oil-color will firmly adhere. Some sheets of zinc, prepared in this way, and afterwards painted, have been found to entirely withstand all the atmospheric changes of winter and summer.

TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL SHAGREEN.—The substance known as shagreen, used in covering instrument cases, telescopes, sword hilts, etc., has generally been supposed to be derived from the skin of sharks and rays. We are now informed that an imitation is made in Russia, which can scarcely be distinguished from the original, and that this is prepared from the skins of horses, soaked in water and scraped, and while the skin is still soft, small seeds, such as mustard or chenopodium, are imbedded in it, and the surface afterwards shaved down. By dyeing with green, produced by the action of sal-ammoniac, or copper filings, and drying, the imitation in question is satisfactorily accomplished.

HINTS ON CANNING.—In canning fruit, if you hold your glass can in a wet towel it will not break when the boiling fruit is put into it. It need not be previously heated, but you must have the towel as high as the neck of the can and over the bottom. You can gather the ends of the towel in your hand to hold it by.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

San Francisco, 4.

A very enjoyable and select programme, for the benefit of Bro. Julius Kern, was rendered at the entertainment given by San Francisco, No. 4, at Cosmopolitan hall, B. B. building, Wednesday evening, July 19, 1882. The evening opened with selections on the piano by Miss Minnie Kelly. Miss Carrie Levy, the six-year-old daughter of Bro. Louis Levy, then rendered a recitation so elegantly and distinctly that she was loudly applauded, and, returning, gave another. Mr. Stewart then sang "Strolling by the Seaside," and accompanied himself on four instruments at the same time—guitar, harmonica, bells and drum. He was recalled several times and loudly applauded. Miss Ellen Coursen then sang in her usual effective manner, receiving an encore. Reading, "The Wounded Soldier," Miss Addie L. Ballou; song, Miss Linda Hoag, who sang with much precision and grace, and responded to an encore; song, Miss Fannie Cressy, "The Blue and the Gray," and on recall "My Grandmother's Old Arm Chair." Performances on the Jew's harp, Prof. Chasse, brought down the house, as did likewise the denticon solo of S. Thors. Besides these there were a tenor solo by Fraser Smith; a vocal solo by J. J. O'Neil; 'Original Creation of 'Perkins the Star,'" W. J. Leon; and feminine vocalization, Bamford, all of whom deserve credit for well doing. Bro. P. M. Reading also delivered an eloquent address.

Aurora, No. 8—D. of H. Installation.

Tuesday evening, July 18th, will be a memorable event in the history of Aurora, No. 8, at which time the new officers were installed, a select programme gone through, and a tubful of ice cream and a plentiful supply of coffee and cake annihilated. As Aurora meets at the same time and place as Olympic, 127, that Lodge was obliged to transact business early in the evening and give way to the swarm of fair ones and their escorts, visiting brothers and sisters from Silver Spray and Golden Dawn. After the installation ceremonies had been gone through with by M. W. Fish, D. D. G. M. W., in the pleasant and eloquent style peculiar to that brother, the literary programme opened with remarks on the history and state of the Order by Bro. E. M. Reading, of Silver Spray. Bro. A. R. Gunnison then made a few remarks. This was followed by an address from Bro. A. H. Cummings, which was elegant and classical in diction, graceful and eloquent in delivery. Next came a song from Sister Wilder, who was heartily applauded, and responded to the call with another. Recitation, Mrs. E. Holland, who cannot have too much credit for the easy, natural style in which she delivered the first recitation—a style which is often aimed at, but often overdone. She was encored, and responded to the call. Piano solo, Miss Raymond Haskell; song, Miss Van Blarcom; recitation, Bro. W. Dakin; song, Miss Viva Cummings; piano solo, Miss Hay; original essay, Dr. Dean; song, Alice Dixon; piano solo, Sister Congdon; comic song, Bro. Booth, of Dawn of Hope, who responded to an encore with a reading; song, Miss Bennett. All were well rendered. Closing remarks, Bro. Fish, after which the company betook themselves to the banqueting hall, and there disported amongst the ice cream and cake, which had been prepared for the occasion. On the whole, all think Aurora, No. 8, is entitled to the leading place among the D. of H. Lodges.

Valley, 30.

On July 27th two candidates received the J. W. degree, and three were given the M. W. degree. This Lodge stands far in the lead in point of numbers.

Unity, 27.

Unity, No. 27, held a very interesting meeting on July 25th. Five applications were received for the degrees, and six candidates were given the M. W. degree. The present M. W., Chas. Nelson, with the assistance of an efficient corps of officers, gave the written and unwritten work in a very creditable manner. There was a very large attendance, and the remarks of Bro. Danforth, Deputy, were quite interesting, partaking of fraternal criticism and heartfelt commendation for the successful career and prosperous condition of Unity, No. 27.

Sts. John, 73.

On Thursday evening, July 20th, C. J. Periam, P. M. W., was the recipient of a fine cane, a gift from Bro. Fletcher, the present M. W. This fine souvenir has a gold emblem of the Order set in the handle, and in every way is a choice gift. This was given as a reward for services rendered to Sts. John Lodge in bringing in new members.

Olympic, 127.

Olympic Lodge may well boast of an efficient and intelligent corps of officers, from Past Master Keating to Outside Watchman, S. F. Freeman, who never grumbles, but patiently and cheerfully bears the honors of his situation, and often wonders why some people should work so hard to get into office. F. W. Rossbach, the newly-elected M. W., is a live, energetic young man, and thoroughly understands the importance of his situation. Too much cannot be said in praise of the faithful and gentlemanly Recorder, R. H. Orton, and Financier, W. H. Barkley. Bro. E. Holland, Receiver, is thoroughly earnest in his convictions and alive to business. As Olympic's anniversary is fast approaching, a committee was appointed at the last meeting, with Bro. Holland, as Chairman, to make arrangements for its celebration. The death of Bro. A. McIntire was also announced. Bro. McIntire was Captain of the schooner *St. George*, which sailed last February from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, bound for the island of Kodiac, with a cargo of lumber. Nothing has been heard from any of the crew since, and it is supposed that all on board have perished, as the wrecked hull drifted ashore off Shoalwater Bay.

Friendship, 179.

Friendship Lodge gave her second anniversary entertainment, at Charity hall, 32 O'Farrell street, on the evening of Wednesday, July 19th, at which the following programme was carried out, under the auspices of the efficient committeemen: F. W. Swan, Geo Meyer, R. B. Kittredge, C. Schumacher, Chas. Creighton, Committee of Arrangements, and H. Gamba, J. W. Tamm, J. C. Fitschen, Reception Committee. Opening address, Dr. J. Grey Jewell; piano solo, waltz, Miss Carrie Millzner; recitation, "Emmet's Speech," Mr. H. S. Millzner; duet, "I would That My Love," Messrs. J. Owens and F. W. Swan; piano solo, Miss Mary Swan, niece of Bro. Swan; song, "The Bell Ringer;" zither quartet, the California Zither Club; song, "The Lover and the Bird," Miss Kate Finnegan, sister of Bro. Finnegan; recitation, Mr. W. B. Marschutz; trio, "Madre del Somno Amore," Miss A. Kasche and Messrs. E. J. Rose and R. Kuner. Part Second—Piano solo, Prof. H. C. Siebe, Organist of Fidelity Lodge; quartet, "The Two Roses," Messrs. Anderson, Swan, Organist of Friendship, and Nelsen; song, "Farewell," J. Owens; song, "Esmeralda," Miss Carrie Millzner, a Workman's daughter; duet, "The Fishers," Misses Edith and Rose Stanley; song, "My Sweetheart, When a Boy," F. W. Swan; duet, "The Fisherman," Messrs. Anderson and Nelsen; song, "The Nightingale's Trill," Miss A. Kasche; closing ode, tune, "Sweet Bye and Bye."

Triumph, 180.

The musical department in Triumph, 180, is among the best in the city. One commendable feature is that the vocalists of the Lodge meet and practice the odes.

Lodge Locals.

Santa Cruz, 46.

Bro. E. Danforth, D. D., installed the officers of Santa Cruz Lodge on Monday, July 17th, after which an elegant badge was presented to Bro. Danforth by the Lodge, Bro. O. W. Gordon, P. M. W., making the presentation in eloquent and appropriate language, to which Bro. Danforth responded in fine style.

Placer, 95

George D. Kellogg, Financier of Placer Lodge, writes: "We are gratified at the knowledge that we have so good an organization here, and that the meetings are well attended and a good degree of interest taken in the work. All seem to have a desire to do something for the good of the Order, and to insure us success in the future, we have elected an excellent corps of efficient officers to conduct us through the present term."

Southern California, 191.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—While I am sending a list of our newly-elected officers, I thought I would say a word in regard to our Degree of Honor Lodge, recently instituted in this "City of the Angels," Fidelia, No. 11. This Lodge came into existence something over a month ago, and is flourishing finely, composed principally of Master Workmen from Los Angeles, No. 56, and Southern California, No. 191, the brothers, however, being in a minority, by a greater (numerical) preponderance of beauty and grace, as personified in our sister co-workers. Meetings to be held once a month, and it is the intention, after the routine of business is completed, to have a short programme of musical and literary exercises, and thus make each gathering a pleasant occasion of friendly intercourse and social enjoyment. We expect to have a very pleasant entertainment on the evening of August 8th. Respectfully Yours,

C. A. BASKERVILLE,

Los Angeles, July 15, 1882.

Butte City, 206

The following is from A. C. Heimbach, Recorder of Butte City Lodge 206:

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Enclosed please find $2.50 as payment for your bill of May 18th, 1882, for 25 copies of the WATCHMAN. I am happy to say that 206 is in a flourishing condition, and, although we are not doing much now, still we are making preparations for a large increase of good material as soon as harvest is over. Our membership now is 40, and you can put us down for 60 good solid M. W. members before a year rolls around. Much interest is manifest at our coming election, and a full attendance is assured; but I do not mention this as an unusual occurance for Butte City Lodge, as it is noted for its regular attendance, and we can boast that it is one of our strongholds. The members of Butte City Lodge strive to make their meetings pleasant and are well rewarded for their efforts. The question is now being agitated among the brethern of our Lodge, that we offer some kind of short interesting entertainment at each meeting, which proposition is well received, and each member pledges himself that he will endeavor to do what he can toward making our meetings inviting and attractive.

Storey (Nevada), 3.

H. M. Zartman, Financier of Storey Lodge (Nevada), No. 3, writes: "On the 7th inst. the Lodge installed the officers for the ensuing term. All went well, with one exception. The Grand Master decided that J. H. Hubbs, our M. W., could not be installed P. M. W., not having served a majority of nights he was elected for, notwithstanding Bro. Hubbs had legal excuses for at least every night but one that he was absent. Bro. Hubbs served a term and a half as Foreman, and, during his last half term as Foreman, served some 10 or 12 nights as M. W. Bro. Hubbs is a young man competent to fill the position, and the members very much regret that he could not receive the honors of P. M. W. Our Lodge now numbers 119 members. We had four new applications at our last meeting, and I think our Lodge is in a fair way of gaining in numbers for the coming term. Times have been very dull here, but I think we are still able to hold our own with many other camps throughout the State. We often hear the argument that it is too expensive an Order. It is true that we paid 24 assessments last year, while some newer and less extensive Orders may have been somewhat lighter. That the A. O. U. W. has been tried for about 15 years and not found wanting, speaks well for the Order. Our jurisdiction is composed of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Bro. J. W. Kinsley has organized six Lodges since our Grand Lodge met in May, and feels confident that by the time the next Grand Lodge meets, we will have a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. If so, we will be able to compete with any and all Orders for cheapness. But the greatest drawback and trouble with too many is that they want too much for a trifle or nothing. Almost every month our miners are called upon to donate to some widow or orphans that are left destitute by some fellow workman, yet hundreds refuse to do something for their families while here, and able to do so, and for the trifling sum of from $1.50 to $2.50 per month. But I am asking too much space, so I will close by promising to let you hear how we are progressing in the future."

Tombstone (Arizona), 8.

This Lodge was organized January 12, 1882, with 27 charter members. It now numbers 45, and is in a healthy, prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. Recently the new officers were installed, after which the newly-installed officers, together with the members of the Lodge and a few invited guests, adjourned to the Melrose restaurant, and were seated at tables which literally groaned under their burdens of delicious viands. There were present, besides the newly-installed officers, the following members of the Lodge: M. Present, M. J. Leonard, W. Higgins, J. B. Cameron, J. Bruce and L. Cropstein; Messrs. Kayser and Mather, of Nevada, and Romish and Chisholm, of California. The invited guests were: Thos. Atchison, M. E. Joyce, I. O. Smith, A. Wolf and J. O. Dunbar. An exceedingly pleasant time was passed, toasts, speeches, etc., filling in the intervals when knife, fork and spoon were idle. The occasion will long remain green in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Ivy, 4.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—The installation of officers in Ivy Lodge, No. 4, Degree of Honor, took place on Thursday evening, July 20th, at A. O. U. W. hall. D. D. G. M. Chas. E. Alden officiating as master of ceremonies, assisted by J. A. Swenarton, and A. T. Eastland. Following are the names of the officers installed: Mrs. Sturrock, P. W. S. H.; Mrs. Markell, W. S. H.; Mrs. Simons, S. of H.; Miss T. Cavasso, S. of C.; Wm. Winney, Sec'y; Adele Cavasso, S. U.; Joseph Simons, I. W.; Mr. Markell, O. W. Quite a number of candidates were initiated in the Degree, and after the installation ceremonies, addresses were made by the officers, also by the D. D. G. M. W.; following this, a fine collation was spread by the sisters, after which the floor was cleared, and to music furnished by Prof. N. L. Le Noir, of Pacific, No. 7, those present indulged in the light fantastic for a few hours.

A Fraternal Visit to San Leandro, No. 12.

On Friday evening, July 21st, a fraternal visit was paid to No. 12 by the members of Ashler Lodge, No. 165, of Alameda, and Keystone, No. 64, of Oakland. After a cordial greeting was extended to us by No. 12, business was resumed, and on an invitation from Bro. Cheminant, D. D. G. M. W. of Alameda, Dist. No. 1, Bro. Chas. E. Alden, D. D G. M. W. of Alameda, Dist. No. 2, installed the Financier and Guide (who were not present at the regular installation) in his usual happy and impressive manner, having all his work committed to memory. After the installation, Bro. Alden was again invited to exemplify the unwritten work of the Junior Workman Degree, and was followed by Bro. Cheminant with the Master Workman Degree. Addresses were then made by Bros. Cheminant, Alden, Barton, Bryant, Tyrrill and others. After the close of business, the brothers repaired to a neighboring restaurant, and were there entertained by the San Leandroites, and had that hospitality shown to them for which the brothers of No. 12 are so noted. The "Favorite" being in readiness, we started for home, and after a pleasant and enjoyable ride, we arrived in Oakland at midnight, loud in our praise of the reception we had received at San Leandro.

Yours in C. H. & P., OAKLAND.

New Lodges.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In your issue of July 15th, Bro. Hoffman calls the attention of Lodges of this city to certain rumors, "that certain parties are again in the field and hard at work for the purpose of forming a new Lodge of the A. O. U. W. in this city." That certain parties are working for the laudable purpose of forming a new Lodge of the A. O. U. W. I acknowledge, and fully approve and believe that many "good and true" Workmen of this city will agree with me when fully informed of the reason and objects these gentlemen had in view for petitioning for a charter to organize a new Lodge of our noble Order in this city. A large portion of these gentlemen are members of a social club, and, as such, desire, with some of their intimate friends, to associate themselves with our great and noble Order. There is not one of the 53 applicants on that list who is now a member of the Order. Neither was there one of these 53 petitioners on the list (to which Bro. Hoffman refers) asking for a charter some months ago.

As none of these petitioners are members of the A. O. U. W., there can be no "soreheads" or disappointed "office hunters" among them. And, as our law provides that charter members shall pay $10 for degree fees, $2 for medical examination, $1 for beneficiary certificate and $1 to the beneficiary fund, making a total of $14, it cannot, therefore, be inferred that they consider our fees too high.

I cannot, for my life, see where the great injustice to the most of our Lodges would come in by granting these gentlemen their request for a charter. What is the condition of our city Lodges at present? There are 23 Lodges in the city—actually but 21, as two of them, No. 159 and No. 185, are so far removed from the center of the city that they cannot well expect a large membership at present. Of these 21 Lodges in the city, one of them has 99 members; three of them, from 105 to 110 members each, and the others range from 136 to 888 members.

The membership in this city June 30, 1882, was 4,521, making an average of 196 per Lodge. Nearly three years ago, when Excelsior Lodge was instituted, many of the members of the 15 Lodges, which then existed in this city, made the same objections to granting them a charter that is now being made in granting a charter to these gentlemen. Has the Order suffered for having granted them a charter? Has the Order suffered for having granted seven other charters since then? I think not. Neither have the older Lodges suffered from such grants. They have more than doubled their membership since then.

Now I ask, what reason, what good reason can be offered for refusing these gentlemen their request. If there are any objectionable names on the list, let some member point it out and have such name stricken out. But, in the name of humanity, don't strike off the whole on account of one or two. Remember the Golden rule of life, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

My brothers, think well before you decide to withhold your consent to this most reasonable request. How many of these gentlemen can you bring into your Lodge? If your membership is too small, go to work among your friends, and get them to join with you.

Let each individual member work with a will among his numerous friends, and explain to them the benefits they will derive personally, in addition to the protection offered their families, by association with us, and the complaint of limited membership will no longer exist. As to "meager attendance at their meetings," the cause lies not with limited membership, but rather with want of life, of zeal, on the part of the officers and the members. Make your meetings interesting by having, under good of the Order, social and literary exercises.

Yours in C., H. and P.,

A. A. EGLESTON.

Tribute of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

At a regular meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 60, held July 13, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the universe to remove from our midst our late brother Abraham Goldsmith; and,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Washington Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W., that, while we bow with humble submission to the Most High, we do not less mourn the loss of our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That, in the death of Abraham Goldsmith, the Lodge laments the loss of a true Past Master Workman, a faithful Recorder of the Lodge, an active member, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity, a friend and companion who was dear to us all, whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellow Workmen.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Lodge be extended to his bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and an engrossed copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

GRAND MASTER BARNES, having returned from the East, has resumed his labors of visiting Subordinate Lodges, and will continue to do so throughout the ensuing term. It is a great honor to the Order that we have so inteiligent and enthusiatic a worker as Bro. Wm. H. Barnes, standing at the head of our jurisdiction, and we should lose no opportunity to give our worthy Grand Master an encouraging word.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

AURORA, No. 8, D. of H., S. F.—Mrs. C. D. Dunn, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. E. Holland, W. S. of H.; Mrs. F. W. Rossbach, S. of H.; Mrs. B. S. Hill, S. of C.; Miss Ella Freeman, S. Sec'y; Mrs. A. H. Cummins, S. Treas.; Mrs. O. A. Deering, S. Usher; W. H. Barkley, I. W.; Frank Freeman, O. W.

TEMPLE, No. 11, North Temescal.—S. N. Harrison, M. W.; C. A. Stearns, F.; B. Neal, O.; H. B. Jones, Rdr. H. C. Babcock, Fin.; J. Beandette, Rvr.; P. LePrince, G.; W. H. Eadon, I. W.; R. H. Young, O. W.; Dr. J. K. Foulkes, Med. Ex.

SAN RAFAEL, No. 24.—James Saunders, M. W.; James Stockes, F.; Thomas Curry, O; Thos. Hanser, Rdr; Thos. Hanser, Fin.; J. H. Lezinsky, Rvr; B. Bientflick, G.; Eugene Senlis, I. W.; W. F. Waite, O. W.; J. Callandes, Med. Ex.

REDWOOD, No. 25.—James Stafford, M. W.; S. C. Lealry, F.; C. W. Hartsough, O.; G. W. Buck, Rdr.; J. W. Glennan, Fin.; S. E. Davis, Rvr.; H. C. Neale, G.; Thomas Dugan, I. W.; A. J. Been, O. W.; G. F. Bradbury, Med. Ex.

UNITY LODGE, No. 27, S. F.—C. Nelson, M. W.; G. Silliman, F.; A. J. Pommer, O.; Thos P. Williams, Rdr.; I. D. Martin, Fin.; S. Rosenfeld, Rvr.; F. Backree, G.; J. H. Goldstein, I. W.; A. P. Beck, O. W.; J. N. Block, Trustee; A. W. Perry, Med. Ex.

CLOVERDALE, No. 32.—N. Anker, M. W.; H. Hampson, F.; Wm. Davis, O.; Simon Pinshower, Rdr.; W. T. Coates, Fin.; Frank Spencer, Rvr.; G. Hajemeyer, G.; N. Rowe. O. W.

SUTTER, No. 38, Yuba City.—E. C. Kimball, M. W.; C. J. White, F.; Thomas Brophy, O.; G. W. Alberti, Rdr.; J. W. Pennington, Fin.; A. B. Van Arsdale, Rvr.; M C. Barney, G; G. Bremer, I. W.; Joseph Donovan, O. W.; N. S. Hamlin, Med. Ex.

OROVILLE, No. 40.—L. A. Simon, M. W.; L. S. Welch, F.; T. W. Reece, O.; George B. Springer, Rdr.; T. A. Atchinson, Fin.; E. Marks, Rvr.; Ed. Higgins, G.; R. Fisher, I. W.; John H. Martin, O. W.; T. J. Jenkins, Med. Ex.

CHICO, No. 58.—H. B. Davidson, M. W.; G. A. Lowell, F.; G. M. Gray, O.; H. W. Fuller, Rdr.; H. N. Gustin, Fin.; H. W. Fuller, Rvr.; W. Bullard, I. W.; J. W. Clark, O. W.; C. N. Davis, Med. Ex.

WASHINGTON, No. 60, S. F.—M. Morganstein, M. W.; H. J. Maack, F.; J. Rosenberg, O.; A. Goldsmith, Rdr; L. Mieminger, Fin.; Moses Adler, Rvr; Chas. Zinkand, G.; John Lauer, I. W.; Adam Loh, O. W.; Drs. S. S. Kohn and R. C. Meyer, Med. Exs.

MENDOCINO, No. 70.—S. K. Dart, M. W.; I. C. Perry, F.; W. J. Gregory, O; B. F. Higgins, Rdr.; J. N. Kupp, Fin.; E. W. Blair, Rvr.; J. King, G.; C. Andersen, I. W.; W. Wells, O. W.; J. Flanagan, Trus.; W. A. Mc Cormack, Med. Ex. Reported by B. F. Higgins.

SHASTA, No. 71.—E. Dobrowsky, M. W.; J. J. Dunn, F.; Louis Behrle, O.; A. H. Sprague, Rdr.; James Leary, Fin.; Frank Litsch, Rvr.; Chas. H. Behrens, G.; Chas. W. Eames, I. W.; Louis Prehr, O. W.; G. F. C. Schroter, Trus.; Dr. J. M. Bricelands, Med. Ex. Reported by A. H. Sprague.

JUSTICE, No. 81, Bakersfield.—Alonzo Coons, M. W.; L. S. Rogers, F.; L. Hirshfeld, O.; F. S. Wallace. Rdr.; H. F. Condict, Fin.; H. Hirshfeld, Rvr.; H. Borgwardo, G.; B. Brundage, I. W.; J. W. Cover, O. W.; L. Stern and L. S. Rogers, Med. Exs.

MT. DIABLO, No. 91, Walnut Creek.—T. E Middleton, M. W.; W. A. Rogers, F.; S. F. Johnson, O.; E. S. Moore, Rdr.; James Hammond, Fin.; N. S. Sherry, Rvr.; A. Hodges, G.; F. Webb, I. W.; L. Jones, O. W.; E. Ford, Trus.; Drs. Pearson and Hook, Med. Exs. Reported by E. S. Moore.

BENICIA, No. 94.—E. F. Soule, M. W.; M. T. Sickal, F.; P. Sexton, O.; J. Binnington, Rdr.; V. Newmark, Fin.; J. G. Johnson, Rvr.; C. W. Trumbull, G.; P. D. Stewart, I. W.; G. Hastings, O. W.; V. Newmark, Med. Ex. Reported by J. Binnington.

PLACER, No. 95, Newcastle.—S. F. Woodworth, P. M. W.; G. L. Threlkel, M. W.; W. T. Somers, F.; S. Pettit, O.; A. G. Abbott, Rdr.; George D. Kellogg, Fin.; H. F. Albee, Rvr.; W. C. Merrow, G.; F. X. Lavellee, I. W.; P. M. Crary, O. W.; Dr. M. Schnable, Med. Ex.

MOUNTAIN, No. 105, Truckee.—J. F. Moody, M. W.; R. D. Poschen, F; H. L. Day, O; A. C. Cooke, Fin.; J. L. Lewicon, Rvr; D. W. Thorndyke, G.; E. W. Conrad, I. W.; Jos. Margen, Jr., O. W.; A. O. Porter, Rdr.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 107, North San Juan.—P. B. Brown, M. W.; J. A. Stidger, F.; Lewis Evans, O.; A. J. Tiffany, Rdr.; J. H. Brown, Fin.; D. Furth, Rvr.; H. M. Moore, G.; Geo. Smith, I. W.; A. Keiffer, O. W.; F. Manlure, John McCoy, Trus.; Geo. S. Farley, Med. Ex. Reported by A. J. Tiffany.

LODI, No. 108.—C. W. Elkins, M. W.; E. J. Munsch, F.; Louis Rieffel, O.; T. L. Jones, Rdr.; J. L. Siefkes, Fin; A. Thiele, Rvr.; G. W. Miller, G.; W. Aldrich, I. W.; D. A. Guinee, O. W.; E. F. Grant, Med. Ex.

BUTTE, No. 114, Meridian.—John Hill, M. W.; J. K. Wood, F.; J. S. Shy, O.; W. C. Smith, Rdr.; J. T. Newman, Fin.; E. F. Thornbrough, Rvr.; J. W. Messick, G.; H. C. Jones, I. W.; D. C. Hooz, O. W.; C. P. Derore, Med. Ex.

SMARTSVILLE, No. 119.—R. W. Tifft, M. W.; Wm. H. Bone, F.; E. L. Hapgood, O.; James Keegar, Rdr; John T. McConnell, Fin.; A. P. Brown, Rvr; Ed. Southworth, G.; R. M. Widner, I. W.; W. W. Ward, O. W.; E. L. Hapgood, Trustee; R. W. Tifft, Med. Ex. Reported by Jas. Keegan.

DOWNIEVILLE, No. 123.—J. T. Mason, M. W.; H. D. Hill, F.; S. M. York, O.; H. Strange, Rdr.; S. Cohn, Fin.; J. A. Vaugn, Rvr.; S. A. Smith, G.; W. B. Kimball, I. W.; R. P. Christopher, O. W.; A. Jumps, Med. Ex.

LAKE LODGE, No. 135, Janesville.—T. J. Glascock, M W.; J. D. Smith, F.; J. L. Haley, O.; P. B. Bronson, Rdr; M. T. Spencer, Fin.; J. R Bailey, Rvr.; J. R. Boggs, G.; G. W. Glascock, I. W.; C. Burham, O. W.; T. J. Glascock, Trustee; M. P. Chamberlin, Med. Ex. Reported by P. B. Bronson.

SPENCEVILLE LODGE, No. 137.—W. K. Scott, M. W.; J. H. Hughes, F; M. J. Hein, O.; G. A. Brock, Rdr.; J. Hocking, Fin.; O. Wockler, Rvr.; J. A. L. Last, G.; W. O. Walker, I. W.; T. B. Sandr, O. W.; Dr. Melton, Med. Ex

BALD MOUNTAIN, No. 140, La Porte.—S. S. Russel, M. W.; J. M. Mussey, F.; E. T. Perry, O.; H. R. Maurer, Rdr.; M. Rinehart, Fin.; James Jones, Rvr.; J. W. Corderoy, G.; J. Bustillos, I. W.; M. Rinehart, M. D., and J. M. Mussey, Med. Exs.

GOLDEN STAR, No. 144, Valcano.—William Liversedge, M. W.; George Taylor, F.; John Eckart, O.; F. I. Steward, Rdr.; P. N. Peck, Fin.; F. I. Cleveland, Rvr.; Manuel Santiffo, G.; Joseph Dean, I. W.; C. B. Goodrich, O. W; A. Kepiler, M. D., Med. Ex.

KNIGHTS, No. 147, Grafton.—William Hanney, M. W.; G. D. Ebbes, F.; E. I. Miller, O.; J. S. Keith, Rdr; K. W. Smith, Fin.; J. A. Black, Rvr; H. Provost, G.; A. Kuess, I. W.; W. T. Knox, O. W.; A. Kuess, Trustee; Jonas Clark, Med. Ex. Reported by J. S. Keith.

CHARITY, No. 148, San Andreas.—C. L Chase, M. W.; A. G. Thorn, F.; D. Cassinelli, O; J. F. Treat, Rdr.; J. A. Foster, Fin.; R. M. Redmond, Rvr.; Frank Reddick, G.; William Casey, I. W.; James Brick, O. W.; W. M. Murphy, Med. Ex.

PASADENA LODGE, No. 151.—L. C. Winston, M. W.; J. S. Mills, F.; Amos Wright, O.; F. H. Heydenreich, Rdr.; S. Washburn, Fin.; R Williams, Rvr.; A. V. Dunsmoor, G.; B. F. Ball, I. W.; E. Turner, O. W.

MANZANITA, No. 154, Forest Hill.—J. P. Zipf, M. W.; M. Clark, F.; E. B. Howatt, O.; G. W. Simpson, Rdr.; M. McDonough, Fin.; Wm. Rea, Rvr.; P. Bequett, G; C. G. Myers, I. W.; S. E. Chapman, O. W.; J. F. West, Trus; S. E. Chapman, Med. Ex. Reported by G. W. Simpson.

HALF MOON BAY LODGE, No. 155, Spanishtown.—Andrew Osterman, M. W.; Antone Bernhardt, F.; Edw. Schubert, O.; T. C. Valladao, Rdr.; H. S. Pitcher, Fin.; Joseph Debendetti, Rvr.; H. M. Templeton, G.; Henry Doble, O. W.; Dr. Churelr, Med. Ex.

SYCAMORE LODGE, No. 163, Lemoore.—M. H. Lovelace, M. W.; C. Vermason, F.; A. S. Mapes, O.; W. B. Finley, Rdr.; L. M. Lovelace, Fin.; M. G. Weddle, Rvr.; O. A. Beaver, G.; H. Rhoads, I. W.; J. W. Beaver, O. W.

GRANGEVILLE, No. 164.—E. R. Hurlbut, M. W.; Herman Nathan, F.; R. H. Bradley, O.; J. J. Doyle, Rdr; J. N. Patterson, Fin.; J. I. Sullivan. Rvr; Daniel Sherer, G.; J. S. Robinson, I. W.; Robert Martin, O. W.; Dr. A. Bradley, Med. Ex. Reported by J. J. Doyle.

VENTURA, No. 173.—H. D. Ley, M. W.; E. M. Sheridan, F.; S. M. W. Easley, O.; A. I. Wagner, Rdr.; R. M. Witherell, Fin.; T. H. Daly, Rvr.; W. S. Linn, G.; Wesley Boling, I. W.; Jno. B. Wagner, O. W.; C. A. Oliver, Med. Ex. Reported by Orestes Orr.

KLAMATH, No. 176. Yreka.—A. E. Payne, M. W.; George H. Peck, F.; Robert Nixon, O.; William Duenkel, Rdr.; William Duenkel, Fin.; T. Young, Rvr.; William Bray, G.; Chas. Herzog, I. W.; W. J. Wallis, O. W.; H. D. Robertson, Med. Ex.

ETNA, No. 177, Volcano.—J. M. Single, M. W.; J. A. Diggles, F.; O. V. Green, O.; C. W. Nutting, Rdr; C. W. Nutting, Fin.; H. Budelman, Rvr; Chas. Jenner, G.; A. H. Denny, I. W.; Jas. Abel, O. W.; Chas. Jenner, Trustee; C. W. Nutting, Med. Ex. Reported by J. S. Beard. Rdr.

FORT JONES LODGE, No. 178.—J. B. Mack, M. W.; C. Ehret, F.; S. P. Curtis, O; E. S. Culver, Rdr.; E. S. Culver, Fin.; L. Feitush, Rvr.; J. R. Kinyon, G.; A. B. Carlock, I. W.; E. L. Mattby, O. W.; J. Newton, Med Ex.

DEL NORTE, No. 183, Crescent City.—Wm. H. Jeter, M. W.; R. G. Knox, F.; Ed. Straub, O.; G. Curtis, Rdr; W. H. Woodbury, Fin.; B. McCush, Rvr; J. Delany, G.; G. E. Bosch, I. W.; J. Richert, O. W.; Wm. Crawford, Trustee; F. Knox, Med. Ex. Reported by G. Curtis.

SAN PABLO, No. 186.—David Jacob, M. W.; H Blume, F.; H. N. Thode, O.; Otzro Rumrill, Rdr.; Ehrood Pouisset, Fin.; William Mulligan, Rvr.; M. E. Valencia, G.; Alexander Provizzio, I. W.; Antonia Machado, O. W.; J. J. Braman, Med. Ex.

HANFORD, No. 189.—John W. Ramsey, M. W.; Charles J. Beckwith, F.; John McKelvey, O; James A. Hill, Rdr; P. A. Hoy, Fin.; Emil Seligman, Rvr; Erastus Axtell, G.; John J. Breeding, I. W.; Simeon Crane, O. W.; B. A. Fassett, Trustee; C. H. Vanbalkenburgh, Med. Ex. Reported by Jas. A. Hill.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, No. 191, Los Angeles.—Geo. A. Townsend, M. W.; J. N. Guinn, F.; Jos. Hamilton, O.; Chas. A. Baskerville, Rdr.; Daniel Drysdale, Fin.; Newhall Mathews, Rvr.; R. Y. Templeton, G.; J. W. Henderson, I. W.; A. M. Griffith, O. W.; H. C. Austin, Trus. Reported by Chas. A. Baskerville.

VALLEY VIEW, No. 208, Selma.—A. Barteau, M. W; G. B. Sargent, F.; J. T. Wood, O.; E. H. Tucker, Rdr.; Robert Balding, Fin.; Louis Cohen, Rvr.; E. J. Henderson, G.; Turner Elder, I. W.; A. N. Judd, O. W.; N. L. Tomsen, Med. Ex.

SOMERSVILLE, No. 210.—Charles Courtwright, M. W.; John Butt, F.; Michael Mellyn, O.; John Tierney, Rdr.; Wm. Murrey, Fin.; Patrick Brown, Rvr.; James C. McDermott, G.; Chas. Voltz, I. W.; Henry Habenicht, O. W.; George, Dallow, Trus; Dr. Wimple, Med. Ex. Reported by John Coll.

LOOKOUT, No. 211.—C. A. McCosh, M. W.; L. G. Brownell, F.; F. N. Roberts, O.; D. N. Brown, Rdr.; H. S. Brown, Fin.; S. C. Woods, Rvr.; J. N. Barnes, G.; H. O. Page, I. W.; D. C. Brownell, O. W.; C. A. McCosh, Med. Ex.

NORTH STAR, No. 213, Smith's River.—James L. Becksted, M. W.; H. C. Ransom, F.; Wm. H. Otto, O.; O. V. Wallace, Rdr; J. F. Thorwarth, Fin.; James Brooking, Rvr; Fred. Shanks, G.; David Whiteside, I. W.; Antonio Deneri, O. W.; J. F. Thorwarth, Med. Ex. Reported by O. V. Wallace.

DUNNIGAN, No. 215.—G. F. McDonald, M. W.; L. M. Clark, F.; J. P. Potrey, O.; J. F. Dillon, Rdr.; Thomas Mitchell, Fin.; G. B. Lewis, Rvr.; James Lillie, G.; Thomas Nugent, I. W.; J. F. Dillon, Med. Ex.

Nevada Elections.

ALPHA, No. 1, Eureka.—W. E. Taylor, M. W.; W. H. Davenport, F.; A. Hintze, O.; I. C. C. Whitmore (re-elected, eighth term), Rdr; H. T. Hoadley (re-elected, third term), Fin.; Wm. Pardy (re-elected, eighth term), Rvr; O. H. Smith, G.; J. Toginni, I. W.; L. Leeser, O. W.; C. Simms, Trustee; G. H. Thoma, Med. Ex. Reported by I. C. C. Whitmore.

RIVER, No. 6, Dayton.—W. A. Rulison, M. W.; F. P. Chrisman, F.; L. Vincent, O.; J. A. Bonham, Rdr.; A. G. Berry, Fin.; George W. Keith, Rvr.; J. L. Robertson, G.; Geo. Cobb, I. W.; F. Winzell, O. W.; J. R. Shaw, Trus. Reported by J. A. Bonham.

LUCILLE, No. 8, Sutro.—Richard B. Davis, M. W.; Richard E. Williams, F.; John Early, O.; Robert Rowland, Rdr; Caleb J. Crowley, Fin.; George Rammelkamp, Rvr; Peter R. Savage, G.; Cornelius Mullen, I. W.; William Roberts, O. W.; Edward Hancock, Trustee; Dr. J. C. Hazlett, Med. Ex. Reported by R. Rowland.

Montana Elections.

BOZEMAN No. 5.—Samuel Langhorne, M. W.; M. M. Black, F.; James Jobb, O.; E. M. Gardner, Rdr.; F. Gilchrist, Fin.; John S. Axtell, Rvr.; Geo. Nickols, G.; Frank Sloan, I. W.; C. F. Baker, O. W. Reported by E. M. Gardner.

SOCIETY PAPERS.—We believe that the facts will warrant the assertion that, other things duly considered, the prosperity of the A. O. U. W. in any given jurisdiction will be in direct ratio to the hearty and liberal support given to the organ of the Order, by the membership within said jurisdiction. No wiser measure could be employed, no cheaper method of making all Lodge work effective, and filling up the ranks of the membership, than for a Lodge to subscribe for one or two dozen copies of a good A. O. U. W. paper, for the purpose of distributing it in the neighborhood as a recruiting agency.

EASTWARD-BOUND TRAVEL.—Workmen will do well to bear in mind that Brother J. Meredith Davies is the General Agent of the Pioneer Short Line connecting the Central and Union Pacific with Chicago and the East, giving the very best accommodations and making the shortest time. He will gladly attend to all business entrusted to his care, and may be found at all hours of the day at the office, under Palace Hotel, No. 2 New Montgomery street. Any one thinking of going East should give him a call.

AMONG the passengers checking baggage for the overland train were 66 Chinamen, holding through tickets for Boston via New York. They were evidently house servants who had served time in San Francisco, being well dressed, well fed, trim-looking, and all speaking more or less English. What English they did speak, however, they refused to air in explaining the immediate cause of their departure.

THE Palace hotel, that huge caravansary, which always fills the stranger with awe at first sight, knowing that he is viewing the largest hotel on the continent, is beginning to look soiled on the interior. The profits of this establishment for the past fiscal year were $100,000. They have an average of 900 boarders.

WE met Brother R. Y. Glidden, of Stockton, 23, at the meeting of Magnolia on Monday evening, the 17th. He has flattering news from this old pioneer. Their membership will soon pass the 200 mark, and also the sister Lodges in that vicinity.

E. O. M. A.—The Empire Order of Mutual Aid, which restricts its membership to the State of New York alone, now numbers 8,278 members.

Laws Passed by Supreme Lodge.

The following legislation of the recent Supreme Lodge is of interest for reference:

Laws Applicable to Grand Lodges.

Add new Section, No. 26.

26. Incorporation of Grand Lodges.—Grand Lodges of the A. O. U. W. shall not become incorporated under the laws of their respective States, nor shall they permit their Subordinate Lodges to be incorporated, unless the articles of incorporation have been presented to the Supreme Master Workman and been approved by him.

Laws of General Application.

Amend Law No. 11 to read as follows:

11. Degrees.—The Subordinate Lodge Degrees shall not be conferred upon any person for a less sum than five dollars for the two degrees. Except, however, that Grand Lodges may provide that at the institution of a new Lodge all that may be required of the applicants shall be the payment of the fee for charter and supplies. This shall not include the payment of medical examinations, certificate and advance assessment to the beneficiary fund.

Amend Law No. 14 to read as follows.

14. Quorum.—Five members of a Subordinate Lodge, having the Master Workmen's degree, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Amend Law No. 36 to read as follows:

36. Members of Defunct Lodges.—A Lodge that has been suspended for the period of three months under the provisions of Article XI, of the Constitution, or a Lodge that has voluntarily surrendered its charter, or had the same taken away, for any cause shall be termed and known as a defunct Lodge. Its membership shall be disposed of as herein provided, if said Lodge is not reorganized within the period of one year from the time it became defunct. Should the members of said Lodge desire to reorganize within the period before mentioned, they may do so, provided there be the names of seven of the former members of the Lodge on the petition sent to the Supreme Master Workman or Grand Master Workman for that purpose; they shall pay the expenses of the Supreme Master Workman or Grand Master Workman, and they shall, on reorganizing said Lodge, also pay for such supplies as are necessary to complete the reorganization. A member of a defunct Lodge who was in good standing at the time of its dissolution may be admitted into another Lodge after having applied to and received from the Supreme Master Workman, or Grand Master Workman, as the case may be, a card signed by said Supreme Master Workman or Grand Master Workman, and attested by the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, with the seal attached, and countersigned by the member. The application for such card must be made within 20 days of the date of the dissolution of the Lodge, and must be accompanied with the fee of two dollars, the card to hold good for six months. The member holding a card must notify the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, as the case may be, of his address, and must forward his assessments for the beneficiary fund whenever notified, as required by the beneficiary laws of the Order. He must, before the expiration of six months, deposit said card with some Subordinate Lodge, and in event of his failure to do so, then his beneficiary certificate shall be annulled by the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder; provided that if any brother having attempted to comply with the provisions of this section and been rejected by a Subordinate Lodge, he may retain his membership in the Order by continuing to pay his assessments to the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, and paying further to said Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, the sum of five dollars annual dues.

THE Grand Master Workman of California, William H. Barnes, Esq., is a Boston boy, and was born on Congress street. Brother Barnes was one of the Representatives from California at Cincinnati, and proposes to extend his journey to Boston. He would like to meet the Workmen of Boston and vicinity, and it has been arranged that he will address us at the hall of Beacon Lodge, 50, Temple place, Boston, on Monday night, June 26th. All who attend will be well repaid. See that your neighbor knows about it. Don't fail to hear Brother Barnes, of California, on the 26th inst. Brother B. is an old society man, and is up to his ears in the A. O. U. W. The California brethren swear by him.

New England Workman.

BRO. R. W. JACKSON, 614 Market street, has the largest and most complete assortment of curiosities and rare relics of the sea, together with Abalone shell jewelry of all kinds of any house on this coast. Tourists and visitors are well repaid in visiting this choice collection, and are always tempted to buy these gems of the ocean.

BRO. F. R. GIRARD, 322 Sutter street, is importer of and agent for the justly renowned Wheelock pianos. These pianos are manufactured in New York, and the most skillful workmen in the world are employed in their construction. Bro. Girard often loans a piano for Lodge entertainments.

BRO. W. C. PRICE, of the wholesale and retail commission house, 320 Washington street, is one of the prominent and reliable merchants of this city. As a shipping and commission house in all kinds of produce, they stand in the front rank.

"Just Like a Man."

"They do beat all!" sighed Mrs. Peek, as she wiped her face earnestly with a spotted cotton handkerchief, and set her spectacles aloft on top of her cap border. "I summered an' wintered one on 'em nigh on to 50 years, and the things he done't I don't see into up to this day. Beside, I had sons, and darters' husbands as well, and they're all of a piece; tarred with the same stick, as Lias used to say."

"Well," spoke up Miss Patty Brinkly, a vivacious maiden lady, stopping to thread her needle, with both elbows on the quilt frame, and her thread and needle stabbing at each other nearly half a yard away from her straining eyes. "I ha'n't never had no such experience, thanks be to praise! Pa used to say if I had ha' married anybody I'd have killed 'em or ran away from 'em, and I dunno but what I should."

"They had something to be thankful for, then, as well as thee, Patty," dryly remarked Aunt Marcia Blinn, the only lady of the "Friends" persuasion, as she called it, of whom Oakley boasted.

"Well, they're queer, anyhow," resumed the Widow Peek. "There's no 'countin' for 'em; they'll up and do things you wouldn't no more expect of 'em than anything; and as for bein' protectors for women-folks and all that, which folks tell about in books, my land! Lias Peek would ha' died more'n 40 times ef I hadn't ha' had dry things for to put onto him when he came in soakin' wet out of the crick, or after a pourin' rain. As 'twas, he died o' rheumatiz't he took along o' floating saw-logs down to the mill in a spring freshet and never coming home to dinner, but working all day in them damp clothes. I give him pokeberry rum, an' a hemlock sweat, and two hull bottles of Gumption's Ginger Bitters, besides a rubbin' of him powerful with camphire, before I sent for the doctor; but it struck to his stomic and he went off like a snuff. But that a'n't here nor there; as I was a-sayin', for nigh onto 50 years I'd put his flannel shirts into the front left-hand corner of the bottom drawer in the m'hog'ny bureau in the bedroom, and every Sunday mornin' reg'lar, when he was cleanin' up for meetin', he'd holler out 'Lurancy! where's them flannel shirts o' mine?' Now that's so!" concluded the disconsolate widow, wiping her eyes, and adding in a stage aside—"But I'd give consider'ble to hear him holler that again!"

"And they hain't got no memory," put in Miss Patty, who had at last coaxed needle and thread to an amicable understanding, and was quilting away with zeal and discretion, as every good quilter knows how. "I never see the time when they wouldn't forget things. I've tailored round quite a number o' years, and I've hed an eye on 'em, as you say. There was Silas Buck, I used to tailor for his folks consider'ble; the' was him and three boys and the hired man. Well, I'd get out o' linen thread, say, and you can't no more make overhauls with sewin' cotton than you can with spider-webs, and Mis' Buck she'd say, 'Silas,' says she, 'Miss Patty's all out o' linen thread. When ye go down to the store after them rake-tails I wish you'd fetch up a hank o' black and a hank o' brown. Now don't you forgit it!' and Silas he'd laugh, he was just as clever as a basket o' chips, and he'd say—'I'll fetch it, mother;' but he wouldn't! 'nd I set an' set a waitin' for 't, and fin'lly put on my bonnit and was a mile down to the Corners for to fetch it myself; then he'd say, 'Cousin Patty'—you see we called cousins because his father's second wife was sister to my Aunt Sophrony's husband—'Cousin Patty, hain't you got them overhauls done yet?' and I'd sorted bluster up 'nd say, 'Cousin Silas, I a'n't no more able to make bricks without straw'n the' Isr'elites was for Pharo', and you did'nt fetch me no thread yesterday!' and then he'd haw, haw, haw, right out; he was real clever, but land! so shiftless. That's just a case in p'int, so to speak, ye know; just one time, but you can tell by a little what a great deal means, and as Mis' Peek says, they're all alike."

"Thee doesn't think women-folks are all perfect, does thee, Patty?" querried Aunt Marcia, in her calm voice.

"Well, I dono as they be; I dono as I said they be, but you can gen'lly tell where most of 'em'll fetch up, and you're kinder fit and prepared for what they will do, and especially for what they won't do. Sometimes they'll disapp'int all your calculations, but then you can fall back on Scripter, and see't they was made to be the weaker sect; though, if t'aint really lawful to say so, I own I always did have a poor opinion of Adam as ever was; to be a tellin' how 'twas Eve made him eat the apple, when he done it the first time askin'; but 'twas jest like a man! They keep a doin' of it to this day; it's forever an' always 'the woman tempted me.'"

"Thee remember, doesn't thee, the Scripture says: 'The woman being deceived was in the transgression.' It hath always seemed to me kindly in Timothy so to speak of her as to lay the blame on the enemy.'"

"That ain't neither here nor there," answered the logical and undaunted Patty. "I ain't tryin' to make light of Eve's disobeyin', but I do say Adam was real mean to get behind her; he was able to say he wouldn't, I guess, jest as well as she was, but he didn't no more'n she did. I was a readin' somewheres t'other day, about an old French feller, a judge or somethin'—judge of a p'lice court, I expect by the tell—and whensomever they fetched a man before him that had been took up for a misdeed, no matter what it 'twas, he always asked, 'Who is she?' lettin' on as though a woman was to the bottom of every wrongdoin'. Clear Adam! And that's what I fault 'em for."

"Well, they be queer," Mrs. Peek again took up the fruitful theme. "Sary, what was that you was a telling about Thomas and them letters t'other night?"

"Oh, ma!" said Sarah Beers, deprecatingly, but with a laugh that lit her pale face and sad eyes. For Sarah was a typical New England woman—careful and troubled about everything; a coward physically, a hero mentally; afraid of her very shadow, but doing the bravest things, with her heart sinking and her joints trembling all the time, because duty or affection called her to such service. She married Tom Beers, a bright, strong young fellow, full of fun and reckless daring, and devoted to Sarah, but entirely ignorant of her daily anxieties and terrors; for she was as reticent as she was timid, if she thought she could save any one—much more any one she loved—by such reticence.

"Oh, tell on 't, Sary; 'tain't no harm. We all know Tom sets by ye like his life. He wouldn't do nothing to plague ye, if he knowed it, no more'n he'd cut his head off; but that letter business was so exactly like men folks."

A chorus of voices echoed the request. There were only about 10 people at the quilting—it was the regular sewing-circle meeting of Oakley—so Sarah consented.

"Well, 'tain't much to tell, but if ma wants me to. You know Tom's horse is real young, and kind of skittish, and if there *is* one thing above another I'm afeared of, it's a horse."

"Bless your soul and body!" put in her mother, "I never see the thing yet you wa'n't afeared of, Sary, horse or not."

"Oh, I know, ma, but I am awfully afeared of a skittish horse; Tom, he do'nt really sense it, and he says Jenny ain't ugly, she's just full of play; and I s'pose she is; she's knowing as a dog, and I give her a bite of somethin' every time he fetches her round; and she knows me real well, but she will jump and lash out and shy sometimes, and it makes me just as weak as water, so I don't never drive her ef I can help it."

"You don't mean to say you ever do drive a cretur when you feel that kind o' way toward it?" queried Miss Patty, sharply.

"Why, I have to sometimes, you know; there's oft-times a day Tom can't leave the hayin' or harvestin' or plantin', or something, and there has to be things fetched from the store, and no way to get 'em except I go for 'em, so Tom he jist tackles up and I go for 'em; he don't really mistrust that I'm scared, and I don't never tell him that I be; what's the use?"

"Well," said Miss Patty, with a sniff no type can express, and Sarah went on:

"So week before last, Aunt Simons writ and said she was comin' out to stay a day or two before she went back south, and she was goin' to fetch Joe, that's her oldest, along with her; she wanted for to have us meet her to the station, but she said she shouldn't come if it rained; she's got dreadful weak lungs; but she'd telegraph if she wa'n't coming. Well, Wednesday morning, the day she set to come, it did rain, sure enough, and seeing there was the donation party to get up, I sided my work away early and walked over to the Center, for I knew I should find all the folks I'd got to see to home. I'd just got ready to start for home about noon time, and I bethought myself to step into the post-office, for I knew there'd be the mail for the creamery, so I got a double handful of letters and papers and set my face toward home, when who should come up but Tom in the buggy.

"'Get in!' says he, 'I'm agoin' to the station.'

"'What for?' says I.

"'Why,' says he, 'they hain't sent no telegraph, so they're coming.'

"'But it rains,' says I, 'and Aunt Simons said she shouldn't come if it rained.'

"'Well,' says he, 'I obey orders and break owners; she said she'd telegraph if they wa'n't comin'; and how do you know but it didn't rain there.'

"So I got in and put the mail down into the seat, and he driv like Jehu, for, we heered the train whistle; and says I "Oh, Tom! don't drive up the hill to the station, I'm so afraid Jenny 'll be scared.'

"He laughed a little. 'I'll bet she wouldn't be half so scared as you,' says he; 'but I'll leave you to the foot of the hill, and if they come I'll holler down to you, and I'll get in and go up to t'other station and put 'em into the hack that waits there, for there can't four get into this buggy; and you drive along up to that station and then I'll put you into the hack with Aunt Simons, and I'll take Joe along 'o me in the buggy.' So sayin' he jumped out, for we was there, and run up just in time to catch the train. I didn't have a thought that they'd be there, but they was, and he called out, 'They're here, drive along.' I knew 'twas the quickest way to take the road alongside the track, but the 'Tuck train was due, and Jen is skittish, but I thought I'd ought to, so I drove along; there wasn't no train, but right in the road, where I couldn't turn nor back, I see two loose horses—and if there is a thing that puts lightin' into Jenny it's loose horses. I tell you, the shivers run down my back, but I knew the only chance was to go so fast she wouldn't think about side shows; so I jist laid the whip onto her, and she sprung to and went by them horses quicker! Well, the hack was going over the bridge but I catched up with it, and Joe, he got out with Thomas and took the buggy and I got in with Aunt. Tom had got to go up street to get a can for the creamery. I called out to him as we went off.

"'Look out for your mail on the seat,' and we drove along. But we hadn't gone a half a mile before Tom he come tearing along and stopped the hack.

"'Where did you put the mail?' says he.

"'Why, on the seat of the buggy,' says I.

"'No, you didn't!' says he; 'there wasn't nothing there but papers.'

"'I guess I gave you the letters, then. I sort of thought I did,' says I.

"'Well, I haven't got 'em, anyway,' says he. 'Look in all your pockets, Sary, they ain't in mine.' So I looked and looked, but I hadn't a letter. I knew I had'nt, but I looked to suit him. Then I thought how I drove by the side road, and I told him I guessed they'd jolted out of the buggy when I driv so fast.

"'Dear me!' says he. 'I must have those letters to-day. I've got to; I'll go back over the side road and see if I can see or hear anything about 'em.' So he turned round. I tell you, I felt real bad; I couldn't think anyway in the world what I did with them letters, and I see he was worried to death. After we got to the house and Aunt Simons was fixin' herself upstairs, he drove up with Joe.

"'Sary,' says he, 'do look over your pockets again for them letters; I expect there was a three-hundred-dollar check in one of em, and we can't afford to lose it.'

"I was just ready to cry, I tell you, but I over looked the pockets again; they wa'n't there, and he said there wasn't any sign or hearin' of 'em on the road. I felt as though I should give up, when he turned and went out of the door; but just as he swung the gate to, he hollered out:

"'Sary! Sary!' and I run. 'I cave!' says he, laughing; 'here they be in my own pocket; you did give 'em to me.'

"Sure enough I did, but he put 'em into a pocket he didn't use for letters, ordinarily, so he never looked there! and there wa'nt no check at all in any one on 'em."

"I guess you were mad?" queried Miss Patty.

"Well, I was a little stirred up, I don't deny; I set right down and cried quite a spell."

"Wan't that real man?" Mrs. Peek asked of the audience, with a tone of fine scorn.

"Did thee wish, then, thee'd never seen thy husband?" asked Aunt Marcia of Sally.

The anxious face flushed and the sad eyes sparkled.

"Aunt Marcia, I shouldn't know how to live without Tom, anyway, in this mortal world!" And the clear voice broke down as if the thought of such contingency was too much.

Aunt Marcia Smiled.

"I expect there is faults in all human creatures. 'Male and female created He them,' though; and we can't set out greatly to better the Lord's plans. We couldn't really get along thee knows, without menfolks, and they could not without us; but, I expect, if thee could hear them talk amongst themselves, Miss Patty, thee would hear, quite frequent, 'Just like a woman.'"

Miss Patty could not deny it.—*Rose Terry Cooke.*

Spontaneous Combustion in Process of Drying.

A recent fire on the premises of William S. Slater, in Rhode Island, which did some injury to his mills, brings into conspicuous notice the spontaneous combustion of yarn dyed certain colors, while not fully recovered from the operation of the dry-room. The statement is made by Edward Atkinson that during the past four years the several mutual companies of New England have suffered a loss of more than $300,000 from spontaneous combustion of dyed cotton goods in dry-houses or finishing departments. Some heavy losses have occurred from this cause where aniline, cutch, logwood, iron and other common substances have been used for dyeing, without the use of oil of any kind.

There are several colors produced in calico print works and dye-houses which are sources of danger from combustion. They are the colors developed, after the materials have been applied to the cloth or yarn, by chemical reactions in the tissues, with the production of heat, and also by the aid of heat applied to the fabrics in the aging boxes and chambers. Spontaneous combustion in black, brown, slate and pearl-dyed woven fabrics and yarn is frequent. The conditions under which fires have occurred, seem to have been where cloth or yarn recently dyed or dried over dyeing cans, has been rolled or piled hot or slightly damp, either of which conditions are hazardous as regards spontaneous combustion.

Some time since Edward Atkinson suggested the following precautions to be observed by members of the company of which he is President: Provision should be made for a thorough cooling and drying of the fabrics before folding, rolling or piling in bunches; dyed fabrics must not be allowed to remain in compact masses in an unfinished state over night; but have them starched, cooled and finished as quickly as possible; dyed goods or yarn should not be piled in large quantities, but spread over a sufficient surface to permit them to cool readily; a suitable place of deposit, as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, should be provided for keeping goods over night that are liable to spontaneous combustion, if such keeping cannot be avoided.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

The Education of Mechanics.

So many of our systems have been faulty, and have been rectified, that people naturally come to think everything old and in need of reformation; and thus it happens occasionally that some of our good old systems are destroyed from our very attempts to make them better. Now some of our wise men, who have done much toward making our educational system more practical than it formerly was, are advancing ideas of so extremely practical a nature that it is somewhat doubtful whether from what originally impelled them to good will not result in a monstrous evil.

Some few years ago, when there were no high branches taught in the public schools, the system was railed against; and now that they are taught, the dissatisfaction seems greater. It is called impractical, for there is said to be a smattering of everything and a thorough knowledge of nothing. It is considered especially ill adapted to the boy who intends to become a tradesman. And since a city will require more mechanics than men of any other class of labor, our school system is in bad repute.

We are referred to the French. They have organized in all their cities technical schools, and they are producing model workmen. In England they have done likewise, and the result is the same. It is feared that if we do not shortly follow their example we will have no workmen to take the place of the present generation, who have so rapidly advanced our manufactures to the prices they now command in the world's market. We are told that we must have work intelligently executed to compete with France and England, and that if we do not our manufacturing industry will sink into the insignificance from which it so recently sprung.

To avoid the great wave of mechanical ignorance that is advancing upon us, a system of public instruction is proposed that shall educate each boy to a special vocation.

Just as a gardener has need of a certain shape and quality of a tree, and trims and tends a young one with the certainty that it will grow to be exactly what he wants, so our practical men mean to have workmen in readiness for the vacancies occurring in the world's workshop.

The practical men ask: What is the use of a boy spending time in the study of literature or metaphysics or art, when literature or metaphysics or art will be of no earthly good in his work as a mechanic?

But, one can but wonder, do these men who want to make specialists of public-school-attending boys, educate their own sons after this theory? Have they not, from their original generosity in seeking educational reforms for the public, come to be patronizing?

We do want good mechanics; we want intelligent mechanics; but we want them from choice, and not from compulsion. We want to see boys have a taste of general education, that they may live and die with more than one idea in their heads, and that, one of earning their living. The money-making genius is something, but it is not everything.

Let our public benefactors think—not mechanically, but humanly—before they change our educational system. Let them turn aside from their calculations and theories, from their principles and practices, and go back to their former selves—when they felt and thought naturally—before they were so eminently practical and so exclusively scientific; before all their soul ran into mind; before their seeming foolishness developed into their present wisdom.

What is looked upon as superfluous education serves a similar purpose to the ornamentation in our homes—we can live without it, but such life is not worth living; and will not education grace as well the mechanic as the man who does nothing?

After all, beyond the workman is the man. Let us have the man first, the workman afterward.

THE HOLDING POWER OF BRASS TUBES IN TUBE PLATES.—A number of experiments made by Mr. W. H. Shock, U. S. N., on the holding power of brass tubes in tube plates, have given results worthy of attention. Forty-eight experiments were made with brass tubes, nine inches area in cross section, tubes with screwed ends, having a sectional area of 1.33 inches. The average resistances obtained with each method of tube fixing before the tubes were withdrawn from the plate was as follows: No. 1, tubes simply tightened with the expander, 6,700 lbs.; No. 2, expanded and beaded over, 16,829 lbs; No. 3, expanded, ferruled and beaded over, 31,751 lbs.; No. 4, expanded, and ends screwed into ¾-inch nuts, 25,212 lbs.; No. 5, expanded, and ends screwed into ¾-inch nuts and ferruled in addition, 39,935 lbs. In 75% of the tests, the plate representing the tube plate was ¾ inch thick, and the rest ⅝ inch and ½ inch thick. It appears, then, that where the tubes were beaded over and ferruled, the variations of thickness of tube plate from ⅝ to ¾ inch did not increase the holding power. The holding power of tubes simply fixed by the expander, and neither beaded over nor ferruled, is generally very much beyond any strain that would be put upon them by the working pressure of a locomotive boiler.

JOHN RINGGOLD, "king of the cowboys," killed himself at Morse's canyon, in the Chihuahua mountains, Arizona, Friday.

The War in Egypt.

Since our last issue the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet has resulted in the routing of the forces under the command of the insurgent, Arabi Pasha, and the occupation of the city by the British and American marines—their object being to protect the city from plunder and retsore order under the constituted authority of the Khedive. During the bombardment of the city and before the marines could land from the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, the city was pillaged by the Arabs and thieves generally, many people were murdered and many buildings burned, including the Consulates of Great Britain, the United States, and other nations. At the time of the present writing, order has been restored in Alexandria, the Khedive has been reinstated in his capital, but the hordes of Bedouins and other plunderers under Arabi Pasha are encamped at a distance and are now menacing Cairo, and the Suez canal is still in great danger.

The details of the war are given from day to day in the daily papers. We allude to the matter chiefly to give, by the aid of an engraving, a glimpse of the sort of people who are disturbing the peace of the old "granary of the world." Our picture is reproduced from a painting by Gerome, and gives a good idea of several classes who figure largely in the population of Egypt. Upon the right of the engraving is a dignified merchant of capital and pretentions. He is either a Turk or Persian; grave, sedate and dignified, and as dissimilar to the excitable and vivacious Arab as is a mastiff to a spaniel. His courtesy is as great as his gravity and his dignity. He does the honors of his stall like a prince, and his snowy turban, long *caftan* (gown) and venerable beard flowing down like floss-silk over his breast, cause him to resemble one. Yet, as you see, there is "speculation in his orbs," and the venerable man has actually converted himself into a walking bazaar, with Turkish cimeter from Damascus in silver sheath, dangling from his peaceful loins, an embroidered jacket thrown over his shoulder, and a silken scarf hanging from his left arm, all on exhibition to a small group of four customers, all of different nationalities, as shown by costume and countenance.

The cimeter, with hilt of rhinoceros-horn and curved blade, on which are inscribed verses from the Koran, has attracted the attention of the Turkish *cawass*, or mercenary soldier, who is apparently examining the temper of the blade, or the inscription thereupon. Armed to the teeth, with sword at side, and two pistols ostentatiously displayed in his sash, he is quite the ruffian he looks; equally ready for riot or crime, and as reckless of his own life as of that of others.

His companion, who is also eagerly examining the same cimeter, and whose costume is so dissimilar, is an Arnaout or Albanian soldier, whose semi-Greek costume and blood have not made him a whit less savage in nature or inhabits than his Turkish *confrere*. In fact, he is apt to be the worse devil of the two, and his face indicates it unmistakably, though his gay, half-Greek costume, and long gun with crutch-like stock, make him the more picturesque vagabond of the two. The other two are evidently mere passers-by, attracted by curiosity and the love of seeing the progress of a trade, both strong passions with the native Egyptian. And these are to the "manor born" Egyptians, *per sang*, which none of the others are. One is probably a neighboring trader, the other the servant of some rich bey or pasha.

In the distance you see the muffled figures of two women, carefully shrouded and veiled from the gaze of man, but whose costume is not suggestive of the symmetry of the fair forms it may or may not so effectually conceal. The latticed window above indicates that it is a harem they are entering, into which their sable guide and guardian, of neutral gender, has preceded them.

The face and attitude of the old merchant make a good study. He is watching with penetrating eye and immovable *sang froid*, the intent faces of the prospective purchasers, whose whole armory of weapons cannot protect them against his superior craft and managment. On his extended fingers he is indicating the price he will take for the coveted cimeter—300 piasters, probably, as his three fingers only are extended.



GROUP OF EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN THE BAZAR IN CAIRO.

Wallace Ross says that he is ready to row Hanlon five races on five consecutive days, each race for $1,000 a side, for a distance of from three to five miles, the races to begin on Monday and end on Friday, and no postponement to be allowed on account of the weather. Winnipeg is suggested as the place.

Prof. Proctor on Astrology and Superstition.

Prof. Proctor, in his lecture on astrology at Boston, said that astrology was by no means "a contemptible superstition." "On the contrary," said he, "I think that of all the errors into which men have fallen in their desire to penetrate into futurity, astrology is the most respectable; I may even say the most reasonable. No other method of divination of which I have ever heard seems worthy to be mentioned in company with astrology, which, though erroneous, had a foundation in thoughts well worthy of consideration." He explained many of the rules of the old astrologers, and their methods of calculation. After considering several curious illustrations of the apparrent fulfillment of predictions, astrological and otherwise, the lecturer showed how these cases and the influence they exert illustrate Bacon's statement that "men mark when they hit, but never mark when they miss." In conclusion, he congratulated his hearers on the fact that the science of our time is not employed, as was the science of old days, to spread superstitious beliefs or observances. "I forbear from inquiring here," he said, "how much of what was taught by the old astrologers and wonder-workers of Chaldæa and Egypt to strengthen their position among an ignorant and superstitious people has come down even to our own day, and not only in matters regarded as superstitious, but in some still held in reverence by many millions of men. I simply say it is well for mankind that the men of science of our day—especially those most maligned for their outspokenness—are honest. Were they leagued to deceive the world by wonder-working, their task would be an easy one. To undeceive the world would be much more difficult, for 99 out of 100 want to be deceived.

Lime in Brass Tubes.—In districts where water is largely impregnated with lime, iron tubes will not answer for locomotives. Lime is quickly deposited on the tubes, and it adheres much more strongly than it would on brass tubes, using the same water. In brass tubes a thin scale of one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch thick would be formed, while the incrustation about the iron tubes would, in a few years, completely block up the water space between the tubes. When this takes place it is impossible to keep the tubes at the fire-box end tight. To prevent the sediment from adhering to the iron, paraffine oil is recommended, even where brass tubes are used. About three pints for every 1,000 miles run, put into the boiler the evening before washing out on the following day, is mentioned as the quantity. Being free from acid, this oil is safe to use.

A district governor was beheaded, and 25 soldiers of his escort killed by Montenegrin insurgents.

Healthfulness of Various Mechanical Pursuits.

Miners, says a contemporary, though rarely working more than six hours a day, seldom attain the age of 40. Smelting is considered a most fatal occupation. The arsenic in quicksilver mines is very baneful to the workers. Many of the miners are destroyed by bronchitis from inhalation of dust.

The life of a miner, at best, is a hard one. Often bent for hours in a constrained and unnatural position, inhaling noxious gases and dust, and absorbing, as they do, in mining metals, violent and dangerous poisons, and added to that, the perpetual dread of explosions, fall of roof, outbreaks of water and fires, it is no wonder that their average life is less than 40.

Some years ago, a fire took place at Avondale, Pa., in the only shaft by which egress from the mine was possible, and many miners shut up below suffered horrible deaths. Some barricaded themselves in a passage of the mine, and, stuffing with their clothes chinks in a dividing wall, sought to keep out the noxious gases and approaching death. But all in vain! Their wives and children, gathered about the pit's mouth, after the fires had burned out, to see brought up the charred remains of those whose toil had earned the pittance and kept them in bread.

In the pointing of needles by dry grinding the workers are soon affected by cough and purulent and bloody expectorations. The same dangers are experienced in the grinding of cutlery. Accidents frequently occur, and the workers are afflicted by what is known as the "grinder's roe."

Notwithstanding the improved machinery used, the evil effects of factory labor are very marked. The worker in textile fabrics—that is, cotton, wool, linen, etc.,—suffers from the effects of dust soon after entering the workroom, which causes continual tickling in the throat, and incites hard coughing. The first premonition is pain in the breast, with obstinate debility and loss of appetite; white viscid matter is expectorated with difficulty, for several hours after work, and under the microscope this sputa shows plainly that it is cotton fibers. The special influences that operate for the production and aggravation of pulmonary diseases exist in this industry to a degree that obtains in no other. The average length of life in this occupation is 28 years.

Those engaged in the manufacture of wall-papers and artificial flowers, especially where arsenical green is used, speedily show the ill effects of their employment. So do the makers of lucifer matches; the phosphorus required in their composition first attacks and ruins the teeth.

Painters and color-mixers absorb metallic poisons through the skin and respiratory organs, which subject them to frequent disorders of the lungs, stomach and nerves.

The Life Spirit.

What causes the balmy winds to gently fan the earth until she arouses from the long slumber into which, during dreary winter, she had fallen, and sends up countless plants and flowers, and makes the bleak forest kings to put forth buds and leaves, changing the wilds to a scene of enchantment, grand in its immensity? 'Tis this mighty sovereign, the life spirit. Who has not gone forth in spring and marked his kingly sway over all the earth? Not only in spring, but throughout the passing year his rule is absolute. Think not, when in summer's parching droughts, dreary autumn or icy winter, death seems to be over all, that it reigns supreme. No. Life is still there, the predominant power, and is only preparing ere long to burst forth in renewed splendor. The gurgling brook, the swift, flowing river, the placid lake, the roaring cataract, the boundless ocean, with its broad, warm currents, flowing from continent to continent, are but his vassals, dispersing moisture throughout his realm. The all-reviving spirit rules throughout nature's wild domain, and all her forces are but his agents.

Even the mighty atmospheric currents traveling from east to west, unite their power with that of earth's giganticmountainchains, and the lightning's vivid blast, to obey his behests and awaken new life throughout his immeasurable domain. Yea, the mighty sun himself is but the servant of this wonderful spirit, ever dispensing, at his command, warmth and light to his numberless subjects.

Who has not seen this mighty monarch in all his glory, for nature's broad domain is ruled by him. Where can man look or go and not find this wonderful all-pervading spirit? Though he climb to the summit of the most lofty peak of the snow-capped Himalayas, or descend into the deepest recess of Ætna's fiery crater—he is there. Though he roam from zone to zone, or sound the deepest caves of ocean's huge caverns—he is there.

Yea, let his search begin in the darkest corner of Pluto's sunless domain, then on through earth's remotest lands, then onward through boundless space, follow each planet as it moves in its shining orbit, or chase the dazzling comet in its mad career, and he will find no spot where this sublime spirit rules not. For since the morning stars first sang together, and, methinks, this music of the spheres was but the glad song in which they acknowledged his sovereignity, has this viewless spirit reigned supreme. In the beginning, he sprang from the throne of a loving God, and from thence he has reigned and will ever rule over all.

And man—though the change we call death come over him, though we fold the wearied hands and lay him within the bosom of mother earth, though worms devour the decaying flesh which we were wont to love—why should we mourn and call him dead, since all nature teaches us the wondrous fact that it is but the change which precedes a glorious immortality; that even in that decaying frame the life spirit rules supreme. So plainly is this taught throughout all nature, the more we investigate her laws, it seems scarcely necessary that to the reflecting mind a special revelation should be made. The shock of being separated from the dearest ones of earth seems often more than the human heart can bear; but with calmness comes the knowledge that the separation is not necessarily permanent, and that they are beyond all care or pain. Beyond all pain! Do we ever fully realize how much that means?

"There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them 'dead.'

"Ah! ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread
For all the boundless universe
Is life! There is no dead!"

Renovating Old Hats.—Hatters use either a spirit or alkali size for stiffening hat bodies. The former is a thin varnish, composed chiefly of shellac, to which a small quantity of gum sandarach, mastic and copal is added, and the whole dissolved in wood spirit or alcohol. The copal is dissoved separately from the others, and is added to the other solution. The alkali size is made by dissolving substantially the same ingredients in a borax solution. It is applied hot. When the application has been made, the hat body is warmed in a drying oven, and then steeped all night in water in which a small quantity of sulphuric acid has been added. This sets the stiffening in the hat body.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - August 1, 1882.

Longevity.

That people in general are attaining greater longevity in the last half century than formerly is certainly a well attested fact, as the statistics of life insurance will show, as well as the great number of old persons now living who are far more numerous at the present time than they have been since the good old days of yore, if we may be allowed to judge from the frequent notices of persons arriving at unusual years, contained in the newspapers of the day. This state of affairs can be attributable to nothing, if not to improved modes of life, and a more extended knowledge of the laws of health.

For these we are indebted directly or indirectly to science. That to live long and also well, is the chief desire of man—the materialist as well as the spiritualist—connot be disputed; and that the *summum bonum* of scientific progress and investigation is to effect this, none can doubt. That we are on the eve of increasing longevity, as well as discoveries of incalculable worth to mankind, seems at last to be the reward of the patient investigation and unconquerable perseverance of the nineteenth century.

For a long period it has seemed that the lengthy strides of civilization and science have only been effecting amongst us a kind of degeneration. What, with the widespread introduction of labor-saving machinery, and consequent glutting of luxuries, the sacrifice of the physician upon the altar of the mental powers, and the alarming increase of hereditary disease, the necessity of new and improved methods of living has been made manifest, and there is certainly every reason to believe that the new state of affairs has already had a salutary effect.

It is to be hoped that science has at length arrived upon that vantage ground from whence she can look back and say positively to men: "Now you may live longer and better lives."

WHAT THE WORLD THINKS.—The act of the Michigan A. O. U. W. Lodge, which, by connivance with one of its members, treacherously obtained an opinion of the court, contrary to the legality of the Relief Law, is universally condemned. In a legal point of view, there has always been some doubt about the Relief Law, being that the Grand Lodges of the different States have State charters, but in a fraternal and common-sense view, we believe the law is good, and is so accepted by a vast body of members. Those who go to the courts on such a matter should be frowned upon. In such Orders the courts should never be appealed to except in a case of general wrong or great individual oppression. No matter what the result, the appeal to the courts hurts an Order and provokes internal troubles. This member, no doubt, cared nothing about the 10 cents, but was one of the "smart" people often found, or fancied his toes were being trodden upon. He cared nothing for the mutuality of the plan and the fact that it was approved by all but a few like himself. He took the Order to court, defeated it, injured it, shook confidence in the precision and wisdom of its laws, discouraged its friends, gave its enemies cause to exult, and, no doubt, sits back and jingles his 10 cents in his pocket with a feeling that he is a hero.—*Phila. World.*

A General Review of the Situation.

It is safe to say that the entire membership of the A. O. U. W. is now fully, if not over, 110,000. In the Supreme Recorder's summary for the month of May, the entire membership footed up 108,951. This is a brilliant showing for a 14 years' existence. As we have said before, there must be some stronger tie which binds this great army together than the mere insurance feature, though we must admit that this is the one great inducement to outsiders to join the Order. It would, however, be a cold, feelingless organization were it not for this fraternal link which binds us all, high and low, rich and poor, officer and plebeian, into one common brotherhood.

Now, what is this principle—this powerful link that has held us together for 14 years; that has sustained us in storms that would otherwise have wrecked our insurance ship; that has placed us in the front rank of fraternal societies, and made us more respected, perhaps, among those who are not society-goers than any other organization? Fellowship! What a wealth of good feeling lies in that one word! What a heavy blow to rank and title, to pomp and power, to ancient rite and ceremony, and how powerful in its good work!

An army of 110,000, which, if arranged in single file, would extend 40 miles! All Workmen, and carrying $220,000,000 worth of insurance, backed by their honor and fellowship, and an untold fund of capital. In this State we have 220 Lodges, with 15,500 members, and increasing at the rate of 200 members per month. The certainty and promptness of our payments is unprecedented in the annals of any life insurance or mutual or social company ever known to history. The late disaster in the town of Grinnel, where 40 Workmen lost their lives by the violence of a hurricane, is a forcible example of the necessity of having a national as well as a State jurisdiction, and of the efficacy of our system.

We are not antagonistic to any humane, fraternal organization or society; on the contrary, all societies having for their object the elevation or amelioration of mankind, welcome us as a brother and co-workers. It is a tried and well-seasoned system of furnishing life insurance; still this is only one of the excellent features of the Order. The teachings of our Lodge-room, the simplicity and wisdom of our Ritual, are calculated to instill a feeling of fellowship and common brotherhood, without regard to rank, title or pedigree, which is naught if not ennobling. And we wish to state just here, that we believe that those Lodges which debar an honest man, and qualified to become a Workman, from entering their doors, unless for better reasons than that he is not aristocratic enough, or not up to their ideas of caste, are acting in direct opposition to the most sacred principles of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and committing a sacrilege against the Ritual, for all good and true men are welcome in our Order and in any of our Lodges.

Yet, grand as have been the results growing out of our labors for humanity during the past few years, there is still vast room for improvement. The more members we get, of course, the greater the amount of good willbe done. But we should rather aim at sure and solid improvement than at a booming kind of progress.

In another article will be found some sensible advice which, if followed, will, we believe, tend in no small degree to make our Order a crown and glory to the civilization of the nineteenth century. Let us bear in mind, "Who aimeth at the sky, shoots higher much than he that means a tree."

Prosperity.

It is universally conceded that much of the prosperity and wonderful increase of last year was owing to the general enthusiasm which prevailed among the members of the Order, and this enthusiasm was largely created by the official visits made by the Grand officers and the deputies, and the many public gatherings of the people, where addresses upon the aims and objects of the A. O. U. W. were delivered. Not only did the members of the Fraternity, with their families, have joyous reunions, but the people at large were also partakers of the enjoyment, and it resulted in large accessions. The Grand Master is pursuing the same course this year, and is arranging for public and private gatherings at many points. With his competent corps of Grand officers, and his efficient staff of deputies all over the State, it does not require a prophet to predict another successful year for the A. O. U. W. in California.

It is scarcely necessary to add that full reports of all these gatherings will be given in the WATCHMAN, and that our reporter will be present. Work by the officials, and visitations, are essential and profitable, but it is equally necessary that the same should be chronicled, and the news spread far and wide, that it may inspire and cheer others. That is the WATCHMAN'S province, and that is what we propose to do.

NEW LODGE.—The petition for the new Lodge of Workmen in this city has been scrutinized closely, and the list of well-known citizens thereon is meeting with favorable consideration.

About Lodge Cards.

In the last issue of the WATCHMAN we gave a full exposition of the law, as it now stands, in relation to reinstatements, and, believing we can do the Order no better service than in continuing to give instructions in regard to various Lodge matters, we have concluded to present a series of articles accordingly, and will treat in this issue on the subject of Lodge cards, so called.

Cards are of two kinds, Clearance Cards and Final Cards. The former is designed solely for the purpose of transferring a member from one Lodge to another, and the other for the purpose of allowing a member to sever his connection with the Order altogether, and doing it honorably.

Any member is entitled to either of these cards by conforming to the requirements of the law, unless his Lodge should desire to put him on trial for some offense. Cards are amongst the reserved supplies of the Supreme Lodge, and none are valid that do not bear the seal thereof.

Clearance Cards.

The term "Clearance Card" is misleading. It is, in reality, a "Transfer Card," and should be so denominated. A Clearance Card may be granted for any period up to six months from the date of issue. The time for which dues are paid determines the life of the card; but for good and sufficient cause, the Lodge granting such card may recall or annul the same. The fee for granting a Clearance Card cannot be more than one dollar.

The holding of a Clearance Card does not abridge the rights of a member in any regard whatever. His membership is not severed with his Lodge. During its validity he may exercise any of the functions that he was entitled to exercise before it was granted, and on its expiration, simply loses its privileges, but nothing more, provided, of course, he has kept his standing good, by paying his assessments. In short, the effect of a Clearance Card is merely to grant a member the privilege of joining some other Lodge of the Order, within the time for which his dues have been paid in advance, provided he keeps his assessments all paid up in his Lodge. He must notify the Recorder at least once a month of his address, so that the Financier may send him notices of assessments. This is for his own protection against suspension.

Wishing to join some other Lodge, he makes application in writing for deposit of his card within said Lodge. It may be well to remark here, by way of parenthesis, that the phrase "Deposit of Card," as used in the law, means transfer of membership, and not the mere leaving of a card with the Lodge to which the member applies, which he must do with his application and transfer of membership in such case only occurs by election, in accordance with law. "If the Lodge is satisfied of the correctness of the card, the application shall be referred to a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to inquire of the Lodge granting the card if all assessments for the beneficiary fund have been paid by the brother holding the card, and report at the next stated meeting of the Lodge as to the character and fitness of the applicant for membership. If the report be favorable, the applicant shall be balloted for; and if only two black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected to membership. If more than two black balls appear against him, he shall be declared rejected. When admitted to membership, the brother shall pay a fee of not less than two dollars."

The foregoing paragraph is quoted from General Law, No. 20, and is applicable to Lodges of the order everywhere. On page 114 Digest, paragraph 628. Note—We find the following ruling on above law:

"The duty of ascertaining if all assessments have been paid on a card, is placed by the above law on the Investigating Committee, but it may be performed by them through the Recorder. This would seem to be the better plan, as all communications should bear the seal of the Lodge, of which the Recorder is the custodian. No vote can be taken by a Lodge on the application for the deposit of a card, without first having received official notice from the Lodge granting the card, that all beneficiary assessments due thereon have been fully paid and that no charges are pending against the brother holding said card, and no action can be taken on a card after the expiration of the time for which it was granted."

It is plain, from the foregoing, that transfer of membership occurs when a member is elected into another Lodge, and the election is so declared by the Master Workman, and not before, provided the conditions precedent have been complied with, and that the time for which the card was granted has not expired at the time of election. It frequently happens that a member takes out a card for only a month; that is, he pays but one month's dues in advance, and before the preliminaries are concluded in the Lodge, he desires to join, so that a ballot can be had before the card expires. As this arrests further progress in the case, the member should at once apply for further time on his card, as is his privilege under General Law, No. 22 which, being granted, the work can be completed.

When the member is elected, the Recorder should at once notify the Lodge granting the card of the fact, which Lodge should immediately forward the "beneficiary fee" to the Lodge in which the member "deposited his card;" that is, transferred his membership.

The beneficiary fee is usually one dollar, but sometimes it is several dollars. For instance, the Lodge to which Bro. John Smith belongs meets on Jan. 1st. It receives on that night notice of three assessments for the month, and remits for one and leaves nothing in the beneficiary fund. John then applies for a card, which is granted, paying his dues for a month in advance and also three dollars for the assessments just levied. On the 2d he applies for admission by card to another Lodge, and on the 9th is elected. Official notice of such election is read in the Lodge granting the card before remittance is made to the Grand Recorder for the second and third assessments of the month. It has the three dollars "beneficiary fee" paid in on the 1st by Bro. Smith, and that is the amount to be remitted to the Lodge to which his membership has been transferred, and that Lodge can then remit two dollars on the second and third assessments, and have one dollar left for the next. But if the former Lodge has remitted for the second and third assessments to the Grand Recorder before receiving notice of the transfer, then the remittance to the other Lodge would be one dollar. Hence the rule: Remit to his Lodge whatever moneys may remain in the beneficiary fund of the brother's payments at the time official notice is received of his transfer.

It is not good policy to take a card for a period much exceeding that necessary to become connected with some other Lodge, for dues in that will begin with his membership, and having already paid dues in the Lodge he left, double dues will result, with no remedy under the law.

When a member has been transferred, it is the duty of the Recorders of both Lodges—that from which he went and that to which he went—to enter the same on the beneficiary certificate register book, and report the fact to the Grand Recorder on the next monthly report, giving number of beneficiary certificate, date of election, and name and number of the Lodge to which the member went, or from which he came.

The space at our command precludes the further pursuit of this subject in this issue of the WATCHMAN. In our next it will be continued. Meantime Recorders and others interested are asked to preserve this paper for future reference.

Useful Resolves.

An exchange publishes the following golden resolutions, which should be cut out and read daily by every member of a fraternal society.

Let us resolve:

That we pay our assessments promptly.

That we will religiously attend all Lodge meetings.

That we will do our level best to make these meetings attractive.

That we will act up to the maxim that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

That we will talk only when we have something to say.

That after we have said that something, we we will stop talking.

That when we have nothing to say we will keep quiet.

That we will pay respectful attention to what the other brothers may say.

That we will second the efforts of our officers to make the exemplification of the "work" effective.

That we will maintain the good name and fame of our Order everywhere and at all times.

That we will extend its influence to the full extent of our ability.

That we will, every one of us, hand in the name of at least one good and true man for membership.

That we will search out and care for all brothers sick and suffering.

That we will help one another in every way possible.

Deer Hunting.

The fine engraving which occupies the first page of this issue of the WATCHMAN is timely, because it will remind many that this month opened the deer season in this State, and that if they are intending to take a vacation for a deer hunt, this is the time to do it. Deer hunting is one of the most fascinating of field sports, requiring as it does skill, endurance, energy, some knowledge of woodcraft and abundant patience. For this reason, too, it is a favorite sport with a great many. The "deer season" is now at its best time, and hundreds of city people are enjoying the fresh air of the country and its revivifying influences, making the pursuit of deer an excuse for the vacation.

THE Supreme Recorder's report shows the entire membership of the Order, on June 1st, to have been 108,951. It is safe to say that the present membership over-reaches 110,000.

IN our report of the Relief Committee in our last issue we said that there was $225 in the Treasurer's hands, when it should have been $419.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

OUR Lodges will please be careful to follow the new law in relation to the reinstatement of members. Henceforth no member can be reinstated, except on a favorable vote of his Lodge, and the date when such vote is taken will be the date of reinstatement. In the last issue of the WATCHMAN, the law in relation to reinstatements was fully stated, and if Recorders will cut out the article and preserve it in some manner for ready reference, there need be no necessity to stumble. Every Lodge should have the WATCHMAN—several copies of it—so that matters of interest may be seen by the principal Lodge officers, at least. Its statements are in no wise official, but may be relied on as excellent authority on all matters of law; and in the absence of a new Digest, the articles now running through the paper will be found of great value to the Order.

ALL communications intended for this office should be addreseed to St. Ann's building, corner Powell and Eddy streets, San Francisco. A good many go to Oakland and a good many are addressed simply San Francisco. We get them all, after awhile, and after more or less irreverent expressions on the part of the postmen. If the above directions are observed on the part of correspondents, serenity will prevail and the language will not be perverted.

AN error occurs in the circular of the Supreme Lodge in the amendment of general law 36, relating to defunct Lodges. The reference in the second and third lines reads, "Art. VIII., Sec. 11. of the Constitution." It should be *Article XI., of the Constitution*, as will be readily seen by reference. Probably an error of the "intelligent compositor."

WE furnish badges of one uniform quality and schedule of prices. Set for officers, including one for P. M. W., $12. P. M. W. badges $1.50 each. Members' badges, 60 cents each. If lettered in gold, from 10 cents to 20 cents each extra, according to number. This statement is made in answer to many inquiries.

SEVERAL Lodges are delinquent in their semi-annual reports. They should all have been in before this, and several are in the same fix in regard to their monthly reports. Boys, brush up; your reputation is suffering.

OUR increase for June over all losses was 175. It will probably be about the same for July. There have been issued 17,200 beneficiary certificates and about 14,800 remain in good standing.

LODGES having less than five rituals are privileged to buy enough to make up the deficiency, but no more. The price fixed by the Finance Committee is $1.50 each.

IN the last assessment list, the age of Bro. Marshall was inadvertently omitted. It was 42 at time of death.

University Register.

We herewith return our thanks for a copy of the Register of the University of California for 1881-82. It is a neat and carefully-printed pamphlet of 96 pages, from the last page of which we extract the following relating to the Lick Observatory:

The county of Santa Clara built a road to the summit of Mt. Hamilton of the best possible construction, and of easy grades, at a cost of about $78 000, and keeps the same in repair. The observatory peak, 4 256 ft. above the level of the sea, has been cut down to a level surface just large enough to contain the necessary buildings. The observing station already contains a valuable equipment. The *transit house* is of corrugated iron, and contains a four-inch transit (by Fauth, of Washington), the chronograph two chronometers, and a portable comet seeker. The time instruments were made use of in observing the transit of Mercury, November 7, 1881. A dome at the northwest corner of the peak contains a twelve-inch equatorial telescope, of fine construction (by Alvan Clark & Sons, Mass.). In the center of the plan of permanent buildings is a massive pier of brick work, surmounted by the telescope mountings and by the telescope complete.

The most important feature of the Observatory is to be a refracting telescope of thirty-six inches clear aperture. The contract for its construction has been let to Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons for $50,000, and is a work of more magnitude than has ever been undertaken by any manufacturers. The glass is to be finished before November 1, 1883.

COLLAPSE.—We learn that the A. O. U. W. Lodge of this place is about to collapse, not for the want of funds or membership, but because the members fail to attend as required by the by-laws and constitution. The chapter will be revoked unless proper attention is given to it. —*Kern Co. Californian.*

A Word to Members.

An eminent statesman has said: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and, if they are not enlightened enough to exercise that control with some degree of discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education." Although these words were uttered in a wider sense, yet they apply with equal force to any society or organization. If members are not enlightened enough to know their duties, and practice them, the whole system suffers. In another column will be found some useful resolutions which it would be well for members to peruse. Be on hand early in the evening at your Lodge meetings, and spend the time before the Lodge opens in reading the rules or literature of the Order, or in conversing about the same. Recollect that, when the Lodge opens—

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

But "enough is as good as a feast." The Lodge is opened for business, and not to furnish opportunities for a display of buffoonery and sarcasm, which undoubtedly will continue to create ill-will and dissension among the members, unless the evil is promptly abolished, and this can only be brought about in part by the officers of the Lodge, the main remedy resting with the guilty themselves.

Another bad habit is to be continually scrambling to the floor to get the last word on a question of parliamentary law, or rules of the Order. Don't talk unless you have something new to say; of all deaths the most tortuous is to be talked crazy and then have to perish ignominously in a lunatic asylum.

Old talkers often monopolize time which might be more profitably spent in getting the opinions of members who are not so voluble, but might, perhaps, have some other end in view than the display of oratorical powers. Business is often allowed to drag because certain members always want to say something on the question. It seems that a great deal of business which is often brought before the Lodge could be dispensed with in much shorter time, and often in much better shape, if it were understood that certain officers should attend to it, subject, of course, to reconsideration.

Thus, if the business is gone through with promptly and rapidly, there will be a little time in which those disposed to entertain will find an opportunity to do so, and the evening will not be laboriously passed either. We have noticed that those Lodges which get through their business as rapidly as possible, and have singing, recitations, or something entertaining at each meeting, always have a good attendance, and are always the most prosperous.

This is undeniably a better plan than to give a mammoth entertainment once in three months, as these are always attended with extra trouble and expense. As the members are, so shall the Lodge be; as the Lodge is, so shall the entire system be. Let us bear in mind that "deeds are fruits, words but leaves," and remember the story which Aiken tells of the poor woman who fell and injured herself so that she could not walk, and a crowd soon gathered around her. One polite person pitied her, another promised to make her case known, but a plain, modest-looking young man stepped forward, paid for a coach to convey her home, and slipping a piece of money into her hand, disappeared. One kind act done with simplicity is worth a thousand fine speeches.

A NEW IDEA.—It has been suggested by quite a number of the brothers of the Order, that there be formed a dramatic and literary club, to be composed of members, their sons and daughters, and to be known as the "A. O. U. W. Dramatic Club," or any other suitable name which may be decided upon, whose object will be to assist at charitable or other entertainments given by the Order. A meeting to consider the above will be held at the rooms of Bro. H. C. Eastman, at 841 Market street, Friday evening, August 4th, at which time Bro. Eastman will be pleased to see all those who feel an interest in this matter. It is to be hoped that this undertaking will be properly engineered and carried to a successful issue, as it will contribute in no small degree to break the monotony of the usual entertainment, and add to the laurels of our flourishing Order.

ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, our late brother, who had been Recorder of Washington Lodge, A. O. U. W., for the last four years, was one of our leading and honored citizens at the time of his death. He also held the position of Reporter in San Francisco Lodge, No. 1922, K. of H., and Secretary of the Free Sons of Israel. He was buried under the auspices of the F. and A. M. of this city, his membership being with Nevada Lodge, No. 13. He was at one time Treasurer of Nevada county, and had held important trusts in various benevolent organizations. The esteem and respect in which he was held was evinced by the very large concourse of mourners who attended his funeral. He left a large family, who, by the wise provision made in his beneficiary certificates, are well provided for, which constituted all his estate.

Fidelity's Visitors.

Fidelity Lodge may well feel proud that she has the finest Workmen's hall east or west of the Rocky mountains. Her membership is large and select, though not beginning to approach, in point of numbers, that of Valley, No. 30. Last Wednesday evening Fidelity was visited by Grand Master Barnes, Grand Recorder Pratt, Deputy Grand Master Loud and E. M. Reading, and District Deputies Danforth and McKay, with several visiting brethren of note in the A. O. U. W. After Lodge business had been dispensed with, a short recess was taken and spent in social converse, after which the visiting Grand officers, deputies and others were introduced by the Master Workman.

Grand Recorder Pratt, the father of the Order in this State, being introduced, expressed himself as gratified to meet his children, and after paying them a compliment on their good looks, proceeded to indulge in the retrospective, and to compare the great army of 15,500 men with the little handful which gathered together to form California, No. 1. Through it all he had been an earnest worker for the cause, and though he had not, perhaps, done so much as others with greater ability, yet none cherished more love for the A. O. U. W than he.

D. G. M. Loud was then introduced, and briefly made a few remarks. In referring to the Iowa rebellion he said, "it had been nursed in weak hands, and that had there been a steady hand at the helm when the rebellion was but a ripple on the smooth surface of the waters, Iowa would never have seceded," and predicted that, as we now have brave men at the head, "in one year the seceded element will have passed away."

District Deputy Danforth was next introduced, and stated that he wanted to see all Lodge work uniform throughout the State, so that visiting brothers can go from Lodge to Lodge and find everything working like clockwork; that he was working to effect this, and urged others to do the same.

Grand Master Workman Barnes was next introduced. He said that the duties of his office as G. M. W. were so manifold that to attend to them properly demanded almost his whole time and attention; that he has 65 deputies working under him, each expecting words of cheer and instruction. He alluded pathetically to the meeting of himself and Bro. Pratt with the father of the Order, J. J. Upchurch, in Cincinnati, congratulated the members on having so elegant and commodious a hall, and said there was none finer east or west of the Rockies. He reviewed the past of the Order, and noted its remarkable growth; spoke of his journey East and through the Cotton States, where his boyhood days were passed in Georgia; of his travels through New England and reception by Beacon Lodge, No. 1, of Boston, where he reported addressing one of the finest bodies of men that he ever had the pleasure of addressing, and being received with a cordiality which speaks well for our State and Californians generally.

Bro. Barnes was followed by District Deputy McKay, Bro. A. A. Eggleston, P. M. W., and District Deputy T. Haun, of Berkeley, who spoke briefly, and, the hour getting late, Fidelity adjourned, "tall trees and little trees, and ferns and grass and moss" dispersing to their homes.

Musicale in Oakland.

Last Thursday evening, June 27th, was spent in a very enjoyable manner by the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, and their many friends, at Mulliken's hall, Oakland. Long before the hour of commencing, every seat in the large hall was filled, and by the time the orchestra commenced playing Schlepegrell's beautiful "Aurora," "standing room" was at a premium. Master W. H. O'Brien introduced Grand Master W. H. Barnes, who made a short, but interesting speech. He spoke of the rapid growth of the Order in this State and called attention to the fact that it is but 48 months since California was declared a separate jurisdiction. He was followed by a male quartette, who rendered Zollner's "Toast" in such a pleasing manner that they were enthusiastically encored. John A. Britton next appeared on the stage, and took the audience by storm with a character recitation, in which he personated the Dutchman to perfection. After a double encore, he gave place to Miss Alice Dyer and Miss Lizzie Boyer, who sung "Hear Me, Norma," to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Weber's "Farewell to the Forest" was next given by a double quartette, of which Pacific Lodge may well be proud. Part second was opened by the orchestra, followed by a song by the favorite of the evening, J. A. Britton. A vocal solo by Miss Dyer was well rendered, after which the Master thanked the audience for their attendance, and promised that they should have the pleasure of attending more of these enjoyable gatherings in the near future. The evening's entertainment was closed by the double quartette, who sung Rossini's "Night Shades No Longer." The musicale was under the direction of Mr. N. L. Le Noir, the able organist of the Lodge.

An Anniversary.

In view of the great success attained by the A. O. U. W. on this coast, it seems meet that the date of its introduction here should not pass unnoticed. It was on the 21st of August, 1875 that Grand Recorder H. G. Pratt founded California No. 1, in Oakland.

Since that time how rapidly we have grown is shown by the number of Lodges and of members in the jurisdiction and the influence we have exercised.

It seems eminently proper that this date should be remembered with the round of the years. It would seem good for the members of the Order to recognize it in some way. If some of the leading members will think the matter over, no doubt they can arrange for celebrating the anniversary in a way which will cause it to be remembered. There is still plenty of time to perfect any necessary arrangements, and it is to be hoped the suggestion will not be unheeded. Everybody will help when once the movement is started.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., for Oregon and Washington Territory met at Olympia Tuesday, July 11th, and elected the following officers: W. A. Child, Portland, G. M; C. M. Bradshaw, Port Townsend, G. F.; W. S. Wraight, Victoria, G. O.; Robert Newcomb, Portland, G. Rdr.; J. R. Moores, Salem, G. Rvr.; T. C. Taylor, G. G.; Chas. McDermott, Port Madison, G. W.; T. C. Van Eppe, Olympia; W. D. Hare, Hillsboro, and J. W. Chase, Astoria, Supreme Representatives.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The General Relief Committee, at its semi annual meeting, held on Saturday evening, July 8th, elected the following officers: E. M. Reading, of Fidelity, President; A. V. Thompson, of Noe Valley Lodge, Vice-President; C. C. Gilmore, of Myrtle Lodge, Secretary; G. Winehill, of Unity Lodge, Treasurer.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to form a new Lodge of Workmen in this city. We have assurances from prominent members of other Lodges that the material thus far selected is of the best. Those who are promoting it are scrutinizing the names presented very closely.

PARTIES, celebrations, anniversaries and Lodge visits among the Workmen of this city are increasing in number. Any one who is fortunate enough to procure invitations can attend a grand meeting every week-day night for the next 30 days.

NEW LODGE.—A new Lodge was organized by J. W. Kinsley, D. D. G. M. W., at Beaver, Utah, July 13th, to be known as Pacific, No. 7, having been named after Pacific, No. 7, of Oakland, Cal.

THE membership of the A. O. U. W. Lodges in this city on June 30th, 1882, was 4,521—an average of 196 to each Lodge. There are 23 Lodges.

Business Announcements.

Sewing Machines, A. J. Pommer, S. F.
San Francisco Plating Works, E. G. Denniston, Prop'r.
E. F. Wilton, Merchant Tailor, S. F.
Buggies and Wagons, Jas. Wylie, S. F.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation, etc., to the publishers of this paper.

NEW WORKMAN DIPLOMA.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots. Within this town plat, at the crossing of Palm and Center avenues, is a circular public park, with a fountain in the center. This park will be improved by the proprietors of the tract. Above the town plat will be constructed a small reservoir, from which iron pipes will be laid to supply the town with water under pressure.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have moved upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Beal, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Mortou & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W. Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. E. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	20
A. G. Simms, Redlands	10
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	24
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	20
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	10
Rev. F. M. Colburn Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S Cover Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
B. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	27
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	30
Mrs. Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C. N. Hill, Eureka Mills Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	25
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B. Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F. Watrous	10
H. L. Rutgers	20
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	24
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P. O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast.

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The Royal Society of London.

We have only to turn over the pages of its transactions to discern how much this society has done for the progress of humanity. It was incorporated in 1662, and has interested itself in all the great scientific movements and discoveries that have since been made. It published Newton's "Principia;" it promoted Halley's voyage, the first scientific expedition undertaken by any government; it made experiments on the transfusion of blood, and accepted Harvey's discovery of the circulation. The encouragement it gave to inoculation led Queen Caroline to beg six condemned criminals for experiment, and then to submit her own children to that operation. Through its encouragement Bradley accomplished his great discovery, the aberration of the fixed stars, and that of the nutation of the earth's axis; to these two discoveries, Delambre says, we owe the exactness of modern astronomy. It promoted the improvement of the thermometer, the measure of temperature, and in Harrison's watch, the chronometer, the measure of time. Through it the Gregorian calendar was introduced into England, in 1752, against a violent religious opposition. Some of its members were pursued through the streets by an ignorant and infuriated mob, who believed it had robbed them of 11 days of their lives; it was found necessary to conceal the name of Father Walmesley, a learned Jesuit, who had taken a deep interest in the matter; and, Bradley happening to die during the commotion, it was declared that he had suffered a judgment from heaven for his crime.

If I were to attempt to do justice to the merits of this great society, I should have to devote many pages to such subjects as the achromatic telescope of Dollond; the dividing engine of Ramsden, which first gave precision to astronomical observations; the measurement of a degree on the earth's surface by Mason and Dixon; the expeditions of Cook, in connection with the transit of Venus; his circumnavigation of the earth; his proof that scurvy, the curse of a long sea voyage, may be avoided by the use of vegetable substances; the polar expeditions; the determination of the density of the earth by Maskelyne's experiments at Schehallion, and by those of Cavendish.—*Prof. Draper.*

The Wonders of an Atom.

All things visible around us are aggregations of atoms. From particles of dust, which under the microscope could scarcely be distinguished one from the other, are all the varied forms of nature created. This grain of dust, this particle of sand, has strange properties and powers. Science has discovered some, but still more truths are hidden within this irregular molecule of matter which we now survey, than even philosophy dares dream of. How strangely it obeys the impulses of heat—mysterious are the influences of light upon it—electricity wonderfully excites it—and still more curious is the manner in which it obeys the magic of chemical force.

These are phenomena which we have seen; we know them and we can reproduce them at our pleasure. We have advanced a little way into the secrets of nature, and from the spot we have gained we look forward with a vision somewhat brightened by our task; but we discover so much yet unknown, that we learn another truth—our vast ignorance of many things relating to this little grain of dust. It gathers around itself still other particles; they cling together, and each acting upon every other one, and all of them arranging themselves around the little center, according to some law, a beautiful crystal results, the geometric perfection of its form being a source of admiration. It quickens with yet undiscovered energies; it moves with life; dust and vital force combine; blood and bone, nerve and muscle result from the combination. Forces which we cannot, by the utmost refinements of our philosophy, object, direct the whole, and from the same dust which formed the rock and grew in the tree, is produced a living and a breathing thing, capable of receiving a divine illumination, of hearing in its new state the gladness and glory of a soul.

THE BEST FOODS.—Wholesome, nutricious foods—those that supply the system most readily with what is required to give it vigor and endurance—are those foods that are cheapest and most generally distributed over the earth. These are the cereals and other direct products of vegetation. There is as much nutriment in one pound of beans, wheat or rice as there is in three pounds of beef, mutton or poultry.

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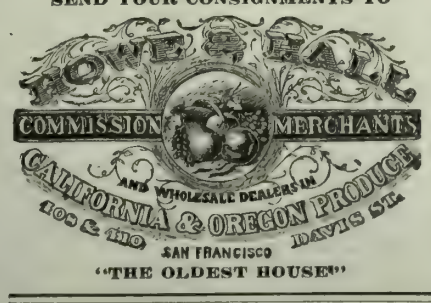
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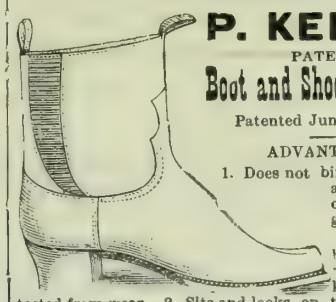


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Greatest Invention of the Age in the Shoe Line.



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ADVANTAGES:

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Nineteen miles from Calistoga, Napa county. Five miles from Middleton, and ten miles from the GREAT GEYSERS, between which and Anderson Springs, there are good Wagon Roads.

Hot Sulphur and Steam Baths

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Dropsy, Etc. Cold Sulphur for Dyspepsia. Diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Scenery Unsurpassed. Climate Mild and Equable.

Consumptives generally improved in health, and asthmatics are invariably relieved. Trout Fishing in the grounds. Deer hunting in the immediate vicinity. New Cottages for the better accommodation of guests. Cooking good.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy.

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I suffered intensely with dropsy, and was induced by Mr. Edgecomb to try Anderson's Springs, he having been cured there, after undergoing frightful agonies, being tapped three times before he reached there; and I am deeply grateful for taking his advice, for such a beneficial effect had the Springs on me, that I am now entirely cured, and advise all who may be suffering to try Anderson's Springs. KATE MACKAY.

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"I was cured of inflammation of the eyes at Anderson's Springs, Lake county." M. J. DURNEY, 425 Brannan St., S.F.

Many other cases of Dropsy and Paralysis, Rheumatism, Swelling of Limbs, and various other obstinate cases of chronic diseases have been cured from year to year, at the above-named springs, which are located in Lake county, 19 miles from Calistoga. Special regard is paid to the diet of guests, who are liberally furnished with good home cooking, etc Send for further information. Address

ANDERSON & PATRIQUIN,

Anderson's Springs, Lake Co, - via Calistoga, Cal.

A Song of Nature.

By the gurgling stream as it winds along
On its way to the valley below,
It sounds in my ears like a long lost song
Of childhood's sweet day, long ago.

The smooth worn bowlders, like long-lost friends,
Familiar in times long past,
Stand forth to my view and with my vision blend,
And my youth seems again in my grasp.

Like life's blood a dancing through eager young veins,
The water runs rapidly past,
Portraying this life, with its joys and pains;
Returning, no, never, a'as!

But here, by this stream, is a treasure more rare,
That will heal all diseases and pain,
Even fountains of life-giving water are there,
Not supplied by the winds nor the rain.

But dear mother earth, from her bosom supplies
These springs that were hid from our sight;
They strengthen our heart and open our eyes,
And fill us with youthful delight.

And even the rocks at this wonderful spot
Breathe soft on our bruises and pain,
Their medical vapor, exceedingly hot,
And this bathing is never in vain.

These waters of life and this medical breath,
Are free to the great and the small,
At Anderson's Springs, saving from death
The blind, halt and maimed, one and all.

Unto God be all praise who created the earth
With these blessings so rich unto men,
Who even now slowly are finding their worth,
And do bless Him in return again.

—W. A CLARK

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C. H HAILE, Grand Receiver..... .....Alameda
HARRY J LASK, Grand Guide..... San Francisco
SENECA DAVIS, Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
CHAS. G REED, Grand Trustee.....Oakland
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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winchill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz No. 2—Charles E. Allen. No. 3—A. S. Chemnant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1. F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis Fresno—John Jonson. Humboldt—J A Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Danby. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Farkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No 1—Charles Campbell No. 2—G. O. Kellogg. No. 3—J E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S Drysdale. San Francisco—No 1—E Danforth. No 2—M W Fish. No 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. McKay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. D Isaac. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. San Benito—A J Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—O W. Nutting. Solano—A. L Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hathaway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA.	West Oakland,	Tuesday
CHAS. STRACHAUER.	Alameda Co.	W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Friday
M. EADON.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co.	Thursday
C. H. TOWNSEND.	Odd Fellows Hall.	GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA.	Alameda.	Wednesday
J. ALEX. FORBES.	Odd Fellows Hall	C H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL.	West Oakland.	Friday
J. F. HAMMER.	Kohler's Hall.	W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Thursday
W. H. O'BRIEN.	cor 12th & Franklin	C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. S. THOMSON.	32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY.	San Francisco.	Saturday
THOS. H. WILTON.	913 Market.	L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY.	Berkeley,	Friday
F. C. BIRGE.	Alameda Co.	F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE.	North Temescal,	Monday
S. N. HARRISON.	Alameda Co.	H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO.	San Leandro,	Friday
N. G. STURTEVANT.	Alameda Co.	S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA.	Napa,	Wednesday
B. E HUNT.	Napa Co.	E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA.	San Francisco.	Friday
E. H. WILLIAMS	32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA.	St. Helena, Napa Co.	Tuesday
O. K NICKERSON.	Masonic Hall.	J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION.	Santa Clara,	Monday
HARRISON BARTOW.	Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACH.
17—ENTERPRISE.	San Jose,	Monday
J. HALL.	Santa Clara Co.	G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS.	Haywards, Alameda Co.	Tuesday
S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Good Templar's Hall.	F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL.	San Francisco,	Monday
R. H. FAIRCHILD.	cor 16th & Valencia.	E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO.	Saucelito,	Thursday
GEO. J. FLOOD.	Marin Co.	CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION.	Sacramento.	Saturday
JOHN SIMPSON.	Masonic Hall.	C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO.	Woodland, Yolo Co.	Tuesday
A. POOLE.	Odd Fellow's Hall.	S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON.	Stockton,	Friday
C L. RUGGLES.	San Joaquin Co.	H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL.	San Rafael,	Tuesday
JAMES SAUNDERS.	Tunstead Block.	THOS. HANNER.
25—REDWOOD.	Redwood City,	Friday
JAS. STAFFORD.	San Mateo Co.	GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY.	Gilroy,	1st and 4th Monday
C P. WELDON.	Santa Clara Co.	Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
C. NELSON.	B. B. Hall, Eddy.	T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA.	Santa Rosa,	Wednesday
GEO. HALL.	Sonoma Co.	J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA.	Petaluma.	Friday
H PIMM.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	N. KING.
30—VALLEY.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
H. S DEARBORN.	32 O'Farrell.	A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG.	Healdsburg,	Friday
W. S. TULL.	Sonoma Co.	J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE.	Cloverdale,	Monday
N. ANKER.	Sonoma Co.	SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH.	Ukiah,	Wednesday
J. T. RODGERS.	Mendocino Co.	A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT.	Lakeport, Lake Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday
JABEZ BANKS.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Monday
J. R. STURROCK.	12th & Franklin.	M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN.	San Francisco.	Friday
I. E. ALEXANDER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH.	Antioch,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. H. DOBYNS.	Contra Costa Co.	H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE.	Marysville,	Monday
F. B. CRANE.	Yuba Co.	J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER.	Yuba City,	1st and 3d Thursday
E. C. KIMBALL.	Sutter Co.	G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE.	Oroville,	1st & 4th Tuesday
L A SIMON.	Butte Co.	G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA.	San Francisco.	Monday
H. P TERRY.	32 O'Farrell st.	J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE.	San Francisco.	1st, 3d & 4 th Saturday
J. M. LYONS.	Pythian Castle.	C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT HAMILTON.	San Jose,	Wednesday
W. VINTER.	Santa Clara Co.	JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. A FAIRWEATHER.	32 O'Farrell st.	S. HOFFMAN
45—WATSONVILLE.	Watsonville,	Tuesday
A. J JENNINGS	Santa Cruz Co.	O. S. TUTTLE
46—SANTA CRUZ.	Santa Cruz.	Monday
C KAYE	Santa Cruz Co.	O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL.	Salinas City,	Friday
U. HARTNELL.	Monterey Co.	C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE.	Vacaville,	Thursday
A. W. SUTPHEN.	Solano Co.	G. F. WOODERSON.
49—SUISUN.	Suisun City,	1st & 4th Tuesday
JOHN KRAUSE.	Solano Co.	WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON.	Dixon,	Wednesday
JAS. PRIZELL.	Solano Co.	J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY.	Grass Valley,	Monday.
M. SHIELDS.	Nevada Co.	J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY.	Nevada City,	Wednesday
W. C. GROVES.	Nevada Co.	GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. H. CONGDON.	Hamilton Hall.	C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND.	Wheatland,	Thursday
JOHN LANDIS.	Yuba Co.	JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES.	Los Angeles,	Wednesday
F. W. DOONER.	Los Angeles Co.	C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION.	Mission San Jose,	Saturday
A. LEBRECHT.	Alameda Co.	E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK.	Live Oak,	Wednesday
A H. HEWITT.	Sutter Co.	H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO.	Chico,	Thursday
H. B DAVIDSON.	Butte Co.	H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW.	Mountain View,	Saturday
RICHARD HARRIS.	Santa Clara Co.	G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON.	San Francisco.	Thursday
M. MORGANSTEIN.	121 Eddy st.	A. GOLDSMITH.
61—HEARTS of OAK.	West Berkeley,	Wednesday
CHAS. HADLEN.	Alameda Co.	A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER.	Livermore,	Tuesday
B D. MORRILL.	Alameda Co.	F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY.	Pleasanton,	Thursday
AUGUST HARMS.	Alameda Co.	C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE.	1015 Clay St.	Tuesday
HENRY MENGES.	Oakland.	CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS.	Winters,	Tuesday
WM. BAKER.	Yolo Co.	R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA.	Colusa,	Tuesday
A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa Co.	A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67—GRIDLEY.	Gridley,	Monday
CHAS. HULL.	Butte Co.	B. H. McNEIL.
68—BURNS.	San Francisco.	Friday
C. C. BOTT.	Pythian Castle.	G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF.	Red Bluff,	Wednesday
JOHN F. ELLISON.	Tehama Co.	S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO.	Mendocino,	Wednesday
S. K. DART.	Mendocino Co.	B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA.	Shasta,	Wednesday
ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta Co.	A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING.	Reading,	Monday
J. H COOPER	Shasta Co.	F. M. SWABY.
73—STS. JOHN	San Francisco,	Thursday
S. J. FLETCHER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED.	Merced,	Monday
JAS. LEONARD.	Merced Co.	T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO.	Vallejo,	Friday
L STEWART.	New Odd Fellows' Hall.	W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS.	Los Gatos,	Saturday
I H LYNDON.	Santa Clara Co.	T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO.	Alviso,	Tuesday
J. FELLS.	Santa Clara Co.	W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE.	Tulare,	Saturday
J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare Co.	C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA.	Visalia,	Tuesday
V. D. KNUPP.	Tulare Co.	THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO.	Sacramento.	Tuesday
D. M BLANK.	Sacramento Co.	G.B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE.	Bakersfield,	Monday
ALONZO COONS.	Kern Co.	F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA.	Santa Ana,	Tuesday
JAS. A. WAITE.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN.	Lincoln,	1st & 4th Tuesday
E. O. MATTHEWS.	Placer Co.	J. T. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR.	Downey City,	Monday
W. A. SWITZER.	Los Angeles Co.	S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM.	Ananeim,	Monday
A. E. WHITE	Los Angeles Co.	C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO.	San Pablo,	Saturday
DAVID JACOB.	Contra Costa Co.	OTHO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM.	Durham,	Saturday
J. S. HENDERSON.	Butte Co.	I. H. LOCKY.
88—UNIVERSITY.	Berkeley,	Saturday
G. A. EMBURY.	Alameda Co.	JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA.	Elmira,	Saturday
WM. GEORGE.	Solano Co.	J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ.	Martinez,	Thursday
HENRY ROCK.	Contra Costa Co.	F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO.	Walnut Creek,	Friday
T. E. MIDDLETON.	Contra Costa Co.	E S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER	Pt. of Timber,	1st & 4th Sat'day
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE.	Alvarado,	1st & 4th Wednesday
WM. T. RALPH.	Alameda Co.	E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA.	Benicia,	Tuesday
E. F. SOULE.	Solano Co.	J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER.	Newcastle,	Monday
G. L. THRELKEL.	Placer Co.	A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO.	Hollister,	Friday
J. H. DRAIN.	San Benito Co	FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT.	Auburn,	Wednesday
A. HINKLE.	Placer Co.	F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY.	Monterey,	Tuesday
A ABREGO.	Monterey Co.	W. J. POWLE
99—COLFAX.	Colfax,	
CHAS. HANSON.	Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN.	Dutch Flat,	Tuesday
J. E. KNOTT.	Placer Co.	J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS.	Biggs' Station,	Wednesday
E. H. GALE.	Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND.	Grass Valley,	Tuesday
WM. PARR.	Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN.	Truckee,	Tuesday
J. P. MOODY.	Nevada Co.	A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER.	Kernville,	1st & 4th Saturday
N. P. PETERSON.	Kern County.	J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT.	N. San Juan,	Friday
P. B. BROWN.	Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI.	Lodi,	Wednesday
C. W. ELKINS.	San Joaquin Co.	T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM.	Folsom	Wednesday
F. C. DURANT.	Sacramento Co.	H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE.	Elk Grove,	
J. C. TURLEY.	Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY.	Eureka,	Wednesday
GEO. H. SHAW.	Humboldt Co.	WM. S. RIDDELL
112—EMPIRE.	Modesto,	Monday
W. S. URMY.	Stanislaus Co.	HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT.	Galt Station,	Thursday
W. F. BREWSTER.	Sacramento Co.	J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE.	Meridian,	Monday
JOHN HILL.	Sutter Co	W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS.	Willows,	Monday
M. HOCHHEIMER.	Colusa Co.	F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND.	Grand Island,	Thursday
M. STINCHFIELD.	Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE.	Williams,	Wednesday
H. C. CROWDER.	Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO.	Placerville,	Thursday
W. R. SELKIRK	El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE.	Smartsville,	Tuesday
R. W. TIFFT.	Yuba Co.	JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE.	Compton,	Saturday
JOHN TAYLOR.	Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN.	Georgetown,	1st & 4th Tuesday
LEWIS BRYANT.	El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONVILLE.	Camptonville,	1st & 4th Sat.
O. N. MORROW.	Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVILLE.	Downieville,	Friday
J. T. MASON.	Sierra Co.	H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST.	Forest City,	Monday
PEARSON RADER.	Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY.	Sierra City,	Tuesday
JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. F. JENNESS.	Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
F. W. ROSSBACH.	32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS.	El Dorado,	Saturday
T G WORTH.	El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY.	Quincy,	Wednesday
A. W. KIDDLE.	Plumas Co.	B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON.	Wilmington,	Saturday
N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER.	Plymouth,	Wednesday
JOHN GILMAN.	Amador Co.	J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS.	Greenville,	Monday
J. D. COMPTON.	Plumas Co.	W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR.	Amador City,	Tuesday
O. M. GILES	Amador Co.	J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL.	Susanville,	Tuesday
E. S. TALBOT.	Lassen Co.	T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE.	Janesville,	Thursday
T. J. GLASCOCK.	Lassen Co.	P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY.	San Francisco	Wednesday
C. E. WILSON.	318 Post st	C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE.	Spenceville,	Saturday
W. K. SCOTT.	Nevada Co.	G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON.	Jackson,	Thursday
A. Z. BALES.	Amador Co.	W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW.	Gibsonville,	
R. SUTHERLAND.	Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN.	La Porte,	1st & 4th Tuesdays
S. S. RUSSEL.	Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY.	Ione Valley,	Wednesday
W A BENNETT.	Amador Co.	G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON.	Brownsville,	
A. J. KUMLE.	Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE.	Bodie,	Tuesday
T A. STEPHENS.	Mono Co.	L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR.	Volcano,	Thursday
WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Amador Co.	F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN.	San Bernardino.	Wednesday
D. G. WHITING.	Masonic Hall.	G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS.	Nicolaus,	Saturday.
D. R. REDFIELD.	Sutter Co.	J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHTS.	Grafton,	Monday.
WM. HANNEY.	Yolo Co.	J. S. KEITH
148—CHARITY.	San Andreas,	Friday
C. L. CHASE.	Calaveras Co.	J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY.	Capay,	
A. L. MCCLOUD.	Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA.	Pasadena,	Thursday.
L. C. WINSTON	Los Angeles Co.	F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA.	Lathrop,	Saturday
T B. WALKER.	San Joaquin Co.	J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA.	Forest Hill,	Saturday.
J. P. ZEH.	Placer Co.	G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY.	Spanishtown,	Monday
ANDREW OSTERMAN.	San Mateo Co.	F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP.	Michigan Bluffs.	Wednesday.
U. T MORGAN.	Placer Co.	MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF.	Iowa Hill.	1st & last Tuesdays
FRED. I. ADGE.	Placer Co.	W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK.	Sutter Creek	Saturday
H. LEHMAN.	Amador Co.	J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW.	S. San Francisco,	Friday
THOS. CURRAN.	Cor R. R. & 7th Ave,	J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO.	San Diego.	
H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER.	Weaverville,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. S. LOWDEN.	Trinity Co.	W F. JENKINS.
163—SYCAMORE.	Lemoore,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
M. H. LOVELACE.	Tulare Co.	W. E. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE.	Grangeville,	
E. S. HURLBURT.	Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER.	Alameda,	Tuesday.
FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda Co.	A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT.	Cachéville,	Thursday.
GEO. COOPER.	Yolo Co.	J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN.	Linden	Monday.
F. SHELTON.	San Joaquin Co.	W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO.	Sonoma,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK.	Newark,	Monday.
WM. H. NEWMITH.	Alameda Co.	D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL.	Maxwell,	Tesduay.
W. E. ROSE.	Colusa Co.	ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE.	Fresno.	Tuesday.
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA.	Santa Barbara.	
ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA.	San Buenaventura.	Monday.
H. D. LEY.	Ventura Co.	A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL.	San Francisco,	Monday.
F. A. BROOKS	32 O'Farrell St.	HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END.	Holtz Hall.	Monday
MYRON H. HACKETT.	Alameda.	H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH.	Yreka.	1st & 4th Friday.
A. E. PAINE.	Siskiyou Co.	WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA.	Etna.	
J. M. SINGLE	Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES.	Fort Jones.	Monday.
J. B. MACE.	Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP.	32 O'Farrell St.	Wednesday
D. C. BRITON.	San Francisco	HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
GEO. WHITE.	Red Men's Hall.	T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY.	Hill's Ferry.	1st & 4th Tuesdays
J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Stanislaus Co.	C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK.	Turlock.	Saturday.
H. C. RUSSELL.	Stanislaus Co.	J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE.	Crescent City,	Tuesday
WM. H. JETER.	Del Norte Co.	G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON.	BlueCanyon,	Saturday.
J. F. BOLDON.	Placer Co.	P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY.	Edward's Hall.	Tuesday
J. J. WHITE.	San Francisco.	E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA.	Centerville,	Friday
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA	Tehama,	1st & 4th Monday.
J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama Co.	A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE.	El Monte.	Saturday.
J. W. FRYER.	Los Angeles Co.	LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD.	Hanford,	Monday
J. W. RAMSEY.	Tulare Co.	J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE	Lockeford,	Tuesday.
M. B. AMBROSE.	San Joaquin Co.	J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA.	Los Angeles,	
GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo,	Saturday.
MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo Co.	J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS.	Central Point,	
B. F. DAVIS.	Merced Co.	HARRY DUNBAR.
194—HIGUERA.	San Luis Obispo,	
CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY.	Trinity Center,	
SAMUEL HUBBELL.	Trinity Co.	WM. VOLMERS.
196—ROCKLIN.	Rocklin,	Wednesday.
G. W. ROWLAND.	Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA	Sonora,	Monday.
C. H BURDEN.	Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAKDALE.	Oakdale.	Thursday.
O. H. WIARD.	Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE.	Porterville.	
O. E. GIBSONS.	Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO.	Navarro.	Saturday.
EUGENE PEEPLES.	Mendocino Co.	WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON.	Princeton.	
J. B. HANKENSON.	Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON.	Nelson.	Saturday.
W. S. MITCHELL.	Butte Co.	S J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA.	Coloma.	Wednesday.
JOS H THOMAS.	El Dorado.	M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN.	San Lorenzo,	Saturday.
H. W. MEEK.	Alameda Co.	HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT.	Honcut,	Saturday.
C. SPILLMAN.	Butte Co.	V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY.	Butte City,	Saturday.
W. P. CRAIG.	Sutter Co.	J. H. STURCKS.
2 7—WESTPORT.	Westport,	Thursday.
R B MARBLE.	Mendocino Co.	O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW.	Selma.	1st & 4th Saturday.
A. BARTEAU.	Fresno Co.	E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY.	College City,	Monday
W. H. REARDON.	Colusa Co.,	JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE.	Somersville,	Friday.
CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Contra Costa Co.	JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT.	Lookout,	Monday
C. A. MCCASH.	Modoc Co.	D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE.	San Luis Obispo,	Friday
GEO. B. STANFORD.	San Luis Obispo Co.	CHAS. H. WOOD.
218—NORTH STAR.	Smith's River,	Tuesday
JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Del Norte Co.	O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO.	San Fernando,	Saturday.
H. C. HUBBARD.		ED. HAMMOND
215—DUNNIGAN.	Dunnigan,	Thursday.
G. F. MCDONALD.	Yolo Co.	J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR.	Lower Lake,	
W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS.	Murpheys,	
HARRY S. BLOOD.	Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL.	Newhall,	
JOHN B. MORRISON.	Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS.	Los Alamos,	
ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 126.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	VERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE.	West Oakland,	2d & 4th Mondays
MISS M. LYND.	Alameda Co.	MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR.	Temescal,	Thursday
MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Alameda Co.	MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY.	San Francisco,	2d & 4th Mondays
MRS. H. JONES.	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY.	Oakland,	1st & 3d Wed.
MRS. D. MARKEL.	12th & Franklin sts	WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	San Benito.	MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA.	Champion Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	San Jose.	MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF.	Walnut Creek.	1st & 3d Tuesdays.
MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Contra Costa.	MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA.	San Francisco.	2d Tuesday of the month.
MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE.	Amador City,	Tuesday.
MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador Co.	MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Saturday
A. L. JENNESS.	Mayberry Hall	ELLA N. BOOTH

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

E. N. ROBINSON, P. G. M.... .....Eureka.
J. V. MCCURDY,

Changes in Supreme Lodge Constitution.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge the following changes in its Constitution were made:

Voting.

Amend Section 2, Article IV, to read as follows:

SEC. 2 (sub-section 2). Each member of the Supreme Lodge has one vote only, and each Grand Lodge, in addition, shall be entitled to one vote for each 1,000 members under its jurisdiction, as shown by its last official return to the Supreme Lodge, and for any fraction of a thousand over 500, one additional vote; this shall be the ratio of voting in all elections, and also when such a vote shall be demanded by five members. All other matters shall be determined by a majority of the members present, and, in case of a tie, the presiding officer gives the casting vote.

The Supreme Recorder shall, at the opening of the Supreme Lodge, prepare a roll of the members and affix the number of votes to which each is entitled.

Beneficiary Article.

Amend Section 3, Article VI, to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Each Grand Lodge, so set apart as a beneficiary jurisdiction, shall manage within itself the beneficiary department, assessing, collecting and disbursing the beneficiary fund, in accordance with, and governed by the general laws and usages prescribed by the Supreme Lodge to subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction, and no alteration or amendment to such laws or usages shall be made except by the Supreme Lodge. Provided, however, that Grand Lodges so set apart may make such alterations or changes in their general laws and usages not contravening the fundamental principles thereof, as may from time to time be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge, and as shall thereafter be approved by the Supreme Lodge in session, or by its Committee on Laws and Supervision and Supreme Master Workman during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, attention being called especially to the changes or alterations proposed.

Amend Section 10, Article VIII, to read as follows:

SEC. 10. Any beneficiary certificate suspended by reason of non-payment of assessments thereon, may be renewed, if the member be living, at any time within a period of three months from the date of such suspension, upon the following conditions, and none other, that is to say: 1. All assessments that have been made during that time shall be paid. 2. This fact shall be reported to the Lodge at a stated meeting; and 3. The Lodge shall, by a majority vote, declare said certificate renewed. When all these conditions have been complied with, the beneficiary certificate shall be held as renewed and in full force, and not before.

Amend Section 11, Article VIII, to read as follows:

SEC. 11. Any member in arrears on beneficiary assessments for a term exceeding three months, must again be examined by the Medical Examiner of the Lodge, whose report shall be in manner and form as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, and shall recommend the applicant for membership. He shall pay all assessments for which he would have been liable had he remained in good standing. He may then be reinstated to membership, and his beneficiary certificate be renewed; provided, that by a vote a majority of the Lodge consent thereto. If the application for renewal be approved, the Medical Examiner's report, together with notice of renewal of his beneficiary certificate, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Recorder; if rejected, the amount deposited for renewal shall be returned to the applicant. Provided, that when the beneficiary certificates of an entire Lodge have been suspended under the provisions of Section 8 of this Article, and when the same have remained suspended for the space of three months from and after the date of said suspension, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Master Workman to suspend the Charter of said Lodge, and should the members thereof desire to be reinstated at any time within the period of six months from the date when their beneficiary certificates were suspended, they must obtain the consent of the Supreme Master Workman thereto, and must comply with the provisions of Section 13 of this Article.

Amend Section 3, Article IX, to read as follows:

SEC. 3. The following maximum annual rate of assessments is established for the several jurisdictions of the Order, that is to say: Iowa, 22; Michigan, 22; Minnesota and Dakota Territory, 22; Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, 24; Wisconsin, 22; Ontario, 22; Kansas, 22; California, 24; New England States, 24; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 28; New York, 24, Pennsylvania, 24; Oregon and Washington, 24; Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, 22; Missouri and Nebraska, 26; Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, 28; District of Columbia, 28; Kentucky, 28; Ohio, 28; Tennessee, 28; Virginia and West Virginia, 26; Supreme Jurisdiction, 24; Texas and Louisiana, 28; Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, 28.

The maximum rate for other jurisdictions, which may, from time to time, be established, shall be fixed by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, herein provided for, as such jurisdictions may be established.

Medical Examinations.

Amend Section 1, Article X, to read as follows:

SEC. 1. At each regular session of this Supreme Lodge, there shall be elected a "Supreme Medical Examiner," who shall be a competent practicing physician, a member of this Order, and a graduate of some reputable school of medicine. Said Supreme Medical Examiner may, for cause, be at any time removed, and a successor appointed.

Amend Section 3, Article X, to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Each Grand Lodge shall be required to elect or appoint at each annual session a Grand Medical Examiner (or Board of Medical Examiners), who shall be competent practicing physicians, who shall be required to file with the Grand Recorder evidence of their authority to practice medicine, by whom all Medical Examiners' certificates must be approved before the degrees can be conferred upon the applicant. Provided, however, that the compensation of, and by whom to be paid to, said Grand Examiner shall be fixed by the several Grand Lodges. Provided, further, that, upon the institution of new Lodges, degrees may be conferred and the Lodge instituted, but no beneficiary certificate shall be issued, nor shall any liability be incurred until such medical examinations and applications shall have been submitted to, and approved by, said Supreme or Grand Medical Examiners or Board of Medical Examiners.

Amend Section 5, Article X, to read as follows:

SEC 5. All certificates of medical examination for membership in this jurisdiction shall, as soon as approved and signed by the proper Lodge committee, or instituting officer, be forwarded, with the prescribed fee of 50 cents from the fees advanced by the applicant, to the Supreme Medical Examiner, who shall, if the credential certificates of examining physicians, prescribed in Section 3 of this Article, be on file in his office on the day of their receipt, pass upon and return the same, if approved, to the Lodge forwarding. The Supreme Recorder shall furnish a blank form of credential certificate, and keep a record of all credential certificates filed in his office.

Add Section 6, Article X, to read as follows:

SEC. 6. Whenever the Supreme or Grand Medical Examiner or Board of Medical Examiners shall disapprove the examination of an applicant, they shall place the same on file in his or their office, and notify the Lodge forwarding the same of the action thereon.

Suggestions for Medical Examination.

The following suggestions, made by Supreme Medical Examiner Richardson, in his annual report, were endorsed by the Supreme Lodge, and special attention is hereby called to the same:

With the experience of the Supreme and several Grand Lodges under our system of examination and supervision during the short time it has been in force, it appears evident that much good has been accomplished. I believe the law to be capable of attaining the full beneficial results that were anticipated for it only when it is more fully understood and enforced. What is needed is more attention to the details of the work on the part of the several Grand Examiners. Let them look after and watch their Subordinate Examiners with the same persistency that Grand Recorders do their subordinates, and we shall have the same results. Numbers of applications in the Lodges under my supervision have had to be sent back for completion and definite answers to leading questions on the blank. This lack of attention to exact duty has been complained of by every Grand Medical Examiner in the country. Lodge Examiners might save much annoyance and delay if they would be careful to answer *every* question concisely. In making rejections on account of habits, it is hard to draw the line between moderation and intemperance in the use of malt and distilled liquors. I have drawn it on the habitual daily drinker. A man who drinks liquors as a beverage daily or habitually, if not actually intemperate in the ordinary meaning of the word, is at least putting such a trammel on the physiological functions of his system as to render him a hazardous risk in an insurance sense. In my opinion the most necessary thing to be done is for the Supreme and several Grand Medical Examiners to keep up a more close and scrutinizing relationship with the Subordinate Examiners in the following particulars:

1. See to it that none but honest, competent and qualified men shall be placed in the position of Subordnate Examiners.

2. Keep the Lodge Examiner posted by furnishing him printed instructions, circulars, reports, papers, etc., bearing on his duties. By this means an interest in the duties pertaining to the position will be created.

3. Permit no carelessness on the part of Lodge Examiners. Let them understand that any omission or neglect in making an examination or filling a blank will not be tolerated.

4. Encourage confidential communications from Subordinate to Grand Medical Examiners relative to candidates whom the Subordinate Examiner does not desire to openly reject.

5. Establish and enforce more stringent rules relative to the admission of candidates whose family history shows a record of consumption, or whose personal history or habits demonstrate a tendency to disease or intemperance.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS.—This old and popular resort in Lake county, has been largely patronized this season, under the new and skilful management of Dr. C. M. Bates, of San Francisco. Its guests have included an unusual number of leading and well-known citizens. All seem well pleased with their sojourn at the springs, beautifully located, as they are, in a remarkably healthy climate. Those intending to go into the country, for health or pleasure, will find some facts and information worth noticing, concerning these springs, in our advertising columns.

PACIFIC GROVE RETREAT.—One of the most successful enterprises and grand achievements for the over worked people of California is the establishment of the elysium at Pacific Grove Retreat at Monterey. The Pacific Improvement Co., under the guidance of master hands, has made this retreat of nature the great attraction of the Pacific coast. The safety, comfort and elegance of the S. P. R. R. cars, and the protection to the families in this health resort, has established one fact for California, viz.: That the pine groves of Monterey, nestled by the side of the sea, will be the chief summer and winter resort for invalids, tourists and families for the Pacific coast.

WE were recently shown the "Perfect Rest Chair," and "Patent Indianapolis Sofa Bed," at the large wareroomr, 160 New Montgomery street, which seem to be the acme of perfection. Bro. F. Rantchler, of this firm, called our attention to a new and beautiful design in parlor and bed-room sets. Their line of furniture and carpets are very full and complete at present, and are sold at bottom price.

BROS. ARMSTRONG, DE REMEE & CO, No. 121 Jackson, between Davis and Drumm streets, are agents for a first-class line of steamships, and will procure passage and accommodation to emigrants from any part of the continent at the lowest rates. This is a well-known and reliable firm.

IT is said that the dress oft times proclaims the man. In this connection, any wishing a nobby suit in the latest style, can have it by going to Bro. E. F. Wilton, No. 12 Stockton street. His reputation as a cutter and fitter of pantaloons is second to none in San Francisco.

HAVING had the pleasure of dropping in at Weston's, No. 9, Stockton St., the other day, at 12 o'clock, we had a fine opportunity of tasting his fresh home-made bread, and lost no time in availing ourselves of it. It is undoubtedly excellent, and without a rival.

BRO. C. E. PEARSON, proprietor of Swain's family bakery and dining saloon, 636 Market street, opposite the Palace hotel, has one of the chief resorts for the elite of this city. He makes a specialty of furnishing wedding cakes, ice cream, etc., to order, for families or parties.

IF any of our readers should wish to buy, rent, exchange or have their sewing machines repaired, they will do well to call on Bro. A. J. Pommer, 151 Fourth street.

FRANK P. LATSON & CO., importers and wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and building materials, at 28 New Montgomery Street, under the Palace Hotel, have a full stock in their line. They have a large assortment of bronze burglar-proof locks, carpenters' tools, fine cutlery, fire-arms, etc, and are agents for feather dusters and brushes. Builders and contractors are invited to examine their new stock.

Employment.

A medium-aged man of family is desirous of immediate employment (at very reasonable wages), as carpenter, assistant book-keeper, or for office work. Will go to the country, but prefers S. F. Can give satisfactory reference in S. F. or Oakland. Is a member in good standing of one of our leading fraternal societies. Address C. E. L., at No. 412 Jones St., S. F.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

OFFICERS and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the WATCHMAN with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M P OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
B. W. CROWELL—San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties..

MANSION HOUSE. First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

HOW TO STOP THIS PAPER.—It is not a herculean task to stop this paper. Notify the publishers by *letter*. If it comes beyond the time desired, you can depend upon it we do not know that the subscriber wants it stopped. So be sure and send us notice by *letter*.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1882

260,848. NUT LOCK—Philip Curran, Caliente, Cal.
260,847.—LEATHER CREASER—Charles H. Corey, San Jose, Cal.
260,863.—SEWING MACHINE FOR MAKING BOTTLE COVERS—George Grisel, S. F.
260,980.—TWO-WHEEL VEHICLE—Henry Hortop, Rutherford, Cal.
260,837.—VELOCIPEDE—William B. Morris, S. F.
260,889.—GRAIN-ADJUSTING FELT FOR HARVESTERS—S. T. Northcott, Marion Co., Oregon.
261,101.—SAFETY DEVICE FOR ELEVATORS—C. C. Palmer, Oakland, Cal
261,035.—HEATER AND BASE FOR DRIERS—W. S. Plummer, San Jose, Cal.
261,036. DRYING CHAMBER FOR FRUIT EVAPORATORS—W. S. Plummer, San Jose, Cal.
260,786.—EXPLOSIVE POWDER—William R Quinan, S. F.
261,044.—METAL DRILLING MACHINE—John Richards, S. F.
261,060.—SPRING BOTTOM OIL CAN—Z. St. Pierre, Bullionville, Nev.
260,913.—WATER WHEEL—Rufus W. Tufts, Santa Cruz, Cal
261,079.—HORSE DETACHER—J. H Clow, Sheridan, Or.
260,882.—HEADER—M. N. Laufenburg, S. F., Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1882

261,426.—BRAKE AND STARTER FOR STREET CARS—R. F. Bridwell, S. F.
261,206.—BALANCE SLIDE VALVES—John B. Conrad, Portland, Oregon.
261,434.—DEVICE FOR REMOVING SNOW AS IT FALLS UPON AND CONTIGUOUS TO RAILWAY TRACKS—L. D Craig, S. F.
261,332.—CHAIR BRACE—John A. Gallagher, Chinese Camp, Cal.
261,340.—WATCH OILER AND HOLDER—F. Gundorph, Portland, Oregon.
261,156.—SOAP TABLET—W. J. Houston, S. F.
261,439.—HOE—Lou Hu Fan, S. F.
10,161.—REFRIGERATING BY MEANS OF AMMONIA—R. H. Lucas, S. F. (reissue).
261,366.—SOLDERING MACHINE—A. Lusk, S. F.
261,372.—TWO-WHEELED VEHICLE—D. R. McLennan, St. Helena, Cal.
261,248.—CARPET SEWING MACHINE—A. Neustadt, S. F.
261,255.—VEHICLE BRAKE—R. M. Quackenbush, Santa Rosa, Cal.
261,386.—SULKY HARROW—John W. Rush, Stockton, Cal.
261,405.—PRESERVING PILES—William Taggart, S. F.
261,182.—GANG PLOW—Edward Topham, Milpitas, Cal.
261,370.—RAILWAY TRAIN TELEGRAPH—Charles F. McGlashan, Santa Barbara, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

DO NOT DELAY.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the WATCHMAN. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

THE finest and most extensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods in this city can be seen at No. 25 Kearny. Having one of the best cutters he will make a specialty in making shirts to order. Bro. Carmany has the reputation of being a connoisseur in his business, and supplies he best trade in this city.

Highland Springs

SANITARIUM.

This popular and healthful summer and winter resort for families, pleasure seekers and invalids, is situated in

Lake County, 25 Miles from Cloverdale.

Seven miles south of Lakeport, four miles of Kelseyville, and in sight of Clear Lake, at an altitude of 1700 feet, and is **Sheltered from the Cooling Coast Winds and Fogs** by mountains 1600 feet in hight, which for

Grandeur and Beauty of Scenery are Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast,

While the Beneficial Effects of its Mineral Waters are equal to any in the United States or Europe.

MAGIC SPRING,

Analyzed by Prof. W. B. Rising, University of California.

TEMPERATURE.....85°

	Grains per U. S. Gallon.
Chloride of Sodium	1.290
Bicarbonate of Potash	0.544
Bicarbonate of Soda	21.763
Bicarbonate of Lime	50 411
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	70.243
Bicarbonate of Iron	0.973
Bicarbonate of Manganese	trace
Silica	7 398
Alumina	0.169
Organic Matter	trace
Free Carbonic Acid	74 462
Total	237.262

W. B. RISING, Berkeley, April 3, 1882.

DR. C M. BATES (formerly of San Francisco), having become sole proprietor, by purchase and lease, of these justly celebrated Springs, will devote all necessary time and attention to persons requiring the use of the waters.

Good Hotel and Cottage Accommodations.
Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses Furnished at Reasonable Rates.

Cloverdale and Lakeport stage stops at hotel daily. Post Office and Telephone connected with hotel.

Direct Route via San Rafael and Cloverdale 7:10 A. M., will arrive at Springs 5:30 P. M.

By steamer "DONAHUE," via Donahue Landing 2:30 P. M., will remain over night in Cloverdale; and via Napa and Calistoga, 8:00 A. M.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Will be met at Kelseyville with private conveyance, if notified.

For further particulars, address

DR. C. M. BATES,

Highland Springs, Lake Co. (via Cloverdale).

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C. A. HOWLAND, Operator.
☞ A lot of new backgrounds just received.

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Carpet Weaver,
No. 39 Second St., (Basement) S. F.
A Good Stock of List Carpet on hand. Carpets made to order and sent C.O.D. to the Country. Custom Work promptly executed.

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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
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ALTA SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers of
TOILET & LAUNDRY SOAP.
of every description.
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COMMERCIAL SOAP CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC, FANCY AND TOILET SOAPS.
☞We make the best Soap and sell at the Lowest Prices. Try it and you will buy it.
223 SACRAMENTO STREET, 223

MISSION IRON FOUNDRY
WM. AXFORD, Proprietor.
N. W. Corner 25th and Nee Sts. S. F.
All Kinds of Fine Light Castings Made to Order. Also, Safe Castings.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PLASTER DECORATIONS
PLASTERING REPAIRED AND WHITENED.
No. 763 Market Street, S. F., Cal. No. 470 Twelfth Street, Oakland.

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424 Jackson Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome
Store and Office Fittings.
Jobbing attended to in any part of the city Orders by Postal Card will receive prompt attention.
Residence—Sanchez & 19th Sts.

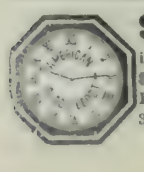
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All Kinds of Feed Ground to Order.

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By skilled workmen and at low rates.
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STOCKTON,
—MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Lap Dusters, Etc
A Good Assortment of BOSTON TEAM COLLARS, BUGGY HARNESS at from $12 and upwards



$1. FOR WATCHES CLEANED. Glasses 10 cents. Stem Winding Watches, $5 and upwards. Clocks, $1 and upwards. American Clock Depot, Watch and Jewelry Factory, 37 Sixth St., S. F. T. D. HALL.
☞ Society emblems.

Improved Mining Gear for Mines.

Important improvements have been introduced by Mr. John Craven, of Wakefield, England, in the form and arrangement of winding gear for mines, the improvement consisting mainly in obviating the necessity of coiling ropes round the drums usually employed, and so removing the danger and expense arising from the great wear and frequent injury of the ropes by one coil chafing against the other. In order to effect these objects, the inventor employs a single winding rope, an upper set of grooved headgear pulleys, and a lower set of grooved winding pulleys, each consisting of two pulleys and an intermediate grooved pulley between the two sets. The rope is attached at one end to one of the cages, passes over one of the headgear pulleys, under one of the winding pulleys (to which the motive power is applied), and back over the intermediate pulley, and then under the other winding pulley, and thence over the other headgear to the other cage, to which the end of the rope is attached. This arrangement is designed to give greater durability to the rope, and to obviate all tendency to slipping, as in proportion as the weight of the load is increased the adhesion of the rope is augmented. The bearings of the intermediate pulley may be carried in a movable frame, either inclined or otherwise, so as to admit of the pulley being adjusted as required, in order to maintain the rope taut.

The following specific advantages are claimed for the invention: No chafing of rope as in the ordinary system of drum, so that the ropes last longer; reduction of work for the engine to do in starting; reduction of strain upon the engine, etc., in stopping; speed, instead of being obtained by a large diameter of drum, is got from the engine running quickly; a smaller engine is required than with ordinary gear, owing to the comparative lightness of the winding pulley; the winding pulleys have only one groove each, and are of very small weight, comparatively; saving in first cost, the engine-house being much narrower, and only one rope required instead of two; great adhesion, no slip occurring between the rope and the pulleys.

A NEW WATER ELEVATOR.—Among the many interesting exhibits at the recent Naval and Submarine exhibition, in England, was a new water elevator, by means of which, it is stated, from 300 to 375 gallons of water can be raised per minute, the consumption of fuel being from 8 to 10 cwt. of slack per day, and the discharge pipe being six inches in diameter. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical chamber furnished at the lower end with inlet and outlet valves for water, and at the upper end with an inlet valve for air, while, in addition, there is a small steam valve which is opened periodically for a brief interval by a rotating cam driven in any convenient way. It is filled by gravity, and, when steam is admitted, the inclosed water is forced through the delivery pipe. Partial condensation of the steam then takes place, and a fresh charge of water is taken in, while, at the same time, air enters through the air-inlet valve, the air so admitted appearing to form a kind of cushion between the water and the steam, and appearing to prevent condensation of the latter during the greater part of the delivery stroke. The entire arrangement is characterized by great simplicity, and further improvements which, it is said, will shortly be made, will render the apparatus still more economical and efficient.

REMEDY FOR SUNBURN.—Bruise and then squeeze out the juice from the stalks and leaves of the common chickweed, and add to it three times as much rain-water. Bathe the skin with this for a few minutes morning, noon and night, and wash it off with pure water. Elder flowers can be similarly treated and applied, or they can be steeped in milk and the face and hands washed in it. Sour cream applied at night and washed off in the morning will allay smarting sunburn.

Business Guide.

Anglo-Californian Bank.
(LIMITED.)
London Office, 3 Angel Court.
San Francisco, N.E. Cor. Sansome & Pine Sts

Authorized Capital Stock	$6,000,000
Subscribed	3,000,000
Paid in	1,500,000
Surplus	300,000

Remainder subject to call.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Large Halls, New Scenery, Elegant Accessories, Club Rooms, etc. Conveniences for Balls, Parties and Societies. Terms reasonable
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Importer of the Celebrated Minerva, Franklin, Highland King and Bon Ton Ranges.
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No. 251 Santa Clara Street,
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☞LATEST STYLES. LOW PRICES
At the Leading Hat Store.

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SAMUEL IRVING & CO.,
Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
206 Kearny St., (Three doors north of Sutter) S. F.

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CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER,
Thurlow Block, 126 Kearny St., rooms 7 and 8,
Just imported, the FINEST LOT OF FANCY SHIRTING MATERIAL ever brought to this coast.
☞Call and examine my stock.

Business Guide.

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The Best Soap in the World for
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Unrivalled for Curing Skin Diseases, and for Preserving a Healthy Skin. Both Manufactured by the Standard Soap Co.,
204 Sacramento Street.
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Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
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Office, room No. 2, Knox Block, San Jose, California. General Business Agency. Money Loaned, Searches Made and Conveyancing neatly done Real Estate Bought and sold on commission. Houses Rented and Rents Collected.
☞Business left with me will receive prompt attention.
Agent Commercial Fire Insurance Co. and six of the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the world. Combined assets, $30,000,000. A list of fine farms, als city and suburban property.

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A. O. U. W.

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Office Hours—Till 10 A. M. 12 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

C. P. CHESLEY, M. D.
TRIUMPH, NO. 180.
Office and Residence, 754 Howard Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.
Office Hours, 12 A. M., to 3 P. M., 6 to 7½ P. M.

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☞TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

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New Style Photographs!!!
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Opposite Lick House. Take Elevator

Elite
Took 1st Premium at State Fair, 1880 & 1881
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JEWELER, ENGRAVER and ENAMELER.
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No. 120 Post Street, San Francisco.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE,
COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1882.

BETWEEN
San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco. WEEK DAYS.	Leave San Rafael. WEEK DAYS.
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M. via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9.20 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1.35 P. M. " "	10.35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3.20 P. M. via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M. via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8.00 A. M. via Saucelito.	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin.
10.15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	2.20 P. M. " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4.25 P. M. " "
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	6.25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN
San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6.30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

DAVID NYE, Gen'l Sup't.
F. B. LATHAM, Gen'l T'kt Agt.

Physicians, Dentists, Etc

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Colton Dental Association,

GAS SPECIALISTS,

Formerly of 925 and 927 Market street has removed to

PHELAN'S BUILDING,

Rooms 6, 8 and 10, First Floor.

DR. CHAS. W. DECKER, Dentist.

COFFIN & MAYHEW,

DRUGGISTS.

Corner 16th and Valencia and 20th and Mission Streets, San Francisco.

☞Prescriptions prepared from fresh Drugs at very Reasonable Rates.

C. O. DEAN, D. D. S.,

126 Kearny St., (Thurlow Block) S. F.

9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

B. J. Rhodes & Co.,

LEADING DRUGGISTS,

Of San Jose, Cal., Proprietors of the "38 Cough Mixture," which will cure any cold quickly and is pleasant to take; and, also, "38 German Liniment," which is pleasant, safe and a sure cure for all aches and pains Try them.

H. STAUB,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in all kinds of Drugs, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

S. W. Corner Sutter and Larkin Streets,

SAN FRANCISOO.

FAHRENKRUG'S DISCOVERY.



GREATEST KNOWN

Blood Purifier

—o—

NATURAL

Mineral Water

—o—

USED

Internally & Externally.

This discovery will, when given a fair trial, prove its superior value as a household remedy, combining, with the low price with which it is offered, the necessary elements to assist Nature in restoring health to the afflicted.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Poison Oak, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Piles, Biliousness, Fever Sores, Kidney Diseases and Female Complaints,

And skin eruptions yield to its influence, disappearing like magic when the system receives its beneficial action.

Remember this is a natural mineral water, given pure from the spring.

☞For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.☜

Office—Cor. Howard and Third streets, S. F.

CALIFORNIA VOLCANIC WATER CO.

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And who can justly estimate the influence upon the general happiness and prosperity—upon the progress in civilization of the sum total of effective labor, capital and skill represented in the development of the mechanic arts in this country? What an amount of fixed capital—of labor, enterprise, ingenuity; of resources, material and immaterial—is there involved in the manufactures of a single year? The increased support given to agriculture, commerce and the mining interests of the consumption of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of raw material, and to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, who would have been otherwise unemployed, or forced into competition with the farmer and planter, instead of being consumers of their produce, form but a part of the benefits conferred upon the community at large. The independence and security contributed by manufacturers and mechanics, whether of supply or defense, to a nation, cannot be overestimated.

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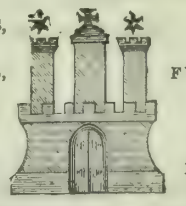
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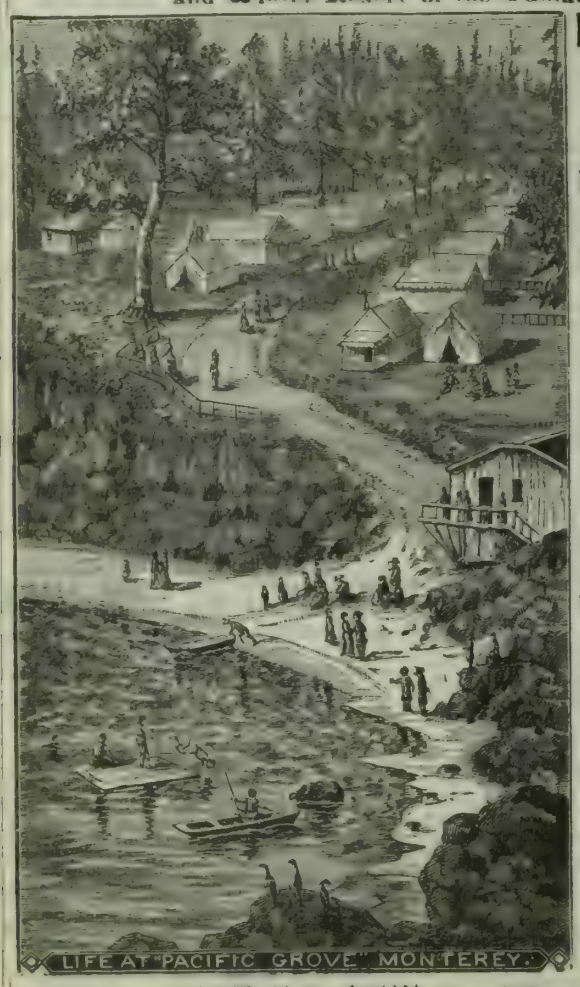
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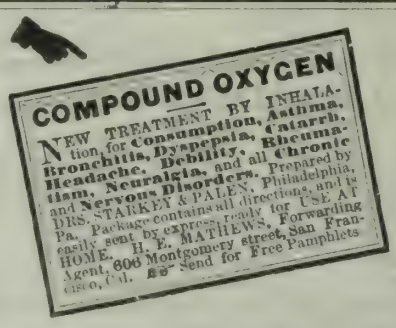
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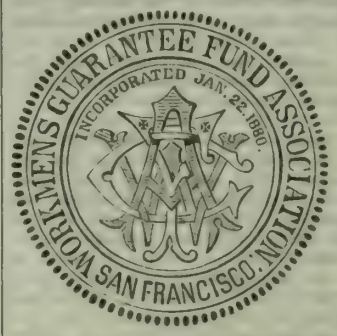
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VOL. 6.—No. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

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A Curious Aquatic Bird.

Our engraving gives a view of a curious aquatic bird, which launches its nest upon the water, and, it is said, practices the navigator's art, propelling its nest when danger threatens. It is such a performance which the artist has portrayed, the bird pushing off its nest preparing to alight upon it, very much as a man would shove off a boat and jump into it. Whether the artist has drawn upon his observation or imagination in putting the bird into just the position it occupies, we are not sure, but it is a fact that there are birds with floating nests, and we shall draw from good authorities in giving a brief account of them.

Dr. Coes, in his "Birds of the Northwest," describes the American eared grebe (*Podiceps Californicus*). He says:

I first saw the species alive in southern California, where I found it to be very common, both on the waters of the bay of San Pedro and in the sloughs back of the coast. They were, of course, in immature dress, the season being November. During the past year I was pleased to find the birds breeding, in pools about Turtle mountain, with various other water-fowl. This is apparently the northeasternmost point at which the species has been observed. Visiting this locality in July, I was too late for eggs, for the young were already swimming, and, in most cases, fledged. The birds were very common, rather more so than the horned grebe, with which they were associated. Many specimens were secured in their full nuptial dress. The change begins in August, but it is not completed until well into the following month, as traces of the breeding plumage persist several weeks after it has grown faded and obscure. On the breeding grounds, as just said, the eared grebes were more plentiful than the horned, since a majority of the latter breed farther north; but upon the migration, when these come south, the proportion is reversed. Both species were to be seen together upon all the water courses of northern Dakota when I left the country in the middle of October. I saw nothing notably different in their general habits.

Other observers have found the eared grebe in full dress, and nesting, in various of our Western Territories, demonstrating a very general breeding range. Mr. Henshaw has lately taken the eggs in southern Colorado. He informs us that he found them, in the absence of parents, completely covered over and concealed in reedy material, so that they were discovered by mere accident. The following is his article by the "American Naturalist:"

"In a series of alkali lakes about 30 miles northwest of Fort Garland, southern Colorado, I found this species common and breeding. A colony of perhaps a dozen pairs had established themselves in a small pond four or five acres in extent. In the middle of this, in a bed of reeds, were found upward of a dozen nests. These, in each case, merely consisted of a slightly hollowed pile of decaying weeds and rushes, four or five inches in diameter, and scarcely raised above the surface of the water upon which they floated. In a number of instances, they were but a few feet distant from the nests of the coot (*Fulica americana*), which abounded. Every grebe's nest discovered contained three eggs, which, in most instances, were fresh, but in some nests were considerably advanced. These vary but little in shape, are considerably elongated, one end being slightly more pointed than the other. The color is a faint yellowish white, usually much stained from contact with the nest. The texture is generally quite smooth; in some instances, roughened by a chalky deposit. The eggs were wholly concealed from view by a pile of weeds and other vegetable material laid across. That they were thus carefully covered merely for concealment I cannot think, since, in the isolated position in which these nests are usually found, the bird has no enemy against which such precaution would avail. On first approaching the locality, the grebes all congregated at the farther end of the pond, and shortly betook themselves through an opening to the neighboring slough; nor, so far as I could ascertain, did they again approach the nests during my stay of three days. Is it not, then, possible that they are more or less dependent for the hatching of their eggs upon the artificial heat induced by the decaying vegetable substances of which the nests are wholly composed?"



THE GREBE AND ITS FLOATING NESTS.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—District meetings will be held as follows: Keystone Lodge, Oakland, Tuesday, 15th inst.; San Rafael, Thursday, 17th inst.; Harmony, No. 9, S. F., 19th inst.; California, No. 1, West Oakland—anniversary celebration—Monday, 21st. The Grand Master and a number of the Grand officers will be in attendance at each of these meetings, and it is believed a crowded Lodge-room will greet them everywhere.

IVY LODGE, D. of H., will be pleased to receive visitors on the third Thursday of each month, at A. O. U. W. hall, Twelfth and Franklin streets, Oakland.

Society Frauds.

This abnormal and repulsive creature, though rarely met with, is none the less to be despised on this account, and deserves not only to be condemned for deceit, but also for actual stealing. By a "society fraud," we mean an unprincipled person that seeks to live off of sick benefits, more or less, and his chief aim in joining a fraternal society is this intention. In order to make good wages he has only to feign sickness for a short time, when the Visiting Committee calls to sympathize with him, and all goes swimmingly till he is suspected, which is not often long. Such a one may be termed a leech, and deserves that his name should become a hissing byword in the community. All honest men should shun him, and what fire can sere like the scorn of honest men? That we have at least one such individual in our midst is a well-established fact. If there are others, and we hope not, we have not heard of them, but at any rate it would be well for all societies to be on their guard for this one, as this is not his first field of operations.

POINT OF TIMBER LODGE, No. 92, has sustained the loss of its books and papers by a recent fire in that place.

OLIVER LODGE, No. 220, is the last, at Middletown, Lake county.

Lead Poisoning.

Few people, with the exception of those who are brought into immediate contact with the metal, by reason of their employment in base metal mines, smelting furnaces or painters' materials, have any idea of the horrors or results of lead poisoning. It is not alone the immediate danger to life, nor the pain and debility produced by this disease which are its most unpleasant features. Probably the most awful result to be contemplated by those unfortunates whose blood has been impregnated with this poison is, that the disease is inherited by their children, in the same manner as some others of the most terrible diseases known to the human race. It is still a mooted question whether the poison remains in the system of children so inheriting; but the fact remains, that the children born of parents who are so poisoned, come into the world covered with boils and ulcers, and in many cases die immediately after birth; and the burden of proof goes to show that the poison remains in the blood indefinitely, appearing on the surface in the form of eruptions, periodically.

The first symptom of lead poisoning is a severe colic, followed by debility, and a whitening of the skin. Other symptoms of the presence of lead poison in the blood are dizziness in the morning, with failing sight, and an increasing deafness, very much the same symptoms as appear when the liver is out of order. Persons suffering from this poison are very liable to have the slightest cold turn into pneumonia, as it weakens the lungs, and leaves them an easy prey to that terrible disease.

When persons are attacked very severely by lead poisoning they of course take it in hand, and by the use of a milk diet, and bathing in and drinking mineral water which is strongly impregnated with sulphur and carbolic acid gas, and by a general tonic treatment, they eliminate the poison from the system; but where the attack is slight, in many cases, very little attention is paid to it, and, in time, it becomes chronic, and results in years of misery, which is attributed to any other than the right cause. Of course, the poisoning very often proves fatal, but we are merely dealing now with the ills that accrue to the living. It is much easier than is popularly supposed to be placed in danger of lead poisoning. It is not necessary to work in lead mines, over smelting furnaces, or in mixing the paint known as white lead, to contract this disease. The fumes coming from the chimneys of smelting furnaces, breathed by persons on the street, are liable to cause lead poisoning; the drinking of water which has lain in lead pipe for a short time, salts of lead produced from the lead lining of tea chests, where moisture reaches the tea; and, in fact, in every article of consumption which is brought into contact with lead, in any way, where there is the least fermentation or moisture, there is great danger of lead poisoning.

In Germany a movement is on foot looking to the passing of a law prohibiting the importation of tea in lead-lined boxes, and this brings us to a danger which is little appreciated—the danger of lead-poisoning from drinking tea which has been imported in lead-lined boxes. The lead is used to preserve the flavor and aroma of the tea, which would be lost were the air allowed to reach it, but while it has the desired effect of preserving the flavor and aroma, it creates a danger of lead-poisoning; and it is a thing to be noticed, in this connection, that women, who are the principal tea drinkers, suffer very much from symptoms such as would be produced by lead poison, such as colic, debility, swimming in the head and a whitening of the skin.

Many merchants in America, being aware of the danger of so lining tea boxes have substituted tin for the lead, and where these tea cans can be put together without the use of solder, they would have the effect of holding the flavor and aroma of the tea, without the danger which comes from the use of lead.

This matter of lead poisoning has not received sufficient attention from either the people or the law-makers in this country, and some people even consider it is time a law was passed prohibiting the use of solder in putting up canned goods.

Home Miscellany.

Reformed.

You have reformed! And are you, then,
Much better than all other men,
That you so quickly come,
Thus boldly, seeking for the hand
Of her, the fairest of my band,
To make for you a home?

You have reformed! And does that make
You better for the very sake
Of reformation's need:
Are simple words security:
Are you the peer of purity
And innocence indeed:

Let's glance just once adown thy past,
And view the record there made fast
In time's unerring book;
Turn ope the leaves and we'll look in,
And see the record of thy sin—
Dost hesitate to look?

Now, in thy record here we find
The traces of an impure mind,
Trailed through each common sin;
The curse of drink is o'er the whole,
Hath left its impress on thy soul,
And in thy heart hath been.

And blighted hopes and joys are cast
Along the record of thy past,
From youth to manhood's age;
And deeds a man should blush to own,
Along thy whole career are sown—
Disfigure every page.

And yet you dare to ask for her,
Whose acts are now and always were,
Since I did give her birth,
As pure as virgin flakes of snow,
That fall from heaven to us below,
Before they touch the earth.

You have reformed! I pray you tell
How long since you have stood so well
By reformation's light!
Go, sir, and wait until you've made
A record whose foundation's laid
Upon long years of right.

And when thy past can show clean leaves,
And right deeds bound in goodly sheaves,
And when futurity
Holds hopes for noble acts to come,
Then seek for one to make thy home,
Whose life is purity.

—*Lillian Lake, in Western Rural.*

House Cleaning.

"Saidee! Saidee! Where are you! Why don't you answer me when I call you?"

"Yes, Aunt Leah—I am coming in a minute."

"In a minute," sarcastically repeated the old lady. "It's always 'in a minute' with you, Saidee! But, I suppose, because I'm old and helpless, my comfort is a matter of no consequence whatever."

"Dear Aunt, Leah, you must not think that!" answered a bright, cherry voice; and Saidee Lynn came into the room with a little tray, where was arranged on a snowy napkin, some tea-biscuits, half a dozen pink radishes, a few thin cut shavings of smoked beef, and a little pot of tea, with a cup and saucer of old blue China which would have been invaluable to a collector. "You see I had you on my mind all the time, Aunt Leah," she said, merrily. "I gathered the radishes from our own garden. Don't they look nice?"

Aunt Leah, a withered, little, old lady, in a dress of worn black silk, and sharp, gray eyes, peering through gold-bound spectacles, tasted of the tea, and shook her head.

"It's too weak," said she. "It isn't fit to drink!"

"I put in all the tea there was in the canister, Aunt Leah," said Saidee, with a distressed countenance.

Aunt Leah pushed away the cup, with an expression of disdain.

"It is as I might have expected," said she. "My neices have too little thought for my comfort to study my poor and few necessities. Never mind the tea; I can drink cold water, I dare say!"

Saidee wrung her hands in despair. How could she tell this week, feeble old lady, above whose declining years hung the threatening Damocles sword of heart disease, of their narrowing circumstances, of the empty exchequer, the clamoring creditors, the pitiful strait to which they were reduced?

"What shall I do?" she asked herself, as she went slowly back to the little kitchen of the ruinous Gothic cottage, which they had obtained for a ridiculously low rent because it was ruinous.

"Iv'e borrowed of the rector's wife twice, and I'm ashamed to go there again, and I've sold everything I can lay my hands on. But," glancing up at the picture which hung in the hall beyond, "there's the Valasquez still. A Valasquez is always worth money. Belle will scold about parting with it, and Aunt Leah will mourn; but we can't live on air and dew, like the fairies. I'll take it down to Mr. Bruner, the artist, this afternoon, and ask him to find us a purchaser. Poor people, such as we are, can't afford to retain old family relics." And so, when Aunt Leah was indulging in her afternoon nap, and Belle, the beauty of the family, was ironing out the flounces of her white muslin dress for the morrow's picnic, valiant Saidee climbed on a chair, took the unframed picture down (it was the head of some old Spanish grandee, with a stiff pointed ruff, and an evil leer in the eyes) wrapped it up in a newspaper, and crept across the meadows with it to the village.

Mr. Bruner was in his studio—a grizzle-headed, blunt old gentleman, in a belted linen blouse and a faded velvet cap. He nodded kindly at Saidee, who had once taken a few lessons from him, but when she displayed the canvas he shook his head.

"How much do you think it is worth," asked Saidee, wistfully.

"Nothing!" said Mr. Bruner.

"But," cried the girl, "it is a Velasquez!"

"That a Velasquez?" said Mr. Bruner, contemptuously. "My dear, there isn't a picture dealer in the country who would give you 50 cents for it. It is a mendacious imitation, and a wretched one at that."

So Saidee tied up the poor picture, and went home again, shedding a few tears as she walked under the whispering old trees.

"My last hope gone!" thought she. "But I'll not tell Aunt Leah or Belle that it is an imposture. They have alwyas taken such innocent pride in the Velasquez."

As she came past the old brick house at the foot of the Locust Lane, a load of furniture was being carried in, for it was the second week in May. Wicker chairs, twined with blue ribbon, a cottage piano, cases of books, engravings, bird cages, plants, and all sorts of pretty things.

She paused and looked at them, not without interest.

"I wonder who our new neighbors are?" she thought.

Just then, out trotted a stout, cherry-cheeked old lady, with her cap all on one side, and a worsted shawl tied over her shoulders.

"Oh!" said she, "you are the young woman who disappointed us yesterday about cleaning."

"No," said Saidee, crimsoning to the temples.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said the old lady; "what is to become of us? All the furniture coming in, and my daughter lame from falling off a step-ladder, and the girl gone, and—but," with an eager look, "perhaps you can recommend some one to help us settle."

"I am sorry to say I cannot," answered Saidee, and she vanished behind the lilac hedge, rather amused at the mistake which the old lady had made.

Belle was full of news that evening.

"Oh, Saidee," she cried, "such a nice family is moving into the Locust House!"

"Yes," said Saidee, "I saw the furniture carts at the door, as I came from the village this afternoon."

"Oh, the village!" cried Belle, tossing her blonde head. "It's strange, Saidee, how much time you get to run about and enjoy yourself, while I am drudging at home. But there's a young gentlemen there—the handsonest man, Alace Aiken says, that she ever saw—and Mr. Pyle knows him, and he is to be at the picnic to-morrow, to get acquainted with the young people of the neighborhood. Won't it be delightful?"

"Very," said Saidee, indifferently.

But while Belle was talking, she had made up her mind what to do on the day of the picnic.

Early in the morning, while the flush of sunrise was crimsoning the sky, and blonde Belle asleep with her yellow hair in crimping pins, Saidee arose, dressed herself quietly, and slipped out of the back door like a gray shadow.

At eight o'clock, Aunt Leah rapped with her cane on the ceiling of her room, which was directly beneath the one occupied by her nieces. Belle made her appearance presently, in a faded calico wrapper, rubbing her eyes after a drowsy fashion.

"Where's breakfast?" said Aunt Leah.

"Where's Saidee?" counter-questioned Belle. "Oh, I know the selfish thing! She has got up early and gone down into the woods to get some pink azalias for her hair before the other girls think of it. She wants to astonish us all at the picnic. But I think she might have told me!"

"I'm afraid Saidee thinks more of herself than she does of us," said Aunt Leah, sourly.

And Belle, in a very ill humor, began to prepare the breakfast—a task generally assumed by her elder sister.

While Saidee, hurrying down the path by the swamp, took the short cut across the clover meadow, and was presently knocking at the door of the brick house where the load of furniture had stood the day before.

The old lady with the crooked cap and cherry cheeks came to the door.

"Have you engaged any one to help you get settled?" said Saidee, blushing very prettily.

"We can't hear of a soul," said the old lady. "Every one is engaged just now, and—"

"If you thought I could be of any use," faintly began Saidee.

"Bless me, child," said the old lady, "you are too slight and small. Besides," looking closer at her, "you are a lady."

"But I know how to clean house, for all that," said Saidee, valiantly. "I've done it for every year at home. We are ladies, but we are not people of means. And I think you will be suited with my work. It is necessary that I should earn a little money, and—"

"Come in, my dear," said the old lady—"come in, and have a cup of coffee with us. I am Mrs. Hartwick—and this is my daughter Kate."

"Saidee Lynn!" exclaimed the soft voice of a pretty young girl lying with a sprained ankle on the sofa.

To her amazement our heroine recognized one of her schoolmates, Katherine Hartwick, who had graduated in the same class with her, at boarding school, two years ago.

"But you surely never have come here to work!" said Kate in amazement.

"Yes, I have," said brave Saidee. "Why, is it any less creditable to clean paint and wash windows than to play croquet or do Kensington stitches? And my Aunt Leah has lost all her little property, and we are very, very poor. So now you know all about it. And when I have eaten my breakfast, if Mrs. Hartwick will give me a cleaning cloth, and plenty of soft soap, I'll show her what I can do."

So that Miss Lynn was mounted on a step-ladder, polishing off an antique mirror, when Kate's soft voice was heard saying:

"Oh, Harry! is that you?" We supposed, of course, that you were at the picnic. Miss Lynn, this is my brother Harry. Harry, let me present you to Saidee Lynn, my dear old schoolmate, who has come here to help us clean house."

Miss Lynn made as graceful a bow as she could under the circumstances. Mr. Harry inclined his head.

"At the picnic, indeed!" he retorted merrily. "Not at all. I've been hunting high and low for some one to help you, and for lack of success, I have returned to do a little whitewashing myself."

"Oh, have you?" said Saidee. "I know such a nice receipt for kalsomine—as white as alabaster, and it won't rub off at all."

"Let's make it," said Mr. Hartwick promptly.

No picnic could ever have been more delightful than this day among dust, whitewash, scouring sand and brooms.

Kate, on her sofa, hemmed curtains; Mrs. Hartwick bustled to and fro; Saidee, with her curly hair tied up in a handkerchief, scoured paint, and Harry whitened ceilings, and at twilight had three rooms in perfect order.

"We have achieved wonders," said Kate, looking around at the neatly tacked carpets, the soft garnet plush hangings, the pictures on the walls, the crystal brightness of the windows, while Mrs. Hartwick took Saidee mysteriously on one side

"My dear," said she, "I do not know how to thank you sufficiently. But I am ashamed to offer you a dollar and a half, although—"

"But I shall not be ashamed to take it," said Saidee, smiling. "Why should I? That is, if you really think I have earned it."

"My dear, you have more than earned it," said the old lady; "and if you could possibly come to-morrow—"

"Of course I will come," said Saidee.

Weary as she was she went round by the village to buy some Young Hyson tea for the old lady before she returned to the Gothic cottage.

"Well," she cried, brightly, "what sort of a day did you have at the picnic?"

"Awfully stupid," yawned Belle. "And that handsome young gentleman from Locust Lane didn't come at all."

"Didn't he?" said Saidee.

"And where have you been?" demanded Belle, in an injured tone.

"Oh, spending the day with a neighbor," said Saidee, with a laugh.

They finished the house-cleaning that week. Mr. Harry Hartwick found it necessary, we may add, to walk home with Saidee the next evening, and he developed a remarkable talent in the amateur painting and kalsomining line, before they got through.

"Is'nt she pretty?" said Harry, enthusiastically; "and she's brave, and isn't afraid of honest work; and altogether she is my beau ideal of a girl."

"Mamma," whispered Kate, laughing, after her brother had gone out, "I believe our Harry is in love with Sadiee Lynn."

"I'm sure I don't blame him," said Mrs. Hartwick. "She is a little jewel."

Aunt Leah never knew where the Young Hyson tea came from, nor the sponge cake, nor the white grapes, nor all the little luxuries that had cheered her of late; nor did she suspect anything until one day Harry Hartwick came to her, and formally asked her for her niece's hand in marriage.

"Well, I never!" said Aunt Leah.

"But how did you ever become so well acquainted with him," questioned Belle, half pleased, half jealous.

"Because I cleaned house for his mother," said Saidee, laughing.

And then, under solemn seal of secrecy, she told Belle all; and Belle declared that it was too romantic for anything, never pausing to think that real life is as full of romance as a summer meadow with buttercups, and that fortune comes to those only who go bravely out to seek fortune.—*Helen Forest Graves.*

A TRAVELER tells the story about his stopping at a hotel in New York one night, and being kept awake by a man pacing the floor in the room above. Occasionally, he would hear a moan of anguish; and at last he went up, like a good Samaritan, to see if he could not relieve the sufferer. "My friend," said the traveler, gazing sympathetically at the haggard face of the stranger, "what can I do for you? Are you ill?" "No." "What ails you, then?" "I have a note for $10,000 coming due to-morrow, and haven't a nickel to pay it with." "Oh, pshaw!" said the traveler, "Go to bed and let the other fellow do the walking."

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATCH MAKING.—Some 40 years ago the majority of watch carriers (and they were few then compared to the present time) were well satisfied with their time-pieces if they did not vary over five minutes a day, and one that would time closer than that was considered a valuable piece of property; but since then the demand for a better grade has increased, and American enterprise and genius have gone to work and are now producing time-keepers, both watches and clocks, that are but little outside of perfection.

True.

The worst client that an engineer can have is not the man who understands the principles of machinery, nor the man who frankly confesses that he knows nothing about machinery, but it is emphatically the man who, knowing little or nothing about machinery, assumes in his dealings with his engineer all the knowledge of an expert. It is the man who acts contrary to the engineer's professional advice on that ground that (*his*) "common sense" dictates differently; it is the same man who, when trouble then occurs, expects to hold his engineer responsible and abuse him for the damage his own obstinacy and ignorance have caused. The only way for an engineer of proper dignity to get along with a man of this caliber is not to get along with him at all. The refusal to work for a man of this type, no matter what may be the remuneration offered, is the way which experience has found to be the best for both the interests of engineer and client. A treatise could be written on this general subject by any engineer of experience, and a treatise upon the relation of engineer and client, as hints to young engineers, would, it strikes us, be an acceptable and valuable contribution to engineering literature, but the essence of it would, in our opinion, be embodied in the statement that the engineer should be accorded an authority in his department similar to that which is now generally accorded the physician in his special profession.—*American Engineer.*

GREAT MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE.—Important magnetic disturbances were observed in France between the 6th and 20th of April. On several days the telegraphic lines in nearly all directions were traversed by accidental currents; at certain hours the interruption was so great that dispatches could only be [sent on closed circuits with but a single earth contact. The international lines gave the same results; it is, therefore, probable that there was a magnetic storm of great extent, of which the effects were felt in the whole northern hemisphere. Phenomena of this kind are of great importance in the study of terrestrial magnetism. Mascart has recorded the principal phases as they were observed at the College de France, and has given a description of his apparatus. The storm did not break out suddenly; it was heralded for several days by an almost constant agitation of the magnetic needle. The first great shock began at 11h. 45m. P. M. on April 16th, and affected simultaneously the three elements of declination, inclination and intensity. Another similar shock occurred on the 20th. During the whole time the register of atmospheric electricity did not show any disturbance which seemed to be connected with the magnetic phenomena.—*Comptes Rendus.*

DIFFERENCES OF SEA LEVEL.—During a voyage to and from Campbell island, M. Bonquet de la Grye made a series of observations upon the saltness and density of the sea water. Many meteorologists have thought that there should be an intimate relation between the saltness of the ocean and the currents which traverse it, but processes of exact investigation have been hitherto employed only in laboratories and upon a limited number of samples. Mohr's process for the investigation of chlorides, which has been popularized by M. Roux, is not only exact, but it can be employed upon shipboard under all circumstances. It requires neither accurate weighings nor difficult precautions; the moment is marked at which a change of tint is made by the addition of bichromate of potash, and a simple reading upon a graduated tube, or counting the drops of the experimental liquid, is sufficient to give, with great accuracy, the weight of the chloride which is contained in a given quantity of water. By means of this process, De la Grye has constructed a chart of the relative levels of the Atlantic ocean between 15° and 45° north latitude.—*Ann. de Chim.*

CANONADING ALLEGED TO BE HEARD 1,000 MILES.—For the first time in history the progress of a great naval engagement has been consecutively reported by telegraph. A novel member of the fleet before Alexandria was a telegraph ship, through which, by means of the Mediterranean cable line, the War Office in London and the civilized world were kept informed of the movements of the war vessels and the results of the firing. The nearest cable station from Alexandria was at Malta, distant about 1,000 miles from the scene of the battle. A press dispatch says that when a telephone was attached to the Malta end of the cable the firing of the guns at Alexandria could be distinctly heard, though no oral communication was possible over that length of cable. It is not stated whether a telephone transmitter was used at the Alexandria end, or whether the general electrical disturbance, caused by the explosion of the great guns, so affected the cable as to report the shots, through the telephone, at Malta.

ANOTHER APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.—The call for an electrical sheep shearer, made some time since by a New Zealand gentleman, and copied into these columns, has brought forth fruit as follows: The head of the Hudson Bay Fur Co., of England, who, by the way, is a Vermonter, has announced that he has applied electricity to the trimming of seal skins. The skin is drawn over a knife-edge bar, above which is stretched a fine platinum wire, which, raised to a white heat by an electric current, meets the larger hairs which rise above the under fur, and mows them down.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am a word of fourteen letters:
My 4, 3, 2, 12 is to talk wildly;
My 6, 3, 4 is a vehicle for transporting passengers and freight;
My 13, 7, 11 is a wickedness;
My 14, 8, 9, is a French coin;
My 10, 5, 4, is a title of respect;
My 1 is a vowel;
My whole signifies cupidity.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Phonetic Spelling.

Example—A girl's name. Ans.—L. C. (Elsie).

1. Full of seeds.
2. A city in South America.
3. A boy's nickname.
4. Not difficult.
5. A number.
6. A kind of bird.
7. To fall to pieces.
8. The same as whatsoever.
9. Very cold.

J. L. C.

Added and Subtracted Fractions.

To one-sixth of a plant add one-fourth of a vehicle, two-fifths of a fruit, and one-fifth of a vagabond, and the sum will be a very useful article. From this sum subtract two-tenths of a city and the difference will be an animal.

Hidden Towns.

1 Hand over your tickets, please.
2. You know Ryson was at home, John.
3. Well, if I am it, you must not intrude upon me.
4 I looked over the placid scene.
5. "Papa rises at five," said the little boy.

MELANCTHON.

Reversals.

1. Reverse a negative adverb and form a heavy weight.
2. Reverse a masculine nickname and form a lair.
3. Reverse to exist and form wickedness.
4. Reverse a number and form a covering for the hair.
5. Reverse a plural verb and form an epoch.
6. Reverse duration and form to send forth.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Sharke.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Jaunt, aunt. 2. Knit, nit. 3. Lever, ever. 4. Steak, teak.

BLANKS.—1. Ware, wear. 2. Vial, viol. 3. Dey, day. 4. Cite, sight, site.

METAGRAM.—Soup, sou, so, o.

SQUARE WORD.—
O R A L
D O M E
O M E N
R E N T

Billy, Jack and the Master.

"He is coming, Billy; just listen—don't you hear his whistle?" said Jack, turning his head in the direction of the sound that he hoped foretold his master's arrival.

Billy pricked up his ears after the manner of horses and listened attentively.

"I think he is coming," said Billy, "I've lived with our master a long time, Jack—years before you came—and he has never forgotten to come to see me three times a day. It's not every one who has so kind a master."

"That is true, Billy, and I have always thought I was really fortunate in finding such a good home."

"You are a lucky dog, Jack! I feel thankful, too, and whenever I travel on the road, or work in the field, I always do my best, and master never fails to give me a few gentle pats when he removes the harness."

"He thinks everything of you, Billy. The other day I heard him say that you should stay with him till you died, and that you should not be worked to death, either."

"Did he? Bless him! And I heard him say that he had not a friend of whom he thought more of than faithful Jack."

"I tell you, Billy, we are a happy family—master and you and I."

Here further conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the master. Jack, who had been standing with his forepaws on the fence, jumped down to meet him, frisking about in such a joyful manner that very much pleased the master. Billy, more quiet in his demonstrations of affection, walked leisurely towards him, gave a gentle neigh of welcome, and laid his head affectionately upon his master's shoulder for the caress he was sure to receive. There had been a time when Billy and Jack had been a little jealous of one another; but that time was long ago, when they were not much acquainted. Now they were the most devoted friends; thought more of each other than anything else in the world, except the master.

The master petted Billy and talked to him quite awhile, then spread out before him a bountiful dinner of hay and oats, and, leaving Billy to enjoy his repast, he turned to Jack.

"Now, Jack, what do you say to a hunt before dinner?" said the master. Jack was delighted with the idea, for hunting was his particular forte.

The master went into the barn, took his gun, and he and Jack proceeded to the woods. They had not gone far, however, when Jack stopped and pointed to a fox. The master fired his gun, and the fox that had been the terror of all the hens and roosters in the neighborhood, breathed no more. The master was well satisfied with his game. He sat down by the side of an old tree to talk the matter over with Jack.

Jack was delighted, and when he heard his master say, "Now, Jack, I think you have earned your dinner," he leaned his head to one side and raised one paw to give his master a salute like a soldier.

The master and Jack returned home, and, after dinner, Jack ran down to the barn-yard to tell Billy all about the hunt, and that they would not be disturbed any more at night by the cackling of hens and roosters on account of that fox.

Household Hints.

Hints on Painting Old Woodwork.

Saying nothing of the economy of painting, it is a good practice to apply a coat of paint to all woodwork of the kitchen, once in two or three years. Good paint always saves much hard labor in keeping such parts of a house clean. Some doors that are used often, need painting every year, to keep them at all decent. It is not best to put on thick, heavy coats, as these are needlessly expensive, and after a few years will look bad. The same amount of paints, applied often in thin coats, will look better and cost little more.

Where woodwork is much soiled, especially by hands not scrupulously clean, it is sometimes difficult to make even the best of paint hold well. It will dry soon enough, but will afterwards peel off, for paint will not adhere well to a dirty, greasy surface. This is particularly the case in rooms where washing and cooking are usually carried on.

In order to make paint stick and become about as firm as the wood itself, wash the surface thoroughly with moderately strong lye, using a short swab, then wipe it off with a cloth wrung out in fresh water. This will remove all grease and dirt that prevent the paint from taking a firm hold.

Paint for such places should be made of the best white lead, mixed to the consistence of thin cream, with two parts of the best boiled linseed oil, and one part of good lacquer, or "liquid drier." Such paint will dry in one day and become sufficiently hard to handle in a few days. A very small quantity of lamp-black will make a beautiful lead color. Yellow ochre may be added until the paint is of the desired shade for floors, mop-boards, or wainscoting. Pure white lead for the body will make a much more durable paint for floors than most other kinds. The use of zinc-white, which is much superior to white lead in some situations, as for instance in privies, is attended by a little difficulty, because it must be applied very thick to cover well when used alone; but a second coat, not so thick, may be put on over other paint, and it will add greater brilliancy and will not tarnish from sulphurous gases frequently rising from sink-drains, etc., nor from the exclusion of light, which causes white lead paint to turn yellow.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

CLOTH OF TIN.—A French chemist is said to have invented a process by which fabrics can be permeated by a solution of tin. The method is described as follows: He first makes a mixture of zinc powder and dissolved albumen, which he spreads over the fabric by means of a brush, leaving it to dry, when the stuff is passed first through superheated steam, and afterward through a solution of chloride of tin. By this means an exceedingly thin layer of tin is spread over the whole side of the fabric, which is thus rendered waterproof, and protected against ordinary rough usage. The utility of the invention is not quite apparent, for probably few people would care to don garments in which they would bear a very close resemblance to animated tin kettles and teapots, though, in the preparation of theatrical dresses, and even the bright "trimmings" in which the female heart delights, the invention might find a limited application.

ARCHIMEDES AND THE LEVER.—The apothegm of Archimedes—"Give me a lever long enough and a prop strong enough, and I will move the world"—arose from his knowledge of the possible effects of machinery; and, however it might astonish a Greek of his day, would now be readily admitted to be as theoretically possible as it is practically impossible; for, in the words of Dr. Arnott, Archimedes "would have required to move with the velocity of a cannon-ball for millions of years to alter the position of the earth by a small part of an inch. This feat of Archimedes is, in mathematical truth, performed by every man who leaps from the ground, for he kicks the world away from him whenever he rises, and attracts it again when he falls."

WAGON WHEELS.—To prevent the tire of a wagon wheel from coming loose and requiring to be refitted, a method highly recommended is to fill the felloes with linseed oil before the tire is put on. The timber thus treated is not liable to injury by water, and lasts much longer. The process followed is to hang the wheel in the oil, each felloe being immersed for one hour. The oil, which is contained in a cast-iron heater of suitable length, is brought to a boiling heat—a higher degree must be avoided, or the wood will be burned. The timber should be dry, as in a green state it will not take oil. The tire of a wheel thus treated, will, it is said, wear out before becoming loose.

WHITENING SMOKED WALLS.—A method of cleaning and whitening smoked walls consists, in the first place, of rubbing all the black, loose dirt off them, by means of a broom, and then washing them down with a strong soda lye, which is to be afterwards removed by means of water to which a little hydrochloric acid has been added. When the walls are dry, a thin coating of lime, with the addition of a solution of alum, is to be applied. After this has become perfectly dry, the walls are to be calcimined, or coated with a solution of glue and chalk.

Health Column.

The Heart and Its Diseases.

Death from heart disease is of alarming frequency. Almost daily we hear that friends or acquaintances, or public men have suddenly died, and on inquiry it is found that the heart was at fault. This fact has not unfrequently given rise to the remark that it is strange the heart should so often be the seat of mortal disease. But the truth is we attach far too little importance to this organ and its functions. It performs its great office so quietly and uninterruptedly that we even forget its existence. From a period anterior to birth until death, during sleeping as well as waking hours, ceaselessly and noiselessly, with steady and measured rhythm, it circulates the vital fluids through every tissue of the body. Seventy-five times it pulsates in a minute, 108,000 times in the day, without exhaustion or apparent need of repose.

The heart is a hollow muscular organ, weighing but 10 ounces, and is suspended in the cavity of the chest by delicate ligaments; and yet, it performs quietly and noiselessly, with but the slightest jar, an incredible amount of labor. In 24 hours it is estimated that the heart accomplishes more than three times as much work as a common laborer in 10 hours. "Three old women sitting by the fire," says a recent scientific writer, "alternately spinning and sleeping, do more work by the constant beating of their hearts than can be done in a day by the youngest and strongest laborer." He adds: "No labor that we can undertake is regarded as more severe than that of the muscle employed during a boat race; and yet this labor, severe as it is, is only three-fourths of that exerted day and night, during life, by each of our hearts."

If the entire force of the heart were expended in lifting its own weight vertically, it would be raised 19,754 ft. in one hour. Compare this with the exertions of an active pedestrian, who can raise his own weight but 1,000 ft. per hour, and we find the heart exerts itself about 20 times as much force; or with the best locomotive, which can raise its own weight 2,700 ft. in one hour, which is but one-eighth of the energy of the human heart. To a reflective mind, it cannot be a matter of surprise that this delicately-constructed organ, laboring so vigorously without a moment's rest day or night, should frequently and often suddenly, give over its labor and cease to act. On the contrary, it is rather a matter of astonishment that the heart should maintain its integrity, year after year, amid the scenes of excitements through which the individual passes for three score years and ten. In severest sickness, when other organs fail, the heart pursues the even tenor of its way, continuing its pulsation to the last moment of life. Like a strong warrior in a citadel, it yields only when every resource has been exhausted.

Bruises and Cuts.

At the present time, when accidents are so common, it is the duty of every one to learn how to take care of the sick or injured. If any serious or sudden injury happens to a member of a family and one knows what to do, it may be the means of saving a life. Young people in the shop, in mines, or on the farm, are liable to get hurt or injured in some way or other—either "cut" or bruised. The bruised limb should rest, be kept moderately warm, bathed frequently with tepid water and chafed gently with the naked hand.

In case of incised wounds (cuts), at first there is free bleeding from the many divided capillaries. If no large vein or artery is severed, the flow of blood will soon cease; press the lips of the wound together and trickle on cold water until the blood and all foreign matter is removed; then apply narrow strips of adhesive plaster. The union of the divided parts is effected by the action of the blood vessels, and not by healing salves. The one thing is to keep the parts together and protect the wound from the air; nature will do the rest.

In any deep wound, where a vein is severed, tie a handkerchief, or any band, *below* the wound. If an artery, tie it *above* the wound; sometimes in case of an artery, it is difficult to stop the flow of blood. If there is any trouble, place over the artery and under the bandage a cork, or else twist the handkerchief by placing a stick under it and keeping the knot over the artery as the artery can be felt by its pulsation. In binding up the wound, keep the limb so as to have as little strain as possible upon the wound. The care should be the same as any cut.

THE BEST MEDICINES.—*Hall's Journal of Health* says the best medicines in the world in the cure of disease are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot; and sometimes they succeed, but oftener the powers of life are hereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable step to a sure and speedy recovery.

REMEDY FOR PAINFUL WOUNDS.—Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will generally be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly.

Worth Knowing.

CURING DISCHARGE OF THE EARS.—An exchange has the following on this subject: As the cause of such trouble is always constitutional, local applications are of no benefit, and besides may be dangerous for the delicate organs of hearing. Many a patient has become deaf by a treatment which was recommended with the best intentions. The causes may be manifold, a hereditary taint, want of exercise in the open, fresh air, sleeping in an ill-ventilated bedroom, improper food, injudicious diet, use of stimulants, indulgence in exhausting passions, vicious habits, etc. It must not be lost sight of that conditions differ, and that what will not harm one man except in later life, will at once affect others. The cure is evident; take out-of-door exercise, sleep with your windows open, only take care not to catch cold in a draft, watch your digestion and eat only what agrees with you, but indulge in a variety of food, use no tobacco or liquor of any kind, but if necessary some mild cathartic, and add to this the daily use of some blood-purifying decoction of sarsaparilla, sassafras, or its equivalent, and marry, if you have no wife. Remember that married men are in general healthier and live longer than bachelors. Life insurance companies understand this.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF LEMONS.—When people feel the need of an acid if they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or apples, they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury, A suggestion may not come amiss as to a good plan when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should then purchase several dozen at once, and prepare them for use in the warm, weak days of the spring and summer when acids, especially citric and malic, or the acid of lemons, are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps—to extract the acid. A few minutes' boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a teaspoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and have a cooling healthful drink.

TO RESTORE SCRATCHED FURNITURE.—Scrape one pound of beeswax into shavings in a pan; add half a gallon of spirits of turpentine and one pint of linseed oil. Let it remain 12 hours, then stir it well with a stick into a liquid; while stirring, add one-quarter of a pound of shellac varnish and one ounce alkanet root. Put this mixture into a gallon jar, and stand it before the fire, or in an oven, for a week (to keep it just warm); shake it up three or four times a day. Then strain it through a hair seive and bottle it. Pour about a teaspoonful on a wad of baize; go lightly over the face and other parts of the furniture, then rub briskly with a similar dry wad, and in three minutes it will produce a dark, brilliant polish, unequaled. Another preparation may be made as follows: Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a luster upon the surface. Put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry, rub with wool.

HOW THE DIAMOND CUTS GLASS.—Dr. Wallaston ascertained that the parts of the glass to which the diamond is applied are forced asunder, as by a wedge, to a most minute distance, without being removed; so that a superficial continuous crack is made from one end of the intended cut to the other. After this, any small force applied to one extremity is sufficient to extend this crack through all the whole substance and across the glass; for, since the strain at each instant in the progress of the crack is confined nearly to a mathematical point at the bottom of the fissure, the effort necessary for carrying it through is pooportionally small. Dr. Wallaston found by trial that the cut caused by the mere passage of the diamond need not penetrate so much as the two-hundredth part of an inch. He found, also, that other mineral bodies, recently ground into the same form, are capable of cutting glass; but they cannot long retain that power, from want of the requisite hardness.

UNIFORM MOTION.—It is always desirable that the motion of a machine should be regular. Even supposing that the first mover is perfectly constant and equable in its action, the machine may not be regular in its movements, from the irregularity of the resistance to be overcome. But still, if both the power and the resistance were perfectly regular, the machine would not be perfectly uniform in its motion, for there are particular positions in which the moving parts of a machine are more efficacious than others, as in the crank, for instance; hence the energy of the first mover will be unequally transmitted, and irregularity in the motion of the machine will consequently follow. The motion of some machines bears a constant tendency to accelerate, others to retard; and, perhaps, in no case whatever can the motion of a machine be said to be perfectly uniform, but common sense will point out the necessity of having the motion as uniform as it can be made, else it will increase in proportion as it is multiplied through the machinery.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Silver Spray, D. of H.

The anniversary of Silver Spray Lodge, D. of H., will come off some time next month, and preparations are being made to have a grand time on the occasion.

San Francisco, 4.

Held an interesting meeting on Wednesday evening, at which two candidates were initiated in the Junior Workman degree, and two applications received. At the next meeting there will be two candidates for initiation and three for the M. W. degree. This Lodge has about 160 members, and under the genial supervision of its present Master Workman, G. W. Crawford, is flourishing, as usual. Bro. Crawford is an experienced Lodge man, being also a Past Sachem among the "Red Skins," and having passed the chairs in the Odd Fellows. He has frequently been a Representative to the Great Council, and is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. San Francisco, No. 4, is the oldest of our city Lodges, and has one of the best halls.

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

Aurora, No. 8, held its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, initiating one candidate. A nice social time was had. It was unanimously proposed to meet twice a month, and a committee was appointed to confer with Olympic Lodge for that purpose.

Harmony, 9.

The last meeting of Harmony Lodge in July was the occasion of their regular social. Bro. Poland, D. D., together with several visiting members and a large number of their own members, filled the cosy Lodge-room. After the business of the Lodge had been transacted and a really social recess enjoyed, the following programme was given: Piano solo, Prof. Schwartze, of Harmony; reading (humorous), Wm. Decker, P. M. W.; vocal solo (baritone), Bro. G. T. Perkins, of Spartan; this was an artistic effort that was deserving of the hearty recall he received, and kindly answered with a humorous piece; character reading, Prof. Eastman, well received and heartily applauded; song and encore, Bro. Gus. Pohlman, of Burns; reading, D. Cohn.

On Saturday evening, July 29th, Bro. T. G. Smith, one of the junior members of Harmony, No. 9, presented the Lodge with a very large anchor and shield, set on a frame covered with silk—the work of his wife, who is also a Workman's daughter. Over the anchor and shield, in metal letters, are the words, "Harmony. No. 9." At the request of Bro. Smith, Bro. F. Blight, acting P. M. W., made the presentation speech in appropriate and especially commendable words. In the course of his remarks he said that this new brother had brought in a candidate within one week after he was made a Master Workman. Bro. D. Cohn, Financier of Harmony, accepted this regulation emblem of the Lodge in the name of and for the Lodge, and expressed himself in very feeling terms, complimentary alike to the worthy young brother and Harmony Lodge. There was also a motion made to forward a set of engrossed resolutions in the name of Harmony Lodge to Bro. Smith.

Golden Dawn, 10, D. of H.

Golden Dawn, No. 10, meets on alternate Saturday evenings, August 19th, September 2d, September 16th, September 30th.

Yerba Buena, 14

This old pioneer has attained a membership of 241, with a fund of over $4,400 in its treasury. It has raised its initiation fee to $25, and has work with from one to six candidates every meeting. It also pays sick benefits of $10 per week, and a funeral benefit of $100, which is highly commendable.

Bernal, 19.

Bernal, No. 19, had a genuine surprise on Monday evening, Aug. 8th. Prominent and leading members of Myrtle, No. 42, Yerba Buena, No. 14, and Noe Valley, No. 185, constituting District No. 4, made up a party of 50 and marched into the Lodge in a body, without previous warning. After the business of the Lodge had been transacted, a general social and speech-making was indulged in. The record of proceedings would read thus: Speech, by A. A. Eggleston, P. M. W.; reading, by Chas. D. Coon, Rvr. of Yerba Buena; speech, Bro. White, M. W.; song and speech, by J. D. Thompson, District Deputy; speech, Bro. Welbron, of Noe Valley; recitation, G. W. Lamont, Rvr. of Bernal; speeches, Bros. Houghton and Powell, P. M. W.'s, and several others. The feature of the evening was an artistic recitation by Bro. Brown, of Bernal, after which a season of sociality was had, and the Havanas passed around.

Valley, 30.

The 900 mark will soon be reached in Valley. On Aug. 9th one application was received and one given the M. W. degree, as a special favor to a candidate who wished to depart on a journey, this being what is known as off night, or night for sociality and business. District Deputy McKay was in attendance, and made a few remarks in the way of friendly criticism. A goodly delegation from Fidelity paid a visit, and the usual happy, felicitous and complimentary speeches were made during the evening. Bros. Reading, Belden, Farlass, all P. M. W.'s of Fidelity, made acceptable and well-timed remarks, and Bros. Case, Hoeber and Mysell answered for Valley, closing a very good meeting.

Magnolia, 41.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 41, of this city, has now about $5,000 in the general fund, notwithstanding that, within the past year, they have paid five extra assessments for the members, and have, from the beginning, paid sick benefits of $10 per week, and $50 funeral expenses on the death of a brother. In addition, they have a relief assessment fund, set apart to pay delinquent assessments for the members. The affairs of this Lodge have been so wisely and carefully managed, that, to-day, it is one of the most prosperous and independent in the jurisdiction.

Washington, 60.

A very pleasant surprise was given Bro. M. Adler, Receiver, on Thursday evening, August 10th. At the close of the business, Master Workman M. Morganstein, in a very appropriate and highly entertaining speech, presented him with a souvenir, consisting of a fine case of silver knives and forks and a set of tea and tablespoons. Accompanying them was a card, addressed "Souvenir from the Members of Washington Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W., to their Receiver, M. Adler." The monogram, "M. A.," is carved on each article, and all are enclosed in a very fine case. This elegant present was from the house of Bros. Schulz & Fischer. Bro. Adler was apparently taken completely by surprise, and although his speech was short, it was truly eloquent, and breathed the true fraternal spirit of a Workman. The general good feeling prevailing was quite marked, and a large number of the members and visitors made fine and acceptable speeches. Washington Lodge has 196 members, and several propositions were made to increase their numbers. After the Lodge meeting the happy company were all invited to the Louvre, and a fine supper ordered. Toasts, congratulations, and good things to eat, with Havanas at the close, brought to an end a well-spent and pleasant evening.

Sts. John, 73.

We met Bro. M. P. Stone, of Highland Lodge, No. 104, Grass Valley, in Sts. John Lodge on Thursday evening, Aug. 3d. Bro. Stone has been visiting our city schools to see the management thereof, and gain any information that may be of use or benefit to him in his official capacity as City Superintendent of Grass Valley.

Friendship, 179.

At the meeting of August 9th there were many features that were the subject of congratulation. Three applications for the degrees were received, and the M. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, which raises the membership above the 100 mark. Ralph B. Kittredge was unanimously elected Recorder, in place of H. Gambs, resigned, and the District Deputy, E. Danforth, installed him in his office. Bro. H. Gambs, who was elected Recorder at the formation of this Lodge, and has served continuously since, was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks for his efficient service. As a part of the sad duties of the evening, the charter was ordered to be draped in mourning for 30 days, in memory of their late deceased brother, L. Millzner. Under the usual head, Bros. Danforth, Jordan and several others made acceptable and complimentary speeches.

Triumph, 180.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 8th, this young Lodge received one application, and conferred the M. W. degree on three candidates. The work was well done, with the exception of one of the officers. There was a full meeting, and the District Deputy, W. I. McKay, made an official visit, his membership being in this Lodge. This makes over 150 members in this young Lodge.

Lodge Locals.

Silver Wreath, 2, Globe City, Arizona.

Bro. H. C. Hitchcock, P. M. W. of Silver Wreath, No. 2, Arizona, writes: "Our Lodge is in a comparatively flourishing condition, and as soon as cooler weather sets in, we expect to initiate a number of candidates."

Union, 3, Missoula, Montana.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Allow me, through the valuable WATCHMAN, to make mention of the proceedings of Union Lodge. The WATCHMAN comes regularly to a number of us, and is read with interest and pleasure; and is regarded as a noble and earnest advocate of our beloved Order. We have a small, but determined band of 36, with prospects of increasing our numbers soon. Now is the busy season of the year, and our chances are not so good as they will be later. We have our little arguments, and at one time we had quite a stubborn contest over the admission of Bro. Smith, a former member of an Iowa Lodge, all of which resulted in binding us more firmly together. At our recent election, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing term: John P. Smith, M. W.; William R. Sparks, F.; Walter J. Fulkerson, O.; O. B. Batten, Fin.; Frank P. Kern, Rdr.; George B. Hartman; Rvr.; Herman Kohn, G.; Walter J. Wright, I. W.; Albert Otto, O. W.; Dr. A. K. Ives, Med. Ex. More in the future.—WILLIAM R. SPARKS, Foreman.

Organization of Pacific, 7, at Beaver, Utah.

The work of introducing the Order of United Workmen is being vigorously pushed throughout the Territory of Utah. Within the past six weeks Lodges have been instituted at Salt Lake, Ogden, Bingham, Frisco and Silver Reef, Ontario Lodge, No. 1, at Park City, was instituted last March. On Thursday evening, July 13th, J. W. Kinsley, Deputy Grand Master Workman, assisted by George Fennemore, of Philadelphia Lodge, instituted Pacific Lodge, No. 7, at Beaver. The following officers were unanimously elected and installed: J. W. Russell, P. M. W.; R. H. Burke, M. W.; W. G. Holt, F.; E. W. Hansen, O.; Sam. Fennemore, Rdr.; E. C. Matthews, Rvr.; Dr. E. Smith, Fin.; J. N. Coombs, G.; J. B. McGregor, I. W.; J. B. Burns, O. W.; Dr. J. W. Christian, Med. Ex. The Lodge was named after Pacific Lodge, No. 7, of Oakland, California, one of the oldest, largest and most influential Lodges in California. Great interest was manifested in the Order at Beaver, and Pacific Lodge promises to become a thrifty and important addition to the Order in this jurisdiction. The Lodge has secured the exclusive lease of Thompson's hall, and propose fitting it up in a manner alike creditable to itself and the Order.

Saucelito, 20.

But few of the readers of the WATCHMAN have more than a casual knowledge of the existence of Saucelito Lodge, No. 20. They read the name and know its number, but farther than this but little is known. On Jan. 26, 1878, Saucelito Lodge was instituted with 15 members. From that time to the present its membership has increased to 42; not a rapid growth, but a healthy one. They are more careful as to the quality than the quantity of material of which the Lodge is composed. On the 10th inst. they were visited by J. W. Watson, P. M. W., who conferred the J. W. degree on one new member, and under the "Good of the Order" gave them an address on what should constitute the qualifications of a true Master Workman, and upon the objects of the Order in general. The town of Saucelito, from which the Lodge derives its name, is a beautiful little city, located at the base of high hills, covered with natural oaks and other ornamental trees. In front is Richardson's bay, but to the stranger it is quite a problem to solve where San Francisco bay stops and Richardson's bay begins. On the hillside are many pretty cottages, and some closely resembling mansions, with beautiful surroundings. Truly, this is the second "Nob Hill," and the day is not far distant when these hills, with the many beautiful plateaus, will be occupied by the more wealthy of San Francisco. To the pleasure seeker, there is no place that affords so many attractions, at so small an outlay, as Saucelito. Bro. Chas. Forrest has a fine boat house, and boats for sailing and fishing purposes. The fish are caught in great quantities and of many kinds. Bro. Schnell's hotel is just the place where the stranger enjoys the comforts of a pleasant seaside resort. Certainly, Bro. Schnell knows how to make everybody happy who comes within reach of his hospitality. Much could be said in praise of all, in regard to their industry and sobriety, and in closing this hastily written article, will say that the few hours enjoyed with the kind brothers of Saucelito will long be remembered by J. W. WATSON.

Oliver, 220.

On Thursday evening, the 27th of July, D. D. G. M. W., H. A. Oliver, organized a Lodge of A. O. U. W. in Middletown, with the following named persons as members: J. Renike, J. H. Carver, J. L. Read, D. L. Brooke, Dr. Thompson, Q. V. P. Day, C. W. Armstrong, G. W. Marshall, G. E. McKinley, F. Cameron, D. Poston, C. M. Young, J. R. Dewar, John Severio, Leon Lobe, M. Muntz, J. R. Coats, J. M. Collins, W. J. Nickerson, Samuel Couter, A. Skoog, J. M. Batten, H. Crabtree, R. Kingsman, L. T. Adams, J. Walkgreen, Adam Fickas, F. McCall, W. J. Armstrong, J. I. Harbin and Oscar Martin. The Lodge is known as Oliver Lodge, No. 220, A. O. U. W. The Lodge at present occupies the Odd Fellows' hall.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Another New Lodge in Utah

One of the best Lodges of this Order that has yet been organized in Utah by Bro. J. W. Kinsley was instituted on the 26th ult., at Provo. The charter list comprises professional men, merchants and respectable tradesmen, and would be a credit to any organization. The Lodge was named "Washington," after Washington Lodge, No. 60, of this city, that being one of the Lodges with which Deputy Grand Master Workman Kinsley enjoys such very intimate relations, and to which he is indebted, in no small degree, for his present prominent position in the Order. The following officers were unanimously elected and installed: A. G. Sutherland, P. M. W.; Benjamin Bachman, M. W.; Henry W. Davis, F.; Charles Carroll, O.; Brigham Shurtleff, G.; Dr. W. R. Pike, Rvr.; Jesse B. McCauslin, I. W.; Evart Orser, O. W.; J. W. Brown, J. N Christensen and Charles Clinton, Trustees; Dr. W. R. Pike, Med. Ex. The Lodge voted to admit members for 30 days for $15, and a large addition in membership is expected before the charter closes.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Keystone, 64

At the last meeting of the Lodge, on Tuesday evening, a candidate received the M. W. degree, when the work was performed by the new officers. The new Master, Henry Menges, performed his duties in a manner to surprise his friends, having the secret work as perfect as if in the chair many months. In fact, all the work he accomplished was in a very satisfactory and perfect manner, showing he had appreciated the importance of the subject while in the Foreman's chair, and had suitably fitted himself for the office to which he was promoted. The new Overseer, Mr. Schade, performed his duties well, having everything committed to memory carefully, and delivering his words with clear, distinct diction, pleasant to listen to. The P. M. W. chair was filled by P. M. W. Nelson, who, having recovered from a severe illness, was welcomed back to the Lodge again. All the new officers seem well up in their duties, and the Lodge work is satisfactorily carried on. Next Tuesday night the Grand officers will be present, and a number of visitors are expected from other Lodges. Keystone has a constantly increasing membership.

Resolutions of Respect.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Eden Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W., San Lorenzo.—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our brother, Frederick Bertram, beg leave to submit the following report:

WHEREAS, For the first time in the history of our Lodge, death has invaded our fraternal home and bereft us of our honored brother, Frederick Bertram; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by the death of Bro. Bertram, this Lodge loses a most worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and father, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to her, who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, their full and heartfelt sympathy, and, to his little ones, our love, best wishes and sincere hopes for their welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy be forwarded to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication; and, as a token of our respect, the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days.

A. PRESTON CRANE,
ED. O. WEBB,
THOMAS CLINES. } Com.

HENRY DOFMAN, Recorder, San Lorenzo, July 29, 1882.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

HALL OF HARMONY LODGE, No. 9, A. O. U. W.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 8, 1882.

The undersigned, your committee appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our deceased brother, Joseph Calhoun, who was drowned on the bar of the Columbia river, Oregon, during the night of June 4, 1882, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Master Workman of the whole universe, in his infinite wisdom, to take from us our well-beloved brother, Joseph Calhoun; that, while we bow in humble submission to His holy will, yet we deeply deplore the loss of this, our brother, who was a true Workman, and whose face we shall no more see on earth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by the death of Bro. Joseph Calhoun, Harmony Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., has lost one of its honored members in the prime of manhood, and one who looked forward to many years of usefulness to God, his beloved wife and family, our beloved Order, and to all mankind; but now

"The silver chord in twain is snapp'd,
The golden bowl is broken;
The mortal mold in darkness wrapped,
The words in CHARITY spoken;
And what for mourning man is left,
O, what is left but God?"

Resolved, That, by the death of Bro. Joseph Calhoun, his beloved wife and children have lost an affectionate and noble husband and father, and, therefore, we, of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., extend to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction and distress, and commend them to our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and who is ever our strong *Hope* and *Protection* at all times, and in all places. May they truly say and feel,

"What though in lonely grief we sigh
For him, beloved, no longer nigh,
Submissive still would we reply,
Thy will be done."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon our Memoriam book, and that a copy, under the seal of the Lodge, be sent to the widow of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication. All of which is fraternally submitted in C. H. & P.,

FREDERICK BLIGHT,
JAMES MCCANN, } Com.
JOHN R. FISHBECK.

Oregon and Washington.

In the annual report of the Supreme Master Workman occurs the following paragraph:

In October I received a communication from the G. M. W. of the Grand Jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington, asking me to antedate the day that they were set apart as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. He claims that the date should be fixed as of April 15, 1881, instead of June 1st, as formally announced by my predecessor. As this matter had been passed upon by the Supreme Lodge, I deemed it beyond my authority to interfere, holding "that it is not in the province of a Supreme Master Workman to perform any act of legislation, but that he must confine himself to discharge the executive functions of the Supreme Lodge when it is not in session." [*Sup. L. Cons., Sec. I. Art. 5.*] Owing to this difference of opinion, one assessment, claimed to be due from Oregon and Washington, has not been paid, the Grand Lodge officers having been restrained from paying it by an injunction from a State court. This question is submitted for your earnest consideration.

In connection with this subject, I respectfully submit whether it would not be for the best to follow the evident intentions of Article 6 of the Constitution, and require all petitions to be set apart as separate beneficial jurisdictions, to be received and acted upon by the Supreme Lodge when in session, with a view of leaving that body to definitely determine the date of separation. The plan heretofore followed has led to complications which should, in the future, be avoided.

THE new Ritual ought to have one short degree. A stomach pump for hard drinkers ought to be one of the working implements.—*Texas Knight.*

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

SILVER WREATH LODGE, No. 2, Globe City, Arizona.—H. C. Hitchcock, P. M. W.; Geo. A. Allen, M. W.; Alonzo Bailey, F.; Wm. Graves, O.; A. D. Skinner, Rdr.; V. Anderson, Fin.; Chas. A. Fisk, Rvr.; D. Sultan, G.; John Champton, I. W.; Wm. Travilian, O. W.; Dr. C. A. McDowell, Med. Ex.

PROTECTION LODGE, No. 16, Santa Clara.—H. Barto, M. W.; F. E. Farmer, F.; J. N. Laedevich, O.; John A. Nace, Rdr.; C. F. Brackett, Fin.; E. C. Bradbury, Rvr.; C. H. Worthington, G.; John C. Bruder, I. W.; Jacob Meyers, O. W.; Dr. H. H. Warburton, Med. Ex.

HAYWARDS, No. 18.—S. S. Cunningham, M. W.; Geo. Ren, F.; A. M. Butlock, O.; F. M. Dallam, Rdr.; J. G. Cooper, Fin.; J. D. Austin, Rvr.; Wm. Dale, G.; C. Mohr, I. W.; C. Herrmann, O. W.; J. G. Cooper, Med. Ex.

LIVE OAK LODGE, No. 57.—W. M. Buchanan, M. W.; H. J. Godfrey, F.; C. H. Mithur, O.; A. Armstrong, Rdr.; Ed. Smith, Fin.; A. M. McGrew, Rvr.; C. H. Luther, G.; E. J. Redford, I. W.; W. Would, O. W.

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 83.—E. O. Matthews, M. W.; H. Newton, F.; C. H. Hoppert, O.; James E. Young, Rdr.; A. C. Fleming, Fin.; William Ingram, Rvr.; George Felis, G.; John Crook, I. W.; H. Anderson, O. W.; G. L. Wadley, Med. Ex.

UNIVERSITY, No. 88, Berkeley.—John Squires, M. W.; S. W. Nichols, F.; A. S. W. Kschieschang, O.; Jonathan S. Wright, Rdr.; P. Sheridan, Fin.; Henry Ayer, Rvr.; J. K. Stewart, G.; F. W. Styles, I. W.; C. R. Lord, O. W.; F. H. Payne, Med. Ex.

HIGHLAND LODGE, No. 104, Grass Valley.—A. M. Stokes, M. W.; James K. Code, F.; William Bovey, O.; M. P. Stone, Rdr.; George Fletcher, Fin.; P. S. Murphy, Rvr.; Richard Curtis, G.; Alex. Sims, Jr., I. W.; Robert Finnie, O. W.; W. C. Jones and L. R. Webster, Med. Exs.

SUGAR LOAF LODGE, No. 157, Iowa Hill.—A. C. McCleary, F.; A. Rodoni, O.; W. M. Bisset, Rdr.; A. P. Smiley, Fin.; S. M. Sprague, Rvr.; J. P. Dewey, G.; J. D. Pursley, I. W.; A. Rossi, O. W.; O. H. Peterson, Med. Ex.

LOS BANOS, No. 193, Central Point.—B. F. Davis, M. W.; S. A. Smith, F.; W. J. McDermot, O.; J. F. Wilkins, Rdr.; W. J. Sheridan, Fin.; W. B. Hardman, Rvr.; A. Zahn, G.; H. Salar, I. W.; J. D. McCarty, O. W.; Drs. H. Buckner and C. F. Miller, Med. Exs.

TRINITY CENTER LODGE, No. 195.—William Vollmers, M. W.; J. Coyle, F.; E. Peterson, O.; A. Brincard, Rdr.; A. P. Haskins, Fin.; A. Sandford, Rvr.; J. Carter, G.; J. Larson, I. W.; S. Borden, O. W.

WESTPORT LODGE, No. 207.—E. F. Matthews M. W.; J. V. Foster, F.; George A. Devilbiss O.; O. A. Ross, Rdr.; B. F. Hickman, Fin. Albert Switzer, Rvr.; D. T. Le Valley, G.; G. W. Stevenson, I. W.; George Eagle, O. W.

OLIVE, No. 212.—G. W. McCabe, M. W.; Marcus Lasar, F.; D. L. Mayens, O.; C. H. Woods, Rdr.; D. M. Meredith, Fin.; H. Locbliner, Rvr.; Jas. W. Cook, G.; Wm. Evans, I. W.; K. Green, O. W.; Drs. J. H. Seaton and G. B. Nichols, Med. Exs.

News in Brief.

THE German temperance element has called a German Temperance Convention in Chicago, on August 25th, and has elected two delegates to represent it in the National Temperance Convention, to be held on Aug. 23d.

DR. REEVES, Secretary of the State Board of Health of West Virginia, has received information of a new cattle disease in several counties of the State, and has ordered specific reports. It seems to be a contagious febrile affection.

COMMANDER PEARSON reports that no trouble is apprehended in Sitka between the Indians and the miners, and says the rumors are put in circulation by traders and rum sellers, who want a first-class man-of-war on the station because of the $6,000 or $8,000 disbursed.

SECRETARY CHANDLER cabled the United States Minister at St. Petersburg that Congress had made provision for bringing home the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and his companions, and asked that he telegraph to Lieutenant Harber, at Irkutsk, to have sledges built to bring the bodies to Orenburg, where metallic cases will be found in waiting.

THE California Silk Manufacturing Co., whose factory was totally destroyed by fire in South San Francisco a few months ago, has decided not to rebuild in its old location. The company considers the Mission the most favorable location for the erection of a building, and, it is reported, has been negotiating for property. The building will be larger than the old factory. About $25,000 worth of new machinery has been ordered from the East.

A CONSPICUOUS feature of the markets during the past week was the great variety of fruit displayed. Both extremities of the season were represented. Among the varieties noticed were apples, peaches, apricots, pears, plums, prunes, pomegranates, crabapples, lemons, fresh and dried figs, limes, oranges, pineapples, nectarines, bananas, cantaloupes, tamarinds, currants, raspberries, blackberries, grapes of several varieties, strawberries, watermelons, and nutmeg and muskmelons.

The Rebellious Grand Lodge.

We give below an extract from one of the evening papers relative to the rebellious Grand Lodge of Iowa, and dated, Cedar Rapids, July 23d:

"The special session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Iowa, adjourned to-night sine die. It resolved that the Grand Lodge absolutely absolves itself from all connection and obligation to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, and that the Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction are declared to be separate and independent from said Supreme Lodge, for the purposes of the Order, as provided by the amended articles of incorporation. The ritualistic and secret work was changed and modified in full accord with the action of the Grand Lodge. This makes the Grand Lodge a purely beneficiary institution of Iowa men for Iowa men, and they intend, with their 9,600 followers, to carry out the plans and purposes of the Order to the letter. They are now carrying $20,000,000 of life insurance. The new Grand Lodge is said to be incorporated in Iowa, and its future is a matter of question. The Grand Lodge claims that it is ready to meet the Supreme Lodge in the courts if it opens litigation. Their action saves them over $1,000 annually paid to the Supreme Lodge heretofore."

It absolutely absolves itself from all connection and obligation to the Supreme Lodge! We wonder if they have heard yet out there that the Supreme Lodge, through its Master Workman, suspended that Grand Lodge long ago? It is quite probable that they did, but it is characteristic of them; they set their heads to the windward, and, closing their nearsighted eyes, neither saw nor heard. That insubordinate, untutored Supreme Lodge! Pooh! what has the Iowa jurisdiction to do with such a set.

Well, they ought to be well "absolved" by this time, and we only hope they will not conclude by suspending the Supreme Lodge. It is quite probable that they will do so, however. Further, "this makes the Grand Lodge a purely beneficiary institution of Iowa men for Iowa men." Characteristically selfish again. No doubt, if it were possible for every Iowa man to run an A. O. U. W. jurisdiction for himself, the whole Iowa lot would go into separate independent jurisdictions.

Again, "the new Grand Lodge is said to be incorporated in Iowa, and its future is a matter of question." There is no question about it. It has a perfect right, under the laws of Iowa, to incorporate and levy the relief assessment on its members, and collect it; at least, this is the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of Iowa.

Once more, "the Grand Lodge claim that they are ready to meet the Supreme Lodge in the courts if they open litigation." We advise both sides to keep out of the courts, but should feel sorry for the disloyal Grand Lodge in the outcome, if the courts must settle it. Besides, "their action saves them a 'whole' $1,000, annually paid to the Supreme Lodge heretofore." One thousand dollars is too much for 9,600 members to pay annually for the protection and fellowship of 100,000 brethren! Let us then leave them to wander alone.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS. — The unprecedented prosperity and general increase of fraternal and sick-benefit societies will undoubtedly bring to light a numerous class of imposters and benefit fiends, or chronics; yet, while we should be on the lookout for them, and follow them up until they are exposed, it should cast not one iota of reflection upon the system itself. The sick-benefit system is one of the best features of any fraternal organization. Hunt down the frauds!

GRAND LEGION SELECT KNIGHTS OF KANSAS. —The Grand Legion Select Knights of Kansas met at Topeka, July 19 and 20, 1882. The *Daily Commonwealth* says: "The session was one of great interest, and, it is thought, will be productive of much good to the Order throughout the State. The Knights, it is said, make a very showy appearance.

THERE is no lack of interest and no abatement of increase of membership in our city Lodges. From one to seven applicants in each Lodge weekly. Lodge visitations, social meetings, entertainments and anniversary celebrations are on foot and general prosperity is the order in California.

FIRE.—Lone Sycamore Lodge, No. 163, of Lemoore, recently sustained the loss of its hall, charter, regalia, paraphernalia, books, papers, etc., by fire, nothing being saved but the Recorder's book. A new charter and set of supplies have been forwarded, and the Lodge will soon resume business as usual.

BRO. JOHN TIERNEY, of Somerville Lodge, No. 210, A. O. U. W., called at our office, and made flattering reports as to the progress of the new Lodge of which he is the M. W. He expects a marked increase in membership this term.

"Pitch thy behavior low, thy projects high;
So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be.
Who aimeth at the sky
Shoots higher much than he that means a tree."

TWO MEN, while attempting to climb over the railing of the Tuileries gardens in Paris, during a display of fireworks on Monday night, caught hold of an electric wire used in the illumination of the grounds, and both were struck dead instantly.

Cream of Tartar.

Its Production and Uses.

Few industries on this coast have a greater future than the wine interest, which is already a prominent feature in our exports. It is necessary, of course, that every thing in connection with the wine should be utilized, as it is only in that way that our wine growers are enabled to compete with foreign producers, whose economy and thrift are so widely known.

Only a few years ago we were entirely dependent on foreign manufacturers for our supplies of cream of tartar, which is manufactured from argols developed in the manufacture of wine. Until within a short time, the wine makers on the Pacific coast cast the argols aside as being of little or no value. The establishment of manufactories which utilize this product is rapidly freeing us from our dependence on importations. While cream of tartar is used for numerous purposes, still, the larger proportion is used by baking-powder manufacturers, and there is certainly no reason why California, with its facilities for producing argols, should be dependent upon the East or Europe for supplies.

We recently called upon Messrs. A. Schilling & Co., the proprietors of the Pioneer Baking Powder Company, by far the largest consumers of cream of tartar on this coast, and, in a conversation with their chemist, in reference to what constituted a pure baking powder, we learned that cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda are the only ingredients that should be used in the manufacture of baking powder. To have the baking powder perfect, it is necessary to combine the cream of tartar and soda in such a way that the ingredients will neutralize each other, thus giving the proper action to them and producing the largest amount of carbonic gas necessary for baking purposes. To what extent the success of the baking powder depends on the proper combination of the two materials was proven to us by his having other baking powder, put up by other firms, which, although containing cream of tartar and soda only, did not develop the full amount of carbonic gas. This was owing, no doubt, to the excess of bi-carbonate of soda used; but whether this was due to the firms not being able to enjoy the services of a competent chemist to superintend the combination, or whether it was merely because cream of tartar being high in cost, while bi-carbonate of soda only costs one-sixth as much, was hard for us to determine.

We believe that home industries should be encouraged; the more it is done, the better it is for this coast; and institutions that are promoting home enterprises should be encouraged as long as they use legitimate means to increase their business. For this reason we sought Messrs. A. Schilling & Co., to get information in reference to the supply and demand of cream tartar.

The effrontery and mendacity of some large Eastern companies in introducing to the people on this coast, baking powders which contain a large percentage of starch, and endeavoring to push them on the innocent public by means of glaring advertisements and tricks deserves the condemnation of every right-thinking person.

When any portion of the cream of tartar and soda, which are necessary for the production of carbonic gas, are removed, it is absolutely necessary to replace it with some material possessing the power to produce the same effect. One of the most common articles used for this purpose is ammonia. It is a well-known fact that carbonic gas is produced in nature in many ways.

There is hardly a child that has not noticed the bloated condition of animal carcasses. This condition is due to the action of the ammonia in the animal developing carbonic gas, which causes the bloated appearance of the carcass. Ammonia being a product of organic decomposition, it is not a very nice ingredient in bread making, though, unquestionably, a very powerful gas producer. The manufacturers of baking powder, composed entirely of cream of tartar and soda, only, cannot compete with powders composed largely of starch and containing so powerful and nasty an element as ammonia, nor can they indulge in high-priced advertisements in praising the merits of a so-called "absolutely pure" baking powder. To persons desirous of informing themselves in regard to ammonia, we would refer them to the "United States Dispensatory," folios 112 and 114, where they will find a detailed statement of what it is obtained from, the details being unfit for publication here. We are certain that the public cannot be aware of the uncleanness of ammonia, or they would be more careful to avoid the use of baking powders that contain it.

A certain Eastern baking powder company has constantly kept its brand before the public, and has styled it as being "absolutely pure," and has recently published an elaborate diagram showing the strength of the different baking powders produced by large firms in the United States. These diagrams are being published broadcast over the country. This company manufactures a baking powder containing a large percentage of starch, and they use ammonia to replace the strength lost by the removal of the cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda.

We are informed that this company has spent a very large amount of money in advertising their baking powder, and have taken pains to maliciously slander other brands that undoubtedly have more merit. The large profit made by this company, no doubt, justifies them in expending so much in advertising so extensively, while manufacturers on the coast, who are giving better value, and endeavoring to aid the industrial interests of the State, are not in a position, on account of the small profit they are making, to keep their brand of baking powder before the public in newspapers. These Eastern firms, however, are selling an adulterated article, and advertise on the principle that the party making an excessive profit can do more "blowing" than manufacturers of a better quality whose limited profit does not permit them to enjoy extensive newspaper advertisements. As a rule, houses putting up fine goods care but little for slanderous utterances, as they return, "boomerang"-like, to the injury of the originators. The "barking" of rivals, who are selling their goods as patent medicines are sold, can easily be answered by facts, and we understand that the manufacturers of a superior article of baking powder propose publishing the analysis of the baking powder offered by these parties, showing what their powder contains, if they persist in running down brands that they know are better than their own. Sworn statements of prominent chemists will soon explode their claim of selling an absolutely pure baking powder; but we will drop this baking powder subject until some future time when we can devote more space to it.

Cream of tartar is used to some extent for medical purposes, and there is also considerable consumption of it for cooking purposes, aside from its use, combined with bicarbonate of soda, as a baking powder. To all consumers who appreciate a pure article the development of its manufacture at home is a matter of interest.

We will, at some future time, endeavor to give our readers a full account of the manner in which cream of tartar is developed in wine making, and the processes through which it passes after leaving the wine maker's hands.

Rate of Mortality.

From the Carlisle tables of mortality, showing how many persons out of 10,000 will annually die on the average, until all are deceased, also the expectation of life at all ages, we take the following:

Out of 10,000, born at the same time, 1,539 will die the first year; 682 will die the second year, and so decreasing to the 12th year, when only 31 die; the death rate now gradually increases until the age of 42, in which year 71 die; from this age to the age of 55 the mortality is much diminished; in the 50th year only 59 die; in the 60th year, 122 die; in the 70th, 124; over 1,000 live to the age of 79; 445 to the age of 85; 142 to the age of 90; 30 to the age of 95; nine to the age of 100; seven to 101; five to 102; three to 103; one to 104.

The expectation of life at birth is 38 years; at the age of 5 years, 51 years; at the age of 10, 48 years; at the age of 15, 45 years; at 20, 41 years; at 25, 37 years; at 30, 34 years; at 35, 31 years; at 40, 27 years; at 45, 24 years; at 50, 21 years; at 55, 17 years; at 60, 14 years; at 65, 11 years; at 70, 9 years; at 75, 7 years; at 80, 5 years; at 90, 3 years; at 100, 2 years.

Of 10,000 born at the same time, 3,203 die during the first five years; 337 during the second five; 160 during the third five; 210 during the fourth five; 211 during the fifth five years; 237 between 25 and 30; 280 between 30 and 35; 287 between 35 and 40; 348 between 40 and 45; 330 between 45 and 50; 324 between 50 and 55; 430 between 55 and 60; 625 between 60 and 65; 617 between 65 and 70; 726 between 70 and 75; 722 between 75 and 80; between 80 and 104 the remaining 953 die.

From this we deduce that 32 % of the number living at birth die during the first five years; 5% of the number living at the beginning of the second five years die between the ages of 5 and 10; 2.4 % between the ages of 10 and 15; 3.3 between 15 and 20; 3.1 % between 20 and 25; 4 % between 25 and 30; 4.9 % between 30 and 35; 5.3% between 35 and 40; 6.1 % between 40 and 45; 7 % between 45 and 50; 7.4 % between 50 and 55; 11 % between 55 and 60; 17% between 60 and 65; 20% between 65 and 70, 32 % between 70 and 75; 43 % between 75 and 80, and 100 % between the ages of 80 and 104, the percentage being computed, of course, on the number living at the beginning of each period. These figures are presented for the benefit of any one who desires to investigate.

C. Waller & Bros., one of the leading grocery houses of this city, have removed to their new store, 1731 Market, at the Market St. junction. Bro. Chris. Waller has been Receiver of Valley Lodge since its organization, and knows how to keep a grocery store. Families wishing anything in their line would do well to call on this well-known and reliable firm for supplies of groceries, coal, wood, etc.

BRO. JOHN H. CARMANY, No. 25 Kearny street, has one of the most extensive, varied and satisfactory lines of men's furnishing goods in the city. The most fastidious will be suited here, and it is widely known that Bro. Carmany has one of the best shirt cutters to be found. He is truly skilled in his business, and supplies the best trade in the city.

LET him that would do good reflect that, while he forms his purpose, the day rolls on, and the "night cometh when no man can work."

Management of Saws.

Heating spoils saws. Some sawyers will run a saw until it is tremendously hot, and, to make it worse, they throw cold water on the side, thus causing sudden contraction on that part of the saw, and after a few such times, the saw has to go to the factory to be hammered and put in order, and to come back to meet the same fate as before. If the saw is round, hangs true in mandrel, is in line with the carriage, filed square at top and bottom, the backs of the teeth lower than the points, with the required amount of spread set and the teeth kept well chamfered with a gummer, so that when the saw runs, only the point will come in contact with the lumber, then a saw will run free and cool and there will be no extra strain on the plate, no heating nor danger.

The causes of bursting of saws, in our opinion, are: 1. Square corners at bottom of tooth. 2. Out of round, with the backs higher than the points, so that instead of cutting, they scrape the dust off with the back. 3. Undue strain put upon the saw by the plate rubbing against the log, causing it to heat, which takes the life out of a circular saw.

Where inserted teeth are used and the power is light, every other tooth may be taken out and a worn out tooth put in too protect the jaw, Mills with less than 20-horse power, if the saw is put in good order, will cut 1,000 ft. more per day with every other tooth out than with the full set. Each tooth will take out one-eight inch almost as easily as one-sixteenth; that is, a sixteenth-horse power will do with a half set nearly as much as a 20-horse power will do with a full set of teeth. I have run saws where each tooth cut a trifle over one-half inch in hemlock. Saws that lap over into the log when in line with the carriage, want more set; saws are very apt to lay to the log when the set is out, especially on heavy feed. —*Indianapolis Mechanical Journal.*

Origin of Atmospheric Electricity.—Van der Mensbrugghe recalls the experiment, which was made in 1816 by Dessaignes, of plunging a rod of glass into mercury. The electricity which is shown was attributed by the experimenter to the friction of the glass against the surface of the mercury, but Spring found that if the surface of the mercury is covered with lycopodium, so as to diminish the friction, the electricity remains the same. It has, however, been found to vary with the temperature and with the degree of oxidation of the mercurial surface. Mensbrugghe demonstrated, five years ago, that every liquid mass, of which the surface is expanding or contracting, becomes the seat of a thermo electric current; if the variation of surface is produced near a bad conductor, such as glass or air, the current excites phenomena of static electricity. This hypothesis greatly facilitates the explanation of atmospheric electricity, provided that the spherules which constitute mist and clouds are constantly undergoing great variations of surface. Many of the luminous phenomena which accompany the shower of mercury, when forced through a porous cup by atmospheric pressure, or when shaken in a glass vessel in a darkened room, confirm these views, and they may be regarded as a natural introduction to the study of the development of atmospheric electricity, a question of great interest to investigators in all countries.—*Bulletin of the Belgium Acad.*

Production of Organic Compounds by Electrolysis.—The experiments of Bartoli and Papasogli have been extended to the electrolysis of a lye of soda or potash by the aid of four to six large Bunsen cells, yielding hydromellate and probably also pyromellate. Upon the positive electrode little gas is disengaged, but there is a large accumulation upon the negative. The weight of the carbon diminishes but little. In mineral acids, such as sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric, six cells are sufficient to transfer some kilograms of carbon to the positive pole. After filtration the liquid does not turn brown; the deposited carbon is a black substance with a conchoidal fracture, and presenting, upon its broken surface, a brilliant substance which is not produced in the alkaline liquids, and which, in oxygen, is converted, at the ordinary temperature, into mellitic acid and its derivatives. This substance dissolves slightly in water—better in warm water—and is precipitated by acid. and mineral salts. It is also soluble in alkalies and concentrated sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated by water. This substance is called mellogene or mellitogene. It is also produced in the decomposition of formic, acetic and oxalic acids.—*La Lumiere Electrique.*

Breaking Iron with Dynamite.—The application of dynamite to the breaking up of masses of iron too great to be broken by other means, was successfully tried near Chicago recently. A refractory chunk, "salamander," of 20 tons weight, was placed in a pit. A hole was drilled in the iron, and a charge of dynamite was inserted. Several bars of iron, weighing tons each, were placed over the pit in order to prevent small pieces of the metal from flying heavenward. The cartridge was connected with a battery, stationed 100 ft. from the pit, and after the spectators had found secluded places, the word was given, and in an instant the 20 tons of iron that had previously stood all kinds of hammering, was reduced to fragments. The steel men were completely surprised, and admitted that a feat was performed that before was held impossible.

A New Material for Fruit Cans.—Leatheroid is a new article which is being made of paper. It consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper wound one upon another over a cylinder. The remarkable qualities of strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath, through which the paper is drawn on its way to the cylinder. The effect of the chemical bath on the paper is said to be wonderful. Leatheroid, for the purposes it now serves, consists of about 20 thicknesses of paper; it is shaped upon or around molds, while wet, into the form it is to represent, and will hold that form perpetually when dry. When dried, it is as difficult as rawhide to cut with a knife. A company has been formed at Kennebunk, Me., for the manufacture of this article, and will at once build a large mill there for that purpose. This company is making, for introduction into the mills, roving cans, boxes, etc, to take the place of tin cans and wooden boxes. Cans made from this material are about one-fourth the weight of tin cans of equal size; while tin cans are liable to get bent, cans made from leatheroid are entirely free from this objection. They have the elasticity of thin steel, and no amount of kicking or hauling will break them. Orders have already been received from several large mills for their roving cans and boxes, which are made seamless. This substance is also used for covering pulleys to a large extent, making one of the smoothest and most lasting coverings which can be obtained.

Submarine Work.—Thanks to the enterprise of an English firm, the submarine diver of the future is likely to have all the advantages which Jules Verne gave to the divers in his wonderful work, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Our readers will remember that there the divers are represented by the author as putting on their armor in the usual fashion, and then attaching oxygen reservoirs at the back, going into the water free and independent of air pumps and heavy-dragging air pipes. The new system calls for the manufacture of oxygen and its compression into tanks, which are strapped upon the armor. The carbonic acid of the breath is removed by means of caustic potash, and a fresh supply of oxygen takes the place of that used up by breathing. The diver is, of course, entirely independent of the surface, and can walk about as much at his ease as it is possible beneath the surface of the water, weighted by the usual amount of lead necessary to keep him submerged. The system is one of the most interesting things in its line that has been brought before the public for many years, and submarine work will be greatly benefited by it. No doubt some time will be necessary to understand practically all the details of its working, as the system is not presented as being in a sufficiently practicable state to be in every-day use away from skillful attendance.

The electric light appears to be making most wonderful strides in the direction of success for general illuminating purposes. It is only within two or three years that it has been turned to practical use on a large scale; but already there is said to be, in England, France and the United States, an aggregate of more than $100,000,000 of capital represented in the introduction of this light and manufacture of the machinery and apparatus required. More than half of this immense sum, real or nominal, has been invested in America, where it is stated that over 50 companies have been incorporated. The actual cost of the plant and operating expenses can only be estimated from these figures, but must reach an enormous total. This is but a single example of the manner in which fresh channels are constantly being opened for the accumulated wealth, and new employments furnished for the labor of the country. Between the wants of a civilized community in these times and its few and simple requirements a hundred years ago, there is a wonderful and instructive contrast.

A Novel Steam Engine.—This important improvement in steam engines appears, even to many experienced engineers, a sort of mechanical paradox. With but one crank, with two cylinders cast in one piece, and only one valve chest, the entire engine is as simple and few in parts as the simplest of ordinary single cylinder engines. It has no dead centers, but will start forward from any possible position in which it may be placed. Further, it may be stopped, started and changed from a single to either a double or compound engine, as may be desired, by the motion of a single lever, and the change to either form may be made while it is moving at any speed, just as easily, it is asserted, as when it is still. The engineer can run it with one cylinder as a single engine, or with both cylinders, using live steam, as a double engine, or with one cylinder, using live steam, and the other running by the expansion as a compound engine, either way as economically as any engine especially built for that particular way.

Tenoning.—The *California Architect* says that "theoretically, a single tenon is stronger than a double one, and its mortise also weakens the timber into which it is framed less than two mortises would. Practically, a double tenon would be used with a joint bolt for drawing the framing together, placed between the two tenons; or it might be advisable to use two tenons to diminish the effect of shrinkage, as for instance in a door, where a double tenon often answers better than a single one."

New and Cheap Method for Enameling Water Pipes.—Two inventors in Bohemia have patented a direct process for enameling cast-iron pipes, which can be applied to other hollow castings that are made with cores. It consists in simply covering the sand core with the enamel and then pouring in the iron as usual. The heat of the melted iron fuses the enamel, and it attaches itself firmly to the iron, and detaches itself so completly from the sand that the enamel is said to be all that can be desired for water pipes and other industrial purposes. In casting sinks, basins, urinals, etc., the enamel can be applied to the sand on that side of the mold which is to form the inside of the basin. The composition of the new enamel is kept a secret; but it is said to differ from the old form in the simplicity of its preparation and the extraordinary cheapness of the materials used. It is so cheap that it has found very extensive use in many branches of industry.

In color this new enamel is gray. It will be useful for gas pipes as well as water pipes, because it will make the pipes absolutely tight by this glassy lining, It will be no less useful for soil pipes, which are always liable to corrosion from the gas they contain, but for conveying acid liquors like mine water, and in chemical works, for sinks and waste pipes in chemical laboratories, it should displace lead, glass, or terra-cotta.

Zinc in Bronze.—The Society of Architects of Berlin have been investigating the causes which make some kinds of bronze become black. The fact has been remarked that a statue in Berlin, called "Old Frederic," had become covered with a darkish layer, whilst an old cannon before the arsenal had retained its fine green color, the two having been exposed to the same atmospheric actions. Upon being analysed, the bronze of the cannon was found to consist of nine parts copper and one part tin. The bronze of the statue contains a good percentage of zinc, and to zinc the change of color is ascribed. In order to ascertain if this was really the case, several copper alloys were subjected to the action of a copper solution. The alloys of tin and copper alone, took the green color, whilst the alloys containing zinc became more or less black, according to the quantity of zinc they contained.

The Steam Engine.—Taking the best types of engines of to-day as a starting point, we must depart in the following directions: We do not particularly need to increase the efficiency of the boiler as an evaporator, but we must increase its ability to withstand pressure without increasing its cost. We must decrease the friction of the engine and of the machinery of transmission to the point where the useful work is delivered. We must produce better vacuums in the condenser, and diminish its cost. We must diminish the cost of the engine. We must diminish the cost of the attendance on engines, boilers and machinery, and of lubrication. We must increase the durability of engines, boilers and machinery. Coal is too cheap even now to admit of increased economy of it at the cost of increased outlay for plant and attendance.—*Mechanical Engineer.*

Hydraulic Riveting.—The advantages of hydraulic riveting are described as follows in the journal named below: "Under the enormous pressure of the hydraulic riveter, the iron of the rivet is crowded back over its whole length, and welds to fill the void exactly, whatever may be its shape, so as closely to unite the plates, even when they are numerous and of considerable thickness. The grip is so strong that all the seams disappear, and after the riveting is done, the plates, course-irons and rivets seem to form but a single piece. The rivets of the mounting bolts can be removed by hand." Messrs. Greig and Eith, in 1879, reported the following comparative resistances: Hand riveting, .405; steam riveting, .509; hydraulic riveting, .559. These figures are evidently in favor of the hydraulic riveting.—*Le Genie Civil.*

The increasing cost of wood for constructive purposes and for railroad ties, is one of the most serious problems which confront the managers of railroads. Processes of preservation of wood have been tried with more or less success on nearly all of our trunk lines. The latest method suggested for the preservation of bridge timber and ties, consists in subjecting the finished timber first to dry heat, and then immersing it in a hot bath composed of asphalt and carbolic acid. On cooling, the solvent of the asphalt evaporates, leaving a skin or coating of asphalt on the surface of the wood that resists water and keeps the antiseptic material locked within the pores of the wood. The exterior of the wood presents a smooth and dark surface, requiring no painting. It is understood that the process is to be used on a large scale on one of the Canadian trunk lines.

Chinese Steel.— A considerable steel-making industry exists at present in China, on the upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to Tientsin for shipment and distribution. It realizes much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Chinese metallurgists recognize three kinds of steel, viz., that which is produced by adding unwrought to wrought iron while the mass is subject to the action of fire; pure iron many times subjected to fire, and native steel, which is produced in the southwestern parts of the country.

New Antiseptic Compounds.—The Homer (N. Y.) *Republican* says: "While on a visit to Marathon, we had occasion to visit the pharmacy of T. L. Corwin, and while there was shown a preparation which he manufactures for preserving food. Its effects are wonderful. Meat which was four weeks old was as fresh and sweet as though brought directly from the market. Milk, butter, fruit, oysters, and, in fact, everything can be kept in a good state of preservation by its use." Antimerulion is a new preparation made in Germany by Dr. Zerener, for preventing mold, mildew and dry rot. It is produced in three forms. The liquid compound, of 30° B., consists of boracic acid, common salt, and silica, and is applied by means of a brush or pencil to wood-work or masonry. In factories where moist fumes and vapors are evolved, which favor the production of mold and fungus, this acts as a protection for the building. The so-called doubly prepared antimerulian is made of infusorial silica with the addition of 30% of boracic acid. It is to be scattered in moist or damp places. The simple antimerulion contains, besides the infusorial earth, only 8% of boracic acid. It is less active, and is used principally for protecting moist places from mold, for insulating materials, and for excluding the heat of the earth and of the air from ice cellars and ice chests. It makes a good covering for water pipes and heating appliances. In places where mold and dry rot are feared, the antimerulion is packed in.—*Oil and Drug News.*

A Dangerous Cigar Lighter.—Street hawkers in some of the Eastern cities, have lately taken to selling a "magic cigar lighter," which is calculated to do much mischief. As every student knows, the affinity of sodium for oxygen is so great that it will take the coveted element from water with such rapidity as to cause it to burst into flame. The new lighter is a thin strip of sodium, a fragment of which when placed on the end of a cigar and touched with water, burns with great vehemence. Few of those who buy the little vials of lighters are aware what vials of wrath they may turn out to be if unskillfully handled. The burning sodium will make an ugly wound if it comes in contact with the skin, which is likely to happen from the sputtering way it has. A sweaty finger is enough to set the stuff ablaze, or a sweaty pocket, should the cork of the bottle chance to come out. As the lighters are bought chiefly by the ignorant, who are taken by the seeming miracle of producing fire by the direct action of water, it is a wonder that no serious accidents with them have been reported. The traffic is not one to be encouraged.

Alteration in Flour Through the Action of the Sun.—It frequently happens that wheat or rye flour, in spite of the greatest care in baking, yields an inferior loaf, and the failure is commonly attributed to adulteration; but when submitted to investigation neither microscopic nor chemical tests reveal any adulteration. Such flour is returned to the miller or dealer as unfit for use. The miller says the flour was injured by the heating of the stones, and the dealer attributes the defect to the circumstance that the sun must have shone upon the sacks during transportation. It has been proved by numerous experiments that flour cannot bear the action of the sun, even when not exposed directly to its rays. When flour is exposed to the heat of the sun an alteration takes place in the gluten similar to that produced by the heating of the stones. For this reason it is advisable that the transportation of flour should take place, if possible, on cool days or by night, as well as that flour should be stored in a cool place.

Test for Sperm Oil.—If kerosene oil is added to sperm oil, it will prevent the latter from gumming. Mix thoroughly 100 parts of oil with four parts of chloride of lime and 12 parts of water. Now add a small quantity of the decoction of oak bark to destroy all traces of gelatinous matter still remaining, and allow the impurities to settle. Next agitate the clear part with a little sulphuric acid, settle once more, and remove the acid by washing, and see to it that none of the acid remains. If the oil shows any signs of becoming rancid, it ought to be boiled with water and a little bicarbonate of magnesia for about 15 minutes, when it will likely lose the power to redden litmus paper. — *Mechanical World.*

Designs on Glass.—The following is an ingenious method of obtaining mirror-like designs on glass, devised by Leclerc: The glass, having been silvered by the chemical process, is coated with a thin and uniform layer of sensitive bitumen, and this is exposed under a transparency. The next step is to wash away the unaltered bitumen with oil of turpentine, so as to leave the bituminous design on the silvered glass. The application of moderately strong nitric acid removes the silver, excepting where it has been protected by the bitumen, so that the metallic design shows like a mirror from the reverse side of the glass. The plate may be backed by paint or any other suitable material.

A Convenient Chess Board.—An iron chess-board, provided with magnetic chess-men is a Berlin novelty. The small magnets concealed in the figures cause them to adhere to the iron board and retain their places in spite of considerable shocks, such, for instance, as are received on shipboard or on railway trains.

The Redwood Industry.

We give on this page a sketch which may suggest the redwood industry and call forth some comments upon its extent and the value of the timber prepared for use. Of redwood lumber and timber it may be said that it is the mainstay of our carpentry and building, and its production is a leading source of wealth in several of the coast counties. This may be inferred when we cite the figures of redwood production for 1881. The following is the total mill shipment as furnished us by the Secretary of the Redwood Manufacturers' Association:

	Feet
Rec'd in San Francisco bay	95,414,556
Shipped from Mills to other points, foreign and domestic	35,051,158
Total mill shipments	130,465,714

The value of this lumber, figured at $18 per M is $2,348,370, which is certainly a respectable amount when it is considered that it is for one variety of timber.

Redwood has many excellent qualities, but one which we would especially emphasize at this time is its durability, as this has been called in question by correspondents of Eastern papers. We can best demonstrate its lasting qualities by the enumeration of instances which have been reported to us by one who is well informed in the manufacture and use of redwood.

There is now standing in Santa Cruz a split picket-fence built in 1841, by J. P. Springer, of redwood pickets, most of them one inch thick, and it is perfectly sound to-day.

Redwood fences made of split pickets, at Trinidad, in 1852, are sound and still in use.

F. P. and J. A. Hooper, in building a railroad at Trinidad, were obliged to fell a redwood tree 150 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter, which had grown up beside a fallen redwood tree, and the roots of 10 inches in diameter had grown over the fallen tree. The fallen tree was found to be sound, and stringers for a trestle were cut from it.

At Fort Ross, on Myers & Bennet's property, there is a corral of hewn redwood and fences built by the Russians 60 or 70 years ago. The ends of the timbers and fence posts which are in the ground are sound to-day.

At the corner of Montgomery and California streets there is a piece of redwood pavement that has been in use for 20 years. The durability of redwood depends upon the place in the tree from which it is taken. Near the butt the wood is full of sap and very heavy and dark-colored, and will last indefinitely. The lumber men say that redwood which will weigh five pounds to the foot, board measure, will not rot in 50 years. The lumber nearer the tops of the trees is soft and not so durable as the butt, and yet even the top redwood will outlast pine when exposed to the elements or in contact with the earth. There is a corral which was built 30 years ago from the timber from a single tree. The man began cutting and setting posts from the butt of the tree upward. The first posts to rot were from the top of the tree and the decay followed around the corral until the posts from the lower end of the trunk were reached, and they are sound now.

Redwood has come into request for export eastward, where it is used in panels for its beautiful color and grain. It is also coming forward in fine cabinet work in our own State for beauty rather than hardness.



THE LUMBER INDUSTRY—HAULING REDWOOD FROM THE FOREST.

Attraction of Metals at a Distance.—M. Pellat has lately observed that the surface of a metal undergoes an alteration in its nature, by the neighborhood of another metal, at ordinary temperatures. This alteration has been shown by measuring the difference of potential, between the surfaces of the two metals. If one of them is placed in the neighborhood of a third influencing metal, while the other is removed from that influence, it is immediately found after withdrawing the influencing metal that the difference of potential between the two primitive surfaces has changed. This modification requires some minutes to become sensible, and increases with the duration of the influence, until it reaches a definite limit. When the influence ceases, the modification diminishes rapidly at first and then slowly. The amount of variation depends upon the influencing metal. The most striking effects have been obtained with lead and iron; copper, gold and platinum produce effects which are slightly less; zinc produces no change. M. Pellat attributes this modification to a volatile body or vapors emanating from the influencing metal, which would be deposited upon the influenced metal, and would thus change the nature of its surface.—*Les Mondes.*

Experiments with the Heliograph.—A detachment of 19 men of the Sixth Cavalry and Twelfth Infantry, near Fort Grant, Arizona, under command of First Lieut. M. P. Maus, First Infantry, has been testing the practicability of heliographic signaling since July 1st, and it is pronounced a grand success. Lieut. Maus has signaled messages from the top of Dos Cabezas mountain to Fort Grant, a distance of 40 miles, which were read at once by his party at Grant. Messages can be sent with the heliograph at the rate of from 6 to 12 words per minute, according to the ability of the operator, and it is a splendid substitute for the telegraph, should the Indians cut the lines, which they have been doing, and always can do, when on the war-path, while they cannot cut a sun flash. It is understood that heliograph lines are about to be established by Lieut. Maus, and partly under direction of Col. Bracket, commanding scouting operations connecting Bowie, Grant, Thomas, Apache, and points along the Gila river, in the vicinity of Solomonville and Clifton, enabling troops in the field to be in constant communication with one another, without waiting for couriers or the proximity of a telegraph office. The signalmen, on account of their elevated positions, are enabled to observe, with their glasses, the movements of the hostiles, and in a few minutes to communicate it to any command in the field, each of which is always to be accompanied by one or two heliographic signalmen. The great advantages of this system of transmitting messages in a mountainous and hostile country are self-evident.—*Cor. Morning Call.*

Vibrations Produced by Railway Trains.—Prof. H. M. Paul has communicated to the Seismological Society of Japan some interesting notes on the effect of railway trains in transmitting vibrations through the ground. A box, holding about 20 lbs. of mercury, thickened by amalgamation with tin, was placed upon a heavy plank screwed to the top of a post sunk four and one-half feet into the ground. Images reflected in the surface of the mercury were observed by a telescope, as in meridian observations. An express train, passing at a distance of one-third of a mile, set the surface of the mercury in confused vibration for two or three minutes. Other observations were made at stations at somewhat greater distances. The experimenter also found that a one-horse vehicle passing along a graveled road 400 or 500 ft. distant caused a temporary agitation of the mercury whenever the wheels struck a small stone.

The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.—Signori Cantoni and Gerosi have determined the mechanical equivalent of heat, by allowing a mass of mercury to fall from a hight and suddenly checking it at known distances, and measuring the increase of temperature at each distance. The mean results obtained agree closely with those obtained by Dr. Joule.

Architecture of Animal Life. The architecture of animal life is infinitely more marvelous, and oftentimes more beautiful, than the most gorgeous edifices reared by the hand of man. We look with astonishment—if we think while we look—on the temples and palaces and gigantic constructions of every kind, which his skill, his intelligence and his industry have raised; on the wide-swelling dome, be it of stone or glass; on the graceful, tapering spire, boldly shooting upwards into the sky; on clustering columns; on ponderous arches, whose shoulders might sustain a mountain. We see stone compactly and symmetrically fitted to stone, each of its appointed size and in its appointed place, while the chisel of the sculptor enriches them with cunning workmanship, and transforms the shapeless blocks into elegant proportions, and puts on them the undying impress of beauty; weaving out of stone and marble garlands of flowers and types of all things lovely, such as those with which the Deity himself has adorned the great temple of nature—the visible world of His own creation. All these are the works of reasoning, educated man, who builds according to rules and laws which science teaches. But if we pass from them to the structures of the lower creation—the "homes" made "without hands"—we see far more reason for wonder in what instinct alone has taught the bee and the ant, the reptile and the bird, to form, each for its own purposes of safety and domestic comfort.—*Art Journal.*

The Fluid Density of Metals.—A paper on this subject was lately read before the London Physical Society, by Mr. T. Wrightson and Prof. W. Chandler Roberts, F. R. S. The results were obtained by the process described in a former paper to the society on the fluid density of bismuth. The mean results were: For copper, 8 217; lead, 10 37; tin, 7.025; zinc, 6.48; silver, 9.51; iron (No. 4 Foundry Cleveland), 6.88. These results are slightly less than those given by Mallet's process, but they are sufficiently close. For bismuth, the fluid density found by the authors is 10 055, which is slightly more than that given by Mallet's method (9 82). The authors consider their method satisfactory. It consists in suspending a ball of the solid metal from a spiral spring, and allowing it to dip into a crucible of the same metal in a molten state. The movements of the spring as the ball melts are recorded by a pencil on a band of traveling paper.

Prof. Nordenskjold, during his Arctic voyage, was perplexed by the question, what becomes of the bodies of animals which die a natural death? He very seldom found such remains, and declared that on Spitzbergen it was easier to find vertebræ of monster extinct reptiles than the bones of the seal, walrus or bird of the present day. The problem is yet unsolved.

How Fish Find Their Own Rivers.

The long-held and only recently-rejected theory, that the shoals of fishes move in a vast mass along the coast, sending off detachments into each river as they passed its mouth, is to be attributed to John Gilpin and some other authors, who have written flowingly on the subject. The recent careful investigations of naturalists, indicate that the fishes, entering the rivers and bodies of fresh water from the sea, do not have an extended range in the ocean, and that each river's colony remains, after returning, in the deep waters opposite their river.

The motive for the movement of these shoals of such fishes, or rather how it is incited, has scarcely been explained. The life of the fishes has always been a mystery. It is not a search for food, as they do not eat while in fresh water; the opening of hundreds of stomachs will fail to find food present. It is an easy disposal of the question as to how each colony recognizes its native river, to say that "it is instinctive." So it is, also, when the butcher's horse recognizes the familiar gates; but we have some evidence as to what senses he uses. The fishes, probably, prompted by functional disturbance, from the tumid ovaries and spermaries, are incited to movement. The courses of the sea, unmarked as they are, are within each colony's limit, their habitual pathways. An unerring capacity in the fish for finding its own river may be more than that which guides the hermit crab to the shell of the *nautica*. The latter goes to hide its sensitive body, with an apparent nervous trepidation at its unprotected condition. The former, with a uneasiness of body from the functual changes it is undergoing, is impelled to activity. The transmitted habit of ascending the stream is, as it were, blended and alloyed with the substance of the nerves, and aroused by its condition, carries it, without conscious purpose, into the river of its progenitors and its own. The impulses of the fish are only in a slightly more complicated series than those of the crab. That it should be the instinct for a specific stream, established through inheritance of many generations, is easier to understand than that it is a scrap of memory of the place of its immature life, as the theory of fish culture makes it, and as observation seems to sustain.

In the waters of the Delaware, where there were no salmon originally, the young salmon placed in Bushkill creek returned after five years, and were taken, not only in the Delaware river, but the larger number in the neighborhood of Bushkill creek. It is not essential that all the fishes should have this impelling influence, whatever it may be, as like gregarious mammals and birds they flock together, following the leadership of whichever for the time takes it. The idea is suggested that the senses may be the guiding agent, that a fish goes nosing along the coast, or tasting the streams, until it recognizes its own. The convexity of the cornea must afford the fishes a very limited range of vision. The supposed dullness of the sense of smell and of taste in fishes might alone dispose of the suggestion that these are employed. The following occurrence, however, would seem to decide to the contrary. The Russian river, emptying into the Pacific, north of San Francisco, had its mouth entirely closed by the waves during a storm. The colony of salmon made their yearly migration from the deep waters toward the mouth of the river, and many of them raced through the surf, and landed high and dry on the sand that walled them out from their native river.

The migration of the salmon into some of the Pacific rivers is a frenzied advance over shoals, rapids and cascades, far into thin streams and brooks, where they arrive battered and weary, to accomplish their exhaustive reproductive labors, and drop back, the sport of the currant, dead and dying, toward the sea.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Clearing the Channel of the Mississippi.—It has been suggested that Government should subsidize the Mississippi River steamers, etc., to drag disk chains after them when going down stream, and in that way keeping the sedimentary deposits constantly agitated, or in a state of semi-solution, which following vessels would work over a wider range, and thus not only clear out the channel of that river, but prevent any further accumulation. This experiment is considered worth the cost of a trial.

Electricity has been applied to pile-driving, a water wheel furnishing the power, which is transmitted by two dynamo-electric machines with connecting wires to the pile-driver at a considerable distance away.

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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

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Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - August 15, 1882.

Fraternity.

Let us never forget, brethren, that our whole system is bound together by kindness and fraternal regard. Though it is true that the A. O. U. W. is essentially a business institution, yet ordinary business is conducted on selfish principles, wholly and entirely. It knows no friends, it has no sympathies for the poor, the down-trodden or oppressed. It hears not the cry of distress, nor heeds the wolf of want that stands, with drooling mouth and gleaming teeth, at the door of the widow and the orphan. Unlike charity, it seeketh its own and will not be restrained. Therefore, brethren, be watchful, and seek not to cast your burdens upon a brother. Take away fraternity, and what remains? A plain, cold, uncharitable organization; in fact, nothing but an old-line insurance company.

If brethren just run to their Lodges to pay their assessments and be off again, they are selfish; or, if they do not go at all, or seldom, they are selfish. They want to put the work, the social and fraternal features, upon a few, to whom, doubtless, they rarely give encouragement. We are a brotherhood, a great fraternity for practical and humanitarian purposes; while we protect the weak, let us reach out the helping hand in the daily avocations of life, and remember that the Lodge-room is our stronghold, our fort, our headquarters. Then let us work, heart to heart, shoulder to shoulder, in our great brotherhood; even to touch elbows in this great circle would send a thrill of joy to many a broken or frozen heart.

It should be the bounden duty of every man to join some beneficial society. The vicissitudes of life are various. Seeming prosperity to-day may be turned into want and privation to-morrow. Five cents laid aside every day will provide plenty, and even luxury, for the helpless wife and little ones; and, when the last sad hour has arrived, and we must part from those who look to us for protection, what a sweet consolation it will be to know that they will be provided for. Cities may moulder, pass into decay and be buried in rubbish, thrones totter, and dynasties be only remembered in history, but the tenets on which our Order is founded will live, among good men and true, until the heavens shall be "gathered together as a scroll."

BRO. F. S. POLAND, District Deputy, will hold a series of District meetings during his term of office; and although these meetings will be, in a measure, a gathering of the members in his district, any brother Workmen from Lodges outside of his district are invited to be present. The first meeting has been appointed in Harmony Lodge, Pythian Castle, on Saturday evening, August 20th.

A GENERAL union meeting of brethren of Oakland will be held with Keystone Lodge, No. 64, this evening, August 15th, at which the Grand officers, and others of note in the A. O. U. W., will be present. It is expected that large delegations will be present from this side of the bay.

About Cards.

What was said in the former issue of this paper in relation to clearance cards, had reference solely to the transfer of members from one Lodge to another in the same beneficiary jurisdiction.

Where a member applies to join a Lodge in a different jurisdiction from that issuing the card, the requirements are entirely different from those in the first instance, for the reason that the one jurisdiction is to be relieved of all responsibility on his beneficiary certificate, which the other must immediately assume when the transfer is concluded. Therefore, the requirements are these:

1. A new medical examination and favorable report of the Lodge physician.

2. An application for deposit of card, accompanied with the card and the Medical Examiner's report, must be submitted to the Lodge he desires to join, with the fee required by the by-laws of the Lodge.

3. A Committee of Examination must be appointed, whose duty is the same as in the case of an applicant for transfer in the same beneficiary jurisdiction.

4. The Medical Examiner's report must be passed upon favorably by the Chief Medical Examiner or Examining Board.

5. When all these conditions are complied with, and official notice received from the Lodge granting the card, then a ballot shall be had, and if not more than two black balls appear, he shall be declared elected.

6. When elected he must present his beneficiary certificate and cancel the same, from which time he becomes a member of the Lodge, and not before. The beneficiary certificate must then be immediately forwarded to the Lodge granting the card, to be sent from thence to the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, as the case may be.

7. He must then deposit one dollar in the beneficiary fund, to be ready for the next call on the fund after he becomes a member. This is necessary, because when a member is transferred from one jurisdiction to another, his "beneficiary fee" does not follow him, but is forwarded to the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, as the case may be, of the jurisdiction he left, on the first remittance of that fund by the Lodge to which he formerly belonged.

He is liable on the first assessment called in the Lodge of which he last became a member, as otherwise he would be entitled to benefits for which he had paid nothing. We are aware that a different ruling on this point was made in the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington Territory, but it is plainly erroneous in principle, and contrary to the letter of the law.

A member loses none of his acquired honors by transfer from one jurisdiction to another, nor does his age affect his eligibility.

In case of rejection, any moneys the applicant may have paid into the Lodge, except for medical examination, should be returned to him.

The granting of a clearance card should not be reported on the monthly report to the Supreme or Grand Recorder.

Final Cards.

A final card, as before stated, is granted to a member who desires to separate his connection with the Order honorably. The conditions precedent are these:

1. The member must apply in writing for the card, stating his desire to withdraw from the Order, and surrender all rights and benefits, of whatever nature or kind, he may have acquired in connection with the same.

2. He must pay up all arrearages of dues and beneficiary assessments levied at the date he applies, and also the fee for the card.

When these conditions are complied with, the Lodge has no right to deny the card, unless it desires to put the member on trial for some offense.

On receiving a final card, the recipient should not surrender his beneficiary certificate.

A person holding a final card can reunite with the Order anywhere, if accepted, surrendering his card and beneficiary certificate, or submitting sworn proof of its loss, if it cannot be produced.

The same preliminaries are required as in the case of a new member, but he does not have to be reinitiated, being already in possession of the degrees and work of the Order; nor does he have to pay degree fees, but does have to pay the fee for deposit of card, the fee for medical examination, and also one dollar for new beneficiary certificate, and one dollar beneficiary fee. The old beneficiary certificate must be forwarded to the Supreme Recorder, or Grand Recorder of the jurisdiction he joins, with his application for a new certificate.

If over 50 years of age, he is not eligible. As he comes as a new member, to all intents and purposes, the same rules apply as in the case of an initiate.

As to whether a member admitted on a final card comes back with all the honors he may have before acquired, there is a diversity of opinion, but we are not aware that any official decision has been rendered on the point. We incline to the opinion that he does. Supposing he had received the Grand Lodge degree, we see no way by which he could be rightfully denied admission to the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction, or any privileges the degree confers.

The granting of a final card should be reported on the next monthly report to the Supreme or Grand Recorder; and all the money the member left in the beneficiary fund should be forwarded on the next call on the same thereafter. This is on the principle that all moneys paid into the beneficiary fund must be appropriated to the payment of death losses, and for no other purpose whatever.

In conclusion, we desire to say that for want of a full knowledge of the law in relation to cards, or knowing, yet failing to comply fully with its requirements, many vexatious complications arise. One of the most frequent is the failure of the Lodge electing a brother to promptly notify the Lodge from which he came. Said Lodge supposing the brother still its member forwards his beneficiary fee on a call from the Supreme or Grand Recorder of his jurisdiction, and so has nothing to remit to the Lodge the brother has joined when receiving official notice of the fact. The shortest road out of the difficulty in such case is for the Lodge to which he is transferred to remit on the next call one dollar short, explaining the reason therefor on the remittance report.

Several cases have occurred in this jurisdiction where members from other jurisdictions have been received without re-examination or application for a new certificate. After much trouble and annoyance in each case, the business has been gone over and rectified. All this should have been avoided by consulting the law.

The New Lodge.

It is impossible at the present writing to predict whether the projected new Lodge of Workmen of this city will prove a success or not. Some have reported in favor of the new Lodge and some against it. The question is, in fact, a complicated one, and very good arguments can be advanced both for and against having the new Lodge. There are already 23 Lodges in the city, and they average 196 members each. On the one side, it may be said that if they are not flourishing with 196 members, it is their own fault, in a measure, while on the other, it may be said that there are ample accommodations for all those who want to join the Order in the old Lodges. It certainly is not for a lack of members that the Lodges are not in a healthy condition. It is quite probable that it is on account of the social feature of the old Lodges being dull that the gentlemen on the new roll desire to have a Lodge of their own.

There can, indeed, be no other reason for the gentlemen on the new roll desiring to start a Lodge of their own than that they desire to make a social improvement in doing so. That there is vast room for this social improvement feature cannot be doubted. Financially the members of the new Lodge would not gain much, and would probably be more money out, take all things into consideration, than if they joined one of the old Lodges. The old Lodges, it seems, would not be injured, but might profit by the experience, and offer not only accommodations, but inducements to all who may wish to join the Order, for the social as well as the assessment feature.

A NEW LODGE IN LAKE COUNTY.—Deputy H. A. Oliver instituted No. 220 Lodge, A. O. U. W., at Middletown, July 28th, with 30 members. Ten applications were received for new members immediately, and the new Lodge has a fine prospect. The Lodge will meet in Odd Fellows' hall on Monday evenings. Following is the list of officers: D. Poston, P. M. W.; Q. V. P. Day, M. W.; J. L. Reid, F.; C. M. Young, O.; W. J. Nickerson, G.; John Severio, Rdr.; Leon Lobe, Fin.; C. W. Armstrong, Rvr.; D. L. Brooks, I. W.; F. Cameron, O. W.; J. Reinke, C. M. Young, L. Lobe, Trustees. Bro. Oliver formerly resided it that part of the country, and the members paid him the high compliment of naming their organization "Oliver Lodge." As an evidence of Bro. Oliver's worthiness, it is proper to say that although he is divested of the appearance and usual ways of politicians, he has been repeatedly elected to the office of County Clerk and Recorder in a county that has gone strong against his own political party. Middletown is located in a very pleasant valley, distant about four miles from the celebrated Harbin and Anderson springs, and a little farther distant from the Great Western and Oat Hill quicksilver mines, which are worked with great profit. Lodges of Odd Fellows and Good Templars are in a prosperous condition.

THE *Legion* suggests the "advisability of receiving dues and assessments only in the Lodge-room, and, if they insist on paying it to the Financial Secretary at his place of business, compel them to pay 10% for their absenteeism, or refuse to receive their money." It numbers this plan 1001. Like all others it has its objectionable features, but it is worth trying. Members of fraternal societies don't like to be driven, but if they don't, let them pay for having some one else carry their burdens. "The fund thus acquired," says the *Legion*, "could be devoted to defraying the expenses of a Lodge social, etc." We should go even further than this, and recommend that through some device each member be compelled to attend one session of his Lodge from beginning to close, at least once a month. In all of our city Lodges this would insure a full attendance every week.

It Works Badly.

The change required in our former law, by which all Medical Examiners' reports are now required to be approved by the Examining Board before the J. W. degree can be conferred on an applicant, works, as we foretold, badly. It has had the effect to arrest our onward progress, increase largely our expenses and also the labors of our Lodge officers, and to increase our death rate in the Order, instead of diminishing it. The reasons for this appear to us obvious, and have been before given, but they will bear repeating.

The present system involves to much delay and red tape and uncertainty. The men we most desire to get, become disgusted with so much circumlocution, while the undesirable, who seek their way into our ranks, are content to wait for the mill to grind, if at last it grinds their grist. So, in too many cases, the good are kept out, and the bad get in. Then there is a very considerable expense added for postage, and many papers are delayed, and many lost in the mails. But worst of all, the system operates to shift the responsibility in a great measure from the Lodge Examiners and Lodges, where it belongs, and should and must be kept, if we prosper, and transfer it to a medical board, where it does not belong, and where, in the nature of the case, it should not be placed. A supervising power has its uses, but they consist solely in seeing that the rules of the Order are complied with, as applied to applicants for admission. Beyond this, nothing should be demanded or expected. If a candidate be admitted and the J. W. degree conferred on him, when afterwards he is ruled out of the Order as ineligible, under the rules governing medical examinations, the physician who examined, and the Lodge who admitted the member will scarcely repeat such business very soon or often thereafter. Such lessons do not often require repetition.

At the recent session of the Supreme Lodge, an amendment was introduced by one of our Representatives to remedy this difficulty, which was reported favorably by the Committee on Laws and Supervision, but the Supreme Lodge did not concur, much to our regret. The failure to do so we believe will reduce the increase we would otherwise have had in our membership very nearly 1,000, and increase our assessments at least three in the current term.

On general principles, that system which gives us the best membership with the fewest assessments is the best system. Such, beyond question, is not the one we now have, so far as the matter under consideration is concerned.

HOW TO JOIN THE A. O. U. W.—Consult some friend who belongs to the Order. If he thinks well of your joining, he will procure for you a blank application for membership, which being filled out and signed by yourself, you take to the Lodge's Medical Examiner. Here you will be questioned, and your lungs and pulse examined. The Medical Examiner will then forward your application to the Lodge, with his report of your examination. Then if everything goes favorably, you can appear for initiation within two meetings at most from the time your application is made. And if you become a member, you will never be sorry for the job. It is something to be proud of to be able to present your wife, your sister, or your mother, a beautifully printed and embellished promise of the Grand Lodge, backed by 110,000 Workmen, to pay her $2,000 on your death. There is something grandly sweet and touching in making such a sacrifice in life that those with whom you have lived while on earth will receive the benefit of your unselfish kindness when you have passed away. In most Lodges it will only cost you about $15 to join, after which about $1 50 per month, at the highest.

SPECIAL FORM OF BLANK.—During the Supreme Lodge session, Wm. C. Richardson, M. D., Supreme Medical Examiner, presented the following report: As Supreme Medical Examiner, to whom was referred the blank form of application and Medical Examiner's report submitted by Rep. Osmond, of Maryland, I desire to say: 1st. That, in my opinion, it would be unwise and injudicious for the Supreme Lodge, at the present time, to adopt any special form of blank for the use of the several Grand Lodge jurisdictions, for the reason that they each have their peculiar forms, well adapted to their own particular ideas and necessities. However much it might be desired to have one uniform blank for the whole Order, it is apparent that the calling into use of the same by the Supreme Lodge would cause much unnecessary annoyance and expense. 2d. The matter of adopting a form for the use of Lodges under the Supreme jurisdiction has already been disposed of by the report of your Committee on Medical Examinations. [Pages 73, 74, daily journal.]

"FOR the first time since the institution of the A. O. U. W. in the States of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, there will be a month in which there is no assessment, and a handsome surplus still remains in the hands of the Grand Receiver," says the *Protector*. Two assessments for August out this way.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Recorders, or other Lodge officers, are requested to be free in asking questions for information. It is far easier to avoid an error than to correct it after it is made. While it is not my province to render decisions on points of law, still, as most points have already been covered by decisions, it is easy to state what such decisions are, and it will be cheerfully done when asked for.

Remember that hereafter no reinstatement will be legal without a vote of the Lodge. A majority vote only is required, except in the case of one suspended from the Order altogether, when the vote is by ball ballot, under the same rules as govern the case of an initiate.

All by-laws to be approved should be sent direct to the chairman of the Committee on Laws and Supervision. His name and address stands at the head of this column.

A J. W. who fails to present himself to receive the M. W. degree for three months after admission, must be re-examined before he can be advanced.

Financial Statement.

The following is a summary of the Grand Recorder's financial statement for July:

Total amt. received in Benef. Fund	$19,483.00	
Total amt. received in Gen. Fund	3,991.65	
Total amt. received on Relief Call, No. 2	12.60	
Balance on hand July 1, 1882, Benef. Fund	1,233 00	
Balance on hand July 1, 1882, Gen. Fund	7.73	
Balance on hand July 1, 1882, Relief Fund	924.50	
Total		$25,652.48
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund	$20,500.00	
Paid out of General Fund	2,426.91	
Paid out of Relief Fund	929.60	
Total disbursements		$23,856.51
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1882		$1,795.97
Total amt. received in Benef. Fund	$19,483.00	
Balance on hand July 1, 1882, Benef. Fund	1,233.00	
Total Beneficiary Fund		$20,716.00
Paid out of Beneficiary Fund		20,500.00
Bal. on hand Aug. 1, '82, B. Fund		$216.00
Total amt. received in Gen. Fund	$3,991.65	
Bal. on hand July 1, 1882, Gen. Fund	7.73	
Total Gen. Fund		$3,999.38
Paid out of Gen. Fund		2,426.91
Bal. on hand Aug. 1, 1882, G. Fund		$1,572.47
Total amt. received on R. C. No. 2	$12.60	
Bal. on hand July 1, 1882, Relief Fund	924.50	
Total Relief Fund		$937.10
Paid out of Relief Fund		929.60
Bal. on hand Aug. 1, 1882, Relief Fund		$7.50

We, your Finance Committee, having examined the foregoing report, find the same correct.

Chas. C. Terrill,
Philip Peck,
E. H. Morgan. } Fin. Com.

Medical Examiner's Report.

We take the following from the report of Wm. C. Richardson, Grand Medical Examiner of the Grand Lodge of Missouri:

The result of my two years' work shows that there have been *one hundred and sixty* rejections, saving to the Grand Lodge, I feel confident, in the near future over a quarter of a million dollars, or, in round figures, the sum of $320,000.

According to the number of men belonging to the Order in the several vocations, the most dangerous occupations have been saloon-keeping, tobacco business and practicing medicine.

The percentage of deaths in the English membership in St. Louis is so much lower than in the country membership, that one of two conclusions must be arrived at. Either the medical examiners in St. Louis are more discriminating, or a city residence is more conducive to longevity than living in the country.

The Lodges outside of St. Louis have furnished the largest percentage of deaths from zymotic causes. The city has furnished the largest percentage of deaths from local causes.

The percentage of deaths from hereditary causes is about evenly divided between the city and country. The city has furnished all the suicides, the country has furnished the largest per cent. of deaths from violence, and finally, the homicides are evenly divided between the city and country.

The number of rejections in the city have been only 25; in the country, 135.

After all the statistics have been averaged up, it appears that the country and city membership, in point of qualifications as regards health and longevity, are about equal, and there is no occasion for the disposition that has been manifested by both the country and city to charge each other with furnishing the greatest number of deaths.

The average age of members who died was 39 years, indicating that it is those men under 40 years who are the worst risks in an insurance sense.

Graded Assessments.

The topic of graded assessments keeps cropping up occasionally, as it is a hobby with some persons. It may not be generally known that statistics are being collected for the use of the Supreme Lodge, with a view of fathoming this subject. During the session of the Supreme Lodge, a committee, appointed at the previous session to take into consideration and report on graded assessments in the Order, made a report as follows:

We have returns from only 10 jurisdictions, to wit: Michigan, Tennessee, Oregon and Washington, Maryland, Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Wisconsin, Canada, and Nevada; and said returns do not give sufficient data to furnish a basis for an intelligent and detailed report, as you will readily perceive that the reports above are from jurisdictions comparatively of recent organization, and would not furnish an adequate amount of statistical information as to the true state of the Order.

In view of these facts, we would submit the following propositions and recommendations:

1. That from the limited data of the experience of this Order in our possession, we can not, at this present session, report conclusions which would be satisfactory to the Supreme Lodge.

2. It has been impossible, to this date, to obtain from the older jurisdictions any vital statistical information on which to reach conclusions for which this committee was originally appointed.

3. We find that there are certain organizations of a fraternal character whose statistical experience would be of great value to this organization in arriving at a definite conclusion to recommend to this Supreme Lodge.

4. In the limited examination we have made on this subject, we have found much that challenges the attention of this Order, and which merits a thorough and careful investigation, which would entail long and laborious research, which could not be accomplished at this session of the Supreme Lodge; nevertheless, we deem it of sufficient, and even vital importance, that such full and complete investigation be made into the mortality statistics of this and kindred organizations.

In view of these facts, and in order to accomplish the result so much needed, we recommend that a standing committee of three, to be known as the Statistical Committee, be appointed at this session, of which the Supreme Recorder shall be, *ex officio*, chairman, whose duty it shall be to collect and compile such statistics as may be available, bearing on the mortality of co-operative and fraternal benefit associations, as well as the experience of this Order, and to that end we would recommend that a copy of this report be sent to each Grand Recorder of the Order, with a request that all information at their command be furnished at an early day to said Committee on Vital Statistics.

The report was adopted, and the committee appointed—the committee consisting of Wilson, of Michigan, and Supreme Trustee McLean.

Iowa.

A Des Moines, Iowa, special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says: When the controversy between the Iowa Grand Lodge and the Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen first sprang up, the Attorney-General was solicited for an opinion as to whether the Supreme Lodge could levy assessments upon the members of the Order in Iowa without being compelled to deposit $100,000 in cash or bonds with the State Auditor, in compliance with the insurance laws of the State. The response sustained the position of the Iowa Grand Lodge, and declared that such assessment would require the necessary deposit. To-day, however, the Attorney-General files a second opinion, in which he states that his former opinion in regard to the Supreme Lodge, in which he held it to be a foreign insurance company doing business in this State, was made under misapprehension of the powers of the Supreme Lodge. After an examination of the documents of the Supreme Lodge, including the Constitution, etc., he now reverses his decision, and declares it as his opinion that the Supreme Lodge is not responsible in any way for the insurance certificates, but that they emanate from the Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Lodge has no jurisdiction in this matter. Hence, he holds that it cannot be regarded as a foreign insurance company. In regard to the relief fund of the Supreme Lodge, he holds that if, as the members claim, it is only a loan, then the Supreme Lodge cannot be regarded as an insurance company. The opinion concludes with the general statement that the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., is not an insurance company, and hence will not be required to deposit the $100,000 which the law requires of an insurance company as a guarantee that its losses will be paid. The opinion is the reverse of the one filed January 25th, which was delivered under a different understanding of the relations between the Supreme and Grand Lodges. The last opinion corresponds to the view taken by the loyal members of the Order, but will probably have no weight in between the two Lodges. The Grand Lodge stands firm in its determination not to recognize the right of the Supreme Lodge to levy any assessments whatever upon them for the payment of death losses in other States.

State of the Order.

Through lack of space at the time, we omitted to publish, when we reported the Supreme Lodge session, some of the longer reports of committees. One in particular, that on "State of the Order," will be of interest now. It is as follows:

Your Committee on the State of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. E. M. Sanford, in reference to annexing the Territory of Dakota to the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota, and the recommendation of the Supreme Recorder, in reference to the consolidation of Territory; also the resolution offered by Rep. W. H. Jordan, relating to the same subject, have had the subject-matter under advisement, and would report as follows: There has been, in the Territories named, 2,166 beneficiary certificates issued by the Supreme Lodge, and 45 Lodges instituted; that on May 1, 1882, there were in good standing in this Territory 1,104 members and 27 Lodges; that the Order in the Territory named is in anything but a flourishing condition, as of right it ought to be. In the Territory of Dakota, especially, we find there had been organized four Lodges, and 105 beneficiary certificates issued, none of which are in force to-day. We have carefully investigated for a cause for this, and we are convinced that this result may be attributed to the fact that this Territory being under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, and situated so far from what might be termed the seat of government—the scattered condition of the population making it wholly impracticable for the Supreme Lodge to exercise that supervision that is sometimes required—wholly impracticable to visit them by deputies, to give such explanation and encouragement as is often needed, we believe it would be much to the interest of the Order to divide the Territories into a few jurisdictions, and encourage the establishment of a Grand Lodge in such as have not that advantage already, and in support of this theory we have only to cite you to the success of the experiment in the Grand Jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maryland.

We believe also that the best interests of this Order will be subserved in making large jurisdictions that in time will become strong and healthy, instead of small State jurisdictions. And further, we believe the size of this body is now as large as will best serve and advance its interests. All these things being considered, we recommend that the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Territory of Dakota be attached, and become a part of the Grand jurisdiction of Minnesota.

Resolved, 2. That Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona be set apart, and constitute one jurisdiction, and that the Supreme Master Workman be requested to take such steps to organize a Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction as to him may seem best.

Resolved, 3. That the following Territory be added to the Grand jurisdiction of Texas, and form a part thereof, viz.: Arkansas, Indian Territory and Louisiana, with the following restrictions, viz.:

That no Lodges shall be organized in the city of New Orleans or on the Gulf coast, or in any locality where yellow fever has ever existed as an epidemic.

Resolved, 4. That Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina be added to and become a part of the Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia, with the following restrictions: That no Lodges shall be organized in locations in which the yellow fever has ever existed in an epidemic form.

Resolved, 5. That the States of Virginia and West Virginia be formed into one jurisdiction, and the Supreme Master Workman be requested to take the necessary steps to organize a Grand Lodge therein.

This is the whole report of the committee. On motion of Representative Jordan, of California, this report was amended by striking out Nebraska from the second item. It was also ordered, on motion of Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, that Arkansas be struck out, and added to the Tennessee jurisdiction, provided the Tennessee Grand Lodge consented.

The semi-annual report of the General Relief Committee shows a fair share of good work accomplished by them. A number of Workmen who held membership outside of this city were given pecuniary aid, while others were secured positions at various kinds of employment. Considering the limited means at the disposal of the committee, the work accomplished is creditable to them and the Orders which inculcate this kind of charity—that of "helping a brother to help himself."

California Lodge, No. 1, of Oakland, purposes giving a grand invitation banquet and ball on the evening of August 21st—that being the anniversary of the establishment of the Order on this coast. It is expected to be a splendid affair, and several of the Grand officers will be present, as well as a large delegation of brothers from this city. The committee having charge of the arrangements will exert themselves to make this entertainment worthy of the occasion and the Order.

The Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association has drawn a warrant for $1,000 in favor of Sarah Ann Powell, widow of the late Brother Payton Powell, of Main Top Lodge, No. 156, Michigan Bluffs.

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The following we extract from the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of Iowa:

In view of the misapplication and misinterpretation of the opinion of the Attorney-General of Iowa, presented by J. D. Nichols, who addressed the Grand Lodge in February, 1882, the following is herewith submitted to the whole Order, A. O. U. W.:

Judging from newspaper reports and the contention that is claimed to have arisen by reason of my opinion, it has not been correctly understood. My first opinion was given merely upon *assumed* premises. I say assumed, because, not being a member of the Order myself, and knowing but little about the history or workings of the Order, I acted upon some general statements of others given to me. Having examined the facts in the case, I find that the Supreme Lodge is in no manner connected with the insurance of the individuals, receiving no benefit therefrom, nor in any manner liable on any policy or certificate of insurance.

It is clear that the funds belong to the Grand Lodge in trust. It only is liable, and the Supreme Lodge is simply a supervising and appellate tribunal, with the power to make general laws and regulations, and it necessarily follows that it is not the Supreme Lodge that is doing an insurance business, within the meaning of the laws of Iowa. My first opinion was grounded upon the assumption that the Supreme Lodge is a foreign corporation engaged in the life insurance business in Iowa. The Supreme Lodge is the highest tribunal known to the Order, and it has jurisdiction over all matters on appeal from Grand Lodges. At all events, it is not for you or me, nor the courts, if the question should there be presented, to consider the binding force of the relief law.

Upon the soundest principles it has been held by our Supreme Court, as well as by many others, that courts and officers must accept as concluaive that which has been determined by the highest tribunal of the organization in question. This Supreme Lodge, having first enacted it, and subsequently having declared it valid and decreed its enforcement, it cannot be questioned. And the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in its Articles of Incorporation, having promised obedience to such laws as might be adopted by the Supreme Lodge, is bound thereby, and in obeying any edict issued under such law, in no sense makes the Supreme Lodge an insurance company, nor is it—the Supreme Lodge—in any sense doing an insurance business in this State.

Respectfully submitted,

Smith McPherson,
Attorney-General.

Hon. W. V. Lucas, Auditor of State.
Dated Red Oak, Iowa, July 17, 1882.

Bro. John B. Pitchford, mining engineer, formerly of Gold Hill, Nevada, but recently from Grass Valley, and now a member of Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51, has engaged with the Risdon Iron Works in his professional calling, and will probably visit different portions of the Pacific coast. He is an earnest Workman, and makes a practice of visiting Lodges in his travels.

Business Announcements.

New Method Piano Teaching, John Thomas, S. F.
Stock and Sale Yard, J. D. Horan, S. F.
Telephone Transfer Company, Geo. Phillips & Co., S. F.
Dress Suits for Special Occasions, J. Cooper, S. F.
Commission Merchant, R. D. Mowry, S. F.
Booksellers and Bookbinders, Cummings & Harrington

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

New Workman Diploma.—The New Workmen Diploma has received flattering testimonials from the Supreme Lodge and Grand Officers of this State. It is a work of art, and Workmen are being supplied throughout the United States. Copies can be seen and procured at Sol. F. Purdy's jewelry store, No. 16 Fourth street., or copies will be forwarded on receipt of price, $2, or sent C. O. D. Address C. H. M. Curry, publisher, No. 16 Fourth st., S. F.

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726, 728 and 730 Market Street, S. F.

New Department added, with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schollhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

About Obtaining Patents.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be skillfully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent.

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by us immediately on receiving full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first-class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is termed a "preliminary examination," by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, and referring to our extensive patent library, containing compilations of special classes of American and foreign inventions, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent applications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whereby his invention has been anticipated, thereby saving him further expense, and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. If the improvement appears to us to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepared, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for our own fee. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sending the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

The payments are thus divided and made easy. We make no pretence of doing cheap work, in order to entice custom, nor do we afterward make additional charges to bring the bill up to a fair compensation. We do our work honestly and thoroughly, and we never give a case up as long as there is a chance to obtain a patent. The Agency charge is from $25 to $30, or sometimes more, if the invention is intricate or complicated, or requires much labor. Drawings cost from $5 upward, according to their number and the time employed; and, if a model is sent, the express charges upon this and the papers must be added. The total cost, in addition to Government fees, rarely exceeds $40, and for this we do all we can without appealing the case.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now seldom required by the Commissioner of Patents, and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and more cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find anything that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims in the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are erased. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most part, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, utility and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a manuscript brief, that others in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in this country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is actually worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements, differing from the improvement disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection intended by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

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The extensive business combination and experience of this firm is undoubtedly one of the most fortunate in existence for affording inventors prompt and reliable advice and the best possible facilities for securing their full patent rights with safety and dispatch at unifirmly reasonable rates.

Every patentee of a worthy invention is guaranteed the gratuitous publication of a clearly-stated and correct description of his invention in one or more of our influential and reliable newspapers, affording just the circulation that is best calculated to duly inform the class of readers most specially interested in the subject of his invention.

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Inventors on this coast will find that owing to our familiarity with inventions and local affairs of this coast, we can more readily and fully comprehend their wants, and thus save much of the time ordinarily consumed in preliminary writing back and forth when distant agencies are employed.

Caveats.

A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

To enable us to prepare caveat papers, we only require a sketch and description of the invention.

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Inventors who have rejected cases (prepared either by themselves, or for them by other agents), who desire to ascertain their prospects of success by further efforts, are invited to avail themselves of our unrivaled facilities for securing favorable results. We have been successful in securing Letters Patent in many previously abandoned cases. Our terms are always reasonable.

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HOW MIRRORS MAY BE RUINED.—It is a fact worth knowing, but which does not seem generally understood, that the amalgam of tinfoil with mercury, which is spread on glass plates to make looking-glasses, is very readily crystallized by actinic solar rays. A mirror hung where the sun can shine on it is usually spoiled; it takes a granulated appearance familiar to housekeepers, though they may not be acquainted with its cause. In such a state the article is nearly worthless; the continuity of its surface is destroyed, and it will not reflect outlines with any approach to precision. Care should therefore be exercised in hanging. If any of our readers have mirrors which appear to be spoiling, it would be well to ascertain whether the direct sunlight strikes them. If thus exposed, they can probably be saved from further injury by simply changing their position. The back, as well as the front, must be protected. A small glass hung in a window where the rays strike it behind is peculiarly exposed. The back should always be covered where the beams are likely to touch it. It is also well to avoid hanging a mirror near a stove or fire-place, where the heat radiated can reach it. If this precaution is neglected, granulation is likely to occur, even in a comparatively dark room, by the influence of warmth instead of light. A lamp or gas jet, if placed too close while burning, though it may not crack the glass, will often bring about the same injurious crystallization, and will even sometimes cause the amalgam to melt and run off.

AT the Durham (England) miners' annual gala near that city last month, 45,000 people were present. The speakers generally addressed themselves to the condition of the coal trade in Durham and the present position of the miners, etc. Mr. Burt and other speakers stated the fact that at present there is sufficient work for all the miners in the Tyne and Wear—full and constant work; so that, looking at this fact, trade cannot be considered bad on the whole. Mr. Burt also stated that in 1870 the coal miners in the United Kingdom numbered 350,000, and in 1874 the number had increased to 548,000. In 1878, 63,000 had left the mines, and in 1880 the number of miners were more than 50,000 below what they were in 1874. He congratulated the miners on the recent adjustment of the sliding scale, and advised them to support it by every means in their power.

IT is reported that the De Lesseps Panama canal is being pushed forward with energy, and prospects of early success.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

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Facts in Mechanical Construction.

You rise in the morning and, while dressing, take up a phial containing a tonic, of which a little has been prescribed for you; but, after the first few drops have been counted, succeeding drops run down the side of the phial—all because the lip is shaped without regard to the requirement. Yet millions of such phials are annually made by glass-makers, and sent out by thousands of druggists; so small being the amount of sense brought to bear on business. Now, turning to the looking-glass, you find that, if not of the best make, it fails to preserve the attitude in which you put it; or, if what is called a "box" looking-glass, you see that the maintenance of its position is insured by an expensive appliance that would have been superfluous had a little reason been used. Were the adjustment such that the center of gravity of the glass came in the line joining the points of support (which would be quite as easy an adjustment), the glass would remain steady in whatever attitude you gave it. Yet, year after year, tens of thousands of looking-glasses are made without regard to so simple a need. Presently you go down to breakfast, and taking some Harvey or other sauce with your fish, find the bottle has a defect like that which you found in the phial; it is sticky from the drops which trickle down and occasionally stain the table-cloth. Here are other groups of traders, similarly so economical of thought that they do nothing to rectify this obvious inconvenience. Having breakfasted, you take up the paper and, before sitting down, wish to put some coal on the fire. But the lump you seize with the tongs slips out of them, and if large, you make several attempts before you succeed in lifting it—all because the ends of the tongs are smooth. Makers and venders of fire-irons go on, generation after generation, without meeting this evil by the simple remedy of giving to these smooth ends some projecting points, or even roughening them by a few burrs with a chisel. Having at length grasped the lump and put it on the fire, you begin to read; but before you have got through the first column, you are reminded, by the changes of position which your sensations prompt, that men still fail to make easy chairs. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

SCIENTIFIC PARADOXES.—The water which drowns us can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, fired from a musket, carries death will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. A crystallized part of the oil of roses, so graceful in its fragrance, a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile, is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements, and exactly the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken in excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called "theine," to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allay our burning thirst augments it when congealed into snow, so that Captain Ross declares the natives of the Arctic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although if melted before entering the mouth it assuages thirst like other water; when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

NEW STYLES FOR FINISHING.—The fact is observed by hard-wood manufacturers that new styles are being adopted in the direction of fine finishing, the most of which are somewhat antique. In fact, while they mark a new departure as compared with the recent types of finishing, they still partake of the characteristics of the styles of years ago; that is, while they are new, they are at the same time more or less old-fashioned. Perhaps it is with architecture as it is with fashions, for with the advent of knee-breeches and the prospective recurrence of the balloon style of ladies' dresses, we may soon find ourselves back to the good old times when our forefathers first ascertained that America was a great timber country, and wore powdered wigs.

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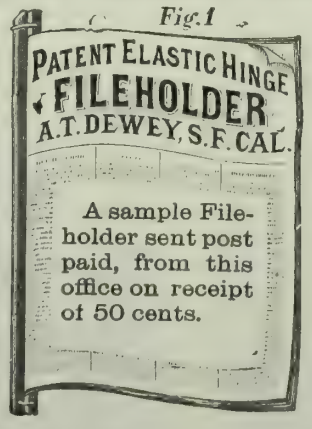
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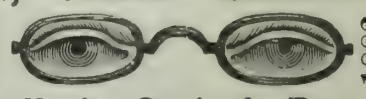
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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA.	West Oakland,	Tuesday
CHAS. STRAUBACK.	Alameda Co	W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Friday
M. EADON.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co.	Thursday
C. H. TOWNSEND.	Odd Fellows Hall.	GEO CLASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA.	Alameda.	Wednesday
J. ALEX. FORBES.	Odd Fellows Hall	C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL.	West Oakland.	Friday
J. F. HAMMER.	Kohler's Hall.	W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Thursday
W. H. O'BRIEN.	cor 12th & Franklin	C.W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. S. THOMSON.	32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY.	San Francisco.	Saturday
THOS. H. WILTON.	913 Market.	L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY.	Berkeley,	Friday
F. C. BIRGE.	Alameda Co.	F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE.	North Temescal,	Monday
S. N. HARRISON.	Alameda Co.	H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO	San Leandro,	Friday
N. G. STURTEVANT.	Alameda Co.	S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA.	Napa,	Wednesday
B. E HUNT.	Napa Co.	E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA.	San Francisco.	Friday
E. H. WILLIAMS	32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D COON
15—EUREKA. St.	Helena, Napa Co.	Tuesday
O. K NICKERSON.	Masonic Hall.	J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION.	Santa Clara,	1st and 4 h Thursday
HARRISON BARTO.	Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE.	San Jose,	Monday
J. HALL.	Santa Clara Co.	G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS.	Haywards, Alameda Co.	Tuesday
S. S. CUNNINGHAM,	Good Templar's Hall.	F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL.	San Francisco,	Monday
R. H. FAIRCHILD.	cor 16th & Valencia.	E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO.	Saucelito,	Thursday
GEO. J. FLOOD.	Marin Co.	CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION.	Sacramento.	Saturday
JOHN SIMPSON.	Masonic Hall.	C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO.	Woodland, Yolo Co.	Tuesday
A. POOLE.	Odd Fellow's Hall.	S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON.	Stockton,	Friday
C. L. RUGGLES.	San Joaquin Co.	H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL	San Rafael,	Tuesday
JAMES SAUNDERS.	Tunstead Block.	THOS HANSER.
25—REDWOOD.	Redwood City,	Friday
JAS. STAFFORD.	San Mateo Co.	GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY.	Gilroy,	1st and 4th Monday
C. P. WELDON.	Santa Clara Co.	Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
C. NELSON.	B. B. Hall, Eddy.	T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA.	Santa Rosa,	Wednesday
GEO. HALL.	Sonoma Co.	J. W. WARROYS.
29—PETALUMA.	Petaluma.	Friday
H. PIMM.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	N. KING.
30—VALLEY.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
H. S. DEARBORN.	32 O'Farrell.	A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG.	Healdsburg,	Friday
W. S. TULL.	Sonoma Co.	J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE.	Cloverdale,	Monday
N. ANKER.	Sonoma Co.	SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH.	Ukiah,	Wednesday
J. T. RODGERS.	Mendocino Co.	A. W. THOMPSON
34—LAKEPORT.	Lakeport, Lake Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday
JABEZ BANKS.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Monday
J. R. STURROCK.	12th & Franklin.	M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN.	San Francisco.	Friday
I. E. ALEXANDER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH.	Antioch,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. H. DOBYNS.	Contra Costa Co.	H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE.	Marysville,	Monday
F. B. CRANK.	Yuba Co.	J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER.	Yuba City,	1st and 3d Thursday
E. C. KIMBALL.	Sutter Co.	G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE.	Oroville,	1st & 4th Tuesday
L. A SIMON.	Butte Co.	G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA.	San Francisco.	Monday
H. P TERRY.	32 O'Farrell st.	J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE.	San Francisco.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday
J. M. LYONS.	Pythian Castle.	C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON.	San Jose,	Wednesday
W. VINTER.	Santa Clara Co.	JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	32 O'Farrell st.	S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE.	Watsonville,	Tuesday
A. J JENNINGS.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ.	Santa Cruz.	Monday
C. RAVE	Santa Cruz Co.	O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL.	Salinas City,	Friday
U. HARTNELL.	Monterey Co.	C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE.	Vacaville,	Thursday
A. W. SUTPHEN.	Solano Co.	G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN.	Suisun City,	1st & 4th Tuesday
JOHN KRAUSE.	Solano Co.	WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON.	Dixon,	Wednesday
JAS. FRIZELL.	Solano Co.	J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY.	Grass Valley,	Monday.
M. SHIELDS.	Nevada Co	J. M WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY.	Nevada City,	Wednesday
W. C. GROVES.	Nevada Co.	GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. H. CONDON.	Hamilton Hall.	C. MERKFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND.	Wheatland,	Thursday
JOHN LANDIS.	Yuba Co.	JACOB LEVY.
55—LOS ANGELES.	Los Angeles,	Wednesday
P.W. DOONER.	Los Angeles Co.	C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION.	Mission San Jose,	Saturday
A. LEBRECHT.	Alameda Co.	E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK.	Live Oak,	Wednesday
W. M. BUCHANAN.	Sutter Co.	H. ARMSTRONG.
58 CHICO.	Chico,	Thursday
H. B. DAVIDSON.	Butte Co.	H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW.	Mountain View,	Saturday
RICHARD HARRIS.	Santa Clara Co.	G. T. WAGSTAFF
60 WASHINGTON.	San Francisco.	Thursday
M. MORGANSTEIN.	121 Eddy st.	W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK.	West Berkeley,	Wednesday
CHAS. HADLEN.	Alameda Co.	A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER.	Livermore,	Tuesday
E D. MORRILL.	Alameda Co.	F. A. ANTHONY.
63 INDUSTRY.	Pleasanton,	Thursday
AUGUST HARMS.	Alameda Co.	C. E. MERWIN.
64 KLYSTONE.	1015 Clay St.	Tuesday
HENRY MENGES.	Oakland.	CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS.	Winters,	Tuesday
WM. BAKER.	Yolo Co.	R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA.	Colusa,	Tuesday
A. B ALDERMAN.	Colusa Co.	A. GOLDSCHMIDT.
67 GRIDLEY.	Gridley,	Monday
CHAS. HULL.	Butte Co.	B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS.	San Francisco.	Friday
C. C. BOTT.	Pythian Castle.	G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF.	Red Bluff,	Wednesday
JOHN F. ELLISON.	Tehama Co.	S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO.	Mendocino,	Wednesday
S. K. DART.	Mendocino Co.	B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA.	Shasta,	Wednesday
ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta Co.	A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING.	Reading,	Monday
J. H. COOPER	Shasta Co.	F. M. SWASY.
73—STS JOHN	San Francisco,	Thursday
S. J. FLETCHER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED.	Merced,	Monday
JAS LEONARD.	Merced Co.	T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO.	Vallejo,	Friday
L. STEWART.	New Odd Fellows' Hall.	W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS.	Los Gatos,	Saturday
I H LYNDON.	Santa Clara Co.	T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO.	Alviso,	Tuesday
J. PELLE.	Santa Clara Co.	W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE.	Tulare,	Saturday
J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare Co.	C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA.	Visalia,	Tuesday
V. D. KNUPP.	Tulare Co.	THOS CREIGHTON.
80 SACRAMENTO.	Sacramento.	Tuesday
D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento Co.	G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE.	Bakersfield,	Monday
ALONZO COONS.	Kern Co.	F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA.	Santa Ana,	Tuesday
JAS. A. WAITE.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN.	Lincoln,	1st & 4th Tuesday
E. O. MATTHEWS.	Placer Co.	J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR.	Downey City,	Monday
W. A. SWITZER.	Los Angeles Co.	S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM.	Anaheim,	Monday
A. E. WHITE	Los Angeles Co.	C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO.	San Pablo,	Saturday
DAVID JACOB.	Contra Costa Co.	OTERO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM.	Durham,	Saturday
J. S. HENDERSON.	Butte Co.	I. H. LACEY.
88—UNIVERSITY.	Berkeley,	Saturday
JOHN SQUIRES.	Alameda Co.	JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA.	Elmira,	Saturday
WM. GEORGE.	Solano Co.	J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ.	Martinez,	Thursday
HENRY ROCK.	Contra Costa Co.	F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO.	Walnut Creek,	Friday
T. E. MIDDLETON.	Contra Costa Co	E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER	Pt. of Timber,	1st & 4th Sat'day
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS
93—RELIANCE.	Alvarado,	1st & 4th Wednesday
WM. T. RALPH.	Alameda Co.	E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA	Benicia,	Tuesday
E. F. SOULE.	Solano Co.	J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER.	Newcastle,	Monday
G. L. THRELKEL.	Placer Co.	A. G. ABBOTT.
96 SAN BENITO.	Hollister,	Friday
J. H. DRAIN.	San Benito Co	FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT.	Auburn,	Wednesday
A. HINKLE.	Placer Co.	F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY.	Monterey,	Tuesday
A ARREGO.	Monterey Co.	W. J. POWLE
99—COLFAX.	Colfax,	
CHAS. HANSON.	Placer Co.	R. S. DAY.
100—GUARDIAN.	Dutch Flat,	Tuesday
J. E. KNOTT.	Placer Co.	J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS.	Biggs' Station,	Wednesday
E. H. GALE.	Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCER.
104—HIGHLAND.	Grass Valley,	Tuesday
A. M. STOKES.	Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN.	Truckee,	Tuesday
J. P. MOODY.	Nevada Co.	A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER.	Kernville,	1st & 4th Saturday
N. P. PETERSON.	Kern County.	J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT.	N. San Juan,	Friday
P. B. BROWN.	Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI.	Lodi,	Wednesday
C. W. ELKINS.	San Joaquin Co.	T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM.	Folsom	Wednesday
F. C. DURANT.	Sacramento Co.	H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE	Elk Grove,	
J. C. TURLEY.	Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY.	Eureka,	Wednesday
GEO. H. SHAW.	Humboldt Co.	WM. S. RIDDELL
112 EMPIRE.	Modesto,	Monday
W. S. URMY.	Stanislaus Co.	HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT.	Galt Station,	Thursday
W. F. BREWSTER.	Sacramento Co.	J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE.	Meridian,	Monday
JOHN HILL.	Sutter Co.	W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS.	Willows,	Monday
M. HOCHHEIMER.	Colusa Co.	F. G. CRAWFORD.
116—G. ISLAND.	Grand Island,	Thursday
M. STINCHFIELD.	Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE.	Williams,	Wednesday
H. C. CROWDER.	Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO.	Placerville,	Thursday
W. R SELKIRK.	El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE.	Smartsville,	Tuesday
R. W. TIFFT.	Yuba Co.	JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE.	Compton,	Saturday
JOHN TAYLOR.	Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN.	Georgetown,	1st & 4th Tuesday
LEWIS BRYANT.	El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONV'E.	Camptonville,	1st & 4th Sat.
O. N. MORROW.	Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E.	Downieville,	Friday
J. T. MASON.	Sierra Co.	H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST.	Forest City,	Monday
PEARSON RADER.	Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY.	Sierra City,	Tuesday
JOS GIUKOVICH.	Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE.
126 EXCELSIOR.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. F. JENNESS.	Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A.T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
F. W. ROSSBACH.	32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS.	El Dorado,	Saturday
T G. WORTH.	El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY.	Quincy,	Wednesday
A. W. KIDDIE.	Plumas Co.	B. B. HUGHES.
130—WILMINGTON.	Wilmington,	Saturday
N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER.	Plymouth,	Wednesday
JOHN GILMAN.	Amador Co.	J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS.	Greenville,	Monday
J. D. COMPTON.	Plumas Co.	W. D. FLETCHER.
133—AMADOR.	Amador City,	Tuesday
O. M. GILES.	Amador Co.	J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL.	Susanville,	Tuesday
E. S. TALBOT.	Lassen Co.	T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE.	Janesville,	Thursday
T. J. GLASCOCK.	Lassen Co.	P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY.	San Francisco	Wednesday
C. E. WILSON.	318 Post st	C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE.	Spenceville,	Saturday
W. K. SCOTT.	Nevada Co.	G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON.	Jackson,	Thursday
A. Z. BALES.	Amador Co.	W. H. BURNES.
139 SNOW.	Gibsonville,	
R. SUTHERLAND.	Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN.	La Porte,	1st & 4th Tuesdays
S. S. RUSSEL.	Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY.	Ione Valley,	Wednesday
W. A. BENNETS.	Amador Co.	G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON.	Brownsville,	
A. J. KUMLE.	Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE.	Bodie,	Tuesday
T. A. STEPHENS.	Mono Co.	L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR.	Volcano,	Thursday
WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Amador Co.	F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN.	San Bernardino.	Wednesday
D. G. WHITING.	Masonic Hall.	G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS.	Nicolaus,	Saturday.
D. R. REDFIELD.	Sutter Co.	J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S.	Grafton,	Monday.
WM. HANNEY.	Yolo Co.	J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY.	San Andreas,	Friday
C. L. CHASE.	Calaveras Co.	J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY.	Capay,	
A. L. MCCLOUD.	Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA.	Pasadena,	Thursday.
L. C. WINSTON.	Los Angeles Co.	F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA.	Lathrop,	Saturday
T. B. WALKER.	San Joaquin Co.	J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA.	Forest Hill,	Saturday.
J. P. Z PH.	Placer Co.	G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY.	Spanishtown,	Monday
ANDREW OSTERMAN.	San Mateo Co.	F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP.	Michigan Bluffs.	Wednesday.
C. T. MORGAN.	Placer Co.	MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF.	Iowa Hill.	1st & 4th Saturdays
FRED. I. ADGE.	Placer Co.	W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK.	Sutter Creek	Saturday
H. LEHMAN.	Amador Co.	J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW.	S. San Francisco,	Friday
THOS. CURRAN.	Cor R. R. & 7th Ave,	J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO.	San Diego.	
H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER.	Weaverville,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. S. LOWDEN.	Trinity Co.	W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE.	Lemoore,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
M. H. LOVELACE.	Tulare Co.	W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE.	Grangeville,	
E. S. HURLBURT.	Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER.	Alameda,	Tuesday.
FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda Co.	A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT.	Cachéville,	Thursday.
GEO. COOPAR.	Yolo Co.	J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN.	Linden	Monday.
P. SHELTON.	San Joaquin Co.	W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO.	Sonoma,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK.	Newark,	Monday.
WM. H. NESMITH.	Alameda Co.	D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL.	Maxwell,	Tesduay.
W. E. ROBE.	Colusa Co.	ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE.	Fresno.	Tuesday.
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA.	Santa Barbara.	
ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA.	San Buenaventura.	Monday.
H. D. LEY.	Ventura Co.	A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL.	San Francisco,	Monday.
F. A. BROOKS	32 O'Farrell St.	HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END.	Holtz Hall.	Monday
MYRON H. HACKETT.	Alameda.	H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH.	Yreka.	1st & 4th Friday.
A. E. PAINE.	Siskiyou Co.	WM. DUENNEL.
177—ETNA.	Etna.	
J. M. SINGLE	Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES.	Fort Jones.	Monday.
J. B. MACK.	Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP.	32 O'Farrell St.	Wednesday
D. C. BRUTON.	San Francisco	HENRY GANS.
I. O—TRIUMPH.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
GEO. WHITE.	Red Men's Hall.	T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY.	Hill's Ferry.	1st & 4th Tuesdays
J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Stanislaus Co.	C.F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK.	Turlock.	Saturday.
H. C. RUSSELL.	Stanislaus Co.	J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE.	Crescent City,	Tuesday
WM. H. JETER.	Del Norte Co.	G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON.	BlueCanyon,	Saturday.
J. F. BOLDON.	Placer Co.	P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY.	Edward's Hall.	Tuesday
J. J. WHITE.	San Francisco.	E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA.	Centerville,	Friday
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA	Tehama,	1st & 4th Monday.
J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama Co.	A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE.	El Monte.	Saturday.
J. W. FRYER.	Los Angeles Co.	LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD.	Hanford,	Monday
J. W. RAMSEY.	Tulare Co.	J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE	Lockeford,	Tuesday.
M. B. AMBROSE.	San Joaquin Co.	J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA.	Los Angeles,	
GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo,	Saturday.
MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo Co.	J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS.	Central Point,	1st and 4th Friday
B. F. DAVIS.	Merced Co.	G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA.	San Luis Obispo,	
CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195 TRINITY.	Trinity Center,	Thursday
WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Co.	H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN.	Rocklin,	Wednesday.
G. W. ROWLAND.	Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA	Sonora,	Monday.
C. H. BURDEN.	Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTWIG.
198—OAKDALE.	Oakdale.	Thursday.
O. H. WIARD.	Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199 PORTERVILLE.	Porterville.	
O. E. GIBBONS.	Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO.	Navarro.	Saturday.
EUGENE PEEPLES.	Mendocino Co.	WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON	Princeton.	
J. B. HANKENSON.	Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON.	Nelson.	Saturday.
W. S. MITCHELL	Butte Co.	S J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA.	Coloma.	Wednesday.
JOS H. THOMAS.	El Dorado.	M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN.	San Lorenzo,	Saturday.
H. W. MEKE.	Alameda Co.	HENRY DOFMAN.
205—HONCUT.	Honcut,	Saturday.
C. SPILLMAN.	Butte Co.	V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY.	Butte City,	Saturday.
W. P. CRAIG.	Sutter Co.	J. H. STURCKE.
2 7—WESTPORT.	Westport,	Thursday.
E. F. MATTHEWS.	Mendocino Co.	O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW.	Selma.	1st & 4th Saturday.
A. BARTEAU.	Fresno Co.	E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY.	College City,	Monday
W. H. REARDON.	Colusa Co.,	JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE.	Somersville,	Friday.
CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Contra Costa Co.	JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT.	Lookout,	Monday
C. A. MCNASH	Modoc Co.	D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE.	San Luis Obispo.	Wednesday
G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo Co.	CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR.	Smith's River,	Tuesday
JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Del Norte Co.	O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO.	San Fernando,	Saturday.
H. C. HUBBARD		EL. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN.	Dunnigan,	Thursday.
G. F. MCDONALD.	Yolo Co.	J. F. DILLON.
216 ANCHOR.	Lower Lake,	
W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS.	Murpheys,	
HARRY S. BLOOD.	Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL.	Newhall,	
JOHN B. MORRISON.	Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219 LOS ALAMOS.	Los Alamos,	
ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER,	Middleton,	
R. V. P. DAY	Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.	EVE OF MEETING.
1—DAWN of HOPE.	West Oakland,	2d & 4th Mondays
MISS M. LYND.	Alameda Co.	MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR.	Temescal,	Thursday
MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Alameda Co.	MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Mondays
MRS. C. H. CALDWELL	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY.	Oakland,	1st & 3d Wed.
MRS. D. MARKEL.	12th & Franklin sts	WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	San Benito.	MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA.	Champion Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	San Jose.	MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF.	Walnut Creek.	1st & 3d Tuesdays
MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Contra Costa.	MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA.	San Francisco.	2d Tuesday of the month.
MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND,	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE.	Amador City,	Tuesday.
MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador Co.	MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Saturday
MR

The Tables Turned.

It was just such an American village as you see in pictures. A background of superb old mountains clothed in blue green cedars, with a torrent thundering down a deep gorge and falling in foamy billows; a river reflecting the azure of the sky, and a knot of houses with a church-spire at one end and a thicket of factory chimneys at the other, whose black smoke wrote ever-changing hieroglyphics against the brilliancy of the sky.

This was Dappleville, and in the rosy sunshine of a June day the girls were all issuing forth, while General May, the foreman, sat at his desk, a pen behind his ear, and his small, beady eyes drawn back as it were in the shelter of a precipice of shaggy eyebrows.

One by one the girls stopped and received their pay for the week's work, for this was Saturday. One by one they filed out with discontented faces until the last one paused at the desk.

She was slight and tall, with large velvety blue eyes and a complexion as delicately grained and transparent as rose-colored wax, and an abundance of glossy hair of so dark a brown that the casual observer would have pronounced it black, and there was something in the way the blue ribbon at her neck was tied and the manner in which the simple details of her dress were arranged that bespoke her foreign birth.

"Well, Mademoiselle Marie, how do you like factory life?" asked the foreman.

"It is not disagreeable," she answered, a slight accent clinging to her tones like fragrance to a flower, as she extended her hand for the money counted out to her.

"You have given me but four dollars, and it was eight by the contract," she said.

The foreman shrugged his shoulders with an insolent air.

"Humph! you ain't much accustomed to our way of doing things, are you, Mademoiselle? Eight, of course, but we deduct two for a fee."

"A fee! For what?" demanded Marie, with flashing eyes.

"For getting you the situation, of course. Such places don't grow on every bush, and you naturally expect to pay for the privilege."

"I did not."

"Oh, well, all right. You ain't obliged to stay unless you choose."

"Do you mean that if I do not pay this money——" hesitated Marie.

"You can't expect to stay in the works," said May, hitching up his collar.

"But the other two dollars?"

"Oh, that is a percentage the girls all pay," said the foreman.

"But what is it for?"

Mr. May laughed.

"It helps out my salary. Of course you know the girls expect to pay something each week for keeping their situations in a place where there are so many anxious to get in."

"And Mr. Elder?"

"Oh, he hasn't much to do with it. I am master, if you please."

"Mr. Elder owns the works?"

"Well, yes, he owns it, but I manage everything. Mr. Elder reposes the utmost confidence in my ability, and he is a good business man. He understands his business. And if you have any more questions to ask—"

"I have none; but I need this money myself. I work hard for it; I earn it righteously. I cannot afford any more than the others among these poor laboring girls to pay it to your greed."

"Eh?" ejaculated Mr. May, jumping from his seat as it stung.

"And I will not pay it," calmly continued Mademoiselle Marie.

"Very well; just as you like, Mademoiselle, only if you don't conform to the rules of the Dappleville Works ——."

"Are these the rules?" scornfully demanded the girl.

"Pray consider your name crossed off the books; you are no longer in my employ. Good evening, Mademoiselle."

Mr. May slammed down the cover of his desk as if it were a patent guillotine and poor Marie's neck were under it.

Two or three of the girls who had hovered around the place to hear the discussion, looked with awe-stricken faces at Marie as she came out with $4 in her hand.

"You have lost your place, Ma'amselle," whispered Jennie Bass, a pale, dark-eyed girl who supported a crippled mother and two little sisters out of her factory earnings.

"And he'll never take you on again; he is as vindicative as possible," said Mary Rice.

"It matters not. He is a rogue, and rogues sometimes out-general themselves.

"But you can't starve," said Jennie. "Come with me, Ma'amselle. My home is a poor place, but you are welcome to stay there till you can write to your friends.

Marie turned and impulsively kissed Jennie on her lips.

"I thank you, but I do not need your kindness. I have friends nearer than you think."

Marie Duvelle went back to the red brick house, all thatched with the growth of the woodbine, where she lodged with the wife of the man who tended the engines of the Dappleville Works.

"Does he cheat you out of your money, too?" she inquired, when Simon Pettengill came home, smoke-stained and grimmy, to his supper.

"One-sixth I have to pay him," said Simon with a groan, as he glanced at the five little ones around his board. "Yes, Miss; he's a villian; but this world is full of such, and I find it a pretty hard world to get on in. Mr. Elder never comes here, or may be things would be different. Mr. Elder lives abroad, in Paris, they say."

"He is in this country now, and I intend to write to him."

"It won't do no good, Miss."

"Yes it will," said Marie quietly.

* * * * * * *

The petals of the June roses had fallen like a pink carpet along the edge of the woods, and the Dappleville Works wore their holiday guise, even down to Simon Pettengill's newly brightened steam engine, for Mr. Elder and his bride were to visit the factory on their wedding tour.

"It is a pity Ma'amselle Marie went away so soon, for they say the master is kind hearted in the main and she might have spoken up for herself," said Simon to his assistant.

Mr. May, in his best broadcloth suit and mustasche newly dyed, stood in the entrance smiling as the carriage drove up and Mr. Elder, a handsome blond man, sprang out and assisted a young lady in a dove-colored traveling suit to alight.

"May, how are you?" he said with the carelessness of conscious superiority. "Marie, my love, this is my foreman."

"Mademoiselle Marie!"

Mr. May found himself cringing before the slight French girl whom he had turned from the factory a month before.

"May," said Mr. Elder, authoritively, "my wife tells me some very strange stories about the way things are managed here. It became so notorious that the rumors reached her at Blythesdale Springs, and she chose to come and see for herself. Marie, my darling, the best wedding gift we can make to these poor girls is a new foreman. May, you are dismissed."

"But, sir—"

"Not a word," cried Mr. Elder, with lowering brow, and Mr. May crept out with an uncomfortable consciousness of Marie's scornful blue eyes following him.

"You were right, my love. The man's face is sufficient evidence against him," he said.

And a new reign began for poor Jennie Bass and the others, as well as for Simon Pettengill. And Marie never regretted her week's apprenticeship at the Dappleville Calico Works.

Wondering.

A pretty aggravation
Is this tiny sprite of wonder!
Deserves he reprobation
Our airy webs to sunder.
Yet how can I speak thus of him
When I know so well I love him.
O'er me supreme he reigns
In my leisure hours of dreaming;
In my waking hours of scheming
Great achievements he attains.

I have just been wondering about people. Oh, but they are queer when you come to think of them, and when you come to think of them again, you wonder what there is queer about them, after all.

We used to have a very old-fashioned sugar-bowl. Well, having grown up with it, I never thought of thinking of it until one day, while I was sitting at table in a half-dreamy mood, it suddenly struck me that that particular bowl was extremely odd, and there immediately came into my mind the picture of an individual who would have been likely to have designed such a queer bowl, and I wondered and wondered about him and his idea until I came to the table again, when, if you'll believe it, I began to puzzle afresh as to what I had wondered at in the first place, and I finally settled my mind to the fact that it was, after all, but a commonplace sugar-bowl, and the cobweb was gone.

So, the other day, a fruit vendor asserted himself as the chief picture in my mind. He was queer, too, with his grizzled hair, his dreamy appearance, his ungainly manner, and his sharp, half-thoughtful eyes. What was he thinking of all day, sitting in his low chair in the sunshine, a piece of canvas stretched to windward? Was he a day-dreamer, or were the pictures of his childhood's home in sunny Italy passing before his mind in panoramic form, or was he a practical, common-sense man. Well, something vexed me just then, and I came to the conclusion that he was, and the picture vanished.

Just so, often, something presents itself, and and the very cause that brings it—wonder—will drive it away again.

A Fargo special says: Rufus Hatch and a party of English and New York capitalists have purchased 750,000 acres of grazing lands lying between the Little Missouri and Powder rivers, in Montana, from the Northern Pacific railroad, at one dollar per acre and seven years' time. As the grant to the road only takes alternate sections, they will have practical pasturage of 1,500,000 acres, as it will have the use of the intervening sections of Government lands. It is proposed to stock it with 50,000 head of cattle.

Luminous Photographs.—A film is made of perchloride of iron and tartaric acid on a surface of softened glass; when it has been exposed, sulphide of calcium, rubbed to a very fine powder through a sieve, is dusted over it. The image is formed in the same way as if it had been dusted with any other powder, and it can then be transferred to paper.

Over 70,000 persons are said to be members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

New Method of Piano Teaching.—Bro. John Cooper, of this city, has issued a very useful little book, which will be appreciated by all who have ever taught the organ or piano, and will be appreciated, also, by those who are learning. It is particularly applied to teaching the scales. Each major and minor scale is given in musical signs in the usual way, and under each is a graphic representation of the key-board, so marked as to indicate to the eye the proper notes to be struck in running the scale, and also the fingers to be used for each hand in each note. The diagrams will impart to the young student a correct and practical knowledge in fingering and facility of performing. They are based on the knowledge that the young intellect may be reached more easily through the eye than the ear. It is really teaching music by pictorial illustrations, just as other things are taught by illustrations. Each diagram is self-explanatory, and presents to the pupil at a single glance much more information than can be conveyed by many paragraphs of descriptive matter. Each diagram for its respective scale tells which note to begin and finish on, which are the proper sharps or flats for the key under consideration, and also the proper fingering. There is a short introduction on music, the notes, etc. On the diagram, round marks indicate naturals; square ones, sharps or flats; figures on the rounds or squares indicate the proper fingering. There could be nothing simpler than this, and it will be a great help, indeed, to both teacher and taught. It is a decided advance step. This method is highly spoken of by professional musicians and teachers. Bro. Cooper has secured a copyright for this method through Dewey & Co.'s Patent Agency.

Louis Dampf & Co.—Since the visit of Oscar Wilde to the Pacific coast, the demand for bric-a-brac and artistic workmanship in the decoration of the family home has increased ten-fold. Bro. Louis Dampf, the well-known gold frame manufacturer, whose factory is located under the Hibernia bank, has a large and varied assortment of frames made of all kinds of woods, which are elegant, and many of a very costly character. This firm not only manufactures, but imports, also, oil paintings, chromos, engravings, paste portraits, mats, etc. Bro. Dampf will always be pleased to show anyone through his factory.

Mr. J. D. Horan, the "accomplished" stock man, whose extensive yards at the corner of Tenth and Howard streets are his headquarters, buys and sells cattle and horses on commission. There is, perhaps, no other person better acquainted with his business than Mr. J. D. Horan is with his. He has been in the business for 20 years, and needs but to glance at cattle and horses to know their value. Parties contemplating purchase or sale of horses or cattle will find it to their interest to give him a call.

Messrs. Geo. Wood & Co have removed to 749 Market street, and have opened a large assortment of goods in their line. Stationery, books, fancy goods and engravings a specialty. This popular firm is always on the top round, and brethren will find it pleasant as well as profitable to deal with them. Bro. Geo. Wood makes a specialty of making Lodge seals, and has the patronage of most of the societies on the coast. His artistic work and designs are not exceeded by any house in this city.

Messrs. Coffin & Mayhew, the enterprising druggists, corner of Sixteenth, Valencia and Twentieth streets, keep constantly on hand a varied and extensive collection of the best, freshest and rarest drugs and chemicals. Prescriptions prepared from fresh drugs at very reasonable rates. This genial and popular firm will always be pleased to attend to the interests of their customers.

Bro. Jas. Wylie, 20 and 22 Seventh street, near Market, manufactures all classes of vehicles to order, and has an extended variety in stock at his large factory. Milk, grocery, and four spring wagons for the country are sought after of his style and make. He also has a department for painting and repairing.

One of the best local Singer sewing machine agencies in this city is that of Bro. A. J. Pommer, No. 151 Fourth street. He buys and exchanges sewing machines of all kinds, and will rent a good machine at two dollars per month. Anyone desiring anything in his line would do well to call on our genial brother.

Proof of the Pudding.

Any housekeeper who so wishes, can satisfy herself as to the merits of different baking powders by a simple practicable test. Make two batches of plain cake—one with the New England Baking Powder, and the other with any other brand she desires to compare with it. When baked, put away for two days and then taste both. A lady states that she tried this, and the result was the cake made with the New England Baking Powder was moist and quite as palatable as if perfectly fresh, while the other was dry, crumbly and unfit to be eaten. It is useless to argue against facts. A powder composed only of cream of tartar and soda rightly combined is the best to use. Those adulterated with ammonia and other "modern improvements" may appear to do the work, but the bread, cake or biscuit made with these rapidly deteriorate, and certainly cannot be healthy. ***

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency, 252 Market St., S. F.

For the Week Ending July 25, 1882.

261,653.—Grain Cleaning Apparatus—T. S. Bayley, Chico, Cal.

261,667.—Magazine Fire-arm—J. M. & M. S. Browning, Ogden, U. T.

261,672—Sanitary Steaming Stove—H. Cartwright, Portland, Oregon.

261,700—Direct Acting Steam Pump—John Gates, Portland, Oregon.

261,741—Carriage Brake—Angus McKellar, Fort Douglas, U. T.

261,759—Dirt Scraper—Jas Portcous, Fresno, Cal

261,773.—Blind Bridle—Joseph C. Simpson, Oakland, Cal.

For the Week Ending August 1, 1882.

261,976—Book Mark and Paper Cutter—Frank D. Adams, Auburn, Cal.

261,914.—Beer Faucet—R. Eberhard, S. F.

262,184.—Grain Spreader for Threshing Machines—R. H. Johnson, Woodland, Cal.

261,857.—Egg Beater—Geo. M. Kitterman, San Rafael, Cal.

262,123—Construction of Cable Railways—Henry Root, S. F.

262,167.—Wood Planing and Sawing Machine—Jos. F. Welch, Globe City, A. T.

Note.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by Dewey & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

The increasing cost of wood for constructive purposes and for railroad ties, is one of the most serious problems which confront the managers of railroads. Processes of preservation of wood have been tried with more or less success on nearly all of our trunk lines. The latest method suggested for the preservation of bridge timber and ties, consists in subjecting the finished timber first to dry heat, and then immersing it in a hot bath composed of asphalt and carbolic acid. On cooling, the solvent of the asphalt evaporates, leaving a skin or coating of asphalt on the surface of the wood that resists water and keeps the antiseptic material locked within the pores of the wood. The exterior of the wood presents a smooth and dark surface, requiring no painting. It is understood that the process is to be used on a large scale on one of the Canadian trunk lines.

Burnham & Lynch, wholesale grocers, on Market street, at the Bay City market, carry a large stock of choice groceries, and make a specialty of supplying families with fine coffee and the best quality of teas.

Citizens of Nevada City are subscribing to the fund being raised to construct a debris dam at the narrows above Smartsville.

SEVENTEENTH
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J. H. GILMORE, Supt.

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Business Guide.

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Wrought Iron Philosophically Considered.

Dr. Anderson, in his lecture on "Tools," lately delivered in Manchester, England, said:

When we think of any sort of material, beyond the working treatment of their mechanical properties, we seem to be in another world. Take, for example, a piece of common wrought iron. It seems to us as of the earth earthy; but, if we are closely questioned in regard to the reason for its various properties, we find that we scarcely know anything. Tracing it from the ore through its various stages until it is in the hands of the smith, is comparatively easy. We know the natural law that governs its elasticity, the limit of its elasticity, its ultimate strength; that it can be welded; that it is ductile, and can be drawn out into a fine wire, that it is malleable, and can be spread out into a sheet, or worked round from the sheet into a goblet, and may be gathered back again, if by so doing it served any useful purpose; but when we think of the marvelous changes which have taken place amongst its molecules during the operation, we are lost in wonderland. To many minds, the piece of cold iron seems to be a solid; under the pressure of the testing machine, it is shown to be an unstable fluid. When the smith has the misfortune to leave a piece too long in the fire, it vanishes; it has found evil companions, and gone off under an assumed name and a new character. When a piece of iron is broken and carefully examined under a microscope, we can see that it is composed of fine crystals; but these crystals, we are told, are composed of innumerable molecules, which are not to be seen by the microscope, being smaller than the human mind can imagine; still, the smith feels himself under their influence. In homely words, he speaks of the iron being "red-short" or "cold-short," without thinking that he is on the threshold of some of the impenetrable secrets of nature. The steel-maker can take advantage of the molecular properties. With heat he can push them asunder and infuse amongst them the subtle vapor of carbon, and the iron becomes steel, highly improved in most of its mechanical properties, and with an increase of strength and elasticity. It may be inferred that each iron molecule is a little world in itself, surrounded with a thin wrapping of infinite space, no single molecule being in actual contact with any other molecule. We have reached the limit of sub-division, so far as the engineer dare venture. The investigating philosopher, however, ventures much further with his speculations; he tries vainly to penetrate into the supposed ultimate atoms of matter of which the molecules are composed, but further we need not follow. Suffice to say, that a piece of common wrought iron is altogether a mystery, and teaches man the lesson of humility.

SOUNDS PRODUCED BY THE EFFECTS OF JETS ON DIAPHRAGMS.—It was discovered in 1826 by a French engineer, that when a plate was held normal to the axis of a jet issuing from an orifice under pressure, and at a certain hight above the jet, it was repelled, whereas if held lower, it was attracted. It was also found that there was a neutral point at which the plate was supported on the jet, and emitted an audible note as it oscillated about this position of equilibrium. It may not be without interest in this connection, to state that M. Th. Vautier has recently succeeded in evoking very high sounds in this manner, and registering them. With a jet of steam having a pressure in the boiler of 4½ atmospheres, and issuing from an orifice about 1 inch in diameter, against a plate ½ inch in diameter and .06 inch thick, held .007 inch from the orifice, a sharp note was obtained, the number of vibrations per second being about 7,250.

WHEN TO APPLY PAINT.—Paint, to last long, should be put on early in winter or spring, when it is cold and no dust flying. Paint put on in cold weather forms a body or coat upon the surface of the wood that becomes hard and resists weather or an edge tool even, like slate.

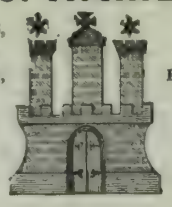
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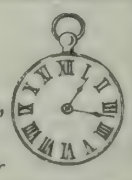
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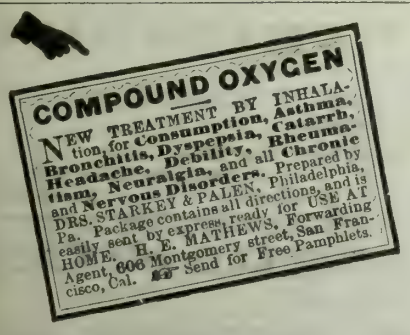
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BAND SAWS VS. CIRCULAR SAWS.—The German industrial papers are discussing the question of the disadvantages of circular saws as compared with band saws: 1st. Circular saws are very dangerous to the workmen. 2d. They require a much greater power to drive them than any other kind. 3d. They make a much wider cut, producing more waste, and thus fewer products from a given amount of material. The only advantage is that the cost of procuring a circular saw is less than that of a band saw; but, notwithstanding, the Mechanics' Association (*Gewerbverein*), of Muehlhausen, have already published in their yearly report the advice to abolish their use wherever it is practically possible to do so; and this is of course the case in the great majority of circumstances.

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SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.—Professor Wanklyn has, it would appear, been conducting a series of exhaustive experiments, which have, off and on, extended over some years, with the object of ascertaining the peculiar action of "silicated carbon" as a filtering medium. The results of his investigations we find detailed in a paper on filtration, lately read by him at the Sheffield meeting of the British Medical Association. The one broad fact arrived at is that silicated carbon possesses, in a high degree, the property of decomposing nitrogenous and organic matters, and this, though they be contained in very dilute or comparatively strong solutions. Water containing nitrogenous matter, animal secretions and excreta, as milk and urine, greatly diluted, with solutions of quinine, morphia and strychnine, were, among other liquids, made to pass through the filtering material and with striking results. In the case of the quinine and strychnine experiments, 8¼ and 8¾ grains respectively of these intensely bitter alkaloids were dissolved, each in one gallon of water, and after filtration of the solution they were found to be devoid of bitterness, a striking proof of the thorough decomposing or eliminating action of the material. The careful investigations of Prof. Wanklyn establish the reputation of the silicated carbon filters on a yet surer basis, and point to their complete trustworthiness among much that is untrustworthy in the way of filters.

IMPRISONED TOAD.—Here comes that imprisoned toad again; this time the Homer *Mining Index* finds him, saying: A common toad was found packed under a large boulder 35 ft. beneath the surface, in the Lone Tree shaft of the Lee Vining Creek Hydraulic Mining Association a short time since. When released he skipped about as nimbly as if he had been feeding on flies instead of having been buried for perhaps thousands of years.

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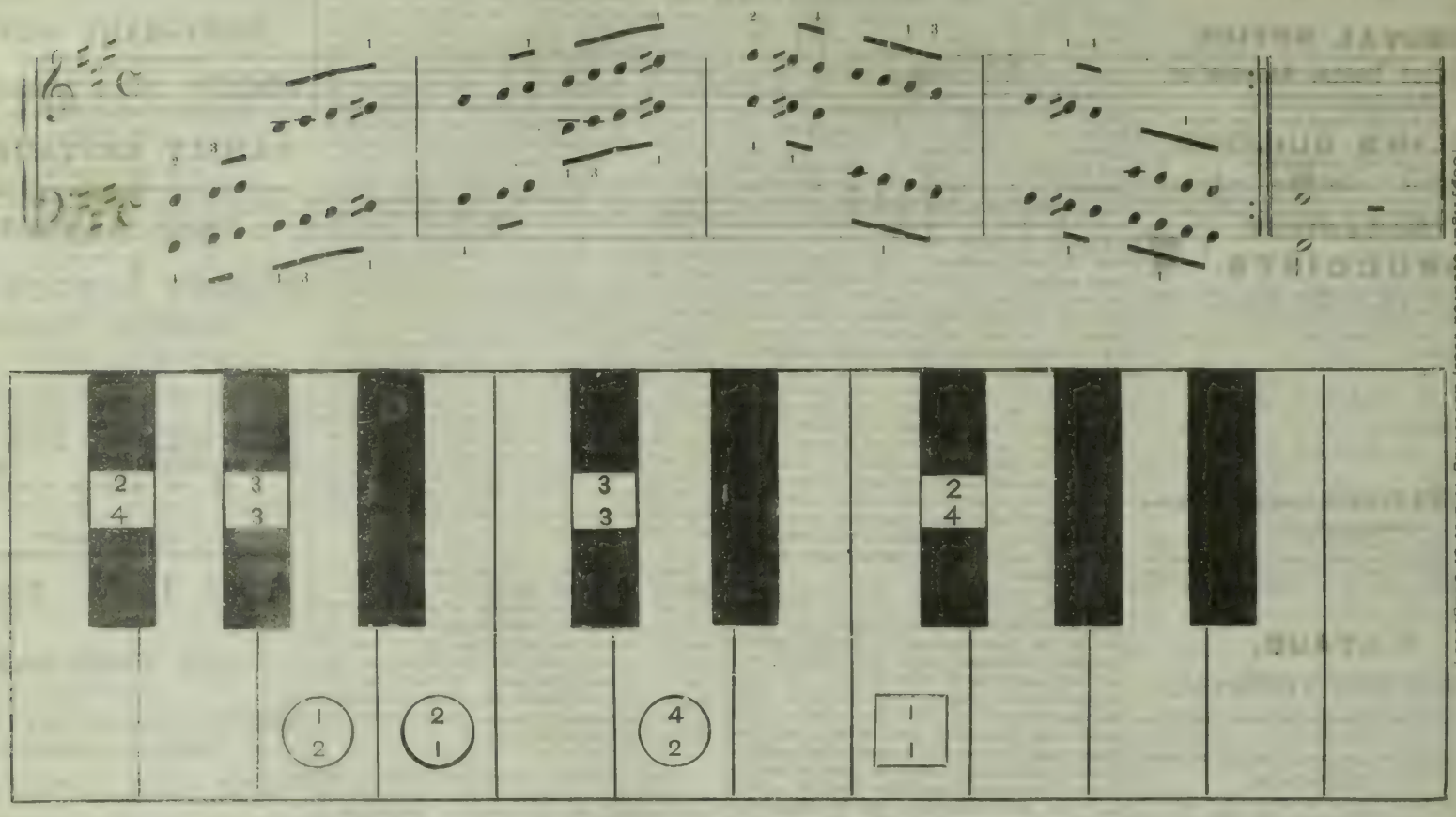
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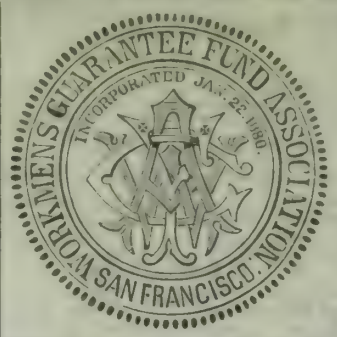
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 17. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cents

A. O. U. W. Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
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Anniversary of California Lodge, No. 1.

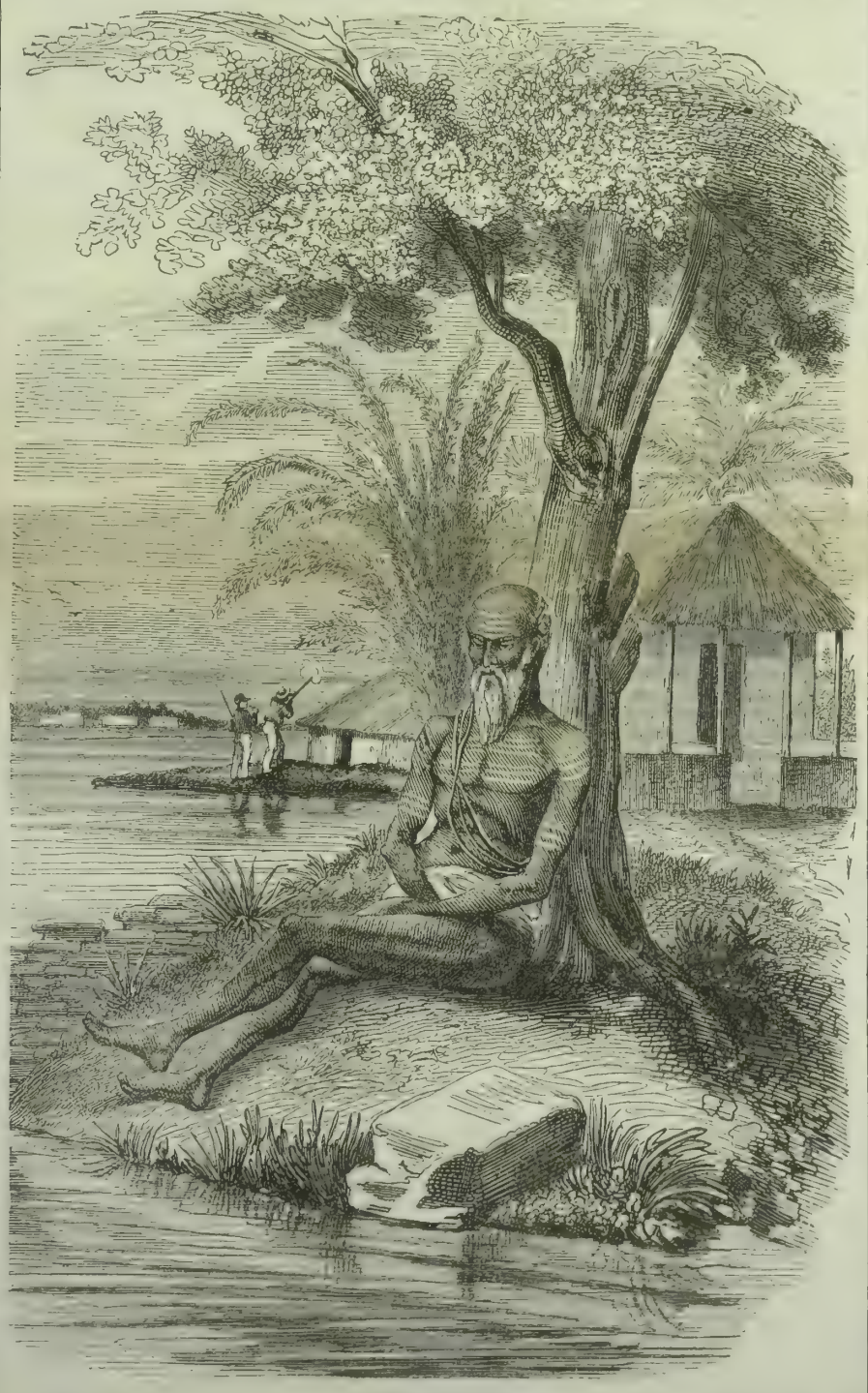
One of the finest and most enjoyable entertainments ever given in Oakland was that of the above Lodge, at Masonic Temple, on the occasion of its seventh anniversary, Monday evening, August 21st, consisting of a banquet for members of the Lodge and invited guests, and a ball to members of the Order generally. At eight o'clock over 100, including ladies and guests, sat down to the table in the banqueting hall. Bro. Charles Strachauer, the Master Workman of the Lodge, presided, and in a happy and appropriate address cordially greeted the brothers and sisters. He adverted to the work done by the Lodge in the past, and spoke of the prosperity which awaited the Order in the future. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm, after which the guests proceeded to partake of the repast spread before them. Following this came the "feast of reason and flow of soul." Sentiments being in order, the first one proposed was, "The Ancient Order of United Workmen," which was responded to by the Grand Recorder, Bro. Horace G. Pratt, who gave a brief history of the Order on this coast, from its foundation to the present time. He spoke of the little band of earnest men who, on that night, seven years before, gathered around the Workman's altar, and there pledged themselves to that great work which, in the short space of time elapsed since then, has carried consolation to so many desolate hearts, and lightened the weight of affliction and suffering. He spoke of the results accomplished in the short space of seven years, and paid a high tribute to the men who were the pioneers of the Order (many of whom were present). His speech, short as it was, abounded with interesting reminiscences, and elicited marked attention. The next sentiment proposed, "The Supreme Lodge and the Grand Lodge of California," was responded to by Bro. Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master Workman, who gave a short sketch of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge, and the work done by the Order generally. He alluded to the donation made by the several State jurisdictions to Father Upchurch, the founder of the Order, to aid him in his declining years, showing that while the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana gave sums from $40 to $170, California answered the call with the generous donation of $1,014; and when in their astonishment, the members of the Supreme Lodge asked him if the people of California were made of money, he answered that they were not made of money, but that they were always willing to testify their appreciation by their generosity. And it was the spirit manifested by his State that made him proud to be known as a Workman. He spoke in glowing terms of the work performed by Bro. Pratt, and paid a merited compliment to California Lodge. He likewise spoke of the high character of the membership, the influence it exerted on the community, and the importance of individual effort in carrying out the principles of fraternity. His apostrophe to "Hope," as the inspiring sentiment of the Order, was elegant and appropriate. Always eloquent and happy in his remarks, Bro. Barnes' speech was crowned with merited applause.

"California Lodge, No. 1," was responded to by Bro. Wm. Harrison Wood, who referred to the charities of the Lodge and the work accomplished during its existence. He spoke of its early trials, its moments of doubt and uncertainty, and the earnest efforts of its founders to promote its success. He recounted several incidents connected with its early history, one of which—the first death in the Order and the prompt payment of the beneficial certificate—having been the cause which gave the first impetus to the growth of the Order, showing that the success and development of great enterprises are often attained through private grief and affliction. He said, that while he did not think a person should ever be proud of anything, yet he could not avoid feeling an honest exultation at thought that he was a member of the *first* Lodge established; that the anniversary of California Lodge was the anniversary of the Order; that he had shared its troubles and adversities, and that he had helped to erect and sustain the humble structure which had developed into a temple of such magnificent proportions. He spoke of the splendid possibilities of the Order, and that it was destined to be the leading one in the nation. He gave, as a reason for this opinion, the earnest character and indomitable zeal of those who established the Order, and, as an illustration, concluded his remarks with a humorous and appropriate story, which excited roars of laughter and hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the banquet, dancing followed in the large hall, under the able direction of Bro. Joseph Hollywood, Floor Manager.

The following brothers composed the several committees, to whose well-directed efforts the success of the entertainment was due: Committee of Arrangements—Wm. Harrison Wood, J. J. Lawler, S. J. Clarke, J. N. Harris, J. B. Donahue. Reception Committee—W. H. Fiske J. Cook, C. R. Knapp, Henry Marsden, M. B. Smith, J. B. Myrick. Floor Committee—Geo. N. Berdan, J. M. Cohen, Geo. Hadsell, W. H. Wilkinson, Geo. W. Jones, Orrin Allen.

Among those present were M. W. Fish, Supreme Foreman; Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master Workman; Bro. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master Workman; H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder; J. W. Watson, Deputy Grand Recorder; Chas. E. Alden and J. J. Schultz, D. D. G. M. W. Several other prominent members of the Order were invited, but business engagements prevented their attendance.



THE FAKIR.

The Fakir.

India possesses a class of religious mendicants whose religion teaches them to endure hardships of all kinds, and to inflict upon themselves castigations so severe that they often fall victims to their strangely misdirected zeal. Mohammedanism also has kindred devotees, with whom Americans who have traveled in Turkey or Egypt will be familiar. We refer to the howling and dancing dervishes.

But whatever sufferings the disciple of Christ or Mohammed chooses to suffer for the sake of his religion, they are scarcely to be compared with those the fakir (pronounced fah-keer) will undergo on purpose to reach Brahma's bosom, and he will tax his ingenuity to its utter extent to invent, perfect or vary the horrible cruelties he commits upon himself in his mistaken idea of what will be grateful to his God. Some of them will fast for days, even weeks, others will make a vow to bend an arm behind their back, or stand on one leg so long that the muscles of the limb shrink in and prevent it from ever again taking its natural position. Such a one the writer saw in Kurrachee (Sind), who passed his time in mute adoration, standing on one leg upon a big stone, without any protection against a torrid sun, and never descending his pedestal but to partake of a little boiled rice, or to snatch a few moments of sleep when overtaxed nature became too exhausted.

Others, again, will bury themselves in the ground up to the head and suffer the bites of termites (white ants), or other tropical insects whose bite is equally painful. In fact, there is no suffering these poor, deluded heathen can think of they will not cheerfully and readily undergo on purpose to deserve the right of entrance to the seventh heaven.

High-caste Hindoos, being strict vegetarians, even when rich, have but little variety in their food, but the fakir, who is an ascetic, has but one article of food, rice, which he eats sparingly. The consequence is that fakirs are the most skeleton-like beings it is possible to see, their thinness being the more apparent from the fact that they scarcely ever have more covering than a rag around their loins.

The fakir shown in the engraving is meditating under a tree upon the banks of the Ganges, with his cabin a few steps off, and may, for aught we know, be calling the vengeance of Krishna, the destroyer, upon the two hunters near by, who disturb his saintly thoughts by taking living beings' lives near by, an action which is the most heinous sin in the religion of the Brahma.

FIDELITY SOCIAL CLUB held its first party on Wednesday evening, August 16, 1882, at Red Men's hall; dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and everyone present had a good time till midnight. The following is the programme (music by Ballenberg). Our next social will probably take place in Fidelity hall, on October 13th next, the third anniversary of the Lodge. Order of dances: —Lancers; waltz; schottische; waltz; lancers—Centennial. Coffee. Waltz; schottische; lancers; waltz; medley; extra; extra. All hands join in a Virginia reel. "Good night!" The following are officers of the club: J. G. Giesting, President; Jno. W. Rourke, Vice-President; J. B. Russell, Treasurer; E. C. Beals, Secretary. Executive Committee—Geo. R. Sanderson, P. M. W.; L. L. Dunbar, P. M. W.; Wm. Fulton, L. W. McGlauflin, Wm. B. Smith, P. M. W.

HARPIES.—Mention is made of the fact that a colored man died Monday in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on whose life, at one time, death-rattle insurance companies had $200,000, but he outlived them all. In Harrisburg yet lives an ancient colored man on whose life was $110,000, and he can get around very lively yet.

AN exchange says that a flock of wild geese was seen going south last Tuesday evening, in a quantity of hash. That is, to explain, the geese were not going south in real, genuine hash, but exchange hash—A "Hash" column, at least this is where we saw the item.

Home Miscellany.

The Milk Maid.

[By J. O. C.]

"Come, let us call the cows," she said,
"I hear the tinkling bell,
In the meadow, by the winding brook
That runs through 'fairies' dell.'"

They looked up from the tender grass
And all the herd stood still,
To hear the milk maid calling them,
Up on the pasture hill.

The sunset clouds have frescoed now
The over-arching dome,
And, winding up the pasture path,
The full-fed cows come home.

They come, although she hides herself
Behind the apple tree;
They know the kindness of the voice
That sounds so sweet to me.

She pats them with her soft, white hand,
The old ox with the rest,
Who moves his ears, and chews his cud
With such a lazy zest.

She sings, and o'er the meadow land
It echoes sweet and clear;
The very birds upon the trees
Seem sitting still to hear.

And white and sweet and pure the milk
That mantles o'er with foam;
And pure in life and thought is she
Who takes the milking home.

And white the aged grand-sire's locks,
Who sits beside the door,
And waits for her to read the book
That he can read no more;

For her to sing the songs he loves,
And there he sits in tears,
To hear his mother's songs, whose voice
Sounds through the lapse of years.

Oh, full-ripe fruit, and bursting bud,
Thus twined in life together!
Alas, the bud is doomed to bloom,
And fall in wintry weather.

But while the summer sun is warm,
And life is yet to be,
Give me your hand and then walk down
The pasture path with me.

The daisies by the path we'll pick,
The daisies in the dew,
And I will carry the milking-pail
And call the cows for you.

"Wouldn't Marry a Farmer."

The old house at Stonecrest was the most ancient mansion in the county. Its walls of dark gray stone were almost entirely covered with ivy and climbing rosevines. Year after year Mr. Thornfeld threatened to cut the creepers down, but he failed to do it, until the roses were over the second-story windows, and the ivy clear to the roof.

Perhaps they were spared because Mrs. Thornfeld loved them. And indeed they did give an air of beauty to the square, gray old house, which no one could fail to notice, and which resembled the pictures of ivy-grown English homesteads very strongly.

When Edith Thornfeld, the Squire's pretty niece, came down from the city for a long visit, she chose for her room the corner one in the second story, the coolest room in the house, wide, light and airy, where the windows were nearly covered with vines, and every breeze sifted a shower of rose leaves across her floor.

Pretty Edith! Proud as pretty was Mr. Thornfeld's niece. Her father was a rich business man in the city, who knew far more about stocks, bonds and mortgages than he did about his only daughter. Her mother died when Edith was a babe, but kind Aunt Rachel, Mrs. Thornfeld of Stonecrest, had supplied her place as far as she could, and much of the girl's lady-like bearing had been acquired from her. Edith often came down for a long visit, and the old house was the brighter while she remained.

Joining Stonecrest was another fine estate, belonging, at present, to young Robert Belton. A fine, wholesouled specimen of a country squire was he, not without good mental cultivation and intelligence, and any girl might be proud of his favor. Even Edith admitted that he was a splendid-looking fellow and good company, and she knew very well, the sly witch, that no one was fairer in Robert Belton's eyes than she. But when they rallied her upon the devotion of her cavalier, she declared that nothing upon earth would induce her to marry a farmer and live in the country for good. To do her justice, she let Belton himself see the fact plain enough. That is, if he would have seen it. But he refused to take the evidence of her manner: perhaps laid it to the score of maiden modesty, and liked her all the better for it.

"Well, I'm sorry for the poor fellow—he is nice, and if it was'nt the way it is, I might—possibly—say yes," said Edith, when she saw, at last, that she could not keep him from speaking much longer, "I dare say he'll soon get over it, and forget all about me, when he marries some plump country girl who can take care of his pigs and chickens for him." And Edith laughed a gay little laugh, and then felt as if somehow things were not fixed up quite right in this world, and she did'nt know just how to straighten 'em. She tried no longer to keep him from speaking. "Just as well have it over and done with," she said.

He did speak one evening when she had been over to visit his sister, and he walked home with her. A few words, but right to the point.

"I wish you wouldn't," said Edith, more flurried than she had ever been in her life. "I'm very sorry, but indeed, Mr. Belton, I can't—"

"Do you mean you can't like me?" said Robert, turning a little white, but trying to smile.

"Oh, I do like you very much! But not—not in——"

"In the only way I wish to be liked. Is that it?"

"I'm afraid it is, Mr. Belton."

He was silent a moment. Then he said huskily: "If any amount of waiting would alter it, I could be patient, at least I'd try, if I might have a hope—" and here his voice failed.

"It wouldn't be of the least use, said Edith. "I'm sorry, but I'd have to say the same a year—ten years—from now."

"Then there's no use," said Belton, trying to be as brave as he could. "It's pretty hard on me—harder than I thought it would be. But if I can't bear it, I can go away and not trouble you any more."

"I wish you wouldn't talk so," said Edith.

"It isn't very manly, is it?" said the poor fellow. "Well, I won't. Forgive me, Miss Edith. And good bye—I don't suppose I shall come to your uncle's any more." They were just at the gate now, and Edith gave him her hand, saying, "Oh, yes, of course; I know you will come. We would all be very sorry if you didn't. And I hope you don't blame me."

"Not in the least. There's no one to blame but myself. I'll come if I can. If I find I can't, why, I can't, thats all. Good-bye, Miss Edith; God bless you, my dear." He raised the small hand to his lips, pulled his hat down over his eyes, and was gone.

Edith ran straight upstairs to her room, and took a good, hearty cry—and then scolded herself for crying.

"But I did feel awful sorry for him," she said. "Though I'm sure he'll get over it, and be back here in a day or two."

But Robert Belton did not come again in a week or two. Uncle Thornfeld rallied Edith about sending him away, and though she declared she had not done so, they all understood very well how the case lay.

Edith met Belton in her rides sometimes, saw him at church and other places. He always bowed and spoke pleasantly, but that was all. He kept clear away from her. It was plain he did not mean "to trouble her again."

"I never saw such a fool," said Edith, to herself. "He doesn't give one the least chance to re-consider, if one wanted to, which I don't, I'm sure."

But some way it provoked her dreadfully every time she met him, and he kept so distant. Now and then she stole a glance at him in church, when he was sitting quite still, and his pale, sad face touched her heart, though she wouldn't have owned it for anything. "I never, never did see such a simpleton! If I were a man, I'd be one, I would!" said she. But the very next night, when she was talking to little Lyons, at Mrs. Wishwell's social, or rather listening to him talk, she looked at his little, neat figure and his little, nice moustache and his little white hands, and began to compare him with a big, strong, manly fellow like—like Rob Belton, for instance, and became so disgusted that she fairly ran away and left little Lyons terribly astonished and affronted at her rudeness.

One day, at the dinner table, Uncle Thornfeld gave them the news that Robert Belton was going to Australia. His sister felt dreadfully, he said, but Rob wouldn't give it up. Uncle said, also, that for his part he couldn't see any sense in a likely young fellow, with plenty of good land, and everything ready to his hand, rushing off with such haste to a wild country like Australia, "unless," said he, "unless there's a woman in the case. If there is, there's no knowing what a man will do. And it's my opinion she'll have something to answer for." This with a glance at Edith, who turned very red, and did not offer a single word. But she took to walking out often. If she did so in the hope of meeting Belton, she missed it. He was busy arranging his affairs indoors, and had no time for walking.

One morning Edith, sitting at her window, saw him coming up the road, with his long, free stride, straight to the gate. He opened it; he came inside; he came straight to the house, too. Edith, drawn back so she could not be seen, heard him pass under her window, and waited to be called. Waited half an hour, and then heard him going away, and never once was called at all! Her face was red, and her eyes flashed, but she was only pretty and sparkling when she went down to dinner.

"Belton called this morning," said Uncle Thornfeld.

"Did he?" observed Edith, indifferently.

"Yes. He goes away Monday. He wants me to attend to a small business matter concerning some land, while he is gone."

"Well, you'll do it, I suppose," said Aunty.

"Oh, yes. He'll call again to-morrow, to leave me some papers, and I'll help the boy all I can. He's a good fellow. And it strikes me he seems to be very unhappy."

"That's a pity, isn't it," remarked Miss Edith, coolly.

"I think it is. I don't know a man who deserves better than Belton. I dare say he'll get killed out there among the natives, and never get back any more." Which philosophical observation on uncle's part Miss Edith did not answer at all, and nobody knew her thoughts.

"To-morrow" was Saturday. Belton was going away Monday. If anybody meant to do anything for him, it must be done promptly; that was all; and no shirking.

The next morning Edith took pains to sit at her window again. By and by she saw Belton coming. But he wouldn't ask for her; not even to say good-bye. It couldn't hurt him to do that much, anyhow.

He came in, turned at the corner of the house, and was passing on to the door, when a fresh voice above him said "Good morning!"

He looked up. Edith, sweet and blooming as the roses which were all around her, was leaning out of the window, toward him. But he couldn't know she was thinking what a fine, noble, handsome face he was turning up to her.

Instantly his hat was lifted. "Good morning, Miss Thornfeld! I hope you are well."

"Quite well, thanks. I hear you are going away, Mr. Belton."

"Yes. I go Monday."

"Without a good-bye to your friends?"

"I don't suppose anyone cares much about saying good-bye to me."

"Perhaps not. You don't deserve it, running off so wildly."

"I dare say I don't, Miss Thornfeld."

"Of course you don't! However, some of them might have a word to say to you."

"I'd be very glad to hear it then, I know."

"Well, I shall be down at the three oaks at four this afternoon. If you choose to come, I have something to say. If you don't choose, go to Australia or any other place, for all I care, Rob Belton!"

The pretty head disappeared in an instant, the window went down among the roses with a bang, and Robert Belton walked into the house to see Mr. Thornfeld, feeling very queer.

At four that afternoon, a slim figure in buff cambric, with a white lawn hat on its pretty braids, tripped through the bit of meadow woodland down to the three oaks. A taller figure rose to meet her as she appeared.

"Ah, you did come, then?" said Edith.

"Certainly. Sit down, Miss Thornfeld," making room on the rustic seat for her.

Edith sat down, and sat silent. Her usual flow of words seemed to have deserted her.

"Did you wish to tell me something?" said Belton, at last, very gently.

"Yes—no—perhaps. Tell me something, Mr. Belton! Why do you rush off so, and make everybody miserable?"

"I must go. And I don't know of anyone who is miserable."

"Not your sister?"

"Well, yes. But there are times in a man's life when even a sister, though a good, kind one, can't quite satisfy him."

A little silence. Edith broke it, desperately: "Mr. Belton, would you go if——I am sorry I once pained you. I am very sorry, indeed."

"You were kind enough to say so. I don't blame you. And I believe you. But, you see, it don't cure—it don't help much. I don't want to seem ungrateful, but it's quite true that pity won't mend matters."

"My goodness, what would then?" cried Edith, losing all patience. "Can't you see anything, Rob. Belton? Don't you know I don't want you to go!" Her face was red, her eyes full of tears, her mouth fluttering like a rose-leaf as she spoke.

Belton was amazed. "Miss Edith! You don't—do you? What is it you mean? Do you ask me to stay?"

'Of course I do. You might see that much!"

"What for, then?" he asked, quickly.

"Oh, nothing. You needn't stay! Go if you like, I don't care. I can live without you!" she sprung up to fly, but Belton just gathered her into his arms. "But I can't live without you!" he cried. "I'll stay if you'll come and live with me! Say quick, Edith, yes, or no?"

"Yes—no—I don't care!" panted Edith, very red and embarrassed. But Belton gathered her meaning, and, instead of being the miserable fellow he came there, was as happy as a king. So was Edith, though she wouldn't have owned it for the world. She is happy yet, though she did marry a farmer, and lives in the country over half of each year.

And that trip to Australia has never been made, nor do I suppose it ever will be.—*Indiana Farmer.*

MRS. ARTHUR'S ROOM.—It is said that Mrs. Arthur's room in her beautiful New York mansion, in which she died, has never been disturbed; that even the needle is still threaded and sticking in a bit of delicate embroidery in her work-basket undisturbed, nor will her husband allow anyone to change the room in its furniture arrangements. There is the little rocker beside the standard work-basket, and the little negligee crochet slippers. There stands her desk, with the ink dried on her pearl-handled pen, which she had hastily put aside from some interruption, never to use again on earth. Her favorite books are placed in a tiny case, with a marker in one of them, just as she left it. On the table are placed each morning, by orders from the President, a bunch of her favorite flowers. Even her favorite perfumes are in her toilet bottles at the dressing case, and in the wardrobe hang her dresses. This room is bright and sunny, her former maid keeping it neat, and arranging the flowers in the vase, and attending the canaries in the window, but never altering the place of the furniture, the books, etc. This room is a place where the President takes much comfort in reading and meditation, and they who know say that the bit of needle-work has been many times wet with tears by the husband. In this world of forgetfulness and selfishness it is more than pleasant to read of such an evidence of love for a wife. May such increase an hundred fold!

Chaff.

A DOCTOR went out for a day's hunting, and on coming home complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you did not attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

SHE laid her cheek on the easy chair against his head and murmured, "How I do love to rest my head against your head, Augustus!" "Do you?" said he. "Is it because you love me?" "No; because it is so nice and soft."

IT is nice to read of the "merry whistle of the plow-boy," but, in the first place, boys don't plow; and in the next, the strapping young men who do are so mad about it that they can't get the right pucker for a whistle.

A MERCENARY little boy overheard a conversation by his parents concerning a wedding that was soon to come off, and recalled the subject at the breakfast table the next morning by asking the following question: "Papa, what do they want to give the bride away for? Can't they sell her?"

A YOUNG lady who has distinguished herself at the Cambridge local examination had just been relating some astounding astronomical facts and figures. Said her cousin, who "never went in for that sort of thing, you know," "I see how one can find out how large and how far away the stars are; but, by Jove, I don't quite see how they ever found out their names!"

JUDGE, severely, "How do you know the defendant is a married man? Were you ever at his house?" "No, sir." "Do you know him personally?" "No, sir." "Did anybody ever tell you they were married?" "No, sir; but, when I see a man and woman come to the same church regularly for three years, occupy the same pew, and have a hymn book apiece to sing out of, I don't want to see no marriage certificate. I can swear to their relation all the time.'

SHORTNESS OF TIME IN DREAMS.—One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with dreams is the shortness of time needed for their consummation. Lord Brougham says that, in dictating, a man may frequently fall asleep after uttering a few words, and be awakened by the amanuensis repeating the last word to show he has written the whole; but though five or six seconds only have elapsed between the delivery of the sentence and its transfer to paper, the sleeper may have passed through a dream extending through half a lifetime. Lord Holland and Mr. Babbage both confirm this theory. The one was listening to a friend reading aloud, and slept from the beginning of one sentence to the latter part of the sentence immediately succeeding; yet, during this time he had a dream, the particulars of which would have taken more than a quarter of an hour to write. Mr. Babbage dreamt a succession of events, and woke in time to hear the concluding words of a friend's answer to a question he had just put him. One man was liable to a feeling of suffocation, accompanied by a dream of a skeleton grasping his throat, whenever he slept in a lying posture, and had an attendant to wake him the moment he sank down. But though awakened the moment he began to sink, that time sufficed for a long struggle with the skeleton. Another man dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, spent a fortnight in America, and fell overboard when embarking to return; yet his sleep had not lasted more than 10 minutes.

FOUR PROFESSIONAL GIRLS.—The Misses Kollock are four typical Western girls. The family of W. E. and A. M. Kollock, of Madison, Wis., consists of seven members, four of whom are sisters. Of these, Dr. Mary Kollock Bennett, the eldest, graduated at the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and for many years has been practicing successfully in that city. The next, Dr. Harriet Kollock, graduated in the medical department at Ann Arbor, Mich., nine years ago, since which time she has been eminently successful in her professional work. The third, the Rev. Florence Kollock, graduated at Canton Theological College some years since, and is now doing a good work as pastor in a beautiful church, built for her by her parish during the last two years, at Englewood, a fine suburban town of Chicago. Dr. Jennie C. Kollock, the youngest sister, graduated in the dental department of Ann Arbor, Mich., last March, together with a class of 36 gentlemen, she being the only lady, and passing the highest examination of any in the class. She is now establishing herself successfully as a dental practitioner in Chicago.

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN.—Let your friends know that you love them. Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their hearts can be thrilled by them. The things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for the coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a bare coffin, without a flower, and a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary days of our lives.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

My whole, consisting of 28 letters, is the dying tailor's advice.
My 24, 20, 23 is very warm.
My 28, 7, 17, 22 is a part of a house.
My 6, 20, 25 is a conjunction.
My 8, 2, 15 is a metal.
My 12, 3, 27, 16 is a part of the body.
My 5, 9, 10, 28 means gentle.
My 1, 14, 21 is a number.
My 4, 18, 11, 26, 22 means following.
My 19 is sometimes used as a vowel.

J. L. C.

Blanks.

[Fill blanks with words pronounced alike but spelled differently.]

1. The clergyman performed the ——— just at the ——— time, but failed to ——— out the certificate in a proper manner.
2. As we ——— yesterday we met our friend upon the ———.
3. A thick ——— of mist hung over the ——— and hid it from our view.

ALICE.

Charade.

As John was walking on the street,
While tempests around him burst,
Amid the mud and falling sleet,
He soon did soil my first.

But, as he wandered on, he met
My whole, who quickly made
My second of my first, and soon
Bright sunshine round it played.

A. B. C.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a part of a vessel and leave a fish.
2. Behead to confound and leave a large cask.
3. Behead to quench and leave a large body of water.
4. Behead to wander and leave a shallow vessel.

NETTIE.

Square Remainder.

Behead and curtail the words having the following significations and get a word square:

1. Indisputable.
2. A growth of hair.
3. To scorch.

AUNT SARAH.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Avariciousness.

PHONETIC SPELLING.—1. Seedy (C. D.). 2. Cayenne (K. N.) 3. Artie (R. T.) 4. Easy (E. Z) 5. Eighty (A. T.) 6. Pedee (P. D.) 7. Decay (D. K.) 8. Any (N. E.) 9. Icy (I. C)

ADDED AND SUBTRACTED FRACTIONS. Paper, ape.

HIDDEN TOWNS.—1. Andover. 2. Newry. 3. Amity. 4. Dover. 5. Paris.

REVERSALS.—1. Not, ton. 2. Ned, den. 3. Live, evil. 4. Ten, net. 5. Are, era. 6. Time, emit.

Going to the Fair.

The birds are singing,
The bells are ringing,
There's music in all the air, heigh-ho!
As all together,
In golden weather,
We merrily go to the fair, heigh-ho!

We have no money
For ribands bonny,
Our clothes are the worse for wear, heigh-ho!
But little it matters,
In silk or in tatters,
We merrily go to the fair, heigh-ho!

Come, lads and lasses,
The time it passes;
Step out with royal air, heigh-ho!
As all together,
In golden weather,
We merrily go to the fair, heigh-ho!

—*St. Nicholas.*

Something Curious Happened.

A boy 10 years old, pulling a heavy cart loaded with pieces of boards and lath taken from some demolished structure—an every-day sight in all our cities. Tired and exhausted he halted under a shade tree. His feet were bruised and sore, his clothes in rags, his face pinched and looking years older than it should. What must be the thoughts of such a child as he looks out upon the world—the fine houses, the rich dresses, the rolling carriages, the happy faces of those who have never known what it was to be poor? Does it harden the heart and make it wicked, or does it bring a feeling of loneliness and wretchedness—a wondering if the rich man's heaven is not so far from the poor man's heaven that he will never catch sight of their pinched faces?

The boy lay down on the grass, and in five minutes was sound asleep. His bare feet just touched the curbstone, and the old hat fell from his head and rolled to the walk. In the shadow of the tree his face told a story that every passer-by could read. It told of scanty food, of nights when the body shivered with cold, of a home without sunshine, of a young life confronted by mocking shadow.

Then something curious happened. A laboring man—a queer, old man with a wood-saw on his arm, crossed the street to rest for a moment beneath the same shade. He glanced at the boy and turned away, but his look was drawn again, and now he saw the picture and read the story. He, too, was poor. He, too, knew what it was to shiver and hunger. He tip-toed along until he could bend over the boy, and then he took from his pocket a piece of bread and meat, the dinner he was to eat if he found work, and laid it down beside the lad. Then he walked carefully away, looking back every moment, but hastening out of sight, as if he wanted to escape thanks. Men, women and children had seen it all, and what a lever it was! The human heart is ever kind and generous, but sometimes there is need of a key to open it. A man walked down from his steps and left a half-dollar beside the poor man's bread. A woman walked down and left a good hat in place of the old one. A child came with a pair of shoes, and a boy brought a coat and vest. Pedestrians halted and whispered, and dropped dimes and quarters beside the first silver piece.

Something curious had happened. The charity of a poor old man had unlocked the hearts of a score of people. Then something strange occurred. The pinched-faced boy suddenly awoke, and sprang up as if it were a crime to sleep there. He saw the bread—the clothing—the money—the score of people waiting around to see what he would do. He knew that he had slept, and he realized that all those things had come to him as he dreamed. Then what did he do? Why, he sat down and covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a grieved child. They had read him a sermon greater than all the sermons of the churches. They had set his heart to swelling and jumping until it choked him. Poor, ragged and wretched, and feeling that he was no more to the world than a stick or a stone, he had awakened to find that the world regarded him as a human being, worthy of aid and entitled to pity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Household Hints

BANBURY CAKE.—Take an equal quantity of clean, well-picked currants, granulated sugar and finely chopped lemon peel, and mix it all together, and then add a nice flavoring of ginger and cinnamon; now add good fresh butter enough to form the whole into a nice paste. Take the best puff paste, roll it out in a sheet one-fourth of an inch thick; cut this in pieces two inches square, and place a piece of the prepared butter, currants, etc., in the center of each; now take the two corners, the one nearest to you and the one opposite to you; bring them up, press them together, and then, with the palm of the hand, press them down flat. This makes the piece oval in shape, and leaves two ends, which are folded together with liberty to rise; wash the part that is not folded with water, and add as much powdered sugar as you can get to remain on. Bake these in a slow heat. These are a little expensive, but are very good, and are the real English Banbury cakes.

SEALING FOR CORKS.—M. Potel has lately introduced a new compound for sealing over corks, and for molding various ornaments, etc. It is made by soaking gelatine in water for a short time, and then dissolving it in glycerine, the former being in excess; to half the amount of glycerine thus used some tannic acid is added, and solutions aided by the heat of a water bath; these solution are then mixed, when the compound is ready for use. Any desired coloring matter may be added, and if required for the fabrication of any small article, sulphate of barium. Pittinson's white (chiefly a hydrated oxychloride of lead) or white lead, may be worked in it until the correct color and texture is arrived at.

SCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.—Choose a cauliflower of medium size, boil it twenty minutes. Put into a saucepan one ounce of butter, half a gill of milk, and one ounce of bread crumbs. Add cayenne and salt to taste, and stir till the bread has absorbed the milk and butter. Beat an egg, and add this to the sauce, but be sure that it does not simmer after the egg has been added. Butter a flat tin dish, take off the fine leaves of the cauliflower, and place them all around it; break up the flower carefully and lay in the center, making it as high as possible; pour the sauce over this, sprinkle a few bread crumbs on the top, and bake ten minutes.

RASPBERRY CREAM.—Dissolve three-quarters of an ounce of the best isinglass and five ounces of loaf sugar in three-quarters of a pint of new milk, by boiling it slowly for ten minutes; strain it into a basin and add a pint of rich cream, with the juice of three-quarters of a pint of fresh raspberries, which have been cooked with three ounces of sugar for a quarter of an hour. Strain into the mixture, and turn rapidly with an egg-beater until it begins to thicken. Dip a mold in cold water, put in the cream, and place on ice until firmly set. Turn out carefully.

CREAM CANDY.—Boil one pint of granulated sugar and a pint of water, without stirring, until stiff enough to harden when dropped into cold water. Have prepared four teacupfuls of corn starch, rubbed smooth in a very little cold water, and add just at this time. Stir constantly while boiling, for a few minutes longer. Pour into a buttered dish, and when cool enough to handle, work rapidly. Flavor as you pull it.

STUFFED PEPPERS.—The large bell peppers are best for this purpose. Cut around the stem, remove and take out seeds. For the stuffing use finely chopped cabbage, adding grated horse-radish, white mustard seed, celery seed, and salt to suit the taste. Fill the peppers with this mixture, putting in each a small onion and a little cucumber. Tie the stem on and put into cold vinegar.

HARICOT BEANS.—Soak half a pint of the small white beans over night, in just enough cold water to cover them; the next day boil two hours, strain and put in a pie dish with one-half ounce of butter and a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, previously fried; cover with slices of raw bacon, and bake a quarter of an hour.

Health Column.

Egypt in August.

"Egypt is as deadly in August as India in June," say old travelers; and this sinister reputation is only too well deserved. The same distempers which almost destroyed the army of Louis IX of France, at Damietta, in the 13th century, decimated the troops of Bonaparte and those of his successors, Kleber and Menou, at Alexandria, in the end of the 18th. Indeed, those who have been in lower Egypt during the unhealthy season may well wonder, not that so many should succumb to the climate, but that any one should escape. The dreadful "khamsin," or hot wind, which the strongest man cannot face without instantly feeling his muscles unstrung, his skin parched and feverish, and his whole body limp and nerveless as a wet rag, is of itself a sufficient agent of evil. The fevers engendered by the malaria of the Nile delta are as virulent as even those of European Turkey, while the devastating visits of the plague itself are neither few nor far between. A less fatal, but equally formidable enemy to an invading army is the terrible "Egyptian opbthalmia," which, although often brought on by the unclean habits of the natives, is at times generated in another and a very singular fashion. A small green fly persistently settles upon the sores of the diseased eyelid, and, when driven off, carries the infection along with it wherever it alights. So common is this disease among the Arabs, that Mehemet Ali is said to have formed two battalions of one-eyed men, the one wanting the right eye and the other the left. In 1798 this complaint made great ravages in the army of Bonaparte, one of whose best officers, becoming blind in the desert, was forced to cling to the tail of a comrade's horse in order to make his way back to the camp. It is a common saying in Alexandria that "an Egyptian Arab with two eyes is as rare as a snowball in June."—*New York Times.*

Malarial Foundations.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, some time since, commenting upon some of the foundations in existence in this city, makes the following statements: Many of our business houses, and nearly the entire residence portion of our city, are composed of wooden structures built on foundations of similar material. In a few years, floors begin to settle, cracks appear in walls, and owners, becoming alarmed, consult their architects, who, upon examination, pronounce the foundations as rotting, and entirely unsafe in upholding the superstructure. Then trouble begins. The underpinnings have to be taken out and brick supports placed in proper position. A correspondent who has given some attention to the subject informs us that recent scientific investigation developed the fact that the wood used for foundation purposes becomes decayed by contact with the sand, which destroys its fiber, leaving it porous, brittle and of no value. A fungus growth starts from the edge of the decaying wood, and is composed of myriads of infinitesimal insect life, which burrows and honeycombs the remaining wood until its vitality is gone, and the insect itself yields up its life in the wreck of matter. This decaying mass creates a vast deal of malaria, and physicians trace many of the noxious odors and fever-breeding troubles to the festering condition of the underground portion of residences. It has been proved beyond question that when proper foundations are placed beneath such structures, the malarial atmosphere largely ceases to exist, while the occupants are relieved of certain feverish attacks, previously frequent. To parties intending building, this matter is of much importance, and it is suggested that true economy would warrant the increased expense of a brick foundation over that of a wooden one. Nearly all buildings of any value are now being erected on brick foundations, and it is presumable that only the cheapest kind of dwellings will be placed on any other basis.

BUTTERMILK AS SUMMER FOOD, DRINK AND MEDICINE.—A recent writer asserts that for a hot weather drink, nothing equals buttermilk. It is, he says, "both drink and food, and for the laborer is the best known. It supports the system, and even in fever will cool the stomach admirably. It is also a most valuable domestic remedy. It will cure dysentery as well as and more quickly than any other remedy known. Dysentery is really a constipation, and is the opposite of diarrhœa. It is inflammation of the bowels, with congestion of the 'portal circulation'—the circulation of blood through the bowels and liver. It is a disease always prevalent in the summer and autumn. From considerable observation, I feel warranted in saying that buttermilk, drunk moderately, will cure every case of it; certainly when taken in the early stages."

DIPHTHERIA AND FILTH.—It has recently been shown that of the total number of cases of diphtheria reported in New York—1,706—some 1,405 existed where the premises were in a bad sanitary condition, and that 1,342 occurred where the drainage was defective, and filthy cellars, filthy cesspools and overflowed vaults existed. In other words, of the houses in which these cases occurred, 82% were found to be in a defective sanitary condition. This tells the story of the cause of diphtheria, in Boston, at least.

Worth Knowing.

Cold Soldering.

Various nostrums have been proposed from time to time, which profess to be reliable methods of soldering without heat; but when tried, they have generally proved useless. The following recipe, published in the *English Mechanic*, is from Mr. Fletcher, of Warrington, well known for his gas furnaces and other apparatus, and it will probably be found to be trustworthy.

It must be borne in mind that, though the first preparation is tedious, a large quantity of the material can be made at once, and the actual soldering process is as simple and quick as it well can be.

Flux: One part metallic sodium to 50 or 60 parts mercury. (These combine on being well shaken in a bottle. If this is too much trouble, the sodium amalgam can be bought, ready made, from any chemist or dealer in reagents.)

The sodium amalgam must be kept in a stoppered bottle, closed from the air. It has the property of amalgamating (equivalent to tinning by heat) any metallic surface, cast iron included.

Solder: Make a weak solution of sulphate of copper, about one ounce to one quart of water. Precipitate the copper by rods of zinc; wash the precipitate two or three times with hot water; drain the water off, and add for every three ounces of precipitate six or seven ounces of mercury; add also a little sulphuric acid, to assist the combination of the two metals. When combined, they form a paste which sets intensely hard in a few hours, and this paste should be made, whilst soft, into small pellets.

When wanted for use, heat one or more of the pellets until the mercury oozes out from the surface in small beads; shake or wipe them off, and rub the pellet into a soft paste with a small mortar and pestle, or by any other convenient means, until it is as smooth and soft as painter's white lead. This, when put on a surface previously amalgamated by the sodium and mercury, adheres firmly, and sets perfectly hard in about three hours. The joint can be parted, if necessary, either by a hammer and cold chisel, or by a heat about sufficient to melt plumber's solder.

THE MOTION OF BOMBSHELLS.—At night we can see the path of a shell through all its journey, lighted as it is by the burning fuse. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar describes very near half the area of a circle. On leaving the mortar, it gracefully moves on, climbing up and up into the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and then it glides along for a moment, apparently in a horizontal line; but quickly you see that the little fiery orb is describing the other segment of the circle. A shell from a Parrot rifled gun, in going two and one-half miles, deviates from a straight line not quite as much as a shell from a mortar; but in passing over this space considerable time is required. The report travels much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make a distance of two miles in about 30 seconds, and from a Parrot gun in about half that time. The flash of a gun at night, and the white smoke by day, indicate the moment of the discharge, and 15 or 20 seconds give an abundance of time to find a cover in a splinter proof, behind a trench, or something else.

GLYCERINE AND GLUE.—A German chemist named Pusher, a native of Nuremberg, reported to the trades union of that place, that he met with great success in using glycerine together with glue. While generally, after the drying of the glue, the thing to which it is applied is liable to break, tear or spring off, if a quantity of glycerine equal to a quarter of the quantity of glue be mixed together, that defect will entirely disappear. Pusher also made use of this glue for lining leather, making globe frames, and for smoothing parchment and chalk paper. He also used it for polishing, mixing wax with the glycerine, and using it as an underground for laying on aniline red color. The red was found to exceed all others in which glycerine is not used. The glycerine has also some properties in common with india-rubber, for it will blot out pencil marks from paper, so as to leave no mark whatever. A paste made of starch, glycerine and gypsum will maintain its plasticity and adhesiveness longer than any other cement, and does, therefore, recommend itself for cementing chemical instruments and apparatus used by pharmacists.

LEMON JUICE.—Prof. Schmale, an eminent pathologist in Bonn, Germany, recommends persons who wish to live to old age to swallow the juice of from six to eight lemons daily. The citric acid, he thinks, will dissolve and carry off the surplus of food and decaying matter quickly, and preserve health almost indefinitely. One man who tried it lived to be 110 years old. Who will follow his example?

NO LEAD OR ZINC IN ANCIENT BRONZES.—From analyses made by M. E. Reyer, it seems that the bronzes used for weapons by the ancients contained no lead or zinc, but were alloys of copper and tin with small quantities of nickel, iron, phosphorus and occasionally cobalt.

AN Antarctic expedition to Cape Horn is being fitted out by the French government. It will be furnished supplies for 18 months.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "good of the Order."

Unity, 27.

Here, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15th, we found about 40 brothers, up to their ears in business; here discussion is quite spirited and interesting, and often protracted; here questions of mighty moment are coming up ever and anon of late, and meetings run into the "wee sma' hours." This Lodge confers degrees on the 1st and 4th Tuesdays, averaging six candidates per month.

Valley, 30.

At the meeting of Tuesday evening, August 23d, we had the pleasure of witnessing the working of the "Old Mastodon," from beginning to close, and can confidently say that it does its work in a graceful and dignified manner, and as well as the best. Besides having a good-looking set of officers, Valley always has a good attendance of members, which is due very probably to the fact that this Lodge has now about 900. We could not but imagine what a rousing meeting, what confusion, embarrassment, crowd, work and suffocation would result if all these members should take it into their heads to attend Lodge some evening. On this evening we noted over 60 present, and as fine a representative body of men as is to be found in any of our Lodges. Two candidates received the M. W. degree, and four were admitted to membership. Among visiting brethren present we noticed the Visiting Committee of Spartan Lodge, including I. E. Alexander, M. W., and A. W. Prevost, P. M. W. Under the head of Good of the Order, Bro. Alexander made a few remarks, and also several others, including the brother who is compared to the River Rhine. The promptness with which business is dispatched by Valley Lodge is only exceeded by the gracefulness of her Recorder, when seating himself comfortably after making a flourishing motion.

Spartan, 36.

Happening to get a good opportunity to visit this progressive and hugely entertaining Lodge, on Friday evening, August 18th, we showed up right in their midst about 9:30, and, "of course," we sat down, and took notes, "of course." To say that ordinary laughter would have relieved our aching sides would simply be telling the plain truth, and if we passed anything in making notes of the many interesting features of the evening, it should be attributed, not to our carelessness or inattention, but to a laudable desire to obtain the fullest possible benefit from the highly moral and digestible character of the entertainment. To begin with, Bro. Flood gave us a scientific dissertation on "Popular Errors;" this was followed by a side-splitting burlesque by Bro. Peterson, who kept the audience in convulsions of laughter with a succession of simple little stories through which he managed to preserve his own equilibrium, but when he attempted to render a select reading (we forget from what work it was taken) his self-control deserted him, and he joined in the general explosion of good humor. Bro. Day, who occupied the Past Master's chair, then rendered an extract from Shakespeare in a very dignified and expressive manner. This brother was followed by Bro. Gallagher, who told a story or two, and gave some of his experiences in the legal profession, which were amusing in a high degree. Bro. I. E Alexander also took his turn in the general amusement, and a short but highly amusing entertainment closed. This Lodge is acting on the right principle, and if brethren want to have a good hearty laugh, just let them attend one of these entertainments. Though we cannot endorse all that was said, nor approve it, yet the entertainment feature is the right one, and should ensure a crowded house. We promised to be around regularly on Friday nights (not Saturday) and see that Spartan Lodge is represented in the WATCHMAN. At this meeting there were four initiations in the J. W. degree and one application for membership. The Lodge has an entertainment committee of three and a visiting committee of five. Spartan has now about 172 members.

Magnolia, 41.

Magnolia Lodge held an interesting meeting on Monday evening, August 21st, at which three candidates were initiated in the J. W. degree, and two propositions received. Among several visiting brothers present, we noticed Bro. C. P. Weldon, M. W., of Gilroy Lodge, who reports Gilroy Lodge between 60 and 70 members, and still progressing.

Franklin, 44.

This stately and philosophic Lodge is well adapted to the name it bears At the meeting of Friday evening, August 18th, we had occasion to drop in here, and found Bro. J. W. Henderson occupying the chair, with District Deputy Frank S. Poland at his right. We also noticed several visiting brothers, including Bro. Usinger, Foreman of Valley Lodge. Bro. J. W. Canfield, who has hitherto filled the office of Guide, having resigned on account of inability to attend regularly, Bro. Peter Maurer was elected to fill the vacancy, and was installed by Bro. F. S. Poland, D. D.

Hercules, 53

This Lodge, as its name would indicate, is one of the strong Lodges; and from the amount of eloquence displayed on Friday evening, Aug. 25th, we believe it can be very properly classed as an "oratorical Lodge." Hercules Lodge is situated at the corner of Geary and Steiner streets, and will well repay a visit, for, although at quite a distance from the business center, a ride over the cable road on Geary street makes the trip thither both short and pleasant, and also because, owing to the fact that most of the members reside in the neighborhood of the Lodge-room, Hercules always has more than an average attendance. The event of this evening, which called out an unusual attendance, as well as a number of visiting brethren, was the installation of a new Foreman and Overseer, occasioned by the resignation of Bro. J. H. Congdon, the former M. W. Bro. H. W. Miller, by virtue or his former office of Foreman, succeeded to that of Master Workman, Bro. W. H. Leach, former Overseer, having been elected Foreman, and Bro. W. A. Boey, Overseer. The installation ceremonies were performed by District Deputy Fish, Bro. J. W. Belden, P. M. W., of Fidelity Lodge, in the P. M. W. chair, Bro. L. M. Manzer, P. M. W. of Hercules, as G. F., Bro. Sidney Worth as G. O., and Bro. F. W. Rossbach as G. G. Among visiting brothers we noticed the two genial orators of the evening, Bros. P. M. Reading, of Fidelity, and Judge Toey, of Franklin. Remarks were also made by Past Master Manzer, Bro. J. H. Congdon, Bro. W. A. Boey, Overseer, and Bro. H. W. Miller, M. W. On the whole, a very agreeable evening was passed.

Washington, 60.

This Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and much can be said in praise of officers, members and work. Every brother seems to take pride in being a member of the Order, and manifests laudable interest in the meetings. The odes are sung in a manner which is creditable to the Lodge, every brother raising his voice freely and sonorously in the pleasing anthems, and as the manly voices make the air tremulous with charity's grand vibrations, one cannot but feel enobled with the thought that he is a Workman, and these his friends. At the meeting of Thursday, Aug. 17th, one candidate was initiated in the J. W. degree. After the Lodge had adjourned several brothers, including Bro. Geo. A. Knight, organist, Bro. C. A. Zunkand, Bro. Adam Lowe and Bro. Gregory, gathered around the organ and indulged themselves in resounding songs, which is highly to be commended, as singing, and particularly good, hearty singing goes hand in hand with fraternity.

Olympic, 127.

This Lodge, at the meeting of Tuesday evening, August 15th, concluded to celebrate the anniversary, the 9th of September, with a picnic excursion. The matter of arranging the details of the same was referred to a committee with full power to act in the premises. A goodly number of brothers were present this evening, including Bro. District Deputy Fish, who installed the remaining officers elect, Bro. W. H. Barkly, Financier, and Bro. E. Holland, Receiver. Also Bro. Dixon, who occasionally remembers Lodge night, and on this particular evening, not excepting others, however, succeeded in developing a large amount of hitherto latent humor. We also found here Past Master Eggleston, of Yerba Buena, and Recorder C. D. Coon, of the same Lodge. The J. W. degree was conferred on one candidate. Altogether a very interesting meeting was had.

At the meeting of Tuesday evening, August 22d, the M. W. degree was conferred, and Bro. Peterson, of Amador, 133, noted among visiting brethren. Bro. Dixon favored the members with a select recitation entitled "Casabianca."

Triumph, 180.

There is no better Lodge than Triumph anywhere—a cosy hall, a fine body of men, good singers and a good organist. The minutes of each meeting are kept with commendable skill and precision. At the meeting of Tuesday evening, Aug. 15th, the J. W. degree was conferred upon one candidate, and one application was received.

Lodge Locals.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 6, D. of H., of San Jose, makes a splendid showing for the past term, having initiated 51 during the six months, giving it a present membership of 155. It will give one of its popular receptions on the 29th.

San Rafael, 24.

San Rafael Lodge, No. 24, had a public meeting on Thursday evening, Aug. 16th, when Grand Master Barnes and Past Master E M. Reading were present by invitation. Odd Fellows' hall, where the meeting was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Brothers Barnes and Reading, after which the former brother gave some recitations and music. The evening was very enjoyable, and the meeting was said to have been one of the largest ever held in the town. District Deputy Barstow acted as Master of ceremonies,

Vesper, 62, Alameda.

Vesper Lodge, No. 62, Ancient Order of United Workmen, now has a membership of nearly 100. The Lodge is blessed with a good set of officers, and the work is conducted in a business-like manner.

Manzanita, 154, Forest Hill.

Bro. J. P. Ziph, M. W. of Manzanita Lodge, Forest Hill, writes as follows: Our Lodge has been increasing in numbers during the past few months. At our next meeting we expect to admit two new members; this will be the first time since our institution that we have had this pleasure. A few weeks ago we also for the first time enjoyed a social with refreshments and speech-making. Taking all things into consideration, our Lodge is stronger than it ever has been; our officers are taking more interest, and outsiders are beginning to see that there is something in the A. O. U. W., after all.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Visit of Grand Officers to Keystone, No. 64.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 15th, Keystone, No. 64, Oakland, Alameda county, was honored by a visit from the officers of the Grand Lodge, on which occasion delegations from other Lodges in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley were present, as well as from several Lodges in San Francisco. Quite a number of members came from Brooklyn Lodge, from Occidenta', No. 6, and from Ashler, No. 165, of Alameda. After the routine business of the Lodge was performed, the large Lodge hall being well-filled by members and guests, the Grand Lodge officers were introduced by D. G. M. Chas. E. Alden, who is Recorder of Keystone. Mr. Menges, Master of Keystone, welcomed them as follows:

"*Grand Master Workmen and officers of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. of California:* In behalf of Keystone Lodge, over which at present I have the honor to preside, I extend to you a heartfelt and cordial welcome, and hope that our meeting this evening may prove mutually pleasant and profitable to each and all of us. Keystone feels highly complimented, I assure you, in having the privilege and honor in extending to our worthy and efficient Grand Master, and to his faithful subordinates, this cordial welcome. And to you, brothers, we look for words of wisdom, good counsel and encouragement. The Grand Master Workman will please take a seat on my right, and the other officers at the right of their respective officers."

At the suggestion of the G. M. W., Deputy E. F. Loud then exemplified the unwritten work of the Order for the instruction of those present.

The founder of the Order in California was then called to his feet, and Grand Recorder Pratt said:

Early History of the Order.

The A. O. U. W. was formed under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It was formed differently from any other organization of a similar character, so far as I know. It began at the bottom instead of the top, as is the usual custom.

When a number of men go to form an organization of any kind, a railroad, gas, or any other company, the people who organize it take charge and run it till their nests are feathered, to use a common phrase. The A. O. U. W. was not formed in any such way. The first body of the A. O. U. W. was a *subordinate* Lodge. It was provided, too, that when there were seven Lodges they should elect delegates to form a Grand Lodge. Also, that when the Grand Lodge was formed, then the officers of that Lodge should act *ex officio* as officers of a Supreme Lodge; and when three Grand Lodges were formed, they should meet and found a Supreme Lodge.

The beneficiary feature was peculiar. Each Lodge was independent. A collection was made and held until some one died. Then the Lodge met, and the money was paid direct to the heir. Then the certificates were issued by the secretaries because there was no Grand Lodge.

I had the honor to pay, after the Grand Lodge was formed, the first beneficiary certificate, and have to-day a receipt for a partial payment of $300. When the seven Lodges were formed, we organized the Grand Lodge, and when three Grand Lodges were organized, representatives met in Kentucky and formed the Supreme Lodge.

The State of Pennsylvania had changed the benefit laws, and made a law which was practically a "separate jurisdiction law." When the Supreme Lodge met all the associations worked under it except those of Pennsylvania. This ran along in this way for two years, and the death rate of Pennsylvania being higher than in Ohio, the latter State became restive

When the Supreme Lodge met, the proposition was submitted to have separate jurisdictions. It was done more with the idea of placating Ohio than of any other jurisdiction. All now ran along smoothly for awhile until her "beer" began to operate and increased deaths, when Ohio went back into the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction.

In course of time it was apparent that two systems would not work. A committee submitted a plan, and in Chicago the same plan of payment of certificates as is now carried out was adopted. The principle is well established, and Iowa is the only one that has baulked, and in her case there is now a new Grand Lodge. You will see, on looking at its form of government, that the A. O. U. W. is on a Republican or Democratic plan.

The Grand Master's Address.

Mr. Pratt was applauded, and then Grand Master Barnes was called upon. It is only the briefest outline of his remarks which we can give—only the texts of his address, upon which he spoke in his well-known manner. Briefly, he said:

I feel pleased at the crowd which has gathered in these rooms. It is similar to that I meet wherever I go. The Lodge-rooms are filled. Men meet to find out the facts concerning their Order, and to be encouraged in its permanency. The Order always has and always will fulfill all of its obligations.

I want to utter words of encouragement; I want to get you to attend the Lodge meetings and encourage your officers. In some places in the country I have given a remedy for small attendance. I told the officers to vote themselves handsome salaries. A great uproar would be made, and a lot of fellows who never show up until their pockets are touched would come and argue the question for two or three months, and the room was crowded.

In this Order we can never make a dollar out of it ourselves. Whatever we get is what we gain by our attendance here. In our business life we have scarcely time to talk with one another. In the Lodge-room we can interchange ideas.

We find here things which are of advantage to us. The fraternal principle is to be carried out. Then there is the great underlying principle of humanity, in which we are all interested. We are acting, each and all of us, for the benefit of others. We are acting as trustees of a fund for the widows and children of all who join our Order.

When we remember that there were laid to rest last year 88 brethren, and that we have paid in money $176,000 to their widows, it is something to be proud of. We have helped boys, girls and women, and have sheltered them under the *ægis* of the A. O. U. W.

This jurisdiction, in a few days, will only celebrate its 7th anniversary, yet we have paid out $550,000 in coin. You will find it a grand thing to think that your little dollars have kept back a storm of desolation and want from so many homes.

If you could go throughout the State and see what I do of the benevolence of the Order, you would, of course, appreciate its efforts more. No wonder people come into the Order! There is no village that its golden stream of relief does not flow to. Men say, who did this good thing? Who paid the widow? Who sheltered the children? When answered that it was the A. O. U. W., can they but appreciate its endeavors and admire its principles?

Sometimes there are two assessments a month, and a few are disposed to grumble. It does not hurt you. Your money is given to the widow who has placed her faith on a rock. It has given shelter to children who might have gone to vagrancy or suffering but for your united efforts. This is what your money does. It is work angels do not hesitate to perform.

Do we live only for ourselves? Is there not something broader for us to think of? Is not the willingness to do for each other a noble feeling which will elevate us all?

We illustrate here a work that will last, not only during the changing sands of time, but throughout all of the cycles of eternity. We are building better than we know.

We, in California, have reason to be proud of our work, and I assure you I felt this when, not many weeks since, at the Supreme Lodge, I heard called the names of the States contributing to the Upchurch fund—the fund for the benefit of the founder of our noble Order. There was $10 from one State, $339 from Pennsylvania, $27 from another, and $429, the highest of all, until California was called, and she responded with $1,010. I can assure you I felt proud to be her representative. They say there, in the East, that we have big ideas; but they acknowledge, also, that we have big hearts. No jurisdiction will ever raise the signal of distress but that California will respond heartily, promptly, and with dollars.

We are not selfish here. Our hearts are as big as our pockets. We are always ready to respond to any reasonable demands.

I have traveled lately 12,000 miles; I spoke in Georgia, New York, Ohio and other States. I feel the honor conferred on me, and have endeavored to represent you faithfully. We are doing a work so far ahead of any other Order that I feel assured that at the end of 10 years you will see a brilliant record of names added.

Brethren of Keystone, we come to you with fraternal Godspeed of the 220 Lodges of the State. We have 15,000 Workmen who stand united and ready to carry forward the work of the Order. You will aid us; you will help us; you will help your officers. Do this, and it will assist the Grand officers too. Bring in your friends; attend your Lodges.

Three years ago, I said of the A. O. U. W., that in 10 years it will be the largest of the fraternal Orders. If you do the right thing well, do this in three years more. We have the spirit of progress and enterprise in our ranks. Do then with energy the duty which lies before you, and there will be no fear of results.

Bro. Barton of Alameda, No. 161, was called upon, somewhat unexpectedly to him, and made a few remarks expressive of his pleasure in listening to the addresses.

Practical Charity.

E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Relief Committee, was called upon by the G. M. W. and introduced in a complimentary manner. He said: "Some say and believe that the A. O. U. W. is simply a life insurance company under another name, and think it is nothing more nor less than the $2,000 that people want who join it.

"If this idea is possessed by many of you, eradicate it from your minds. There is more than this. If you take the fraternal feature of 'Charity' away, you might as well take down your charter. With it gone, the corner-stone of the Order is gone. We can look forward for years to this Order, but fraternity is the only

thing that will make it permanent. You have a power in this that the heartless corporations have not. With charity for a keynote, you have an Order that angels will keep." Bro. Reading then gave an account of the practical work of the Relief Committee and the way it did good.

P. M. W. Northey, of Brooklyn, No. 3, in response to a call, said he had come to get in a corner out of the way. He did not go away from home to talk. When there was talking to do in his Lodge, he generally took a hand. This was the second Lodge he had ever visited. When at the other one he got scared and went home. The District Deputy had guaranteed that he would not get scared here as he would not be called on; but if the members present were glad when he got up, they would be glad when he sat down, which he would do.

Bro. W. I. McKay, District Deputy in San Francisco, made a short speech, as did M. W. Eden, of Oakland, No. 2.

Bro. White, P. M. W. of Oakland, No. 2, was much pleased with what he had listened to, as he felt there was something more to the A. O. U. W. than is usually spoken of. All of us banded together helped each other. It made his heart feel glad that his two dollars was doing as much good as he had been told. We pay it and do not miss it, but it does much good. Bro. Stevens, of Occidental, No. 6, made a few remarks, and then Bro. Misell, the orator of Valley, No. 30, rose, and amid silent expectation, said:

"It was true that the Workmen were laborers who started this organization. One of the first things they resolved was that they would not admit lawyers or people who drank intoxicating liquors. They knew by experience that these two classes would make trouble of one kind or another. Every organization has a focus. Valley, No. 30, has a focus. It started like the river Rhine, in small rills. The true source is way up in the mountains, and gathers force as it increases in size. Valley had a small beginning, its real source being very small. A small circle of men, who gathered in a certain place and heard about this organization, said, let us investigate it; and they did. Then they said: Let us take hold of this; and they did. In April, they started in, and the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, meeting in San Francisco in a body, Valley took into the A. O. U. W. the whole Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. That gave Valley her big start."

Bro. J. V. Thompson, District Deputy of S. F., made an eloquent address, of which we have the following notes: "I will say this, that, as you have welcomed us we reciprocate the kindly feelings and greet you in the same fraternal spirit, and re-echo the hope that this meeting will be long remembered by us all.

"Brethren of Keystone, I hope you will go on increasing and will be the Keystone of the grand fraternal arch that spans the State of California. We can then greet each other and can overcome the barriers of cold formality. No introductions are needed as we are bonded together by a common sympathy. We have a a common purpose. Charity, Hope and Protection are our principles. Without Charity, we are as sounding brass. Clothe humanity and give it an intellect ever so brilliant and withhold the quality of charity and it will be a human monster. The heart that melts, the hand that opens to aid the poor are beautiful creations. Giving is not all charity. Kindness to each other, kind words and sympathy go far in their way."

We feel the need of these comforting words, even the most self-reliant of us. Then why should we not follow the Golden Rule? There is charity in fraternity, but kind words are not all. Practical aid is necessary at all times. It is a wonder to me that more do not come to us than do. Every man ought to come to our ranks. We aid in soothing the sufferings of the poor and in maintaining the widows and orphans.

Hope, that beautiful quality to bear life's burdens, gives us courage. Bros. Upchurch and Pratt must have had strong hope when they began on their respective paths; their work in this Order must have had strong faith and hope, but they are repaid now when they see their work.

M. W. Townsend, of Brooklyn, No. 3; Bro. Harris, of Oak Leaf, No. 35; Bro. Terrill, of Oak Leaf; Bro. A. T. Dewey, P. M. W. of Keystone; Bros. Alden, Morton and Silverberg, of Keystone; Bro. Hands, District Deputy from East Berkeley, and Bro. Sinton, of Golden Gate, No. 8, each made a few suitable remarks.

The meeting was, altogether, a most successful one, the attendance being large, and the remarks well received.

Silver Star, 2, D. of H.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 2, Degree of Honor, recently gave an entertainment at Humboldt pavilion, Temescal, the purpose being the raising of funds sufficient to purchase a piano. The Lodge has already some $50 towards the laudable object, and hopes by a series of entertainments similar to the last, to raise the necessary amount. The programme, which occupied the former part of the evening, consisted of a two-act drama, entitled "Bread on the Waters," the characters being sustained by the following ladies and gentlemen: Dr. Harlem, principal of Greenlake seminary, F. Barton; Harry Harlem, his son, Edgar Harden; Fred Hastings, Bob Winders, pupils, W. Schenck, P. Barker; Jonathan Wilde Butts, town constable, Tom Lyall; Lucy Harlem, the Doctor's daughter, Jessie Raymond; Mrs. Loring, housekeeper, Kate Lyall; Dilly (picked from the streets), Rose Applegate. The play was greatly enjoyed and the applause was frequent. After the conclusion the floor was cleared and dancing commenced. The Telegraph Avenue railroad company had special cars running for the benefit of the Oakland visitors.

District Meeting.

The first of a series of district gatherings, proposed to be held by District Deputy Poland, took place on Saturday evening, August 20th, at Pythian Castle, with Harmony Lodge, No. 9. The meeting was largely attended, and the hall was packed; but, owing to a poor ventilation, not so enjoyable as might have been desired. So far as numbers go, the meeting was more than a success; but being the first of its kind, was somewhat crude in design as well as execution. Besides quite a full attendance of members of Harmony Lodge, there were present large delegations from Franklin, 44, Excelsior, 126, Memorial, 174. There were also present a great many visiting brothers from other Lodges. The delegations from Franklin and Excelsior Lodges were admitted in bodies.

Among the Past Masters present we noted the following: Bros. Z. T. Whitten, Wm. H. Thackeray, Dr. L. J. Henry, Frederick Blight, Wm. Decker, J. R. Fishbeck, of Harmony Lodge, L. G. Schord, of Burns, Bro. Booth, of Excelsior, A. A. Eggleston, of Yerba Buena, and District Deputy Thompson, of Noe Valley. The usual order of business being carried out, five candidates received the M. W. degree in fine style, and certainly they could not have failed to be impressed with their duties as good Master Workmen, for over 100 brothers took part in the ceremony.

The routine of Lodge business being over, as far as Good of the Order, District Deputy Poland made a few remarks, and read an excellent paper, in which he made some sensible suggestions as to Lodge attendance and harmony of action among members. Dr. Henry endorsed his remarks, and was followed by Bro. Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, who sang a song prepared expressly for the occasion. Bro. Adams, of Excelsior, being called on, then took up the sword, and defended "absent members" in a fine manner, whereupon Bro. White, of Excelsior, was called out and gave his views on non-attendance, wherein he differed from Bro. Adams. Bro. White also thought "fraternity" was a fine thing, but thought it might be carried to extremes, and cited a particular instance.

These were followed by Bro. Blight, P. M. W. of Harmony, Bro. Johnson, of Harmony, Bro. L. G. Schord, P. M. W. of Burns, Bro. Brooks, M. W. of Memorial, and a reading by Bro. Decker, P. M. W. of Harmony. Bro. Thackeray intending to leave the city for a time, tendered his resignation as Receiver of Harmony Lodge, which was accepted. Bro. Cohn, Fin., and Bro. Johnson, Rdr., paid him a glowing tribute as a good member and a faithful and efficient officer. The Master Workman of Harmony Lodge deserves credit for the impartial and perfect manner in which he conducted the meeting. The meeting, on the whole, was a good one, although susceptible of great improvement.

A Superb Resort.

A more delightful summer and autumn resort can hardly be conceived of than that of the Blue lakes, in Lake county. The scenery is rare and picturesque as you approach the lakes by an easy and delightful drive of 12 miles from Lakeport, through Scott's valley, on the east, or of 18 miles from Ukiah, on the west. The water is deep and clear, and in the warm season, captivating and healthful for bathing. For fishing and deer hunting the place is superior during the proper seasons. Mr. Theodore Deming, proprietor of the hotel, is a farmer, and one of the oldest subscribers of the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS, and, with its publishers, believes in the true principle, that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," and also practices his good faith in his farming, horticulture and hotel keeping. Mrs. Deming, in the matron's "pleasant home department," is not less thorough and successful. The place is naturally an admirable one for a popular resort, and we should be pleased to present our readers hereafter with engravings of some of the most beautiful of views surrounding these ever charming lakes. Visitors to Lake county miss much who fail to take in the Blue lakes.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

INTELLIGENT LODGE.—Corona Lodge, of Pennsylvania, has followed in the footsteps of Iowa, but Grand Master James was not to be trifled with. The beneficiary certificates of that Lodge were all suspended. The Lodge now seeks compulsory measures in the courts of that State. Have the members of Corona Lodge forgotten their obligations? Have they forgotten that the Order provides methods of procedure and tribunals for the trial of questions arising in the Order? Have they forgotten that they solemnly promised to obey those laws and the decisions under them? If members of the Order cannot trust the fraternal spirit of the organization to interpret its laws justly, their cause must be a bad one indeed. No law of the Order was ever interpreted oppressively, or enforced harshly. —*Kansas Workman.*

Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32.

We take the following from an address of Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32, of the loyal side, to G. R. Miller, G. M. W. of the seceding Grand Lodge of Iowa:

To G. R. Miller, Esq., and Workmen of Iowa:—Is it not a fact, that the Chicago meeting of Nov. 15th, 1878, was outside of the laws of the Order, unknown to the Constitution, and edited by Mr. Fouke, and the assessments, ordered by Mr. Fouke, were a blunder, and the original cause of the trouble in this jurisdiction?

Is it not a fact that at the time the Chicago meeting was called the Supreme Lodge had under its immediate jurisdiction 5,000 members, and was abundantly able to pay its own losses and never ask for one dollar to meet them, but honorably carried out her constitutional contract with the Order in assuming Tennessee's losses when that jurisdiction had fallen below 2,000? Then, and then only, to meet these extraordinary death losses from the yellow fever scourge did the Supreme Lodge ask for contributions, and upon that asking did Mr. Fouke blunderingly assess the Order in Iowa. Is it not so?

Sir: What right had H. B. Fouke to order an assessment on the membership in Iowa to pay yellow fever losses, relying only on his "Chicago address" for authority? Was it not an assumption of power, and the attempted collection an imposition and a presumption on his part that the Order in Iowa would, then as now, blindly follow his beck and call? Is it not so? And had he succeeded in coercing the Order to pay his unlawful assessments, would he not have demanded the Supreme Master Workman's badge as a reward for his success?

Is it not a fact that Mr. Fouke recommended the "relief law" in 1880, and never questioned its merits until the Supreme Lodge, in June, 1881, refused to longer continue him as chairman of the committee on "Laws and Supervision," and did not his removal from this committee at once change the bent of his unbiased mind? Don't you think it did?

Was Mr. Fouke honest, in 1880, when he stated that all beneficiary certificates were issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, and therefore valid, and is he dishonest, in 1882, when he says loyalty to the Supreme Lodge will jeopardize them? Or, is he honest in '82, and was he honest in '80? What do you say?

Is it not a fact, and one that Nichols and Fouke have done their level best to keep from being brought before the membership in Iowa, viz: That every beneficiary certificate of the Order in the United States, the Territories, or Canada, by whoever held, is only good and valid in the Ancient Order of United Workmen when such certificate is recognized by a subordinate, a Grand and the Supreme Lodge of the Order? Don't you know this is true, sir, and that as you value your character for truth, and your reputation as a lawyer, you cannot and dare not deny it?

Don't you, as an honest man, think that the appeal to the Supreme Lodge, under the Grand Lodge resolutions adopted at the last session at Cedar Rapids, and presented at Cincinnati by Mr. Fouke in person, Mr. Nichols being conspicuous by his absence, was decided against you, and, as honorable Workmen, all should abide by the decision? Don't you?

Don't you know that the young men in the Order all over the State are sending in their names, per capita tax, relief call, number of their beneficiary certificates, etc., to the Grand Recorder, and propose remaining in the Order, loyal, no matter what axe Attorneys Fouke and Nichols may have to grind? And don't you know that all suspended Workmen belonging to the Select Knights are suspended in that body also? And don't you know that, as loyal citizens in 1861 sustained and upheld the Government, so loyal Workmen, not only in this State, but all over the land, will stand by and uphold the Order in Iowa? And don't you know that not a Workman in Iowa can gain admission to, or secure membership in a Lodge A. O. U. W. outside the State until he can prove his loyalty to the Order through the Grand Lodge of Iowa, as recognized by the Supreme Lodge? Don't you know these things are so?

Is it not a fact, that the Attorney-General was imposed upon by a Senator and Grand Lodge officer asking for an opinion based on false premises, and obtained to hoodwink the Order in Iowa, thus making another step in this wrecking conspiracy? And have you ever thought that the old-line life insurance companies would find profit in the destruction of the A. O. U. W., and had you ever thought that there are Attorneys who will work for pay, and that the A. O. U. W. in Iowa for the past few years has been managed by Attorneys Nichols and Fouke? And had it ever occurred to *you* that H. B. Fouke and J. D. Nichols are attorneys of the old-line life insurance companies, and paid to wreck the A. O. U. W. in Iowa?

Is it not a fact that H. B. Fouke used the Order for his personal benefit to climb into political power and place, and should he be renominated for District Attorney, would his modesty prevent his again mentioning the fact in a Workman Lodge?

Honestly, now, don't you think the statement made by Fouke & Nichols, "that further association with Indiana and Ohio means paying for drunkards," comes with poor grace from a firm who have been jointly working for free rum, undisturbed drunkards and unhappy homes in Iowa for the past few months? Don't you?

Don't you believe that Messrs. Fouke & Nichols, Attorneys, have sold their honor and attempted to sell the honor of Workmen in Iowa for less than Esau sold his birthright, viz., 10 cents?

Now, sir, in conclusion, and in all candor, do you not, in your own heart, honestly believe that the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Iowa would be better off had H. B. Fouke and J. D. Nichols never been born? Yours for the right, loyal and true,

L. PENNINGTON, Rec. JAY W. SMITH, M. W.
Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W.

New Lodges in Utah.

Bro. J. W. Kinsley has succeeded in instituting another Lodge of this Order in Utah, this time at Springville. The new Lodge is Lake Lodge, No. 9, and the material selected has been of the very best. It promises to become a good, strong Lodge, as it will have Springville, Payson and Spanish Fork to draw on for membership. The officers elected and installed were as follows: Past Master Workman, Hugh M. Dougall; Master Workman, Nelson D. Crandall; Foreman, Thomas Dallin; Overseer, Wm. H Nelson; Recorder, Wm. Hatfield; Receiver, G. Spoerry; Financier, Isaac Frodonski; Guide, Geo. V. Huntington; Inside Watchman, Wm. M. Coffman; Outside Watchman, Don C. Huntington. With the organization of this Lodge the A. O. U. W. has taken the lead of all other fraternal societies in Utah in point of number of Lodges. The next largest number of subordinate Lodges of a society is the Masons, who have eight Lodges, while the Workmen have nine.

Still another new Lodge was instituted by Bro. Kinsley, Deputy Grand Master Workman, on last Monday evening, Aug. 14th, at Nephi, Juab county, Utah. It was named Monitor Lodge, No. 10, and was instituted under the most favorable auspices and with fair prospects of becoming a large and influential subordinate. The following were elected as its first officers: Past Master Workman, Joel Grover; Master Workman, W. A. C. Bryan; Foreman, Alma Hague; Overseer, E. J. Wright; Recorder, J. A. Hyde; Receiver, George C. Whitmore; Financier, A. W. McCune; Guide, Thomas J. Schofield, Jr.; Inside Watchman, George H. Howard; Outside Watchman, J. T. Belliston.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

COLFAX LODGE, No. 99.—P. H. Maginn, M. W.; J. D. Nash, F.; H. Wales, G.; A. J. Henry, Fin.; M. Lobner, Rdr.; J. Butler, Rvr.; W. B. Hayford, I. W.; J. Kuengly, O. W.

QUINCY LODGE, No. 129.—L. F. Cate, M. W.; R. W. Gill, F.; George Wilson, O.; T. L. Haggard, Rdr.; P. L. Hallsted, Fin.; W. E. Ward, Rvr.; E. Garner, G.; I. W. Larrison, I. W.; N. H. Hapgood, O. W.

PLUMAS LODGE, No. 132.—W. D. Fletcher, M. W.; J. S. Bransford, F.; Thos. Treleaven, O.; T. W. McPherson, Rdr.; J. S. Drysdale, Fin.; J. D. Compton, Rvr.; R. A. Gray, G.; C. A. Moore, I. W.; Frank Kniger, O. W.; R. A. Gray, Med. Ex.

SHARON LODGE, No. 142.—A. J. Krumb, M. W.; J. V. Hedge, F.; Thos. Hart, O.; S. Kinsey, Rdr.; C. H. Levy, Fin.; E. K. Hill, Rvr.; J. S. Iler, G.; A. J. Townsend, I. W.; J. W. Albert, O. W.; Dr. Turbeville, Med Ex.

COLOMA, No. 203.—J. H. Thomas, M. W.; W. Stearns, F.; E. M. Lowry, O.; M. J. Allhoff, Rdr.; J. W. Quirk, Fin.; Robert McKay, Rvr.; J. Anderhalden, G.; J. Crocker, I. W.; D. Haggert, O. W.; H. W. Smith, Med. Ex.

SUPREME LODGE PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings of the tenth annual session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., which convened in Cincinnati, June 6, 1882, have come to hand in a pamphlet of 662 pages. It contains, also, the names and addresses of Grand Lodge officers, Supreme Lodge Representatives and officers and A. O. U. W. publications, also a "document index," which shows exactly by whom each was introduced, title of document, to what committee referred and final disposition of the same. Everything is carefully arranged, and in order to ascertain the whereabouts of any information contained therein, it is only necessary to refer to the different indexes, which are very creditably prepared.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.—The following was the membership of the various jurisdictions, June 30, 1882.

New York	17,224	Oregon	3,300
California	11,659	Tennessee	2,469
Pennsylvania	13,325	Massachusetts	2 450
Illinois	10,689	Maryland	2,366
Missouri	7,782	Minnesota	2 300
Michigan	6,590	Indiana	2,300
Ontario	5,242	Iowa	2,000
Wisconsin	4,176	Supreme Lodge	9,369
Kansas	3,678		
Grand Total			109,919

BRO. FRED. SPERBER, Recorder of San Benito Lodge, No. 96, of Hollister, was in this city recently, and reported his Lodge as doing finely, and having now over 80 members. San Benito is one of our most enterprising and progressive country Lodges.

DISTRICT DEPUTY THOMPSON proposes holding a meeting of the Lodges in his district with Yerba Buena, No. 14, this evening, Friday, Sept. 1st.

Ancient Footprints.

The Discoveries in the Carson Quarry.

In a late number of this paper we referred at length to the subject of the footprints found in the State Prison quarry, at Carson, Nevada. The following paper, describing the discovery, was submitted at the last meeting of the California Academy of Sciences by C. D. Gibbes and Dr. H. W. Harkness, and was read by the latter:

The western declivity of the Sierra Nevada has thus far proved to be a valuable field for the paleontologist in his researches into the life, history and surroundings of primitive man. That this field is of value is owing chiefly to two causes: First, the effect of volcanic action in changing the course of rivers; secondly, to the extensive areas laid bare by mining. The pliocene rivers of this region were filled by gravel and lava, so that their waters were diverted from their original courses and were compelled to wear away new channels. Many of these channels are from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. in depth.

In these old river channels human remains have been found, which seem clearly to establish the fact that man was a resident of these valleys before the volcanic overflow which filled them with lava. Beneath these mountains, the miner, as he burrows in search for gold, is bringing to light arrow-heads, mortars, spears and other implements, and has, it is believed, in two instances at least, unearthed the bones of the men who had used them. Associated with these implements, or found in the gravel deposit, have been found the fossil remains of many species of animals, including those of the rhinoceros, two mastodons, three species of the horse, the wolf, the deer and other mammals. These remains have been found in 30 different localities, and in 11 different counties in California. In trying to determine the age of these remains, we must bear in mind that they

Antedate the Present River System

Of the Sierras. Were we able to ascertain the number of thousands of years that were required by the present rivers to cut their channels through slate and granite to the great depths they have now attained, we would be able to proximately fix the time when these denizens of the Sierra were in existence.

The Nevada State prison is situated at a distance of one and one-half miles from Carson City, the capital of the State of Nevada, and three miles from the base of the Sierras. It lies in a valley which has an elevation of 4,630 ft. above the sea level. This valley is flanked upon the west by the Sierras, which rise abruptly to the hight of about 2,670 ft. above the valley. To the north it is bounded by the Washoe range, and upon the east and south by a somewhat elevated range of hills in the Carson desert, through which the Carson river finds its way to what is known as "the sink of the Carson."

The prison was built about 20 years since, on the extreme point of a hill, having an elevation of about 60 ft. This hill is formed of sandstone, which had its origin in the detritus brought by wind and water from the Sierras. This point was chosen with a view to utilizing the labor of the convicts in quarrying stone for building purposes. As a result of this quarrying, the stone has been removed from an area of about one and three-quarters acres and to a depth varying from 15 to 32 ft., showing the hill to be composed of layers of sandstone alternating with seams of clay. It had been known that

Animal Remains had Been Discovered

In the above-named quarry, but no special attention seems to have been called to the fact until the appointment of the present warden, William Garrard, under whose quick intelligence, and by whose energy a systematic effort has been made to collect and preserve these fossils. And, not only this, he, together with Mr. Hanks, the Sheriff of Storey county, determined to have the situation carefully examined, and, to this end, they opened correspondence with the curator of our Geological Museum, C. D. Gibbes.

At one of the recent meetings of the Academy, Mr. Gibbes read the correspondence, which so impressed the members that it was determined at once to visit the locality. This, Mr. Gibbes and I did, and to-night we wish to submit to you our report.

The formation to which allusion has been made is called by Clarence King, in his egological survey of the fortieth parallel, the lower quarternary. Referring to this region, he says it is composed of sandstones and clays worn down from the adjacent high mountains, and deposited in the water and on the shore of a lake of many hundred miles in area, that at one time extended along the eastern base of the Sierras and in central Nevada, and having an elevation of 4,388 ft. above the sea level. Pyramid, Winnemucca and Walker lakes, and the sinks of the Carson and Humboldt are now the lower points of this lake, which spread its waters in the Pliocene age, and which Mr, King has called Lake Lahontan

Returning now to consider our quarry, we find in the lowest strata exposed by the workmen

Numerous Fresh-water Shells,

Which, through the kindness of Professor R.E. C. Stearns, we learn are those of a mussel, of the genus *Anodonta*. At an elevationof 13 ft. above these is found another strata in which, in addition to the shells of *Anodonta*, we find a species of Physa. This discovery is of additional interest from the fact that King reports that he found no fresh-water shells in the region excepting those of *Planorbis*. It should be mentioned that the floor or area of the yard we are now studying bears evidence of having been slightly tilted at a period subsequent to its deposition.

It also gives evidence of having been at one time the shore of some lake, or, perhaps, pond, local and isolated, as its level was above that of Lake Lahontan. Presumably we stand on the shore of this ancient pond or lake, and as we look about us we see the footprints of a variety of animals, among which we recognize those of the mammoth, the deer, the wolf, those of many birds, apparently those of a horse, and, most important of all, what seem to be the imprints of the sandaled foot of man.

There are

Six Series of the Tracks of Man.

Each of these six series is represented by a number of footprints (from 8 to 17) in regular order, and each showing more or less plainly the imprint of a sandal. Besides this, in one of the series there is a marked difference in the form of the sandal.

The first of these series which we examined is to be seen emerging, as it were, from the southern side of the yard, and where the cliff is 15 ft. in hight above the tracks.

This series consists of 12 tracks, to which number four were subsequently added by tunneling into the rock. These tracks were evidently made in a layer of sediment of perhaps two inches in depth, for below this layer we find the compact sandstone. In each instance the mud had been raised by the pressure of the foot into a ridge which entirely surrounded it. This mud is only partially solidified, and is still flakey and easily broken on exposure. Each of the imprints furnishes us with evidence, as we believe, that the feet of the one making the tracks were protected by sandals.

In no single impression, perhaps, do we find conclusive evidence of this fact; but, when we study them as a whole, we find that that which is wanting in one is furnished by others which follow.

In nearly all the toe portion of the sandal is well shown, it being as smooth as the work of a mason, for the distance of two or three inches. Backward from the toe we generally find the impression of the outer portion of the sandal. When studied as a whole, we can determine, with a good deal of exactness, the actual length and breadth of the sandal, which we find to be 19 inches in length, 8 inches at the ball of the foot, while the heel is 6 inches in breadth. In its outline the impression follows clearly the shape of the human foot. From the great toe outward there is a really graceful curve, which draws in toward the heel; while from the great toe inward, the line is drawn toward the instep, and thence in an outward curve to the heel. In one series this curve is deeper, showing a slightly different form of sandal.

The average length of the stride is two feet three inches. The distance between the feet, or the straddle, is 18 inches.

It must be borne in mind that these footprints proceed outward from the part of the quarry the rock of which is still in place, the face standing like a wall 15 feet high.

Taking Casts of the Tracks.

It seemed very important to know if there were more footprints of the same series still running into and under this rock face. To determine this fact, Mr. Gerrard, who was anxious to assist us in every way possible, immediately commenced a tunnel upon the line of the prints of the same series, if such existed. In this effort he was completely successful, bringing to view four other footprints, three of which were more perfect than those which had been previously exposed. One of the four, owing to a fault in the rock, was too obscure to be of value. Of this series we secured 12 more or less perfect casts in plaster, which are placed before you for inspection this evening.

One marked feature to which we wish to call your attention is, that in all of these tracks the toes all turn well outward, which is not, as a rule, the habit of the North American Indian. Within a few paces of the prints we have described is to be found another series of tracks, made by an individual who was walking in deeper mud, which clung to and closed in upon the foot. Seven or eight such are to be seen in regular order, and then the track, like the one previously described, is lost in the ledge toward which the steps are tending. On the western border of the area are four other series of tracks. Three of these are somewhat smaller than the ones described, while one has a sandal more curved than that of his fellows. These are also lost in the ledge, where they may be followed by future explorations. These prints appear to be upon a floor a few inches lower than the one first described.

Returning now to our first-described tracks, we find, at a distance of 10 or 12 paces, other tracks, which we suppose to have been made by a mammoth. They are in regular order, and eight in number, with an average stride of four feet four and a half inches. The foot is 21 inches in diameter. They were found imprinted on what is now a pretty compact sandstone. We find no distinct traces of toes, but only a general outline of the foot. Neither did we find any distinct impressions of the pads of the foot. Underneath each foot we found a thin layer of calcareous formation which rested immediately upon the sandstone. Owing to the pressure of the foot, a ridge of soft material of one or two inches was forced up and hardened around each footprint. As the direction of these tracks was also toward the edge of the exposed ledge, we were anxious to follow them further. To thoroughly satisfy every wish of ours, Mr. Garrard immediately began to tunnel into the ledge. By this means two more tracks were fully uncovered and exposed to our view, thus giving us 10 tracks in a line. The newly exposed tracks were found to have been made in mud so soft that a ridge had formed around each to a hight of nearly five inches, while the imprint upon the rock was like that we had previously examined. It was now made apparent that all these mammoth tracks upon the exposed portion of the floor of the quarry had been made in the same layer of soft material, and that the raised border had been removed by the quarrymen in the progress of their former work. Each footprint had evidently been filled with rain water, and the sand had been blown into and filled it. Owing to sub-percolation, the sand continued to adhere to the moist surface, and thus had formed a mound of sand above each footprint. After the formation of this mound, a tongue of sand had drifted out from it a short distance in a northwesterly direction, and as this tongue of sand had been hardened into stone, it has remained as an indication that the wind which raised these mounds above the tracks had come from the south-east. It was only with much difficulty that we removed the superincumbent sand by breaking it carefully into fragments. Had we attempted to save this entire we should certainly have injured, if not have fully destroyed, the footprints which we were most anxious to preserve.

After the removal of the stone above the cavity, the cavity was, in each instance, about five inches in depth, and showed the impression of the side of the foot with tolerable distinctness. We did not deem it advisable, however, to take a set of casts of these, since they could not be of much service in determining the exact form of the foot.

Tracks of Birds and Animals.

Besides the above-described tracks there were abundant tracks of some wading birds, as before mentioned. These did not seem to differ much in form and size from those of the same order now living. Several quite distinct tracks of deer are also to be seen. Others, again, were found which, in size and length of stride, much resemble those of a wolf. At one point these tracks may be traced for a distance of 20 ft., where they, also, are lost in the ledge. There are also a few poorly defined imprints of what we believe to be a horse. Near the western limit we find clear indications of animals having wallowed and lain in the soft mud.

There have been, we believe, but two objections thus far raised against the claim that the imprints first described were those of man.

First, that the colossal size of the sandal will be likely to cause doubt in the minds of many.

Secondly, that the space between the feet, or, as it is called, the straddle, is so marked as to create a suspicion that they were those of an animal other than man.

To the first objection, we reply that for the protection of his feet the primitive man would naturally select the sandal. In fashioning this sandal of wood, it is reasonable to suppose that with his gouge of obsidian he would cut out a hollow to correspond to the size of his foot, leaving a raised border which might serve as a protection to the side of his foot, as well as to the heel and toe. Its raised border would also be of great service in securing the thongs by which the sandal was attached to the foot. Some such plan must, we think, have been adopted for securing the sandal, as we find no indications of holes in the bottom of the sandal through which thongs might be passed to fasten it to the foot.

The Footprints.

Taking this view of the case, it seems to be apparent that, to protect a foot of 12 or 13 inches, he would be likely to fashion a sandal of nearly, if not quite, the proportions of the one shown by the impression.

While it must be admitted that the print of the sandaled foot is unusually large—much larger, in fact, than the hide sandals worn by the Mexican Indians, or the straw sandals of the Japanese, yet the stride is but that of the average man of five feet ten inches in hight.

Throughout these notes we have used the word sandal in describing the footprints which we are convinced were made by man. No complete impression of the sandal is to be found in any single footprint, yet an examination of all the footprints of series No. 1 shows in each a part of a perfect impression of some portion of the sandal. By uniting these several parts of that portion of each which remains perfect, there will be seen a complete impression of a sandal, except the heel, which remains indistinct.

This may have been caused by the natural slipping which takes place in walking in soft mud.

It is worthy of remark that there appears to have been a smooth surface about three-fourths of an inch in width which extended, except on the heel, entirely around the outer portion of the sandal. In all the footprints, save one, the impression of the toe of the sandal is very distinct.

As to the straddling gait, we need only say that in walking in muddy and slippery places we all walk with our feet further apart. And furthermore, by using such an unwieldy footgear as we have described, such a position of the feet would be almost a necessity. It must not be forgotten that there are five other series of footprints other than those we have particularly described.

If now it be urged that they are all the footprints of the same biped or animal, or of some gigantic bird, then they should be of the same general form, which can plainly be seen is not the case.

As these footprints run into the ledge in several instances, should it be deemed advisable, a tunnel may be run for the purpose of obtaining other evidence relating to this subject. Evidently this sandstone quarry was long ages in being deposited, and during its formation generation after generation of various forms of animal life lived and died upon its changing surface, and have left the evidence of their existence in the remains still to be found imbedded in its structure.

It is still, and must ever be, a rich field replete with facts of great value to the student of the history of animal life upon this planet.

Proposed Line of Steel Steamers.

The danger of complete monopolization of existing lines of transportation from this coast to the East and Europe is leading to renewed discussion of the establishment of lines of steamers owned and built in California. At the last meeting of the Board of Trade, C. T. Hopkins described the advantages of having a line of steamers, owned in San Francisco, to trade with the Atlantic and European ports. He pointed out that San Francisco merchants were threatened with a loss of trade in the North by the completion of the Northern Pacific. A gentleman engaged in the business of building steel and iron steamers, a member of a firm having £1,000,000 capital, has recently been on this coast examining our iron ore, and he has gone away with the impression that he could manufacture steel here and work that steel into ships and machinery as cheaply as he could do it in England. He had also been informed by a man whose word is beyond question, a capitalist who intends to take an interest in this venture, that if there is any encouragement to come here with a force of 200 men, with all the money and machinery necessary to go to work to start the construction of steel steamers on this coast, they will come here and do it. In view of these circumstances, he thought it would be wise to appoint an active committee to ascertain whether proper encouragement could be given. Could sufficient capital be raised here to induce such a venture to become established, and manufacture steamers that can carry goods from New York to this coast and deliver them in 60 days, giving the advantages of competing with the railroads? Could enough money be obtained from loyal, faithful men to put this enterprise on its feet? He thought it could be done. On exports alone we pay $16,000,000 per annum for freights, and nobody, so far, seems to think much about it. To carry out the suggestion, he offered the following, which was approved:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider the feasibility of the construction of a line of large steel propellers, to be owned in San Francisco and employed in a direct trade between this city, Liverpool and New York, via the straits of Magellan and Panama or Nicaragua; also, to correspond with iron ship and steamer builders in the United States and Great Britain, with a view to the establishment of their industry on this coast.

Capt. Merry and Mr. Williams also spoke in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between here and New York and Europe. It must be acknowledged that the realization of some such projects is of vital importance to the producing interests of the Pacific coast.

HAS THE MOON AN ATMOSPHERE?—The Providence *Journal*, in an article on the planetary attractions for the month of July, says in regard to the probability of the moon possessing an atmosphere: The moon just now is an important member of the solar family. Something new may be anticipated in her monotonous story. The observers of the recent solar eclipse detected imitations of an atmosphere on her apparently lifeless surface. This seems to confirm indications of movement that have never been accounted for, and scarcely credited in scientific quarters. Two days after the eclipse, an observer of 40 years' experience, while looking at the moon, saw a cloud 100 miles long and 40 or 50 miles broad, hovering over the "Mare Crisium," presenting a misty, feathery appearance, unmistakably different from other portions of the moon's disc. If this appearance was a reality and not an optical illusion, other observers will be sure to detect something similar. * * The moon comes in for her share in the novel celestial problems that are the delight of the scientific mind. Indications of an atmosphere, observed by the French astronomers, and a misty, feathery cloud floating over one of her huge craters, revive the interest in her desolate face, and suggest the possibility that life may exist, in some form, in a world that seems to have played her part in the material economy of the universe.

A DISPATCH from Jamaica says that Westgate, the self-confessed assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke, has arrived there, and the evidence implicating him in the crime is strong.

WALLA WALLA is fast building up. There are now several large business blocks going up. Grain is pouring into the depot very lively, and busy times are confidently expected after harvest.

The Curse of Drunkenness.

The daily record of events, as set forth in the morning and evening papers, is almost a continuous chain of evil deeds prompted and pursued by those who are maddened by alcoholism. Brutal assaults and cruel murders are almost nightly occurrences. Occasionally, however, there is an inhuman deed which sinks far below the average crime, and seems to open to the view and contemplation the very bottomless pit of human depravity and cruelty. Such was the murder of Mrs. Wilson by her husband, which occurred on Thursday, Aug. 10th. The woman was found dead in her house. The police surgeon who made the examination made the following report:

The woman had received a terrible beating, and came to her death from inflammation of the brain following the violence. He discovered on the head a severe scalp wound in the shape of a horseshoe, such as might have been produced by the heel of a boot; another scalp wound on the right side of the head above the ear, and three inches in length; a wound a little to the left side of the middle line of the forehead, in the shape of a St. Andrew cross, and the frontal bone laid bare; a wound an inch long at the angle of the right eye, and affecting that organ; a wound an inch and a half long under the right eye, and running toward the upper part of the nose; a wound an inch and three-quarters in length under the right ear; a two-inch wound under the chin; a cut three and a half inches long on the outside of the right leg, between the knee and the ankle; an immense bruise on the left side of the abdomen; a severe bruise on the right side of the abdomen; another under the right nipple, and still another in the upper part of the right side of the chest. Besides these there were a number of contusions on the thighs and back. The surgeon also discovered that there were seven ribs broken, four on the right side and three on the left. The wounds have all the appearance of having been produced by kicks with a heavy boot. The deceased was a woman of medium hight, and well proportioned. Her features show that she was a woman who was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor.

It has been quite clearly shown that this unfortunate woman came to her death at the hands of her husband, who was also addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor. Their quarrels were a very ordinary sensation in the neighborhood, and the sounds of violence in their home were so common that neighbors did not think of interfering with them.

Here, then, were husband and wife, with a group of children, both of them accustomed to brutalize themselves with liquor, and become common brawlers—carrying on their evil way until finally the husband reduces his wife to a broken and lifeless body, bearing the print of his boot-heels—a helpless drunkard trampled to death by an infuriated drunkard, in the midst of their home and their children.

These are terrible things to think of. We would gladly avoid their contemplation and spare our readers the recital of them; but it is a common duty to bring them forward, that all may see again the demonizing power of strong drink, and shun it as they would a pestilence. Who can indulge with the thought of such events as the direct outcome of indulgence? Let the evil, then, be clearly recognized in all its hideousness, until the one who is disposed to trifle with the evil, or to court its consequences, shall turn from it in horror. There is only one way to be absolutely free from danger, and that is to avoid it; pass not by it; turn from it and flee away, as is the Scriptural injunction.

Discovery of Mont Blanc.—Mont. Blanc, the highest of the Alps, is, strange to say, a modern discovery. At least, no mention is made of this colossus of European peaks in any itinerary, or in any literary work whatever till recent times. M. Charles Durier, in his work "Le Mont Blanc," says: "This mountain rises in the center of the most populous and civilized states of Europe; it is, in fact, the axis around which European civilization has revolved and still does revolve; its hight is considerable; it dominates everything in its vicinity, and, to make its appearance more striking on the background of the blue sky, its summit, though placed in a favored, temperate latitude, is ever covered with a mantle of snow. And yet, during 20 centuries, no historian, no traveler, no *savant*, no poet names it, or so much as alludes to it. As the sun describes his daily track, that peak throws its shadow upon at least three countries possessing different languages, but still it was profoundly ignored." The same author informs us of a map of the region round about Mont Blanc, published in the second half of the 16th century, but which gives no hint as to the existence of the mountain, which, nevertheless, is visible from all sides at distances of 60 leagues. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

Unfortunate Lives.—An unfortunate life is one of the leading causes of both physical and moral disease. One might write an entire volume upon this subject. Numerous examples of the effects of an unhappy life may be observed every day. Every child knows of them. An unhappy life is like dust in the machinery of a clock. It makes it go badly—even prevents it from going at all. But, when the dust has been removed, it goes once more as well as ever. When we are fortunate and happy, we are as sound as a fish in the water. An unhappy, unfortunate life prevents those changes from going on in the system which health requires—prevents good digestion, good circulation and a comfortable action of the nervous system. If we wish to be healthy, we should endeavor to make our lives successful and happy.

The Asteroids.—The number of the known members of the small planets is now 225. Palisa, of Vienna, discovered the lost one on April 19th.

Proverbial Wisdom on the Weather.

Much wisdom on all subjects pertaining to human life, and to the conditions and phenomena of nature, are concentrated into proverbs. Popular errors of experience and observation also find their way into apothegms, and yet it cannot be doubted that the majority of proverbial sayings contain an element of living truth, as gained by the eye or the mind. They are the concentrated wisdom of the ages, and are found in all languages, and have descended from the earliest times.

The aggregation of conditions and phenomena known as "the weather" has occupied the minds and tongues of men, probably, since the very wet year which floated Noah to the top of Ararat, and the centuries of observation have given a host of weather proverbs and proverbial data for prognostication. It has occurred to Gen. Hazen, Chief Officer U. S. Signal Service, to collect as many as possible of these proverbs and wise sayings, that they may be classified and compared, and the weight of testimony in them compared with the facts of modern meteorological observation. It is a happy idea to collect this concentrated wisdom from a world of observers, and it seems likely that much interesting and valuable testimony on weather behavior may be gained. In order to secure this information, Gen. Hazen has issued a circular, arranged so that proverbs of different kinds may be stated by his correspondents under proper heads. We trust his effort to collect them may receive the co-operation of the weather-wise. On this coast, where conditions are so different from those which prevail in the older proverb-making countries, it is found that much of the old wisdom is folly; but if one is disposed to research, and has the opportunity to pierce the darkness of the aborigines, or to glean the wisdom of the early white settlers, perhaps something true to our conditions may be drawn out.

That our readers may perceive the nature of the inquiry to be made and the scope thereof, we shall quote the headings under which Gen. Hazen asks responses. If any reader will favor us with his proverbial treasures, we will see that they are duly forwarded to Gen. Hazen at Washington. It is desired that the origin of any proverb may be given with it when possible:

1. Proverbs relating to the sun.
2. Proverbs relating to the moon. (New moon, change of moon, halo around the moon, influence of moon on agricultural operations, change of moon on days of week, etc.)
3. Proverbs relating to stars and meteors.
4. Proverbs relating to rainbows.
5. Proverbs relating to mist and fog.
6. Proverbs relating to dew.
7. Proverbs relating to clouds.
8. Proverbs relating to frost.
9. Proverbs relating to snow.
10. Proverbs relating to rain. (Morning, midnight, rain from particular quarter, rain during squalls.)
11. Proverbs relating to thunder and lightning. (First thunder in the year, thunder from the west, north, east, south; lightning, west, north, northwest, south, southwest and east.)
12. Proverbs relating to winds. (Day, night, morning, evening, wind and rain, wind preceding fair weather, cold winds, direction of winds, north wind, northeast wind, northwest wind, south wind, east wind, west winds, wet wind, veering winds, backing winds.)
13. Prognostics from the actions of animals. (Bats, oxen, cats, dogs, goats, hares, rabbits, horses, mice, moles, pigs, rats, sheep, weasels, wolves, frogs.)
14. Prognostics from birds. (Blackbirds, cranes, cuckoos, ducks, finches, fowls, chickens, geese, guinea-fowl, gulls, kingfishers, kites, larks, migratory birds, owls, peacocks, pigeons, quails, robins, rooks, snipe, sparrows, swallows, swans, thrushes, wild geese, woodpeckers, wrens.)
15. Prognostics from fish. (Carp, dolphin, pike, porpoise, trout, shad, herring, mackerel, cod, blue-fish, lobsters, crabs.)
16. Prognostics from reptiles. (Frogs, glow-worms, leeches, snails, snakes, toads, worms.)
17. Prognostics from insects. (Ants, bees, beetles, crickets, flies, gnats, lady-birds, spiders, wasps.)
18. Prognostics from trees, plants, etc. (Brambles, brooms, chickweed, clover, colt's-foot, dandelions, ferns, fir cones, hawthorn, marigolds, mushrooms, oaks, onions, pear, apple, roses, seaweed, sensitive plants, thistles, walnuts, wood sorrel, chaff, leaves, etc.)
19. Prognostics of the weather, drawn from various objects. (Chairs, tables cracked before rain, etc., coals burning brightly, corn, ditches, doors, dust, lamps, rheumatism, salt, seed, sign-boards, smoke, soup, sound, strings, toothache, walls.)
20. Proverbs relating to days of the week. (Weather and agricultural rules.)
21. Proverbs relating to each month of the year. (January, February, March, etc.)
22. Proverbs relating to the seasons of the year. (Spring, autumn, etc.)
23. Proverbs of weather relating to the year.
24. Proverbs of weather and popular sayings relating thereto, not included in the answers to the above questions.

Mrs. Garfield's Silk Dress.—A few days ago the U. S. Women's Silk Culture Association presented Mrs. Garfield with the first fruits of their labors in establishing the new industry. The token of their esteem and sympathy was an elegant black brocade silk, inclosed in an ebony box lined with lavender satin. Accompanying the gift was a letter of presentation on lavender satin, stitched with old-gold sewing silk. The silk, which had been reeled, spun, dyed and woven into the brocade fabric, is an entirely American product in material, design and finish, as well as in the spirit of the gift. The association begged the acceptance of it as an offering from women, with the sincere hope for the personal encouragement of the work, in which President Garfield had been so much interested. The cocoons were raised by silk growers in the following States: Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Kansas, Georgia and Nebraska. Mrs. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of the silk in a grateful letter to the president of the association.



THE OIL PALM OF AFRICA (Elais Guineensis)

Domestic Misery.—No unhappiness in life is equal to unhappiness at home. All other personal miseries can be better borne than the terrible misfortune of domestic disunion, and none so completely demoralizes the nature. The anguish of disease itself is modified, ameliorated, even rendered blessed, by the tender touch, the dear presence of the sympathetic beloved; and loss of fortune is not loss of happiness where family love is left. But the want of that love is not to be supplied by anything else on earth. Health, fortune, success, nothing has its full savor when the home is unhappy; and the greatest triumphs out of doors are of no avail to cheer the sinking heart when the misery within has to be encountered.

Contagion of Goodness.—We hear a great deal about contagious diseases and the necessity of avoiding exposure to them, which is entirely reasonable; but we hear little of the contagion of health and the importance of securing it. Yet, although not so immediately apparent, the eventual effect of the one is, perhaps, nearly as powerful as that of the other. If there are poisonous emanations from the sick bed of the fever patient which we cannot inhale without peril, so there are wholesome influences from the vigorous and healthy which we cannot receive without increasing the vitality of our own system. Perhaps it may some day be regarded as essential a part of physical culture to court the one as to avoid the other.

Inventor of the Saw.—Pliny tells us that Dædalus invented the saw. The earliest sawmill of which we have mention was built at Madeira in 1420.

The Oil Palm of Africa.

We give on this page a picture of a plant which is most highly esteemed by the natives of various parts of the "dark continent," as it produces much to serve their immediate needs, and also affords them a commercial article which returns them much revenue. It is the oil palm (*Elais guineensis*).

It grows best in shady places, and attains the hight of 15 to 16 ft. The fruit resembles the stone of the date. When ripe, this nut is heated by fermentation, and then coarsely pulverized in hollow cylinders, by which its oily matter is separated. It is then macerated in hot water, when the oil gradually collects on the surface, and cooling, concretes into a thick, unctuous cake, of a light lemon color, with little or no taste, but having a rich perfume. At the ordinary temperature of the air it is not a fluid oil. At 69° it begins to be slightly opaque; at 62° it is of the consistence of honey; at 45° it is proportionably thicker, but still retains a degree of softness. It is heavier than most of the other expressed oils. The quantity of oil in these nuts is very considerable, one gallon of nuts usually producing a quart of oil. This oil is used as butter by the natives of the Gold Coast, entering into all their culinary preparations; and, when eaten fresh, is a delicate and wholesome article of diet, differing as much from the palm oil imported into England as fresh butter does from that which is rancid. It is employed in this country to make a soap, which bears the name of palm soap; and also enters into the composition of other articles of perfumery.

The oil palm delights in a hot, moist climate, and would not succeed in this State, probably not even in greenhouses. The engraving represents rather a young tree. The palms of this species begin bearing when very young.

Topography and Rainfall.

Californians have abundant evidence to indicate the influence of diversities in the surface of the land upon the falling of rain. Within the borders of the State there are districts ranging all the way from almost perpetual dryness to copious drenching. Sometimes these districts are quite within sight of each other. For example, in the northern part of the State, in the vicinity of Mt. Shasta, there are valleys where the crops this year are suffering for water, while not far away there is far more moisture than any ordinary crop requires. Within the State there are regions where summer showers with thunder and lightning are frequent, and there are vast areas where these phenomena are never seen. The influence of wind and topography upon rainfall is one of the most interesting studies in meteorological science.

Professor E. Loomis has prepared, in aid of his studies of the laws affecting the amount of rainfall at different places, a graduated table of the average annual rainfall at more than 700 points, of which we find a review in the Germantown *Telegraph*. Of 204 stations at which the mean exceeds 75 inches (rising from this amount to 492.45 inches at Cherapunji, Assam,) some are elevated more than 2,000 ft. above the sea, and nearly all are within 100 or 200 miles of elevated mountains. Rain chiefly occurs when the wind from the ocean is blowing towards the mountains, and the extraordinary rainfall at most of them is probably due to the influence of the mountains, by which the wind is deflected upward to such hight that a considerable part of the contained vapor is condensed by the cold of elevation.

The cases in which the rainfall is excessively deficient are, on the other hand, those of places in which nothing exists that may cause an upward current of air. Another cause of deficient rainfall, frequently exemplified, is the descent of a current of air which has been forced up to a great hight and suffered condensation of its vapor, after it has crossed the mountain by the influence of which it has been raised, when its temperature rises and it becomes dry. Such effects are produced by the Rocky mountains on the plains east of them, and by the Himalayas on the desert of Gobi; and the operation of these two causes will assist in explaining most of the rainless districts of the globe.

Other influences modifying the amount of rainfall are the meeting of the northeast and southeast trade winds, which results in a great rain belt surrounding the globe; the irregular barometric depressions of the middle latitudes, indicating frequent storms; proximity to the ocean, especially when the prevalent wind comes from the sea; and the projection of capes and headlands into the ocean, which contribute to frequent rains. Uniformity in the direction of the winds throughout the year, such as prevails in the trade-wind regions, obstruction of the free movement of surface winds by mountains, remoteness from the ocean measured in the direction from which the prevalent wind proceeds, and high latitude tend to produce a dry climate. These principles do not seem to be fully borne out by the phenomena of rain on either side of the Alleghany mountains, but we have not yet systematic enough or careful enough observations to enable us to determine what is their real influence. Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, exerts a marked influence. The mean annual precipitation there is 77 inches, while in the surrounding districts it is only 40 inches.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U. W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, - September 1, 1882.

District Meetings.

The idea of holding district meetings is a good one, notwithstanding the fact that they may have many and serious drawbacks from being completely successful. A great many latent thoughts and opinions are brought to light at these meetings, examined, criticised and compared. Excellent ideas here shine with brilliancy, while worthless ones are consigned to oblivion. Here the different delegations exemplify respectively the quiet Lodge, the wrangling Lodge, the good-humored Lodge, the oratorical Lodge, the dramatic Lodge, the story-telling Lodge, etc., and the result will naturally be that all concerned are benefited.

But still such meetings have their little faults, and there is no doubt much room for improvement in making a district meeting all it should be. For instance, a meeting is held in a hall too small to accommodate all those present, even with one spoonful of air apiece. This is a serious error. Again, it is a serious error to have too much Lodge business before the meeting, as visiting brethren care nothing for this—they can see plenty of it in their own Lodges; besides, they come here more to exchange views, etc., and entertain and be entertained, than to see the business of any particular Lodge exemplified. Moreover, we must bear in mind that daylight puts an end to the evening, and everything should move briskly and crisply.

It would always be better, on these occasions, to have a select and well appointed programme prepared, and refreshments of some kind will always add to the enjoyability of the gathering, while the cost need be but nominal. We are not a free-lunch fiend, but simply suggest these things for the Good of the Order. The talkative member should reduce his words to a minimum, and the man with ideas should pare them to the core. The impromptu man should be prompt, and the funny man should not let his jokes hang fire. On the whole, be careful to entertain, and then it is easy to instruct. People can be lead where it is an impossibility to drive them.

Visiting Lodges.

In visiting the different Lodges of this city, one cannot fail to receive some particular impression from each Lodge in regard to the manner in which business is transacted. We find, respectively, the wrangling Lodge, the quiet Lodge, the oratorical Lodge, the dignified Lodge, the dramatic, the musical, the story-telling Lodge, the brief Lodge, the late Lodge, the big Lodge, the cosmopolitan, the mediocre, the aristocratic Lodge, the frigid Lodge, the indifferent Lodge and the warm, social, brotherly Lodge. The last kind is by far the most desirable Lodge to visit, but all will amply repay a visit. It is an excellent idea to have a Visiting Committee in each Lodge, also an Entertainment Committee.

A Few Observations and Ideas.

Lodge members in the A. O. U. W. may be divided into three classes: 1. Those who are initiated and never afterwards seen about the Lodge-room; 2. Those who dodge into the Lodge-room on assessment night and as quickly disappear; 3. Those who attend regularly, do the work, and enjoy the fraternal feature of the Order. We refer, of course, more particularly to our city Lodges. The third class is a very small minority. It should not be so. The fraternal feature must be attended to, or the A. O. U. W. will become a mere feelingless, unfriendly, old line insurance company. If the attendance of members is not half what it should be, the Order loses half its effectiveness. Many members say: "Why, you can't force us to attend. We join the Order only for the $2,000 insurance; you get our money, and ought not to grumble." We have good reasons to grumble, and grumble we will, till a better attendance is insured, or we will be under the necessity of taking more severe measures. This Order is charitable and fraternal, in that it furnishes cheap insurance and brotherly protection to its members in sickness and distress. This business must be attended to, and as a matter of benevolence or self-sacrifice. In order to have it attended to properly, there must be a proper attendance of members.

It is an impossibility for a dozen to transact the business of hundreds; besides, the stayaways are casting their burdens upon their fellow Workmen. We get their money it is true, but do they imagine that we get our $2,000 insurance free? Neither do we get paid for attending to the duties of Workmen. It is fraternity and protection that have framed the mighty system which now is spread from ocean to ocean. To practice these is, therefore, the duty, and solemn duty of every member. There is such a thing, however, as an abuse of the fraternal principle. As a member on a recent occasion remarked, "There is such a thing as too much fraternity;" this brother related that on a certain evening, he visited a certain Lodge, having with him a fine new silk umbrella; that during the evening, a certain other brother had grown so very fraternal as to remove Bro. No. 1's umbrella in a very brotherly manner, and substitute Bro. No. 2's ragged old cotton one, without a single whole whalebone in it! The night being very rainy, fraternal feeling, as a matter of course, ran high.

There are also men who make it a business to live fraudulently upon the charitableness of fraternal societies; but these are exceptional cases. The small amount of abuse to which the principle is subjected will not excuse us in endeavoring to do away with it altogether. The question now arises, what must we do in order to secure a reasonably large percentage of attendance? Some of our Lodges have attempted to answer this question by enrolling a vast number of members upon their books, hoping from so many to obtain at least a moderate attendance. This is to be deplored. Did the teacher of a public school endeavor to cover up the absence of certain pupils by going around drumming up new ones in order to keep his school full in appearance, we would put him down for a demagogue.

We believe that from 100 to 200 members are enough for any Lodge, and as much as one set of officers are capable of managing for the best interests of the Order in general. Again, it has been proposed to adopt compulsory measures to bring about the desired result; but, no doubt, the best way to compel members is to lead them. People will be lead when you have failed to drive them; but there are some that can be driven who do not lead well, and still others that will neither be lead nor driven; the latter class must be lead with caution and driven with force. Still, we believe that the less compulsion and the more inducement offered attend, the better it will be for all concerned.

The next question that occurs is, how are members to be lead into attending, and how far can compulsion be made available? The first part may be readily answered: Let the entertainment feature, the "Good of the Order," predominate in Lodge meetings; let the business of initation, etc., be gone through quickly. Poor reading, and slow, dragging, mumbling or stumbling remarks and recitation do more to retard the progress of business than everything else. In another portion of this paper will be seen an article entitled "Poor Elocution—Its Remedy," in which the author handles poor readers as they should be handled, without gloves, especially when they attempt to inflict whole audiences with their torturus utterances. As to how far compulsion can be made available in bringing about a fair attendance, let those who have framed the laws of the Order say; but we apprehend that there will be little use for compulsory measures if the first plan is put into operation; still there should be some means provided for compelling the attendance of chronic absentees, at least six times a year. A case has been related to us where a member had been absent from his Lodge so long that he had forgotten its name and location, although one of the most popular and prominent Lodges in San Francisco.

THE summary of the work of the entire Order to the 1st of August shows that $177,143.39 was paid out of the beneficiary fund, of which California paid $24,000; membership, 109,919.

Some Statistics.

We are frequently told that while the A. O. U. W. is a good institution, that it is doing a great and noble work, that its beneficence is covering it all over with glory, yet its system is radically wrong in that it does not grade its assessments according to age of the member at joining, and thereby a great wrong is being perpetrated on the younger members for the benefit of those of maturer years. We are pointed to the tables of life expectancy to prove how grossly in error we are, and gravely told that unless we change our system in this regard we shall soon "be bundled off to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns." And we have answered that we are not satisfied with the table of expectancy when applied to organizations like ours. We do not believe they will properly apply. The facts we have been able to gather augment our doubts. Our members do not die in accordance with those tables, either singly or in the aggregate. They do not even approximate it. And the older we grow the further at variance with the tables does our experience become. Before us is the journal of proceedings of the last session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Order was founded in that State 14 years ago. It has been well managed in the mother jurisdiction, and the death rate has been remarkably steady. Unfortunately, for the purpose of showing the relative hazard according to age at admission, the record does not give us the number admitted at each age respectively. So, in the following table we have substituted the records of our own jurisdiction in this one particular as it stood Jan. 1, 1882, presuming that the ratio will not differ widely from that of Pennsylvania:

Age at Admission.	Number Died.	Number Admitted.	Age at Admission.	Number Died.	Number Admitted.
21	.....	168	37	4	620
22	.....	226	38	5	652
23	4	309	39	6	630
24	3	352	40	0	687
25	2	376	41	6	691
26	4	455	42	6	634
27	3	443	43	7	555
28	1	537	44	5	548
29	2	547	45	4	599
30	0	620	46	2	590
31	4	583	47	5	593
32	2	622	48	5	671
33	4	584	49	3	777
34	1	616	55	1	.....
35	1	597	57	1	.....
36	5	536	63	1	.....

A careful study of these figures, which, by the way, afford us facts as a basis from which to draw conclusions, instead of a fine-spun theory, will furnish food for abundance of thought. For instance, take the two extremes of present eligibility, and group the first six ages and the last six ages. There were 13 deaths out of 1,886 admissions, or 1 to 145 in the first group. In the last, 6 deaths out of 3,778 admissions, or 1 to 157—a very considerable per cent. in favor of the old fellows, and that too notwithstanding the fact that no deaths occurred in either the 21 or the 22 classes. In like manner if we group the figures by periods all the way down the list, we find the old members hold their own with the young ones in a manner that must be astonishing to the believer in the equity of the usual graded system. Three members died who joined the Order before the age limit was established. One joined at the age of 55; he was in the Order five years. One joined at the age of 57; he was in the Order 10 years. One joined at the age of 63; he was in the Order nine years. We have no means of even approximating the ratio of these ancient members to the others in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. But as the average time the three remained in the Order is eight years—about the full expectancy of membership in the Order—it is fair to presume that the hazard on these men of many years could not have been far greater than on those even below the middle age.

Now, if facts are good for anything, here is proof positive of the worthlessness of any of the tables of expectancy of life for the uses of a beneficiary society like the A. O. U. W. The jurisdiction of Pennsylvania has been in existence long enough to give a pretty sure indication of what the future will bring forth. Though the statistics of life insurance companies, or even other beneficial societies, should show a different result, it would prove nothing, for the conditions being different, a like result could not be expected to follow. And this leads us to say that all our efforts in the way of statistics to determine whether any system can be devised more equitable than our present one, should be confined to our own organization. When we accept a member, we want to know, as nearly as possible, the hazard we incur in his behalf. In other words, we want to know the probability of his dying while a member of the A. O. U. W. What that probability might be in some other organization is no earthly concern of ours. To determine such probability, there are other things far more necessary to know than age. Personal habits is a factor ten times more important; and so is occupation or family history. Of course we are discussing the question from the standpoint of our present age limits of eligibility. We stoutly maintain that a man of 50, hale and hearty, of the best of habits, the safest of occupations and of long-lived ancestry, is a better risk ten times over, than a man of 21 with all these conditions reversed, and no man of good common sense will have the temerity to dispute the proposition. Where, then, is the sense in advocating any system of graded assessments based on age alone? We can scarcely hold our patience to discuss a question embodying so much of folly and stupidity. And yet, there are many persons of good general abilities, who gravely and earnestly go about endeavoring to engraft just such a system on the A. O. U. W., right in the face of such facts as are herewith presented. They would have their pet theory put into our laws, even with the certainty that the theory is wrong. If the facts do not agree with the theory, so much the worse for the facts. Let them stand aside.

We trust we are not misunderstood. It is not claimed that a system of graded assessments might not be made that should operate more justly, as a rule, than so-called level assessments, but that we have any sufficient knowledge now by which such system could be formulated, we most emphatically deny. Moreover, we do not believe, from the light we have, that any new system can be formed, which, all things considered, will be so good as the one we now have. Any gain on the score of equity would be offset by complications and difficulties and dissatisfactions. Leave the timbers of the staunch old craft alone.

Poor Elocution—Its Remedy.

Why is it that we have so much poor reading in our Lodges? Answer: Mainly because poor readers do not know that they are poor readers. Did they know this fact, they would either not read at all, or would try and improve themselves. But poor readers do not, as a rule, try very much to improve, and the charitable inference is they are in blissful ignorance of their own lamentable deficiencies in this respect. This shows the importance of having the work rehearsed before as competent critics as the Lodge contains. And their criticisms should be kindly received.

One condition of good reading is a correct knowledge of the meaning of every word that is read. Another, the correct pronunciation of every word, or where there are several pronunciations of a word, to choose the best. Still another indispensable condition of good reading, is an understanding of the intent or meaning of every sentence that is read. We should know, too, who is addressed or spoken of, in every instance of personal reference. For instance, when the conductor calls on one party to assist another to rise, he should carefully and deliberately call on *the* party intended in the ritual. And what more proper, when he would enlist the attention of an initiate to the meaning and intent of of one of our indispensable spectacles, that it should be done in no boisterous, hurried and declamatory manner, or in a spirit of indifference or slip-shod style, but with a subdued, slow and distinct utterence, with natural pauses and impressive utterance?

There is, of course, a great difference in the natural capacities of readers. But the best natural capacity for reading can be very much improved by study, and where there is but little natural capacity and but little scholarship, there is more need for greatest diligence to learn to read our work well, and such brothers should not only tolerate, but should freely invite and gladly welcome aid, even in the shape of pungent criticism.

Again, no brother should excuse himself from doing his very best with his part, on the ground that it is short or unimportant. Short sentences are often of the most importance—sometimes in and of themselves, and sometimes because of their connection with other things.

A MEAN SWINDLER CONVICTED.—Charles Holman, alias R. M. Saunders, alias Miller, a dentist by profession, and residing with his wife and two children at 1037 Mission street, was convicted in Department 12, Friday, Aug. 11th, of swindling Eliza L. Berry, a Sacramento widow, out of $2,100, all the money she had in the world. The story of his swindle was published in full when he was arrested. In that month, by representing that he owned a ranch near Haywards and desired Mrs. Berry to act as housekeeper, he fleeced her out of her money, which she had received from the Workmen's society on the death of her husband. The jury rendered a verdict in five minutes. During the trial, it was shown that Holman has a bad record. He, on one occasion, swindled the Widow Vogt, of Lincoln, out of a death benefit of $1,800—for which he unluckily escaped detection. He has also been a convict in Oregon, and has committed numerous thefts and swindles, for which he has never been tried. Mrs. Berry has recovered all but $300 of her money.

THE Grand Recorder of the Oregon and Washington Territory jurisdiction states that up to the 15th of August 3,926 beneficiary certificates had been issued; membership in good standing, 3,324.

BURNS LODGE, No. 68, on Wednesday, Aug. 16th, called out its members to attend the funeral obsequies of the late wife of its Master Workman, Bro. C. C. Butt—a very graceful act,

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

In answer to frequent inquiries, it is well to say that no new edition of the digest has been issued, nor will there be any before another year. In our humble opinion, the Supreme Lodge made a great mistake in postponing so important a matter as the revision of the digest. As the Order grows older, the necessity of a full and comprehensive digest becomes more and more apparent and the call for such a work more and more pronounced. Their sale would have been very large, and the revenues no insignificant matter to the Supreme Lodge. But it is as it is, and we can do nothing but wait. The series of articles on our laws and usages, now running through the Watchman, will aid our members materially to understand the practical workings of our system in the absence of such a digest as we ought to have. Cut them out and preserve them in a scrap book, or otherwise in some convenient form, for future reference.

In the course of a few weeks we expect to be in receipt of a supply of the journal of proceedings of the Supreme Lodge at its last session, and will send a copy to each Lodge and jurisdiction.

The general condition of our Lodges is very good. The applications for this month will closely approximate the old-time figures.

The Situation in Iowa.

Since the Attorney-General of Iowa has reversed his former ruling as to the status of the Supreme Lodge in that State, a very considerable revulsion of sentiment seems to have taken place in the membership thereaway, and the loyal ranks are being rapidly swollen. Not a single death has occurred in their number, but we are assured that an assessment will much more than raise money enough to pay a loss when it shall come.

The seceders held a Grand Lodge session, recently, at Cedar Rapids, and after formally excommunicating the Supreme Lodge, proceeded to change the Ritual, signs, etc., of the Order. They also made provision to have their charter from the State amended. All this does not seem exactly consistent with the position these fellows have endeavored to maintain, but necessity knows no law, nor does it know consistency either. Legal proceedings have been commenced against them by the loyal Grand Lodge to recover the records and funds in their possession, which, it seems almost certain, will eventuate in a victory to the loyalists, and if so, that will end the fight, so far as all important matters are concerned, and end it as it ought to be ended. There is but one honorable way that we know of for a man or body of men to sever connection with a fraternal body, that all alike have sworn to uphold, and that is to step down and out, and then organize something else, if thought desirable. To attempt remaining in an organization in violation of its laws and the personal obligations of each and every violator is not honorable—to use no harsher expression. The Iowa malcontents will no doubt realize this fact some time or other.

The Assessments.

Many of our members feel, no doubt, the burden of assessments. As a rule, they are not wealthy, and every dollar has to them the full value of 100 cents. Some, in the hight of enthusiasm, have joined too many beneficial societies. They would be worth more, in a pecuniary sense, dead than alive. This condition of things is wrong. No man should impoverish himself and family while he lives that his beneficiaries may be wealthy when he shall die. It's overdoing the business. Few men are so poor that they cannot afford to belong to one society like the A. O. U. W. Many can afford to belong to two, and a few to more. But each should use a goodly amount of common sense in this society business, and not overload.

To carry $2,000 insurance on one's life cannot be expected for less than about $18 a year. Add to this Lodge dues, and then see if you can spare enough more to double or triple the sum. If not, be satisfied with the A. O. U. W. alone. Remember that $2,000 in clean coin is more than the average citizen is or ever will be worth. Make sure of that to leave behind when you go, but don't try to secure so much that all will be lost.

Beware, Brethren, good humor is priceless, and laughter-provoking discourse much to be desired, and the Lodge should have its portion of each, but there is no excuse for carrying it to the extreme, or in endeavoring to make up for a lack of wit or humor by a substitution of slang. It is wrong to do this and does not promote intelligent laughter by any means. We do not say that anything of this kind is going on anywhere, but we have our suspicions that fun is liable to be carried too far sometimes.

Monthly Reports.

The law provides for monthly reports from the Recorder of each Lodge to the Supreme or Grand Lodge. The object of these reports is, that the Supreme Recorder or Grand Recorder, as the case may be, may be able to keep a perfect record of the membership in each Lodge and their standing in the Order, so that his records in that regard may be exactly the same as those of the subordinate Lodges. The monthly report should be made up immediately after the close of the last meeting in the month, and at once sent forward.

The blank reports are put up in book form, with alternate sheets designated as "Original" and "Duplicate." The original is the one to forward from the Lodge, and the duplicate should be an exact copy thereof, and left in the book for future reference. The blanks provide for names, date of registering beneficiary certificate, date of conferring the M. W. degree, date of reinstatement, amount paid of arrears to the beneficiary fund, date of transfer of member by card, date of suspension, date of death, date of expulsion, date of final card, date of rejection. Then there are blank spaces to summarize the report so as to show the exact number of M. W.'s in good standing at the date of making the report.

For the benefit of Recorders we will endeavor to give full and explicit instructions in relation to filling out these reports, which, if followed, will always insure correct reports, and save a world of vexation and bother to all concerned:

1. Write only the names of such persons concerning whom some report is required to be made, but write them plainly and be careful to give the initials correctly. Sometimes two parties have names so exactly similar that it is almost impossible to tell which one is meant.

2. Always give the number of beneficiary certificate, if the same has been received by the Lodge. This is not only necessary for complete identification, but for convenience in finding the name on the register book.

3. The date of registering the beneficiary certificate should only be given when a member joins the Lodge. This date should be that on which the member receives the M. W. degree, except where a member joins by card. In such case, if by clearance (transfer) card in the same beneficiary jurisdiction, the date should be the date of election; if from another jurisdiction, the date of cancellation of the certificate; if by final card, the date of delivery of certificate in the Lodge.

4. The date of conferring the M. W. degree should only be given in the first report after the member has been made a Master Workman. That fact once put upon the records, fulfills all the requirements. Report names, number of beneficiary certificate and date of conferring the M. W. degree.

5. The date of reinstatement is the date on which the Lodge, by vote, reinstates a member. Report name, number of beneficary certificate and date of reinstatement, and amount of arrearages paid into the beneficiary fund. If the member has stood in suspension for three months or more, that is to say, three months and 20 days from the date of the first Lodge meeting night in the month in which he became delinquent, a re-examination and favorable report of the examining physician are a prerequisite for reinstatement. If suspended from the Order altogether, either for six months' delinquency on beneficiary assessments, Lodge dues, or as a penalty for some offense, the requirements are the same, except in the matter of degrees and fees, as in the case of a new member.

6. The arrearages paid into the beneficiary fund should not include any moneys paid on a pending assessment or assessments. Such are not arrearages. The principle is that on reinstatement a member should pay just the same amount that he would have paid had he remained in good standing, except in case of a member suspended from the Order, when, if the arrearages to the beneficiary fund are more than eight dollars, what is over that amount must be left out. Nothing is collected from such a brother on a pending assessment, but he must pay in one dollar to meet the first assessment-call after his reinstatement. To make the matter plain, supp se two assessments were levied on the first of the month; a member comes on the middle, or say 15th, to be reinstated, he owes for two months' arrearages, say three dollars, and that sum is so designated; he pays five dollars, two of which are for the two pending assessments, and these two dollars are to be treated just the same as payments by the other members who were not suspended. So we would report John Smith, beneficiary certificate No. 999; reinstated Aug. 15th; paid arrearages three dollars, and in manner as the blanks indicated.

7. Transfer by card does not occur till a member has been actually elected into another Lodge on his application for deposit of card, if in the same beneficiary jurisdiction, or election and cancellation of beneficiary certificate, if in a different beneficiary jurisdiction from that issuing the card. The date of transfer should be the date of election or cancellation of certificate, as the case may be. The granting of a clearance card should not be reported—it's only a privilege to join some other Lodge, which may be availed of or not just as the holder chooses. Report name, number of beneficiary certificate, date of transfer, and the Lodge from which the member came or to which he went.

8. Date of suspension may refer to one suspended for non-payment of an assessment or for complete suspension from the Order. In the latter case, make special note of the fact. Suspension for non-payment of assessment occurs on the fourth or last meeting night before the 28th day of the month in which an assessment is issued. If the Lodge fail to meet, the operation of the law is all the same. Those who do not pay to the Financier before that date should be reported suspended. If reinstated before the report is made, they should also be reported reinstated. Report name, number of beneficiary certificate and date of suspension. If suspended from the Order, give also cause.

9. In case of death, give name, number of beneficiary certificate and date. If a member dies out of standing, make no report of death.

10. Expulsion only occurs as a penalty on conviction for some offense. Don't report one who is suspended from the Order as expelled. Report name, number of beneficiary certificate and cause of expulsion.

11. The giving of a final card severs a member's connection with the Order entirely. Don't make the mistake of giving a clearance card for a final card, or *vice versa*. Report name, number of beneficiary certificate and date of final card.

12. In case of rejection for any cause, send Medical Examiner's report, if not already done. Report name and cause of rejection.

13. The summary blanks provide for giving the number of M. W.'s in good standing on the preceding report, and all additions for the month for which report is made. Foot these up. They also provide for all suspensions, deaths, expulsions, withdrawals from the Order and transfers out of the Lodge. Foot these up. Take the sum of the last from the sum of the first, and the difference will show the number in good standing.

A suspension from the Order should not be put in the summary if before reported, and still standing suspended for non-payment of assessments, because the member has already been once reckoned out of the number of M. W.'s in good standing, and this would count him out twice, and make an error of one.

Having once reported a member suspended, he should not again be reported until reinstated or suspended from the Order altogether.

Should We be Accurate and Exact in Our Work?

This may seem to the average mind a singular question; and yet, in view of the indifference manifested by so many of our brethren, officers and members, it becomes a somewhat pertinent inquiry. That the ritualistic work, written and unwritten, was devised for a purpose, is a fact which, with far too many, seems to be forgotten or willfully ignored, and its rendition has more the semblance of the disagreeable, carelessly-conned task of a school-boy, whose mind is all abroad with bat and ball and kite, than the really impressive and forcible lesson it is designed to be. A slipshod half-hearted method of giving the charge to a candidate disappoints him and reflects no credit upon the officer, whom he regards as his mentor and instructor in the new duties he is about to assume. An unfavorable impression in regard to the Order is thus often created, which could be easily avoided by a little study and preparation on the part of the officers whose duty it is to demonstrate the work of the Lodge. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well" has been truly said. The officer who feels so little interest in the duties assigned to him, and which he has sworn faithfully to perform, as to willfully neglect the proper elocutionary effects of the simple task allotted to his station, and to commit his charge to memory, should promptly resign his position to some more zealous and ambitious brother. We have frequently heard expressions of disappointment from new members, who, while admiring the beauty of the lessons which had been expounded to them, felt keenly the lack of enthusiasm that characterized their rendition. There is a magnetic force in smoothly rounded sentences falling from seemingly impassioned lips which never fails to impress the listener with the importance of the instruction he is receiving. That this should be properly done necessitates the commital of the charge to memory, and a little study of the effect it is designed to produce upon the candidate. Few whom the Lodge deems worthy of occupying the various stations in its gift are so dull or uncultured as to be incapable of properly discharging the simple duties appertaining thereto.

Let there be an earnest effort made by all who have received these honors at the hands of their brethren to perform their duties in a manner creditable alike to themselves and the Lodge of which they are members, and we shall hear less complaint of the lack of interest manifested by so large a proportion of our membership. Brothers, strive to attain the topmost hights in the discharge of the tasks assigned to you, irksome though they sometimes be.

"Let thy feet fail not with weariness, for on the mountain tops the beauty and the majesty of earth, spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget the steep and toilsome way."

The Royal Arcanum numbers 700 Councils and 38,000 members in the U. S.

In New Zealand.

A gentleman of Wellington, New Zealand, in the printing and publishing business at that place, writes to a friend in this city—a Workman and reader of the Watchman—who had sent the gentleman of Wellington copies of the Watchman and other pamphlets, as below given. The gentleman above referred to published a pamphlet in New Zealand entitled "Life Insurance; Does it Pay as an Investment?" which exhibits the true inwardness of that business there, and will apply to the same all the world over.

Dear Friend: — I am in receipt of yours of the 8th of April, and was glad to hear from you. The pamphlets and papers were not sufficiently addressed; you forgot to put the name of the town on, and had it not been that I am so well known, I would not have gotten them. The address was all right, but no town mentioned; but as there is no other printer of my name in any town in New Zealand, they brought the package to me. I am much pleased with them; they are just the things I wanted. I have not had time enough to read them properly yet; I just had a glance over them. The people have been harassed in this country with life insurance. The several offices have reaped a rich harvest, but the people are beginning to fight shy of them since the receipt of my pamphlet on the subject of "Life Insurance." Very few of the newspapers will say a word against the insurance companies, simply because they are large advertisers; therefore, they would say nothing. I printed 3,000 copies at my own expense, and wrote the matter for it. The general public are pleased with it, and say that it is quite true. I received many congratulations from the public, but very few from the newspapers. I have sent you by this mail 20 copies of the pamphlets for distribution among the Lodges of the A. O. U. W. I will be glad if you will send a copy to the Watchman and a copy to some of your leading journals. I may mention that all the fire insurance companies have formed a combination to raise the rate of insurance; they have doubled it. I was paying 25 shillings premium for every £100 I was insured for; now they want to charge £2 2s. 10d. for the same, and every person in the city is treated in the same proportion. I would not pay the premium, and therefore I am not insured for a penny. All the people of every position are interested in both life and other insurance companies, and if anyone attempts to raise his voice about the matter, he gets hounded down and set upon; so you see we are in a nice condition; in a word, the vitals are being eaten out of the country by a set of greedy men. Several meetings were gotten up in this city to try and bring about a better state of things, both as to life and fire insurance, but the friends and officers of the several companies packed the meeting and baffled it in its object. I intend to print a review of the way in which these matters are managed in this fine country.

When a new Lodge is petitioned for, old Lodges would do well to bear the following in mind, which is taken from an Eastern exchange: "The Constitution and laws of the Order prescribe what number of men is necessary to constitute a new Lodge, and whenever the requisite number is obtained, it is the duty of the Grand officers to institute the Lodge; and, while the law remains as it is, it is not a subject of adverse criticism by those who have any right to be considered loyal members of the A. O. U. W." Now, the question to be decided upon is simply this: Will the institution of a new Lodge injure the old Lodges? In the case of the late petitioners we answer, as we have said before, it would not; furthermore, the Order might very probably lose the entire number proposed for membership.

Business Announcements.

Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, T. H. Allen, Oakland.
Colton Dental Association, Dr. C. W. Decker, S. F.
Cooper, David Woerner, San Francisco.
The Louvre, Julius Gruen, San Francisco.
Coal, Renton Coal Company, San Francisco.
Improved Egg Food, B. F. Wellington, S. F.
Coal, Coke and Iron, Charles R. Allen, S. F.

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We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

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The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots. Within this town plat, at the crossing of Palm and Center avenues, is a circular public park, with a fountain in the center. This park will be improved by the proprietors of the tract. Above the town plat will be constructed a small reservoir, from which iron pipes will be laid to supply the town with water under pressure.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have moved upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Real, Redlands	10
C. E. Tunsdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Morton & Co., Redlands	50
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W. Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. E. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	20
A. G. Simms, Redlands	10
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	21
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	20
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
B. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs. Sarah J. Morer, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C. N. Hill, Eureka Mills Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	26
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B. Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F. Watrous	20
H. L. Rutgers	20
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	24
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P.O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast.

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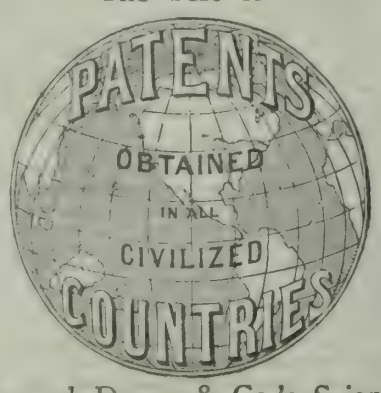
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Some 14,000 out of 26,000 acres of the grant remain for sale at comparatively low rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Prices range from $5 to $30 per acre. The tract is between two and three miles wide, with the Northern Division of the C. P. R. R. passing centrally through its entire length. Send postage stamp for free circulars containing information about Shasta County and these lands, to the proprietor of Reading Ranch.

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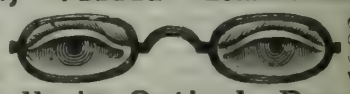
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A GALVANOMETER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT CURRENTS.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, England, a paper was read on a new galvanometer for measuring the most powerful electric light currents. The action of the instruments is based on the *nil* method of testing—that is to say, reducing the deflection on the scale to *nil* by means of adjustments. The galvanometer consists of an astatic needle placed within two independent circuits, one a coil of long, fine wire, and the other a coil of short and very thick wire, which, in fact, is a stout hoop of brass in some forms of the apparatus. Through the short, thick coil, the electric lighting current to be measured is passed, and through the long, fine coil is passed the current from a single-standard Daniell cell. Resistance is included in the latter circuit until the two currents balance each other by differential action on the needle, and the deflection of the latter is reduced to *nil*. Then, by means of a constant or multiplier found for the instrument in question by experiment, the strength of the powerful current in amperes can be obtained.

THE DETERMINATION OF SULPHUR IN PYRITES.—A process affording an accurate and expeditious means of determining the quantity of sulphur in pyrites consists in the following modification of the usual potassium chlorate method: A small amount of finely-ground pyrites—half a gram, for example—is mixed in a large platinum capsule with the well-known mixture of six parts sodium carbonate and one part potassium chlorate. The mixing is effected with a platinum spatula, and is then made more complete by gentle rubbing with an agate pestle fixed to a wooden handle. The whole is then fused over the blast lamp and treated with water. The solution so obtained is poured into a beaker containing an excess of hydrochloric acid, and is finally filtered. To the heated filtrate hot barium chloride is added, and a gentle heat is then applied, until the liquid above the precipitate has become clear. The burnt ores in sulphuric acid works have been for a long time assayed for sulphur by this process, which has, in every case, given satisfactory results.

MIXTURE OF GASES BY DIFFUSION.—The fact that gases do not mix very rapidly by diffusion alone may be strikingly illustrated by placing a strip of white paper, moistened with acetate of lead solution, inside a tall glass-stoppered cylinder, so that when the latter is inverted the paper extends from the bottom (which now forms the upper end) not more than one-third of the total length of the cylinder. A solution of sulphureted hydrogen in water is then placed in the hollow stopper of the cylinder, and the stopper is inserted loosely into its place. After about 10 or 15 minutes the production of sulphide of lead on the white paper shows that the sulphureted hydrogen has risen two-thirds of the hight of the cylinder. Papers moistened with starch, iodide of potassium and chlorine water may respectively replace the lead acetate paper and the sulphureted hydrogen water.

GLASS VENEERS.—Boston has an invention of what is known as glass veneers. Underneath a plate of glass is a substance made in exact imitation of the grain of wood—oak, mahogany, rosewood, maple, etc.—and the whole attached to the article of furniture, either as a panel top or otherwise. The effect thus produced is beautiful in the extreme, surpassing any polish of the natural wood that it is possible to produce. But perhaps one of the most important features attending the glass veneers is the great variety of uses to which they are applicable. For paneling, dado work, top of center or side tables, mantels, office furniture and even doors, the glass veneers are most admirably adapted. Among other articles, a small round table veneered in imitation of a costly variegated marble was beautiful in the extreme.

THE MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT.—Signori Cantoni and Gerosi have determined the mechanical equivalent of heat, by allowing a mass of mercury to fall from a hight and suddenly checking it at known distances, and measuring the increase of temperature at each distance. The mean results obtained agree closely with those obtained by Dr. Joule.

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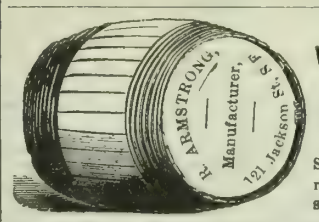
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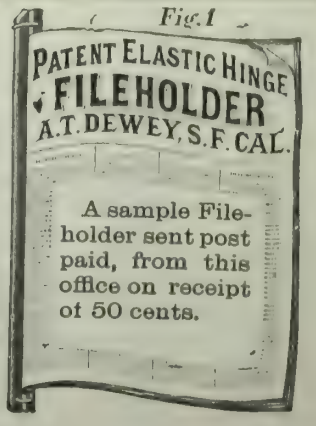
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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. CHAS. STRACHAUER.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. HARRISON.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STURTEVANT.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTO.	Santa Clara Co. Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Thursday JOHN NACH.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HALL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. J. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. C. L. RUGGLES.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAMES SAUNDERS.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSER.
25—REDWOOD. JAS. STAFFORD.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY. C. P. WELDON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY. C. NELSON.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. P. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. GEO. HALL.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. WARROTS.
29—PETALUMA. H. PIMM.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. TULL.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. N. ANKER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. R. STURROCK.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. ALEXANDER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
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50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
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122—CAMPTONV'E. O. N. MORROW.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
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127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. L. F. CATE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday T. L. HAGGARD.
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131—BANNER. JOHN GILMAN.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
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134—LAUREL. E. S. TALBOT.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
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137—SPENCEVILLE. W. K. SCOTT.	Spence ville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
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139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
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141—IONE VALLEY. W. A. BENNETS.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON. A. J. KRUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	Mondays S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. WM. LIVERBEDGE.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. REDFIELD.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. WM. HANNEY.	Gratton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. C. L. CHASE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. L. C. WINSTON.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. ZPH.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. ANDREW OSTERMAN.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T. MORGAN.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday J. SLOAN.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W. F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. K. HURLBURT.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOPEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NESMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. H. D. LEE.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. PAINE.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA. J. M. SINGLE	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. MACK.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. D. C. BRUTON.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday HENRY GANS.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. WM. H. JETER.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. PRUSSMAU.
187—TEHAMA J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GRENEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. WILKINS.
194 HIGUERA. CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H. BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAKDALE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBBONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PEEPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	E. J. LEAVITT.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S J. BURTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MEEK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. E. F. MATTHEWS.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. BARTEAU.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. REARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE. G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday CHAS. H. WOODS.
218—NORTH STAR. JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD	San Fernando,	Saturday. EL. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. MCDONALD.	Duunigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. DAY	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 120.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. C. H. CALDWELL	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

J. V. MCCURDY, P. G. M.....Virginia City
S. W. CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
J. A. MCDOUGALD, G. O.....Helena, Montana
D. THORBURN, G. RDR.....Gold Hill
C. F. SHARP, G. RVR.....Carson City
E. D. DISBROW, G. G.....Salt Lake, Utah
H. WARREN, G. W.....Faradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. MED. EX.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, TRUSTEE, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. REP.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. REP.....Eureka, Nev
J. V. MCCURDY, G. REP.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. TAYLOR.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KEHOE.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. JAS. MCGREGOR.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday WM. MCNDELL.
5—NEVADA. F. MCRAE.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st & 3d Monday JAS. T. DAVIS
6—RIVER. W. A. RUDISON.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. BONHAM.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. DAVIES.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday ROBERT ROWLAND.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCH

The Situation in Iowa.

The separation of the old Grand Lodge of Iowa was occasioned by its refusal to make an assessment of 10 cents per member to meet the demands of relief call, No. 1, issued by the Supreme Lodge Relief Board for the relief of Indiana. And now the new Grand Master calls upon the members of the Order in Iowa to pay the assessment. As the question is brought before the various Lodges, a number of interesting and intricate questions arise. As an example, the action of Des Moines Lodge may be given :

The question being upon the response to the call of Grand Master Graham, a motion was made to appropriate the amount called for. This motion was voted down, the majority of the membership of that Lodge being in sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The Master Workman of the Lodge and the minority of the members, including the Receiver and the Trustees, agree with the Supreme Lodge. They withdrew and organized in another hall, but claim to be the original Lodge, retaining its name and number, as well as the funds. The charter, records, furniture and hall remain in possession of the majority. Injunctions have been issued against the minority, restraining them from using the funds of the Lodge, and it is threatened that proceedings will be taken to expel them from the Lodge.

It seems that divisions like this are occurring in many of the Lodges throughout the State, and in all of them the question will arise, which is the legal Lodge? To which do we owe allegiance? It is natural that the feeling should run pretty high, and each side is becoming more bitter against the other, but it is a deplorable state of affairs. The Order will be dragged through the courts of Iowa in every conceivable shape, not only at great expense to the members, but to the great disadvantage of the Order in that State and elsewhere.

We have no doubt, however—not the slightest—of the ultimate outcome. It will be this: Those who adhere to the Supreme Lodge will be finally victorious. The best reason in the world for this is that the United Workmen is a great fraternal Order, doing its work of charity and protection from a sense of moral obligation, and not from compulsion. Every member of the Order who holds true to the Supreme Lodge feels absolutely certain that it will be true to him. His insurance is great, because the faith of the whole Order is pledged to him. The technicalities of State courts will not be resorted to for the purpose of swindling his heirs out of their rights. And in whatever portion of America he may hold membership, he knows also that the whole Order—not a mere local body—stands pledged to make good the amount of insurance.—*Kansas Workman.*

A Startling Occurrence.

We take the following from the *Pacific Overseer*, an A. O. U. W. Journal, published at Portland, Oregon: "We presume our readers have read in the newspapers the particulars of the shooting of Jack Downen on the 13th inst. by T. S. Roadman, a Past Master Workman. Mr. Roadman's connection with the Order may render some additional particulars with reference to the sad occurrence of interest to our readers. To this end, we interviewed Mr. W—, of Portland Lodge, in this city, who made the following statement: 'The news of the tragedy conveyed the impression that the killing was entirely without adequate provocation; but I thought, from my knowledge of Mr. Roadman, the impression was not a correct one. Subsequent news, received by telegraph, printed in the *Oregonian* on the 15th, shows that Roadman was not entirely in the wrong. It appears that Roadman only fired the fatal shot after he had been knocked down, was in danger of great bodily injury, if not of his life, and wholly in Downen's power. He had also warned Downen not to strike him. I became acquainted with Mr. Roadman about four years ago and at the time, he was a law student in the office of Judge Willis; he was a quiet, honorable man, with no vicious habits, so far as I know. No young man in Roseburg enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people more than Roadman. His mind was clear and strong on subjects, and in all his discussions he seldom could avoid coloring his arguments with the moral view. I am not positive, but I think that Roadman was a member of the M. E. church South. If it is true he acquired the habit of drinking and gambling after receiving the $2,000 from the A. O. U. W. on the death of his brother, it was certainly a most astonishing downfall from noble and promising manhood. I think, however, when the matter comes up for trial it will result in Roadman's acquittal. If this is not the outcome, then the crime was committed when his brain was inflamed with drink.'

"The above statement shows that liquor and gambling caused the killing, and we call upon the young men of our Order to heed the terrible warning."

Bro. David Woerner, N. W. Cor. of Main and Harrison streets, makes an exhibit at the pavilion in the line of cooperage that seems to be the perfection of this art. He is one of the reliable and leading coopers of the coast.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, had a very nice impromptu entertainment at the meeting of Wednesday, August 23d. Music, recitations and short addresses were the order of the evening.

The enterprising firm of Bailey, Badgley & Co., of Stockton, have had a very successful year in their line of business—as importers and jobbers in agricultural implements, hardware, etc. It might be expected, as they not only keep in stock all goods in their line, but are the agents for the following celebrated and meritorious line of goods: J. I. Case and Woods headers, McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.'s binders, reapers and mowers, the LaBelle freight, farm and header wagons, Althouse vaneless windmills, Minnesota chief thrashers, engine and horse powers, San Leandro, Buford and Stockton gang and sulky plows, and State agents for the celebrated American hay carrier and elevator. It is a tribute and recommendation to our Order that in every position of this State the leading active business men of all the large cities in our jurisdiction are members of our grand fraternity.

Bro. B. F. Wellington, importer and dealer in seeds, 425 Washington street, makes the best exhibit at the pavilion in the line of a Perfect hatcher and egg food, of any one exhibitor. The complete success shown by his experiment in hatching out his brood of chicks ahead of all others was noticeable. Persons wishing to try his improved egg food will have their money refunded if it does not prove satisfactory.

Messrs. Murphy, Adams & Co., of the Continental coffee and spice mills, keep constantly on hand a full line of spices, herbs, baking powder, flavoring extracts, chocolate, coffee, green and ground. Brethren will find it to their interest, as well as pleasure, to give this popular firm a call at 406 Sansome street.

Evening dress suits for special occasions furnished at Mr. J. Cooper's tailoring establishment, Palace Hotel block.

Agents Now Wanted.

Extra inducements will be offered for a few active canvassers who will give their whole attention (for a while at least) to our business. Apply soon, or address this office, giving address, age, experience and reference.

DEWEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 252 Market St., S. F.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Frank P. Latson & Co., importers and wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and building materials, at 28 New Montgomery Street, under the Palace Hotel, have a full stock in their line. They have a large assortment of bronze burglar-proof locks, carpenters' tools, fine cutlery, fire-arms, etc, and are agents for feather dusters and brushes. Builders and contractors are invited to examine their new stock.

Mansion House.—First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

A Turned Leaf will point out the article supposed to be of special interest to persons receiving sample copies of this paper.

The finest and most extensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods in this city can be seen at No. 25 Kearny. Having one of the best cutters he will make a specialty in making shirts to order. Bro. Carmany has the reputation of being a connoisseur in his business, and supplies he best trade in this city.

GOLDEN GATE FAIR.

Speed Programme for 1882.

$10,000 IN STAKES AND PRIZES.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Sept. 4.

No 1—RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE For all two-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit, $150 added; second colt to save stake; winners five pounds extra.

No. 1. Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names ch f Satanella, by Leveler, dam Frou-Frou, by Asteroid No. 2 Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names ch f Satinet, by Wildidle, dam Rose by Cheatham No. 3. C Van Buren, Mayfield, names Panama (2) by Shannon, dam Abbie W. No. 4. Peter Coutts, Mayfield, names Flou Flou (2) blk f, by Monday, dam Jennie C. No. 5. P. Robson, San Francisco, names May B. (2), by Shannon.

No. 2- SAME DAY RUNNING ALAMEDA STAKE.—For three-year-olds; one and one half mile dash; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit; $175 added; second to save stake.

No. 1. Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names b f Precious, by Lever, dam Frolic by Thunder. No. 2. Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names ch f Fostress, by Foster, dam Planetia by Planet. No. 3. Peter Coutts, Mayfield, names b c Forest King (3), by Monday, dam Abbie W. No. 4. Geo. Hearst, San Francisco, names b h Duke of Monday (3), by Monday, dam Demirep. No. 5. Geo. Hearst, San Francisco, names, ch f Maria F. (3), by Leinster, dam Flush.

NO. 3—SAME DAY—RUNNING PARDEE STAKE Free for all; one mile and repeat; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 1. P. J Shafter, San Francisco, names b c Night Hawk (5), by imp. Haddington, dam by Norfolk No 2 Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names b f Precious, by Lever, dam Frolic by Thunder No. 3. Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, names ch f Fostress, by Foster, dam Planetia by Planet. No. 4. Henry Schwartz, San Francisco, names Sister to Lottery (3), by Monday, dam Virginia. No. 5. J. T. Gilmer, Salt Lake, names b h Red Boy (aged), by War Dance, dam imp. Nelson. No. 6. Stemler & Ayers, Portland, Or., names ch g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss by Norfolk.

NO. 4 SAME DAY TROTTING 2.40 class; purse, $600; first horse, $360 second, $180; third, $60

No. 1. Peter Coutts, Mayfield, names Manon (5), by Nutwood, dam Addie. No. 2 H. B. Cooper, Alameda, nam s ch g Frank Mosco (9), by Frank Mosco, dam old Lady Franklin. No. 3. Entered by Mart Rollins for James McCord, San Francisco, b g Freestone, by Clay Webster, dam an Owen Dale mare. No. 4. G. Bernard, San Francisco, names gr g Allen Roy, unknown. No. 5. W. Z. Price, San Mateo, nam s b m San Mateo Belle, by Speculation, dam Young Lady Vernon. No. 6. B. F. Miller, San Rafael, names b s Marin, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam unknown. No 7. P. Farrell, San Francisco, names b h Vanderlynn, by George M. Patchen, dam a Joseph mare. No. 8 James Garland, San Francisco, names gr g Rowdy Boy, by Rustic, dam by Belmont. No. 9. Louis Duncan, Santa Clara, names b g Louis D. No. 10. W. H. Henderson, San Jose names m Big Lize. No. 11. L. H. Titus names b s Exile, by Echo, dam ——. No. 12 John McIntyre, Sacramento, names ch g Edwin Forest, by Blackbird, dam unknown. Owned by E. F. Smith.

NO. 5—SAME DAY SPECIAL TROT AGAINST TIME $150 in plate will be awarded any stallion that beats Santa Claus' time (2.17½).

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 5

No. 6. TROTTING- 2:30 class; purse, $890; first horse, $480; second, $240; third, $80

No. 1. W. D. Hammond, East Oakland, names gr s Poscora, by Billy Hayward, dam Lady Poscora No. 2. Wm Bihler, entered by Steve Crandall, Santa Rosa, b m Blanche, by Gray McClelland, dam by John Neilson. No. 3 John A. Goldsmith, Oakland, names b m Sweetness, by Volunteer, dam by Edward Everett. No. 4. J. & W. S. Futsch, entered by S. Sperry, Petaluma, ch m Nellie R., by Gen McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose. No. 5. A. Waldstein, San Francisco, names b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.

No. 7—SAME DAY—PACING—Purse, $500; first horse, $300; second, $150; third, $50.

Washington and Johnny Wiegle, to wagon.

No. 1. L. F. Yates, Oakland, names b m Corette, by Winthrop, by Old Drew, dam Cora by Ladd's Kentucky Hunter, by Kentucky Hunter. No. 2 E. S. Denison, Oakland, names ch m Lady Hays, by Hiram Tracy, dam a Nelson mare. No 3. A. L. Hinds, Oakland, names ch s Oakland Boy, by Winthrop, dam by Simpson's Blackbird. No. 4. G. Valensin, Arno station, Sacramento county, names br m Onion, by Black Hawk, dam by Fanny King (Closed by agreement.)

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept 6

NO 3—RUNNING.—Free for all; two mile dash; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 1. P. J. Shafter, San Francisco, names b c Night Hawk (5), by imp. Haddington, dam by Norfolk. No. 2. Leland Stanford, Palo Alto names b f Precious, by Lever, dam Frolic, by Thunder. No. 3. Wm. Boots, Milpitas, names b m Mollie H. (5), by Wildidle, dam Mamie Hall by Norfolk. No 4 J. T. Gilmer, Salt Lake, names b h Red Boy (aged), by Wardance, dam imp. Nelson. No. 5, Stemler & Ayers, Portland, Or., names ch g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss by Norfolk

NO. 9 SAME DAY TROTTING Free for all three-year olds; purse, $600; first horse $350; second, $180; third, $60

No. 1. J. C. Simpson, Oakland, names b c Anteo, by Electioneer, dam Columbia by A. W. Richmond, g d Columbine by Bonnie Scotland No 2 James M Learned, Stockton, names Adrian, by Reliance dam by Kentucky Hunter. No 3. Irving Ayers names blk s Fred Arnold, by Nephew, dam Fannie Fern, mother of Mollie Drew. No. 4. Filly, by Admiral. (Closed by agreement.)

NO 10 SAME DAY TROTTING 2:22 class; Purse, $800; first horse, $480; second, $240; third, $80

No. 1. J. B. McDonald, Marysville, names b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner. No. 2. John A. Goldsmith, Oakland, names gr s Romero, by H. W. Richmond, dam by Mambrino Pilot. No. 3. L. H. Titus names b m Belle Echo, by Echo, dam by Belmont. (Closed by agreement.)

FOURTH DAY Thursday, Sept. 7.

NO. 11—TROTTING—Free to all two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse, $400; first horse, $240; second, $120; third, $40.

No. 1 L. J Rose, San Gabriel, names br f Zeluska, by Sultan, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot. No 2. S. Rosener names b f Ruby, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian; owner, J. W. Mackay.

NO. 12—SAME DAY TROTTING—For all four-year-olds; purse, $600; first horse, $360; second, $180; third, $60.

No. 1. James Garland, San Francisco, names gr g Rowdy Boy, by Rustic, dam by Belmont. No. 2. A. Waldstein, San Francisco, names b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.

NO. 13—SAME DAY—RUNNING—SELLING RACE—Purse, $250; free for all; one-mile dash; second horse to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation

No. 1. P. J Shafter, San Francisco, names blk h Haddington, by imp. Haddington, dam by Norfolk; valuation of horse, $800. No. 2. John H. Cardinell, San Francisco, names ch h Jack Douglass, by Wildidle, dam Lady Clare. No. 3. Wm. Boots, Milpitas, names ch c Inauguration, three years, by Wildidle, dam Miami, by Belmont. No. 4. Henry Schwartz, San Francisco, names Sister to Lottery, three years, by Monday, dam Virginia. No 5. J. T. Gilmer, Salt Lake, names ch c Euchre, five years, by Leinster, dam Flush; price, $500. No. 6. Stemler & Ayers, Portland, Or. names b g Joe Howell, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Eva Shepherd, by imp. Sovereign

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 8

NO. 14—RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$250 for beaten horses; mile-and-a-quarter dash; second horse to receive $75; 10% entrance.

NO. 15 SAME DAY LADIES' RIDING TOURNAMENT.

There will be several very choice and elegant prizes to be competed for, contributed by the merchants and citizens of Oakland and San Francisco; the lady winning first prize to have first choice, the second, second choice, and so on until all the prizes are distributed. Ladies wishing to compete for premiums will send their names to the President or Secretary on or before the first day of September, 1882, indorsed by at least two gentlemen of the society. Conditions will be published in the daily papers.

NO. 16—SAME DAY—TROTTING 2:25 class. Purse, $800; first horse, $480; second, $240; third, $80.

No. 1 Charles W. Welby, San Francisco, names Starr King, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam May Wonder. No. 2. Jackson Cochran, Chico, names Ashley, by Plumas, dam by George. No. 3. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, names blk s Del Sur, by The Moor, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot. No. 4. John A. Goldsmith, Oakland names blk s Director, by Dictator, dam by Mambrino Chief. No. 5. J. H Dodge, Stockton, names ch h Honesty, by Priam, dam by Chieftain. No 6 L. H Titus names br m Echora, by Echo, dam by Jack Hawkins. No. 7. G. Valensin, Arno station, Sacramento county, names ch s Crown Point. No. 8 James W. Learned, Stockton, names b s Reliance, by Alexander, dam Maud, by Mambrino Rattler. No. 9. John Hughes, San Francisco, names b h Cairo, by Chieftain; dam unknown.

NO 17 SAME DAY SPECIAL TROT AGAINST TIME —A purse of $50 will be given to any yearling making the best time; a full mile to harness; no entrance fee.

No. 1. J. C. Simpson, Oakland, names br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, gr d Columbia, by Bonnie Scotland. No. 2. Geo. Boyles, Petaluma, names ch c Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 9

NO 18—COMPETITIVE CADET DRILL PRIZE, $150 Gold Medal. Competition open to all educational institutions in the State

NO 19 SAME DAY COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILL—A prize of the value of $250 will be offered by the Association to the best drilled Military Company in the State of California. Rules and conditions to be published hereafter. It is the intent of the Directors to have the first competing companies determine what the prize or trophy shall be, and to have the same annually competed for, until it shall have been won three times by the same company, when it shall become the absolute property of the winning company.

NO. 20—SAME DAY—A BICYCLE RACE OF ONE mile, free for all, for a purse of $50, of which $35 to the first and $15 to the second; entrance free, the nominations to be made at the latest, on the first day of the Fair at 3 P. M., with the Secretary at the track.

NO 21—SAME DAY—TROTTING—Free for all; purse, $800; first horse, $480; second, $240; third, $80.

No. 1. I. H. Goldsmith, Oakland, names b s Gibralter, by Echo, dam by Belmont No. 2. John A. Goldsmith, San Francisco, names b m Sweetness, by Volunteer, dam by Edward Everett. [The above not filling, the Managers have offered a purse of $800, free for all trotters and pacers, with four moneys.]

NO. 22 SAME DAY A SET OF HARNESS, of the value of $125, will be offered for gentlemen's roadsters; best two in three; owners to drive.

By a "gentleman's roadster," is meant any animal owned and driven on the road by any gentleman for his own private pleasure. No. 1. W. E. Dargie Oakland, names b g Phillip. No 2. Robert Noblett, Oakland, names br g Prophet. No 3. James M. Learned, Stockton, names Ollie Ray. No. 4. Sawyer, Oakland, names b g Emperor, by Ralston, dam Katy Tricks.

CONDITIONS.

All the trotting and pacing races are the best three in five

When there are eight or more starters in a trotting race, 150 yards to be a distance

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special between heats

Those who have nominations in stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; and on Wednesday, the Monday previous; and on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No added money will be paid for a walk over

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as above specially provided

Write "Entries to races" on outside of envelope

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THE HARDENING OF VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER.—In the opinion of Mr. W. H. Hempel, the hardening of vulcanized india-rubber which takes place with piping and other rubber goods after having been in use for a short time, is caused by the gradual evaporation of the solvent liquids contained in the rubber, and introduced during the process of vulcanization. Mr. Hempel has made experiments for a number of years in order to find a method of preserving the india-rubber, and he now finds that keeping the articles in an atmosphere saturated with vapors of the solvent answers the purpose. India-rubber stoppers, tubing, etc., which still possess their elasticity, are to be kept in vessels containing a dish of petroleum. The use of wooden boxes is objectionable; air-tight vessels alone being sufficient to preserve the india-rubber for any length of time. Exposure to light should be avoided as much as possible. Old and hard india-rubber may be softened again by subjecting it to the action of vapors of bisulphide of carbon. As soon as the article has become soft, it should be removed from the bisulphide of carbon atmosphere, and kept in the above way. Hard stoppers can easily be made fit for use again in this manner, but it is said that the properties of tubing cannot well be restored.

PROGRESS IN MICROSCOPY.—Two microscopes, called the "Jumbo" and the "Midget," formed an interesting exhibit at a recent meeting of a London society. The former instrument, probably made about half a century ago, was 4½ ft. high and weighed 125 lbs., while the "Midget," fully equipped for work, had a total hight of only four inches, and weighed but a few ounces. Six of such microscopes as the smaller one could be inclosed in the eye-piece of the larger.

GLASS FOR TABLE TOPS.—A new use for glass has recently been developed in its substitution for marble tops of tables and dressing cases. A Pittsburg firm has turned out slabs of glass that are said to be a perfect imitation of the latter material, while they admit of decorations of various designs, both in form and color.

EXPLOSION OF A BILLIARD BALL.—Recently, says the Evansville, Penn., *Journal*, as a colored man was cleaning up in Hick's billiard saloon, he was startled by a loud report, as if a musket had been discharged in the room. The report was followed by the falling of small pieces of ivory (?) all over the room. An examination revealed the fact that one of the billiard balls had exploded and broken into fragments. It was in the billiard rack, and no one near it. Several gentlemen were called in, among whom was the agent of composition pool and billiard balls. He said he never before heard of such an occurrence. For fully five minutes after the explosion the room was pervaded with a strong smell of camphor. The use of camphor, it will be recollected, is largely employed in the manufacture of composition billiard balls.

ELECTRICITY IN CHINA WARE MANUFACTURE.—A beginning has recently been made with the utilization of electricity for clearing China paste prior to baking it. It is a known thing that there are oftentimes black specks on the surface of china ware, which greatly take off from its value, sometimes as much as 40%. Of course, it is in the manufacturer's interest to obviate this drawback. The specks alluded to arise from the presence of diminutive particles of iron, and these, it has now been found, can be removed with a magnet. Two large French manufactories have already been fitted up for that purpose. On an average, the electro-magnetic machines used extract from seven to eight lbs. of iron from 100,000 lbs. of china earth that are submitted to them.

SOME French chemists have succeeded in obtaining oxalic acid from the waste of shoemakers' and saddlers' shops, and others where leather is used; also from woolen rags, horn, hair, etc. For this purpose these residues are treated with one part of sulphuric acid and four of water, and the mass thus obtained is subjected to the action of one part of nitric acid and three of water, at a temperature of about 80° Cent. From the digestion of this oxalic acid is easily extracted.

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SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2 1882.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS.	**WEEK DAYS.**
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8 50 A. M. via Saucelito.	8 00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9 20 A. M. via San Quentin.	8 45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1 35 P. M. " "	10.35 A. M. via San Quentin.
3.20 P. M. via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M. via San Quentin.	5.25 P. M. " "
5 30 P. M. via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8 00 A. M. via Saucelito	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin.
10 15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	2.20 P. M. " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4 25 P. M. " "
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	6 25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito.	FROM San Fran.	FROM Saucelito
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8 00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2 30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4 15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6 30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

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LOSS OF MEMORY BY THE AGED.—Mr. Winthrop has his mental faculties in full vigor. His Yorktown oration will be remembered as a proof of this. We have had two notable examples of the decay of memory in great men in the case of Mr. Adams and Mr. Emerson. There is a complete blank in Mr. Adams' mind often as regards the more immediate past, which made him an easy prey to the scoundrel who has just had five years' sentence in the State prison for swindling him. Mr. Emerson's lack of memory took another form. He could not remember the names, either of persons or things, when he undertook to converse; but this did not involve an incapacity for ordinary reasoning. There is a pleasant story showing that something of the element of humor remained with him during his time of difficulty in this respect. He was going out one day, and his daughter saw him searching for something to take with him. He could not name it. She mentioned two or three articles, to which he returned a negative. At length he turned to her with a twinkle in his eye, and said, "It is the thing that people take away." She at once brought him his umbrella, and all was right. Mr. Holmes, who is two years past 70, was asked the other day if he had this trouble about remembering. He replied, not at all, except possibly in the case of persons. This statement may readily be credited when it is remembered that he is active as a lecturer before the Massachusetts Medical College, and gives no less than 70 lectures in a season to his students.

FILTER PRESS FOR VOLATILE SUBSTANCES.—When volatile substances have to be filtered, M. A. L. G. Dehne prevents the loss which might take place, and the formation of noxious vapors, by placing the filter press in a circular grooved plate. The press is then covered with a dome, the bottom part of which fits into the groove, which is filled with a liquid. All inlet and outlet pipes pass through the plate.

DANGER FROM CARBON BISULPHIDE.—A fatal explosion recently occurred at Bradford, England, due to the escape of carbon bisulphide into the public sewer. It appears to have come from a grease works where it had been used in the extraction of oil from seeds.

FEEDING APPARATUS FOR STEAM BOILERS.—In supplying feed water to steam boilers, Mr. John Adams, of Watford, England, proposes to employ two feed or supply cisterns, one of which is open and placed above the boiler, and the other closed and adapted to resist considerable pressure. The open vessel is connected with the closed one, and the latter, in turn, with the boiler, by means of pipes, and when communication between the last two is shut off, the closed vessel may be readily filled, as required, from the open vessel. A pipe, issuing from the boiler to be fed, is provided with a three-way valve, or tap, and one of the passages connects the boiler with the closed feed chamber, while another runs from the latter to the open vessel. By means of this arrangement, steam may be admitted from the boiler to the closed vessel, and when communication is made between the bottom of the latter and the former, there will be a tendency to establish equilibrium, resulting in the feeding of the boiler. Steam may also be admitted from the closed chamber to the open one for the purpose of heating it before being used.

SCIENCE ON THE STAGE.—It is proposed to try a novel experiment at Paris, by producing a series of scientific dramas at one of the theaters, with the object of combining amusement with instruction. Three plays have already been provided, and their titles clearly indicate the direction in which the audience is to be instructed. The titles are: "Denis Pepin, or the Invention of Steam;" "Kepler, or Astronomy and the Astrologer," and "Gutenburg, or the Invention of Printing." The result of this new dramatic venture will be awaited with interest. Its success may be the inauguration of a new era in science teaching.

A LAS VEGAS, N. M., dispatch says: The New Mexico Central & Northern is the name of the latest railroad scheme. It has been organized under the laws of Michigan. The company is at present represented here by W. G. Corbin, who states that it is their intention to build a narrow-gauge road south from the southern terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande at El Moro to Trinidad, thence south through Long's canyon, Cimarron and Mora to Las Vegas, and thence to White Oaks.

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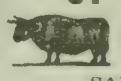
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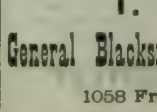
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A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—No. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10cent

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District Meeting.

Among the multitude of events that have passed and still are passing away into the dim retrospect of years, and being written on the pages of history, bright, glorious, immortal to the honor of the Ancient Order, one of the most completely successful that we have ever had the pleasure of chronicling, was the district meeting held by District Deputy Egleston, on Friday evening, September 1st, 1882, with Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14.

The attendance, though not unusually large, was comfortable. A great many different Lodges were represented, and the amount of entertaining and instructive talent present was surprising. The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were in attendance during a portion of the evening, and communications from other Grand Officers and Gov. Perkins were read, expressing regrets that the authors could not attend.

The J. W. degree was conferred upon one candidate, after which further Lodge business was postponed on motion, and Grand Master Barnes introduced. He spoke of being unwell, having contracted chills and fever through his lengthy travels, and came here only at the urgent request of his Deputy that he might see this his work. He recalled, with pleasure, the meeting, on August 21st, with California, No. 1, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the introduction of the Order in this State; paid a fitting tribute to Fraternity, and compared the A. O. U. W. to the electric light of the 19th century, concluding with a beautiful poem. Deputy Grand Master Loud was then introduced and spoke briefly. Bro. Purdy, P. M. W., of Yerba Buena, was then called on for a song, which he gave in good style. District Deputy Thompson was next introduced, and spoke at some length. Bros. Russel and Belcher, of Yerba Buena, then sang a duet, "Larboard Watch," and were applauded long and loud. A brother, Past Master of Bernal, then made a few remarks, after which Bro. Egleston began his famous address, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and we can truthfully say that it was the most eloquent, digestive and nicotian address that we have ever indulged in. It was in three parts—the introduction, the banquet and the cigars—and Bro. Egleston held his listeners in marked attention from beginning to close. Coffee, cake and sandwiches and cigars having had their comforting influence on the audience, Bro. Fay was called on for a song and responded in a beautiful manner. Bro. Lamont then recited "The Scout," and delivered it with marked impressiveness. Past Master Severance was next called on, and, in course of an eloquent speech, told some highly-amusing stories, creating uproarious good humor.

Past Master Reading, whose angelic features had appeared upon the scene just in season to close over a comforting quantity of coffee, and cake, and sandwich, and cigars, was now called on, and endeavored to tell some "bigger ones." A short intermission was then taken, during which the cigars were again passed around, and Bro. Frank B. May, P. M. W., entertained the members with instrumental music. The next feature of the evening was the recitation of "Lochiel's Warning," by Bros. E. V. Thompson and A. V. Thompson—father and son, both P. M. W.'s of Noe Valley Lodge, the only instance of the kind in the State. The dialogue was dramatically and effectively rendered. Bro. Jephson, of Sts. John Lodge, then recited "Please Pull the Bell," and won well-merited applause. Bro. May, of Unity Lodge, Portland, Oregon, was next called on, and made a few remarks. The hour getting close to 12 o'clock, and there being a rule of the Order that meetings must open and close on the same day, after listening to a short anecdote from Bro. R. T. Delano, P. M. W. of Bernal, the Lodge granted Bro. Egleston permission to smoke two cigars at once, and after a hearty invitation from Bro. Egleston to visit Yerba Buena at any time, the meeting adjourned, it being unanimously agreed that the meeting could not have been any better than it was.

INTEMPERANCE IN EATING.—Volumes are written every year upon the subject of intemperance, referring always to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, but nobody thinks of intemperance in eating. We believe one hundredfold more misery and distress is caused by eating too much than by drinking too much, and that we pay more assessments on brothers that have eaten themselves to death, than those who drank themselves to death.

SELECT KNIGHTS.—The fifth annual session of the Grand Legion, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., of New York, convened in the Hodge Opera house, Lockport, N. Y., Tuesday morning, September 5, 1882.

The Coquita Palm.

The Coquita palm *(Jubœa spectabilis)* is a Chilean species, but is also cultivated in New Granada and other parts of South America. It affords the *Miel de-Palmo*, or palmy honey, so much esteemed and used throughout that country. The beautiful trees are felled in great numbers yearly, and their graceful crowns of feathery leaves lopped away, to catch the sap running from the wound. By cutting a thin slice from the end every day, the flow is kept up for several months. A good tree will yield 90 gallons. The sap is boiled down to the consistency of treacle, and used instead of sugar. The small nuts which the tree bears are also edible, and are exported in considerable quantities. The Chileans let their cows and oxen do the husking in a peculiar manner, as follows: The cattle are very fond of the green husks, and being allowed to feed upon them, swallow the nuts whole. Afterward, when chewing the cud, they eject the nuts, which are found in small heaps, entirely free from husks, in places where the animals ruminate.



THE COQUITA PALM—Jubaea Spectabilis.

PER CAPITA TAX.—The Kansas *Workman* says our per capita tax is 90 cents a year. Not so bad as that, brother Workman; 60 cents is the figure.

Ideas.

Lodge members in general, as well as all other human beings, have a peculiar fondness for hearing themselves talk, and in nine cases out of ten, though we are eloquent as the angels, we will please the majority of mankind more by listening than by talking. It is related that a certain member of the Order, who hitherto had been a silent observer, partly on account of his natural modesty, and partly because a certain ring or clique, which, by the way, seems to be a selfish feature of a great many Lodges, had monopolized all the talking in defiance both of parliamentary decorum and common etiquette, one evening, when a motion had been made, arose, and abruptly remarked "I second the motion!" This member was heard afterwards to say that this meeting was the most interesting and enjoyable the Lodge hed held for many a day.

It is of little importance how much instruction is to be gained in the Lodge-room, and what a good work we are supporting by going to Lodge regularly every meeting; it is not in human nature for one to be a contented and continual recipient of dry precepts, or a humble slave to "ancient rite and ceremony." Learning must be made attractive, and ceremony a relief, not a task. Therefore, should the Lodge work be prompt, rapid and dignified, while the entertainment feature should never be neglected. Furthermore, it is a great mistake that the business of talking should be confined to a so-called "ring" of three or four. *Docendo discimus* applies to all members; by telling, or teaching, we learn, and each should be entitled to express himself, and even invited to do so. If parliamentary decorum were followed, no member would have a right to speak half a dozen times on the same question.

The district meeting held with Yerba Buena Lodge, on Friday evening, Sept. 1st, seems to have been carried out in exact accord to our ideas, and we believe a more entertaining and instructive meeting could not have been planned and carried out with less expense and more success than this one.

It is getting to be the season of numerous anniversary parties, a few notices of which we give in this issue. We are always pleased to receive detailed accounts of these parties, with Lodge history, if practicable.

NONSENSE IN THE LODGE.—The less nonsense tolerated in the Lodge, the better for the furtherence of the principles of the Order. When the Lodge opens, all business shou'd move earnestly and seriously, and it is th duty of the Master Workman to crush instantly and irresistably, every attempt to make light of any business being transacted, at least until Good of the Order is reached, when nonsense often forms a part of the regular business. There is a time for work and a time for play, and those Lodges that do their work thoroughly and earnestly, and then find time to enjoy a social entertainment, always have enjoyable and instructive meetings, a large attendance, and are in every way the most prosperous. But those Lodges that attempt to fool away business hours in sickly attempts to create laughter by treating serious questions lightly, that consequently never know what they have done, if they ever do get through a meeting, that have a conceited idea that by doing the work of the Lodge in this half-and-half style the meeting is made hugely entertaining, invariably have a small attendance, consisting generally of the principal actors in the burlesque, keep late hours, and have dull, uninteresting and uninstructive meetings.

OUR PAPER.—As a rule, fraternal papers have rather lean picking, insomuch that the greater number of them die of sheer starvation. It ought not to be so, we belive all will agree, but somehow it is. Even the WATCHMAN, which has probably the largest circulation of any paper in the Order, is not a mine of wealth to its publishers.

Home Miscellany.

Wild Flowers.

I stood tiptoe upon a little hill;
The air was cooling and so very still,
That the sweet buds, which, with a modest pride,
Fell droopingly in slanting curve aside;
Their scanty-leaved and finely tapering stems
Had not yet lost their starry diadems,
Caught from the early sobbings of the morn.
The clouds were pure and white as flocks new shorn,
And fresh from the clear brook; sweetly they slept
On the blue fields of heaven, and then there crept
A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that silence heaves;
For not the faintest motion could be seen
Of all the shades that slanted o'er the green.
There was wide wandering for the greediest eye
To peer about upon variety;
Far round the horizon's crystal air to skim,
And trace the dwindled edgings of its brim;
To picture out the quaint and curious bending
Of a fresh woodland alley never ending;
Or, by the bowery clefts and leafy shelves,
Guess where the jaunty streams refresh themselves.
I gazed awhile, and felt as light and free
As though the farning wings of Mercury
Had play'd upon my heels; I was light-hearted,
And many pleasures to my vision started;
So I straightway began to pluck a posy
Of luxuries bright, milky, soft and rosy.
A bush of May flowers with the bees about them—
Ah, sure no tasteful nook could be without them—
And let a lush laburnum oversweep them,
And let long grass grow round the roots, to keep them
Moist, cool and green, and shade the violets,
That they may bind the moss in leafy nets.
A filbert-edge with wild-brier overtwined,
And clumps of woodbine taking the soft wind
Upon their summer thrones; there, too, should be
The frequent checker of a youngling tree,
That, with a score of bright-green brethren, shoots
From the quaint mossiness of aged roots;
Round which is heard a spring head of clear waters,
Prattling so wildly of its lovely naughters,
The spreading blue-bells; it may haply mourn
That such fair clusters should be rudely torn
From their fresh beds and scattered thoughtlessly,
By infant hands left on the path to die.
Open afresh your round of starry folds,
Ye ardent marigolds!
Dry up the moisture from your golden lids,
For great Apollo bids
That in these days your praises should be sung
On many harps, which he has lately strung;
And when again your dewiness he kisses,
Tell him, I have you in my world of blisses;
So, haply, when I rove in some far vale,
His mighty voice may come upon the gale.
Here are sweet-peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings.
What next? A turf of evening primroses,
O'er which the mind may hover till it dozes;
O'er which it well might take a pleasant sleep,
But that 'tis ever startled by the leap
Of buds into ripe flowers.

—*John Keats.*

Woman's Rights and Wrongs—Suffrage.

In my last communication on this subject, I advanced the position that the only effectual remedy for woman's legal wrongs is to be sought in a constitutional recognition of equality of rights, irrespective of sex. The ballot is the specific resorted to by the national and State governments in the treatment of men's wrongs. Its practical efficiency has justified the faith of our revolutionary fathers, who taught that with the ballot in his hand the citizen is assured of ultimate justice. In harmony with this teaching is the fact that every concession of self-governing rights has strengthened the Government and exalted the nation.

Class legislation, a marked feature in the early history of our Government, has gradually given way to laws of general application, in the interests of men. In the interests of women, class legislation, in the effort to secure to her justice without the ballot, has become more apparent as a rule, with the effect of increased demand and need for the ballot.

Most of the old States adopted property qualifications, which practically disfranchised large numbers of worthy but poor men, and as the growth of the country developed new industries, whole classes of workers found their interests unrepresented in legislation. With the slogan which the fathers had bequeathed to us, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," they procured the repeal of these laws in State after State.

In 1840, or thereabout, a real-estate property qualification in Rhode Island, which disfranchised more than half the citizens of the State—merchants, mechanics and employes, renters and not owners of real estate—originated what is known as the Dorr rebellion, which found its quietus in extended suffrage.

The three-fifths vote conceded to the slave States by the national Constitution, as a guarantee against encroachments of the free States on slavery, culminated, at last, in a sectional rebellion, which, happily for humanity, compelled the liberation of the slaves, and substituted for the national school of oppression the free schools of freemen. Even then, an amendment of the national Constitution, recognizing equality of rights, irrespective of color, was found necessary for the protection of the freed men in the enjoyment of equal legal rights under the State governments. The adoption of a Fifteenth Amendment swept away the color-line and invested all male citizens with the right of suffrage.

Our history as a nation commends the ballot as an educational power, energizing and elevating men of all races, conditions and colors. The suffrage granted to women in school affairs by 12 States, and political suffrage conceded to the women of Wyoming, furnish no exception to this claim—only make more apparent the benefits of extended suffrage, as securing greater purity and efficiency in official administration.

To a government, the perpetuity of whose institutions rests, not in numbers or wealth, but in the virtue and intelligence of the people, it is of first importance to utilize that virtue and intelligence in the support of its institutions. The acknowledged influence of women on private and public morals has established the high grade of her morality, as also her superior intelligence in the application of both moral and political power to the ends of good government, viz., justice, purity and a wise benevolence. The use of the ballot in her hands is not doubtful. What she has accomplished by her influence without the ballot gives unmistakable assurance of what she will do with it—an assurance that has arrayed against woman suffrage every individual and every "ring" flattening on the vices and weaknesses of a frail humanity, from the Liquor Dealers' Association, that resolves against it in convention, to the petty saloon-keeper, who muddles the brain of the father, filches the children's bread and paupers mother-love. To all these classes, woman suffrage appears as a "Daniel come to judgment."

The records of our last half century acknowledge woman's work as initiator or nurse of every humane movement challenging political support. The persistent efforts by associations, petitions, lectures, personal appeals and the press, which first made possible the enactment of laws restraining the liquor traffic, have culminated in the adoption of prohibitory constitutional amendments by Kansas and Iowa, and a most hopeful preparation in several other States to follow their example. Kansas, which was first to adopt prohibition, reached this result through a local-option law of some 13 years standing. Under this law, to obtain a license required the written consent of a majority of the inhabitants, women included. From the operation of this law, the first and second-class cities had been exempted, to save it from defeat or repeal by their heavy anti-temperance delegations in the Legislature. The result of the experiment in the rural districts was the growth of a sentiment and the increase of an immigration that revolutionized the cities, and won a majority for prohibition of this crime and poverty-manufacturing traffic.

I might instance woman's influence in various reformatory and industrial, as well as educational directions, but space forbids.

Our criminal statistics are eminently suggestive. Take three States of at least average morality. Indiana prisons contain 1,480 male and 44 female convicts; Illinois, 1,682 male and 22 female convicts; Ohio, 1,532 male and 19 female convicts; add to these 100 male and one female conviction—the ratio given by the police statistics of our large cities—and we have 4,794 male to 86 female convicts, as an approximate representation of the comparative immorality of the sexes, and an equally correct showing of their comparative character for good citizenship. In the face of such testimony, the worldly and the heavenly wisdom, that give the ballot to all men and deny it to women, is on a par with that of the miner, who, in separating mineral ore should gather up the lead and thrust aside the silver and the gold.

In view of all these facts, it can be no flight of a vain imagination to assume that, when the present minority of virtuous, intelligent, humanity-loving men shall be reinforced at the ballot box, by the enfranchised virtue, intelligence and mother-love of the actual majority of women hostile to the liquor traffic, devoted to the homes, to the schools and to the reclamation of the victims of lust and greed of unlawful gain—a sublime glory and a fuller measure of peace and prosperity will bless us as a people.

We are often told that women do not need the ballot; that they can be secured in the enjoyment of equal legal rights through male representation, and the amendments of laws affecting our interests since 1847, are cited in proof. But our experience takes into account the evasions, subterfuges, instability and crudeness of State legislation, which we can only reach, if reach at all, by indirection. Add to this the weightier considerations of time, energy and money expended in the years of anxiety through which the mother heart has borne sneers, rebuffs and gallant denials of justice in a crusade for rights, which, with all its successes, leaves her powerless still in law, and in fact a serf—owing unconsidered personal service to a sovereign whose crown is a crown matrimonial, in virtue of which he controls her person, disposes of her earnings, and owns her clothing and her babies! And this in a country and under a Government that boasts of the absolute freedom of its citizens and of its institutions, of which marriage, as the nursery institute, should hold the guaranties of every virtue essential to a "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people"—be in fact and in theory a union of equals in law. Under this government women are courted (as were the slaves) to increase a male representation that has made and sustains laws to their detriment. As wives, mothers and widows, this representation holds us subject to a class legislation which lessens our means and influence for good, and embitters the sweetest fountains of love and duty. As women—single or married—it challenges our antagonism for its injustice, and stirs our contempt for the petty meanness of a policy that degrades the manhood, shames the womanhood, and defeats the happiest ends of wise government.

Does this arraignment strike the friendly reader as too severe? It is so only in the seeming impossibility of being deserved. The facts which prove its truthfulness—and which are patent in every community—justify any severity of speech necessary to rouse the dormant conscience, or pride where conscience is lacking, to "do justly, love mercy," and get off its high heels. A people is to be judged by the laws it tolerates. Individuals composing a government are as justly rated by the duties they omit, as by the duties they perform. For it is through the omission of individual duty by better men that worse men, banded together for wrong, secure the majority vote that writes, "weighed in the balance and found wanting" on the legislative walls of every State in the Union, and over the judge's bench in every judicial district of the State. The silence of good men is golden only to transgressors. As "dumb bells" they may answer a purpose in the moral gymnasium, if one has the courage to grasp them.

Ah, me! Why should Bro. B. pickle a rod for his own shoulders? But life is too precious and too short—for me, at least—to spare the rod at the risk of weakening my plea in behalf of justice and humanity. He is "astounded at the world's ignorance," and justly concerned for its enlightenment, while I am more astounded that he should be on such good terms with his own as to make it an excuse for shirking his responsibility as a citizen to inform himself in all the duties of citizenship. If there is a seeming malice in my arraignment of himself personally, the friends must place it to the account of wounded pride, that having taken him through a regular course of woman's rights and wrongs, he still pleads ignorance of the "obnoxious laws," which it has been my painful duty to ventilate. With so apt a scholar, the failure is presumed to be in the teacher.

A plea of ignorance is of no avail in the courts, except to abate the rigor of a penalty in case of an evident lack of intelligence; and with reason in a country where the sources of information are so cheap and abounding that any man, if he choose, can make acquaintance with his rights and duties as a member of society and of the body politic. When he takes his freeman's oath, he assumes obligations to every person in the community amenable to the laws, or who may suffer or be profited by them—to cast a righteous vote, though it be with the minority, for only by such individual action can there be any majority power of good in authority.

But, alas, it is indifference that is the criminal power behind the ignorance; or its supposed dryness and insipidity as compared with other literature, that prevents men and women from the study of the noblest of all secular lore—the laws by which civilization marks its upward progress.—*Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols in Rural Press.*

What is a Tear?

The principal element of a tear is water; this water, upon dissolution, contains a few hundredth parts of the substance called mucus, and a small portion of salt, of soda, of phosphate of lime, and of phosphate of soda. It is the salt and the soda that give to tears that peculiar savor, which earned for tears the peculiar epithet of "salt" at the hands of the Greek poets, and that of "bitter" at ours; "salt" is, however, the more correct term of the two. When a tear dries, the water evaporates, and leaves behind it a deposit of the saline ingredients; these amalgamate, and, as seen through the microscope, array themselves along crossed lines, which look like diminutive fish bones. Tears are secreted by a gland called the "lachrymal gland," which is situated above the eyeball, and underneath the upper eyelid on the side nearest the temple. Six or seven exceedingly fine channels flow from it on the under surface of the eyelid, discharging their contents a little above the delicate cartilage which supports the lid. It is these channels or canals that carry the tears into the eye. But tears do not flow only at certain moments and under certain circumstances, as might be supposed; their flow is continuous; all day and all night, although less abundantly during sleep; they trickle softly from their slender sluices, and spread glistening over the surface of the pupil and eyeball, giving them that bright enamel and limpid look which is one of the characteristic signs of health. It is the ceaseless movement and contraction of the eyelids that effect the regular spreading of the tears, and the flow of these has need to be constantly renewed in the way just mentioned, because tears not only evaporate after a few seconds, but also are carried away through two little drains called "lachrymal points," and situated in the corner of the eye near the nose. Thus all tears, after leaving the eyelids, flow into the nostrils, and if the reader will assure himself of this, he has only to notice, unpoetic as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a two-fold use of his or her pocket-handkerchief.—*Chamber's Journal.*

"Don't you have any schools here?" "Had a kind of school here last chowder season, but the teacher was too willing." "How so?" "Oh, some of the blue fishers asked him if he taught that the world was round or square, and he said, seein' he was out of a job, he'd teach her round or square—just as the school board wanted it teached. Said it was immaterial."

Asking for Woman Suffrage.—The Kansas Republican Convention, held at Topeka, Aug. 10th, adopted a resolution asking the next Legislature to pass a law allowing woman suffrage. The vote stood 234 to 129.

Charles Reade's True Woman.

Reade, in fact, invented the true woman; that is to say, he was the first who found her. There have been plenty of sweet and charming women in stories—the patient, loving Amelia; the bouncing country girl, Sophie Western; the graceful and *gracieuses* ladies of Scott; the pretty dummies of Dickens; the insipid sweetnesses of Thackeray; the proper middle-class (or upper-class) girl of Trollope; the conventional girl of the better lady novelists. There have also been disagreeable girls, especially the bad-style, detestable girl of the "worser" lady novelists; but Reade—the *trouvere*—has found the real woman. You will meet her on every page of all his novels. What is she? My friends, Columbus' egg was not simpler. She is just exactly like a man, like ourselves, but with certain womanly tendencies. Like ourselves, she ardently desires love. She knows that it is the best—the absolutely best—thing the world has to give; that we are all born for love, man and woman alike; that to lack this consummate and supreme blessing is to lose the best part of life. Since she desires above all things to be wooed, and is forbidden to woo on her own account, she conceals her own thoughts; yet, from her own experience in hiding, she is quick at reading the thoughts of others. She is satisfied with nothing less than what she herself gives, which is all herself. Her reserve leads her, in the lower natures, to deceit and falsehood. Her devotion, which is part of her nature, leads her—also in the lower natures—to suspicion and jealousy. She is always in the house, and therefore her mind is apt to run in narrow grooves. The prodigality and wastefulness of men are things beyond her understanding or patience. She is unversed in affairs, and therefore comprehends nothing of compromise. She is generally ill-educated, and therefore is incapable of forming a judgment. Hence, she is carried away by every wind of doctrine; as, for instance, in matters ecclesiastical, knowing nothing of the early church or its history, she believes the poor, little, ritualist curate, who knows, indeed, no more than herself; or, in art, where, for want of a standard, she is led astray by every fad and fashion of the day, and worships sad-faced flatnesses with rapture; or, in dress, where, her taste being uncultivated, she puts on whatever is most hideous and unbecoming, provided it is worn by everybody else.

This is the woman whom Charles Reade presents to us. She is not, at all events, insipid; no real women are. If she is artificial, he shows the real woman beneath. What he loves most is the woman whom fashion has not spoiled—the true, genuine woman, with her natural passion, her jealousy, her devotion, her love of admiration, her fidelity, her righteous wrath, her maternal ferocity, her narrow faith, her shrewdness, even her audacity of falsehood when that can serve her purpose, and her perfect abnegation of self.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A New Floor Covering.—A new and desirable papier mache process for covering floors is described as follows: The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paper putty, made by soaking newspapers in a paste made of wheat flour, water and ground alum, as follows: To one pound of flour add three quarts of water and a tablepoonful of ground alum, and mix thoroughly. The floor is then coated with this paste, and then a thickness of manila or hardware paper is put on. If two layers are desired, a second covering of manila paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly. The manila paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any style or design desired is put on. After allowing this to throughly dry it is covered with two or more coats of sizing, made by dissolving one-half pound of white glue in two quarts of hot water. After allowing this to dry, the surface is given one coat of "hard oil-finish varnish," which comes and is bought already prepared. This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use. The process is represented to be durable and cheap, and besides taking the place of matting, carpet, oil-cloths or other like covering, makes the floor air tight, and can be washed or scrubbed.

Double Time-keeping.—An invention has just been patented by which the time of two distinct places, at whatever distance situated, can be simultaneously marked on the face of a watch or other timepiece without interfering with the fixed time which it is desired to keep, or necessitating the moving of the hands of the piece. This invention consists in two supplemental movable rims, working independently of the fixed dial and of each other. The inner rim is divided into hour sections, the outer one into minutes. Two tiny wheels, projecting slightly from the metal bezel which holds the crystal in position, enable the wearer to bring the hour and minute at which he wishes to set these movable dials exactly opposite the hour or fraction of hour and minute, respectively, then and there indicated by the hands of the fixed dial. By this simple device, two different times are kept at the option of the wearer. These supplemental dials may also be used for the recording of engagements, and for a variety of other purposes.

Ups and Downs.—Swell (recognizing old chum selling matches at the street corner): "Hello, old fellow, what are you up to?" Indigens (ruefully): "Well, Reginald, I think it's more like what I'm down to! What do you think?"—*Judy.*

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 22 letters, and am a fact:
My, 9, 6, 22 is a kitchen vessel;
My 7, 17, 8 is a familiar salutation;
My 19, 3, 15, 21, 2 is a term applied to counterfeit money;
My 11, 5, 20, 12 is to close;
My 11, 13, 18 is a transgression of divine law;
My 18, 10, 4 is to sever;
My 14, 17, 7 is to reflect or ponder upon carefully;
My 1 is first in truth and trust, but last in their fruit.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Syllable Puzzles.

1. An interjection; lofty; a vowel; whole, one of the United States.
2. A vowel; a beam of light; an insect; an article; whole, a country of Asia.

AUNT SARAH.

Double Acrostic.

1. A Swiss lake.
2. A Chinese river.
3. Minute particles of mineral matter.
4. A memorandum.
5. An aquatic animal.

The initials spelt downward form the name of a mythological king; the finals, spelt upward, his kingdom.

OLD JOE.

Hidden American Names.

1. My pain exists no longer.
2. I will ride on the Pacific railway until Dennis meets me.
3. Ere long, fellows, we must part.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate a small particle and leave intellect.
2. Syncopate a part of a fowl and leave a covering.
3. Syncopate a tool and leave to contend.
4. Syncopate to think and leave to draw.
5. Syncopate mirth and leave species.

JERRY.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

ENIGMA.—Tie a knot in the end of your thread.

BLANKS.—1. Rite, right, write. 2. Rode, road. 3 Veil, vale.

CHARADE.—Boot-black.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Keel, eel. 2. Stun, tun. 3 Slake, lake. 4. Stray, tray.

SQUARE REMAINDER.—

C L E A R
B E A R D
P A R C H

Hints to Girls.

Girls who have taste and industry can make their humble rooms abodes of beauty at very little cost, if they are so disposed. We have read of a Connecticut girl who, by exercising her own innate good taste, has achieved a charming room at comparatively small expense, esthetic enough to please the most fastidious person. The floor, painted by her own hands, is a dark walnut shade, partly covered by a large rug made of cheap ingrain carpet in a small pattern of cream and olive, bordered by a broad band of plain olive felt. The inexpensive wall paper is pale olive, flecked with pink, finished by a narrow olive freize terminating at the corners with a cluster of four tiny pink fans. One window has an undesirable outlook, and she painted the window panes in bright water colors, following a pretty traced pattern, which gives a bit of stained glass, quite effective in the pretty room. The other window is draped gracefully with long full folds of sprigged muslin, depending from rings on a plain pine roll, to be replaced in the winter with a heavier curtain of olive canton flannel. The furniture is light wood, and a lamp with a rosy transparency stands on a five-o'clock tea table of unvarnished wood, and sends a soft light over the room, which also contains book-shelves of pine, a couple of second-hand easy-chairs, and a small dry-goods box for shoes, covered by her own hands with pink and olive cretonne. A large clothes-horse, on which she pasted the story of Cinderella in Walter Crane's pictures over olive paper, shuts off the bedstead and wash-stand from view. The toilet accessories, set off with fresh sprigged muslin over a pink lining, are a pink and white wash-bowl and a large pitcher of the quaint shape that comes now in the cheaper grades of china; a second-hand wardrobe, draped with a portiere of olive canton flannel, contains the unesthetic dustpan, brooms and other homely articles necessary to neatness and comfort; all trifles of that description bought at the five-cent counters. A pretty willow rocking-chair, ornamented with olive and pink ribbon, and a knitted hassock to match; the two latter are Christmas gifts, and stand on the rug. On the olive-draped mantel are grandma's Nankin teapot, two tall silver candlesticks and a large ginger-jar, not decorated and spoiled with gummed-on pictures, but left in its pristine blue-and-white beauty, filled with white daisies, gathered on afternoon walks.

Two or three photographs of good subjects, that are better than chromos and cost less, hang on the wall and complete the pretty refuge of this proud and industrious girl, who is self-respecting enough to earn her own living rather than be dependent upon her rich relations. She says she cannot go away on vacations, dress in fine clothes or indulge in any pleasures, and she thinks she is entitled to her pretty room, the one rest and luxury she possesses, furnished with her own earnings.

Many of our girl readers have no doubt made themselves just as pretty rooms. We shall be glad to receive letters describing them and the materials used in their decoration.

"UNCLE JOHN," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained 20 pounds in one week?" "Nonsense; impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then he asked, "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's," said little Emily.

Household Hints

HOME-MADE SAUCES.—Home-made sauces help to keep the grocery bill small, and they may be as appetizing, and even more so than anything we can buy, if made with due thought. A piquant horse-radish sauce is a very good relish with roast beef or with fish. Take two teaspoonfuls of made mustard, two of white sugar, a little salt, and vinegar enough to make the sauce of the proper quality; pour this over a teacupful of grated horse-radish root. Excellent tomato sauce is made by peeling and cutting in small pieces a dozen large, ripe and juicy tomatoes; add six small, green peppers and two medium-sized onions; chop these very fine, stir in a coffee-cupful of vinegar, two or three teaspoonfuls of brown sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of salt (more if your taste demands it), a teaspoonful each of ginger, cloves, allspice and cinnamon; stew the tomatoes and all the ingredients but sugar and vinegar for an hour and a half slowly; add sugar and vinegar five minutes before taking from the fire. Another tomato sauce is made of a peck of ripe tomatoes, two onions, half a dozen red peppers, half a pint of salt, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two of mace, two of ginger and two of allspice and cloves mixed. Cut the tomatoes and onions in pieces and boil for two hours; when cold stir in a pint of vinegar. This is a sour sauce, and it keeps well. Then there are delicious catsups of tomatoes and of cucumbers; these are a little more trouble to make, as they must be strained and carefully bottled; but they are so satisfactory that the trouble does not count for much, after all.

CLEAR BROWN SOUP.—For four quarts of soup, cut in half-inch dice two pounds of lean beef, from the neck or leg; in the bottom of the soup pot put a tablespoonful of drippings, or butter, and set the pot over the fire until the fat is smoking hot; then put the beef in the pot, and stir it occasionally, until it is quite brown. When it is brown, pour in with it four quarts of boiling water; season it with two teaspoonfuls of salt and a small pinch of cayenne pepper, and let it boil very slowly for two hours; then cut up in half-inch pieces half a cupful each of onions and green celery stalks, and one cupful each of carrots and turnips. Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of butter in a saucepan, and set it over the fire until they begin to brown; then add the vegetables, cut up as already directed, and stir them about with the butter and sugar until they are brown; put them into the soup, using a cupful of it to rinse all the browned butter and sugar off the saucepan in which the vegetables have been prepared; see that the seasoning is palatable, and continue cooking it until the vegetables are tender, removing any scum which may arise. If this soup is carefully prepared, it will be of a clear, light brown color and good flavor.

QUEEN'S PUDDING.—One pint of fine-sifted bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yelks of four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg; bake until done (but do not allow it to become watery), and spread with a layer of jelly. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with five tablespoonfuls of sugar and juice of one lemon; spread on the top and brown lightly. This is good with or without sauce. It is very good cold, served with rich cream.

CLEANSING DISHES.—Baking plates and pudding dishes that have been used for a long time need a thorough cleansing occasionally. To do this, put them in a kettle of water in which you have put a spoonful of wood ashes to one quart of water. Let them boil in this for an hour, and if any grease has been absorbed through cracks in the glazing it will be removed, and pie-crust baked on a plate thus cleaned will be sweet and not unwholesome.

SUCCOTASH.—Take a pint of shelled lima beans (green), wash, cover with hot water, let stand five minutes, pour off, place over fire in hot water, and boil 15 minutes; have ready corn from six good-sized ears, and add to beans; boil half an hour, add salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Be careful in cutting down corn not to cut too deep; better not cut deep enough and then scrape; after corn is added, watch carefully to keep from scorching.

APPLE FRITTERS.—These make a cheap and delicious dessert. Prepare a batter as for griddle cakes—that is, a thin batter made of flour and sweet milk and baking powder, or flour, sour milk and soda; then stir in apples, which you have chopped fine, the quantity depending on your taste. Fry them as you would griddle cakes, and serve with a syrup made of melted white sugar. If you wish, you may bake them in patty pans instead of frying them.

RASPBERRY SHRUB.—Raspberry shrub, when made with red raspberries, is a pleasant drink. Put the berries in a jar, and pour enough vinegar over them to cover them. Let them stand for two or three hours, then heat them thoroughly without letting them boil long; strain them, and to one pint of juice add one pint of sugar; scald this juice and skim it carefully; when cold, seal in bottles. It is ready for use in a few weeks

Health Column.

Uncooked Dried Fruit.

Being born with a frail constitution, and having had to study closely the laws of health in order to keep off sickness and hold possession of my body, I naturally have become very much interested in "Good Health," and always look for the arrival of your journal to see what new ideas are there presented, and you must excuse me if finding there ideas advanced or assertions made that have been proved to my certain knowledge by more than one, yes, many persons, to be decidedly erroneous. I feel compelled to pen a few lines pointing out the mistake, even if some M. D. should have read it to some sanitary association perhaps, without ever making any test of the question. I allude now to the assertion made by Dr. E. M. Hunt, in issue of August 26th, that dried fruits, as prunes, raisins, apples, etc., are unfit to eat unless well cooked; for a few of us who have tried the experiment of living entirely on such fruit during the past winter with only the addition of a little grain, has demonstrated the fact that such food is not only more easily digested in the uncooked than in the cooked state, but the system is better sustained, and more than one case of dyspepsia of long standing been cured by the use of uncooked in the place of cooked food. My own experience of ten months in that line has been most remarkable. Concerning it, you published one or two letters some months ago, since which time I have continued to improve in health, strength and happiness, and though loss of weight for the first eight months (until from 132 I was reduced to 124 lbs.) was experienced, the last two months there has been a continued gain, so that yesterday the scales showed 134 lbs., or a gain of two pounds on my previous weight, which may be accounted for in part by not working quite so hard, for during the long days of June and July daylight seldom found me in bed; and though every hour until dark was put in to the best advantage and more than double the amount of work performed than I had been able to do for years before. The system responded so well to the demands made upon it that the word "tired," came near losing a place in my vocabulary, and with peans of praise going up from my heart for the discovery, I have felt like a new man, and old friends say, look years younger. Other families are or have adopted the grainia diet with good results. So let M. D. look out for his trade, though no doubt there will be plenty who will prefer to live for the gratification of old appetites, with its ever recurring spells of sickness, and depend upon M. D. and patent pills rather than learn the way which, though it may require some self-denial to begin with, will end in giving them a new life, continued health, and more gastric pleasure than they ever had before. I would that all might be, what doubtless God designed, all the time healthy, happy and joyous as the birds around us.—*Isaac B. Rumford, Bakersfield, Cal., in Rural Press.*

THE human hand is so beautifully formed, it has so fine a sensibility, that sensibility governs its motions so correctly, every effort of the will is answered so instantly, as if the hand itself were the seat of that will; its actions are so free, so powerful, and yet so delicate, that it seems to possess a quality instinct in itself, and we use it as we draw our breath, unconsciously, and have lost all recollection of the feeble and ill-directed efforts of its first exercise, by which it has been perfected. In the hand are 29 bones, from the mechanism of which result strength, mobility and elasticity. On the length, strength, free lateral motion and perfect mobility of the thumb, depends the power of the hand, its strength being equal to that of all the fingers. Without the fleshy ball of the thumb, the power of the fingers would avail nothing; and accordingly, the large ball formed by the muscles of the thumb is the distinguished character of the human hand.

EFFECT OF SUGAR ON THE GASTRIC JUICE.—Sugar has been denounced by modern chemists as a substance, the effects of which on dyspeptics are deplorable. A writer in the *Medicin Practicien*, however, does not partake of these fears. He cites the case of a dyspeptic doctor, who, for 20 years, had a terror of sugar, but who now consumes three and three-fourths ounces of sugar daily, without inconvenience. Entering the field of experiment in this direction, he found that a dog ate 80 grains of sugar with 200 of other food, and six hours afterwards its stomach showed but little food; the mucous lining of the stomach was red and highly congested, and the congestion of the liver was notable. An animal opened after eating 200 grains of food and no sugar, showed 90 to 100 grains of food undigested. Sugar, then, favors the secretion of the gastric juice.

INDICATIONS OF HAIR.—It is said that the story of Sampson has misled people into believing that abundant hair is a sign of physical or mental strength. Madhouses and idiot asylums prove the contrary. Esau, who was so easily duped out of his birthright, was hairy; the mighty Cæsar was bald. "Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are philosophers, soldiers and statesmen of the world."

Worth Knowing.

THE VALUE OF A CLEAN MOUTH.—Dr. Ambler, dental surgeon, says that one of the simplest means of preserving the teeth consists in cleanliness of the mouth. The first thing after rising in the morning, or from a meal, should be to cleanse the mouth thoroughly with tepid water. It is the custom in some parts of England and France, to rinse the mouth with warm aromatic water after eating. It is well to remember that this precaution not only tends to keep the teeth clean, but to clear the voice of those about to sing or converse. In cleansing the teeth three times a day, regularly, the formation of tartar is not only prevented, but such particles of food and such other extraneous matters as lodge about and adhere to them, causing irritation and inflammation, are by this means removed. The fermentation of vegetable substances in the mouth produces, indirectly, sulphuric acid, animal and nitrogenous substances producing nitric acid. These vitiate the fluids of the mouth and help the teeth on too certain decay.

TO MEASURE HIGHTS.—The hypsometer is the name of a useful little instrument for measuring hights of walls, timber, trees and spouting, and therefore valuable to surveyors, builders and artisans. The plan is to take a triangle, composed of three slats, similar to the carpenter's angle, and on each end of the longer side place a small sight vane; suspend from the lower side a metal ball to keep this side horizontal, and construct a handle, with a circle at its upper end, in which the triangle can rest and move, and by which it will slide into the proper position by the weight of the ball. Take the instrument by the handle and move backward until the two sights are brought into line with the top of the building or other object. The hight will be found by adding the distance of the operator from the building to the hight of the eye above the ground.

DEADENING SOUNDS.—The following plan for deadening floors is reported to have been made the subject of a recent patent. It is exceedingly simple, and not materially unlike plans that have been before proposed in this journal. A three by six inch plank is directed to be inserted between each joist, two inches from the bottom of the joists, and projecting four inches beneath them. The ceiling boards are nailed to these intermediate planks, and the space between is filled with sawdust to within one inch of the joists. By this mode of construction, the sound is said to be so effectually deadened, that the most vigorous hammering from above cannot be heard in the story beneath.

THE accumulation of coal dust in the air of mines is said to be effectively prevented by sprinkling considerable quantities of common salt through the workings. The dust, which is usually raised in clouds and floats in the air, is thus kept down the same as damp sand. Salt is used systematically, in quantities of about one ton for every 500 yards of six feet of roadway, once every week for the first month, and once a month afterward, is said to render the working in fiery seems a pleasure and profit, instead of being an abomination to the person working in the mine.

HOW TO UTILIZE SOAP SCRAPS.—A correspondent has been trying to utilize the small pieces of the various kinds of soap which have been gathered in the household, after having become too small for ordinary use. He says: "I have grated and heated to a thick consistency in a pail immersed in boiling water; but it will not harden when cold." Heat the mass in a copper kettle, with constant stirring until it becomes pasty, then pour out into a wooden box, and let the mass cool; then cut into cakes of convenient size.

RUBBER packing may be made steam and air-tight by being brushed over with a solution of powdered rosin in 10 times its weight of strong water of ammonia. At first this solution is a viscid, sticky mass, which, however, after three or four weeks becomes thinner and fit for use. The liquid sticks easily to rubber, as well as to wood and metal. It hardens as soon as the ammonia evaporates, and becomes perfectly impervious to liquids.

ROTARY FILES.—A Connecticut mechanic has made a trial of rotary files for finishing planed surfaces. He is of the opinion that quicker and truer work can be done with these than with hand files, and that the surface is in better shape for truing with the shaper. His experiments have been confined to the planer, but he believes that his device may be properly and economically adapted to the lathe and milling machine.

LEATHER WASTE.—The clippings of the sole leather in New England shoe factories were formerly regarded as worthless, and the smell of their burning was a peculiarity of such towns as Lynn and Salem. These scraps are now stamped into buttons for clothes, and fancy tack-heads for upholstery, and the long-familiar odor is missed.

BRONZE MIXTURE.—H. H. Vivian adds antimony to the mixture for bronze. One mixture is 93.81 parts copper, 5.95 tin, and 0.24 antimony. For a bronze for shaft bearings the proportions are 83 parts copper, 15.5 tin, and 1.5 antimony.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Golden Gate, 8.

This Lodge having on its roll about a convenient number of 160 members, has not been putting forth any extraordinary efforts to secure candidates or create a boom, but at the meeting on Thursday, August 31st, determined to celebrate its anniversary, the 20th of September, with a literary and musical entertainment, together with a social dance and banquet, at Ixora hall, 737 Mission street.

Yerba Buena, 14.

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, at its meeting on Sept. 8th, Friday evening, conferred the M. W. degree on one candidate, and received one application for membership. At this meeting, also, Brother Joseph E. Selleck, Jr., was installed as Receiver of the Lodge for the balance of the term. Yerba Buena is one of the most successful Lodges in this city; pays sick and funeral benefits, and has a fund on hand for that purpose of over $4,000.

Unity, 27.

Unity Lodge is flourishing, and held its quarterly social meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th, which consisted of songs by Bro. Perkins, Organist of the Lodge, and member of Spartan, 36, and Bro. Martin, Financier, and remarks by Bros. Block, Pommer, and Bro. Mizell, the wandering Arab of Valley. At the meeting of Sept. 5th, 11 candidates were initiated in the J. W. degree, making about 26 received to membership during the present term. The Lodge now numbers 275 members. The degree nights are the 1st and 4th Tuesday nights.

Valley, 30.

The visit of the Grand officers to Valley Lodge, No. 30, last Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th, was the occasion of a great gathering of the membership that filled the spacious hall of this subordinate. Many of the founders of this immense Lodge were present, among them Bros. McLeod, Lyon, Buchanan, Loud, Camp, Lyle, Hoeber, and others. At 8:30 the following Grand officers entered and were welcomed by Master Workman Wells: William H. Barnes, G. M. W.; David McClure, G. O.; H. G. Pratt, G. Recorder; W. J. McKay, Deputy of District No. 2; J. D. Thompson, Deputy of No. 4; George Turner, of Harmony, No. 9; E. F. Loud, D. G. M. The J. W. degree was well conferred on seven candidates by the officers of Valley, after which, under the head of "Good of the Order," remarks were made by the visitors, and by Past Masters W. B. Lyon, Henry Hoeber, George A. Case, E. M. Reading and J. G. Mysell. It was a meeting replete with interest, and looked like one of the old-time gatherings of No. 30. Nearly $400 was received during the evening, by Financier Camp, for dues, etc., and a draft drawn for the September assessment showed 886 Master Workmen in good standing. Clay W. Taylor, P. G. M., of Shasta, was in the city last week.

Magnolia, 41.

Magnolia, without a doubt, is now second to no Lodge in this State. This is a sweeping assertion, but the careful observer will find it to be true. With over $5,000 in her treasury, 222 members, an excellent staff of officers, the entertainment feature lately introduced into the Lodge, and a consequent large attendance, she may with pleasure look back upon her past and say, "It is well." At the meeting on Monday evening a very enjoyable time was had. Brothers Osborn, Hughes and Hodgdon entertained the large audience of members present—the chairs being nearly all filled—with several songs each, while Bro. H. C. Eastman favored them with a recitation. Five candidates were initiated in the M. W. degree, and an entertainment committee was appointed. Magnolia has our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Spartan, 36.

Spartan Lodge has had a gradual and perceptible increase of membership during the past term, and deserves her prosperity in every way. For of all the Lodges in this city none better repay the visitor than this one. It is one of the social, hospitable, brotherly Lodges, from which one will never emerge half-convinced that he must have been in a refrigerator. Nor is it one of those which the stranger might mistake for a band of howling Apaches. It is just Spartan Lodge, and to appreciate Spartan Lodge, one should visit it, as visitors are always welcome. The officers take great pride in doing their work efficiently. The Lodge has a literary and musical entertainment under "Good of the Order," having an entertainment committee standing for one month, and also a visiting committee. When there is a double assessment, one is paid from the general fund. Twelve new members have been received during the last quarter.

Myrtle, 42.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, will hold one of its quarterly socials at Pythian Castle, 913 Market street, on Saturday evening, September 30. This Lodge has 168 members in good standing, and during the last quarter has had 12 applications.

Washington, 60.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of Bro. M. Morgenstern, Master Workman of Washington Lodge, No. 60, which occurred on Thursday morning, August 31st. The brother was ailing but a short time previously, and nothing serious was expected, yet on the morning stated he threw up his hands and fell back dead. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause. On the 7th, resolutions of respect were passed, which we publish in another portion of this issue. This Lodge has now 198 members in good standing.

At the meeting of Thursday evening, Sept. 14, 1882, it was expected that Deputy Fish would be in attendance to install the newly elected Foreman and Overseer, together with the succeeding M. W., which was occassioned by the death of its late Master Workman, Morgenstern. Foreman H. J. Maack succeeded to the chair of Master Workman, Bro. J. Rosenberg, Overseer, being elected to the Foreman's chair, and Bro. J. S. Gregory to the Overseer's chair. Deputy Fish not appearing, the installation will probably take place in the future.

Keystone, 64.

Although Keystone has been organized some four years, it has only had one death among its members until last week, when the second one occurred—Stephen Smith, a resident of Oakland. His funeral was attended by the brethren of the Lodge.

Burns, 68.

Burns Lodge now has 187 members in good standing, and has had eight initiations during the last quarter—four applications now on the table. This Lodge now meets on Thursday evenings. Bro. C. C. Butt is Master Workman.

Sts. John, 73.

District Deputy Fish was called upon to install two new officers for Sts. John Lodge, No. 73, on Thursday evening, August 31st. Master Workman Samuel T. Fletcher having resigned his position, Foreman H. S. Gray assumed his office, and Bro. Thomas Patton was elected Foreman, and Bro. Henry Blair Overseer. The ceremony of installation was very neatly performed by the Deputy.

Olympic, 127.

At the meeting of Tuesday evening, August 29th, Olympic Lodge concluded to make arrangements to remove from their present quarters, in Shiel's building, 32 O'Farrell street, and go into Washington hall, 35 Eddy street. The new hall is a large and commodious one, well ventilated and tastily furnished. The Lodge visited the hall in a body after the meeting was over, and expressed themselves unanimously as being well pleased with the prospective new quarters. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th, the Lodge met, for the first time, in its new hall, a large attendance being the result, and a long session. The Lodge rescinded its action whereby degrees are conferred only on the 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays, also, its action in regard to the Degree of Honor. The matter now stands in *statu quo*. The Picnic Committee, having done nothing to speak of, was honorably discharged, and an Entertainment Committee appointed to arrange a programme for a Degree of Honor social.

A brief meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, 1882, at which the Entertainment Committee appointed at the last meeting, consisting of Bros. Holland, Dixon and Daering, reported its intention of having an ice-cream entertainment on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19th. Olympic Lodge will therefore receive her friends next Tuesday evening, at her new hall, 35 Eddy street. A splendid time is looked forward to.

Bay View, 159.

At the meeting of this Lodge on Friday evening, September 1st, a new Recorder was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bro. J. Sloan. The new Recorder is Bro. Edw. E. Mealey. This Lodge now has about 65 members.

Friendship, 179.

Friendship, 179, has now 100 members in good standing. Bro. Bernard Sherry is the newly elected M. W., and Bro. R. B. Kittredge, Recorder.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H.

A very pleasant social was given at Champion hall last Tuesday evening, Aug. 29th, by the members of Magnolia Lodge, D. of H., A. O. U. W. The musical and literary programme was admirably planned and rendered, and was as follows, dancing intervening between songs and recitations: Instrumental music (violin and piano), by members of Parkman's band; humorous reading, Wm. Vinter; recitation, Miss Juliette Levy; song (and encore), Mrs. Thomas Williams; song (and encore), Miss Belle Kendall; song (and encore), A. P. Black. The serving of refreshments and social converse closed the evening.

Aurora, D. of H.

Aurora Lodge, Degree of Honor, met Tuesday evening. Olympic Lodge, having tendered them the use of their new hall on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays, the Lodge decided to change its time of meeting to the 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month. They will hereafter meet on these nights, in the hall of Olympic Lodge, 35 Eddy street.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Entertainment of Occidental, No. 6.

Occidental Lodge, No. 6, which meets in Kohler's hall, West Oakland, on Friday evenings, gave a musical and literary entertainment, banquet and dance Wednesday evening, August 30th, which we had the pleasure of attending, and which, we are pleased to say, was one of the most interesting and enjoyable occasions that we have noted in the local line for some time. Opening remarks were made by Bro. J. F. Hammer, M. W., which were feeling and appropriate; Bro. Eitel was then introduced, and in a brief and lucid manner alluded to the history and objects of the A. O. U. W., stating that he had witnessed the growth of the Order from 143 to 15,000 members. Mr. and Mrs. Albee then sang a duet in excellent manner, and receiving an encore, gave another selection; then followed a comic recitation, "The Mad Frenchman," Master Mourhan; instrumental solo, Miss T. Hall; recitation, Miss Mary Munce; piano duet, Mr. and Miss Hammer; Bro. Clemn then rendered some excellent music on that queen of musical instruments, the zither, being heartily encored; vocal solo, with guitar and piano accompaniment, Mrs. Fields; flute solo, Bro. Hoppe, who was recalled; this was followed by an instrumental solo by Miss Reed, after which a few minutes of social converse were had, and the programme was resumed by Bro. Munce in an address to the children, concluding with a recitation, and being recalled, he recited another selection; piano solo, Miss Rosa Fields; Miss Sarah Whelan then sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," receiving a hearty recall; comic recitation, Robert Munce, recalled; piano solo, Miss Sarah Blakie; flute and zither duet, Messrs. Hoppe and Clemn, received a rousing encore; piano solo, Miss Webb; song, Miss Jennie Stevens, very well rendered; original poem recited by Bro. Hammer; song, duet, Mr. and Mrs. Albee; closing remarks, Bro. Hammer. Coffee, cake and sandwiches were then passed around, and fraternity mingling with social converse and excellent viands, spoke well for itself and the enterprise of the members of Occidental, No. 6. After the lunch had been disposed of to the satisfaction of all, a dance was organized, and the lovers of this graceful art spent several hours in delightful enjoyment. This Lodge is in a very prosperous condition, financially and otherwise, having 172 members and over $1,500 in their treasury, paying $10 per week sick benefits, besides.

Occidental Lodge, No. 6, of Oakland, had a very pleasant meeting Friday night, Sept. 1st, and enjoyed an interesting and eloquent address from Past Master E. M. Reading, of Fidelity Lodge, of this city. Bro. Reading was followed by District Deputy J. J. Shultz, of District No. 1, whose interest and energy in the Order has been productive of much good and prosperity, not only in his own district, but elsewhere. Occidental Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Not Probable.

It is now charged that the parties in Iowa's Grand Lodge who were instrumental in bringing about their withdrawal from the Order, were paid emissaries of the regular life companies, and have brought all this trouble upon us that they might advance their own personal interest. We trust the report is false, but if true, State's prison is too good a place for such traitors.—*Fraternal Censor.*

We venture the assertion that there is very little truth in the report above alluded to, for the sole reason that no honorable life insurance company would engage in such dirty business, and those that are not would likely be too shrewd to fool their money away in such an unpromising enterprise. They put the spare funds at their command to a more profitable use. But we cannot, for the life of us, see why it is less honorable to do as did the Iowa conspirators, for the sake of a good fat fee, than for half a dollar, or because of personal ambition or personal spite. In either case, a solemn obligation taken before God and man had to be violated, and conscience (if any there were) stultified. Where the temptation to do wrong is of such magnitude and character that the strongest man can scarcely stand against it, there is some excuse for him who yields, but to become a perjurer and traitor for mere nothing, is so utterly mean, inexcusable and wicked, that the guilty should never more find a place among decent people. Such a one is about as fair a specimen of humanity totally depraved, as we may ever hope or fear to see.

But we think the A. O. U. W. has erred—erred on the side of mercy. It would have been better for the Order, had the laws been more strictly and vigorously enforced. We have but one penalty for wrong-doers at our command—that of forcing them out of our company. The laws of the land fully recognize this right, and we cannot afford either to surrender it or suffer it to fall into contempt. Hereafter, let us trust that no offender will be allowed to remain in the Order to contaminate the rest by his pestilential presence.

THE Select Knights scored one in their favor by suspending all members belonging to the rebellious jurisdiction of Iowa, in accordance with a law of the organization which requires good standing in the A. O. U. W. as a prerequisite to good standing in the Select Knights. As a result, the loyal Knights have gone in a rush to the standard of the new Grand Lodge. This act has done much to dispel the prejudice against the organization that has very generally existed.

WE give in this issue the full text of an address promulgated by Cherokee Lodge, 197, of Iowa, to members of the Order in Iowa and Workmen in general. This Lodge clung to the old Grand Lodge, the seceders of Iowa, as long as they could conscientiously do so, and this was no longer than it took them to understand the true situation. The address is a succinct statement of their reasons for withdrawing from the old Grand Lodge and going over to the new.

At Last in Line.

We have been looking for a long time to see the quota of New York credited to her on Relief Call No. 2, and at last it seems we shall not have much longer to wait.

The spirit of insubordination that culminated in Iowa, and resulted in the suspension of her Grand Lodge, and the organization of another from the shattered fragments of the recalcitrant jurisdiction, permeated to a considerable extent the great jurisdiction of New York, but time has convinced the brethren thereaway of the error of their ways, as appears from the call below, which, with much satisfaction, we give entire,

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER WORKMAN.
ALBANY, N. Y.,
September 1, 1882.

To the Subordinate Lodges, and Members of the Grand Jurisdiction of New York, A. O. U. W.:—In issuing Relief Call No. 2, I deem it advisable to ask the attention of the Order in this jurisdiction to the following brief statement of facts:

Upon assuming the duties of Grand Master Workman, I obligated myself, to the best of my ability, to see that the laws enacted for the government of the Order were properly executed.

Section 3 of the act incorporating the Grand Lodge of this State provides that it shall be lawful for us to create and disburse a fund to pay losses for the relief of members and their families, of Lodges established by other Grand Lodges, working under and subordinate to a Supreme Lodge, under such regulations as may be adopted by this Grand Lodge.

At the Lockport session, in February, 1881, the Grand Lodge adopted the law as published in the amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, on page 2, which law provides for the creation of a Relief Board with power to examine into all cases of emergency arising from an excess of assessments in any fiscal year, as therein fixed for the several jurisdictions, and under the provisions of the law to call upon the various Grand Master Workmen for such portion of the relief fund as may be necessary.

The Supreme Lodge Relief Board, some time since, certified to me that the separate beneficiary jurisdiction of Indiana had exceeded her maximum assessment for the fiscal year ending January 1, 1882, and had 13 death claims in excess of those paid by her 20 assessments, and therefore needed $26,000 with which to pay the same. They also certified that the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction had exceeded her maximum assessment of 24 for the same time, and had 10 death losses unpaid, requiring the sum of $20,000 with which to pay the same.

Believing that the call, as made at that time, was not "right and proper under the circumstances"—an opinion held also by my official colleagues, as I found upon consultation with them—we proceeded to obtain fuller information, sufficient to warrant the levying of an assessment in accordance with the usual rules and regulations governing the assessments in this jurisdiction. A statement of the deaths, amounts collected and disbursed, and other necessary information connected therewith, in the jurisdiction named, was then furnished us, and subsequently, at the Supreme Lodge session, other information was given, and corrections made by the Supreme Lodge Relief Board, so satisfactory to our Supreme Lodge Representatives and officers from the State in attendance thereat, that I determined to issue this call. I consider that in doing so I am executing the law as made by the Grand Lodge of this State, which it is clearly my duty to carry out, when satisfied that the facts warrant the issuing of an assessment.

An assessment, therefore, of 50 cents upon each member of the Order in this Grand jurisdiction, in good standing March 1, 1882, is hereby made. Such amount may be paid out of your general fund, and such course is probably advisable, if it be not now on hand in your relief fund collected under Relief Call No 1.

In conclusion, I may say that my official colleagues have been freely consulted upon this subject, and the issuing of this call meets their approval almost unanimously. Of one thing you may rest assured, that not one dollar of your money will be used for any purpose that we do not consider strictly just and proper, and in accordance with the law.

Fraternally yours, in C. H. and P.
JOHN J. ACKER, G. M. W.
J. G. ARMSTONG, G. R.

N. B.—Notice of Relief Call No. 2, must only be served on members who were Master Workmen March 1, 1882.

THE way they do it in New York to secure a better attendance at Lodge meetings, is by a written pledge, in which each signer pledges himself to attend a certain number of times each year.—*Pacific Overseer.*

Another good way, and perhaps the best and most just, is for the officers of slimly-attended Lodges to vote themselves good fair salaries to properly compensate them for attending to the business in which all have an equal interest and should bear an equal share of the burdens. If men are unwilling to attend and assist in the Lodge work, they should be willing to pay somebody else for doing it. Generally, however, they are not, but if they know they must do the one thing or the other, they will, in most cases, do the former.

Cherokee Lodge, No. 197, Iowa.

To Officers and Members of Other Lodges of Like Order in Iowa:—DEAR BRETHREN: Our Lodge has waited long and patiently, hoping for a harmonious settlement of the questions at issue between the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the Supreme Lodge. We could not believe that a permanent separation would take place. We felt sure that time and reflection would show a path by which the disagreeing brethren could honorably come once more into harmonious action. We have clung to our old Grand Lodge faithfully, in this hope, until now. We sent our delegate to the recent session at Cedar Rapids, expecting that some attempt at reconciliation would be made. We have hoped in vain; and now we feel as a Lodge that our course is plain. We have all taken the obligation as Master Workmen, in which we pledged fidelity to the subordinate Lodge, the Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Lodge. We intend to keep our pledges. To this end we have, this day (July 31st), voted, without a dissenting voice, to transfer our allegiance from the seceded Grand Lodge to the only authorized and lawfully-established Grand Lodge, loyal to the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W. To us the reasons for such a step seem plain:

First. No other course seems right, and in accordance with our obligations.

Second. We do not believe in either rebellion or secession, so long as we have fair representation. Any brethren who desire can withdraw from the Order, but while they remain, we hold them bound to obey its laws. If the Supreme Lodge has adopted any unwise measures, the remedy lies in discussion, not in rebellion.

Third. We want the fellowship and sympathy of the Order in other States. We may, some of us, some day, remove from Iowa. Wherever we go, we want to be faithful, honorable Workmen, entitled to associate with all the brethren of our honored fraternity.

Fourth. The patience and forbearance of the Supreme Lodge and the new Grand Lodge, and their kindly invitations to fellowship, seem to us to show a right spirit, strongly in contrast with the self-assertion and bitterness of those who have led away the seceding faction.

Fifth. We believe that safety is with the right, and feel sure that time will justify our step. We believe the Supreme Lodge will be in existence long after we have passed away. The fate of this Independent Order is an unsolved problem.

Sixth. We therefore publish these views, which we hold unanimously, hoping that others may see the fairness of them and may be moved by them to take like action, until the A. O. U. W. of Iowa shall stand stronger than ever, rallying around their old standard.

"If anyone pulls down that flag, shoot him on the spot."

By order of the Lodge,

J. B. CHASE,
F. E. WHITMORE, } Committee.
R. BUCHANAN,

In New York.

In a recent number of the *Fraternal Censor*, Bro. Leroy Andrus unmasks one of the influences at work in New York against the payment of Relief Call No. 2. The Orders in that State have been placed well into the hands of the harpies of Albany. It is notorious in New York State that Albany owes its continued existence to the robbery of the canals and life insurance companies. The investigations of the Legislative Committee last winter showed how millions of the money of the policy holders of life insurance companies had been stolen by the system of the office of the Insurance Commissioner and receivership. I, myself, know of one company officially pronounced by the commission and judge of the court as but $50,000 in arrears, and the management eulogized for its economy and honesty. This paragon of New York life insurance companies was put in the hands of one of Albany's political nabobs in 1877, and has within eight months paid a 15% dividend on a valuation over one-third less than the actual cash premiums paid in by policy holders.

To do this has required the absorption of over a million of dollars. It is the influence of these immense steals that is attempting to divide and destroy the beneficial societies in New York State. They have no reserves to steal, and those controlling affairs at the legislative center want none of them.

Let the brethren of New York, with such men as Leroy Andrus, E. M. Clark and a host of others arise! Let them *compel* the Grand officers to do their duty.

The example of Iowa is before them; the law will be enforced in New York as well as elsewhere, or I much mistake the significance of the session of the Supreme Lodge at Cincinnati. Leaders of loyalty and obedience, such as they, should not wait for coercion; they should lead to the right, and leave even the highest officer to fall, as fall he must, wrapped in the noisome embrace of the monster wrong—he whose right arm is disobedience, and left arm violated obligations, and whose tongue bears false testimony to the brethren.—*Cor. Protector.*

TO CANDY FRUIT.—One pound of white sugar, and as little water as possible; let it boil down, and skim it until it is perfectly clear and thick; have whatever fruit you desire to candy, and dip each piece in the hot syrup, then spread them on a dish and they will soon become hard.

The Impostor.

All societies find difficulty in guarding their portals and preventing doubtful characters from entering their inner courts.

It is almost impossible to conduct business, on this side of the grave, without making mistakes. Hence we find, that, in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of the authorities, men who are not paragons of honesty, gain admission into select circles and mingle with those who are morally and mentally their superiors. Cunning may prove for a time more than a match for merit. A similar evil has existed from time immemorial.

To-day we have this evil in our midst—an evil that is felt especially in benevolent societies. It is perplexing to analyze the motives that lead some men to join a purely benevolent society.

Love of honor, greed of gain, or some selfish end to serve, may be at the root of the matter—motives that are radically faulty, and at variance with the first principles of our Order. There are some, however, who, by their conduct soon after admission, prove their unfitness for fellowship with any body of upright men. These leeches (or loafers, as they are aptly called), trade upon the kindness of their brethren.

They shun every means of earning a living, and move from place to place with the same doleful story, existing by their wits, and preying upon unsuspecting people.

As a rule, their race is soon run, for notices of this kind are sent to the various Lodges: "Joseph Pluckem has been a costly member of our Lodge; he is always sick or shamming inability to work. Through good feeling to his wife and family, aid has been given from Lodge funds and private resources, far beyond his just claims. We hear that he is again abroad, 'seeking whom he may devour,' and we hereby caution the Lodges against his wily tongue and deceptive manner."

The Indian on the warpath with his paint and feathers is not more wily in his way in this type of a moral and social parasite in achieving his purpose.

Then note the result. Is he thankful for mercies received? Generally he regards himself as a badly used man.

Born in adversity, he seems to be carried through life by the ebb-tide of misfortune. So his painful story would make us believe. But look into him, and we find a hollow hypocritical characte, as thankless as he is contemptible.

Wherever Odd Fellowship plants its standard, it has this character to contend against, and it behooves all trusty members to brand and eject him without delay. Innocent and even astute men will say, "that every caution is taken to prevent improper candidates from being initiated into the secrets and fellowship of the Order." Very true. But lately a smart young fellow entered the detective force in a certain country—a force noted for its almost superhuman insight and foresight. He was lauded to the skies, but he suddenly decamped, to the surprise of his superior officers. He had robbed those who were set to catch robbers. Last year an official, high in the church, levanted with a large sum of money, and caused a great scandal in ecclesiastical circles. No one thought that he was a wolf in sheep's clothing. The members of a Lodge, not too rich, have occasion to lament the departure of one of their number who escaped with the funds entrusted to his care. Instances without number can be adduced to prove the uncertainty of everything but death. So we close by calling attention to the main character of this sketch, the impostor, and call upon all faithful Odd Fellows to hunt him from their midst, and then shun him as they would a leper.—*New Age.*

THE RELIEF LAW.—At the last session of the Supreme Lodge, the S. M. W. said, concerning the relief law: "This law, during the year, has been subjected to a crucial test, and, in consequence, many imperfections have manifested themselves. The intention of this amendment to our Constitution was a noble one, and it is quite evident, to my mind, that it should be continued in force. In the meantime, however, I believe that changes can, with good reason, be made, notably in Section 3, relative to the maximum rate of assessments, and in Section 10, concerning the penalties. This matter is earnestly recommended to your careful consideration."

A BLOCK of coal four feet wide, four feet high and 10 ft. long, weighing 12,900 lbs., was taken on a flat car to the Denver exposition to be exhibited. It was taken from a coal mine in Utah owned by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, who are now building a road from Salt Lake City east, to intersect their line to the Rio Grande. This company is at war with the Union Pacific, and rather than patronize or accept a favor from that road, they send the coal, which was mined a few hundred miles of Denver, north on the Utah Central to Ogden; thence west, on the Central Pacific, to Lathrop, California; thence south to Yuma and east to New Mexico, on the Southern Pacific; and thence north, on their own road, to Denver.

PROF. MARIA MITCHELL, the astronomer of Vassar, has reached her 63d year. She has almost perfect health, and is as vigorous as ever.

Science and Agriculture.

There has been great progress during the last few years in the application of the scientific method of investigation to agricultural practices and materials. Probably as much has been done in five years to systematize agricultural study in this country as has been accomplished in all its previous history. Almost all branches of husbandry are bringing their unsolved problems to the feet of the scientific investigator, and asking him to apply his experimentation and investigation to discover hidden causes, by the removal of which unfavorable effects may be obviated or favorable results secured. The State governments at the East are doing something to give the farmer the advantages of scientific inquiry, and the establishment of several experiment stations is on record. It is also a pleasant fact that rich men, with a taste for agricultural pursuits, are now spending their money for systematic investigations by skilled observers, rather than indulging in hap-hazard expenditure in theoretical farming, for which rich merchants and professional men were so noted a few years ago. For example, there is Lawson Valentine, of New York city. Instead of going into wild and expensive indulgence in impossible cultures on his fine farm in Orange county, New York, he has equipped a private experimental station, and has employed a corps of trained observers to watch and record the results of well-directed experimentation. There is no doubt at all that the studies at Houghton farm will be of service to the agriculture of the whole country, because the publication of the results there attained will bring them to the knowledge of farmers all over the country, and the truth ascertained will be applied everywhere as the need for it arises. Even the old race of "fancy farmers" did some good, even if they did make most ridiculous investments and attempt impossible things, but the benefits they bestowed upon the industry will be found small when compared with the results of the better system of agricultural patronage which many of our rich men are now extending. The working farmer often has not time nor spending money to carry on many investigations which he knows would teach him useful things, but he is quite glad to possess the results when they are reached by a careful systematic inquiry which yields trustworthy facts.

Another direction in which gratifying progress is being made, is by the association of leading agricultural investigators, for a comparison of results and counsel on doubtful points. It was a mark of agricultural progress when the American Association for the Advancement of Science gave birth to a new society, the special field of which was agricultural science. At the meeting held last month at Montreal, there was an excellent attendance and valuable discussion of practical questions. To show what important considerations are being presented, we quote the objects of the association, as set forth at the last meeting by the President:

First—To encourage the formation, co-operation and support of agricultural experimental stations.

Second—To try to ascertain what experiments in agriculture are most needed, and indicate methods of conducting them.

Third—To discover and define the best methods for uniform standards in the analysis of soils, fertilizers and vegetable products.

Fourth—To discover and define the best methods of stamping out parasites and contagious diseases of all domestic animals.

Fifth—To discover and systematize the principles of stock breeding.

Sixth—To endeavor to find the best combination of foods for growing or fattening animals in various parts.

Seventh—To make discoveries and extend the application of science in dairying.

Eighth—To experiment on fish culture.

Ninth—To investigate insects which are injurious or beneficial in agriculture, and discover improved remedies for those injurious.

Tenth—To learn and point out the best methods for testing each kind of agricultural seeds, and to ascertain their vitality and purity.

Eleventh—To make investigations in vegetable physiology, especially with reference to learning how to keep plants in a healthy and productive condition.

Twelfth—To study the fungi which infest cultivated plants and point out remedies.

Thirteenth—To advance the subject of improving the breeding of plants for seed.

Fourteenth—To encourage agricultural surveys in the States and the nation, and to discover improved modes of conducting them.

Fifteenth—To encourage agricultural education.

Sixteenth—To encourage the collecting and improved methods of arranging and presenting statistics in agriculture.

Such a programme is certainly worthy the approval of the practical farmer. Many are now anxious to know just the things which the above category includes. We trust the present tendency in agricultural investigation may go steadily forward until many of the dark places in the industry are fully illumined.

GONE TO REST.—Valentine L. Orndorff, better known as "Tip," died in San Francisco on Friday last of consumption. Deceased was an old and favorably known man in nearly every mining camp on the Pacific coast, he and his brother Jim being among the Nevada pioneers. About a year ago, he came to Tombstone, accompanying Con. Cutler, thence into Sonora. Thinking his health sufficiently improved, he returned to San Francisco, remaining there until his death. Many an old-timer, whose toilsome journey along life's rugged pathway has been smoothed by the kindly cheer, free heart and open hand of "Tip" Orndorff, will drop a tear to his memory. May he rest in peace.—*Tombstone Republican.*

Domestic.

CREAM TAPIOCA.—Soak three tablespoonfuls of tapioca in water over night; put the tapioca in a quart of boiling milk and boil half an hour; beat the yelks of four eggs with a cup of sugar, add three tablespoonfuls of prepared cocoanut or freshly-grated cocoanut; stir in and boil 10 minutes longer; pour into a pudding dish; beat the whites of the four eggs to a stiff froth; stir in three tablespoons of sugar; put this over the top, sprinkle cocoanut over it and brown slightly.

PLUM TART.—Stone some plums and stew them for an hour with plenty of sugar and half a tumblerful of water. Make a short paste with the white of one and the yelks of three eggs, an ounce of butter, an ounce of sugar, a pinch of salt, a little water and flour. Roll it out to the thickness of a penny piece, line a mold with it, uniting the joints with white of egg, fill it with rice and bake it. When done, remove the rice, put in the stewed fruit, and serve.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Skin one peck of ripe tomatoes; put into a kettle and boil them, then strain through a sieve. Return to the kettle, take off the scum that rises, then add one teacup of brown sugar, one-third of a teacupful of salt, a dessertspoonful of cloves, the same of cayenne pepper, and cook till quite thick, then add one and a half pints of vinegar. Keep well stirred toward the last.

A DAINTY DISH.—A dish to be served with cake and berries is made by grating a fresh cocoanut, beating the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, adding two large spoonfuls of sugar and a pint of thick, sweet cream, and beating this also till it is very light.

A MOUNTAIN OF MINERAL.—Manuel Fontez has been, for the last two years, prospecting in Salmon River mountains, in the range between Middle and South Fork, where the Sheep-eater Indians were hunted in 1879, and captured late in the fall of that year by Lieut. Farrow's command. Manuel was with Bernard's supply command, and from observations, pronounced it a rich quartz country. Since that season, he has put in all his time, during the season that the mountains are accessible, prospecting for quartz. He found a great deal of rich float, but was not able to strike onto a lead, or at least, onto one that he was fully satisfied with, until a short time ago. The lead that he has struck lies over the mountain west of Loon creek, and is said to be a mountain of galena, carrying a large per cent. of silver. We have seen specimens of the ore sent in here to Mr. John Earley, who is a partner in this find, and it looks as well as the Bullion, Idahoan, or any of the Wood River ores. Mr. Earley left last week to visit the mine.—*Idaho Statesman.*

WHAT YOUNG MEMBERS CAN DO.—Some members of the Grange, especially the younger ones, do not attempt to do anything in the Grange, because they think they cannot stand up and make a half-hour's speech. But there is something everyone can do. If you cannot make a speech, perhaps you can tell of something you have seen. Perhaps you have read a little item in the paper that pleased or amused you. Well, bring it and read it to the Grange. Perhaps you have heard a piece of news in which all would be interested; tell it to the Grange. It is not always the ones who make the big speeches in the Granges who are of the most value, but the ones who are always doing some little thing for the benefit of others.—*Dirigo Rural.*

STARCH AND SUGAR FROM SEAWEED.—Mr. Alexander, of St. Ives, is said to have succeeded, after numerous experiments, in extracting from seaweed a composition like that of starch and sugar, which, it is said, is well adapted for the economical manufacture of certain articles of commerce, such as imitation leather and transparent substances. The seaweed, previously washed in pure water or in water impregnated with a little lime or potash, is dried and then pulverized according to its variety and introduced into a conical boiler. A bath of hot water or jet of steam is allowed to act upon it and extract a soluble substance, and the residue, on cooling, assumes a gelatinous consistency.

ACTINIUM.—A year or more since, a gate post that had been painted with so-called zinc-white, was noticed to appear black all day, gray in the twilight and white during the night. Mr. T. L. Phipson was led to investigate this singular chameleon property of the paint, and after much research has shown the cause to exist in a new metal, which has been named actinium, on account of its peculiar actinic effects. It is found in zinc ores, and resembles zinc.

"MOTHER," said little Ned, one morning after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added: "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

PAPA: "That picture shows the story of Prometheus and the vulture that fed on his liver. Every day the vulture devoured it, and every night it grew for him to eat it again." Sympathetic child: "Poor dear old vulture! How sick he must have been of liver every day!"

THERE is a dog in Georgia that weighs only 15 ounces. Whenever he gets lost his owner knows that he is inside of a pound.

Combustion Without Flame.

Solid carbon can be burned without flame and will evolve an intense heat, but it is not generally known that gases can also be consumed without flame. If a coil of fine platinum wire be put in the wick of a spirit lamp, and the lamp lighted, the platinum wire will become red-hot. If the flame be now blown out, the wire will continue to glow by the combustion of the spirit vapor, much as the wick of a candle glows after the flame is extinguished. Mr. Fletcher, of Warrington, has developed the principle involved with very remarkable results, burning ordinary coal-gas without flame, and producing an enormously high temperature. He gave practical illustrations of the process at the *soiree* of the Society of Chemical Industry, at Owen's College. Taking a ball of iron wire about three pounds in weight, Mr. Fletcher placed it on a slab of fire-clay, and directing a blow-pipe flame on it for a few seconds, he suddenly blew the flame out. The temperature increased so rapidly that in a few seconds the wrought iron fused and ran into drops, and this temperature was steadily maintained. The room was darkened, but the closest examination did not show a trace of flame, although the fact that the gas was burning was proved by repeatedly relighting and extinguishing it. The same experiment was repeated in another form by directing the flameless heat into a small fire-clay chamber, in which a refractory clay crucible, made especially for nickel melting, was partially fused and worked into a ball like soft putty, the sides of the fire-clay chamber being at the same time fused. The heat was so tremendous that the blow-pipe laboratory, which was given up to Mr. Fletcher for the evening, was much too hot to be agreeable, in spite of open windows and ventilators. It is certain that such temperatures as obtained by Mr. Fletcher without flame have never previously been obtained with the fuel used, which was nothing more than an ordinary gas supplied through a quarter-inch pipe, assisted by an air blast. Mr. Fletcher's views on the subject are very simple. "Flame is not a necessity in chemical combinations and does not exist in the combination of say, platinum and tin, which evolves a tremendous heat, nor does it exist, so far as he has been able to detect, in the explosion of gun-cotton, provided the gun-cotton contains nothing but what in itself is sufficient to form a perfect combination. The flameless combustion is simply a succession of almost silent explosions; there is a subdued roar always present, but it is steady and continuous." The increase of temperature corresponding with the reduction of the size of a flame is well known. Mr. Fletcher has only carried it a little farther and reduced the flame to nothing, carrying the known theory to its mathematical conclusion, thereby proving its correctness. We need hardly point out that the process may yet play a very important part in the arts.—*London Engineer.*

More about Lunar Clouds.—Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Hockessin, in a letter to the Wilmington, Del., *News*, under date of July 18, 1882, says: Last evening (July 17th) I again saw the "feathery mist of cloud on the moon," lying just over the westerly edge of the "Mare Clausum," against the "Promontorium Agarum" the same as I first observed it on May 19th, and which was noted in several papers. Being fully confirmed in the impressions then had of the extent and importance of the phenomenon, as indicative of the present physical condition of the moon, the fact of her atmosphere, etc., I marvel much that it has not been observed and noted elsewhere ere this. My notion is that this cloud forms by volcanic action at the place above stated, during the lunar night of every month, and can only be seen on one particular evening, about 48 hours after conjunction (new moon), just as the rays of the lunar morning sun, rising over the mountains of the promontory named, become sufficient to illuminate the mist, but not yet warm enough to dispel or evaporate it. The fact that the moon is then but a slender crescent, generally low in the haze of our horizon, seen but an hour or so before setting, must be the only reason why it has not been oftener witnessed. I missed it on account of cloudiness after new moon in June, and only caught it through the rifts of cloud last evening.

The Largest Wrought iron Columns.—The wrought iron columns made by the Phœnix Iron Works for the Albany bridge are said to be the largest ever made. Each is composed of eight segments, the iron of which is one and nine-sixteenths inches thick. Each column requires 894 steel rivets, and the weight complete is 18 806 lbs. The square inches of section are 104. The eight columns, therefore, contain 150,448 lbs. of metal and 7,152 rivets.

Tomato Toast.—Run a quart of stewed ripe tomatoes through a colander, place in a porcelain stew-pan, season with butter, pepper and salt and sugar to taste; cut slices of bread thin, brown on both sides, butter and lay on a platter, and just as the bell rings for tea on Sunday add a pint of good sweet cream to the stewed tomatoes, and pour them over the toast.

Acid-proof Cement.—Make a concentrated solution of silicate of soda, and form a paste with powdered glass. It will be found invaluable in the operations of the laboratory where a luting is required to resist the action of acid fumes.

Go to the Fairs!

The term "Fair" may not always be the most appropriate one for the autumn shows. Exhibition is a better word, but far less frequently used. Not only should the farmer go to the fair, but he ought to take his family with him. The going, simply, is not enough. All members of the household should make it a point to take something to exhibit. One of the boys may take a fine colt, and if it is his own, there will be all the more pride in obtaining a prize. Another son may have a yoke of steers that he has trained for the exhibition. As for the girls, there are a thousand different things that can be made with the needle that will grace the walls of the "woman's pavillion," or the rooms of the household department. Even so common a thing as bread may be baked with special care, and will attract much attention. Then there are the garden vegetables, potatoes—a new kind, perhaps—pumpkins, squashes, etc., and the products of the farm and orchard. It is not wise to leave all these things at home, and then criticise the exhibition because you can say: "We have better things at home." To go and take things to the fair is not enough. The exhibition should become a school at which all exhibitors and visitors make a study of the implements, cattle, poultry, fruit, grain, etc., that are there. A farmer may owe his success in growing some crop to the knowledge gained at a town fair. The farmer that has a real pride in the farm will take great interest in the local fair, and will exhibit the best products of farm life in the boys and girls, who are interested exhibitors at the fairs. The day at the fair should be a social one, every one making it a point to meet many neighbors and others with a pleasant word. It is a place for asking and answering questions, and the person who goes through the exhibition without opening his mouth is certainly not getting all the good that is within his reach. It is our advice that all go to the fair—all take something to show, and all find out as much as possible about all the various exhibits that are made by others. In this way the day at the fair will be a most profitable one. It may be that a premium will not be taken by every one, but the prize money is only a small part of the value that an exhibitor may receive from a fair, that has been used as a means for a better understanding of the products of the farm, garden and household.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

Singular Property in Steel.—It is well known that a steel that is very flexible when cold often breaks at the blue annealing temperature. It has generally been considered that the purer the iron is the less subject it becomes to this defect; but the workmen of the Ural mountains, who use iron of remarkable purity, have often observed the same fact. Mr. Adamson has found that the metal becomes powdery at a temperature between 260° and 370° C., (500° and 698° Fah.), or the temperature at which willow twigs take fire. This phenomenon seems to explain a large number of accidents, as for example, the breaking of tires under the action of brakes and the fracture of riveted molds and of machine arbors which become heated by friction.—*Ann. du Gen. Civ.*

Heavy Modern Machinery.—A mass of melted iron of a ton weight was unknown before the Christian era. Now those in cast iron up to 150 tons, in wrought iron to 40 tons, and in steel or bronze to 25 tons, are made in any desired form, and turned or bored with the most perfect accuracy. Two years ago I saw the largest lathe in England, which swings 22 ft., and will take in a shaft 45 ft. long. Six months ago I saw one in this country which swings 80 ft., and will take in a shaft of 50 ft. There are planers which will plane iron 50 ft. in length; others of 18 ft. in width; others of 14 ft. in hight, taking off metal shavings of two and a half inches in width and a quarter thick.—*Hon. W. J. McAlpine.*

A Wounded Veteran.—The average Washington claim-agent is not a man to be disturbed by any scruples of conscience. "You say you were wounded during the late war?" "That's what I said," returned the applicant for a pension. "Do you remember what year it was?" "In 1864, I think." "Where were you wounded?" "In the wrist." "Was it a minnie ball?" "Not exactly. Her name was Minnie, but it was a corset-bone that wounded me." "All right," exclaimed the agent, "we'll call it a bayonet stab." And to-day the corset-scarred veteran is occupying a lucrative place on Uncle Sam's pension roll.

Mrs. Brown.—"Dear me, Mrs. Jones, are those tall young ladies really yours? I had no idea you had daughters grown up." Mrs. Jones (who is still possessed of considerable personal attraction)—"Oh, yes! I was married at 15, you know." "And is that young gentleman really your son?" Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto)—"Yes—a—I was married at 12."

White Mountain Cake.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one cup of flour, the whites of six eggs, a little vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers. Frosting for above: Take the whites of five eggs, twenty tablespoons sifted sugar beaten very light; a little vanilla. Spread between layers and outside of cake.

Digestion of Food.

Dr. E. M. Hunt, of Metuchen, N. J., in a paper read before the Sanitary Association, thus generalizes the facts of digestion:

"Food should pass into the stomach in a finely divided state. The rapidity with which digestion is performed depends upon the various circumstances. Strong emotion, as anger or grief, will retard it; moderate exercise hastens it, and thus the state of both body and mind influences it. A usual meal is generally digested in a healthy person in from three to five hours. A mixture of food is not especially objectionable, except as by variety it encourages the appetite, and often leads us to consume more than is needful. Animal food is digested more quickly than vegetable, and solid food more speedily than soups. Oily food is more quickly appropriated by the system than muscular fiber, when agreeing with the stomach. Uncooked oil is more digestible than cooked. Cream and butter are the purest of oils. Boiled meats are the most digestible, roasted next, broiled and fried the least so.

Bulk is necessary to digestion. The people of cold climates, who live much on fat meats, mix crude matters—sometimes even sawdust—with them, and thus find them more readily digested. Milk is among the most nutritious and digestible of foods. It is considered constipating, but the chief reason is that it is almost entirely taken up by the system, and no residue left. With the same exertion, we need richer food in cold weather than in warm. Never eat between meals, unless extra exertion or exposure require it, and then select hearty and quickly digestible food.

As a rule, ripe fruits or vegetables are more digestible than green, and green fruit stewed more digestible than when eaten in the raw state. Smoked meats are less digestible than fresh; and of smoked or salted meats, the inner portion is more easily digested than the outer part. The inner part is preserved as much by the saltpeter and the exclusion of the air as by the salting and smoking process, and is in a state more allied to preserved fresh meat. Dried fruits, as prunes, raisins, apples, etc., are unfit to eat unless well cooked, and all unbroken seeds are indigestible. Alcoholic stimuli, or condiments of any kind, are not necessary in healthy conditions of the stomach.

Making Belts.—A mechanic gives the following directions for managing belts. He says: "I have for the last 25 years, on every Saturday evening, turned the inner side of my engine-belt outside, let the engine run slowly, and washed the belt well with warm water and soda, applied with cotton waste. Next I take a piece of sheet-metal and scrape the belt well, then wash with clean warm water and dry off. I collect the waste oil from the shafting and apply as much of it to the belt as possible. The washing must be done as quickly as possible, so as not to dissolve the glued parts. I let the belt stand on the pulleys till Monday, then give another scraping and turn the belt as before. I keep the pulleys very clean. I have long been surprised at the economy I have effected with very little trouble. I have not bought a new belt for the last 10 years. There is an engine near me 14 inches by 36 inches (mine is 12 inches by 36 inches). I have nearly double the shafting and belt, and my neighbor cannot run with less than 38 lbs. of steam when all the belts are on the loose pulleys. Mine will run at full speed with five pounds."

Restoring Faded Ink.—A valuable discovery has been recently made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremburg, 10 years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

Potash Salts and Alum from Feldspar.—A recent procedure for manufacturing salts of potash and alum from feldspar consists in treating the pulverized mineral with sulphuric acid and fluorspar. The hydrofluoric acid liberated by the action of the sulphuric acid on the flour-spar, decomposes the silicate, and the potassa and alumina set free combine with the excess of sulphuric acid to form sulphates. It is only necessary, when the action is complete, to add a certain quantity of water, and then to decant off the supernatent liquid, when the alum will crystallize out. Large quantities of alum are at present manufactured in this manner.

Family Confusion.—An old darkey was endeavoring to explain his unfortunate condition: "You see," remarked he, "it was in dis way, as far as I can remember. Fust, my fadder died, and my mudder married agin, and den my mudder died, and den my fadder married agin, and somehow I doesn't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor nuffin."

Primitive and Modern Inventions.

While it is true that the tendency is, or should be, from complex machinery to simpler forms, the fact still remains that all varieties of labor-saving machinery of the present day are large compared with the primitive forms. We do not mean by this that they are unwieldy or difficult to manage, but one is apt to be struck with the comparative increase of size in modern machines, when placed by the side of the implements originally used for the same purposes.

The primitive form of grinding grain was with the pestle and mortar. Compare this with the ponderous millstones of the present day, and the disparity is very great indeed. The tendency of invention is to simplify and lighten. It will certainly bear it in the case of the millstone. The thrashing machine is another instance. A full-grown machine is from 12 to 18 ft. long and from five to eight feet high, many of them requiring 10 horses with a suitable power to operate. The primitive implement was simply two pieces of hard wood joined together loosely, one of them being used as a handle, while the other was impelled against the scattered straw. The sewing machine of 20 years ago was a clumsy affair compared with the present neat and light machines; still, the iron in any of the present-day machines would make 30,000 needles used in hand work. The planer is a machine of three or four tons weight, and a giant beside the little plane.

So many others might be mentioned, all of large structure, gradually being lessened, so that we may expect a time in the near future when perfected machines will again more nearly approach the size originally used, and be endowed with the vigor and capacity of those in use.

Edge-Tools.

All cutting and piercing edge-tools operate on the principle of the wedge. A brad-awl furnishes an example which all can readily understand. The cutting edge of the awl severs the fibers of wood as the instrument enters, and the particles are compressed into a smaller compass, in the same manner as when a piece of wood is separated by a wedge. A chisel is a wedge in one sense; and an ax, drawing knife, or jack-knife is also a wedge. When a keen-edged razor is made to clip a hair or to remove a man's beard, it operates on the principle of the wedge.

Every intelligent mechanic understands that when a wedge is dressed out smoothly, it may be driven in with much less force than if its surface were left jagged and rough. The same idea holds good with respect to edge-tools. If the cutting edge be ground and whet to as fine an edge as may be practicable with a fine-gritted whet-stone, and if the surface back of the cutting edge be ground smooth and true, and polished neatly, so that one can discern the color of his eyes by means of the polished surface, the tool will enter whatever is to be cut by the application of much less force than if the surfaces were left as rough as they usually are when the tool leaves the grindstone. All edge-tools, such as axes, chisels and planes, that are operated with a *crushing* instead of a *drawing* stroke, should be polished neatly clear to the cutting edge, to facilitate their entrance into the substance to be cut.

The passivity of iron has been studied under new conditions by M. Bibart, who considers that it is not produced by a layer of insoluble sub-nitrate, as some physicists have thought, since the previous action of nitric acid is not necessary. Still less is it due to a formation of bioxide of nitrogen. It is produced by any cause which tends to oxidize iron, and destroyed by any cause which tends to deoxidize it. It is due, then, either to a layer of oxide or a layer of oxygen. The oxides formed on the surface may preserve it by their very presence, furnishing a sort of unattackable varnish, or they may preserve it like platinum, liberating, on the denuded parts, a protective layer of oxygen. The passivity of iron from contact of platinum seems to be produced at first by the platinum layer of oxygen condensed on a simple surface (a simple shock destroys it). But by degrees a layer of oxide is formed, and the iron then loses its passivity much less readily than before.

Effects of Compression on the Hardness of Steel.—Mr. Lan reports that at the works of Saint Jacques, at Montlucon, France, the method of compressing cast steel has been applied on a large scale. The process consists of submitting the molten metal to the action of a hydraulic press which can exert a pressure of from about 15,000 to 22,000 pounds per square inch, the pressure being kept up until the ingot has solidified and cooled. The result of this method is similar to that obtained by M. Clemandot's process, a brief account of which was given a short time since. It is said that numerous analyses, made with a view of ascertaining the quantity of carbon, have shown that the quantity of combined carbon in proportion to the total quantity of carbon is greater in the compressed than in the ordinary steel.

In a suburban town lives a relative of that immortal Mrs. Malaprop. The other evening a caller asked if Mr. —— was at home and could be seen. "I think not," was the reply, "I believe my husband has expired for the night."

The air of London during a fog is found to contain a large excess of carbonic acid over the normal proportion.

Hemp Culture in Yucatan.

A correspondent of the *Textile Record* gives some interesting information concerning the culture of hemp in Yucatan. It is one of the largest and, also, speaking comparatively, one of the poorest of the 27 States of the Mexican republic. It does not export either silver or gold. Its rich coast lands, where a fine quality of sugar-cane is perennial, are scarcely made use of at all. Its grain product is not sufficient for the home supply, and a considerable import trade goes on in wheat and corn. Its population in 1880 was officially estimated at but 302,000, and its landed property was assessed for taxation at $2,763,641. And yet this out-of-the-way fraction of Mexico has built up for itself a spirited trade in henequin, its one important product, that already has caused one railroad to be built; that is causing, at the present time, the construction of several others; and that rapidly is making the country rich instead of poor.

Henequin is propagated from cuttings about 18 inches high, which are set in rows 10 ft. asunder and two or three feet from plant to plant. The period of cultivation is about six years. After this period has passed, the leaves may be cut twice a year for 20 years, each cutting yielding about 15 leaves. Preparation of the fiber for market is simple and rapid. The leaves are cut in the morning; the fleshy part is removed and the fiber cleaned by a wheel which drags or beats them through a narrow opening; the cleaned fiber is dried for two hours in the sun, and is then baled and is ready for shipment.

The essence of the henequin trade is its certain and abundant profit. The fiber costs the planter, by the time that he has it in the bale, about two-thirds of a cent per pound. The freight charge per pound by steamer to New York is three-quarters of a cent. Adding commissions and incidental expenses, the total charge on each pound sold is close upon one and a half cents, and the selling price per pound is from five to seven cents. With profits such as these to be had from hemp, it is not surprising that the cane culture is neglected, and that wheat and corn are imported.

The State Bag Factory.

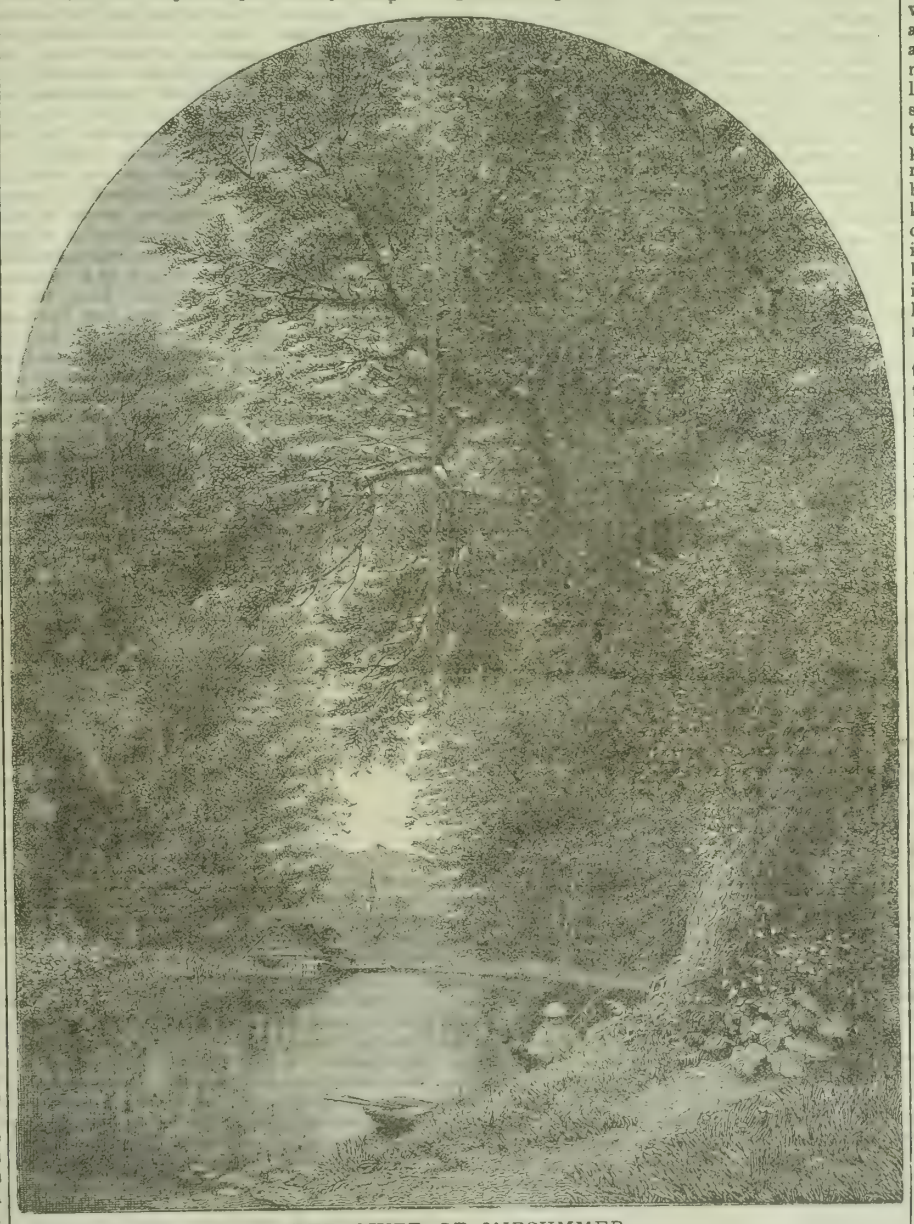
The reporters of the daily papers are giving due attention to the State bag factory at San Quentin, and readers are duly assured of the full success of the enterprise. The building cost $45,000, the machinery $105,000, and the whole was put in complete running order for $184,000, and with the balance of the appropriation 480 tons of jute were purchased. Now at San Quentin State prison cloth is woven daily by the convicts, with a few freemen as superintendents, sufficient to make 7,200 grain bags, and these have been sold at 8½ and 9 cents per bag. The demand for them cannot be supplied. And these bags have not been disposed of to traders, but directly to farmers. The first lot was sold at 8½c., mainly to Arizona, because they were not in quality up to the standard, but now the price is 9 cents—and it will not be raised, for this institution is not a speculative one. It was established to give work to prisoners, and to supply a public need. There can be no more corners in grain bags, for the 8,000 bags a day, which henceforth will be turned out of San Quentin, will be sufficient to prevent the speculators from venturing on such dangerous course, hence the price of bags will be kept at the lowest rate, and all this will inure to the great benefit of the farmers. These San Quentin bags have been examined by experts and pronounced of a superior quality. The Warden, Judge Ames, is not, however, in his jute factory confined to grain bags, as he weaves cloth for hop packing, for ore bags, for wool sacks, etc., and makes twine to sew them with. This is probably the best investment that the State ever made. It is practicable and profitable—first, in making the prisoners earn their living, and second, by furnishing the farmers with good bags at a just price, and thus preventing the dealers from charging them unconscionable rates.

Formation of Coal from Marine Algæ.—The theory that the immense deposits of coal so widely distributed over the earth, had their origin in immense depositions of marine algæ, in contradistinction the notion that they originated from accumulations of terrestrial plants, is now gradually meeting with acceptance by geologists. Prof. Reinsch has made this subject a special study, and strongly confirms the marine origin of the great coal deposits. The theory that coal has been formed by the depositions of marine algæ, originated with the late Prof. Frederich Mohr, an eminent chemist and geologist, who advanced it in his interesting work entitled the "Geschichte der Erde," which appeared in the year 1866, and in which he supports this view of the origin of coal with many ingenious arguments, inferences and facts, many of which have since been confirmed. The luxuriance of these forms of submarine vegetation in many portions of the oceans surpasses belief. At the present time, the Southern hemisphere appears to be the region in which they grow most luxuriantly, though they are widely distributed everywhere. They are especially abundant near the equatorial regions of the southern oceans.

Beside the River.

We give herewith a quiet riverside scene appropriate to the hight of the summer season through which we are now passing. The angler has chosen a charming spot for his sport and meditation. We will suppose that he is of philosophic mind and is enjoying his situation, thinking such thoughts as the following, which we find in "Halcyon Days," a new book, by Wilson Flagg:

I never look upon a clear stream of narrow dimensions, without thinking of the thousand beautiful scenes it must visit in its blue course through the hills and plains. What a life of perpetual delight must be led by the gentle river goddess, as she is wafted up and down the stream in her shallop of reeds! Now coursing along under banks sprinkled over with honeysuckles, while their fragrance follows the current of the stream, to entice the bees and other insects to their fragrant flower-cups; then passing through a pleasant forest, where she is regaled by the terebinthine odor of pines mingled with that of flowering lindens, whose branches resound all day with the hum of insects and the warbling of birds. Every green bank offers to her hand a profusion of wild strawberries, and every rocky declivity hangs its



THE QUIET OF MIDSUMMER.

brambles over the stream, and tempts her with delicate clusters of raspberries and other delicious fruits. How, if she takes pleasure in the happiness of human beings, must she be charmed by witnessing the plenty which is everywhere diffused by the crystal waters of her own stream, the countless farms rendered fertile and productive through its agency, the numerous mill seats that derive their power from its falls and rapids, and gather the industrious inhabitants in smiling hamlets upon its banks! A river, when pursuing its winding course along the plain, alternately appearing and disappearing among the hills and woods, suggests the idea of a pleasant journey, and is peculiarly emblematical of human progress. It always seems to me that it must conduct one to some happier region, and that if I traced it to its source, I should be led into the very temple of the Naiads!

With the pleasant forms of water are associated nearly all the pleasant images of rural life. To one who is tired of his busy employments in the city, a rural retreat is like a cool breeze to the traveler in a sultry desert. A little arbor that overlooks a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea, derives its charms almost wholly from the water, which is at the same time the symbol of peace and plenty, and the mirror of heaven. A hermitage by the side of a stream affords a secret retreat, still more delightful from its fancied association with pious seclusion from the world. Every flower that looks up to us from the green, mossy turf, every bird that warbles in the neighboring copse, and every insect that hums in the herbage at our feet has a soothing influence that, for a season, dispels every care and every feverish excitement. Then do we feel that nature only has power to administer that solace which is balm to the soul when one is vexed with care and weary of men.

Animal Chemistry.

How seldom do we give a thought to the organization of the "house we live in," or the manner in which it is strengthened and undermined. We seem to think that it can take care of itself exactly as well without our aid as with it, and better too, perhaps. We don't reflect that, after all, we are mere animal, chemical machines, and that various substances combined in the human stomach present the same phenomena that they would in the receivers of a chemist's laboratory. For example, we see it stated that without lime the secretion of milk fails; "the bones and teeth become soft or are arrested in their development; without soda, no bile can be formed; without phosphorus and magnesia, the nervous tissues loose their energy, and the impaired condition of the brain is evinced by loss of memory, frightful headaches and impending paralysis. Ghastly paleness, prostration, faintness and coldness attend the lack of carbon; deprived of sulphur, the hair would rapidly cease to grow, and the absence of iron is marked by lividity, disordered digestion, passive dropsy and other symptoms of an anæmic or chlorotic character. The food we receive daily furnishes the natural source of these elementary substances, and serves during health to repair the waste of these matters, through the skin, kidneys and other excretories, consequent upon the voluntary and vegetable functions of the economy. Hence the equilibrium is preserved. Inordinate use of particular organs induces a disproportionate consumption of their substance, and hence of the elements from which this substance is formed. Excesses in watching, thought and muscular effort, for example, by overtaxing the brain and muscular fiber, render these tissues rapidly effete, and therefore cause an exaggerated demand for their peculiar pabulum, as phosphorus and iron."

Sparring for Health.—Sparring is a healthful exercise for both sexes, provided it is not overdone. Few exercises cultivate courage and firmness like it. Practiced each day long enough to open the lungs thoroughly two or three times, might be useful in schools. A live opponent is not needed, though such a one is better. A bag of suitable weight and hight makes a very good dumb boxer. Four or five minutes at a time are sufficient.—*Herald of Health.*

Speed vs. Wear in Machinery.

Some men believe, or act as if they believe, that no machinery should be run to its real, full capacity, lest it should require important repairs after a time. This would be only another way of saying that machinery is made merely for the purpose of being kept all the time in fine order, regardless of any work it may do, whereas, the truer thing is to run a machine for all it is fairly worth, and when it is worn down or worn out, then to repair it or to get a new one. It may be claimed, and with some showing of truth, that a uniform low speed is the most profitable for any machine which is constantly employed, a speed so moderate that little or no repair need be made from month to month. It is more likely to be true, however, in the majority of cases, that the greater profit will lie in the fastest speed that the material under treatment will permit, quite regardless of the repair of the machinery.

The experience of leading railroads is quite to the point in this particular, for, there are cases in which the call for new locomotives has been equal to one in about every four or five days, this requirement being due, not alone to the amount of business, or to its probable early increase, but rather to the gradual wearing out of the older engines. The railroads find that their locomotives pay them best, on the whole, when they are kept continuously at work, day and night, on long runs, even though they may and do wear out fast. Obviously enough, this method of working the locomotives must have led long ago to a diligent and most painstaking study of the elements of locomotive construction, in order that the materials, and ways of putting the parts together, shall be such as to resist this wear and tear as completely as possible. In this last particular, it is interesting to know that the American locomotive may safely challenge comparison with its contemporaries in any part of the world, and if this can truly be said of the locomotive, in the face of the trying work it must do, it ought not to be any less true of other kinds of machinery, whatever may be the service required of them.

How far this suggestion of driving a machine to its utmost, regardless in a certain sense of the repairs it will eventually require, will commend itself to the average mill owner, each man must judge for himself, but the general principle has been so often proved true in all lines of manufacture, that it cannot safely be ignored by anyone. One further suggestion is worth while, as based upon actual experience. Some may claim that a faster speed will entail so much greater labor on the man who looks out for the working of each machine, that he cannot keep all the little ins and outs sharp to their work. In other words, he ought to have more pay or an additional helper of some kind, for it is certainly true, and the statement will bear repeating, that increase of production is the chief element in an increase of profit, and that, too, in the face of any probable increase whatever in the need or cost of repair.

Some mill owners have demonstrated all this to their full satisfaction. Some have tried to, but have failed, but the presumption of success is still in favor of a very large fraction of the mills at the present day.—*P. Barnes in Industrial World.*

Cars Passing Curves.—A late Danish invention is intended to prevent the wheels of cars from grinding when passing sharp curves. The axle is divided in the center, the end of one-half having a hollow, and that of the other a corresponding projection, somewhat like a ball-and-socket joint. The desired stiffness is imparted by a tube which surrounds the axle, and extending between the naves of the wheel, bears against gun-metal collars. At the center, between the tube and the axle, is a gun-metal bearing in which the axle can revolve. The wheels act in such a manner that in running along a straight track, both they and the axle turn together as in an ordinary pair of wheels, but on passing round a curve, the axle slips in its joint, so that the wheel on the inner radius of the curve is retarded, and the outer wheel accelerated in proportion to the sharpness of the curve, with the result of securing greater smoothness of travel in the vehicle and less tear and wear of the tire and the rail.

Propagation of Heat in Crystalline Minerals and Schistose Rocks. M. Jannettaz has found, in a series of experiments, that the propagation of heat in crystalline minerals depends upon the cleavage, taking place less readily in the direction of a normal to the plain of cleavage than in a direction parallel to it. This distinction, however, does not apply to pseudo-cleavages, or in other words, to the lamellar structure resembling cleavage, observed in some minerals; for example, sahlite. In experiments with various rocks, M. Jannettaz has shown that true stratification is without influence on the propagation of heat, but that in schistose rocks (when the schistosity is due to lateral pressure), it takes place more readily in a direction parallel than in one perpendicular to the plane of schistosity.

Steel Nails.—A machine has just been put in operation in Pittsburgh which cuts nails from steel wire. Mr. Taylor, an English mechanic, is the inventor, and the funds for the construction of the machine were furnished by Pittsburgh men. It is claimed for the invention that it can cut steel nails at the rate of 15,000 to 40,000 per hour, and the nails produced are much superior in strength to the ordinary kind.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, September 15, 1882.

Will the Order Live?

To the question that forms the caption of this article, we answer, yes, but not always. Nothing created or organized by the head or brain of man can endure forever. But the foundation principle, upon which our Order is builded, will never die while humanity exists. Fraternity is just as much a part of humanity as the living soul, and while the latter exists, the former will exist also. Fraternity begets benevolence—the one is the corollary of the other. So, though the A. O. U. W., as a distinctive society, may some time perish, something else imbued with the same vital principle, and having substantially the same ends in view, will rise up to fill its place. Suppose the Order should die to-morrow, the world would still be much the better because the Order had existed. It has swindled nobody; it has honestly paid out what it has received, and owes no one anything. The beneficiaries of those who have died have been promptly paid, and those who still live have had value received in the protection the Order has afforded. It has made glad the waste places, dried the widow's tears, and hushed the cry of the orphan. It has preserved the homes of the people, and forestalled poverty and crime by its beneficence. Aye, more, it has begotten sons and daughters who have vied with the parent society in good works, insomuch that millions arise to call them blessed. We are proud of the A. O. U. W. We believe its days will be many, and its good acts and influences as the sands of the sea in numbers.

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

With this issue, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN begins the fourth year of its brilliant career as the successor to the *Golden Gate Sentinel*, formerly published in Oakland by Messrs. W. F. Price and W. N. Glenn. Through storm and sunshine, prosperity and adversity, this journal has held its own, and while we believe that it can be made more and more interesting and beneficial, as the great fraternity of whose principles and welfare it is the promulgator, progresses in importance, yet we can confidently affirms that no other fraternal paper in the world can be compared with it to advantage, in regard either to circulation or quality or quantity of reading matter. Once, the dark clouds of distress hung threatening over the future of this the official paper of the Order in California. But, thanks to Charity, Hope and Fraternity, the horizon is again bright as noonday on the golden shore in summer.

OLYMPIC, 127.—This Lodge is delighted with its new hall, 35 Eddy street, and is now one of the most prosperous in the city, taking into consideration the Degree of Honor feature, new hall, and everything, picnic committee barred.

Suspensions.

Suspensions in the Order are of two kinds, that is to say, suspension of the member, and suspension of certain rights and privileges the member holds, by reason of his membership.

Suspension of the member may occur by reason of non-payment of assessments for the beneficiary fund for the period of six months after first delinquent, that is, six months and 20 days from date of first Lodge meeting night in the month in which the first assessment was levied, and on which the member was delinquent. We wish to be explicit in this matter, for it is of the utmost importance. Suppose an assessment to be levied in the Lodge Jan. 3d. Twenty days from that date, or on the 23d, it is delinquent, and any member having failed to pay, stands suspended, or rather his rights in connection with the beneficiary fund stand suspended, for in reality the member is not suspended, but may vote, hold office or perform any other act in connection with the Order that any other member can. It is the duty of the Financier to report all such suspensions at once to the Lodge when they occur, which is on the third Lodge meeting night after the issuance of the assessment notice, or, in other words, on the fourth Lodge meeting night in the month, and the duty of the Recorder to enter the same in the certificate register book, affixing the date thereto, but if this duty for any reason be not performed, the suspension takes place all the same under the operation of the law. It will be observed that this law is framed on the presumption that the Lodge holds weekly meetings. But as this cannot always be, and as Lodge meeting nights are subject to change, it is further provided that assessment notices shall in any case be issued by the Financier, bearing date not later than the eighth day of the month, and that suspensions can in no case be later than the 28th day of the same month. But in any event, six months from the date of the suspension, the member being still delinquent on assessments, is suspended from the Order, and all his rights of whatever nature and kind invalidated.

Suspension of the member may also occur by reason of non-payment of dues. This is a privilege given to the Lodge in order to enforce payment of dues. In this jurisdiction, delinquency of dues for six months renders the member liable to suspension, but in some others it is twelve months. In case of dues, a declaration of suspension by the Master of the Lodge is necessary to give it effect, but not so in case of six months' delinquency of assessments, though it is better that it be done so as to make certain that it is a matter of record. A member may also be suspended as a penalty for some offense of which he has been duly tried and convicted.

The suspension of a member's rights, or a portion of them, occurs, as before seen, when delinquent on one assessment. If his Lodge dues are kept paid up, so he does not become delinquent for more than three months' dues, he loses no more till six months' delinquency on assessments has occurred, when he is out of the Order altogether. But, if the dues also remain delinquent for three months, then the member loses, in addition to his right to participate in the beneficiary fund, the right to vote and to hold office, and though his rights in regard to the beneficiary fund are reinstated, and he be in arrears for three months' dues, he cannot legally vote or hold office.

The suspension of a member is known to our law as "suspension from the Order," and no matter how done, has the same effect; and reinstatement can only be effected in the manner the law provides for members suspended from the Order, except in case a member is suspended for less than six months for some penal offense, when he may be reinstated on the same conditions as one under partial suspension for non-payment of assessments for the same period of time.

The effect of the law in relation to suspensions may be summarized as follows:

Suspension for non-payment of an assessment invalidates the right of the member to participate in the beneficiary fund, but no other right till the expiration of six months from delinquency, when the member is out of the Order altogether.

Three months' delinquency for dues invalidates the member's right to vote or hold office, and six months' delinquency from dues (in this jurisdiction), renders the member liable to suspension from the Order, even if all his assessments are paid up in either case.

Suspension, as a penalty inflicted by the Lodge, no matter for what period, suspends all a member's rights during the time fixed.

No assessment notice should be sent to a member whose rights stand suspended as to the beneficiary fund.

TOO MANY.—Don't belong to so many beneficial societies that you will be worth far more dead than alive, and don't make yourself poor all your life that you may die rich. First provide a decent and comfortable living for yourself and family as you go along. Then, according to your ability, provide something for your family when you are gone, so they may beat off the wolf of want from the door, but don't overdo the business. There is, or ought to be, reason in all things.

The A. O. U. W. in Colorado.

Fraternal Visit to Standard, 3, Denver.

The spirit of brotherly love and fraternity that binds every member of the A. O. U. W. together, is as broad and deep as love itself. The stranger in a strange land, if it be his privilege to claim relationship as a brother Workman, may often find it to his advantage to make his identity known. During a visit which we recently made to Denver, a number of the prominent members of the A. O. U. W. were called upon. Inquiries made, concerning the state of the Order in the Centennial State, and particularly in the city of Denver, resulted in convincing us that things were moving along successfully there.

Like the majority of states, Colorado has a great number of Lodges of a secret and fraternal nature. The A. O. U. W. is represented by about ten subordinate Lodges, all of which give assurance of considerable activity. At this time we shall speak more particularly of Standard, No. 3, of Denver, promising something in the future for the others.

The project of uniting Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and forming a new district for a Grand Lodge, is just now uppermost in the considerations of the Order at this point. Some little opposition is manifesting, and the scheme may be defeated. The Colorado Workmen see the necessity of organizing a Grand Lodge, but their opposition comes from the fact that Arizona, as a part of the district, is somewhat objectionable to them, their preference being for Wyoming. The leading opposition to this movement comes from the Denver Lodges. The main objection raised is that Arizona is too far removed from Colorado, which should, by virtue of its influence and population, be the central and controlling State. The population of Arizona being scattered, the successful operations of the new Grand Lodge would, in a measure, be compromised and hindered. Then, the expense of bringing delegates from that Territory as far as Colorado would, of necessity, be very heavy. To defray the expenses of three delegates coming from Tucson would require the outlay of more funds than the proposed Grand Lodge would have at command. Unless the district is changed in some particular, it is the opinion at Denver that the scheme will be unsuccessful.

The Lodges of Colorado are on the increase, and for the short time that they have been established, are making commendable progress. Their financial standing is good, and they are all accumulating some money with which to do good in the future.

The enrollment of Standard is about 60 at present, although additions are being made, and an increase of interest manifest. Standard is at present the most active Lodge of the A. O. U. W. in Denver. Although it was under something of a cloud some time ago, it is now more promising than ever before. Fraternal societies, and in fact all organized bodies of men, have different stages of advancement in their history. We have yet to find the first organization of this kind that has always maintained the same vigor and activity which characterized it at its birth. There are periods when a spirit of indifference is prevalent. But in the majority of cases, a revival of the old spirit is sure to follow, unless an irreparable breach has caused the lethargy. And so was it with Standard. It has brightened and shows the most promising signs of life for its future career.

No better illustration of the life of the Order can be given than lies in the fact that all of Standard's members are prompt and willing in their payments, although, at times, these have been somewhat burdensome. Standard Lodge, of Denver, has never suspended a member; and it has given considerable relief at various times.

In its history it is proud in pointing to the fact that by its beneficence one member was started in business, and has been so successful that he now supports his family without any assistance. It has never lost a member by death, and points to this fact with not a little thankfulness. All of the members are occupying honorable positions in society, and many of Standard's membership are leaders in intelligence and enterprise in the thriving and beautiful city of Denver. In fact there is not a black sheep in the fold. The meetings of Standard are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month in a beautifully-furnished hall. The "Lodge home" of Standard is as fine as any in the city, and the members feel no little pride in making this a boast.

While there is so much of encouragement in the present status and prospects of Standard and the sister Lodges of Denver, yet we are convinced that the A. O. U. W. has not attained the power and position there which its worth would suggest. A city located as Denver is, with a rapidly increasing population, already numbering about 60,000, there should at least be 500 members. The organization of the Grand Lodge, and the circulation of outside Lodge information, and the broader acquaintance with the *modus operandi* and success of the Order in other States, will undoubtedly materially assist the work of building up the Order in Colorado. We are under special obligations to Mr. D. Kline, M. W. of Standard, and Mr. Thomas White, Supreme Deputy, for favors shown us while in the city. The WATCHMAN regards with considerable interest the workings of the Order in Colorado and every other State, and our new friends there are interesting themselves in securing for this journal a wide and general circulation among the members. The A. O. U. W. of the coast, and the entire country, may expect to hear favorable reports in the future from Standard Lodge, No. 3, of Denver.

The Fraternal Societies of California.

There is at present an unusual and feverish activity among the Fraternal Societies of this State, which is certain to be followed by a corresponding depression, and this depression will undoubtedly do more injury to the genuine cause than all the "booms" will do to improve its apparent condition. Let those who are high in office seek not so much to excite abnormal growth, as to strengthen the foundation upon which they are building, and to season thoroughly the material of which the structure is to be composed, else, ere the work be finished, instead of growing to completion, an ornament and necessity to man, it crack and crumble to the earth from which it sprung, a reproach to its architect, and a reflection upon the whole profession. The following table will show, in round numbers, the relative condition of the various societies of importance in the State:

Table Showing Relative Strength of the Different Fraternal Societies.

ORDER.	LODGES.	MEMBERS
Odd Fellows	270	22,000
Workmen	220	15,000
Masons	220	13,000
Ind. Chosen Friends	65	5,700
Knights of Pythias	66	5,000
Knights of Honor	52	4,300
Legion of Honor	90	4,000
Chosen Friends		3,500
Patriotic Sons	24	2,500
Red Men	26	1,600
Foresters	16	1,500
Druids	29	1,500
Native Sons	11	650
Total Members		80,250

That these societies, comprising over 80,250 members, are doing a vast amount of good work cannot be denied as it is the basis upon which they are organized, and if they fail in their mission, it is owing to defective management, and in particular to a desire to make a noise and a show, rather than quiet, but useful improvement.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the last meeting of the Relief Committee, $35 was donated to a member that he might return to his home in Kansas, being in needy circumstances. A brother of Unity Lodge in this city, who was in distress, was assisted to the amount of $25. A short time ago, another brother, an entire stranger in this city and State, a member of Industry Lodge, No. 68, New York State, who recently came here with his family, and settled up on the Sacramento. Fire and disease and death having overtaken him and his family, he became entirely destitute, with not even clothes of his own on his back. The committee took his case in hand, furnished him and his family with suitable clothing, procured employment for him in Fresno at $40 per month, paid his expenses thither, and furnished him with $15 in cash. Here is charity for you—plain, business-like and substantial. A member of Mt. Diablo Lodge, who was sick a long time, was sent to Tombstone, Arizona, where he obtained employment. Bro. C. W. Nevin has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bro. Winehill.

DISTRICT MEETING AT BERKELEY.—The district meeting held at Berkeley on August 26th, with University Lodge, No. 88, was well attended by the members of Berkeley, University, Hearts of Oak, Temple, and other Lodges. The M. W. degree was conferred by the officers of No. 88 in a most creditable manner, after which addresses were made by Grand Master Barnes, Grand Recorder Platt, D. G. Master Loud, and P. M. W.'s Payn, Burns, Corder, Palmer, and others. A collation was served, and the time agreeably used until "the last train." Deputy Hahn and the Lodges of his district have reason to be pleased with the success of their meeting on the 26th, and with the energy and enthusiasm manifested in the mission and prosperity of the Order in this locality. A pleasant feature of the evening was a grateful speech from a brother of another jurisdiction, who had been sick and received the kindly attention of the Berkeley members in many ways, and, as soon as restored to health, had come to return the pecuniary assistance they had afforded, and to thank them for their fraternal visits and sympathy in his day of trial.

LODGE INFLUENCE.—The elevating tendency of a handsomely furnished Lodge-room is worthy of remark. It is a fact that has been noticed in more than one instance. Perhaps the Lodge-room has surroundings that are superior to a man's home. You will notice that he comes to the meeting dressed just as he left his work—hair unkempt, clothes soiled. After a meeting or two you will commence to notice a change. His hair will be combed and boots blacked. Later on a clean collar will appear, and soon you will find him dressed just as he is when attending church, and if, perchance, he never has attended, the elevating surroundings of the Lodge-room will give such tone to his character that, to his already increasing virtues, church-going will be added.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

When a Medical Examiner's report comes into your Lodge, recommending an applicant for membership, don't wait to hear the report of an investigating committee on his case, but send the paper at once to this office, and generally it can be gotten back to you before next Lodge meeting. There is said to be luck in leisure, but as luck rarely makes a person rich or gives any other good result, we think it the better way to pin our faith to celerity and promptitude.

The reinstatements for the month of August were about the same in number as the suspensions. This is unusual, and the more so from the fact that two double assessments were issued in succession. Either the backbone of the brotherhood is strengthening up, or times must have greatly improved. Possibly a little of both may have produced the gratifying result.

The Grand Master has not been well since his return from the East. There is a limit to human endurance, and he well-nigh reached it. It is a source of much gratification, however, that recently his health is rapidly improving, so that he begins to look and act like himself again.

It is now the 15th of the month, and some 40 Lodges have not sent in their monthly reports for August. Good brothers, this will never do. We must have the reports, and promptly on the first of the month, as near as may be.

A Lodge that takes the Watchman has really no excuse for not understanding the most important provisions of our laws, and really there seems little excuse for a Lodge that fails to take the Watchman. Take it, brethren.

Our certificate members have run up to almost 17,500. We have just about 15,000. M. W.'s in good standing. We have lost by death 328, and 2,500 from other causes—more than six to one.

Don't forget the requirements of the new laws in relation to reinstatements. No member can hereafter be reinstated without a vote of the Lodge in his favor, no matter if suspended but a day.

Anniversaries.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 8, will give their anniversary party at Ixora hall, 737 Mission St., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, 1882. The music will be furnished by the hall company.

Mission Lodge, No. 56, will celebrate its fourth anniversary at Washington hall, Mission San Jose, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th. An address will be delivered by the Grand Master, and other exercises will make it attractive to the large number who have been invited to attend.

Harmony Lodge, No. 9, holds its fifth anniversary at I. O. B. B. hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 28th. This old and enterprising subordinate will make the evening pleasant to its guests.

The fourth anniversary of Silver Spray Lodge, No. 3, D. of H., will take place at Ixora hall, on Friday evening, Sept. 15th. The entertainments of this Lodge have always been so pleasant and attractive in their character that they are sure to have a full house and a good time.

It is understood that Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, which comes off in the early part of October, will be celebrated by a grand banquet, at the Baldwin hotel.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the fourth anniversary ball of Mission Lodge, No. 56, to be given in Washington hall, Mission San Jose, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1882.

Olympic Lodge will celebrate its anniversary at Washington hall, 35 Eddy street, with an ice-cream entertainment and social time, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, 1882.

The pay roll of the last session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor (125,000 members) was over $14,000. That of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum (35,000 members), $5,786. That of the Supreme Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen (105,000 members), $5 775.

We clip the above from an exchange, and it contains facts worthy of consideration. We believe no organization of similar character is so economically managed as the A. O. U. W., and certainly there is none of equal membership so prompt in the transaction of its business and the payment of its death losses. This comes of its republican form of government, in which regard it stands alone.

The Grand Recorder of Oregon and Washington, Bro. R. Newcomb, is in the city visiting his mother. He gives a good report of the condition of the Order in his jurisdiction.

A Fearful Record.

Below we give the assessment list, issued by the Supreme Lodge for Sept. 1st inst. It is a text and a sermon in itself:

Assessments Nos. 13 and 14.

Death No. 60.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. John F. Morefield, of Alamo Lodge, No. 13, Texarkana, Texas, who died on the 12th day of July, 1882, of "accident," falling of a brick wall. Aged 25 years. Joined the Order May 27, 1881.

Death No. 61.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. William G. Sauer, of Antiquity Lodge, No. 30, Louisville, Kentucky, who died on the 11th day of July, 1882, of "stricture of the eurethra and disease of the kidneys." Aged 45 years. Joined the Order January 22, 1877.

Death No. 62.—Assessment No. 13. Bro. Leopold Reinauer, of Eureka Lodge, No. 41, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 13th day of July, 1882, of "chronic bronchitis and kidney disease." Aged 52 years. Joined the Order February 2, 1875.

Death No. 63.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. Joseph Hoesslie, of Cynthiana Lodge, No. 33, Cynthiana, Kentucky, who died on the 18th day of July, 1882, of "hepatitis and gangrene of leg." Aged 41 years. Joined the Order December 8, 1875.

Death No. 64.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. Domnick Dignan, of Ontario Lodge, No. 1, Park City, Utah, who died on the 1st day of August, 1882, of "pneumonia." Aged 37 years. Joined the Order February 18, 1882

Death No. 65.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. A. B. Newhall. Sr., held card from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, who died on the 24th day of July, 1882, of "ilio-collitis." Aged 54 years. Joined the Order May 5, 1877.

Death No. 66.—Assessment No. 14. Bro. Andrew Unruh, of Kentucky Lodge, No. 7, Louisville, Kentucky, who died on the 29th day of July, 1882, of "consumption." Aged 51 years. Joined the Order September 7, 1877.

Death No. 67.—To be paid from surplus. Brother Charles Kaiper, of Teutionia Lodge, No. 26, Covington, Kentucky, who died on the 24th day of July, 1882, of "dropsy of the heart." Aged 49 years. Joined the Order January 26, 1875.

Death No. 68.—To be paid from surplus. Brother William Limberg, of Teutona Lodge, No. 26, Covington, Kentucky, who died on the 1st day of August, 1882, of "typhoid fever." Aged 44 years. Joined the Order August 24, 1875.

Death No. 69.—To be paid from surplus. Brother George Siering, of Humboldt Lodge, No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 27th day of July, 1872, of "softening of the brain." Aged 43 years. Joined the Order March 24, 1874.

Death No. 70.—To be paid from surplus. Brother Isaac Sibernagel, of Queen City Lodge, No. 5, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 5th day of August, 1882, of "inflammation of the bladder." Aged 69 years. Joined the Order January, 1869.

Death No. 71.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. John Ehni, of Guttenberg Lodge 58, Toledo, Ohio, who died on the 12th day of August, 1882, of "Typhoid Cerebral Disease." Aged 42 years. Joined the Order March 16, 1876.

Death No. 72.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. Thos. Muth, of Capitol Lodge, No. 56, Columbus, Ohio, who died on the 27th day of July, 1882, of "Acute Pericarditis." Aged 35 years. Joined the Order March 17, 1882.

Death No. 73.—To be paid from surplus. Bro. Conrad Kuntz, of Herman Lodge, No. 15, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 8th day of July, 1882, of "Cirrhosis of the Liver." Aged 53 years. Joined the Order September 30, 1875.

It will be observed, that out of the 14 deaths, Ohio furnishes 6, Kentucky 6, Texas 1, Utah 1. The nativity may be divided thus; Germans, 11; other nationalities, 3. Of diseases, 9 may be fairly chargeable to excessive beer.

Some time since, the Watchman expressed the opinion that the Order was losing more members from beer than from all other drinks combined, and here we have a striking confirmation of our position. Moreover, because of the effects of beer, we see how it is that our German fellow citizens are becoming so short-lived, and such hazardous risks for beneficial organizations. If our records, alone, presented such a damaging array of facts, we might admit the possibility of their not being entirely conclusive, but the records of all other like societies make the same fearful showing.

We do not claim, nor believe, that beer, in very moderate quantities, is injurious, as a rule, but taken in such quantities as is common with beer drinkers, it breeds a host of diseases that as certainly do their dreadful work, as that the sun rises and sets. No person who drinks on an average more than three glasses of beer a day, ought to be admitted into a beneficiary organization. Even that amount, no doubt, will shorten a man's life many years.

Heated Plaster of Paris. — It has lately been discovered that plaster of Paris, when heated to 500° C., acquires true hydraulic properties, and, when mixed with a due quantity of water, will, at the expiration of about three days, set into a white, semi-transparent mass of great beauty.

Rejection of Candidates.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri has had a system of medical supervision with a Grand Medical Examiner that has been in operation for two years. The system is identical with that of the Supreme Lodge, and antedates it about a year. The Grand Medical Examiner says in his report:

Like all new and sweeping innovations leading to great reforms, the operation of the law was at first somewhat inharmonious, and there were many and loud imprecations against the barrier that arrested the stream of bad risks which had begun to pour in upon us as a deluge, and which for a time had threatened the very life and perpetuity of our Grand Brotherhood of Benevolence.

Things, however, soon adjusted themselves, and when it was found out that the law would be enforced to the very letter, in spite of covert evasions and open defiance, the influx of bad material, from which we had suffered so long, was diverted away from us and drifted into new channels.

The result of my two years' work shows that there have been 160 rejections, saving to the Grand Lodge, I feel confident, in the near future, over a quarter of a million of dollars, or, in round figures, the sum of $320,000.

The reasons for rejection were as follows: Hemmorrhage of lungs, 11; daily drinkers, 9; hereditary consumption, 52; over age, 10; bronchitis, 14; abcess of lung, 1; asthma, 10; saloon-keepers, 4; heart disease, 19; scrofula, 4; syphilis, 2; stricture (traumatic), 1; irregular habits, 1; hernia and fistula, 2; lung disease, not hereditary, 7; intemperate use of coffee, causing nervous trouble (two quarts of strong coffee daily), 1; dropsy, 1; paralysis, 1; cystitis, 1.

The list of deaths reported at the last session of the Grand Lodge showed that out of 29 deaths, 40% were from hereditary causes. The list this year shows that deaths from hereditary causes have been less than 24%, a gain of 16% in the short space of only two years. This fact is the only argument needed to show that the present system of examination, if it had been adopted at first, would have saved an amount that can hardly be computed.

The death register shows that, according to the number of men belonging to the Order in the several vocations, the most dangerous occupations have been saloon-keeping, tobacco business and practicing medicine.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

At a regular meeting held by Washington Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W., on the 7th day of September, 1882, the following preamble and resolution of condolence were offered by Bro. Meininger:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Father of the universe to take from our midst our worthy Master Workman, Meyer Morgenstern; and,

Whereas, In view of the loss this Lodge has sustained by the decease of so worthy a brother, and by the still heavier loss sustained by those that were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our highest respect and regard, an active member of this Lodge, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for the good and welfare of our beloved Order, a good husband and an exemplary father, a friend and companion who was dear to us all

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of sympathy and sorrow be spread on the minute book of this Lodge, that the charter be draped in mourning, and an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Election of Officers, A. O. U. W.

Colusa, 66. — A. B. Alderman, M. W.; J. C. White, F.; O. R. Mason, O; Oscar Robinson, Rdr.; A. M. Pearsall, Fin.; J. T. Rich, Rvr.; Wm. Remley, G.; J. H. Jones, I. W.; J. D. McNary, O. W. Members, 90.

Princeton, 201.—J. B. Hankenson, M. W.; A. Klemmer, F.; James Hart, O.; M. W. Henon, Rdr.; Nelson Butler, Fin.; T. B. Eagle, Rvr.; Thomas Green, G; T. B. Eagle, Med. Ex. Members, 51.

Willows, 115.—Wm. Johnson, M. W.; A. G. Hite, F.; O. R. Coghlan, O; H. Sutherland, Rdr.; G. A. Gutman, Fin.; Samuel Culver, Rvr.; J. M. Deadman, G.; P. P. Brooks, I. W.; P. O. Eibe, O. W.; Drs. Wilson and Calhoun, Med. Exs. Members, 40.

Wheatland, 54.—R. D Jasper, M. W.; W. H. Niemeyer, F.; C. D. Waddell, O.; T. E Bevan, Rdr.; F. W. Davenport, Fin.; N. C. Niemeyer, Rvr.; J. F. Braun, G.; James Logan, I. W.; J. A. Stewart, O. W.; L. Melton, Med. Ex. Members, 39.

In Court.—A case is now pending in the courts which is of great importance to all fraternal societies, as it involves the question whether the funds of a subordinate Lodge belong to the Lodge itself, or to the Supreme Lodge or some superior tribunal. The suit in question will be brought by the Old Order of Chosen Friends against the Independent Order for $3 800, which was paid into the Grand Council of the latter Order from subordinate Lodges, and from funds accumulated while in the Old Order.

Payment of Assessments.

One of the propositions which came before the Supreme Lodge at the last session was to make members get a new medical certificate if they were suspended for non-payment of assessments. The proposition came from the Subordinate Lodges of Tennessee. Although it was not adopted by the Supreme Lodge, the proposition is worthy of perusal by Workmen, the reasons for its non-adoption being, as stated by the Committee on Laws and Supervision, that the subject matter had already been voted on. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The time granted to members to pay assessments, Article VIII., Section 10, Supreme Constitution, allowing members three months from the 28th day of each month, in which to pay up assessments, is, and has been, working to the injury of the Order.

We, therefore, respectfully submit to your honorable body, and instruct our delegates to urge the following amendment to the Supreme Lodge Constitution:

That Article VIII, Section 10, be so amended as to read: "Any member failing to pay the amount of his assessment within 40 days from the date of such notice, issued by the Grand or Supreme Recorders, shall stand suspended from the Order, and shall be reinstated only upon complying with the following conditions: He shall obtain a Medical Examiner's certificate, and upon application to the Lodge, shall pay the amount of the assessment on which he was suspended, and all deaths that occur up to the time of suspension and reinstatement, and one assessment in advance."

We believe, by the adoption of the above, cause of litigation would be obviated, and the Supreme and Grand Recorder be enabled to make more satisfactory reports, and not have from 400 to 500 suspended members continually on their book, and the members at large would soon realize the great benefit to be derived from prompt payments, and soon the Order would be in a more flourishing condition than ever before.

In Memoriam.—The late Bro. Mayer Morgenstern, M. W. of Washington Lodge, No. 60, was well known among secret societies. He took a great interest in establishing Lodges and looking to their welfare. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H. and B'nai B'rith, in all of which he held the highest offices, being a fluent and eloquent speaker, and well versed in parliamentary law. He was the father of four children, who are all well brought up, no expense having been spared by him to give them all necessary education. In short, he was a good man, genial and kind to all.

Silent Forces.—Let each brother do his share for the advancement of the glorious principles of the A. O. U. W. Perhaps you may not realize what you are doing, but the silent prayer of the widow who has been left alone in this world, maybe with helpless children, ascends to Him, the kind Father of us all, in grateful acknowledgement of the act that made her the recipient of the Order's bounty. Such satisfaction as this will compensate any man, and he will have the pleasure of knowing that he has done his duty.

Select Knights.—Bro. L. W. Ray, Recorder of Triumph Lodge, No. 180, is receiving names, and about organizing a Legion of Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. This Order is composed of Master Workmen in good standing, under 51 years of age, and found healthy. The new Legion proposes to work under a charter from the Supreme Legion, until a Grand body is established in the State. The Order guarantees the payment of $2,000 on the death of each member, $500 of which will be paid to any member who becomes disabled or unfit to earn a livelihood.

Business Announcements.

Commission Merchants, Dalton & Gray, S. F.
Cigar Manufacturer, Wm Helmuth, S. F.
Commission Merchants, W. C. Price & Co., S. F.
Monarch Stomach Bitters, Williams & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

PALMER'S,

726, 728 and 730 Market Street, S. F.

New Department added, with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

IMPORTANT SEMI-TROPIC COLONY ENTERPRISE.

The Fairest and Best of Colonies.

THE REDLANDS,

In San Bernardino County, California.

Superior Soil, Climate and Irrigating Improvements.

The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots. Within this town plat, at the crossing of Palm and Center avenues, is a circular public park, with a fountain in the center. This park will be improved by the proprietors of the tract. Above the town plat will be constructed a small reservoir, from which iron pipes will be laid to supply the town with water under pressure.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and water-gates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have mo ed upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Beal, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Mortou & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
O. W Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. L. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	10
A. G. Simms, Redlands	20
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	21
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	90
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
B. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs. Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
G. N. Hill, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	25
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F Watrous	10
H. L. Rutgers	20
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	20
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P.O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast.

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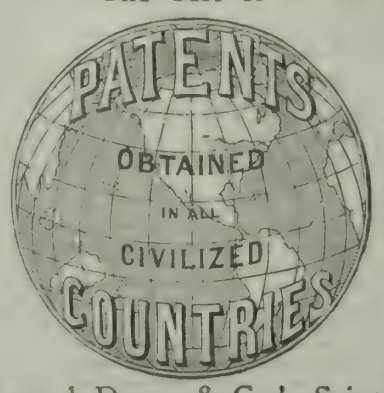
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The Saving of Coal in Blast Furnaces.

It is surprising to note how the consumption of coal in blast furnaces has been economized during the last 20 or 30 years. At one time, the iron masters paid but little attention to the item of expenditure for fuel, and the smelting of iron was attended with great waste of coal, and only of late years has their attention been directed to the best means of diminishing the cost of iron in this particular. This is remarkably illustrated by the extent to which fuel is now economized by English iron manufacturers. According to Mr. Mushet, nearly 10 tons of coal were used in 1796 for the production of one ton of pig iron, and in 1826 it required at least eight tons for the smelting of the same amount. This enormous quantity was reduced to 70 cwt. in 1864, and now the quantity used by the Cleveland iron makers is only 42 cwt. A great deal depends, of course, upon the quality of the ore to be smelted, for the higher its metallic richness, the less fuel is required; as, for instance, the hematites of Cumberland and Lancashire, which possess a very high percentage of iron, in 1866 required only 32 cwt. of coke, which, since then, has been reduced to 24 cwt. per ton, while some other ores cannot be smelted with less than 50 cwt. of coal per ton of pig.

This remarkable economy of fuel is due in great measure to the improvements in the furnaces, which instead of being open as formerly, are now close-topped for the utilization of the gases. A good deal also depends upon the quality of coal used, though in some instances this is not taken into consideration. In South Wales, where there is good smelting coal, and the ore yields an average of about 30 per cent., the consumption of fuel is equal to 42 cwt. per ton of pig, while in Durham and Northumberland, where the ore is not as good, and the coal by no means superior, 48 cwt. per ton is required.

The consumption of fuel at Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, the oldest iron district in England, is the highest known in the manufacture of iron, it exceeding 50 cwt. per ton, but many of the furnaces are of the old type; while the coal used is not particularly good. In Lincolnshire more attention has been paid to economy, and in the close-topped furnaces the quantity of Durham coke required is 24 cwt. per ton, and sometimes even less than that, but of South Yorkshire coke, 30 cwt. is required.

The north of England has taken the lead in the introduction of all economical appliances, and Mr. Gjers has estimated that in the Cleveland district, the economy of coke, consequent upon the increased heat of the blast, has been equal to 10 cwt. per ton of iron produced, and a like saving has been made by the enlargement of the furnaces. The returns at the English Mining Record office show that last year the total saving of coal in the manufacture of iron in England amounted to 4,607,550 tons.

The economy of fuel in the manufacture of iron has by no means attained its ultimate limit, but will be increased as a greater temperature of the lining and pressure of the blast is secured. These remarkable changes all seem to be going in the direction of lessening the requirement for coal, but the increased consumption due to the development of manufactures and the needs for domestic use in all civilized countries, removes all danger that the saving of fuel made in the manufacture of iron, will in any way interfere with the coal trade.—*Mining Herald.*

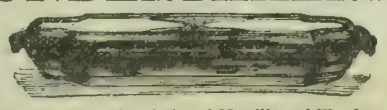
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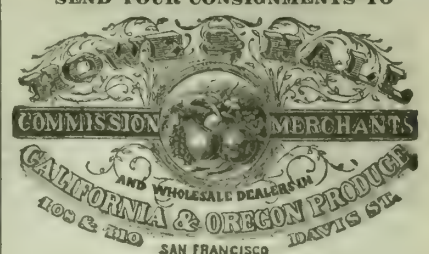
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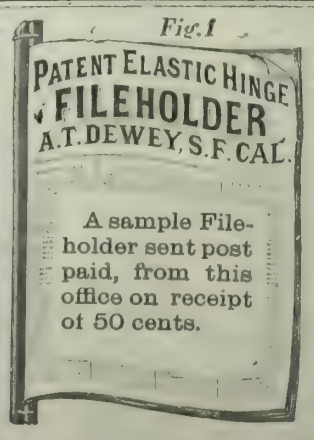
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District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E Allen. No 3- A S Cheminant No 4—Thos. Hann No 5—W F Emory No 6—Israel Hetton
Amador—A C Smith. Butte—District No 1, F F Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell No 2—Geo D Kellogg. No. 3—J E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth. No. 2—E. P. Fish. No. 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. McKay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—K. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A B Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. L. Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hatheway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME
1—CALIFORNIA. CHAS. STRACHAUER.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. HARRISON.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STURTEVANT.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COOK.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BARTO.	Santa Clara, 1st and 4th Thursday Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NAGLE.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HALL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. J. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. C. L. RUGGLES.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAMES SAUNDERS.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSER.
25—REDWOOD. JAS. STAFFORD.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. W. BUCK
26—GILROY. C. P. WELDON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY. C. NELSON.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. GEO. HALL.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA. H. PIMM.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. TULL.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUNDER.
32—CLOVERDALE. N. ANKER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. THOMPSON
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. R. STURROCK.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. ALEXANDER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. W. H. DOBYNS.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday. H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. B. CRANE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday? J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. A. SIMON.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. H. P. TERRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. M. LYONS.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. W. VINTER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN
45—WATSONVILLE. A. J JENNINGS.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. C. KAYE.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL. U. HARTNELL.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODBURNS.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. SHIELDS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. W. C. GROVES.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. H. W. MILLER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. R. D. JASPER.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Thursday T. E. BROWN.
55—LOS ANGELES. F. W. DOONER	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. A. LEBRECHT.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. W. M. BUCHANAN.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW. RICHARD HARRIS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. H. J. MAACK.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK. CHAS HALLEN	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. B D. MORRILL.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY. AUGUST HARMS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE. HENRY MENGES.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BARER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY. CHAS. HULL.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. C. C. BOTT.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Friday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. J. H. COOPER	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday F. M. SWASY.
73—STS. JOHN H. S. GRAY.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LENNARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. L. STEWART.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. I H LYNDON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. J. FELLS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. V. D. KNUPP.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO. D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. ALONZO COONS.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA. JAS. A. WAITE.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. A. SWITZER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM. A. E. WHITE	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. DAVID JACOB.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday OTERO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM. J. S. HENDERSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOOBY.
88—UNIVERSITY. JOHN SQUIRES.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. HENRY ROCK.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER Pt. of Timber, G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. E. F. SOULE.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER. G. L. THRELKELD.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. H. DRAIN.	Hollister, San Benito Co	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. A. HINKLE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. A. ABREGO.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. POWLE
99—COLFAX. P. H. MAGINN.	Colfax, Placer Co.	M. LOBNER.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. KNOTT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS. E. H. GALE.	Biggs Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. A. M. STOKES.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER. N. P. PETERSON.	Kernville, Kern County.	1st & 4th Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. P. B. BROWN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. C. W. ELKINS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM. F. C. DURANT.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. GEO. H. SHAW.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday WM. S. RIDDELL.
112—EMPIRE. W. S. URMY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT. W. F. BREWSTER.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE. JOHN HILL.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. WM. JOHNSON.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday H. SUTHERLAND.
116—G. ISLAND. M. STINCHFIELD.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. H. C. CROWDER.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. W. R SELKIRK.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. R. W. TIFFT.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONVILLE. O. N. MORROW.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVILLE. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. J. F. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	Thursday A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. L. F. CATE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday T. L. HAGGARD.
130—WILMINGTON. N DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JOHN GILMAN.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. W. D. FLETCHER.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Monday T. W. MCPHERSON.
133—AMADOR. O. M. GILES.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL. E. S. TALBOT.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. C. E. WILSON.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. K. SCOTT.	Spence[illegible]e, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. A. Z. BALES.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSELL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. W. A BENNETT.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON. A. J. KRUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	Mondays S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. REDFIELD.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. WM. HANNEY.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. C. L. CHASE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. L. C. WINSTON.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. ZIPH.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. ANDREW OSTERMAN.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T. MORGAN.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco, Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday E. E. MEALEY.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W. F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. K. HURLBURT.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NESMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. H. D. LEY.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. PAINE.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA. J. M. SINGLE	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. MACK.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. BERNARD SHERRY.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Thursday R. B. KITTREDGE.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. WM. H. JETER.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA J KARMALENSKI.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA. CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY WM. VOLMERS.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAKDALE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBBONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PEEPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	Wednesday M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S J. BRITTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS H. THOMAS.	Coloma El Dorado.	Wednesday. [M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MEEK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. E F. MATTHEWS	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. BARTEAU.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. RHARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE. G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR. JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H C. HUBBARD	San Fernando,	Saturday. EL HAMMOND
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. MCDONALD.	Dunnigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. DAY	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	35 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Thursday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St.
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. C. H. CALDWELL	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

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J. V. MCCURDY, P.G. M.....Virginia City
S. W. CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
J. A. MCDOUGALD, G. O.....Helena, Montana
D. THORBURN, G. REC.....Gold Hill
C. F. SHARP, G. REC.....Carson City
E. D. DISBROW, G. G.....Salt Lake, Utah
H. WARREN, G. W.....Faradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. MED. EX.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, TRUSTEE, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. REP.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. REP.....Eureka, Nev
J. V. MCCURDY, G. REP.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. TAYLOR.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KEHOE.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. JAS McGREGOR.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday WM. MUNDELL.
5—NEVADA. F. MCRAE.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st & 3d Monday JAS. T. DAVIS
6—RIVER. W. A. RULISON.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. BONHAM.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. DAVIES.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday ROBERT ROWLAND.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. CHAS. LUND.
12—ANCHOR. S. B. HANDS.	Mason Valley, Esmeralda

Chaff.

When a man chooses a mate, she frequently turns out to be the master.

France used 30,000 barrels of cider in making wines last year, but a French bottle of cider with a cobweb twisted around it will always catch the American wine bibber.

Land can be bought in some parts of South Australia for $4.50 a square mile, but by the time a stranger becomes acclimated there he has no use for a plot larger than six feet by three.

A trade journal gives directions for "preserving harness." Preserved harness may be considered very palatable by those who like that sort of thing, but we don't want a bit in our mouth,

"Just taste that tea," said old Hyson to his better-half, at the supper table the other evening. "Well," there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with it. I can't taste anything." "Neither can I, and that's what I'm growling at."

A convict says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and yet he is compelled every day to cut out pieces of pasteboard, which are put between the soles of the cheap shoes made there and palmed off on the innocent public as leather.

A gentleman made a rockery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice, found it more efficient and less expensive than spring guns or man-traps: "Beware! scolopendrums and polypodiums are kept here."

"My frens," said the officiating clergyman at the marriage of two colored persons, near Cincinnati, a few Sundays ago, "my frens, it am a serious thing to get married, 'specially when bofe the parties is orphans an' haint got no parients to fall back on, as am de present case."

"What sort of a servant have you now?" inquired a lady of a friend she was visiting. "Oh, splendid!" she replied. "He's a Chinaman, and is so methodical in his habits that I know just what he is doing at any hour in the day. He is now probably putting away the dishes and tidying up the kitchen. Come and see if I'm right. She led the way to the kitchen, quietly opened the door, and there, in the middle of the floor, sat John Chinaman washing his feet in the dish pan.

Working Clothes.—Men and women are obliged to labor; they must dress according to their work, and that is as it should be. Men are not expected to milk cows in a mauve-colored summer suit, French kid boots and a "pancake" hat. Oh, no! Neither is he expected to sit down at table in the same clothing he has worn in the stable, thereby making himself offensive to all lovers of cleanliness, and setting an example his sons will be quite apt to follow. Neither would we have the wife and mother look like a harlequin on dress parade. If she has dirty work to do, she can wear a neat print dress, have a large apron which is easily removed, and it costs but a trifle to put a white linen color around the neck and a ruffle or cuffs in the sleeves, and these trifling additions brighten a plain face, and make the wearer much more presentable and attractive. The woman who heeds little details in dress will never be under the humiliating necessity of making worse than useless excuses when surprised by strangers, for she is always dressed for company. Is not mother prettier, looks younger, and really seems more agreeable when tidily dressed than when she looked as if robed for a beggars' masquerade?

There are many young women entering their life-long partnership, and we would earnestly urge upon them the necessity of giving attention to this important matter. Observe all the little courtesies and delicate attentions so precious during the days of courtship, and never permit them to be laid aside because he for whom they were practiced is now a daily companion, who shares her aims in life, and should share her burdens instead of ignoring them.

Vibration of the Ground Produced by Railway Trains.—Professor H. M. Paul has communicated to the Seismological Society of Japan some notes on the effect of railway trains in transmitting vibrations through the ground. A box, holding about 20 lbs. of mercury thickened by amalgamation with tin, was placed upon a heavy plank screwed to the top of a post sunk 4½ ft. into the ground. Images reflected in the surface of the mercury were observed by a telescope, as in meridian observations. An express train passing at a distance of one-third of a mile, set the surface of the mercury in confused vibration for two or three minutes. Professor Paul has also found that a one-horse vehicle passing along a graveled road, 400 or 500 ft. distant, caused a temporary agitation of the mercury whenever the wheels struck a small stone.

Astronomical Expectations.—When the sun, the earth and Mars come again into line with the earth in the center, at the next opposition of Mars, on the 31st of January, 1884, some of the great telescopes that are now being built will be in successful operation. With these increased facilities for a nearer view, we may hope to learn something more tangible concerning the curious movements that are taking place on a planet whose real features are more nearly within the power of the human eye to grasp than those of any member of the solar family.

Patents and Inventions.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency, 252 Market St., S. F.

For the Week Ending August 29, 1882.

263,452.—Inhaler for Powders—John R. Adams, Oakland, Cal.
263,468.—Fire Escape—Jacob Bloomer, Boise City, Idaho Ter.
263 385.—Boot—Thos. H. Buckingham, S F.
263,493.—Miners' Lamp—Bernard Dobbas, Greenwood, Cal.
263,412.—Illuminating Basements—P. H. Jackson, S. F.
263,540.—Calendering Machine—E. Landry, S. F.
263,541.—Skirt Protecting Coat—Katharine S. Lathrop, S. F.
263,414.—Ironing Board—W. W. Lemon, Collegeville, Cal.
263,415.—Coupling—S. Lightburne, Jr., S. F.
263,557.—Fumigating Machine—John McDermott, S. F., Cal
263,573—Rotary Engine—John Patten, S. F.
263,429.—Hydraulic Dredge—H. L. Pike and A. W. Ferguson, Astoria, Oregon.
263,579—Laying Artificial Stone or Concrete Pavements—E. L. Ransome, S. F.
263 435.—Tongue Support—D Shelton, Santa Rosa, Cal.
263,436.—Candlestick—Chas. E. Sherman and L. Sachse Havilah, Cal.
263,667.—Music Stand and Cane—John G. Roberts, Morey, Nev.
263,406.—Submerged Pump—L. Herbert, Hicksville, Cal.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

Hydraulic Dredger.—Henry L. Pike and Albert W. Ferguson, Astoria, Oregon. This is an apparatus for dredging in harbors or rivers, and it consists of a pneumatic and hydraulic tank having nozzles which are so placed that they will discharge a current or currents of water forcibly downward from the bottom when pressure is applied. The upper part of the tank is provided with an air chamber, and a flexible pipe has one end opening into the tank, while the other is led forward to a vessel by which the tank is towed from place to place. Upon this vessel are two sets of pumps, one for air, and the other for water. Each of these pumps is connected with the flexible hose, and a suitable valve or cock enables the operator to use either at will. When the tank is to be moved, air is forced in to float it. When it arrives at the place to be dredged, water is admitted (the air escaping), and it settles upon the bottom or bar, being ballasted for the purpose. The air connections being then shut off, and that with the water pumps opened, the pressure forces the water out through the nozzles in the bottom and loosens the mud, so that it will be carried away by the current.

Music Stand and Walking Cane.—John G. Roberts, Morey, Nye Co., Nevada. Dated Aug. 29, 1882. No. 263,667. This invention relates to a combined music stand and walking cane; and consists of a tripod of folding legs with a central standard, all of which, when closed, are secured by a peculiar ferule. The standard is vertically adjustable, and has a crooked or curved end, with a guide support for its back. The rack consists of a central piece tapering to its base and provided with a swinging sustaining leg or brace. To its top are pivoted certain strips or bars, to which others are pivoted to form the rack. To its base are pivoted the folding trough pieces with extension pieces to adjust their width. The strips are adapted to fold upon the central piece, and the trough pieces to fold over both, forming a neat and portable bar. The central piece of the rack is adapted to fit into and be sustained by the guide support upon the back of the main standard. The object of the invention is to provide a portable music rack and stand, which, when being carried, may be made to serve the purpose of a walking cane.

Coupling.—Stafford Lightburne, Jr., S. F. No. 263,415. Dated Aug. 29, 1882. This invention relates to a device or attachment which is especially useful for making a water-tight connection with the smooth ends of pipes, bibs, basin cock, and which is so constructed that it will fit pipes of different sizes. It consists of a peculiarly shaped elastic joint-former, which is enclosed in a case. The case is so formed as to slip upon the end of the pipe or cock, and is secured there by a set screw or other suitable device. The lower end of this case is provided with any suitable coupling for making connection with filters or other connections, and its end is grooved or recessed to receive the edge of the elastic packing so as to give more spring, and preserve the shape of packing to make a tight joint with the opposite coupling end.

Candlestick.—Chas. E. Sherman and Louis Sachse, Havelah, Kern Co., Cal. No. 263,436. Dated August 29, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in candlesticks, and it consists of a suitable base having an elastic candle support fixed upon it, this support being formed of wires or strips of metal bent in such a manner that the candle is, as it were, suspended between them. In connection with the device is employed a self-adjusting shade or reflector, which will maintain its position relative to the candle as the latter becomes shorter by burning.

Method of Illuminating Basements.—Peter H. Jackson, S. F., No. 263,412. Dated Aug. 29, 1882. Mr. Jackson, who is an inventor who has obained a number of patents from the Government, now devises a method of illuminating basements by means of glazed tiles, and the method of fixing and supporting the framework in which they are set, so that tighter joints may be made, the danger of warping the casting overcome, and a stronger, neater and cheaper joint provided. This adds another to Mr. Jackson's inventions in the line of improving basements of buildings.

Boot.—Thos. H. Buckingham, of Buckingham & Hecht, S. F. No. 263,385. Dated Aug. 29, 1882. This improvement in boots consists in the fastening of certain parts and their combination to form the upper of a boot. The object is economy in the cutting and simplicity in construction, with strength and comfort.

Spreading of rails under high temperature is a source of danger, of the magnitude of which travelers know little. When the ends of the rails are too close, as they are very apt to be when laid by the usual rule-of-thumb way, in cold weather, they are certain to press against each other and bulge out the track into a sort of double-wave line in summer. Spikes will not cure the difficulty. Indeed, the less strain placed upon spikes, the better for everybody. Here is the remedy for spreading which one now forever silent was about to put into practical shape and patent, but which may be here given free: No track for a railroad should be laid without a constant consultation of the thermometer, and the application of gauges properly regulated for temperature. That is the general idea, the force of which will at once be seen by every railroad engineer. Inventors may find in this hint something valuable. A reliance on spikes against spreading might be shown to be nonsense by a little boy who had received his first lesson on "expansion" of bodies. The absence of spikes, though, may show that the rails had spread, and that the inspection was negligent.—*New York Times.*

Sharpening Saws.—Many good saws have been spoiled by persons attempting to sharpen them without sufficient knowledge of how to do it. A file should be run along the edge of the teeth until they range evenly, after which the blade should be laid on a smooth, leaden surface, and a moderate rap given on every alternate tooth by means of a square, steel punch and a hammer, turning the blade then on the other side, and repeating the process, taking care to see that the teeth are equally set. This done, the teeth may be sharpened by the file, beginning at the handle end of the saw blade. The file should form, with the saw blade, about two-thirds of a miter angle, and be held at an opposite inclination for every alternate tooth, each tooth being brought to a good, sharp point. In good tools the quality of the steel is alike throughout. It is desirable to observe, in purchasing tools, that they be rather too hard than soft, as the temper will become reduced by wearing.

Alcohol from Acorns.—It is said that alcohol, equal to that made from grain, can be produced from acorns. The acorns are freed from the shell and ground finely; then they are mashed with malt and allowed to ferment. Acorns contain about 20% of starch and 18% of gluten. They would be a valuable article for human food if it were not for the tannic acid (about three per cent.) which they contain. Vast quantities which go to waste every year, where hogs are not fed in the woods, might be gathered by boys and converted into alcohol for use in the arts, thus freeing an equivalent amount of grain for use as food. Or some young student of practical chemistry might make a good thing for himself and for the world by devising an economical process of separating the starch, gluten and tannic acid, the last for technical uses and the others for food.

The New Route to Montana.—The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to a point 550 miles east of Portland, Oregon, furnishes shippers from San Francisco an unbroken line of transportation to western and middle Montana. Heretofore the only route from the Pacific coast has been from San Francisco via the Central Pacific and the Utah Northern railroad; but the latter road belongs to the Union Pacific railroad company, which has made freights from Ogden north, on Pacific coast products, prohibitory, with a view to favoring Eastern shippers, to whom special rates have been granted. The new route, via Portland, is rapidly being extended eastward, there being over 7,000 men at work.

Onions from Egypt.—There have been imported into New York, recently, from Egypt 10,000 barrels of onions. This is said to be the first importation from that region; the gardens of the Bermudas and Portugal having hitherto supplied the deficiencies of our home fields. The Egyptian onions are said to keep better and longer than those of more western countries, giving them especial value in ship supplies for long voyages. The Egyptian onion business is not as good as it was a few months ago.

The Union Pacific has now about 4,000 miles of railway. It expects to complete 500 miles during the present year.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tel whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Our Agents.

Our Friends can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

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Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

Do Not Delay.—Send us your subscriptions promptly Don't let any break occur in your subscriptions to the Watchman. Every live Workman needs every number of the paper, and we need his assistance to print as valuable a journal as we strive to for the special benefit of its patrons and the general good of the Fraternity. Send the cash direct, or, if more convenient, hand it in with your dues to the Financier and we will allow him for trouble and expense of remitting.

Attend to This.

Our subscribers will find the date they have paid to printed on the label of their paper. If it is not correct, or if the paper should ever come beyond the time desired, be sure to notify the publishers by letter or postal card. If we are not notified within a reasonable time we cannot be responsible for the errors or omission of agents.

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NEW ARTIFICIAL WOOD.—A German inventor has recently patented a new method for obtaining objects of irregular forms from an artificial, woody mass, which consists of cellulose, starch, meal and sawdust. He makes this material as follows: Ordinary commercial cellulose, reduced to pulp in water, is placed over a fine sieve, to deprive it of the water, after which three parts' weight of starch, two parts of meal (either wheat or corn) are added, and the whole thoroughly mixed. This mixture is boiled for one hour in a water bath, which converts the mass into a kind of glue, which is then mixed with an equal quantity of sawdust. This mass is rolled into plates and left to dry in a hot room. When dry it is ready for use. These sheets are pressed into any desired form by the use of iron or steel molds, heated to about 120° C., and under a pressure of about 700 kilos per square centimeter. Under that degree of heat the mass becomes viscid, and fills every part of the mold. The pressed object is taken out of the mold, and, after cooling, resembles wood, hard and elastic, becoming bone hard after a time. It can be treated like wood, worked with a chisel, sawed or filed, and be colored, polished or glued. It can also be veneered. In order to prevent objects made of this woody mass from expanding or drawing, the mass may be rendered more plastic by adding pipe-clay in the manufacture. Coloring matter may also be added to the mass. A very good, but of course inferior article, may be made by increasing the percentage of sawdust.

TO FASTEN KNIVES OR FORKS INTO HANDLES.—A material for fastening knives or forks into their handles when they have become loosened by use, is a much-needed article. The best cement for this purpose consists of one pound of colophony (purchasable at the druggist's), and 8 ounces of sulphur, which are to be melted together, and either kept in bars or reduced to powder. One part of the powder is to be mixed with half a part of iron filings, fine sand, or brick dust, and the cavity of the handle is then to be filled with this mixture. The stem of the knife or fork is then to be heated and inserted into the cavity; and when cold it will be found fixed in its place with great tenacity.

WEAR OF RAILS IN TUNNELS.—We have, on a former occasion, given a brief account of the rapid destruction of rails in tunnels due to the action of sand used to insure the requisite friction between the driving wheels of the engine and the rails. It will be interesting in this connection to notice the remarks made by M. Poisot before the Societe de l'Industrie Minerale, France, upon the working of locomotives in the Mazenay mines, the great difficulty in the way of their satisfactory working arising from the wheels slipping on the rails, which were always greasy, owing to the smoke and moisture in the galleries. In some parts only half speed could be attained, and in others the wheels slipped continually, notwithstanding that the rails were well sprinkled with fine dried sand. On one occasion the joint of a blow-off cock having broken, a jet of steam escaped and was driven on to the surface of the rails. It was found that during the two days that the engine worked before the fault was remedied, no slipping took place. In consequence of this the blow-off pipes on the different locomotives were so arranged as to discharge directly upon the rails, and highly satisfactory results were obtained in this manner. M. Poisot thinks that a method of obviating the excessive wear of rails in tunnels has thus been accidentally discovered.

ANCIENT BRIDGE BUILDING.—The marked feature of ancient bridge building was the thickness of the piers. The famous old bridge at Verona had a pier 39 ft. thick, though only 11 ft. high. In old London bridge the piers were so enormously thick that the available waterway at low water was less than one-fourth of the width of river spanned by the bridge. The London *Builder* thinks that the modern tendency is to make the piers too light. Of late years, no country in Europe has seen more remarkable bridge work than Italy. Signor Mosca's bridge over the Dora, at Turin, is a masterpiece of construction.

A GOOD cement for mending glass may be made by dissolving fine glue in strong acetic acid to form a thin paste.

Business Guide.

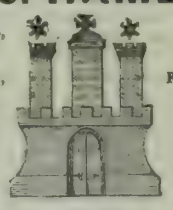
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Recovery from Hydrophobia.

A case of recovery from an attack of hydrophobia was related to the Academie de Medicine at the meeting of June 13, 1882, by M. G. Denis-Dumont, of Caen. The patient was a man, 38 years of age, of strong constitution and previous good health, who was bitten on April 16th, on the forearm, by a rabid dog, which had bitten the same day a woman and two children. The woman died of hydrophobia on May 20th, and the news of the death profoundly impressed the patient, who became restless, anxious, affected with extraordinary thirst, and complained of sore throat and of difficulty in swallowing. He refused all drink which was offered him, manifested a tendency to bite persons and objects around him, and presented convulsive attacks of the character so frequently met with in hydrophobia. He was taken to the hospital on May 23d, and none of the medical men in attendance had any doubt that he was suffering from hydrophobia. The treatment employed consisted in hypodermic injections of a centigram of pilocarpine, which caused an abundant diaphoresis and salivation. At the same time a draft was given of two drams of bromide of potassium, four drams of chloral hydrate, and an ounce of syrup of codeia (whether at a single dose or in divided doses, the report does not state). The symptoms presented a rapid amelioration, and on the 30th of May had entirely ceased. It seems open to question whether or not the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. When the symptoms commence with mental disturbance, distinctly excited by such intense apprehension of the disease as is excited by the news of the death of another person bitten at the same time, the case cannot be regarded as affording conclusive evidence on the therapeutical question. M. Bouley, however, announced his intention of communicating to the Academie at the next meeting, another case of hydrophobia in which recovery followed the use of pilocarpine.—*Lancet.*

A "CLOTURE."—Liberal landlord: "What are you doing in my stack yard?" Irish tramp (engaged in mending his clothes): "I was just a gatherin' in me rints, sorr." (The squire drops the subject and retires.)—*Punch.*

A NEW FORM OF BRIDGE SUPPORT.—A novel bridge support has been proposed by Mr. J. F. Smith, of Leicester, England. Bridges, according to his views, shall consist of iron or steel cylinders of any reasonable diameter, made up of plates riveted to rolled-iron or steel ribs, the strength being sufficient to carry any weight required. The lower half of the cylinder or inverted portion of the arch supports the upper half, and has a continuous bearing on the bed of the river along its entire length, the larger the cylinders the more stable the bridge. These cylinders may be riveted up in a dry dock, a portion of the ends covered with movable plates floated in position and sunk. Some trouble would naturally be caused by irregularities of the river bed, and in such cases suitable preparatory operations would have to be performed. For small water-courses under turnpike and other roads, Mr. Smith says these bridges may be riveted up on the spot, rolled in, covered over, and the bridge is made without any piling, diverting water-course, building foundations and arches or, other trouble and expenses usual in the old style of building bridges. Where railroads are to be formed over frequently flooded or boggy land, a number of these cylinders laid side by side will, it is claimed, save railway companies the enormou, cost of foundations.

AN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS is said to have been constructed by a priest of Ravenna, which can be set in operation by simply pressing a button, and by which the doors of a large building can be instantaneously opened. The apparatus was tried during the last week of April at the Alighiri theatre in Ravenna, with the most satisfactory result. All the nine doors opened simultaneously, as if through some spiritual agency. The inventor hopes to improve his apparatus, so that, should a fire break out on the stage of a theatre, the rise of temperature would itself set the machinery in motion.

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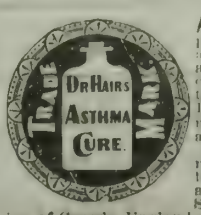
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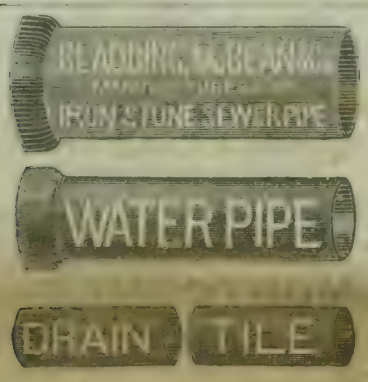
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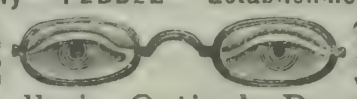
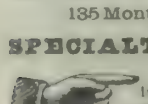


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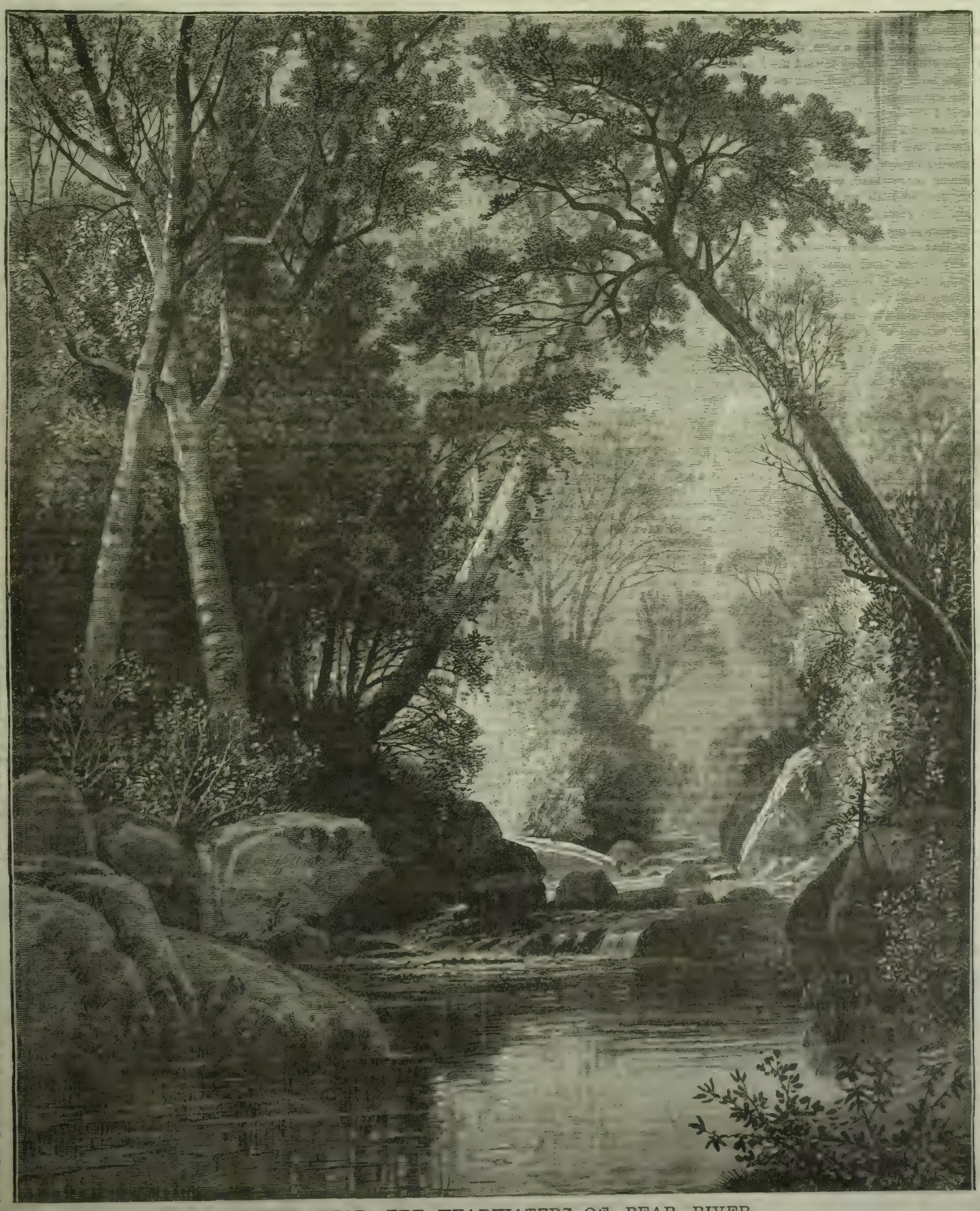
A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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Bear River.

The scene herewith given will remind many a pioneer, who entered this State by way of the Henness Pass route, of the then beautiful river whose head waters they encountered near the summit, and whose increased volume they again met with at the crossing of Steep Hollow creek, near Cold Springs. Bear river was then a beautiful stream, clear and limpid, coursing along a comparatively shallow canyon, often widening out into considerable valleys, covered with a luxurious growth of trees, underbrush and grass. It is one of these localities that our artist has chosen for his subject.

But men came here to mine—to dig from the pebbly beds and many banks of her rivers the glittering gold of California—with their picks and shovels, with their rockers and sluices, the rivers soon lost their charm. When nothing but beauty and loveliness was found, muddy waters and scarred banks began to appear. As time wore on, and the rivers and their banks became exhausted, the intervening hills were attacked, washed into the rivers and from thence, by the floods of winter, carried to the quiet valleys below. The Little Giant, with its tremendous power, loosened the foundations of the hills, and sand rock and blue gravel cemented together, were washed down to destroy the valley farms and desolate the homes of a prosperous people.



SCENE NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF BEAR RIVER.

In view of the ruin of the river by the miners it is interesting to read an account written long before the beginning of mining. Edwin Bryant, in 1847, wrote his book "What I Saw in California," giving an account of Bear river in its best estate. He said: "Bear river, where we struck and forded it, is about 50 yards in breadth, with a rapid current of limpid water, foaming over a bed so unequal and rocky that it was difficult, if not dangerous, to the limbs of our mules while fording it. The margin of the stream is thinly timbered with cottonwood and small willows. The fertile bottom, as we proceeded down it, varying in width from a mile and a half to one-eighths of a mile, is well covered with grass of an excellent quality, and I noticed in addition to the wild geranium and several other flowers in bloom, the wild flax, sometimes covering a half acre or more with its modest blue blossoms. I also observed strawberry vines among the grass in the Bear river bottom."

This picture of a lovely river flowing through a fertile field as Bear river was in the early days, is in marked contrast to the desolation which now marks its course.

Home Miscellany.

Go Away.

With a bumpy swish and a curdled roar,
Sweet Mary's churn goes drumming;
Young Reuben leans on the low half-door,
And hopes that the butter is coming:
Then signs and signs and drops his eyes
What words can his feelings utter?
"Oh, drop me down in the churn," he cries,
"And make me into butter!"
She rests her hands, and gazing stands
At sound of his words' vagary;
Then plies the staff with a lightsome laugh—
"Oh, go away!" says Mary.
If a maiden's word means aught, they say,
The opposite sense is in it;
So Reuben finds in her "Go away!"
A "Just come in a minute."
"I hope," says he, "I may make so free,'
With a grin and a nervous stutter.
"My answer should be to your ears," says she,
"If I could but leave the butter."
His arm on the shelf that holds the delf,
He looks across the dairy;
"Shall I go to her side? Shall I dare her pride?"
"Oh, go away!" says Mary.
He takes the hint, and he takes a kiss,
With fears and inward quaking
She does not take what he takes amiss,
Nor think it an awful "taking."
The heart of the boy is wild with joy;
He has won her—his bird, his fairy.
"I'll go outright for the ring to-night!"
"Oh, go away!" says Mary.

Aunt Keziah's Story.

I own a comfortable homestead in San Leandro, the house standing back from a wide, shady street, and a fruit orchard running toward the foothills, and there niece Letitia lived with me up to the day she was married.

Niece Letitia, if I did bring her up myself, was as pretty and smart a young woman as the county held—a trim little body, with a surprising dignity, considering her smallness, curly hair twisting around her forehead, brown eyes, and a very cute decided little way with her. As sensible a girl and womanly as ever I see in the sixty odd years of my life.

But I calculate that sense don't count when the counting day comes, and niece Letitia ended by marrying Barstow Brown, the telegraph operator, from Oakland. I didn't take kindly to him, myself, I'm free to own. I'm counted a smart woman, with a pretty good opinion on most things, but he beat me, Barstow Brown did. I'd come to look for amiableness and easy going, along with blue eyes and yellow hair in a man. My poor John had blue eyes, and the land knows what he'd adone without a wife that could manage for him. But lightning could come out of Barstow Brown's eyes, real, blue, forked lightning, and his square chin looked as sot—well, as sot as Tamalpais down by the bay, and no woman likely'd go to move *it*. Then he was so nigh perfection, folks would e'en a'most hate him outright. There wasn't a thing he couldn't do—dancing, fiddling, singing, painting and what not. Forin' languages, too, he managed to make out he knew most of 'em. Then his clothes had such a way of fitting him, no matter if 'twas only the blue flannel shirt and old trowsers he went shooting in, that threw all the boys of our neighborhood out of comparison.

A smart young man, oh yes, a very smart young man, but some way he held his head too high for me. I own it made me mad, for I like to hold my own with any man, and he had an air of superiority that even I couldn't stand up against. And sometimes I thought the glint in his eye and the sotness in his chin didn't argy well for his wife, if she looked for soft dealing.

But niece Letitia, she thought he was a god come out of a fable, and as I make it a pint always to have my own way, so I had to approve it all, for niece Letitia, for all her winningness, up to then, had always, somehow, seemed to carry out her own intentions.

But law! I knowed how 'twould be, and so 'twas from the beginning. He just sot her aside. Niece Letitia, she said as how there wouldn't be no wine to her wedding, for it went agin her principles. And Barstow Brown never said a word, but when the wedding breakfast came, and some friends of his, along with her'n, around the table, he just beckoned to Tiny Minnican with his finger—Tiny, she was helping—"Tiny, bring me a couple of bottles from that champagne basket in the milk-room." And that settled it.

So it was when niece Letitia said she couldn't bear to board in the hotel, but she'd stay to the old home, if he'd ruther, till he rented a house for her, or some rooms. No, he'd ruther board, though that she begged him not. But no word he said, till one day when they was going riding, and then he run back and said in a hurry, but amazingly cool, "Aunt Keziah, the dray'll come for our things at three o'clock, and I wish you 'nd Tiny 'd see Mrs. Brown's be all there—Mrs. Brown and me, we're going to move to the Estudillo house for the present;" and not a word to her, but just driv her there when they was done a-riding.

Sometimes I looked in niece Letitia's quiet eyes and wondered how 'twould end; for what with his city friends, and his Sunday fishing excursions, and his trips to town and one thing and another, to me it begun to look like neglect.

A considerable spell after, sister Elizabeth, down in Maine, was left a widow and destitute, with five little boys, and as I'm not a woman to shirk my duty when it's put before me, and though I hadn't been 20 mile before in 20 year, I packed my trunk and went down to the State of Maine to look after sister Elizabeth. I was gone a considerable time, and the long and short of it was just what I was afraid 'twould be—I brought her and the boys back to the homestead. And niece Letitia I found, in a very pleasant cottage, furnished to her taste, not so very far from the old house. A little proud and distant she 'd been, when first she was married, but now she was herself again, and told me over every word of what had been happening to her all along, as confiding as she was when she was a baby, till I had to rub my nose pretty hard with my silver spectacle case, that was my poor John's, to keep from having to out with my handkerchief and wipe the spectacles themselves.

But I never thought as how niece Letitia could be so sly and wicked as she was a few weeks afterwards, in one little remark I heard her make. I was to her house in the afternoon when old Mis' Clayton called, and went pekin' around, as her custom is.

"And to think," ses she, "that you 've got a house after all, and I always thought you and Mr. Brown differed so about housekeeping, now, and some other things, mebbe, hey?"

"So we did, p'raps," ses niece Letitia, cheerful like, "but then we're good Christian folks, after all, and the 'Piscopal minister reconciled us long ago."

"Well, it's a marcy to have one's husband convarted," ses Miss Clayton, "and I hev noticed he 'companies you to church, now."

And I just looked at my niece Letitia and knowed the demureness of her, all but the little laugh in her eye.

"Oh, yes!" thinks I to myself, "a great deal he did to reconcile you, sure enough." For my niece had told me all about it, and it was just this way:

Mr. St. John, the new minister, when he come to town, wasn't by no means the favoritest minister San Leandro ever had. It was his appearance that was against him, for he was a great tall, thin man, as awkward as a booby. What little hair he had was black, and stood up straight on top of his high, narrer head. He hadn't no beard, and his mouth was fearful large. He had great knuckles to his hands, and his eyes was always red from reading so much at night. He didn't get on very fast with the women, only but niece Letitia. She took a liking to him after a fashion, and after all, he had a pleasant voice and led in the singing, and she belonged to the choir. Mebbe it wasn't onnatural niece Letitia should take considerable interest in church matters, not having a great deal to do at home, seeing she boarded, and her husband away all his extra time. So she took hold with the Sunday-school and one thing and another, and the minister give her the name of a great worker for Zion. But somehow it never got mentioned to Barstow Brown at all, or he forgot about the new minister. But one Sunday night he got home ruther early from a jaunt he'd been to the fish ranch, and took himself to bed at the Estudilla house. A little later, the new minister, good man (for he *was* a good man, the new minister was), walked home with niece Letitia from evening service, and sot down for a call in Barstow Brown's sitting-room.

When he was gone, Letitia, she found what made her quake, I'll be bound, for I know she *was* afraid of her husband in those days. And there was Mr. Barstow Brown, riz up on the floor, and a-walking up and down, with a black-looking face, and his features all a-working as you never see, and just his long nightgown on, as he came out of bed.

"Come here, Letty," ses he, agitated, and talking with a hoarse, low voice. "Come here," ses he, and he brought his hand down heavy on her shoulder. "I won't ask you no questions, my girl, but I've been facing this thing half an hour, while you was talking 'tother side of that door, to a strange man. A strange man that talks to you about deep love prompted his profession, Lettie, and he hadn't no wish to turn his feet back," and Barstow Brown groaned. "I dodn't ask you no question," ses he, vehement like, "perhaps you don't love me no more, and perhaps I've been a fool, but that 's all over now. Make your choice this instant, and you shall leave me now, to-night, this moment, and go to him for good and all; or else give him up forever."

"Go to the minister for good and all!" ses niece Letitia, "poor man, what would he say?"

And when she told him he hadn't no cause for jealousy, he took her in his arms and kissed her as he had never done before.

It 's plain to be seen that Barstow Brown wouldn't never had made no kind of a husband for my niece Letitiia, if he hadn't found out he could be jealous of his wife; and a very good thing it was, to my notion, that the new minister reconciled 'em.—*M. L. W. C., in Rural Press, Aug. 26, 1882.*

A NEW nurse maid had been engaged for the family of John Leech. On her appearing in the nursery, she was thus addressed by Master Leech: "Nurse, papa says I am one of those children that can only be managed by kindness, and I'll trouble you to fetch some sponge cake and oranges at once."

THE President of the Bergh Society of Massachusetts tells some Boston men, who are getting up a fox hunt, that he will prosecute every one who takes part in it.

Hints to Home-Makers.

The House in the Middle of the Lot.

Well, I suppose you are satisfied now? Well pleased now you have been very particular in locating this house in the very center of the lot? Spent much time in particularizing? Well, you should be satisfied, for you have a perfect right to do as you please with your own. After this, the coach-house must be built, and, as it is necessary that the latter should indicate the wealth of the proprietor, this stable must come into the center, too, as near as possible. There are some other very necessary places to erect, but this place we will put away at some distance from the house; but in order that all persons visiting the house or otherwise should not mistake its character, we will have a walk leading from the front door directly to it, and to make it more effective, we will be sure to put an arbor over it, covered with some delicious grape. This is economy—true economy.

Now that we have placed the house and stable in the middle of the lot, we will go to work and lay out the garden. This can easily be done, for, having finished the arrangements of the house inside, the outside is of comparatively no consequence, so we plant the trees and flowers ourself. But before planting, we will lay out the carriage road and walks. Let us see: The house being in the center of the grounds compels me to have the drive straight, or nearly so. It would look much better, I think, if the drive was on the curve, but there is no room for a curved road now, the house being in the center of the grounds, so the drive must be a straight drive. Well, this don't matter much, although it would look much better if I had it the other way, but the house is in the center of the lot and prevents it. Walks and everything else follow suit. Planting it will cover this little defect up, so that we need not mind this blemish. Mr. A will tell us what kind of trees to plant, so we shall be all right in this respect. So we will go over to him and inquire, for he has just completed his planting and will know thoroughly what we want. So to him we go, and see for ourselves, and get pretty similar trees, etc., as Mr. A. has got. After a while we finish, and we sit down and contemplate our beautiful home.

A few years pass away, and trees, shrubs and flowers have grown prodigiously, and we find out that mistake of placing the house in the middle of the lot, for its consequences are manifold. We find that we planted too large a variety of trees, and planted them too close to the drive, and also the same trouble in connection with the walks, and consequently had to cut the lower branches off the pyramidal trees in order to get by them—trim them up, in fact, like liberty-poles surrounding drive and walks. With all this cutting and trimming, we found that John could hardly drive out from the stable through this road for trees, and now we see the turpentine running out and down the trees from the knots, dried and crystallized white pitch, and finally wish the nasty looking things were all out of the way; and further, they are so large that they cover up everything else, and consequently we think we shall cut them down and plant something else more suitable, especially if we can sell this place to buy another, when we will avoid placing the house in the middle of the lot and planting the place up incongruously.—*John Ellis, in Rural Press.*

Pomegranate Drink.

Any delicately flavored fruit juice may be taken as a basis, but that of white currants or grapes is especially to be preferred. A sufficient quantity of the freshly-expressed white currant, or other juice, is first to be raised quickly to the boiling point and maintained at 212° Fahr., for three or four minutes, after which it should be covered over and allowed to cool, after having been diluted with from one to two volumes—according to its strength and degree of acidity—of water previously boiled. To each quart of this liquid from 6 to 12 pomegranates should be allowed, which must be carefully denuded of their outer covering with the aid of a silver or bone knife, as iron in any form should not be allowed to come in contact with this fruit. Placing the fruity portions upon a porcelain colander, or a coarse piece of canvas, the pectinaceous juice may be readily disengaged from the seeds without breaking the latter, by means of a fluted wooden "butter-pat," or other suitable utensil, a little water being permitted to drop upon the seed-mass during the latter part of the operation; the whole of the pomegranate juice thus obtained is then strained and added to the fruit liquor before mentioned; about a quart of the cleansed seeds and rind are next slightly crushed and boiled or infused for a short time, hard spring water being employed, by preference, for this purpose. Simple syrup, sufficient to sweeten the fruit liquor moderately, having been added to the same, enough of the rind decoction is stirred in to impart a distinct, but not overpowering bitter, flavor to the whole.

This pomegranate drink is an eminently wholesome one, possessing great powers as a tonic and febrifuge, and when properly made, it will keep for days with all its properties unimpaired.—*Monthly Magazine.*

Marriage.

Children should not marry. A young woman cannot be in any sense prepared for this union under 21; 25 is better. She is not mentally or physically developed before this. Solemn duties, cares, and responsibilities await her, to meet which she needs large development, mature judgment, good calculation, domestic training, and knowledge of men and things. Girls of 16 and 18 cannot have these. They do not know whom they really like or dislike—who and what will meet their necessities—until matured themselves.

Young women should not be so impressed with the duty, privilege, and eclat of marriage as to rush into the relation without due thought, time, and acquaintance. You cannot over-estimate the importance of a thorough knowledge of the man whom you design to marry. Uprightness, fixedness of principle, and unselfish and generous disposition, with good business abilities, should be regarded as indispensable. If a young man is a good son and brother, he will make a kind husband, provided you do your part.

Do not be won by trifles. A handsome face, a fine figure, a noble bearing may be desired, but they constitute a small part of what you really need.

Neither is it wise to aspire far above your present station in life, as this would give rise to solicitude lest you fail to adapt yourself to your changed circumstances.

Marriage should not be entered upon without a knowledge of its physiological laws, else much domestic misery may be expected. Neither should it be sought for worldly gain or position.

I would also suggest that those graces and charms which won a lover's heart be still kept for the husband. Never consider it too much trouble to dress tastefully, and in your best, for your husband's eye. Give him freely of those graceful and pleasant surprises which will make him happy, if you expect a continuance of those lover-like attentions from him. Hide all the disagreeables in person, toilet and home, and keep the best for love. Such a course would be likely to make a good man of a bad one, if anything would.

Consider, also, that marriage is for life—"till death do us part"—the laws of man to the contrary. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," is the clarion voice of Him who ordained marriage. Alas! how many turn the solemn edict into a farcical jest. Where is the voice to reach every home, in protest of the shame, disgrace, ruin and outrage of so fatal a wrench as divorce? Its unhallowed license should be hissed out of this world. Therefore, look well before you leap, young ladies, and "suffer not trifles to win thy love."

PARCHMENT.—Parchment is made of skins of sheep and lambs, though that kind which is used for the head of drums is said to be made of goat skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skin of young calves. The mode of preparation is first to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterward to stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt-iron tool, wetted and rubbed with chalk and pumice stone, and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times on each side of the skin till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times, and it is curious that from about the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white and good, but that in later times a very inferior, dirty-looking kind of parchment came into use, which has the appearance of being much older than the good. The reason for this is supposed to be that the writers in these latter centuries used to prepare their own parchment, while at an earlier date it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce, that greatnumbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice stone, or the ink washed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing upon.

A NEW MILK TESTER.—A newly invented instrument, by Professor Heeren, for the purpose of testing milk, seems to work well. It is named the "pioscope," and consists of a disk of black vulcanized india-rubber, having in its middle a very flat circular depression. A few drops of milk well mixed are put in the hollow, and covered with a plate of glass painted with six shades of color, radiating from a small uncolored circular spot in the middle. The colors range from white gray to deep bluish gray. The layer of milk is seen through the uncolored spot in the center, and its color can thus be compared with the radiating colors, and its quality is judged according to the color with which it coincides. Thus, the richest color stands for cream, the next for very rich milk, and then follow normal, inferior, poor and very poor.

COL. PERCY VERGER was complaining confidentially to Hostetter McGinnis of the frequency with which his mother-in-law paid him visits—that she came to see him four or five times a year. "My wife's mother," responded McGinnis, "has visited me only once in the last five or six years. The last time she came to see me was when I was first married, five years ago." "Lucky man! When is she going to visit you again?" "How can I tell? She has not got through with her first visit yet—but I can't see where the luck comes in."

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in street, but not in road;
My second is in cart, but not in load;
My third is in lamp, but not in light;
My fourth is in wrong, but not in right;
My fifth is in cold, but not in hot;
My sixth is in kettle, but not in pot;
My seventh is in yes, but not in not;
My whole is the name of a celebrated explorer.

MARK.

Hidden Word Square.

1. Jerry cut a halter which he found into several pieces.
2. Iota means a small part.
3. There was a name neatly cut upon the slab.
4. The procession then slowly advanced.

NETTIE.

Decapitations.

1. Behead to pant and leave a serpent.
2. Behead a wooden case and leave a domestic animal.
3. Behead insects of a certain species and leave a disease of children.
4. Behead a stream of water and leave a bird.

Fractional Puzzle.

Two-fifths of table, three-fifths of smoke, one-sixth of carpet, one-fifth of chair, one-fifth of stove, two-fifths of paper, combined, forms a gaseous substance found in every part of the globe.

JERRY.

Transpositions.

1. Transpose an animal and make the rise of water.
2. Transpose an irregular verb and make a tool.
3. Transpose a masculine name and make the abode of a wild beast.
4. Transpose a drinking vessel and make a resinous substance.
5. Transpose depraved and make to abide.

JAMES.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Truth and justice conquer.

SYLLABLE PUZZLES.—1. Ohio (oh-high-o). 2. Arabia (a-ray-be-a)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—

G	eno	A
Y	enese	I
S	an	O
E	ntr	Y
S	ea	L

HIDDEN AMERICAN NAMES.—1. Paine. 2. Tilden. 3. Longfellow.

SYNCOPAT ONS.—1. Whit, hit. 2. Wing, wig. 3. Vise, vie. 4. Trow, tow. 5. Sport, sort.

Nellie and the Moose.

Nellie lived in the country, several miles from any village, and as it was 40 years ago, that part of the country in which her father's farm was situated was not so thickly settled as it now is. Her home was in the beautiful Black River valley, that most picturesque region of Northern New York.

One evening Nellie was standing at the window, watching the falling snow-flakes, when she saw a group enter the gate and come toward the house until they stopped before the door.

The group consisted of three men and a mammoth animal, of a kind that Nellie had never before seen. At first she thought it was an immense ox, but a glance at the huge branched antlers and thick muffled neck, showed her that her guess was an incorrect one.

"What is it?" said Nellie's father, stepping to the door, while Nellie's mother, brothers and herself crowded timidly out, "a deer, isn't it?"

"No," replied one of the men, "not a reindeer, though some call them moose-deer, but a moose."

The animal was startled at the sight of so many people, and plunged about so that it required all the strength of the three men to hold him.

As soon as he was quieted, one of the men explained that he had been captured 20 miles east of the river, and that they were taking him to Utica, and would be glad to have the farmer keep them over night.

Nellie's father hesitated, for it was not easy to provide accommodations for such an unusual visitor, but realizing the condition of the roads, and that many miles might have to be traveled before another place could be found, he said he would "fix it some way."

So after much ado, the large wood-house was converted into a bed-room, a supply of straw thrown in, and the guest invited to retire. It was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to accept the invitation, as he evidently preferred to take the overland route to his favorite haunts, but at last he was secured and left to enjoy his solitary meal of browse, which the men had brought in huge bundles upon their shoulders.

The three men were hunters, and the stories they told of adventures in the forests were very thrilling, and far more interesting to Nellie and her brothers than the brightest of fairy tales.

When at last Nellie laid her head on her pillow, it was so filled with visions of glaring eyes and prowling forms, that it was utterly impossible to coax sleep to visit her eyes. At last, she grew so tired of lying awake, that she arose softly and stole from the room. The house was very dark, and she could hardly find her way down the long stairs and out through the dining-room and kitchen.

As she passed her mother's door she heard her mother say, "Who's that," but she kept so very quiet, that her father said, "Oh, it's only the moose thrashing around," so she passed on and stealthily opened the wood-house door.

There, in a bright patch of moonlight stood the moose.

Nellie was frightened, and was about to run back when the animal gave a little stamp with his hoofs, and said very pleasantly, "Come right along, little girl; it has been many a day since I have seen so pretty a face as yours."

Nellie blushed, for a compliment from a moose is a rare thing, and she felt immensely flattered.

The animal stamped again and said, "Can you tell me where the men who brought me here have gone?"

Nellie replied that they were asleep, and inquired if the moose would like anything.

"Alas!" replied he, "there's" but one thing I desire, and that is freedom."

Then he told her of his forest home where the birds sang in the trees in summer, and the rabbits darted in and out of the bushes, and where the browze was tender and green, and the wild animals roamed at will through the leafy shades, and were like one vast happy family. "But," said he, "I must now belong to what men call a circus. No more happy strolls by the water's edge, but instead, I must ride about in a dismal cage, and be looked at by vulgar men and women. A friend of mine was once in a circus and escaped; he told me these things."

Nellie wiped her eyes in sympathy, and the moose shook off a tear from his brown cheek as he continued:

"Then I shall be trained to perform for the people, and they'll pierce me with sharp spears if I rebel, and perhaps I, a moose from the famous Moosehead lake, will be placed side by side with a cage of monkeys!"

Nellie wondered how he knew anything of monkeys, but said nothing, for the moose, coming as near her as his chains would permit, said in a plaintive voice: "You have heard my story; now, will not the sweetest of little girls allow me to escape? If you will open the door and unfasten the chain, I can be far away before my cruel captors know it, and I will tell all my friends of the brave little girl you are, and they will be your friends forever."

Nellie hesitated. She knew it was wrong, but she was very much afraid to refuse; besides, she did really pity him, so she softly lifted the bar which held the door fast and was about to try to unfasten the chain, when a loud, rumbling noise broke on her ears. The whole house seemed falling, and as the moose dashed out of the open door she screamed and—awoke.

She was lying in her own little bed and all around was darkness, but through the house she could hear the sound of wild, confused questions, and the tread of many feet about the different rooms.

She sprang up and ran down stairs to her mother's room. "Oh, is he gone mamma?" cried she. "I did not mean to let him go, but I was so afraid, and they were going to punch him and make him sit with the monkeys—"

"Why, Nellie, what are you saying?" cried her mother in amazement. "The moose is all right, only he pulled the wood-pile over onto him."

Health Column.

Light and Near-Sightedness.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, points out in *Nature* that the color of gaslight has nothing to do with its painful effect upon the eyes of students and others. To test this question, he had a tin lamp shade constructed, consisting of a tube six inches in diameter by eight in length. One end was closed by a reflector, and the other by a piece of very light blue glass. Two holes were made in the sides, through which passed the glass chimney of an argand gas-burner. By experimenting with a shadow photometer, a position was found where the light received on a book was of the same intensity and very similar color to that from a window in the daytime at a distance of about six feet. A few minutes reading, however, was sufficient to convince him that the new light was far more trying to the eyes than an ordinary gas flame would be, the ill effects being due to the intense heat thrown down by the reflector. And this, he thinks, is the source of the whole trouble in the ordinary gas-burner. The heat radiated by the flame, the heated chimney and shade, and reflected from the printed page and all other white paper lying on the table, dries the eyes, the lids, the forehead and temples. Temporary relief may be found by bathing the face and eyes in water, but it is only temporary. The hot, dry air from the lamp is also harmful, and no doubt contributes its share of injury to the vision. These evils may both in part be remedied by placing a pane of glass so as to intercept the rays about the lamp before they strike on the book or the face; but it must be placed at such a distance from the lamp as not itself to become heated.

The hotter the flame the whiter it is, and the more light is thrown off in proportion to the heat. Hence, oculists are recommending lights as the students' and moderator lamps, which burn with a small, hot and very brilliant flame, as compared with that furnished by the argand and fish-tail burners. Statistics, said Professor Pickering, show how alarmingly prevalent near-sightedness has become of late among students. Hence anything which will tend in the future to prevent this widespread defect will be a boon to mankind. He had great hopes of the electric light in this respect. In it there was the maximum of light with minimum of heat. The ever-varying intensity was an objection, but he thought we might look forward to the success of the light from the incandescent carbon strip, in the near future, as a remedy for "the most widespread evil that afflicts the human vision."

Household Hints

GREEN CORN.—A novel way to serve green corn, and one which is pronounced a notable addition to the house-wife's bill of fare, is as follows: Take one dozen ears of tender corn, choosing ears that are nearly of the same size and those of medium size; grate them; then add one quart of sweet milk, in which you have stirred till free from lumps three tablespoonfuls of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, or a piece as large as an egg will do; four eggs, whites and yelks beaten together, with pepper and salt to your taste, are all the ingredients called for; butter a large earthen pudding dish, and bake this mixture for one hour; this will be long enough if the oven is hot when the dish is put in. This is to be served with meat and potatoes as a vegetable, though with the addition of sugar, and with a rich sauce, it takes the place of a pudding.

PEACH MERINGUE.—Put on to boil a quart of milk omitting half a cup with which to moisten two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch; when the milk boils, add the moistened corn-starch. Stir constantly until thick, then remove from the fire; add one tablespoonful of butter, and allow the mixture to cool; then beat in the yelks of three eggs till the mixture seems light and creamy; add half a cup of powdered sugar. Cover the bottom of a well-buttered baking dish with two or three layers of rich, juicy peaches, pared, halved and stoned; sprinkle over three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; pour over the custard carefully, and bake 20 minutes, then spread with the light-beaten whites well sweetened, and return to the oven till a light brown. To be eaten cold with rich cream.

PEACH PUDDING.—A delicious peach pudding is made by putting enough whole peaches (with the skins removed, of course) in a pudding dish and pouring over them two cups of water. Cover the dish, and set in a hot oven. When the peaches are soft, take the dish from the oven, drain off the juice, and let it stand until it is cool, then add to it a pint of sweet milk, four eggs well beaten, a small cup of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with it, stirred in so gradually and carefully as not to be at all lumpy, a tablepoonful of melted butter, a little salt and a cup of sugar; beat them all together for three or four minutes, then pour over the peaches, set the dish in the oven, bake until the top is a rich brown.

PEACH MANGOES.—Take one peck of large Morris white peaches, or large firm yellow free stone peaches, and cover them with brine for 24 hours. Take them out and remove the seed by making a slit in the side and partially opening the peach, then throw them back into the brine and let them remain another 24 hours. Drain them, wipe dry inside and outside, and fill them with the following mixture: One pint of chopped onions, a teaspoonful of chopped green ginger, half an ounce of celery seed, one ounce of white mustard seed, half an ounce of turmeric, and one ounce of black mustard seed. Tie a string around each peach, pack them in a strong jar, and cover them with cold vinegar, adding a tablespoonful of oil, head of garlic, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Ready for use in three weeks.

BREADING.—The "breading" of any article, consists of simply rolling its moist surface in sifted bread crumbs or cracker dust; if the crumbs are unlikely to stick, the article is next dipped into beaten egg, and then again rolled in crumbs. The crumbs should always be sifted so that they may be of one size, and as fine as possible, or they will be apt to fall off during frying. They are made by drying stale bread, rolling it fine, and sifting it through a fine sieve; the coarser crumbs may again be rolled and sifted, or kept for stuffing or puddings. Crackers can be rolled in the same way; cracker dust is sold ready for use.

FRIED BREAST OF MUTTON.—Boil a breast of mutton, according to the directions for boiling meat, until it is tender enough to permit the bones to be pulled out; lay it between two platters, under a weight, until it is quite cold; then roll it in bread crumbs and fry it whole in a dripping-pan large enough to hold it flat, in sufficient smoking-hot fat to cover it; or cut it in small pieces, before breading it, and fry it in an ordinary frying-kettle. Fried onions or tomatoes may be used to garnish this dish.

ROAST VEAL.—Before putting a roast of veal in the oven cover the upper side of it with thin slices of bacon. Unless you have tried this you will be surprised to find what a delicate flavor and rich brown color will be imparted to the otherwise almost tasteless meat. The gravy will be greatly improved, and the dressing also, if the knuckle is stuffed.

TO SWEETEN BUTTER.—Butter that has become strong may be sweetened so that it can be used for cooking purposes, as follows: Add a handful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda to two or three pounds of butter; let come to a boil; pour into a crock and set in a cold place. Take off the top, careful not to disturb the settlings.

RAGOUT OF COLD BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Cut cold beef in inch squares, brown it in hot drippings, sprinkle it with flour and let it brown, cover it with boiling water, and season it with salt and pepper; add to it any cold vegetables cut in similar pieces, beat them, and serve the stew.

Worth Knowing.

ROSEWOOD has been the leading wood to veneer piano-fortes for the past 30 or 40 years. The best comes from Rio Janeiro, some of which is very rich, but varies considerably in different places where it is cut. Bahia rosewood is generally longer, heavier and harder to work, but some of it is handsomely cross-figured. As people generally demand dark-colored rosewood, it has led to staining the light wood very often, which may be known when legs, arms, etc., of furniture and piano-fortes look unnaturally dark. At one time, we used to cut rosewood veneers in ribbons to veneer picture frames, but they soon imitated rosewood to such pertection by staining that the demand for rosewood veneers for picture frames ceased altogether. It is impossible to imitate mahogany, by staining, so as to deceive or to mend bad places in the wood, as is done in other kinds of wood. So says the *Furniture Trade Review.*

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—Science has made a discovery of a new method of bleaching white goods. It is as simple as it is said to be efficacious, and is vouched for by German chemists. It consists in dissolving one part oil and turpentine in three parts strong alcohol, and placing a tablespoonful of the mixture in the water for the last rinsing. The clothes are to be immersed in this, well wrung out and placed in the open air to dry—not in a room. The bleaching action of the oil of turpentine consists in its changing oxygen into ozone, when exposed to the light, and in this process the turpentine disappears, leaving no trace behind. It is so simple as to warrant one or more trials.

GLASS VENEER.—A Boston genius has invented glass veneers. Underneath a plate of glass, is a substance made in exact imitation of the grain of wood, oak, mahogany, rosewood, maple, etc., and the whole attached to the article of furniture, either as a panel, top, or otherwise. The effect thus produced is said to be beautiful in the extreme, surpassing any polish of the natural wood that it is possible to produce. One of the most important features attending these glass veneers, is the great variety of uses to which they are applicable. They are adapted for paneling, dado work, top of center or side tables, mantles, office furniture and even doors.—*Ex.*

A NEW process for preserving wood has been invented in France by M. Jacques. He first impregnates the timber thoroughly with a simple solution of soap, mixed with an acid—preferably phenic acid. This causes the fermentation in a few days, within the wood, of a fatty acid, which is insoluble in water, and impregnates the remotest fibers. The reaction of the acid on the soap does not take place until a portion of the water has evaporated. It is claimed that more perfect impregnation can be had in this way than with creosote, and there is no danger of the washing out of the preservative from the exposed surfaces, as when subphate of copper is used.

TO FRESHEN SALT FISH.—Many persons who are in the habit of freshening mackerel or salt fish never dream that there is a right and a wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at the salt works knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your mackerel or white fish lie soaking; and, as it lies with the skin down, the salt will fall to the skin, and there remain. When, if placed with the flesh side down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. In the other case it is nearly as salt as when put in.

NEW BELTING MATERIAL.—A machine belting made of woven camel hair, or a hair known as camel hair, is being manufactured and used in cotton mills in Manchester, England. A test of a belt of this material, 6 inches wide and 0.27 thick, showed a breaking strain of 9 181 lbs., with an extension at the rate of 2 68% at 1,200 lbs., 5 % at 2,400 lbs., 6.60% at 3,600 lbs., and 13.07% at 4,800 lbs. It is said that this belt slips less on pulleys, does not deteriorate to anything like the extent of driving belts of vegetable fiber, and is thoroughly waterproof, and not affected by variations in temperature.

MR. G. WEISS, of Mulheim, has patented in in Germany a new method for manufacturing driving belts with sailcloth. The sailcloth, woven in the ordinary breadth, is folded two, three, four, and even eight folds, according to the breadth required for the belt and for its strength. The folded cloth is then sewed and covered with other cloth of the same material, which is also sewed across so that the seam comes between those underneath. By this outside covering and sewing, the belts are said to be stronger and more durable, as the inside seams are protected.

COATING WOOD WITH STONE.—The following is a German recipe for coating wood with a substance as hard as stone: 40 parts of chalk, 50 of resin and 4 of linseed oil, melted together; to this should be added 1 part of oxide of copper, and afterwards 1 part of sulphuric acid. This last ingredient must be added carefully. The mixture, while hot, is applied with a brush.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Aurora, 8, D. of H.

The following circular has been forwarded to each member of Olympic Lodge, through a committee appointed for the purpose by that Lodge:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—In our Order there are two prominent features, one of a pecuniary nature, the other fraternal. We will only consider the lattor at present. It has been the aim of this Lodge to encourage a social feeling among the members, and for that purpose Aurora Lodge, No. 8, Degree of Honor, was instituted. It is composed of members of this Lodge, and their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters. Its monthly social gatherings have been so largely attended that Olympic Lodge has been compelled to seek more commodious quarters, and has therefore engaged one of the finest halls in the city, located at No. 35 Eddy street.

After a short session of Olimpic, on the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month, the Degree of Honor holds its sessions, and has inaugurated a series of public receptions on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at which time they will endeavor to make the evening as entertaining as possible. Enclosed you will find a blank application, by means of which you will please endeavor to introduce a candidate for membership. Respectfully,

E. HALLAND, Chairman of Committee.

Unity, 27.

Bro. A. Montgomery, P. M. W. of Unity, 27, was lately presented with one of the finest Past Master's badges we have seen. It is of the regular pattern, with enameled colors and heavy plate gold, and hand-wrought square rim. On the back are engraved these words: "Presented to A. Montgomery, P. M. W., by the members of Unity Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., 1882." Bro. I. D. Martin, Fin., made the presentation speech, recounting in an interesting and happy manner, the long-continued and faithful services of Bro. Montgomery, and in the name of Unity Lodge, handed him this token of their respect and esteem. Bro. Montgomery was visibly affected, and apparently surprised, and his speech on this auspicious occasion was simply an expression of heartfelt thanks. Unity, No. 27, is marching steadily ahead in good work and increase of membership, recruited from the active business men of this city. Their meetings are largely attended, and, although some of their debates are quite spirited, they never carry their feelings beyond the threshold of the Lodge-room door. On Tuesday evening, September 27th, nine candidates received the M. W. degree, and the work was done in a creditable manner, and the candidates were alike creditable to this growing Lodge. They now number over 250 members, and at the end of last month not one member was suspended for assessments. It was moved and carried that it was the sense of Unity Lodge that their Financier receive no moneys for dues or assessments outside of the Lodge-room. As this was the last meeting night in the month, the Financier announced, as usual, no delinquents on assessments or dues. Under the head "Good of the Order," several brethren made acceptable speeches, and the Organist, Bro. George F. Perkins, sang a song that was received with much favor, and closed a pleasant and profitable evening to all.

Fidelity, 136

On Thursday evening, September 21st, members of Occidental Lodge, of Oakland, to the number of 46, paid a fraternal visit to Fidelity Lodge, of this city. The visitors came over on the 7 o'clock boat, and entered the Lodge in a body, being welcomed by the Master Workman of Fidelity, C. E. Wilson. The following programme was then carried out; Piano solo, Bro. Seibe; recitation, Bro. Reed; song, Bro. Eitel, of Occidental; reading, Bro. Simms; song, Bro. Stewart; remarks and poem, District Deputy Schultz, of Occidental; music on the harmonica, Bro. Curtis, of Fidelity, recalled; remarks, Bro. Smith, Past Master of Fidelity. An intermission followed, in which the cigars were passed around and social converse had, after which the programme was resumed. Remarks and anecdotes, Bro. Munce, of Occidental; recitation, Bro. Young; remarks, District Deputy Thompson; piano solo, Bro. Seibe; remarks, Bro. Perry, of Occidental; recitation, Bro. Farley, of Fidelity; remarks and recitation, Bro. Hammer, M. W. of Occidental.

Memorial, 174.

Memorial Lodge, No. 174, assisted at the funeral of their late brother, George E. Gerlach, on Thursday last, in conjunction with the Knights of Pythias and San Francisco Scheutzen Verein, of all of which the deceased was a member.

On Monday evening, Sept. 25th, the degree of M. W. was conferred on one candidate. Bro. Frank S. Polland, District Deputy, was in attendance, and a spirited and friendly debate was had on the question, whether the Lodge should pay one or more assessments for delinquent members. After a careful and full statement of the matter and question in issue, it was resolved that the Lodge pay only the assessments levied in one month. A feature of their by-laws is that on the death of a brother, an assessment of 50 cents is levied on each member, and only those who are present at the funeral can be excused from this fine. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Lodge Locals.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H., San Jose.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 6, D. of H., San Jose, recently sustained the loss, by death, of a beloved sister, Eva Vinter. As set forth in the resolutions of respect passed by Magnolia Lodge, she was just touching the threshold of lovely womanhood, with the bow of promise radiant in her youthful sky, and her cheek mantled high with the flush of hope.

Stockton, 23.

The fire on our altar is burning brightly in the prosperous city of Stockton. During the District Agricultural fair week, we visited the brethren in their fine Lodge-room. Owing to the many attractions of fair week, the attendance was not large. The chief officers being absent, their worthy and efficient P. M. W., G. Lissenden, presided, and conferred the M. W. degree on two candidates, leading citizens of Stockton, in a very creditable manner. One petition received and one admitted by card. There were several visiting brethren present, and a season of sociality and congratulations indulged in that made the evening a very pleasant and profitable one. Visiting and sojourning brethren in Stockton should always attend the A. O. U. W. meetings, and enjoy the best evening of the week.

Mt. Hamilton, 43, San Jose.

We had the pleasure of visiting the brethren of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, at San Jose, on Wednesday evening, September 28th. It being fair week, there was rather a small attendance, but, as usual, there was work on hand. The M. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, each officer being at his post and rendering the work, without the ritual, letter perfect, not a skip or mistake being noticeable in any one of the officers. The efficient Master Workman, Bro. Wm. Vinter, has lately lost a daughter of typhoid fever, Miss Eva Vinter, a young lady loved by all, and a member of Magnolia Lodge, D. of H. His son, who is a member of Mt. Hamilton, is now convalescent, and has passed the crisis with the same disease. As in most of our Lodges, it was noticeable and commendable to see the painstaking care of members who had neglected to pay their assessments for the current month. It was a really enjoyable meeting.

Vesper, 62, Livermore.

Vesper Lodge, No. 62, of Livermore, will hold an anniversary social at Independent hall, on Friday evening, October 20th. The programme will consist of addresses and vocal and instrumental music. The social will be participated in by the members of the Lodge and their families and friends.

Resolutions of Respect.

"IN MEMORIAM."

HALL OF KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 64, A. O. U. W.,
OAKLAND, CAL., September 12, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Keystone Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W.—BROTHERS: Your special committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our late brother, Stephen H Smith, beg leave to report as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our late brother, Stephen H. Smith, and,

WHEREAS; It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many endearing traits should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Keystone Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W., that, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who, while yet in the meridian of life, has been taken from us.

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That, in the death of Stephen H. Smith, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of our fraternity; an active member of this Lodge, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all, and a citizen whose upright life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife and brothers, whose circle is broken by the loss of a good and sacrificing husband and brother. May they obtain consolation from Him, our maker, who alone can comfort those bowed down in grief and sorrow.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased; also be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and that a copy be furnished the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN for publication.

CHAS. E. ALDEN,
ROBERT GAY,
HENRY MORETON, } Com.

THE Order now numbers about 111,000 members in the United States and Canada. We are even with the Knights of Pythias numerically, and rank fourth among American fraternal societies. The Knights of Honor are about 15,000 ahead of us, and the Legion of Honor a long way behind. In California our Order ranks second, the Odd Fellows being 7,000 ahead, and the Masons 2,000 behind. In another portion of this paper will be seen the estimated membership of the various Orders, both in the United States and in California.

AN interesting and successful district meeting was held with Franklin Lodge, No. 44, on Friday evening, by District Deputy Poland.

Select Knights.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge, Rep. Forde, of Kansas, presented the following resolution, which was adopted by a small majority:

WHEREAS, There has been instituted within the United States an organization known as the "Select Knights of the A. O. U. W.;" and,

WHEREAS, None but Master Workmen in good standing in our Order are eligible to membership in said organization; and,

WHEREAS, Good standing in the "Select Knights of the A. O. U. W." is made contingent upon good standing as a Master Workman in our Order; and,

WHEREAS, The said organization is a great help to us as an Order in inducing young men to join our Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Supreme Lodge recognize in the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. an agency for good in our Order, and we wish for it continued prosperity.

Report of Committee on Medical Examinations.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge, Supreme Foreman Fish presented the following report from the Committee on Medical Examinations, which was adopted:

CINCINNATI, O., June 9, 1882.

To the Officers and Members of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W.:—Your Committee to which was referred various documents from Reps. Osmond and Askew have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

Item 1. In the matter of Document No. 13, referring to chemical analysis of the urine, we deem it unnecessary to subject every candidate of the Subordinate Lodges to this additional expense; but would recommend that when the probability of kidney disease exists in the applicant, or has appeared in his ancestors, the medical blank should call for examination of urine.

Item 2. In the matter of Document No. 15, we would recommend that Section 5, Article X, Supreme Lodge Constitution, be amended by inserting after the word "same" in the fifth line, "if approved," and adding as a new section to be known as "Section 6., viz., 'Whenever the Supreme or Grand Medical Examiner shall disapprove the examination of an applicant, he shall place the same on file in his office and notify the Lodge forwarding the same of his action thereon.'"

Respectfully submitted,
M. W. FISH.
HUGH DOHERTY,
FRANK J. MOSES.

A Costly Lesson.

A death occurred last month which "points a moral" that all should heed, and members of the Order especially will do well to learn the impressive lesson it conveys. A man doing business on Main street, near Second, was a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor, and the Senior Class of the Golden Rule, his certificates calling for $2,000 in each Order, or an aggregate of $6,000. This was quite a snug sum to leave to his family, and would have given them a good capital to go into business on in case of his death; in fact, would have been such a start for them as would have substantially secured their success.

But one day a smooth-tongued and plausible agent of a life-insurance company got into his confidence, and persuaded him to withdraw from all three of the Orders, and take a policy in the company. The deluded man found the cost so great that he took a policy for only $1,500, but was induced by the agent to believe that a claim on the company for this amount was worth more than all the claims that could be piled up against the Orders.

The result may easily be anticipated. Last week, only a short time after making the change in his insurance, the man died, after a brief illness, and the widow and children are left with a policy of $1,500, which, it is not impossible, it will cost them something to collect, if they get it at all, instead of the $6,000 they would have had if the deceased had retained his membership a little while longer, which he could have done at the cost of only a few dollars. His folly in failing to do so has caused a clear loss of $4,500 to his family.

This is only a sample case of many. Scarcely a week passes but we hear of similar cases. Yet people do not seem to learn anything from the experience of others, and when anything of that kind occurs in their own experience, it is, of course, too late to be of any benefit to them or to their families.—*Knights' Journal.*

WE hope that officers and members of Lodges in the State will continue to send the WATCHMAN accounts of any festivities, entertainments or special meetings held in their respective localities. We invite all who love the Order to write us frequently, for such communications are always acceptable, and will be used in some form. We cannot have reporters everywhere very well, and must depend to some extent on friends of the WATCHMAN to help us out with occasional letters.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen is the best of all Mutual Aid Societies, and will remain so. Its plan of organization is well considered, its aims noble, and it must continually become stronger and more popular.

The Collapse of the Knights of the Golden Rule.

We judge from published statements recently made by officers of the Knights of the Golden Rule in this city that the Order is about to repair to the graveyard, where its predecessor and parent, the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, lies buried. It does not seem possible for a society which has become as embarrassed as this organization seems to be, and in addition is torn by dissentions in its own ranks, can long survive. It follows its parent to an untimely grave, because of inherited defects in its constitution and want of proper protection against the weather, or, in other words, because its plan was defective, and proper care was not exercised in admitting new members.

We may enlarge on this a little. The weak spot in the plan was the provision for the repayment to the beneficiary of all assessments paid by the deceased. It is not possible for a society to live long and carry out its promise to give something for nothing. If a man wants insurance he must pay for it, and it is nonsense for him to expect that he can keep insured and get back all he pays. It would be worse than the problem about the nails in the horse's shoe, that Sam Weller so pathetically alludes to. We believe that it is only a question of time for the failure of every Order which attempts to do such a preposterous thing as to promise to return all assessments paid by the assured.

Then the Medical Examiners of the K. G. R. must have been grossly neglectful of their duties to have admitted so many imperfect lives. If this was not true, why was the death rate so unprecedentedly large that the Order is swamped at once when it finds that it has the multitude of losses to pay. The society was designed to build up specially in the South, and its greatest membership is in the States south of the Ohio. The result cannot increase the confidence felt in this part of our country, as far as its healthfulness is concerned.

We cannot condemn too much the concealment which, apparently by the connivance of the principal officers, was practiced on the membership. No Order ought to fear the truth, for it can only thrive when nothing is hid from the light. In the K. G. R. this weighty truth seems to have been lost sight of, and the consequences are sad enough.

We are sorry for the misfortunes of this Order, for it will throw a certain amount of discredit upon the other Mutual Aid organizations of the country. The old-line insurance companies will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to point a moral to our disadvantage. But there are good Orders which must live for a long time, for a century or more, if they continue to be honestly conducted. Among these latter is the Ancient Order of United Workmen, whose foundations are rock and whose structure has been wisely builded. It will and must endure when other flimsy edifices have been swept away.—*Overseer.*

SOME of our exchanges seem to take a great fancy for the Select Knights; one, in particular, says the "Select Knights is an auxiliary association of the A. O. U. W., and at the last session of the Supreme Lodge received the full endorsement of that body as an agency for the good of the A. O. U. W." The facts in the case are that the Supreme Lodge gave them a "slap-in-the-face" recognition. The resolutions, taken all together, amounted to nothing but a mere matter of courtesy; to speak plainly, it was none of the Supreme Lodge's business, but, as a matter of politeness, that body endorsed the resolutions, simply recognizing them to be in existence as an agency for the good of the Order, by a bare majority of 86 to 61.

IT will create no great amount of wonder in our minds if there is considerable indignation in the ranks of the American Legion of Honor at the way in which the Supreme Council have appropriated to themselves such unheard of salaries. The Supreme Commander and Secretary are to receive $3,000 a year, hereafter, and the Supreme Treasurer, $2,500, and the members of the various committees, from $100 to $400 each; the Trustees, $500 each. The office of Attorney to the Supreme Council was created, and salaried at $600.

IT is certainly a bad proceeding to let the Medical Examiner's blank fall into the hands of applicants. If the applicant is intent on fraud, which it is about the whole and only duty of the Medical Examiner to prevent, the Examiner's form is just the thing over which the would be member wants to "cast his eagle eye." If the applicant is a healthy man, he need have no fears of being confused or embarrassed by a medical examination.

BRO. G. W. MAXON, of Pride of Butte Lodge, No. 69, who is general agent of General Bidwell, and was in charge of the exhibit of the Chico ranch, at the State fair, and Stockton District fair, made for himself a host of friends by his urbane and courteous manner to the thousands of visitors who called to see this meritorious display of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

SPARTAN LODGE had one of their uproarious good times on Friday evening. If members of the Order desire to witness the workings of a model Lodge, let them drop into Spartan Lodge some evening.

Birth of Life Insurance.

Life insurance had its birth in the year 1706, and was ushered into existence in the city of London, England. A social insurance association was organized, and received the name of the Amicable Life Insurance Society. Its plan was to insure old and young, sick and well, at a uniform rate and entrance money. Its plans being defective, it perished in 1708. In 1731, the Recorder of the city of Paris, France, formed a company for the purpose of conducting a life-insurance society. It was christened with great pomp and splendor, characteristically, "The First Memento Mori, La Belle, France." The French Assembly did not believe in death money, and, with the usual consistency of the date, decreed the company unlawful, and the same disbanded in 1732. One year later the insurance contagion had wended its way to the German empire. In the city of Frankfort an association was formed for conducting a life insurance business, managed by a select committee, who were known as directors. As long as the directors were honest and faithful the association prospered, but as this was in the days of reliance upon men's word and memory, without a system of books or accounts, and as time elapsed, at a called meeting of the directors, the balance-sheet taken from the memory of the directors was so disastrous to the financiers of the company that it failed. The first insurance association in the United States was formed in Philadelphia. It was chartered it 1752, and was known as the "Contributionship of Philadelphia." Its plans were mutual, and had for their object the aid of its members in case of loss by fire. Following the organization of the first fire-insurance company, the city of Brotherly Love gave birth to the first life-insurance organization in 1769, under the cognomen of the "Corporation of Insurance on the Life of the Clergy," being a limited institution for insurance on the lives of clerical gentlemen. This institution is still in existence, and it may, therefore, be said that the first successful life-insurance company was established in the United States.—*Cor. K. of H. Standard.*

MEMBERSHIP.—The following table will show the membership, in round numbers, of the most important fraternal societies of the United States and Territories:

Masons	560,000
Odd Fellows	460,000
Knights of Honor	125,000
Knights of Pythias	111,000
Workmen	111,000
Legion of Honor	52,000
Royal Arcanum	38,000
Red Men	29,500
Chosen Friends	20,000
Druids	13,000
Foresters	11,000

The following will show the membership of the fraternal societies of California:

ORDER.	LODGES.	MEMBERS
Odd Fellows	270	22,000
Workmen	220	15,000
Masons	220	13,000
Ind. Chosen Friends	65	5,600
Knights of Pythias	66	5,000
Knights of Honor	52	4,360
Legion of Honor	90	4,000
Chosen Friends		3,500
Patriotic Sons	24	2,500
Red Men	26	1,600
Foresters	16	1,500
Druids	29	1,500
Native Sons	11	650
Total Members		80,150

A LIBRARY.—Among the declared objects of the Order is "to maintain a library, where practicable." So far as we have heard, no Lodge in this State has yet undertaken this part of their work, but Girard Lodge, No. 10, proposes to take the lead. In this Lodge there is a committee on entertainment. At a recent meeting this committee announced as a subject for discussion, "Can We Start a Library?" Several brothers agreed to speak on the subject. The result was that, at the conclusion of the talk, a committee was appointed to devise a plan to start a library for Lodge use. The plan agreed upon is this: At a stated time each member of the Lodge will contribute one book, which are to be put upon the shelves, making a start of 85 books, and at the meeting when this is done pledges will be asked of the members to contribute a certain number of books per year. The library will be under the control of a library committee, and will be exchanged only on Lodge nights. Such a library can be conducted without becoming a burden, and can be made a very useful part of the Lodge's work.—*Kansas Workman.*

NEW YORK.—All the secret societies of New York which pay weekly, sick or death benefits, now see the necessity of standing by each other and working for the repeal of the obnoxious and ruinous insurance law passed at the last session of the New York Legislature at the instance of the old-line insurance companies. Unless this law is repealed, the effect will be to wipe out all the fraternal societies in the State. The Orders in the other States should be on their guard.—*Kansas Workman.*

PROVIDENT WORKMEN.—An inquiry into the primary objects of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has revealed the gratifying fact that they are first, mutual insurance against poverty and want of the family of a member in case of his death, and second, but only incidentally, social improvement and pleasure. How much a feeling of security against future pecuniary ills has to do with the happiness of every person, it is not necessary to point out.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair.

Few persons appreciate what such exhibitions do for the community. It is not a mere matter of amusement, or one of advertisement that is accomplished. The city and the State are benefited in equal degree. It shows what the workers are doing, and what they have done. It shows that there are men among us who can do the skilled work that is done elsewhere, and do it as well, too. It illustrates what can be done in the way of manufactures, even in a comparatively new manufacturing region. We are shown a variety of products which would do no discredit to a community much older than ours. In a practical manner is brought before us the ways and means in which so many of the people among whom we live occupy their hands and earn their daily bread, for the results of this labor are here.

In some respects, the fair of this year excelled its predecessors. In one very important particular was this noticeable, and one illustration will suffice. The machinery department, which has always been a prominent feature of these exhibitions, has always contained more or less imported articles, but this year, nearly everything displayed was of home manufacture. It is unnecessary to go into details, but the fact remains that this important department was an illustration of what can be done in the line of mechanics. It was by no means large or very full, but most of what was shown we made ourselves, which is much more satisfactory to reflect upon than if the machinery had been four times as plentiful, and all imported.

The public should recognize and appreciate the fact that the managers of these exhibitions are doing really a service of value to the entire community in carrying them on. As to the exhibitions themselves, the words of a prominent speaker of this city in referring to them are worthy of repetition: "Such exhibitions, and the increasing interest taken in them, evidence a growing improvement in the tastes and morals of the people. It is a favorable omen when so many citizens find substantial pleasure in such an entertainment. There was a gigantic structure in the heart of imperial Rome, erected for the entertainment of the people, but it was devoted to disgusting contests between savage men and beasts. Our crowds gather to admire, instead, the exquisite handiwork of labor and creations of thought. This is an encouraging illustration of the progress and improvement of the race. But we need not go so far back for evidence. Such spectacles are supplanting the boisterous and vulgar holidays and festivals which are fresh in the memory of many of us. There is an invigorating and inspiring hope and promise in this. We are prone to repine that in public and political affairs so little regard is paid to moral considerations. We are apt to complain that the prizes of life are not distributed according to merit. But the bottom fact is that all things move forward by a steady march, and that step by step we approach the perfect goal. 'The world is gray with morning light.' Such exhibitions ennoble our ideas of man and the nobility of his work. He is more than a moving machine. Witness the splendid fabrics of his head and hand, the implements and improvements for saving time and toil. As we see what human skill can evolve from dull wood and iron, it would seem as if man had acquired the power which the gods were fabled to have given Midas, to turn the dead wood and black metal to gold at his touch. We stared amazed before the creative power of the human mind. The wonderful contrivances, and curious mechanisms, and subtle combinations, are the proofs of his immortality. The inventor cannot be a mere machine. The architect must outlive his work. Christopher Wren must survive St. Paul's cathedral. An ingenious and powerful piece of mechanism is in itself a proof of the worth and superiority of mind, of its alliance with God, and its immortal and imperishable destiny. The great poem may lift us to a higher plane; but who can stand upon a platform when the iron horse, whose sinews are made of steel, and whose provender is fire, 'black cavalry of commerce, with steam-flecked flanks,' as the silver-tongued orator of Arizona described it, when he was so glad to see it opening up that sterile land to civilization and the day—who, I say, can see him thundering down the grade without having excited in him emotions of wonder akin to worship?"

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of this Order will meet in San Francisco on the 3d inst., at Laurel hall, Shiels' building, No. 32 O'Farrell street. From present indications, this will be one of the largest sessions ever held, and as the work to be performed is of a very important character, it is hoped the Lodges will send their ablest representative members. On Monday evening, the 2d, the Lodges of San Francisco will tender a reception to the members of the Grand Lodge at Dashaway hall, on Post street, which will doubtless be a very attractive affair. The headquarters of the Grand Lodge will be at the Baldwin hotel during the days it remains in session. Representatives and visitors should provide themselves with regalia, as the Grand Lodge will not furnish the same.

THE *Reporter's Journal*, a paper published in the interests of the seceding Grand Lodge of Iowa, pays the WATCHMAN a splendid compliment in its last issue.

The Spirit of the Order.

Exchanges furnish us with further evidence of the pleasant effect of recent social celebrations in several States, like those in Pennsylvania and California, where the families and friends of members have participated in the festivities of our Fraternity. It is gratifying to witness the increasing frequency of these celebrations, and it is worthy of special notice that wherever these kindly influences prevail, our beloved Order flourishes most.

The wives, daughters and "cousins" might well reprove the brethren who could prove lukewarm in support of an institution which thus practically teaches lessons of peace and good will.

True benevolence, the great animating principle of our Order, is manifested not alone by relieving the widows of deceased brethern—though that is in itself a blessed mission—but also by promoting friendly intercourse and generous sympathies between all classes of society.

The interests of the Order are the best promoted by rendering it attractive and satisfactory, not only to its members, but to the community; and this attraction and satisfaction can only be permanently produced by making its influence felt in promoting the spread of useful knowledge and showing practical evidences of humane and kindly sentiments.—*Wisconsin Advocate.*

A NEW DIRECT PROCESS.—Mr. J. C. Bromfield, of Brighton, has patented a new process for making iron and steel direct from the ore, and which, we are assured, has been spoken favorably of by no less an authority than Sir Henry Bessemer. Besides the main features of the direct transition from the ore to a high class of metal, either iron or steel, the sub-products, notably the furnace gases, are by this process saved and utilized. Mr. Bromfield grinds to powder coal or coal dust and iron ore, or "blue billy," in proportions varying in the nature of the materials; and, when much silica is present in the ore, he adds alumina with or without calcium oxide or carbonate of lime. At the same time he extracts a mucilage by hydraulic pressure from seaweed steamed in a close jacketed boiler. The powder and mucilage are internately mixed with Portland cement, carbonate of lime, magnesia lime, or calcium oxide, in proportions varying with the nature of the ore, and this mixture is formed into bricks by a powerful press. When dry, the bricks are coked in a retort, whereby their sulphur and phosphorus are driven off. The gases are led through a hydraulic main and utilized, either for maintaining the combustion or for illuminating purposes, in which case the by-products are also turned to account. After coking, the bricks are ready for the smelting furnace, and, as it is claimed, produce a high class of metal, from which practically the whole of the phosphorus and other injurious elements of the raw material have been expelled.—*Iron.*

MR. G. WEISS, of Mulheim, has patented in in Germany a new method for manufacturing driving belts with sailcloth. The sailcloth, woven in the ordinary breadth, is folded two, three, four, and even eight folds, according to the breadth required for the belt and for its strength. The folded cloth is then sewed and covered with other cloth of the same material, which isalso sewed across so that the seam comes between those underneath. By this outside covering and sewing, the belts are said to be stronger and more durable, as the inside seams are protected.

IN COURT.—A case is now pending in the courts which is of great importance to all fraternal societies, as it involves the question whether the funds of a subordinate Lodge belong to the Lodge itself, or to the Supreme Lodge or some superior tribunal. The suit in question will be brought by the Old Order of Chosen Friends against the Independent Order for $3,800, which was paid into the Grand Council of the latter Order from subordinate Lodges, and from funds accumulated while in the Old Order.

THERE is a secret Order in the Eastern States called the Sons of Columbia, numbering some 800,000 members, 80,000 of whom live in New York. Under the auspices of the Order, a line of passenger and freight boats have been put on the Hudson river, with merely nominal rates, to test the question as to how low rates can be charged, and yet prove remunerative. Judge Jerre Black and Ben. Butler are attorneys for the company.

THE Ohio jurisdiction has suffered from excessive beer drinkers and saloon keepers. The new Medical Examiner of that jurisdiction evidently knows what his office demands of him, and is making strenuous efforts to guard the welfare of the Order there. He says that Medical Examiners have good reason, and ought, almost without exception, to reject the two above classes.

NOE VALLEY LODGE, No. 185, will move to their new hall, situated on the northwest corner of 24th and Church streets, on the 1st of October, and they have invited the Lodges of district No. 4 to meet with them on the 10th. All members of the Order are also cordially invited to be present.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The growing frequency of fires, which can be referred to nothing but spontaneous combustion, has set the insurance companies, and many other parties, quite on the *qui vive* to search out, as far as possible, the many conditions under which such occurrences may take place. Among others, we note below two conditions, which, until recently, were scarcely thought of.

Spontaneous Combustion of Lampblack.

Lampblack, if packed in a leaky cask, when freshly papered, condenses the atmospheric gas on its surface, which, owing to the porous nature of the substance, is very large in proportion to its weight. In condensation, the gases give out a certain amount of heat, which, under favorable circumstances, is sufficient to cause the ignition of any very inflammable substance accidentally present, and this, by combining with the condensed oxygen, liberates heat enough to cause the ignition of the vegetable black, which, when once started, soon spreads, until the contents of the cask become red-hot. The spontaneous ignition is not infrequent in many large carriage factories, and builders' shops have been destroyed solely from this cause. So well is it known now, that various devices are adopted to obviate the chances of disaster. A large London firm packs the lampblack in half-pound packages, done up in brown paper, and then packed in casks. The use of printed paper would insure ignition from the absorption of the oil in the printing ink by the lampblack, generating gas which would speedily produce ignition.

One among many instances of well-attested cases of spontaneous ignition occurred at a large carriage works at Grantham, England, in a shop far away from fire, or the chances of a spark. The paint-shop, says the *English Mechanic*, was gradually illuminated on a mild summer's evening during daylight. It was noticed through the workshop windows, and seen to be a tub of loose lampblack consuming the cask. It was easily carried out onto the grass to finish its work. It was thought that, being near the grinding-paint stone, some oil had been splashed into it, or an oily rag had been dropped into the lampblack. The secret was soon found out by the pallet knife being among the ashes of the cask, having been carelessly dropped in with some wet paint on it, or even without wet paint—the dry, oily paints which accumulated on the blade, near the handle, would be sufficient to cause ignition. It is not the large quantity of oil, but the small quantity, which is the cause of it. This is so well known that some coach-makers, when they receive lampblack, put it into a sound cask, and pour enough linseed oil into it to saturate the whole.—*Exchange.*

Spontaneous Combustion in the Process of Drying.

A recent fire on the premises of William S. Slater, in Rhode Island, which did some injury to his mills, brings into conspicuous notice the spontaneous combustion of yarn dyed certain colors while not fully recovered from the operation of the dry-room. The statement is made by Edward Atkinson, that during the past four years the several mutual companies of New England have suffered a loss of more than $300,000 from spontaneous combustion of dyed cotton goods in dry-houses or finishing departments. Some heavy losses have occurred from this cause where aniline, cutch, logwood, iron and other common substances have been used for dyeing, without the use of oil of any kind.

There are several colors produced in calico print works and dye-houses which are sources of danger from combustion. They are the colors developed after the materials have been applied to cloth or yarn by chemical reactions in the tissues, with the production of heat, and also by the aid of heat applied to the fabrics in the aging boxes and chambers. Spontaneous combustion in black, brown, slate, and pearl-dyed woven fabrics and yarn is frequent. The conditions under which fires have occurred seem to have been where cloth or yarn recently dyed or dried over dyeing cans has been rolled or piled hot or slightly damp, either of which conditions is hazardous as regards spontaneous combustion.

Some time since, Edward Atkinson suggested the following precautions to be observed by members of the company of which he is president: Provision should be made for a thorough cooling and drying of the fabrics before folding, rolling, or piling in bunches; dyed fabrics must not be allowed to remain in compact masses in an unfinished state over night, but have them starched, cooled, and finished as quickly as possible; dyed goods or yarn should not be piled in large quantities, but spread over a sufficient surface to permit them to cool readily; a suitable place of deposit, as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, should be provided for keeping goods over night that are liable to spontaneous combustion, if such keeping cannot be avoided.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

KEEP your WATCHMANS on file and have them bound. They contain much valuable information. As a champion of the pioneer co-operative insurance organization, one of the outgrowths of the present century, and as an expounder of the true principles of the Order, it cannot be over estimated.

BAY VIEW LODGE paid a fraternal visit to Golden Gate Lodge on Thursday evening. An enjoyable time was had.

New Friction Gear for Wire Ropes.

The rapid wear and tear of steel-wire ropes for winding at mines, has always been a constant source of complaint, being due, in a great measure, to the sudden checking of the movement by the use of friction clips, especially when there is a heavy strain upon the ropes. Since the latter are by no means cheap, it is important to treat them in such a manner as to keep them in working order as long as possible, and the preservation of wire ropes has, consequently, long been a momentous matter for the consideration of mine owners and mechanical engineers.

An invention has, however, recently been patented, which promises to be of considerable value to all interested. It relates to improvement in brakes for steel, wire and other ropes, and is of more than ordinary interest to those using them. The invention is designed to check the rope without any of the severe punishment caused by hard compression or attrition, and without sensible wearing friction on the rope. For this purpose a brake is fixed, not on the rope itself, but on mechanism connected with V pulleys, round which the rope is twined, forming a figure 8. The friction on the pulley is so great, by reason of the turn round each pully given to the rope, that no appreciable relative motion can take place between the two. As the brake, however, is applied on the axles of the pulleys, or rather on brake-wheels on these, or on one of the axles, whatever friction is expended on stopping the rope, is spent on the brake-block or the belt and brake-wheel, and not on the rope.

The apparatus is simple and effectual. Upon the overhanging ends of two shafts, having bearings in a stout frame, four pulleys are placed, two on each shaft, connected by spur-gearing. On the other ends of the shafts are placed two brake-wheels with a single brake-strap, so arranged that a man, by means of a lever, can put a sufficiently powerful strain on the brake-strap, so as to give the brake the requisite power. Upon one of the shafts is a worm-wheel, or first wheel of other train of gearing, and a clutch, so arranged that the gearing can be connected with the shaft at a moment's notice.

The rope is passed from a reel through a guiding eye on to one of the other pulleys, around which it passes. It is then wound around the other outer pulley in the opposite direction, then around the opposite inner pulley, the direction being the same as in the first instance, and finally around the remaining pulley in the same direction as round the second pulley. The brake can be applied gradually or suddenly without any more friction or severe compression on the rope. By putting the clutch into gear, the apparatus becomes a winch, and, the brake being thrown out of action, the rope hauled in. In lowering heavy weights the brake can be applied, the clutch thrown out of gear, and the descent regulated with the greatest nicety by hand-pressure on the brake-lever. The apparatus is no more severe on the rope when the brake is applied than at other times, excepting, of course, the increased tensile strain necessarily entailed when the lowering of a heavy weight is checked, and while in other winding apparatus, there is the riding of one turn over the other, to the great injury of the rope.

Employment of Iron in the Arts.

Iron is employed in the arts in three conditions: 1. In that of cast iron; 2. in that of wrought iron; 3. in that of steel. The 1st and 3d of these substances consists of iron combined with carbon; in cast iron with more carbon than in steel. Wrought iron is the metal nominally without combined carbon, but it is rarely obtained in practice so pure as to be absolutely devoid of a small proportion of carbon. When the molten stream of iron comes from the furnace, it is not in a state fit for the forger or the maker of steel. For this purpose it requires to be refined—that is, to have its carbon burnt away in a furnace called a finery, and, still further, in the process technically called puddling. Intense heat and atmospheric air form the means by which the superfluous carbon is discharged, and the iron left in a comparatively pure state. The further process of the metal is simple enough. It is submitted, while yet incandescent, to the operation of enormous hammers, which knead it into a tenacious mass. This is then taken to rolling machines, which reduce it to the requisite size and shape, whether of bars or sheets. For the production of steel, a still further series of processes become necessary. Cast steel is produced by melting the bars of blistered steel in crucibles of fire-clay and then pouring the fluid metal into ingot molds.

DESERT LANDS.—The General Land Office at Washington has made the following ruling: "Lands which produce wild grass, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for cutting as hay, are desert lands, and may be entered as such; but when the character of the land is such that a crop of hay may be produced without irrigation, such land is not subject to desert entry."

A COUNTERFEIT silver half-dollar, made of babbit metal and glass, has been received by the Treasury Department at Washington.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court of Error has decided that women are eligible to admission as attorneys, and their sex is no bar.

Medicine Taking.

After more than 30 years of medical practice, I am fully convinced that the masses take much more medicine than is needful. I will go further, claiming that an utter disuse would be less dangerous to society—an extreme we need not adopt—than the present, reckless employment of all sorts of drugs, with but little thought or care about the nature of the drugs used. While there are a few ultraists who ignore all drugs, as they oppose all existing customs, from a mere love of oddity, it may be, there is a strong probability that enough and more than enough of "patent medicines," etc., will be taken, at least, till the whole community shall learn that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Many "give the reins to their passions and appetites," with the delusive idea that they can do just as they please, indulge all of the appetites, like the swine, or worse. Encouraged by the quacks who say, "Eat what you please while taking this marvelous medicine," they may not know any better, and then expect to escape the just penalty of their sins of gluttony, etc., by taking medicine.

Though medical treatment may modify diseases, mitigate human sufferings, doing the best that can be done under the circumstances, the evils of wrong doing cannot be wholly obliterated. The Bible statement, "The soul that sinneth shall die," might have the same significance when applied to the body. Like the laws of the "Medes and Persians," those of the body never change, are never abrogated, and know no forgiveness. The "pound of flesh" must be granted, since no one can put "coals of fire in the bosom, and not be burned."

It is not the mission of drugs to abrogate God's laws of the body, but to co-operate with the recuperative forces of that body in the removal of existing evils, after the penal authority has asserted its sanctions, to deter from future violations of the sacred conditions of health and vigor, for a moral effect. Prevention is not only easier than cure, but far safer and more economical. The intelligent and honest physician orders drugs when he thinks it right and proper to do so, and then the patient should unhesitatingly take them, or discharge the doctor. The less honorable man sometimes orders them when not needed, simply because of the pressure brought to bear, well knowing that the ignorant will discharge him, and get one who will heed the whims of the sick, thinking it preferable to give some inert medicine rather than give place to a reckless and unprincipled quack.

But the great danger in medicine-taking is the popular custom of taking any nostrum that may chance to be advertised (printers' ink sells anything), neither knowing the nature of the disease nor the compound offered for sale. There is a recklessness in this matter which we do not practice in other respects. Most of this class of empirics know enough of the human system to give some of the symptoms usual in almost all diseases; so that all may find something to resemble their symptoms, and then give one trial, at least.

All should know that medicines, vegetable as well as mineral, are poisonous, at least in their more concentrated forms. As such, they should be employed with the same care that we use other poisons. It would be no more foolish for one to enter a drug store with a prescription from a reliable physician, and then, in the dark, take the contents, in part, of the first bottle reached, than to swallow the various nostrums offered for sale at the groceries, wrapped in an abundance of recommendations, which may be purchased at the small price of one dollar a dozen. It is a matter of but little importance that these nostrums are pronounced "purely vegetable," even if true, since the most poisonous substances in the world are of vegetable origin. Metallic substances, used for medicines, are more objectionable on account of the difficulty in eliminating them from the system, than from their simple, poisonous character.

I repeat, it is injudicious to take medicines at random. It is far safer to do nothing, trusting to nature's wonderful and gracious efforts—always in the right direction—than to "leap in the dark," taking, we know not what, or for what. If human health is of any value, it is of sufficient worth to justify care, intelligence, and seeking advice from those who are supposed to be well-informed in such matters, on the same principle that a "wise builder" has a plan, seeks good materials and good workmen.—*Dr. J. A. Hannaford.*

NEW APPLICATION FOR ULCERS, ETC.—Medical practitioners are employing a new application for ulcers, sores, etc. They take a hundred parts of plaster of Paris, finely powdered, and coal tar from one to three parts, and mix in a mortar; add olive oil enough to reduce the mixture to the consistency of ointment, and preserve it for use in a close vessel. The mixture is of a dark brown color, and has a bituminous smell. If applied to an ulcer, or running sores of any kind, no matter how offensive, it not only absorbs pus and destroys its fetid smell, but also dispenses with the necessity of employing lint. The oil binds the powder, without dissolving it, so that the compound retains its absorbing quality when placed in contact with a suppurating sore, and it never dries sufficiently to become inconvenient to the patient by its hardness.

THE damage by the floods in Italy and Austria is 2,000,000 florins.

Honesty in Building.

Honesty is, perhaps, more abused than that of any other ethical or intellectual virtue. It is applied as a cloak of ignorance, as the apology for bad manners, or even for worse purposes. The man who, without regard to time, place or company, gratifies his vanity in blurting out his crude notions on any possible subject, is too often called an honest fellow. In fact, he is only so ill-bred and so ignorant as to be supposed incapable of deceit. That may be so, or not. We have known cases—and no doubt some will recur to the memories of most of our readers—in which a man may be held to have purposely adopted the disguise of incivility, have lived for years under the title of "Honest Tom Speakforth," and at length, generally too late for human retribution, has been discovered to have left behind him only an unexplained deficit, or sometimes an equally unexplained family of children. The honesty which causes this kind of pitying, or even of affectionate regard, is simply that, so far as it exists at all, of not telling lies, or rather of not putting matters in such a light as may be most agreeable to the sympathies of others. This kind of honesty is sometimes applied to building. A man will declaim against the importance of stucco, and will give you hideous brick work in place of it. "Honest brick and mortar," he calls it. But he omits to mention two points. One, that the imperfections of English stucco are mainly due the very rude and imperfect way in which we treat our lime. Those who are most familiar with the use made of this material in Italy, from scagola work to the preparation for fresco painting, will be aware that this is the case. Secondly, while there is a real beauty in brick work, it requires so much care in the selection of clay, and in the making, burning and laying of bricks to insure it, that noble brick work is almost a lost art in England. Our honest friend, therefore, only gives the cheapest and and meanest material that comes to hand, and excuses that slovenliness of his work by calling it "honest."—*The Builder.*

Chaff.

A BOSTON lecturer astonished his audience by bringing down his fist on the table and shouting: "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" If he thinks we have got it he can search us. We never saw it in the world.

THE horse has been spoken of as the noble animal; but the instantaneous photographs which have been made of him threaten to bring him into well-merited contempt. You can't respect an animal which looks like a kangaroo with a broken back.

A LITTLE six-year-old boy went into the country visiting. About the first thing he got was a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma'am. I was only wishing that our milkman in town would keep a cow."

RATHER a funny bull was that made recently by a member of Parliament, in discussing the question of trial by jury in Ireland. Becoming excited, he exclaimed: "With trial by jury have I lived, and, by the blessing of God, with trial by jury I will die."

AN ignorant Yorkshireman, having occasion to go to France, was surprised on his arrival to hear the men speaking French, the women speaking French and the children jabbering away in the same tongue. In the hight of the perplexity which this occasioned, he retired to his hotel, and was awakened in the morning by the cock crowing, whereupon he burst into wild exclamations of astonishment and delight, crying, "Thank goodness, there's English at last!"

A New and Cheap Method for Enameling Water Pipes.

Two inventors in Bohemia have patented a direct process for enameling cast-iron pipes, which can be applied to other hollow castings that are made with cores. It consists in simply covering the sand core with the enamel, and then pouring in the iron as usual. The heat of the melted iron fuses the enamel, and it attaches itself firmly to the iron, and detaches itself so completely from the sand, that the enamel is said to be all that can be desired for water pipes and other industrial purposes. In casting sinks, basins, urinals, etc., the enamel can be applied to the sand on that side of the mold which is to form the inside of the basin.

The composition of the new enamel is kept a secret, but is said to differ from the old form in the simplicity of its preparation and the extraordinary cheapness of the materials used, It is so cheap that it has found extensive use in many branches of industry.

In color this new enamel is gray. It will be useful for gas pipes as well as water pipes, because it will make the pipes absolutely tight by this glassy lining. It will be no less useful for soil pipes, which are always liable to corrosion from the gas they contain, but for conveying acid liquors, like mine water, and in chemical works, for sinks and waste pipes in chemical laboratories it should displace lead, glass, or terra-cotta.

THE westward-bound trains on a Georgia railroad have carried over one million watermelons this year to Western cities.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The growing frequency of fires, which can be referred to nothing but spontaneous combustion, has set the insurance companies, and many other parties, quite on the *qui vive* to search out, as far as possible, the many conditions under which such occurrences may take place. Among others, we note below two conditions, which, until recently, were scarcely thought of.

Spontaneous Combustion of Lampblack.

Lampblack, if packed in a leaky cask, when freshly papered, condenses the atmospheric gas on its surface, which, owing to the porous nature of the substance, is very large in proportion to its weight. In condensation, the gases give out a certain amount of heat, which, under favorable circumstances, is sufficient to cause the ignition of any very inflammable substance accidentally present, and this, by combining with the condensed oxygen, liberates heat enough to cause the ignition of the vegetable black, which, when once started, soon spreads, until the contents of the cask become red-hot. The spontaneous ignition is not infrequent in many large carriage factories, and builders' shops have been destroyed solely from this cause. So well is it known now, that various devices are adopted to obviate the chances of disaster. A large London firm packs the lampblack in half-pound packages, done up in brown paper, and then packed in casks. The use of printed paper would insure ignition from the absorption of the oil in the printing ink by the lampblack, generating gas which would speedily produce ignition.

One among many instances of well-attested cases of spontaneous ignition occurred at a large carriage works at Grantham, England, in a shop far away from fire, or the chances of a spark. The paint-shop, says the *English Mechanic*, was gradually illuminated on a mild summer's evening during daylight. It was noticed through the workshop windows, and seen to be a tub of loose lampblack consuming the cask. It was easily carried out onto the grass to finish its work. It was thought that, being near the grinding-paint stone, some oil had been splashed into it, or an oily rag had been dropped into the lampblack. The secret was soon found out by the pallet knife being among the ashes of the cask, having been carelessly dropped in with some wet paint on it, or even without wet paint—the dry, oily paints which accumulated on the blade, near the handle, would be sufficient to cause ignition. It is not the large quantity of oil, but the small quantity, which is the cause of it. This is so well known that some coach-makers, when they receive lampblack, put it into a sound cask, and pour enough linseed oil into it to saturate the whole.—*Exchange.*

Spontaneous Combustion in the Process of Drying

A recent fire on the premises of William S. Slater, in Rhode Island, which did some injury to his mills, brings into conspicuous notice the spontaneous combustion of yarn dyed certain colors while not fully recovered from the operation of the dry-room. The statement is made by Edward Atkinson, that during the past four years the several mutual companies of New England have suffered a loss of more than $300,000 from spontaneous combustion of dyed cotton goods in dry-houses or finishing departments. Some heavy losses have occurred from this cause where aniline, cutch, logwood, iron and other common substances have been used for dyeing, without the use of oil of any kind.

There are several colors produced in calico print works and dye-houses which are sources of danger from combustion. They are the colors developed after the materials have been applied to cloth or yarn by chemical reactions in the tissues, with the production of heat, and also by the aid of heat applied to the fabrics in the aging boxes and chambers. Spontaneous combustion in black, brown, slate, and pearl-dyed woven fabrics and yarn is frequent. The conditions under which fires have occurred seem to have been where cloth or yarn recently dyed or dried over dyeing cans has been rolled or piled hot or slightly damp, either of which conditions is hazardous as regards spontaneous combustion.

Some time since, Edward Atkinson suggested the following precautions to be observed by members of the company of which he is president: Provision should be made for a thorough cooling and drying of the fabrics before folding, rolling, or piling in bunches; dyed fabrics must not be allowed to remain in compact masses in an unfinished state over night, but have them starched, cooled, and finished as quickly as possible; dyed goods or yarn should not be piled in large quantities, but spread over a sufficient surface to permit them to cool readily; a suitable place of deposit, as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, should be provided for keeping goods over night that are liable to spontaneous combustion, if such keeping cannot be avoided.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—At the late Archæological Congress, held at Tiflis, Prof. Samokvasoff gave an account of his discoveries in the graves near Pyatigorsk. He excavated about 200 places of interment belonging to the stone, bronze and iron periods. In the larger graves, bronze implements were found with the stone ones. As there were in these graves, besides the bones of sheep, several split human bones not belonging to skeletons, he inferred that during the bronze period the people in that part of the Caucasus were man-eaters.

Igneous Meteors.

Observations on meteors, or shooting stars, reported by our readers last week, lead us to present some facts about these interesting bodies, accompanied by an engraving of a notable meteoric display like those which occasionally appear and fill the beholders with awe and admiration.

It is reported that on Wednesday night, August 9th, about 9 P. M., a remarkably brilliant meteor was observed by some of the guests at Highland springs, traversing the heavens in the near west. Its motion appeared exactly in a horizontal line and exceedingly rapid, leaving a brilliant and, as it were, a perfect line of fire in its track through the atmosphere. An unusual number of falling stars were also quite noticeable in the remarkably clear atmosphere of that region.

There are meteors of several kinds. The whirlwind and the tornado are termed aerial meteors; fogs, rain, snow, etc., are called aqueous meteors; rainbows, halos, etc., are luminous meteors, and lightning, auroras, etc., are electrical meteors. The bodies which are commonly called meteors are igneous meteors, and comprise shooting stars, aerolites, meteorites, etc. It is of the last class of meteors of which we would speak at this time.

Igneous meteors may be seen on any clear night, if one will watch patiently for them; but at stated times of the year they always occur in unusual numbers and brilliancy. One of these times is during the second week of August—generally about August 10th. They radiate from the constellation Perseus, which is adjacent to the Polar star. Another meteoric period is the second week in November of each year—generally from November 12th to 14th.

It has been determined that these meteors are not seen higher than about 100 miles from the earth's surface, nor nearer than 30 miles. The meteors and their trains have various colors—white, green, blue, scarlet, etc. The duration of the flight of a meteor is generally about one second, but the brighter ones may last several seconds. Sometimes a shooting star leaves behind it a cloud of phosphorescent light, sometimes of short duration, but sometimes visible for minutes, and rare cases have been reported in which the light remained an hour.

Meteors move with a velocity of from 8 to 40 miles per second, the average speed being about 30 miles, or 100 times that of a cannon ball. All the smaller meteors have a solid substance, sometimes of stony composition, sometimes of iron. Concerning the origin of meteors, Mr. Newton, in an article in *Johnson's Cyclopœdia*, says: We may regard the meteoroid as a small solid body describing its long elliptic orbit about the sun, like any comet. The number of such small bodies is so great that every day many millions of them come within 4,000 miles of the earth's center, the number being but little increased by the earth's attraction. They are entirely invisible until, at a hight of less than 100 miles from the ground, they enter air dense enough to resist their motion and create light. The air being compressible, an intense heat is developed directly in front of the body. The anterior surface is, in consequence, melted away, the melted matter being wiped off by the air. This streams back, forming in part the apparent flame and the train of the meteor. Its own firmer constitution prevents the meteorite from like condensation and internal heating, and it therefore proceeds many miles before it is entirely destroyed. Under favorable circumstances of velocity, chemical and mechanical constitution and size, the meteoroid is not entirely scattered, but, breaking up into fragments, comes to the ground in a shower of stones. These stones often show traces of the flow of melted matter, also evidences of successive fractures, and even the partially developed cracks which, with further action, would have become fractures. But for this action of the air in arresting and destroying the meteoroids, we should be intolerably pelted with them. The meteorites are all evidently fragments, not separate formations. They are in the heavens, to some extent at least, grouped in streams along the orbits of known comets, and hence have some common origin with them. The continuity of these streams, the double and multiple character of Biela's and other comets, and the steady diminution of comets in brilliancy at successive returns, seem to argue a continuous breaking up of the comet into fragments by some cause—probably by the sun's heat.

THE *Times* says it is understood the British Consul-General at Alexandria has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on the Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain. Steps have been taken to obtain the services of a competent English barrister to defend Arabi Pasha and other leaders in the revolt.

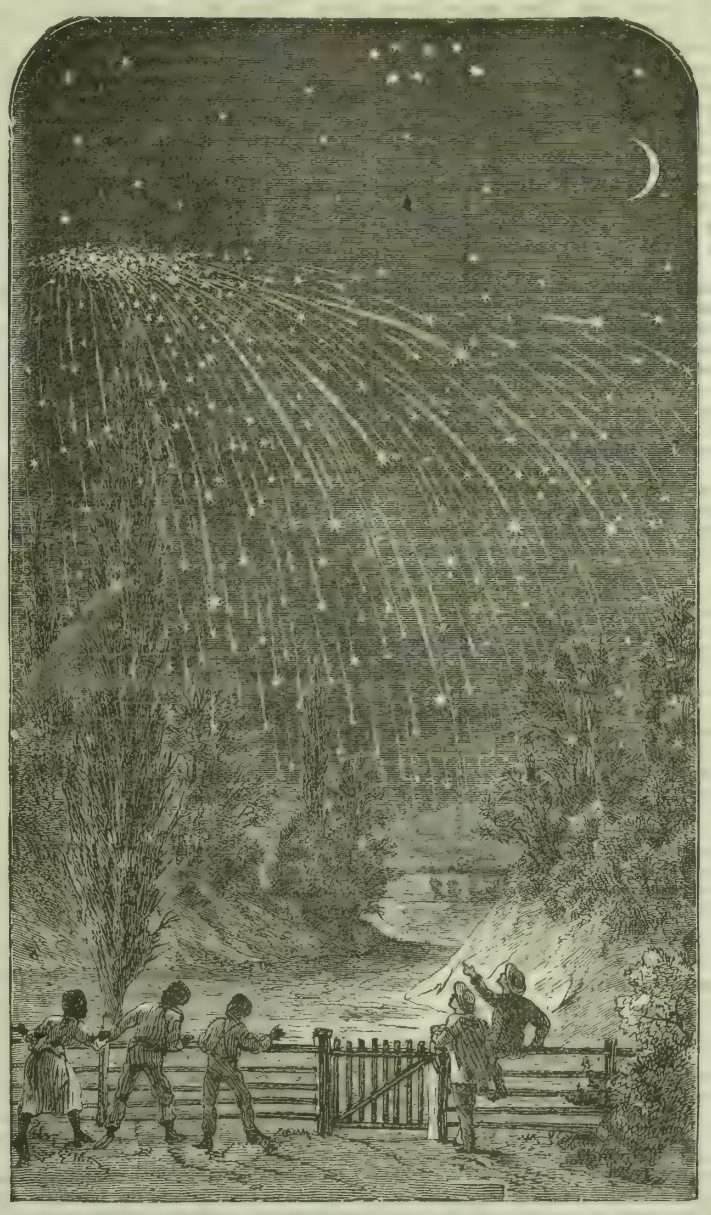
THE Queen of England regards with satisfaction the fact that the tricycles which have been used by her grandchildren have helped their health.

A CONTRACT has been signed between the government of Portugal and Braam for laying a cable between Lisbon and the United States, touching at the Azores.

The Progress of Civilization.

The onward progress of civilization brings out these two points most conspicuously: 1. The world is getting too small for the material and scientific appliances of mankind. 2. History, science, art, etc., are getting too large for human capacity, meaning thereby for the general study of an individual. All who have lived in the country as children, can recollect how small was the area familiar to them; how great was the awe with which they ventured outside the precincts, and how their minds were exercised with the consideration of how boundless were the forests, wildernesses and spaces beyond. When they grew to manhood, the little space became contemptible. The area was enlarged to the national boundaries, traversed at railway and steamboat speed. So it has been with the world and the race. In olden days nations ventured but little beyond their limits. Travelers crawled over a few hundred miles along a path beset with dangers and difficulties, to return and boast of what they had done. To the mind of the people, the world was a limited space intersected by great and storm-tossed oceans. Now, that the world can be traversed in a few weeks, and a message can be sent round it in a few minutes. Even the sun has become but a slow coach. The storm-tossed oceans were our best highways, but they have given place in the race of competition to the land transit; and soon a trip into central Asia will be but the excursion of a few days. The impression of the globe now conveyed is that of littleness, a growing feeling of confinement and want of space—for after all, what now is 24,000 miles, and that is its utmost girth? If invention continues, this conquest of matter by mind, the feeling cannot fail to increase and to become more generally entertained.

As our mind grows big, and the world grows small, the capacity to grasp the creation increases, though this can never be anything to us but a fathomless well. That the earth should be but a dot in the heavens whirling round the sun, was incredible to people of the middle ages, while to us it appears but a small estate. To them it was so vast that they could not comprehend its insignificance in the universe; to us, as it begins to appear insignificant, we can comprehend its insignificance in creation. All this shows that the mind of man is enlarging; that the food on which it feeds is multiplying; and while that food, notwithstanding the greater mental comprehensiveness, has grown in bulk, to an extent not to be grasped, the globe itself decreases in bulk to the enlarged capacity, to an extent which is beginning to make it appear small.



DISPLAY OF IGNEOUS METEORS OR FALLING STARS.

Tracing the Soul.

Singular Experiments that go to Prove Remarkable Things.

The Berlin *Gegenwart*, of November 15, 1879, contains a report of some experiments made by Dunstmaier to test the accuracy of Jager's theory, that the soul of every man and animal is to be sought for in the characteristic odor exhaled in each case. Dunstmaier, who unites in his own person the physiologist and metaphysician, was, until these experiments convinced him of his error, an outspoken opponent of Jager's views. He is now, however, an enthusiastic convert.

Dunstmaier's method was, no doubt, suggested to him by his familiarity with experimental science. He considered that light and the soul—if the soul is the odor—are both radiated, and that light can be, as it were, collected and fixed by a photographic plate coated with iodide of silver. What body, now, is as sensitive to odors as iodide of silver is to light? Evidently the nerves of smell in a dog. In the center of the laboratory a cage containing 20 hares was placed, and a dog was admitted to the room. He at once made violent efforts to get at the hares, which, of course, in their terror, rushed to and fro in the cage. After two hours of this torture, the dog was killed, the nerves of smell and the mucous membrane of the nose removed and rubbed up in a mortar with glycerine and water. The 20 hares had been exhaling their souls for two hours, and the dog, during all his panting and sniffing, inhaling them for the same length of time. The glycerine might be expected then, to contain a certain quantity of the soul of the hare, the main characteristic of which is, of course, timidity. That this was the fact, the following experiments seemed to prove: A few drops of the extract were administered to a cat; she ran away from some mice instead of pouncing upon them. By the subcutaneous injection of only two cubic centimeters, a large mastiff was rendered so cowardly that he slunk away from the cat. By a similar experiment, in which, however, a young lion in a menagerie played the part of the hare, Dunstmaier succeeded in isolating the soul-substance of courage and in transmitting it to other animals. Still more interesting experiments showed clearly that these "psychotype" glycerine extracts had a decided effect on the human species. Thus, after swallowing a small dose of psychotypic timidity, Dunstmaier had not the courage to believe in his own great discovery. This effect soon passed off, however.—*London Medical Record.*

THE poet who sweetly referred to the "sighing of the winds," should go out West and experience a sighclone.

Recent Progress in Telephony.

Some important telephone results have been lately obtained by Van Rysselberghe, the Belgian meteorologist, whose very ingenious meteorograph was shown at the Paris exhibition last year. He has succeeded in eliminating from telephonic communication through a wire, the inductive action of a neighboring telegraph wire (which gives a crackling kind of noise in the telephone). Moreover, we can employ the same wire at the same time for both telephonic and telegraphic work. Thus, in a recent experiment, a message was sent from Brussels by the Morse telegraph to the directing engineer of telegraphs in Paris, and an oral message sent by telephone was distinctly heard while the Morse receiver was in action. At the forthcoming exhibition in Munich, telephony is to be tried between that town and Dresden, a distance of about 343 miles. American accounts report experiments in progress as to what may and what may not be done in telephony on underground wires; a cable for the purpose having been laid by the American Bell Telephone Company along the Boston and Providence railroad. There are twenty-one rubber-covered copper wires within a lead pipe, ten of these being also covered with tin-foil to carry off extraneous induction currents, while 10 are twisted together, the 21st wire is covered with cotton and paraffined.

A French naval committee has lately reported on the use of the telephone in diving operations. The transmitter approved as best is a small flat circular telephone, having interiorly two spiral magnets superposed. The Gaiffe telephone as receiver gives good effects. A comparison was also made with the ordinary speaking trumpet, which proves inferior to the telephone, especially as the depth increases, owing to the effects of pressure on the membrane in the case of the trumpet. Various modifications of the telephone appear from time to time; one of those is Bottcher's telephone, the peculiarity of which is that the magnet, instead of being fixed in the case, is suspended by steel wires, so that it can, to some extent, participate in the vibrations of the membrane, but in opposite directions; the magnetic variations are thus increased, and stronger induction currents produced in the coil.

A NEW DIRECT PROCESS.—Mr. J. C. Bromfield, of Brighton, has patented a new process for making iron and steel direct from the ore, and which, we are assured, has been spoken favorably of by no less an authority than Sir Henry Bessemer. Besides the main features of the direct transition from the ore to a high class of metal, either iron or steel, the subproducts, notably the furnace gases, are by this process saved and utilized. Mr. Bromfield grinds to powder coal or coal dust and iron ore, or "blue billy," in proportions varying in the nature of the materials; and, when much silica is present in the ore, he adds alumina with or without calcium oxide or carbonate of lime. At the same time he extracts a mucilage by hydraulic pressure from seaweed steamed in a close jacketed boiler. The powder and mucilage are intimately mixed with Portland cement, carbonate of lime, magnesia lime, or calcium oxide, in proportions varying with the nature of the ore, and this mixture is formed into bricks by a powerful press. When dry, the bricks are coked in a retort, whereby their sulphur and phosphorus are driven off. The gases are led through a hydraulic main and utilized, either for maintaining the combustion or for illuminating purposes, in which case the by-products are also turned to account. After coking, the bricks are ready for the smelting furnace, and, as it is claimed, produce a high class of metal, from which practically the whole of the phosphorus and other injurious elements of the raw material have been expelled.—*Iron.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN SLIDE VALVES.—One of the most needed improvements in slide valves has lately been effected and introduced, consisting in a method for reducing or preventing more efficiently than at present the noise made by exhaust steam of engines, which has heretofore been attempted to be accomplished by the employment of mufflers and other similar devices. It is well understood that, with the ordinary link motion and slide valves used on locomotives, the exhaust edge of the valve must be moved the length of lap and lead before the piston receives steam from the direction in which it has been moving; in other words the exhaust opening begins before the piston finishes its stroke, and before the steam has fully expanded. The exhaust being also opened suddenly by the quick movement of the eccentric, a wasteful and disagreeable explosion of steam from the cylinder takes place. To remove this difficulty, the exhaust steam, instead of being allowed to explode in the manner described, is gradually released, and without back pressure.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A convention of experts has been discussing, at Leeds, England, the problem of how to abate the smoke nuisance in manufacturing towns. Many plans were presented, and the meeting finally passed two resolutions—one declaring that there are inventions by which smoke may be effectually consumed or actually prevented, and the other that, in the opinion of the meeting, the smoke arising from steam-engine fires and furnaces could be consumed, and often without injury to the boiler and with a saving of fuel.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
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Two Squares per month	2.50
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☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, October 1, 1882.

The Mission of the A. O. U. W.

It is presumable that every member of the A. O. U. W. is such for two reasons. The first of these, doubtless, is, or should be, to form associations of a fraternal nature. The second, and none the less important, is to secure a benefit, in case of death, that the widows and children may not be thrown helplessly on the world. The latter is a prominent feature of the A. O. U. W., and its mission is a world-wide philanthropy. What is more truly noble than to provide for the widows and helpless ones? In all the ages of the world this sort of philanthropy has been in vogue, and the loftiness of its mission has been unquestioned. To close the eyes of a brother as he calmly leaves this tenement of clay, and lay him away for his last sleep, and then, more than all, to offer his stricken and bereaved family, first the consolation and sympathy that death suggests, and then to make ample provisions for their future temporal wants, complete our office and good work, than which none can be grander. Philanthropy has ever called forth honest praises. Those men of the world's history who have by amassed fortunes provided for the desolate, built schools for the ignorant, cared for the orphans and assisted the needy in any way, have always left behind them memories "more lasting than brass, which time and the elements cannot destroy." While unlike the individual, yet the community of interests constituting the great brotherhood of the A. O. U. W., and its dealings with the outside world are such as to claim for its work the same measure of praise that similar beneficence would in the individual.

If there are any that look upon the Order as merely a mercenary organization, the members of which are banded together as so many speculators—whose only interest is a financial one—they are certainly resting under a delusion. The aim and object of the Order is higher, grander, nobler. There may at times be those within its folds who thus look upon the A. O. U. W., but selfishness ard narrow-mindedness are generally the controlling motives of such, and it is only when the proper conception of the objects of the Order is had, that the purity of its work can be realized. That men should band themselves together in this way is perfectly natural. Human nature does not tend to isolation in the individual; but, on the other hand, to association and co-operation. The good that has been done, the many widows who have received our benefits, and the good we yet may do, together furnish the true Workman with the grandest reward for his labors. In life, to protect and sustain; in death, to provide, should be the grand working principle of every member of this Order.

BE not over-anxious about the rapid numerical increase of your Lodge. The cornstalk grows tall in the fervid glow of the summer sun, but the early frosts of autumn wither its leaf and lay it low, while the sturdy oak, that stands for centuries, is many years in coming to maturity. Brothers, make the application.

A Serious Question.

There is no question of such absorbing interest to the Lodges of the A. O. U. W., in California, as that involving the long-argued one of "Temperance."

Now we are not going to write a long editorial on temperance, dilate on its advantages, pitch into those who do not believe in it, or bring any figures to show how many people die drunkards, and how much they would have saved if they had not drank. All this has been done over and over again. The drinking men don't pay any attention to it, and to those who do not drink it is of no value.

But it is the question of dollars and cents that concerns the A. O. U. W. Men get into the Order who drink, and who die, and those who do not drink, and live, have to pay for them so much per head. There is much too large a number of drinking men among the Lodges, as there is in the community.

The community's burden is indirect. It maintains courts, jails, asylums, hospitals, etc., and pays pretty heavy bills. The Lodge has none of this, but it pays a good round bill when the lover of alcohol dies. The tax is direct, positive and peremptory. A man dies from causes induced by his drinking habits, and his brethren pay for him.

Now, the Lodges are getting tired of this. They are trying to find some way to stop it. They are trying to see how they can prevent these men getting in, and how they can get rid of those already in. They want also to devise a means by which when a man becomes dissipated, or drinks more than he ought to, he can be dropped from the rolls. How all this is to be done is a subject of discussion in many a Lodge.

Some will say this is "rough" on the poor widow. But would not an expulsion for such reasons be lesson enough to bring to his senses all but a thoroughly irretrievable man? Would it not be a most practical temperance lecture to tell him he could not be kept in good standing in his Lodge, because he was killing himself by a bad habit? Would not this really benefit his family more than his death and a $2,000 donation?

This is a really live question, and one of much moment to the Order and to individuals. There is a fraternal feature and a business feature. The fraternal feature is one of mutual assistance; the business feature is the agreement to pay certain dollars, or receive certain dollars, under certain conditions.

A man comes into the Lodge, although it is found that he is a victim of drink, or he becomes one. The members know they must pay for him before he ought to be paid for. The business proposition is in question, and in business men are sharp and careful, and not apt to take mere excuses or promises. They are willing to pay just debts, but not fraudulent ones.

The Lodges in the jurisdiction of Alameda county are appointing committees to discuss jointly this momentous question, and try to evolve a plan by which men of steady habits may be protected from the evils complained of. As the matter develops we shall speak further concerning it.

THE St. Louis *Overseer* is of the opinion that the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Rule is on the eve of collapse, or, as that paper expresses it, "about to repair to the graveyard." This Order has over 250 Castles, with a membership of about 8,000, and was, seemingly, in a prosperous condition. Whether it be true or not, that this order will collapse, there are too many organizations in the field, and the sooner people learn to be cautious in these matters the better. Designing men are always ready to take advantage of the gullibility of the public for the purpose of obtaining good, fat salaries, or other remuneration, at the least possible expenditure of either mental or physical labor.

THE IOWA SITUATION.—The situation in Iowa at last accounts was not materially changed. Communications, arguments and circulars from both sides are frequent, and the old Grand Lodge and true Grand Lodge each claims to be progressing. The better opinion is to the effect that there is a complete change of sentiment going on in favor of the Supreme Lodge; that the suspended Grand Lodge officers are losing their influence, and the loyal Grand Lodge is gaining ground every day. We cannot doubt the result. Law and justice will prevail, and the membership of Iowa cannot be false to their vows and honor. The authority of the Supreme Lodge must and will prevail.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Artificial Limb Manufacturing company, of Pittsburg, in another column. It is said every member of the company wears an artificial leg, and hence are competent to advise their customers as to the appliance best suited to their needs. They assure us that they employ the most skillful workmen in the manufacture of artificial limbs. Write for a descriptive circular to the office of the company, at 279 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Make Initiations Impressive.

Our first impressions are generally lasting. The child going for the first time from the narrow circle of his youthful surroundings will generally be impressed with what it sees. The first sight of a great river or city, or phenomenon of nature, will linger in its memory through life. The dawn of reason, then, in the child is the most fitting time to draw its attention to right impulses and teach it to live a noble life. It has been said that if you give the child its first sight of the world through green glasses, the world will always be green to it afterwards. There is a value, then, in having first impressions favorable. The application of the foregoing to the secret organization is apparent.

What is essential to the greater success of the fraternal society, then, is to have all initiations of an impressive character. This is apparent for two reasons: First, it is necessary for the candidate, that he may be thoroughly imbued with the spirit and principles of the Order, and thus earlier become a worker. Second, it is useful and beneficial for the older members That our first proposition is correct, no one can deny. There have been cases where lack of interest and non-attendance of members may be directly traced to this source. If a candidate early obtains the impression that a lack of interest is prevalent among the members (and what proves it more than an indifference during initiation ceremonies?), the tendency will be to mold him in the same way. Unless other influences are brought to bear subsequently, it may almost be settled upon that he will become one of the non-attendants in the future. Then the initiation ceremony is valuable to the older members as well. No man is so thoroughly posted and familiar with the workings of his Order that he does not need to give attention during open sessions.

To the old the young look for example, and were there no other reason, the fact that example is all powerful should induce all the older members to participate heartily. During initiation ceremonies, no member in the hall should give attention to anything else. If the candidate feels this, his impressions will be the stronger and better. The older members of the various Lodges owe this much to their Order.

It will be scarcely necessary for us to indicate what should be the duty of members during initiations. This cannot but be apparent to each one. What we plead for is interesting, impressive initiations. Make them such, and the secret Order will flourish as under no other circumstances.

Nothing Political in the Lodge.

The politician is an antagonist. An affiliation with the doctrines and precepts of one party at once suggests an antagonism to those of the others. And this is what makes our political campaigns the occasions for the manifestation of considerable bitter feeling. Wars of words are of daily and hourly occurrence, and until the elections are over, there is no peace in the political camp.

There is a proper place for these discussions, and there is a time when they should be refrained from. At whatever time and place political discussions are proper, the Lodge is certainly not one. While there is a feeling of brotherly love—fraternity—existing between the members of the Lodge, there will always be found a difference in political views. No member who has the good of the Order at heart will arouse an antagonism by forcing his views upon his associates.

This consideration is of vital importance; and that Lodge will further its interests the more by allowing politics to find no place in its discussions. This may be putting the case too strong, but we think not. There, doubtless, are those who can maintain such an equanimity of temper that even caustic remarks by another will not sting, but it is too often true that a hostility and unfriendliness will be engendered that all the good offices of the Lodge will fail to extinguish. The Lodge has other objects, and to secure the best results, politics should not enter in.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.—Life insurance companies calculate on having about 10 deaths to the thousand. In the published mortality experience of the leading life insurance company of the country, "The New York Life," it is stated, that out of 1,000 deaths, 268, or 27%, were from consumption. Our last year's experience shows that out of 765 deaths, 141, or only 18½%, were from consumption. This is surely a favorable showing, and in spite of the great cry which has been raised, proves that our portals have been as well guarded by mutual and fraternal interest as have those who had only pecuniary obligations at stake.

THE following are the officers of the Supreme Legion: Select Knights, Hon. Clark D. Knapp, Supreme Commander, of Albion N. Y.; W. F. Bohn, Supreme Recorder of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. D. H. Shields, Supreme Medical Examiner, Hannibal, Mo.; Wm. R. Sheen, Supreme Treasurer, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Hobby.

Bro. W. Warne Wilson is Grand Recorder of Michigan, a member of the Supreme Lodge, and editor of the Michigan *Herald*, the organ of the A. O. U. W. in his jurisdiction. Bro. Wilson is a very exellent, intelligent and earnest Workman, but he has a hobby, and has it bad. To his mind, the A. O. U. W. must sometime "bust wide open," unless it shall make haste to embody the system of graded assessments into its governmental polity. In this view Bro. Wilson stands almost alone in the Order, but yet he stands. We were once something of his notion, misled by the deceptive "expectancy tables" of life insurance companies. We had faith in the Carlisle tables, and still more in the so-called tables of American experience. But when we came to notice that our members persisted in dying in utter violation of all these tables, insomuch that if the rule must be established at all, it must be established entirely by the exceptions—in other words, that there was no rule, nothing but exceptions—the conclusion was forced upon us that something was out of joint in the calculations. Facts were on one side; they were all about and around us, under our eyes and noses continually. Theory was on the other side; a nice, plausible, sensible looking theory, but the two didn't agree—that was patent to the most careless observer. We had to knock under to the facts. Somehow we never did have any stomach to quarrel with such stubborn things as facts. Satisfied as to where people have heretofore erred in applying "expectancy" or "experience" tables to the business of life insurance, or its equivalent, as found in beneficial societies, we have tried to make others see as we see, but some will not or cannot. Time and again we have explained that a table of expectancy of life, if it really is what it purports to be, must show the expectancy of life of people in general; taken in a mass, which must include all—the halt, the lame, the blind, as well as the sound and healty. The good, the bad and the indifferent must not be separated, except as they separate by death. Evidently this is the way the English or Carlisle table was made up, for it is the record of the people of the town of Carlisle, taken from extreme youth and followed to extreme old age. As to how the so-called American table was made up, we are free to confess we can't tell—probably by main strength. We are gravely told it was made from 100,000 lives selected in extreme youth and a careful record kept till the whole 100,000 had passed away. A good orthodox Christian may be allowed to doubt the religious accuracy of this extraordinary statement, unless backed up by testimony other than insurance actuaries, and not be subjected to charges for breach of faith. But swallowing it all, still the character of the table would remain as we have stated it.

Now, in all candor, let us ask what sense is there in selecting out from the multitude only the best men mentally, morally and physically, and then apply the ordinary tables of expectancy to them to determine how long they will live? A boy in the grammar school should know better than commit such an absurdity.

Again, suppose we had an accurate table for such selected men—which we have not—but suppose we had, why base a man's premium payments or assessments on such a table, when we know his expectancy of remaining in the organization is only about one-fifth that of his expectancy of life? Common sense would seem to dictate that if we were to make or get any table at all, it should be one that would give the expectancy of a man's remaining in the organization till he died; or, in other words, his expectancy of calling upon the organization for the promised sum, payable at his death. In a business sense, we want to know the hazard incurred by the Order when a member joins. We don't care to know how long he may, or probably will live, provided that probability would take him beyond the time of the probability of his remaining with us. In life-insurance companies such probability does not extend beyond about seven years. Then we want to know the probability of his dying in the seven years succeeding the time he joins. The best risk for seven years is the one for us, no matter what the probabilities may be beyond that. We have no pecuniary concern in one who is no longer a member.

Our good brother don't seem to see things in this light. We have argued with him, produced statistics to back up our position, but still he says this proves nothing. We despair. But one thing we must admit: If our members could be persuaded to die, and die only in accordance with the expectancy tables, we shouldn't lose anybody scarcely, for a man of 50 has an "expectancy" of 21 years, very nearly, while his expectancy of membership cannot by the most generous figures be put at more than half that space of time.

O fiddle! Bro. Wilson, there is not the first element of equity in this whole business. You can't make it so by any system. Put it to the account of benevolence, and fight it out on that line. It will pay by far the best returns in this world and the world to come.

ACCORDING to the last statement of the Supreme Recorder, the Order numbered 110,195 members. California numbered 14,738. New York is 2,400 ahead of us, and Pennsylvania 1,300 behind.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, ESQ., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

FOR the first time in the history of the WATCHMAN, we are obliged to go to press without material for this department. This is owing to illness of Grand Recorder Pratt, who was confined to his bed at intervals during the week, but was at his post again Friday, though in a very feeble condition. We sincerely hope that Bro. Pratt will be tough and sound again in a few days, for this paper can ill afford to do without his valuable services.

Beneficiary Societies a Success.

The beneficiary organization has now been in existence long enough to prove its value. Outside parties, and that class who are always ready to depreciate such organizations, may endeavor still to prove the falsity of the position taken in the caption of this article, but facts are potent. For ten years now, the fraternal co-operative society has been doing business. The plan and success have been demonstrated beyond a peradventure. The systems by which such organizations are carried on are correct and business like, and there need be no fear of a general collapse and failure of all of them. We are not now speaking of individual organizations. There may be some less successful than others; there doubtless are those less beneficial than others; but the truth remains the same. One failure does not make the system a failure. The good that has been accomplished stands out in bold and pleasing relief to the few failures there may have been. There are many honest, conscientious men who have thoroughly studied the matter, and have examined and investigated the whole matter. These persons have shown by facts and figures, drawn from the records of the past, that the principles upon which several of these co operative societies were founded are correct, and that all necessary to make them a permanent success is to live up to these principles.

It would be as injudicious as untruthful to declare that every association that has commenced operations as a beneficiary has been a success. Of these organizations there are always certain ones that spring up, and apparently give promise of life and permanency, but soon go down. Enthusiasm is no sure proof of permanency, the object that stimulates our enthusiasm may, sooner or later, interest us no more, and then we become indifferent. Other organizations never attain the requisite number necessary to make them a permanency. While recognizing the tangible and practical good that each and every organization would do during its existence, long or short, and also realizing that should some one or more, at some future date, cease to work, none would be injured or defrauded by said cessation, we have encouraged and befriended all such associations that were legitimate and practical. We have now stated the strongest case against the success and value of the mutual beneficiary association. It will be seen at a glance that this does not prove the system a failure, but, on the other hand, gives evidence of success. In the business world all enterprises are not successful. Even in certain lines of business, there will be successes along with failures. And yet it does not argue anything against the business as a paying and laudable one. There is a field and a need for the beneficiary society. That there is a certain permanency about some of these Orders, numbering now over 100,000 members each, and "that they are as sure as a bank, would be with the same number of stockholders upon whom they could call for an assessment should emergency demand," is evident.

While the working principle of these organizations is of recent advent in this country, in the old world it has long been familiar and popular. How minutely correct the following may be, which is taken from the St. Louis *Observer*, we cannot say, but there is enough in it, at least, to convince every impartial mind that mutual beneficiary Orders and associations have not been a failure by any means. The *Observer* says:

All over Europe, but especially in England, mutual benefit associations are very numerous. In England there are no less than 25,234 of them, with a membership of about 8,000,000. Five of these societies have over 100,000 members each. Sixty have been in existence over 100 years, while seven are nearly 200 years old. This shows how false the statement is that these societies are short lived. In this country co-operative societies were never thought of until within the last score of years, and there are now 16 of them that are over 12 years old, while only five per cent. of them have failed. These failures have not brought disaster and ruin, for the members had only paid in small sums, less than a few pleasures would have cost, and the loss has not been felt. There have been connected with these failures no stealing for what funds have been collected were disbursed to the children and widows of those who had died.

Anniversary Parties.

A LARGE and select gathering assembled at B'nai B'rith hall, 121 Eddy street, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of "Old Harmony, No. 9," on Thursday evening, September 28, 1882. The following programme was well carried out, and was very well received by the large and highly delighted audience, encores being called for in every instance. G. M. W., W. H. Barnes, in his address, held the audience spellbound by his eloquence. After the order of exercises, a programme of 12 dances was carried out, the music being furnished by Lattimer & Co. The music furnished was very good, and gave great sasisfaction to those that like to "trip the light fantastic toe." Beautiful flowers adorned the stage, and lovely bouquets were presented to each of those who, by their kindness, made the fifth anniversary of Harmony, No. 9., so successful. Great credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements for the way in which they performed their duty. The committee was composed of the following: Thomas H. Wilton, M. W., D. Cohan, S. S. Johnson, Frederick Blight, P. M. W., C. R. Mitchell, Thomas G. Smith. The following was the order of entertainment: Opening remarks, T. H. Wilton, M. W.; piano solo, Miss Katie M. Mathews; address, Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W.; song, Miss Nellie Hughes; recitation, Prof. H. C. Eastman; comic selection, Mr. Goldsmith; song, Miss Maggie Webb; recitation, Miss Selina Cohan; song, Mr. Charles Lelong; recitation, Miss Maude E. Noyes; recitation, Miss Alexander. Master of Ceremonies, Thomas H. Wilton, M. W. Reception Committee—Z. T. Whitten, P. M. W., Wm. Decker, P. M. W., W. I. Brownrigg, Peter H. Will, Richard D. Roach, J. J. Finn. Floor Manager, C. R. Mitchell. Floor Committee—D. Cohan, J. H. Schick, Thomas G. Smith, Thomas J. Davis.

OLYMPIC LODGE, No. 127, celebrated their fourth anniversary on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, 1882, at their hall, 35 Eddy street, with a grand ball and refreshments. Over 100 people were present, consisting principally of members, their wives and friends. The large hall, with its tastefully decorated walls, the floor having been beautifully canvased, and the lights gleaming from elegant chandeliers, the graceful dancers, and all, presented to the eye of the observer an enchanting scene. During the evening ice-cream and other delicacies were freely passed around, and it is the subject of remark that Olympic sustained her fair name in splendid style. The hall of Olympic is one of the largest and finest in the city used for Lodge purposes.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE, No. 8, celebrated its fifth anniversary at Ixora hall, Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, 1882. A large and select audience was present. Harry J. Lask, Grand Guide, was the chairman of the evening, and, with a few well-timed remarks, welcomed the visitors. An address was made by Wm. H. Barnes, Grand Master, and a first-class programme followed, which was finely rendered. First, a piano solo by Miss Lyonall, which called forth marked appreciation and a hearty recall; zither solo, by Adolph Fine, accompanied on guitar by Mr. Whitby; recitation, Master J. Andrews; song, Mrs. Blake Alverson; cornet solo, Bro. R. E. Hazeltine; duet, Messrs. W. H. H. Toby and W. E. Toby; recitation, "April Showers," Miss Gertie Olmstead, which was finely rendered by this popular young lady. It was received with marked approbation and called forth a hearty encore. E. Lewis, P. M. W., one of the oldest members of the Order, made a few remarks, and again called on the Grand Master, who, in the name and on behalf of the entire membership of No. 8, preferred a set of charges against Bro. David Irwin, M. W. When Bro. Irwin was escorted to the scene of trial, he was happily surprised. The first charge was that he had never neglected a meeting, having always been on hand, discharging his duties to the utmost of his ability, to which the brother pleaded not guilty. The second charge was that he had worked faithfully and honestly for the interest of this Lodge, and that of the Order. The third was that he had been married twenty-five years ago, and that each and every member of Golden Gate Lodge presented him this casket, not only as a testimonial of the appreciation and esteem of the members of Golden Gate, but also as a pleasant reminder that this was the 25th anniversary of his wedding day. The recipient was totally unaware of the gift intended, and could only respond with a few grateful words. The occasion was unusually interesting. The elegant casket consisted of knives and forks, tea and tablespoons, of sterling silver. The hall was cleared, and a list of thirteen dances was indulged in until an early hour. The music was furnished by the hall company. No. 8, although one of the oldest, is also one of the energetic subordinates of the jurisdiction. From its membership has been formed several excellent Lodges, and it may well be considered one of the fountain heads of the Order. Its fifth anniversary reflected credit upon all concerned. The following were the committees: Committee of Arrangements—C. J. W. Simpton, R. E. Haseltine, E. C. Atwood. Reception Committee—J. S. Thomson, Mark Heywood, Thos. J. Johnston, David Irwin, Emile Schmitt, Ignatz Wisler. Floor Director—(silver star and tassel) Theo. G. Linton. Floor Committee—(white ribbon) C. W. Beals, Geo. C. Steinhauer, A. G. Anderson, F. E. Neuberger.

Aims, Objects and Regulations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen,

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is a general organization for the mutual benefit of its members and their families. It embraces in its membership men of every vocation, profession and occupation—employers and employees—workers of all classes, whether their labor be mental or physical. It has no connection with any religious sect, political party, or organization for affecting the prices of labor or commodities, but is designed to promote fraternity, mental and social improvement, and mutual assistance.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

The most distinctive feature of the Order is what is designated as the Beneficiary Fund—a carefully-devised, well-guarded, economical and beneficial system, by means of which the sum of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is secured to each member's family, or such person or persons as he may choose to designate. During the several years since the Order has been established this sum has been promptly paid in full in each case of death, to the persons entitled to receive it, within a few weeks, and without any litigation or troublesome formalities. A careful examination of the working of the system will satisfy any intelligent person that such will continue to be the case.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Each person who becomes a member of the Order pays to the Receiver of his Lodge one dollar for the Beneficiary Fund. Every Lodge has on hand, at the beginning of the month, ready for a call, one dollar of Beneficiary Fund for each member. When a death occurs, if there is a sufficient amount of the Fund in the Grand Lodge to meet the required payment of $2,000, no call is made upon the Subordinate Lodges, but if there is not a sufficient surplus from the last assessment, then the Lodges are notified at the first of the month to forward their portion of the Fund on hand ($1 for each member), and an assessment is made to replace the amount forwarded. By this means the Beneficiary Fund of the Lodge is again replenished, ready for a call at the first of the next month, if it should be made. Assessments are only made on the members at the first meeting night in each month, and a written and printed notice is sent to each member, bearing date of such meeting night. Twenty days time is given from that date to meet the payment. Thus the payments are made at such intervals, and are called for in such manner that they may be easily provided for and met without inconvenience even by persons of small income.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

In the first year of the working of the Supreme Lodge (1873-4), the number of assessments made upon the members of the Lodges directly under its jurisdiction, was 20; second year, 14; third year, 15; fourth year, 15; fifth year, 14; sixth year, 16. Since that time, the average has remained about the same, and these figures will also apply to the Jurisdiction of California. It is probable that the future average will remain about the same. The average cost to each member, therefore, has been $15.66 per year; being a little more than four cents per day as the cost of a completely-secured guarantee of $2,000, to be paid on the death of a member. Can any man who is in circumstances to avail himself of this system be justifiable in neglecting to give to his family the security which it affords? Does not prudence and affection dictate that he should secure for them the protection thus offered? A number of States, having over 2,000 members in each, collect and disburse the Beneficiary Fund separately through their Grand Lodges, instead of through the Supreme Lodge. In these, the cost per year has been, in some cases less and in others greater than that given above, but the average has been about the same.

California was set apart as a separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction in July, 1878, and at the end of July, 1879, had levied and collected ten assessments for deaths occurring in the State, and for the months of August and September three more, making a total for 14 months of 13 assessments, or an average of a little less than 93 cents a month for each member. During 1880, 16 assessments were levied in California, and for 1881, it is estimated there will probably be 14 assessments.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The A. O. U. W. Beneficial system is simple, easily understood, economical in its workings, and in all its details comes under the direct observation and care of the members who meet weekly in their Lodges, where the business is transacted, and where they enjoy the advantages of social and fraternal intercourse, and of mental improvement. These Lodges are governed by officers regularly elected by the members—the financial affairs are under the proper guards and restrictions, and a careful system of checks prevents fraud or betrayal of trust.

PROTECTION AT NET COST.

All money paid on assessments for the Beneficiary Fund goes to the payment of death benefits without reduction even for expenses, these being provided for out of a General Fund raised in each Lodge. This fund is made up from initiation fees (usually about $15 for each member, with sometimes an advanced rate, according to age), and weekly dues of not less than 25 cents per month. The advantage which each member derives from the social, fraternal and educational features of the Order, and the good which is accomplished by it in these respects, afford a more than ample return for the sum he pays into the General Fund, which meets all the expenses of the Order, leaving the entire Beneficiary Fund intact for the beneficent purpose for which it is intended. There are no commissions, fees or salaries to be paid out of it, but the entire amount paid in goes to the widows, orphans and other heirs of deceased brethren. Thus the Beneficiary system may be fairly said to be carried on absolutely without any working expenses, and, at the same time, to be more closely under the observation of those interested in it, and more carefully guarded than any other method adopted for similar purposes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A medical examination is required under such rules as are generally adopted by life insurance companies. The character of the applicant must also be investigated, and the Lodge pass upon his application by ballot. Persons between the ages of 21 and 50 only are admitted.

BENEFITS OF SICK OR DISABLED MEMBERS.

The payment of weekly sick benefits to members is a matter left to the control of each Subordinate Lodge. Some provide in their By-Laws for such benefits—others do not. If sick benefits are to be paid, the initiation fees and weekly dues are fixed at an amount sufficient to cover the expense—each Lodge having the power to fix the fees and dues at such sums (not below $15 for initiation and degrees, and $2 for Beneficiary Fund and certificate, and 25 cents per month for dues) as may be determined upon.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. is a secret Order, having two degrees, with appropriate initiation ceremonies. These are simple, but impressive. The teachings are calculated to strengthen the character and elevate the moral principles of the members.

The Order is composed of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges and a Supreme Lodge. Subordinate Lodges in States or Territories where no Grand Lodge has been established, are under the immediate jurisdiction of and report to the Supreme Lodge, until a Grand Lodge is established.

When a Grand Lodge has over 2,000 members under its jurisdiction, it can be set apart as a separate Beneficiary district if desired. In this case the members are assessed for the deaths which occur within such district or jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge collects the assessments and pays the death benefits under the laws and regulations adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon and Ontario have been thus set apart as to the Beneficiary Fund. In all other respects they remain integral parts of the Order.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. was started in Pennsylvania in 1868 but was not sufficiently established to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873, from which time up to the 1st of January, 1880, the Grand Lodge of that State alone has paid over $546,000 of Beneficiary Fund.

The Supreme Lodge, up to June, 1881 had paid out $919,172.90 on deaths of members of Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction. The amount paid by the Order during the year 1880, was $1,305,887.00.

The membership reported on the first of March, 1881, was 97,179, with Grand Lodges established in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Georgia, Kansas, Ontario (Canada), Oregon and Washington Territories, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Subordinate Lodges in a number of other States. In all these States the Order is steadily and rapidly growing. With the increase already since the above date, it is safe to say that before the close of the year 1881 it will number over 125,000 members.

The Order was founded by a few earnest, honest men, for fraternal and beneficent purposes. Its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and it has been faithfully conducted as its founders designed it to be—not to subserve the selfish interest of a few, but for the mutual benefit of all. Thoughtful and prudent men join it because they can thus provide, without present embarrassment, for the contingencies arising from the uncertainties of life, and at the same time aid each other in mutual improvement and the elevation of humanity.

Further information cheerfully given by applying to H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder, S. F., Cal.

THE opening meeting of Alameda Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., announced for Wednesday evening, has been indefinitely postponed on account of a previous engagement made by Grand Master Workman Barnes.

Business Announcements.

Artificial Limb, J. W. Thompson, Pittsburg, Penn.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

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The Fairest and Best of Colonies.

THE REDLANDS,

In San Bernardino County, California.

Superior Soil, Climate and Irrigating Improvements.

The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots. Within this town plat, at the crossing of Palm and Center avenues, is a circular public park, with a fountain in the center. This park will be improved by the proprietors of the tract. Above the town plat will be constructed a small reservoir, from which iron pipes will be laid to supply the town with water under pressure.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have moved upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Real, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Morton & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W. Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. B. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	10
A. G. Simms, Redlands	20
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	20
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	80
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	20
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
S. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs. Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C. N. Hill, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	25
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B. Ewer, San Francisco	10
B. F. Watrous	20
H. L. Rutgers	5
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	10
Mrs. E. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn.	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.	10
Eugene B Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	30
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	10
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	10
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P. O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast.

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Fresh at 12 o'clock daily, at
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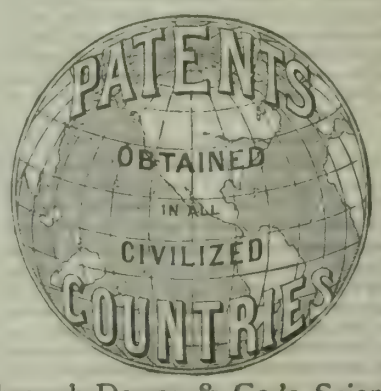
Good Land and Sure Crops.

There has been steady and tolerably rapid advancement made in the growth of a majority of the towns in Colusa, Butte, Tehama and Shasta counties. Especially is this so in the agricultural districts where the land produces at least fair crops in all seasons—wet or dry—as does the land on the Reading Ranch. Those looking for homes in California where diversified farming will pay every year; where wood and water are plenty and easy to be obtained, and other desirable advantages are to be had, should address the proprietor of the Reading Grant.

Some 14,000 out of 26,000 acres of the grant remain for sale at comparatively low rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Prices range from $5 to $30 per acre. The tract is between two and three miles wide, with the Northern Division of the C. P. R. R. passing centrally through its entire length. Send postage stamp for free circulars containing information about Shasta County and these lands, to the proprietor of Reading Ranch.

EDWARD FRISBIE,
Anderson, Shasta County, Cal.

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Wrought Iron Philosophically Considered.

Dr. Anderson, in his lecture on "Tools," lately delivered in Manchester, England, said: When we think of any sort of material, beyond the working treatment of its mechanical properties, we seem to be in another world. Take, for example, a piece of common wrought iron. It seems to us as of the earth earthy; but, if we are closely questioned in regard to the reason for its various properties, we find that we scarcely know anything. Tracing it from the ore through its various stages until it is in the hands of the smith is comparatively easy. We know the natural law that governs its elasticity, the limit of its elasticity, its ultimate strength, that it can be welded, that it is ductile, and can be drawn out into a fine wire, that it is malleable, and can be spread out into a sheet, or worked round from the sheet into a goblet, and may be gathered back again, if by so doing it served any useful purpose; but when we think of the marvelous changes which have taken place amongst its molecules during the operation, we are lost in wonderland.

To many minds, the piece of cold iron seems to be a solid; under the pressure of the testing machine, it is shown to be an unstable fluid. When the smith has the misfortune to leave a piece too long in the fire, it vanishes; it has found evil companions, and gone off under an assumed name and a new character. When a piece of iron is broken and carefully examined under a microscope, we can see that it is composed of fine crystals; but these crystals, we are told, are composed of innumerable molecules, which are not to be seen by the microscope, being smaller than the human mind can imagine; still, the smith feels himself under their influence. In homely words, he speaks of the iron being "red-short" or "cold-short," without thinking that he is on the threshold of some of the impenetrable secrets of nature. The steel maker can take advantage of the molecular properties. With heat he can push them asunder and infuse among them the subtle vapor of carbon, and the iron becomes steel, highly improved in most of its mechanical properties, and with an increase of strength and elasticity. It may be inferred that each iron molecule is a little world in itself, surrounded with a thin wrapping of infinite space, no single molecule being in actual contact with any other molecule. We have reached the limit of subdivision, so far as the engineer dare venture. The investigating philosopher, however, ventures much further with his speculations; he tries vainly to penetrate into the supposed ultimate atoms of matter of which the molecules are composed, but further we need not follow.

THE SABBATH DAY.—We are commanded to "remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy." If the sacredness of the Sabbath is destroyed, the life of the nation will be imperiled, and the church, as a visible organization among men, cease to exist. Should we happily live to see the day when the Sabbath is universally observed and its sacred duties and privileges delighted in, then the horrible plagues of intemperance, lust and crime, which are undermining society and destroying millions of our race, would be blotted out, and a day of universal joy and peace reign instead. To the laboring classes the Sabbath is an unmixed blessing. It replenishes what the six days' labor has exhausted, and supplies strength for the coming week's toil. On that day the farmer quits his plow, the merchant his store, the blacksmith his anvil, the children the labor and confinement of the factory, the miner emerges from the bowels of the earth into the brightness and glory of the hallowed day, and the toilers in every department of life's busy scenes rest their weary limbs, drink in the invigorating air, commune with nature and nature's God, catch a glimpse of the Celestial city, and, with fresh inspiration and renewed strength, press forward.—*Dr. Snowden.*

AN artful juryman, addressing the clerk of the court, while the latter was administering the oath, said: "Speak up. I cannot hear what you say." "Stop!" said Baron Alderson, from the bench. "Are you deaf?" "Yes, my lord, of one ear." "Then you may leave the box, for it is necessary that jurymen should hear both sides."

☞The following was reduced from a circular 6 by 10 inches in size by the photo-relief engraving process of the S. F. ENGRAVING Co., No. 405 Kearny St., S. F.:

Mining and Scientific Press,

U.S. and Foreign Patent Agency,

252 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

TO INVENT PATENTEE

DEAR SIR:

Attention has recently been called to a number of cases in which inventors and patentees have been outrageously swindled after they had safely obtained their patents. Most of the swindlers are located in Eastern cities, and they pay more attention to California and other distant inventors, because it would cost too much for the victims to prosecute them after he discovers the fraud.

We have, therefore, prepared the following statement for the purpose of warning you of the pitfalls which surround the inventor who is anxious to realize something from his patent.

When a patent issues, the patentee's or assignee's name is published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, and he will soon be flooded with circulars from all parts of the country. Some of these are from reliable and honest attorneys, but many are from professional swindlers, who make a living by cheating patentees.

An explanation of a few of their methods will aid you in recognizing them when you see them.

One circular professes to come from a firm having a system of Patent selling agencies in all of the principal cities in the United States, that they will undertake to sell your patent for a slight commission if you will send them five or ten dollars to pay for copies of your patent, these copies they say are to be sent to their different agencies, and various means adopted to attract the attention of those in the line of business to which your invention relates, and you will soon be the possessor of hundreds or thousands of Dollars realized from the sales which they will make. If you send the money for the copies of the patent, it is the last you will hear from it.

Another party will send you a circular intimating that he has had an inquiry made in regard to your patent, and that if you send him a power of attorney he will endeavor to make a sale for you. If you send him a power of attorney, he will write back that he can not dispose of the patent, but can get $5 000 or $10,000 for your Canadian Patent (he has first examined and found that you have no Canadian Patent), but if you have no such patent, will hold offer till you get one, if you wish to do at once. 10 per cent. for selling, total cost of Canadian Patent through me is $30; this includes Government fee $20, and my fee $20; but in view of the sale will wait for my fee ($20) until Patent is sold. Upon receipt of Government fee, I will prepare documents and send them to you to sign. If you can not accept, say so, and do not ask me to advance the fee, as I am not permitted to do so as Solicitor." Of course, if a second thought is bestowed upon this letter the swindle becomes very apparent. The language itself is obscure, and the last sentence shows the true character of the lind value of your patent. Accompanying this letter is a certificate from an alleged notary, certifying to the character of the anxious solicitor. Anyone sending him money to pay for such a fee can not expect to receive anything in return, and must not feel disappointed if he never hears said swindler's name and nothing is heard from their Canadian Patent.

There is still another swindling institution which has paid particular attention to patentees residing on the Pacific Coast. The modus operandi adopted by them is as follows:

When you receive a well worded circular letter, saying they believe your invention is valuable, and after going to some length in telling its value, they inform you that they are in the Patent selling business, and would like to take hold of your patent. It will be necessary to send them but a small amount—usually $15 or $20—to buy copies of your patent, and pay for some other little matters. When they get the money from you they send to Washington and get one copy of your patent, print a small advertisement on it, and send it to you saying that it is a sample of what they are going out. In a short time they write you again and say that one of their branch houses has been successful, and can dispose of your patent for a piece of property in a distant city, but they also call upon you for $50 or so to pay the expenses incurred by the branch house. A man is led to believe that he is soon to come into possession of land worth many thousands, it is presumed that he would not delay to give $50 or a like amount in advance of the realization of his bright prospects. If he sends it he does not get any return but a little disappointment, and although "sadder," he is a much "wiser man."

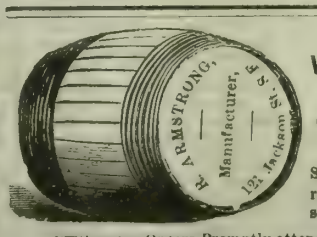
There are many other schemes adopted to secure money from patentees, but they are all of the same general character.

The United States Patent Office publishes an Official Gazette every week which gives the name and address of each patentee. These parties who derive their income from the ways here shown, take this Official Gazette and send circulars to each person who has taken out a patent, and it is easy to believe that they have quite a comfortable income if only a small proportion of the patentees send money.

After having carefully read the foregoing, you will be possessed of sufficient information to prevent yourself from being duped by unscrupulous parties who have no intention of returning any equivalents for the money they have received. Our advice to patentees is, to make the value of your invention known as widely as possible, at once, by advertising, or by correspondence with manufacturers who are in that particular line of business, and do your own selling with such assistance as you can secure among your own acquaintances, and such parties as are thoroughly recommended.

Very truly,

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2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. F. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. HARRISON.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STEPHENS.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E. HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BAGLEY.	Santa Clara, 1st and 4th Thursday Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HEIL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BENNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. J. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
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24—SAN RAFAEL. JAMES SALMONS.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANNER.
25—REDWOOD. JAS. SLATTERY.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. W. BUCK.
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150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. L. C. WINSTON.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. ZIPH.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. ANDREW OSTERMAN.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T. MORGAN.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday E. E. MEALEY.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. S. HUELBURT.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOPEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NESMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. H. D. LEY.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. PAINE.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA. J. M. SINGLE	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. MACK.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. BERNARD SHERRY.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Thursday R. B. KITTERDOR.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. WM. H. JETER.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. PRUSSAKAU.
187—TEHAMA M. B. AMBROSE.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GRUNEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA. CHAS. L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H. BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAKDALE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale, Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBSONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PREPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	Wednesday M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLBOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MERK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. E F. MATTHEWS.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. BARTEAU.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. REARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Mouday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE. G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday CHAS. H. WOODS.
218—NORTH STAR. JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	Saturday. EL. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. MCDONALD.	Duunigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. DAY	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	35 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS. C. H. CALDWELL.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Mayberry Hall	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

J. V. MCCURDY, P.G. M.....Virginia City
S. W CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
J. A. MCDOUGALD, G. O.....Helena, Montana
D. THORBURN, G. RDR.....Gold Hill
C. F. SHARP, G. RVR.....Carson City
E. D. DISBROW, G. G.....Salt Lake, Utah
H. WARREN, G. W.....Paradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. MED. EX.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, TRUSTEE, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. REP.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. REP.....Eureka, Nev
J. V. MCCURDY, G. REP.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. TAYLOR.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KRIOR.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. JAS. MCGREGOR.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday WM. MUNDELL.
5—NEVADA. F. MCRAE.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st & 3d Monday JAS. T. DAVIS
6—RIVER. W. A. RULISON.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. BONHAM.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. DAVIES.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday ROBERT ROWLAND.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wedn

The Forests of the Pacific Coast.

We have often alluded to the comprehensive work undertaken by the census office, with Prof. C. S. Sargent in charge, to make known the forest resources of the United States in 1880. As we have stated, the forest volume of the census will be full of tables and illustrated by colored maps of the different States, showing the forest area of each. This will be published in due time. We find that Prof. Sargent has given the public a sort of a forecast of his conclusions in a well-written article in the *North American Review* for October. It is a significant fact, showing the prominence with which agricultural and industrial subjects generally are now attaining, that almost every issue of this popular magazine contains a good review of some industrial theme. Not long ago such matters were cast aside for more acceptable discussions of literary, philosophical, political and other matters.

But to return to the forests: We shall collate from Prof. Sargent's article, which treats of the forests of the whole country, such parts as contain his conclusions on the Pacific coast forest growths. He shows that the distribution of the forests of the Pacific region clearly illustrate the influence of moisture upon forest growth. The rainfall of the northwest coast is very large, exceeding that of any other part of the continent; it gradually decreases with the latitude, and on the coast at the southern boundary of the United States is reduced to an average annual precipitation of less than 10 inches, not quite one-eighth of that received on the southern coast of Alaska. High mountain ranges, parallel with the coast, and extending from Alaska through the peninsula of Lower California, dissipate much of the moisture attracted from the Pacific ocean, leaving the whole the vast of interior region east of these mountain ranges, and lying between them and the eastern edge of the Pacific region, imperfectly supplied with water. It is a region of light, uncertain, and unequally distributed rainfall, heavier at the north, as on the coast, and decreasing gradually with the latitude, in nearly the same proportion.

The whole of the Pacific region is composed of the mass of mountain ranges and narrow valleys which form the Cordilleran system. The precipitation of moisture, both snow and rain, is, of course, heavier on the mountains than in the valleys between them, increasing, other things being equal in proportion, to their hight. In the case of the region in question, the western slopes of the mountains facing toward the ocean receive a larger precipitation of moisture than their opposite eastern ones. The forests of this region correspond with its rainfall. Along the northwest coast there is a strip of forest unequaled in density by any forest outside of the tropics; but this heavy growth does not extend east of the western slopes of the main Coast ranges. It pushes southward along the California coast, where the redwoods illustrate the maximum of forest productiveness. It decreases in density with the latitude on the slopes of the Sierras, disappearing entirely from the California Coast range south of Point Conception.

Throughout the Pacific region, the forest is confined to the mountains. The great interior ranges are forest-clad; at the north, the higher ones often heavily. At the south these mountain forests are light, often disappearing entirely from the lower ranges. In southeastern Arizona, and the adjacent parts of New Mexico, the forests, under the influence of heavier and more regularly distributed rainfall, are, however, denser than those in the same latitude farther west. But the forests of this whole region, north as well as south, are the forests of dry country. They are nowhere luxuriant as compared with the forests of the Pacific or the Atlantic coast. The trees have grown very slowly, and are often of immense age; underbrush and seedling trees, which characterize a vigorous forest growth, are wanting, except at the extreme north, or in the canyons of some of the highest ranges. Everywhere these forests show that their struggle for existence has been a severe one. They hold the mountains, but they just hold them, and no more. The drier valleys are treeless, or nearly so.

It is not improbable, in the light of recent scientific investigations, that even so recently as the time when some of the immediate ancestors of the trees which form these forests were growing, the whole interior region, now believed to be gradually drying up, enjoyed a more abundant rain-fall than it now receives, and that these forests thus originally grew under more favorable conditions than at present. If this hypothesis is correct, it will be easy to understand why, under less favorable circumstances, their reproduction will be difficult. The interior forests at the north may be expected, however, thanks to the present rainfall of that part of the country, to reproduce themselves slowly; but so slowly must this process go on, that, judging from the age of existing trees, many hundred years will have passed, if these forests are destroyed, before their successors can attain sufficient size to be of economic importance. Through all the southern part of the interior region, the struggle for life has been so severe that the stunted groups of trees, which barely deserve the name of forests, have only succeeded in finding a foothold in the high canyons about the heads of the scanty streams. The age of some of these small trees is immense. Few young trees are growing up to replace those which perish in the course of nature; and, once destroyed, the reproduction of these forests is so doubtful, or must at least be so slow, that the possibility of it, even, need not be considered in any practical discussion of the question.

Unlike the forests of the Atlantic, those of the Pacific region are composed of a few coniferous species, generally of wide distribution. Broad-leaved trees are almost entirely wanting in these forests, or, where they occur, are confined to the valleys of the coast, and to the banks of mountain streams. They nowhere form, as in the Atlantic region, an important element in the forest composition, and, economically, are of little importance.

The heavy forests of the Pacific region are still almost intact; other forests of this region, less productive, although from their position even more valuable, have already nearly disappeared. The unequaled forests of fir of the northwest coast hardly show the marks of 30 years of cutting and annually increasing fires. In this humid climate, young trees of the same valuable species spring up so quickly on land stripped of its original forest covering, and these new forests grow with such remarkable rapidity, that there is little danger of their final extinction. Any attempt to estimate even the productive capacity of this belt of forest is vain, although it is safe to assume that it contains the largest and most valuable body of coniferous timber remaining in any part of the world. The noble forests of pine and fir which grace the western slope of the California Sierras are still, so far as their mature trees are concerned, largely intact, although the increase in the number of forest fires in this region is alarming. The Sierra forests, thanks to their usually inaccessible position, have so far, for the most part, escaped the organized attacks of the lumberman. Serious, and often fatal, injury has been inflicted upon them, however, by the sheep which every summer are driven up by thousands to pasture in the cool, moist, subalpine meadows of these high mountains. The sheep, enforced by great bands of horses, cattle and goats, clean everything before them; nothing but the large trees and the most stubborn and thorny chaparral escape their voracity. Every young tree, every bud and every blade of herbage is devoured; everything green is destroyed; and the sheep tread out from the dry, gravelly hillsides the roots of all young and delicate plants.

The Sierra forest is, over most of its extent, a forest largely composed of full-grown trees, containing but few young seedlings, and little undergrowth to shelter and protect them; its condition, then, is critical, and unless measures can be taken for effectually limiting the range of browsing animals, its total extinction must be merely a question of time.

The belt of redwood forest along the California coast has already suffered severely at the hands of the lumberman, and many of its finest and most accessible trees have already been removed. A large amount of this valuable timber is still standing—less, however, than has generally been supposed; and at the present rate of consumption, the commercial importance of this forest will have disappeared at the end of a few years more. It will, however, owing to large annual precipitations of moisture received by this portion of the California coast, and the unusual vitality of the redwood tree itself, spread again through the canyons of the Coast range; but centuries must elapse before such new forests can rival in productiveness or extent those which California is now so rapidly dissipating. The forests of the northern interior region are still comparatively intact. Few demands upon them have yet been made, although extensive and destructive forest fires sweep bare every year great areas along the mountain sides. The northern forests are largely composed of the valuable species of the northwest coast, and, with proper protection, will long supply with fuel and building material the agricultural population now rapidly pushing into this part of the United States. The great pine forest which extends east from the flanks of the San Francisco mountains, in Arizona, nearly along the 35th parallel of latitude across the New Mexico boundary, has, up to the present time, escaped serious injury. Less valuable in its composition than the forests of Montana and Idaho, and yielding timber of comparatively inferior quality, this broad belt of pine is—owing to its isolated position between wide stretches of desert—of prime importance to the future developement of this region. The remaining forests of the interior region, including those of the high Colorado mountains, are largely wasted. The mining industry has already made serious drains upon them, and fires are licking them up in every direction. It is hardly possible to realize the damage which has been inflicted upon these forests during the past 20 years. They are scarcely reproducing themselves anywhere, and in a few years, unless the present rate of destruction can be reduced, they will have entirely disappeared.

Miss Rose E. Welby, daughter of Charles W. Welby, P. M. W., of Bay View Lodge, took a $10 prize for the best loaf of brown bread and the best loaf of white bread, made by a miss of 12 years, at the State fair.

Bro. J. P. Ziph, M. W. of Manzanita Lodge, 154, was in our city last week.

Patents and Inventions.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency, 252, Market St., S. F.

For the Week Ending September 19, 1882.

264,607.—Log Chute Wm. H. Barnum, Reno, Nev.
264,508.—Grain Cleaning Apparatus — Daniel Best, Albany, Oregon.
264,509.—Grain Separator and Cleaner—Daniel Best, Albany, Oregon.
264,637.—Wheelbarrow—John Devey, Alpine City, Utah Ter.
264,529.—Machine for Making Wire Rope—A. S. Hallidie, S. F.
264,521.—Forming Button Holes—Loo Chew Fan, S. F.
264,838.—Cuff Button—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
264,839.—Bottle—David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.
264,546.—Harrow—D. C. Matteson, Stockton, Cal.
264,549.—Can Opener—W. A. McFarlane, Ivanpah, Cal.
264,468.—Bed Spring—D. F. Mitchell, Ferndale, Cal.
264,561.—Door Plate, Letter Box, etc.—Chas. H. Parmenter, Oakland, Cal.
264,569.—Brake Shoe—A. W. Sanborn, S. F.
294,581.—Harness Buckle—J. T. Stoll, Sacramento, Cal.
264,586.—Soda Water Apparatus—F. S. Waldo, Alameda, Cal.
264,590.—Infusing Attachment for Tea and Coffee Pots—James L. Williams, Portland, Oregon.

Note.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by Dewey & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

Brake-shoe.—A. W. Sanborn, S. F. No. 264,569. Dated Sept. 19, 1881. This invention relates to brake-blocks loosely pivoted on the brake-bar and forced into position by springs. The bar or shaft is journaled under the body, and its arms extend downwardly on each side, and carry the brake-blocks in a vertical position and in line with the rear wheel or wheels. The blocks are arranged usually to impinge against the wheel at about the same hight as its center or hub, and at this point they meet the tire of the wheels squarely and impinge over their entire face. The blocks are rigidly secured upon the rod, and are brought against the wheel by the rocking movement of said rod. Now it is obvious that when the vehicle is loaded, and the body is borne down, the brake-blocks are lowered; but because of their being rigidly secured upon the rod, they do not vary their inclination, but remain vertical and in a position to fit squarely against the wheel only at one point. Therefore they cannot fit the wheel at a point lower down. When thrown back against the wheel the top of the block alone impinges, and the leather, or other shoe upon its face, becomes so much worn that new ones have to be continually supplied. The reverse of this is true when no weight at all is put upon the body. In that case the blocks are elevated, and when forced back against the wheel the lower portions impinge. The object of the invention is to remedy this difficulty, and this is done by loosely fitting the block upon the rod, and so affecting it by springs that in whatever position it may be, and no matter whether the top or bottom impinges first, it may yield sufficiently to square itself against the wheel and wholly fit its face against it.

Combined Door plate, Letter box and Bell-puller.—Charles H. Parmenter, Oakland, Cal. No. 264,561. Dated Sept. 19, 1882. This invention relates to a door-plate, letter-box and bell-pull, and it consists in a box placed upon the inside of the door, to which access from outside is had by pulling out a drawer or chute fitting through the door, the front of which is adapted to receive a name, and which by its movement rings a gong, by means of suitable intermediate mechanism.

Grain-cleaning Apparatus.—Daniel Best, Albany, Oregon. No. 264,508. September 19, 1882. This invention relates to an improvement in grain-cleaning machines, and it consists in combining with a riddle and a blast-fan an auxiliary suction-fan in the top of the case, passages to such fan from the space above the riddle, and a hinge door for closing said chamber.

Method of Forming Button-holes. — Loo Chew Fan, San Francisco. No. 264,521. September 19, 1882. This invention relates to an improved method of forming button-holes in button shoes, and for similar purposes, and it consists in an improved continuous finish extending along the inner ends throughout the entire line of button-holes upon the inside.

Grain Separator and Cleaner. — Daniel Best, Albany, Oregon. No. 264,509. September 19, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in grain separating or cleaning apparatus, and it consists in certain specific details of construction, forming a novel and efficient grain separator.

Harrow.—Don Carlos Matteson, Stockton, Cal. No. 264,546. September 19, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in harrows; and it consists in an improved formation of the beams or bars of the harrows and in the manner of fixing and holding the teeth in place.

Officers of Lodges should possess superior knowledge of the laws and rules of the Order. It inspires confidence and respect. It gives character to the organization. It promotes harmony and business regularity. It insures success.

Missouri intends to reach the 10,000 mark by the 1st of January. You can do it brethren, if you try. No other society can boast of a more substantial organization than this of ours. Remember the old pioneer, boys, and put your shoulder to the wheel.

A statistical committee was appointed at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., whose duty is to collect and compile statistics tending to show the necessity of a change from level to graded assessments. If its work is well done, the report will be interesting.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tel whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Our Agents.

Our Friends can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

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Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

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Take of good, moist cheese, any convenient quantity, place it in a saucer, and pour thereon boiling water, working it with a knife so as to expose it thoroughly to the action of the water; as soon as this latter becomes turbid, pour it off and add more; repeat this process until nothing remains to be washed away. The residue of the cheese will now have assumed a waxy consistency, which will be indicated by its allowing of being drawn out into long filaments; when this is the case, about half its bulk of quicklime should be added, and the whole well kneaded with a knife or spatula. It must be used immediately, as it sets in about 15 minutes. This cement may be made to keep by drying the waxy substance, pulverizing it, and mixing therewith the proper portion of lime. It should be kept in an air-tight bottle. When required for use, knead it into a paste with a little water. This is a superior cement, but not so satisfactory as the first, as the ingredients of the compound are liable to deteriorate by exposure.

An excellent cement for wood is the common shellac varnish, *i. e.*, shellac dissolved in alcohol. It is said to be more effective than glue, and to join the parts together stronger than if they had never been separated.

Another cement can be formed by mixing white glue (or gelatine), four pounds; dry white lead, one pound; soft water, four quarts, and alcohol, one quart. Boil the glue and lead in the water by means of a water-bath. The glue being dissolved and the alcohol added, stir the whole until they are well mixed. Pour the whole into a phial for future use.

THE moon, like some men, is brightest when it is full.

Wire-Drawing.

When the ductility of a metal is brought into play in a certain manner, the result is termed wire. The ancient mode of wire-making was by hammering the metal into sheets, cutting these into long strips, and hammering the strips into wires. The method in use at present possesses the advantage of greater rapidity, and produces much better wire than that made in the old way. The metal is shaped into rods by being drawn in a red-hot state between grooved rollers, and these rods are reduced to wire by being drawn in a cold state through holes in a plate of some harder metal. Rods for wire are usually about an eighth of an inch in thickness, the wire-drawer producing the subsequent reduction. The draw-plates are of hard steel, and are perforated with holes varying by very slight degrees in circumference. These perforations are made with the greatest care and are usually round. The wire rods are drawn through them all in succession, begining with those of the largest diameter, thus reducing them in thickness by slow degrees. The force required to draw the rods through is effected by means of a draw-bench, drawing-block, revolving shaft, bevel wheels, forceps, and toothed rack. Frequent annealings are required, for the reason that the wire becomes very much hardened by the compression. The coating of oxide, occasioned by the annealing is removed by a pickling in dilute acid. Frequently a lubrication of the parts becomes necessary, to permit the passage of the wire through the perforations of the plate. Wire is commonly made round, but it is also drawn in oval, square, half-round and angular shapes. Some of the finer and more delicate sorts of wire, for instance, that for the pendulum springs in chronometers, are drawn through perforations in ruby, the usual material for plates, steel, not being of sufficient hardness for the purpose. Some of the finest work of this kind, made and used in the mechanic arts is seen in the gauze for safety lamps, which frequently has 120 wires each way (making 14,400 meshes) to the square inch.

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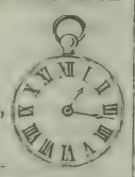
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Friction.

Friction among solids is of two kinds, rolling and sliding, governed by different laws. The laws of the friction of journals (which includes both solid and fluid friction), are quite different from the laws of friction of solids, as given in text-books. Fluid friction varies with the square of the velocity, is proportionate to the area of the rubbing surfaces, and probably independent of the pressure. A fluid lubricant forms a fluid cushion, separating the surfaces more or less perfectly, according to its viscosity. The same surface lubricated with a given material may, under light pressures, seem to be governed by the laws of fluid friction, while under heavy pressures, the lubricant being squeezed out from between the solid surfaces, the laws of friction of solids come into play. The ratio of frictional resistance to total pressure from sliding friction varies directly as the pressure. It is independent of the speed and area of the rubbing surfaces.

The laws of sold friction differ with the character of the rubbing surfaces. The friction of fibrous materials is increased by increased extent of surface and time of contact, and is diminished by pressure and speed. With wood, metal and stone (within the limit of abrasion), it varies only with the pressure, being independent of the extent of surface, contact and velocity. This limit of abrasion is determined by the hardness of the softer of the two materials. Friction is greatest with soft materials and least with hard ones. The friction of lubricated surfaces is determined by the lubricant rather than by solids.

With rotating journal, friction is greater when the journals or bearings are not round than when they are truly cylindrical; greater when they are short than when long; greater when there is much wear than where there is little; greater when the surfaces are not finely finished than when they are of perfect surface; greater when improperly lubricated than when duly supplied with a fit lubricant; greater at high speed and pressure than at slow.

Bearing surface must be given by length rather than by diameter. It is the weight per square inch of longitudinal section that determines the heating and friction. Bearings cannot run cool unless the minute high places on them are either removed or reduced, and the low places are filled up with some sort of unguent. If the caps of journal boxes are left too loose the journal will wabble, and if screwed down too tight the lubricant will burn out and the bearings become ruined.—*Exchange.*

Unsuspected Poisons.

It seems as though we are bound to undergo a certain amount of poisoning, eat what we will, and it is, upon the whole, perhaps, a happy thing that we are, as a rule, able to submit to it with so little interference with our mental composure. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* quotes the opinion of an eminent analyst, from which it appears that decided symptoms of poisoning result more frequently than we are aware of from any considerable consumption of potatoes. Among the poorer classes, who live largely on potatoes, such symptoms tre said to be common, more particularly when the tubers are very young or very old. Such potatoes, we are told, contain considerable quantities of solanine. The poison was found in very unmistakable quantities in the stomach of a man who had been, for two or three days previous to his death, living on nothing but raw, unripe potatoes, and there seems to have been no room for doubt that this diet accounted for the presence of the poison. It is said to be found chiefly, if not entirely, in the skin of the potato, and is soluble in boiling water, and we may, we suppose, assume therefore, that a very young or a very old potato, boiled in its skin, must be, to some extent, permeated with solanine, and must be unwholesome to an extent that may become serious, if partaken of in large quantities.

Another unsuspected source of poison is said to be maize or Indian corn. A disease as fatal in Italy as consumption is in this country, is attributed entirely to the exclusive use of this cereal, which is thought to be especially dangerous if ground in a damaged condition—damaged, we suppose, by incipient decay, though that is not stated. There is said to be one remarkable fact connected with the disease which is thought to have its origin in this source—the disease known as pellagra. Sufferers from it who commit suicide, always do so by drowning,

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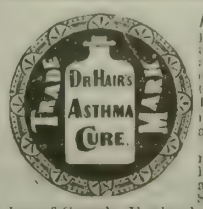
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SUMMER TIME TABLE,

COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1882.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and San Rafael.

Leave San Francisco WEEK DAYS.	Leave San Rafael. WEEK DAYS.
7.10 A. M. via San Quentin.	6.50 A. M. via Saucelito.
8.50 A. M. via Saucelito.	8.00 A. M. via San Quentin.
9.20 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.45 A. M. via Saucelito.
1.35 P. M. " "	10.35 A. M. via San Quentin
3.20 P. M. via Saucelito.	2.15 P. M. " "
4.50 P. M. via San Quentin	5.25 P. M. " "
5.30 P. M. via Saucelito.	
SUNDAYS.	**SUNDAYS.**
8.00 A. M. via Saucelito	7.30 A. M. via Saucelito
8.15 A. M. via San Quentin.	8.50 A. M. via San Quentin
10.15 A. M. " "	11.30 A. M. " "
1.10 P. M. " "	2.20 P. M. " "
3.45 P. M. " "	4.25 P. M. " "
6.30 P. M. via Saucelito	6.25 P. M. via Saucelito.

BETWEEN

San Francisco and Saucelito.

WEEK DAYS. FROM San Fran.	WEEK DAYS. FROM Saucelito.	SUNDAYS. FROM San Fran.	SUNDAYS. FROM Saucelito.
8.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.35 A. M.
10.39 A. M.	9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	12.00 M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
3.20 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
		6.30 P. M.	7.15 P. M.

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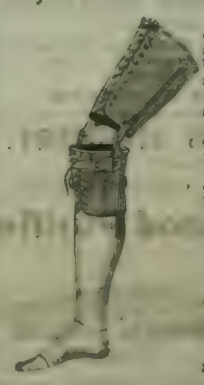
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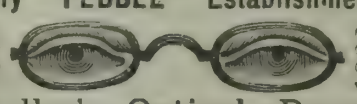
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO 20. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a yea / Single copies, 10 cents

A. O. U. W.
Home Paper.

Subscription, $2 a year.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
OFFICE—No. 252 Market Street, S. F.
Take Elevator No. 12 Front St.

The Comet.

Just now hundreds of thousands of people are interested in the magnificent comet which is visible in the eastern heavens at sunrise. Prof. George Davidson, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who, with a fine telescope, observed the comet from the top of Mt. Tamalpais, says of it:

One of the atmospherical phenomena exhibited by the nucleus, was its white light being decomposed into a spectrum—blue, white and red—by its rays passing through the prism of air at that low altitude. This same phenomenon is sometimes remarkably brilliant with Venus near the western horizon. Immediately upon the discovery of the comet, I made observations for its position by observing its altitude and azimuth, and noting the times of observation with a chronometer whose error was well known. (Want of time prevents these observations being reduced.) Near noon of the same day, Mr. Pratt, of the Coast Survey, and myself, got observations of the declination of the comet. It was plainly visible all day to the unassisted eye. [So far as known, these are the earliest instrumental observations on the comet by competent observers.—ED.] On the 20th, before sunrise, I got other observations for altitude and azimuth, and at noon obtained its meridian transit in the meridian instrument, while Mr. Pratt observed its declination in the Zenith telescope. It was then clearly visible to the naked eye, but its brightness was diminished.

In the morning the nucleus was but slightly diminished in brightness, but the tail had developed in length to about three degrees, although its width was nearly the same at the extremity. At the nucleus the envelope where merging into the tail was not so broad. On the morning of the 21st, the comet presented a most brilliant spectacle. The nucleus was not so large or bright, but the tail was lengthened to five degrees, with a breadth of one-third of a degree at the free extremity. It was contracted near the envelope, and the bright bounding lines of the tail were straight. I made observations for altitude and azimuth, as on previous mornings, and near noon, at meridian transit, its right ascension and declination were determined by Mr. Pratt and myself. The nucleus and part of the tail were then visible to the naked eye.

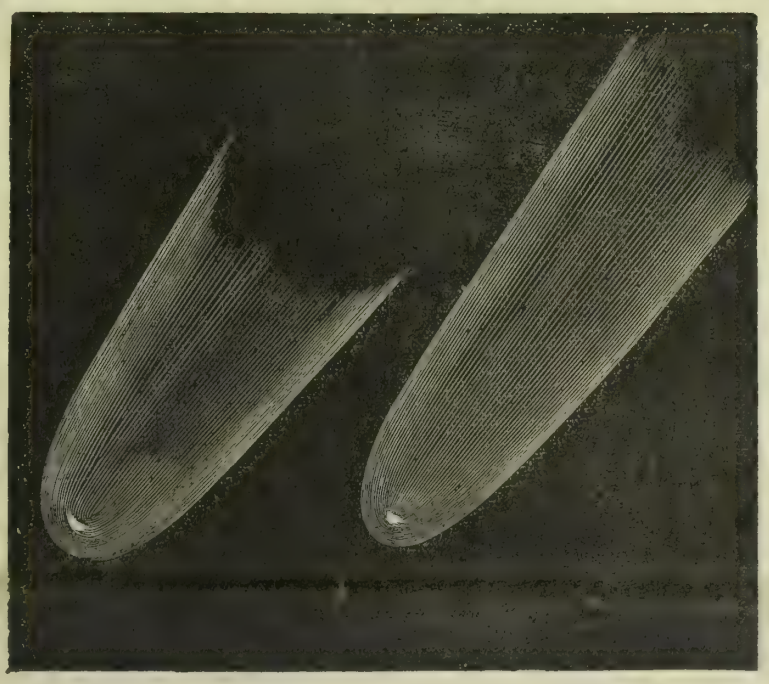


FIG. 1—COMET ON SEPT. 19TH.

FIG. 2—AS SEEN SEPT. 20TH.

On the morning of the 22d, the brightness of the nucleus was still more diminished, but the tail lengthened to about six or seven degrees, and the general effect, as a spectacle, was increased, but when the sun rose the comet nearly faded out of sight. There was no sight of a shadow on the nucleus. I after obtained observations for altitude and azimuth, and at a meridian transit determined its right ascension and an approximately close declination. It was not visible to the naked eye.

After sunrise the comet soon faded out to the keenest eyesight; and at its meridian transit we failed to find it in the meridian instrument and in the larger zenith telescope. On the morning of the 24th there was a remarkable change in the form of the tail. It was slightly increased in length, and about the same width as heretofore at the end; but the eastern white streak of the tail, or cone, was very much curved outward within a degree of the head, while the eastern line of the tail was straight. It seemed to me that two very faint streaks of light projected from the head, nearly at right angles to the axis of the cone of the tail. Observations were not continued after this date, and the weather was not clear enough for favorable study of the comet's appearance. The remarkable apparent developments of the tail in length may be owing to the two considerations: First, the smoky atmosphere of the first day or two; second, the prospective view of the comet when more directly in line between the sun and the earth at the earlier rates. I could not leave my duties at this station to observe for position and physical peculiarities at my San Francisco observatory; but I add the position of the comet as determined on several dates at this station.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey station, Table mountain, latitude 37 degrees, 55 minutes, 20 seconds, north. Longitude west of Washington, 3 hours, .02 minutes, 10.96 seconds. Elevation above the ocean, 2,604 ft.

TABLE MT., MEAN TIME. Meridian Passage.	A. R. COMET. Hrs.	Min.	Sec.	DECL. COMET. Deg.	Min.	Sec
Sept 20, A.M, 11h, 15m, 18.7s	11	13	37.7	Sth 0	39	58
" 21 " 11h, .06m, 2.36s	11	.08	37.2	Sth 1	24	11
" 22 " 10h, 58m, 10.8s	11	.04	21.2	Sth 2	07	

The observations of previous and subsequent dates out of the meridian have not been reduced.

Since the above paper was written, some further observations have been made. Prof. Davidson has kindly made for us a series of sketches of the comet as observed on different days. Four of these sketches we have hastily engraved, to illustrate its appearance at different periods.

Fig. 1 of the engravings shows the comet as first seen on September 19th at 5 A. M. It was then three-fourths of a degree long and half a degree wide; nucleus, 10 seconds by 17 seconds.

Fig. 2 shows it on September 21st at 4:30 A. M. It was then three degrees long and half a degree wide.

Fig. 3 shows it on September 24th at 4:30 A. M., when it was eight degrees long. This shows the curved eastern border, and also the rays at right angles at the point.

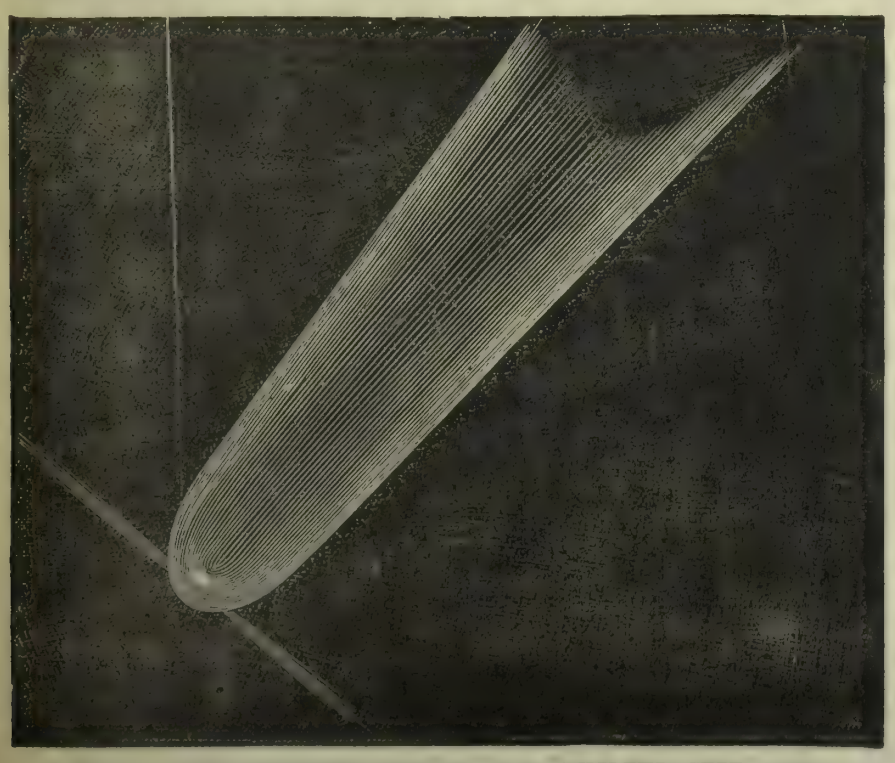


FIG. 3—RAYS AT RIGHT ANGLES NEAR NUCLEUS, SEPT. 24TH.

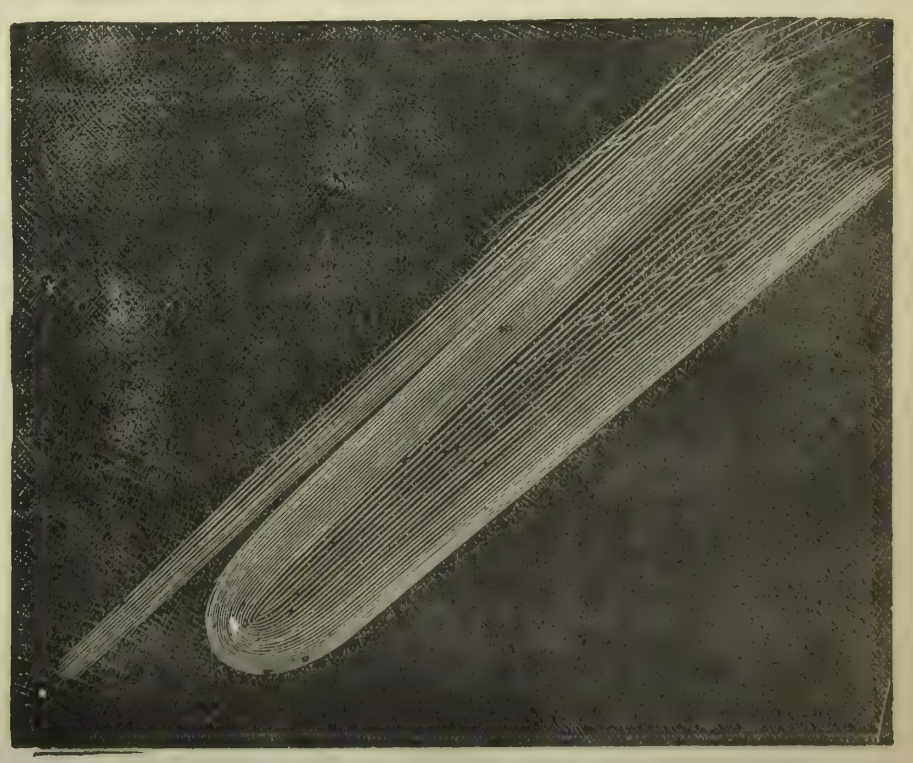


FIG. 4 COMET AND SECONDARY COMET ON OCTOBER 7TH.

Fig. 4 represents it at 4:15 A. M. on October 7th. The length then was 12° to 15°; width, $\frac{3}{4}$° to 1°; exceedingly brilliant. The nucleus sometimes appears separated into two parts (atmosphere not steady), and certainly is not symmetrical with focus of envelope. There is now shown a secondary comet—very faint, but certain, and with its head near a small star, one and a half or two degrees from the large nuclues. This is shown in the engraving. These cuts, of course, do not show the proportionate length of tail.

Home Miscellaney.

The Story of the Gate.

Across the pathway, myrtle-fringed,
Under the maple, it was hinged-
The little wooden gate;
'Twas here, within the quiet gloam,
When I had strolled with Nelly home,
I used to pause and wait.

Before I said to her good-night,
Yet loath to leave the winsome sprite
Within the garden's pale;
And there, the gate between us two,
We'd linger, as all lovers do,
And lean upon the rail.

And face to face, eyes close to eyes,
Hands meeting hands in feigned surprise
After a stealthy quest
So close I'd bend, ere she'd retreat,
That I'd grow drunken from the sweet
Tuberose upon her breast.

We'd talk—in fitful style, I ween—
With many a meaning glance between
The tender words; and low
We'd whisper some dear, sweet conceit,
Some idle gossip we'd repeat;
And then I'd move to go.

"Good night," I'd say; "good night good by!"
"Good night"—from her, with half a sigh—
"Good night!" "Good night!" And then—
And then I do not go, but stand;
Again lean on the railing, and—
Begin it all again!

Ah! that was many a day ago -
That pleasant summer time—although
The gate is standing yet;
A little cranky, it may be,
A little weather-worn—like me—
Who never can forget.

The happy—"End?" My cynic friend,
Pray save your sneers—there was no "end."
Watch yonder chubby thing!
That is our youngest, hers and mine;
See how he climbs, his legs to twine
About the gate and swing.

—*T. H. Robertson.*

Only for Fun, and What Came of it.

"How be you this mornin'," Squire Dunnin'?"

"Oh, middlin', Miss Patty, middlin'. Hain't quite so spry as I was 20 odd years ago; but hold on a bit and I'll help you down." And so saying, aldermanic Si. Dunning reached up a large fat hand, and eased Miss Patty's descent from the one-horse shay that old Doane was tugging at, evidently not wishing to tarry, for she seemed instinctively to conclude that, if Miss Patty stopped, there was no telling when she would resume her journey.

You see, though Miss Patty was a good old soul as ever lived, she was very much given to harmless gossiping, and she generally tarried long at the whine when she began to talk over her own troubles and trials.

Miss Patty was, as she herself expressed it, nigh onto 60, and, in fact, she had admitted the same thing for a number of years, so that most folks put her at 70, or thereabouts. Just now Miss Patty was in a peck of trouble; she had come down from the Roseleaf farm in search of female help.

Mrs. Dunning, the hotel-keeper's wife, came out to greet the new-comer, being always glad to see the tidy old body, especially as Miss Patty Slocum's butter was the best for miles around, and she always made it a point to bring some along with her.

Just now Uncle Si., as most people called him, was grunting over the three gallons of buttercup-yellow creamery.

Mrs. Dunning relieved the butter maker of her basket of eggs, and she herself gathered up a bunch of garden sass, and brought up in the rear as the trio trudged through the garden and around to the ample hotel kitchen, Miss Patty remarking, as they were passing the side piazza:

"I've got to have some help somehow or other. I've inquired all the way along, but girls seem to be mighty scarce; allers the way these days, when you want 'em to do a bit of work they are nowhere around. If it wasn't for this rheumatis now—" but right here Miss Patty's voice was lost as she turned the corner of the great house. Though lost to view, she was indelibly stamped on the memory of the group of girls that sat on the front piazza, some in low wicker rockers, one in a hammock, swinging lazily, another half sitting on the railing, her saucy face half hid by the luxuriant woodbine that clambered up to the second story.

"I say, girls, come here, every one of you," and the face that had been peeping from the woodbine came into full view, and the dainty muslin-clad body sailed down the steps, and four others, not at all alike, but every one more or less pretty, followed after her around the west side of the house, and within hearing of all that was said in the kitchen.

"Mum is the word now, girls, and don't one of you give an audible smile for your life. I think the party in that immense sunbonnet—shaker I suppose you'd call it—is a case; an original, too; and I want to hear what she is going to do about her help. She makes me think of old Aunt Hannah, up at the Springs. This old body is just such a go-ahead—sharp as a cricket, and, except for her rheumatis, would be equal to half a dozen such girls as you and me."

When the girls had reached the desired spot, right under a high window that opened out of the buttery, that was Mrs. Dunning's pride, and a marvel of convenience, by the by, they all sat down on a long wooden bench that was under great overhanging lilac bushes, just now laden with immense clusters of the lovely perfumed blossoms.

Rose Stoneleigh, the leader of the group, put one dimpled finger up to her lips, and the others, in "follow your leader" style, each raised a finger, and they were as quiet as mice. Presently through the window came the voice of Mrs. Dunning.

"Indeed you must stop a minute, Miss Slocum. You'll be all done out time you get back home again."

"No! thank 'e all the same. I'll try one more place, and then I'll get back home again.

"It is too bad you can't find anybody. What is the particular rush just now? Surely haying has not commenced with you?"

"No, not that exactly, but I've a sight on hand just now; got to do down some pie-plant, and then them 'ere gooseberries are about ripe enough to can, and in about a couple o' weeks the cherries 'll be on hand, and, pester the hired help anyway! I'd sooner grub long anyhow than bother with any o' them, if 'twant for this plaguey rheumatis. It kinder catches me wonst in a while, and no use to talk, it takes the spunk clean out of me. I heard as how they had some sort of ile down to the post office that was powerful good for sich cases, an' I guess I must git me a quarter's worth, just to try it. Feel sort of 'fraid to, too."

"Girls, sit still, and I will be back in a trice," and off flew Rose, skimming past stately Helen Parker, who still sat on the piazza, scratching away with her pen, an oval stand before her.

"What are you up to now, Rose Stoneleigh?"

"Can't stop to tell any fibs just now," said Rose, as she flew up the broad stairway and into her room. Presently she emerged an altogether different-looking person. In place of a muslin, she had donned a school-girl gingham, a white apron and plain linen collar, her hair all smoothed down to get the contrary crinkles out perfectly natural, you know. Down she went, stole back and seized Mrs. Dunning's blue gingham sunbonnet, and darting out to the wondering girls, had just time to signal them to come to the front, when Miss Patty emerged from the other side and was just about to ascend the step of the comical vehicle, Mrs. Dunning turning after her, saying: "I hope you'll succeed in your efforts, Miss Slocum. If I wasn't so busy myself I'd let Selena come up a day or two and help you out, but you see we have the seminary girls—at least six of them—and it keeps one kinder busy. Why, what on earth!" Here the good old lady had to stop in sheer amazement, for she recognized her own sunbonnet coming toward her with a little body underneath.

Rose did not stop for anything, but sailed up to Miss Patty, made a demure little bow and commenced: "Please, ma'am, I overheard part of your conversation, and I thought I'd offer myself, if you think I could strip pieplant, or help you in any way;" and she dropped her white lids as though she was frightened at her own temerity.

"You don't look as you could do much. How much did you expect to get a week, and where did you come from?" queried business-like Miss Patty.

"I came from over yonder some miles, and have a sick aunt, and want to earn some money. Please, try me, and if I don't suit I need not stay."

"Well, seein' as how you came in the nick of time, and look kinder clipper like, I'll take you along. Have you any recommends along?"

"N-o, I have not, but Mrs. Dunning here, knows me, she did not expect to see me to-day hunting a place," and the smiling eyes were turned upon the landlord's wife, and, bid by the sunbonnet, she made a grimace at the puzzled face that was slowly taking in the fun.

"Oh, yes," explained the good old lady, "I do know her, but I doubt her capabilities regarding housekeeping. But I'd try her if I were you. You might do worse."

"Can you come right along? I'd a heap rather you would, seein' as I'm clean tuckered out now."

"Oh, yes; certainly I can. Mrs. Dunning, I left my bundle, a gingham and a few other things inside. Will you have them sent? One reason I came was that Cora, over there, used to know me and I heard that the girls were going to spend part of vacation here, and then I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone if I could earn a bit while over."

Miss Patty looked rather suspiciously at the white dimpled hands, and it was hard telling what was in her thoughts, as they finally drove off. They went down into the heart of the village, and Rose pulled the sunbonnet further down around her face, murmuring that "the sun was rather warm."

"Now, we will have to wait for the 10 train," said Miss Patty, "and if you will mind the horse, I'll just drop right in the post office and get what I want. I expect my grandnephew on the morning train, and if it happens to come in while I'm in here, 'you jes' keep an eye open for a long, good-looking chap with an immense gilt chain, and tell him I'll be out as soon as I can git my ile and lamp chimenys, and other stuff Mind the horse, now!"

So saying, off she went.

Rose sat very quiet some minutes, peeping from the depths of the bonnet. It was dreadful, this having to wait when she was in for a frolic. Ten, fifteen minutes went by, when, in the distance sounded the locomotive whistle.

"Whew!" mimicked Rose, "a grandnephew coming! I suppose her idea of a good-looking chap is one that can do all manner of hard work, and a great gawk of a fellow he is, I know.

Her reverie was interrupted by the stopping of the train, and the rush of passengers getting on and off. With a ding-a-ling, a puff, and a snort, the great engine steamed out again, with a long line of cars trailing after.

Rose had all she could do to manage the restless old mare. When Doane finally became quiet, Rose looked over toward the depot in search of the gilt chain, that being uppermost in her mind. The passengers had all gone their several ways except two; these were a lady and gentleman.

There was a cloud of dust, a carriage drove up, and, amid a shower of greetings, the lady was helped in, and immediately driven off. Rose came to the conclusion that the tall gentleman must be the nephew aforesaid, who, espying Miss Patty's turnout, came over.

"Excuse me, ma'am, but I believe this is Miss Patty Slocum's rig, is it not? and did she send you down for me?"

"I'm in for it now," thought Rose; "he thinks I'm the hired girl, no doubt, but I'll carry it through or die, for the girls would make a laughing-stock of me." Aloud she said: "You can jump in if you like; Miss Slocum will be out presently; she is in the post office, and I expect her every minute now."

"Contrary to her expectations, he seated himself beside her, and with a polite "allow me," he took the reins from her hands.

Miss Patty's watchful eyes had taken in all that had occurred outside; she now appeared at the open door.

"I'll be there in just three minutes, Tom; just make yourself agreeable to the young miss; she is going to help me a bit for a week or so."

"I'll wait three hours, Aunty, if you like; I'm not at all in a hurry; and the brown eyes were as full of mischief as those of Rose's. Rose's were as blue as the sky, though they might have been green or yellow for all the glimpse Tom could get of them.

He was mentally anathematizing sunbonnets of all descriptions, and wondering if the man who invented them was dead yet; if not, he wanted to make a target of him immediately. As the being beneath the (to him) hideous structure, was rather quiet, he concluded to bide his time, and if *it* proved interesting, he meant to have all the fun possible during his two weeks' stay. He soliloquized thus: "Now Aunty is as sharp as a steel-trap, and if this little piece here does not toe the mark, she won't have her around, but we'll fix things. I wish she'd throw back that confounded headgear, and let a fellow see what she is like."

Presently Miss Patty, having completed her purchases, stepped out, and was handed into the wagon by the clerk, he being glad of an excuse to satisfy his curiosity regarding the occupants of the front seats.

The sun by this time was getting very hot, and Miss Patty told Tom to drive along right smart, as she had dinner to get yet, and they had three miles or so to go.

"Why, yes, Aunty, I know the precise distance; why shouldn't I, when I lived here so many years; seems though you've more enterprising folks about here than there was three years ago."

"Wall, yes; you see sence them seminary girls came, seems as though it is livelier about here; you know they built the seminary the fall you went away."

Old Doane did her best, and within half an hour they were in sight of a white house with green blinds, and lovely trees and immense rose bushes. "Jest drive 'round to the back, Tom, I've a lot of traps here and I don't like to lug 'em clear through the house." Having done as he was desired, he sprang nimbly to the ground, helped Miss Patty out, then handed her the bundles, and lastly gave Rose a firm good-sized hand and very awkwardly knocked off that terrible bonnet.

Rose untied the strings to get a little air during the drive home. The blue eyes looked defiance at the brown ones, while the brown ones had a look that pleaded, "I'll never do it again, please, ma'am."

Rose followed Miss Patty into the house, while Tom attended to old Doane. Everything was as neat as a pin in the little kitchen. The low, stuffed rockers were inviting, and Rose sat down. Having found her tongue, she went into raptures over everything she saw.

"What a dear little place you have; so old-fashioned and so homelike. Let me pare those for you. I'll do it ever so thin." Having finished her task, she went from one thing to another, and her bright ways and light step soon won Miss Patty's esteem, and Rose had a firm friend forever after.

Tom was astonished at the clear, pretty face as he tipped the bonnet off her head, and he mentally resolved to be on his good behavior, for, as he told old Doane out in the barn, "blue eyes, brown hair, short and plump, and a will of her own, which shows itself in those blue depths, full of fun, though; in fact, Doane, if you'll help me to manage it, and don't tell Aunty until it is all fixed, we'll marry her. That is, of course, providing she isn't spoken for before this, and will have us, you know, eh Doane?"

Doane neighed as though she understood everything, and Tom gave her a whole peck of oats in his absent mindedness.

Two—three weeks glided by; Tom was a model of good behavior. Miss Patty was delighted at the success of her preserving. Rose learned the art of butter making, and she made Tom pick berries, churn butter, and in a hundred ways make himself generally useful, and though he protested that he was "sinfully abused," he could not keep out of the kitchen.

When the three weeks were up, Rose decided to tell Miss Patty that she was only a "seminary girl," and that she must go home to spend the rest of the holidays.

"I'll tell you what Rose, if you and Tom here will hitch horses, you might stay right along."

"Hurrah for Aunt Patty!" shouted Tom, "what do you say Rose, will you be my wife?"

"Oh, Tom Slocum, I have not known you but three weeks; besides what would my folks say? and don't you know, Tom, the old saying, that 'a change of name, and not of letter, is a change for worse, and not for better?"

"I am only a school girl, Tom, and would make you a mad-cap wife."

"I'll soon tame you," laughed Tom. "We will write to father and mother—you see I claim them already—and I do not want my wife too learned. Say yes, Rose, darling, and I will attend to all difficulties, and the old saying won't be a true saying in our case."

Aunt Patty, who meanwhile sat stoning cherries, now spoke again: "Tom is a good boy, Rose, and you might do a great sight worse, 'sides I want to see him settled in life before I die."

"Well, as you are both so determined, you may have me Tom, for better or for worse, mind I warn you; it might be for worse."

"We'll take all the risks," cried happy Tom Slocum.

So in just a month from that day, Rose Stoneleigh became the bride of Tom Slocum, and a happier couple never existed. And her five bridesmaids were the girls that sat on the veranda of the hotel. Though some of them are grandmothers now, they never forgot their wild little leader, Rose Stoneleigh.—*Amy Randolph.*

Unsuspected Poisons.

It seems as though we are bound to undergo a certain amount of poisoning, eat what we will, and it is, upon the whole, perhaps, a happy thing that we are, as a rule, able to submit to it with so little interference with our mental composure. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* quotes the opinion of an eminent analyst, from which it appears that decided symptoms of poisoning result more frequently than we are aware of from any considerable consumption of potatoes. Among the poorer classes, who live largely on potatoes, such symptoms tre said to be common, more particularly when the tubers are very young or very old. Such potatoes, we are told, contain considerable quantities of solanine. The poison was found in very unmistakable quantities in the stomach of a man who had been, for two or three days previous to his death, living on nothing but raw, unripe potatoes, and there seems to have been no room for doubt that this diet accounted for the presence of the poison. It is said to be found chiefly, if not entirely, in the skin of the potato, and is soluble in boiling water, and we may, we suppose, assume therefore, that a very young or a very old potato, boiled in its skin, must be, to some extent, permeated with solanine, and must be unwholesome to an extent that may become serious, if partaken of in large quantities.

Another unsuspected source of poison is said to be maize or Indian corn. A disease as fatal in Italy as consumption is in this country, is attributed entirely to the exclusive use of this cereal, which is thought to be especially dangerous if ground in a damaged condition—damaged, we suppose, by incipient decay, though that is not stated. There is said to be one remarkable fact connected with the disease which is thought to have its origin in this source—the disease known as pellagra. Sufferers from it who commit suicide, always do so by drowning,

To Prepare Wax for Flowers and Fruit.

Take four ounces white wax, two teaspoonfuls balsam of fir, one and one-half teaspoonfuls sweet oil; melt all together in a vessel placed in hot water. If you wish yellow wax, add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of chrome yellow to four ounces of wax; for green, the same amount of chrome green; for other colors use carmine powder, Prussian blue, red lead, black lead, etc. You will need gamboge bristles, moss quills, large and small wire. If you have not a suitable brush you can make a little swab and use instead.

Now, for your green leaves, take a natural leaf—a rose leaf is good to start with—wet it in cold water, dip your brush in your melted wax, brush the underside of the leaf until your wax leaf is as thick as you wish; you can readily separate the leaves with a thin knife blade. Cover the coarse wire with green wax, then place your leaves on, having a knob of wax on the end of the wire.

Where you form the flower, it requires different colors; for a rose, yellow wax; the gamboge is to dust the center of the rose. It requires patterns to form the flower leaves. Lay the roseleaf in your hand, press your finger on to give it the right shape, then lay a plait in the end you place on the wire. A natural flower to look at will assist very much. It requires skill and judgment to succeed well.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court of Error has decided that women are eligible to admission as attorneys, and their sex is no bar.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 19 letters:
My 12, 3, 4, 18, 6 is a part of the body.
My 1, 7, 2 is a bird.
My 5, 16, 17 is a tree.
My 10, 11, 9, 3, 8, 13 was one of the prophets.
My 19, 15, 16 is a note in music.
My 14, 1, 6, 9 is a musical instrument.
My whole is the name of an American poet.

JENNIE.

Blanks.

[Blanks are to be filled with the same words beheaded.]
1. You will find the door ——— in the ———.
2. ——— did you buy that ———?
3. His ——— was performed with perfect ———.
4. I ——— for a ——— of sunshine to illumine the dreary blank of my life.

MELANCTHON.

Charade.

My first is surely not the all,
For but a portion can it be;
An apple cut in quarters, please—
The first you then will plainly see.

Hast visited Andes or Alps—
Those hills of frost, and ice, and snow?
Then thou hast seen my second's form,
At early dawn or sunset glow.

With me please come some autumn morn,
Aside the thicket's tangle part;
Tread carefully, and I will show
From whence my whole takes noisy "start."

UNCLE CLAUDE.

Word Square.

1. A fastening.
2. One of the United States.
3. A wild animal.
4. A sound.

AUNT SARAH.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail superficial contents and leave a plural verb.
2. Curtail one who seeks earnestly and leave to desire a lofty object.
3. Curtail an animal and leave a mark of distinction.
4. Curtail odoriferous and leave an aromatic plant.
5. Curtail gloomy and leave mental condition.

JAMES.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Stanley.

HIDDEN WORD SQUARE.—
U T A H
T A M E
A M E N
H E N S

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Gasp, asp. 2. Box, ox. 3. Crickets, rickets. 4. Brook, rook.

FRACTIONAL PUZZLE.—Atmosphere.

TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Wolf, flow. 2. Wassaw. 3. Ned, den. 4. Mug, gum. 5. Vile, live.

A Baby and a Bear.

Henry Flynn, who resides up in the hills near Inskip, Cal., is in town to-day, and had the following incident to relate, in which a bear of the cinnamon species abducted his three-year-old daughter, not with any desire to harm the child, but through a strange kind of affection. It appears that Mr. Flynn started one morning to take a horse to pasture, about two miles distant from the house, and, as his little girl seemed anxious to go, he put her upon the horse's back and let her ride a short distance, perhaps 40 rods from the house, where he put her down and told her to run home. He noticed that she continued standing where he left her, and, on looking back after going a little farther, saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of sight, and was gone about an hour, expecting of course that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments. On returning home, he made inquiry about her of its mother, who said she had not seen her, and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he left her, he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by the bear.

The family immediately made search through the forest, which was grown up to almost a jungle, rendering their search very slow. All day these anxious parents searched for traces of their child, nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods calling the lost one by her name. Morning came, and their search was fruitless. A couple of gentlemen from below, who are traveling through the mountains buying stock, came to the house, and, being informed of the circumstances, immediately set out to find her. The gentlemen wandered about, and as they were passing a swamp spot where the undergrowth was thick, called the child, or else they were talking loud, when one of them heard her voice. He then called her by name and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the bear would not let her.

The men then crept through the brush, and when near the spot where she and the bear were they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log extending about half way across the swamp. The bear had undertaken to cross the swamp on the log, and being pursued left the child and got away as rapidly as possible. She had received some scratches about the face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body; but the bear had not bitten her to hurt her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where, in taking hold of her clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put it down occasionally to rest, and would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him, and the bear would hang his head by her side and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear laid down beside her and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents.—*Chico Record.*

Health Column.

Medicine Taking.

After more than 30 years of medical practice, I am fully convinced that the masses take much more medicine than is needful. I will go further, claiming that an utter disuse would be less dangerous to society—an extreme we need not adopt—than the present, reckless employment of all sorts of drugs, with but little thought or care about the nature of the drugs used. While there are a few ultraists who ignore all drugs, as they oppose all existing customs, from a mere love of oddity, it may be, there is a strong probability that enough and more than enough of "patent medicines," etc., will be taken, at least, till the whole community shall learn that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Many "give the reins to their passions and appetites," with the delusive idea that they can do just as they please, indulge all of the appetites, like the swine, or worse. Encouraged by the quacks who say, "Eat what you please while taking this marvelous medicine," they may not know any better, and then expect to escape the just penalty of their sins of gluttony, etc., by taking medicine.

Though medical treatment may modify diseases, mitigate human sufferings, doing the best that can be done under the circumstances, the evils of wrong doing cannot be wholly obliterated. The Bible statement, "The soul that sinneth shall die," might have the same significance when applied to the body. Like the laws of the "Medes and Persians," those of the body never change, are never abrogated, and know no forgiveness. The "pound of flesh" must be granted, since no one can put "coals of fire in the bosom, and not be burned."

It is not the mission of drugs to abrogate God's laws of the body, but to co-operate with the recuperative forces of that body in the removal of existing evils, after the penal authority has asserted its sanctions, to deter from future violations of the sacred conditions of health and vigor, for a moral effect. Prevention is not only easier than cure, but far safer and more economical. The intelligent and honest physician orders drugs when he thinks it right and proper to do so, and then the patient should unhesitatingly take them, or discharge the doctor. The less honorable man sometimes orders them when not needed, simply because of the pressure brought to bear, well knowing that the ignorant will discharge him, and get one who will heed the whims of the sick, thinking it preferable to give some inert medicine rather than give place to a reckless and unprincipled quack.

But the great danger in medicine-taking is the popular custom of taking any nostrum that may chance to be advertised (printers' ink sells anything), neither knowing the nature of the disease nor the compound offered for sale. There is a recklessness in this matter which we do not practice in other respects. Most of this class of empirics know enough of the human system to give some of the symptoms usual in almost all diseases; so that all may find something to resemble their symptoms, and then give one trial, at least.

All should know that medicines, vegetable as well as mineral, are poisonous, at least in their more concentrated forms. As such, they should be employed with the same care that we use other poisons. It would be no more foolish for one to enter a drug store with a prescription from a reliable physician, and then, in the dark, take the contents, in part, of the first bottle reached, than to swallow the various nostrums offered for sale at the groceries, wrapped in an abundance of recommendations, which may be purchased at the small price of one dollar a dozen. It is a matter of but little importance that these nostrums are pronounced "purely vegetable," even if true, since the most poisonous substances in the world are of vegetable origin. Metallic substances, used for medicines, are more objectionable on account of the difficulty in eliminating them from the system, than from their simple, poisonous character.

I repeat, it is injudicious to take medicines at random. It is far safer to do nothing, trusting to nature's wonderful and gracious efforts—always in the right direction—than to "leap in the dark," taking, we know not what, or for what. If human health is of any value, it is of sufficient worth to justify care, intelligence, and seeking advice from those who are supposed to be well-informed in such matters, on the same principle that a "wise builder" has a plan, seeks good materials and good workmen.—*Dr. J. A. Hannaford.*

NEW APPLICATION FOR ULCERS, ETC.—Medical practitioners are employing a new application for ulcers, sores, etc. They take a hundred parts of plaster of Paris, finely powdered, and coal tar from one to three parts, and mix in a mortar; add olive oil enough to reduce the mixture to the consistency of ointment, and preserve it for use in a close vessel. The mixture is of a dark brown color, and has a bituminous smell. If applied to an ulcer, or running sores of any kind, no matter how offensive, it not only absorbs pus and destroys its fetid smell, but also dispenses with the necessity of employing lint. The oil binds the powder, without dissolving it, so that the compound retains its absorbing quality when placed in contact with a suppurating sore, and it never dries sufficiently to become inconvenient to the patient by its hardness.

Household Hints

Rules for Cooking Vegetables.

A French cook gives the following general rules for cooking all kinds of vegetables: Green vegetables should be thoroughly washed in cold water, and then dropped into water which has been salted and is beginning to boil. There should be a tablespoonful of salt for each two quarts of water. If the water boils long before the vegetables are put in, it has lost all its gases, and the mineral ingredients are deposited on the bottom and sides of the kettle, so that the water is flat and tasteless, then the vegetables will not look well or have a fine flavor. The time for boiling green vegetables depends much upon the age and time they have been gathered. Below is a very good time table for cooking vegetables:

Potatoes boiled, 30 minutes.
Potatoes baked, 45 minutes.
Sweet potatoes boiled, 50 minutes.
Sweet potatoes baked, 60 minutes.
Squash boiled, 25 minutes.
Green peas boiled, 20 to 40 minutes.
Shelled beans boiled, 60 minutes.
String beans boiled, one to two hours.
Green corn, 30 to 60 minutes.
Asparagus, 15 to 30 minutes.
Spinach, one to two hours.
Tomatoes, fresh, one hour.
Tomatoes, canned, 30 minutes.
Cabbage, 45 minutes to two hours.
Cauliflower, one to two hours.
Dandelions, two to three hours.
Beet greens, one hour.
Onions, one to two hours.
Beets, one to two hours.
Turnips, white, 45 to 60 minutes.
Turnips, yellow, one and a half hours.
Parsnips, one to two hours.
Carrots, one to two hours.

GREEN CORN.—A novel way to serve green corn, and one which is pronounced a notable addition to the house-wife's bill of fare, is as follows: Take one dozen ears of tender corn, choosing ears that are nearly of the same size and those of medium size; grate them; then add one quart of sweet milk, in which you have stirred till free from lumps three tablespoonfuls of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, or a piece as large as an egg will do; four eggs, whites and yelks beaten together, with pepper and salt to your taste, are all the ingredients called for; butter a large earthen pudding dish, and bake this mixture for one hour; this will be long enough if the oven is hot when the dish is put in. This is to be served with meat and potatoes as a vegetable, though with the addition of sugar, and with a rich sauce, it takes the place of a pudding.

SPANISH PICKLES.—Four heads of cabbage, a peck of green tomatoes, one dozen good-sized cucumbers, one dozen onions, three ounces of white mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one ounce of tumeric, one cup of mustard and two pounds of brown sugar. Let the cucumbers stand in brine three days. Slice the onions, and chop the cabbage and tomatoes the day before making, and sprinkle with salt. When ready to make, drain the cucumbers from the brine and cut in slices. Put all the ingredients into a kettle with vinegar enough to mix all together and simmer slowly half an hour. Bottle and keep in a cool place.

TO MAKE GUAVA JELLY.—Cut up ripe guavas longitudinally into four pieces, and place them in a jar or vessel that will close tight, which immerse in a vessel of boiling water. When the fruit is well steamed, strain out the juice, and to every quart of juice put as much sugar, and boil down to the consistency of jelly and place in molds to cool. Rub the pulp of the guava through a sieve to get out the seeds; mix the pulp with sugar and boil into marmalade. This will give both jelly and marmalade from the same fruit.—*Florida Agriculturist.*

TO FRESHEN SALT FISH.—Many persons who are in the habit of freshening mackerel or salt fish never dream that there is a right and a wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at the salt works knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your mackerel or white fish lie soaking; and, as it lies with the skin down, the salt will fall to the skin, and there remain. When, if placed with the flesh side down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. In the other case it is nearly as salt as when put in.

PICKLED PURPLE CABBAGE.—Take nice heads of purple cabbage, and slice with a sharp knife or cabbage cutter. Place in a stone jar, sprinkle with salt and let stand 24 hours. Prepare a spiced vinegar as follows: To a gallon of vinegar, allow one ounce of whole black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of cinnamon and one of mustard seed. Drain the cabbage from the brine and put back in the jar. Scald the vinegar with spice and pour over cabbage. Repeat the scalding operation two or three times, and cover tightly.

ONIONS WITH WHITE SAUCE.—Boil in salted water, with a teacup of milk added, until tender. Drain and cover with a sauce made as follows: Put two spoonfuls of butter into a saucepan, and when it bubbles add two scant tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until well cooked, but do not brown. Then add two teacupfuls of thin cream, some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper.

Worth Knowing.

Fishing for Rats.

A novel mode of catching rats is thus described in the *American Angler*. The writer says that a person having the patience of most fishermen can have much sport in hooking the vermin.

The warehouse adjoining his place of business is infested by these "file-tails," and our friend may be seen in the early spring and late fall, on an occasional evening just after dusk, seated at the back window of his counting-room (overlooking the yard of the ware-house), with an ordinary rod in hand, strong linen line, and a spring hook, commonly called a "sockdolager," baited with a lump of fresh beef, patiently waiting for a bite. It does not tarry long, nor does it consume itself in nibbles, but with a hungry snap the bait is seized, and the hooks of the sockdolager impales the rat, when the excitement commences.

A lusty rat is no mean antagonist at the end of a pliant pole and 10 ft. of line, and his plunges, twistings, and straight-away dashes are more perplexing to the angler, than the leaps, surges, and sulkings of the gamy trout or bass. The rat is generally landed, after seasonable sport, and killed by a blow from a bludgeon.

In this connection, we may state that thousands of small hooks are bought by sugar refiners for ratting purposes. The hooks are baited with small pieces of beef on each, and then distributed about the building. The rats swallow beef and hook—the first is digested, the latter is not—death, of course, results. The remedy is said to be infallible.

KEEPING THE PORES OPEN.—The importance of the breathing function of the skin can be easily shown by experiment, for if we varnish over the skin, the subject so varnished often dies of nothing more or less than suffocation. Insects breathe entirely through their skin. The skin does about one-thirtieth of the work performed by the lungs, and in disease of the latter it is very likely much more active in purifying the blood. Then, fourthly, the skin carries off by the sweat much solid matter that would be, if retained in the body, very injurious. Under ordinary circumstances, about a pound and a half of sweat is given off by a man in a day. The body is also kept at a proper temperature by the evaporation of the sweat; hence the importance of keeping the skin clean in order that nature may regulate the heat of the body. Inattention to these points gives rise to various disorders of the system, especially colds, coughs and the like. The fluid which is sweated out of the body comes from the blood-vessels in the deeper part of the skin. A word more about the little fatty glands, and this part of the subject may be left. These little structures give exit to fatty matter, that, by inducing a slight greasy state of skin, prevents too great evaporation; it acts as a protection to the skin against irritants, and it often carries off certain fatty acids from the body. In an irritative skin these glands get choked up by the retained fatty matter, and we then have pimples, as about the face.

FUNERALS AS DISEASE BREEDERS.—There is good reason to believe that disease is occasionally disseminated through the medium of funerals. We have at least one fair authenticated instance in this country of diphtheria being diffused broadcast through the crowding incidental occasionally to the last ceremony. In America this question is beginning to receive much attention, and several cases have been reported of late where the transmission of the disease from the corpse seemed highly probable. The Suffolk District Medical Society sent out 400 circulars to medical practitioners, with a view to ascertaining the opinion of the profession on the alleged danger of permitting public funerals of persons who had died from diphtheria. Two hundred and thirty-nine answers were received. Of these, 143 writers expressed a belief in the possible danger of contagion at such funerals; 17 believe that there is danger from funerals in the houses of the dead, but none in churches; 29 fancy that, in the present state of knowledge, there is no justification in prohibiting public funerals; and 8 record circumstances which occurred in their own experience confirmatory of the proposition that peril may ensue; but the testimony these latter advance is not quite satisfactory. The society, after due consideration, recommend that funerals at the houses of those who have died of diphtheria should be private, owing to possible exposure to the poison of the disease.—*London Lancet.*

ACID FOR THE HANDS.—Remember that one can have the hands in soapsuds with soft soap without injury to the skin if the hands are dipped in vinegar or lemon juice immediately after. The acids destroy the corrosive effects of the alkali and makes the hands soft and white. Indian meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands when roughened by cold or labor will heal and soften them. Rub the hands in this, then wash off thoroughly and rub in glycerine. Those who suffer from chapped hands in the winter will find this comforting.

TO PRESERVE SWEET CORN.—Boil the corn on the ear from three to five minutes, then slice off, being careful not to cut too close to the cob, pack down in a stone jar, allowing three pints of corn to one of salt; put in layers. When wanted for use, soak over night to freshen.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Valley Visits Fidelity.

On Wednesday evening, October 11th, Valley No. 30, the largest Lodge in this jurisdiction, made a visit to Fidelity 136, the second largest Lodge in this State. There was not a large number present at the opening of the Lodge, their hall being so large that it takes quite a number to make a respectable appearance. The usual routine of business was finished with quick dispatch, Charles E. Wilson, M. W., and his able corps of assistants showing great skill in this direction. A principal part of the work of the evening was conferring the M. W. degree on two candidates, in a manner seldom equaled. Their roll of membership of Master Workmen in good standing is 358, recruited from the active business men and leading citizens of this city. At 9 o'clock a very large delegation from Valley was announced and were admitted with honors. Bro. Smith, late of Fidelity, whose body was recently found in a lake at Chicago, is the second death in this Lodge, and both were from accident or violence. Under the head of "Good of the Order," Bro. Wells, M. W. of Valley, made a few congratulatory remarks, and was followed by Bro. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Fund Association, who made extended remarks and related several instances of fraternal action that showed the exalted and humane position we occupy as an organization. The Havanas were now passed, and Bro. Stewart, of Fidelity, entertained his hearers with a fine song. District Deputy McKay was called and made some practical remarks that were well received. Bro. Wm. H. Porter, by request, sang a sentimental song that received a hearty encore. Bro. E. Lewis, one of the first P. M. W. in our Order, was appropriately introduced and related some very interesting history of the trials and struggles that our pioneers passed through. Bro. Henry Hoeber, P. M. W. of Valley, entertained his hearers with some pertinent and well-timed remarks on the status of our Lodges and the duties we owe to one another as Workmen, particularly commending the good work of the Relief Committee. Bro. Mysell, of Valley, was asked to defend himself from certain charges, but as he said he was a little off he would not bore them. Bro. Curtis, of Fidelity, gave a fine performance on the harmonica, and kindly answered a hearty recall. Bro. Shaw, P. M. W. of Bay View, was quite happy in his remarks. He said that our insurance is safe and sure, and outside of the amount we pay for Lodge dues in keeping up sociability and fraternity, every dollar we pay goes directly to pay our magnificent pledges. Bro. L. E. Alexander, M. W. of Spartan Lodge, made a few congratulatory remarks that were well received. It being late, the M. W., Bro. Wilson, announced that the intellectual feast would close, hoping for a repetition of the same soon. It was a grand occasion, and this fraternal reunion of the two largest Lodges in this jurisdiction will long be remembered.

Harmony, 9.

This honored old pioneer is gaining in numbers steadily. On Saturday evening, October 7th, five young men received the J. W. degree. As usual there was a good attendance of the members, besides several visiting brothers. If our visiting brethren wish to attend a good Workman meeting, they will always find it on Saturday evenings in old Harmony, No. 9.

Magnolia, 41.

On Monday evening, Oct. 2d, two candidates received the M. W. degree, and the work was admirably done, Bro. Jacob Davis, P. M. W., acting as the Master Workmen of the Lodge on this evening. After the work and business of the Lodge had been finished, a number of visiting brethren from San Francisco, No. 4., made interesting and acceptable speeches, especially concerning Magnolia Lodge, as they were all favorably impressed. One of the features of this Lodge, which consists in paying sick benefits of $10 a week, was commended by the visitors. It happened that a number of the brethren of San Francisco made known their desire to join the Magnolia, that they might have the humane provisions following their weekly benefits.

Bay View, 159.

This Lodge is quietly moving along, increasing its membership frequently, and gaining strength in various ways. The membership is now over 70. On Friday evening, the 6th inst., Overseer, Bro. E. Munfrey, who has faithfully performed the duties of his office, resigned, and Bro. Noblock was elected to fill the unexpired term of office. Myrtle hall, the meeting place of this Lodge, is a commodious and cheerful place, and the members are deeply interested in the workings of their Lodge.

Noe Valley, 185.

Noe Valley, No. 185, one of the young and thrifty Lodges, will hereafter hold its meetings in their new and cosy hall, corner of Twenty-fourth and Church streets.

A Generous Act.

One of our brethren from Meadville, Pennsylvania, who joined the Order in 1868, and met with quite a misfortune in the loss of his goods by fire lately, applied to Unity Lodge, No. 27, for relief at their hands on Tuesday evening, October 3d. After an examination and investigation by a committee of the members, the Lodge voted to give him the sum of $50.

Excelsior, 126.

Our brethren at the Mission have removed to new quarters, corner Sixteenth and Valencia streets, Masonic hall. It has been their policy to have a literary and social once a month for some time. To celebrate their new hall, they concluded to have a grand meeting, and admit all members of their families. Thursday evening, October 12th, the Lodge was called to order promptly at half-past seven o'clock, and the business finished with quick dispatch. The doors where then thrown open, and Masonic hall, one of the largest in the city, was filled with a very select company of ladies, gentlemen and little folks. At half-past eight o'clock the order of exercises was opened by Geo. A. Bordwell, Foreman of Excelsior, in a few well-chosen words, who welcomed them to their new home. The master of ceremonies, Bro. J. W. Howard, then introduced the following programme: Piano solo, Prof. Hahn. His artistic performance was listened to with apparent satisfaction, and heartily encored. Reading, "A Dream" (original), Prof. Wm. White. This was a rare production of wit, humor and local hits on the brethren of Excelsior that was highly appreciated. Recitation ("The Blacksmith's Wife"), Mr. Fred. Maurer, brother of Chas. Maurer, P. M. W. This was a masterly effort, which carried his audience to a high pitch of feeling, and at the close he was heartily encored. Piano solo, Prof. Hahn. A short recess was now called. Instrumental, Wm. West and Chas. McMahon—a pleasing effort that called a recall and answer. Comic character recitation, Mrs. Wm. White. Her delineation of the country maiden traveling in a large city was so apt and pleasing that her delighted audience demanded a repetition, which was humorously answered. Solo, Sam Booth, P. M. W.—a song dedicated to Excelsior, which we publish. Recitation, Mr. Parasy, "A Scene in Court," who delighted his audience, and answered a hearty recall. Instrumental duet, banjo and concertino, Messrs. West and McMahon. Bro. Silas White, Librarian, was then asked to say a few words. In a very interesting and succinct manner he recited the services of Sam Booth, P. M. W., as a member of Excelsior, and presented him with a fine gold P. M. W. badge, and pinned it on his coat. Bro. Booth was taken completely by surprise, and said, after recovering from this new departure, that he had no idea of being decorated in public before so large and intelligent an audience, and would try and merit the honor. The badge is a solid gold hand-worked badge made by the well-known artist, Bro. R. Schaetzlein, and engraved thereon are these words: "Presented to Sam Booth, P. M. W., by members of Excelsior Lodge, 126, A. O. U. W., Oct. 5, 1882." An impromptu dance was gotten up while the collation was being prepared in Champion hall, to which all repaired and did ample justice to the good things spread. The pride of the Mission, Excelsior Lodge, 126, A. O. U. W., with a select membership of 170, may feel proud of its success and status. Although it has a fine large hall for a home, its extensive and accumulating library will soon require a hall also.

HUNTING A NEW LODGE HALL.

For three long years Excelsior's been
  Hunting a new Lodge hall,
And many adventures we have seen
  Hunting a new Lodge hall;
We have hunted by day, and we've hunted by night,
We have hunted through Kensington, left and right,
From the Mission Dolores to Bernal hights,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall.

Chorus.

Hunting a new Lodge hall,
Hunting a new Lodge hall.
  How we did fret, and toil, and sweat,
  Through summer and winter, dry and wet,
  And you may bet we'll never forget
Hunting a new Lodge hall.

On the first committee were Stone and Scott,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall,
And others whose names I have forgot,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall.
They found a small place, at a very low rent,
Though they were not particular as to a (s)cent;
It was well recommended, and so we went
  Into the new Lodge hall.

The air we breathed and the smells we smelt,
  Into the new Lodge hall,
Were visible things, and were keenly felt,
  Into the new Lodge hall.
In summer mosquitoes in myriads swarmed,
It was cold in the winter and couldn't be warmed,
And a new committee was speedily formed
  To hunt for a new Lodge hall.

We had Jobson, Gibson, Poland, White,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall,
Who came and reported every night
  As to a new Lodge hall;
They hunted all over and under the ground,
Each alley and street they went nosing around,
But never a place, alas! they found,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall

We looked around for a building lot,
  Hunting a new Lodge hall,
Trying to find a convenient s ot,
  To build us a new Lodge hall.
We had specifications and estimates made,
  But some of the brothers were sore a r id
And they raised the cry of a treasury raid,
  To build us a new Lodge hall.

At length a committee came up this way
  Hunting a new Lodge hall,
And thought it a good enough place to stay
  And make it our new Lodge hall.
And now let us hope that our troubles are o'er;
  That peace and contentment may hold the floor;
And at least for a while we may go no more
  Hunting a new Lodge hall.

Aurora, D. of H.

Aurora Lodge, D. of H., since its removal to Washington hall, is having very enjoyable meetings. The Lodge meets twice a month, on the first and third Tuesdays. The method of conducting the meetings could be copied to advantage by other and similar societies.

Silver Spray, No. 4, D of H

On Monday evening, October 9th, there was a full attendance of the members, and the meeting was quite interesting. Sister Beatty gave a a reading, Sister Galehouse sang a song, and a number of the brethren made acceptable congratulatory and humorous speeches, among whom were Bros. Hartshorn, Noerors, Lyon, Black, Beatty and others, closing a very pleasant meeting.

Golden Dawn, D. of H.

Golden Dawn, D. of H., will celebrate its anniversary at the large hall, corner of Valencia and Sixteenth streets, on Saturday evening, October 28th. It is proposed that the affair shall be worthy of the spirit of the Order. Dancing and literary exercises, together with a collation and a grand reunion, will make the occasion very enjoyable.

District Meeting.

There was a very large attendance of the members of the third district, comprising Harmony Lodge, No. 9; Franklin, No. 44; Burns, No. 68; Excelsior, No. 126, and Memorial, No. 174, at the district meeting on the 29th ult. District Deputy G. M. W. Frank S. Poland was on hand early, giving spirit and activity to the gathering. The meeting was held in Shiels' building, in the hall of Franklin Lodge, No. 44. G. M. W., W. H. Barnes, accompanied by P. M. W. Readding, of Fidelity, were present. Among the Past Master Workmen we noticed the sitting Past Master Workman of Harmony Lodge, Frederick Blight; Wilson, of Burns, No. 68; Eccelson and Purdy, of Yuba Buena, No. 14; I. F. Brown and D. A. Brown, of Franklin, No. 44. Of Master Workmen, there were Thomas H. Wilton, of Harmony, No. 9; C. C. Butt, of Burns, No. 68, and F. A. Brooks, of Memorial, No. 174. The officers and members of the latter Lodge attended in a body. After the usual business of the Lodge had been transacted, which we would say was carried out in a dignified and able manner, "Good of Order" was reached, and, after a few fitting remarks from the acting M. W., of Franklin No. 44, P. M. W, C., N. Payson, the D. D. G. M. W., Frank Pollard, was introduced, and in a few fitting remarks spoke of the good that will result from such gatherings and district meetings. He then called upon G. M. W., W. H. Barnes, who in his usual pleasant manner responded. In the course of his remarks he said that the strength of the Order rested not upon the large numbers, but upon the few that have done and are doing the work for the great good of the many. He spoke of the need of regular attendance and earnest work. And, above all, charity should be upmost. In his remarks he spoke of the need of harmony as well as hope and protection. The progress of this great Order was dwelt upon, and in glowing terms he spoke of the onward progress of the A. O. U. W.

S. J. Toby, of Franklin, was called upon, and in a few well-chosen words, extended, on behalf of Franklin, No. 44, its hearty welcome to the G. M. W., D. D. G. M. W., and visiting brethren. At this point the I. W. announced Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 14, to the number of 25, waiting in a body for admission. A hearty welcome was extended the visitors. Prof. C. H. Hoffman, of Franklin, then favored the large gathering with a piano solo. P. M. W. Readding, being called upon, reminded his auditors of his former membership in Franklin, and spoke of former days and of those who have passed over the river, never to return. Bros. John C. Howe and C. N. Payson, of Franklin, then gave an instrumental duet. Bro. W. T. Hamilton followed, and edified the meeting by a few remarks, which provoked much laughter. Bro. Williams was then called upon, and spoke briefly. P. M. W. Frederick Blight, of Harmony, spoke of the great need of fraternal feeling, and to this end, district meetings are a step in the right direction. Prof. Eastman, of Mission Lodge, No. 56, then gave one of his pleasing recitations. Piano solo by Bro. John C. Howe. S. Cohan, Financier of Harmony, No. 9, was called upon, and spoke of the great need of care and good judgment in the choice of material for our Order, and especially to medical examinations, advocating two Medical Examiners for each Lodge. The M. W. of Memorial then spoke briefly. Bro. Bordwell, Foreman of Excelsior, No. 126, spoke and excused the absence of his Lodge. Bro. W. T. Hamilton followed with a comic song. This concluded the programme, and D. D. G. M. W. Frank Pollard, announced that the next district meeting would be with Burns, No. 68, at Pythian Castle, 913 Market street, at a date to be hereafter announced.

Lodge Locals.

Somerville Lodge, 210.

This Lodge is situated in Somerville, Contra Costa county, in a sparsely settled district near the coal district. It has a membership of 23—no material increase since its organization. The uncertainty of employment has a tendency to make a community unsettled, still the little band holds on bravely and feels the importance of helping sustain this humane and protective organization.

Keystone, 64.

This well-known Lodge is moving along with its usual success. One candidate received both degrees by dispensation several weeks ago, and two other certificates have been received. Keystone has a large membership. Bro. J. W. Nelson took the oath of office as P. M. W. on the 11th inst.

Alameda, 5.

We took an occasion to visit Alameda on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., for the purpose of visiting Alameda Lodge No. 5. This is the quarter when the time of meeting is 7:30; but at that hour a quorum of members could not be counted. It has been the experience of many Lodges lately, since politics have become so stirring and exciting, that quorums are hard to secure. Alameda Lodge, No. 5, is in a most healthy condition. The membership is now about 70, and the brothers are all enthusiastic Workmen. During the last quarter 10 or more candidates were initiated, and other certificates are awaiting action. The hall is located in Odd Fellows building, and is attractive and cheerful. A hearty welcome was extended us to come again, which we shall do.

District Meeting and Dedication of a New A. O. U. W. Hall.

The new hall, known as "Devenech hall," corner of 24th and Church streets, in this city, was opened for a Worknen's meeting on Tuesday evening, October 10th. This new and capacious hall was elaborately trimmed with streamers, crests, evergreens, wreaths and hanging baskets. The accessories and dressing-rooms with fine waxed floors would seem to indicate that terpsichorean exercises would be indulged in as well as Workmen meetings. Over the M. W. chair, in evergreen letters, is the word "Welcome," beneath which hangs the life-size picture of District Deputy J. D. Thompson, a present from his brethren to him recently. There was a goodly number present, although it was somewhat of a stormy night.

The Lodge was duly opened, and two petitions received for membership. There was quite a number of our P. M. W, including E. F. Land, D. G. M. W., and Harry J. Lask, G. G., who were admitted with honors and a neat speech of welcome from Bro. J. J. White, M. W. Two candidates, both young men, with a fine physique, were given the M. W. degree in a manner that was very creditable, Bro. E. F. Land exemplifying the degree by acting in place of the M. W.

Deputy Thompson, as master of ceremonies, then introduced Bro. Land, who, in his usual pointed manner, made a short, trenchant speech that was very favorably received. Harry J. Lask, G. G., made a few complimentary remarks, and prophecied a grand future for Noe Valley, No. 185. J. W. Watson, A. G. R., then, in a systematic and an interesting manner, discussed the principles of Workmen, criticising drones in our Order severely. S. F. Purdy, P. M. W. of Yerba Buena, at request, sang a humorous song that was received with much favor, and for an encore answered in a lively and pointed one. Bro. Sinton, of Golden Gate, sang a sentimental song of much merit. At request of J. D. Thompson, D. D., on the part of Noe Valley Lodge, then gave a speech of welcome and a review of our financial condition as a fraternal and beneficiary organization. J. G. Mysell, the orator of Valley, gave some pointed reasons why the Ancient Order of United Workmen would be perpetuated. Bro. Mark Haywood, Foreman of Golden Gate, made a few remarks, and called on Harry J. Lask, G. G., who related several incidents of personal help, by giving a brother a helping that forms a bright page in our history. Bro. Thompson, Foreman of Myrtle, was called, and excused himself by introducing Bro. Plummer, P. M. W. of Myrtle. Bro. Delano, P. M. W. of Bernal, then read a short extract that was humorous, interesting and well received. Cigars were then passed.

A. A. Egelstone, P. M. W., then made a short review of the excellent speeches that had been made, and related a humorous story. Bro. Lochner, of Triumph, was called, and gave a few congratulatory words, saying that, although it was late and everybody was having a good time, our wives would not scold, as we were attending a Workman meeting. The critic, Bro. Welbow, then reviewed the proceedings of the meeting, and pronounced them appropriate, and in every respect, the meeting one of the best he had ever attended. During the evening regrets were expressed that our good Master was not present, as he was taken with a chill on his way to the meeting, and had to return. The master of ceremonies, Bro. J. D. Thompson, showed tact in making this meeting one of the most successful and pleasant the writer has ever attended.

Saratoga Music Hall.—This popular hall, corner of Geary and Larkin streets, has been frescoed, renovated and refurnished in a superb manner, it being easy of access, having new scenery, elegant accessories, and the best conveniences. It has become the principal resort for balls, parties and socials. Mr. Jacob Schleicher, the proprietor, has earned a favorable reputation as a caterer and manager of celebrations and social gatherings. This careful and successful management, we are assured, will be continued, and no questionable parties or social gatherings will be tolerated at this popular place.

Consolidation of Territory.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., held in Cincinnati, O., Supreme Recorder, M. W. Sackett, recommended, among many other things, the joining of certain portions of the country still controlled directly by the Supreme Lodge within Grand jurisdictions, or the forming of new districts. The recommendation was made in the interests of the Order, and is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of all Workmen.

The recommendations embraced the formation of a new Grand jurisdiction, to consist of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. A new Grand Lodge has since been formed embracing these districts. The benefits to be derived from forming such a division cannot be questioned. Some portions of the West and of the coast are too remote to be successfully operated without the aid of a Grand Lodge, as territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. It was also urged that Dakota Territory be added to the jurisdiction of Minnesota. Also that Arkansas, Indian Territory and Louisiana be joined to the jurisdiction of Texas, with such restrictions as to the extension of the Order along the Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast as would be deemed best. The other recommendations had reference more particularly to the Southern States.

In the most of the States referred to the population is more or less scattered, which is always something of a discouragement to members in striving to secure a separate beneficiary jurisdiction within the limits of their own boundaries. It is proven that no more healthful and desirable field is to be found for the Order than in the West, but it is impossible to establish and render permanent Lodges in that section, with the continued heavy rate of assessment of the Supreme Lodge jurisdiction, unless we give these Lodges representation in a Grand Lodge, and by extending their territory, encourage them to labor to secure relief by becoming separate jurisdictions.

A Grand Lodge in the Territory referred to cannot but give life and encouragement to the Order there. It is doubted if there is another section in the United States where there is more scope for activity on the part of our Order than in this new jurisdiction. The Workmen in this jurisdiction, we know by acquaintance, are live, energetic men, having the interests of the A. O. U. W. at heart. While the Workmen of Colorado would have greatly preferred some other Territory to Arizona, yet now that the district is fixed, they will move on, shoulder to shoulder, and make the Order win. Realizing, as they do, the grandness of the work, they will now, more than ever, push forward.

Mechanics' Fair Premiums.

The Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute met and announced the following additional awards to exhibitors:

V. S. W. Parkhurst—Best display of scales, silver medal.
W. T. Garratt—Display of bells, silver medal.
H. D. Ranlett—Display of copper ore, diploma.
W. H. Smythe—Mechanical drawing, diploma.
Smythe & Watson—Tree feller and log saw, silver medal.
George Ball & Co.—For.able sawmill, bronze medal.
R. Walkingshaw—Improved port window, diploma.
Adams & Carter—Improved tappet for quartz mills, bronze medal.
F. Webb & Co.—Rubber stamp, diploma.
Truman S. Clark & Co.—Folding bedsteads, bronze medal.
John Driver—Mortising machine, diploma.
Henry Doyle & Co.—Display of Clark's O. N. T. thread, silver medal.
Pupils of the Public Evening Schools—Drawings, silver medal.
California Powder Works—Sporting powder, silver medal.
J. S. Bennett—Set of hand-made furniture, bronze medal.
W. T. Coleman & Co.—Royal baking powder, silver medal.
Will & Fink—California made combs, bronze medal.
Misses Dietz—Patent dust-pan and crumb receiver, bronze medal.
Harriet F. Baily—Paper sculpture, diploma.
H. Slocomb & Co.—Dipple drip lubricator, diploma.
H. Liebes—Carriage robes, bronze medal; colored furs, diploma; sheepskin mats, bronze medal.
A. F. Merriman & Son—Dental toilet articles, diploma.
Parisian Polish Company—Polish, diploma.
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.—California champagnes, gold medal.
J. Gundlach & Co.—California wines, gold medal.
J. T. Cutting & Co.—Falk's Milwaukee beer, diploma
J. Hunt—Blackberry cordial, diploma; Peruvian stomach bitters, diploma; Burnell's Albion ale, diploma.
John Roach—Mathematical and surveying instruments, silver medal.
P. B. West—Optical apparatus, bronze medal.
Woolhouse Bros.—Gas machine, bronze medal.
J. H. W. Riley—Caligraph, diploma.

Class No. 2, embracing hydraulic machinery, and the cash premiums, are now all that remain to be announced.

WASHINGTON BUILDING.—This commodious building, corner of Eddy and Mason streets, in which is situated Washington hall, formerly a popular place for socials, balls and parties, has been refitted and remodeled for Lodge-room meetings. This building contains three large halls elaborately and richly furnished. Washington hall is considered in all respects the finest hall for Lodge meetings in this city. The attractions and inducements offered by Mr. A. W. Wilson, the present proprietor, have caused several of our societies to occupy these halls.

PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE.—Woodworth, Schell & Co., one of the oldest piano houses on this coast, is now the leading house in this line. They carry in stock, and are the sole agents for, the Henry F. Miller pianos, of Boston, the Taylor & Farley organs, of Worcester, Mass., and the Hemme & Long upright pianos of this city. Bro. J. B. Curtis is the affable manager of this house, and sells pianos or organs on the installment plan, or rents, as parties desire.

The Power of Wisdom.

[By MISS CLARA DEMING.]

[Delivered before the State Grange of California at its annual session of 1882.]

Education is a subject of universal interest, and one which has absorbed the attention of the world for ages. A person possessing a good education has always been looked up to with admiration by the masses. The wise men of Greece have wielded a power, such as no king or general were able to wield; and their influence has marched down the steps of time and walks with the thinking population of the world to-day. Every man of wisdom adds his mite to turn the balance of thought in favor of universal education for the future.

Poets have written, and bards have sung its praises until the universe has become imbued with a desire for learning. The wand of the fair goddess Minerva, that used to wave for a favored few, is now stretched forth by her loving, protecting hand to all who are willing to work for the reward of her gracious smile and the respect of their fellow men.

Wise King Soloman has said: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding." Wisdom has a broader meaning in the present than in any previous age. Broad intellectual culture is becoming a necessity to all people in every walk in life. Nothing has caused this advance along the line of progress more than the system of free schools in the United States. If every boy and girl has not, at least, an ordinary education, it is his or her own fault. As you educate the masses, so do you advance civilization. When our ancestors established public schools throughout the land, thus giving every child an inalienable right to a common school education, they were mindful of the needs of the nation. They knew if the people were to govern themselves, they must do it understandingly. The legislators were to be chosen from the masses, hence the populace must be one of intelligence, that those who were chosen to represent them in the halls of Congress and the legislatures, might be able to do it with credit to themselves and the districts which honored them with their proxy. They also desired that the people should comprehend the laws which the lawmakers might provide for them to abide by; and when not acceptable to the majority they might be changed by the vote of an intelligent people.

Where has there been a nation so young that has commanded so much world-wide respect as the United States? What is the cause but the integrity and broad intellectual culture of her people? The old world looks to us for the supply of the deficiency of her table and inventive powers. Is it right for us to allow her uneducated subjects who come here to govern u through wire-pulling politicians by the preponderance of their vote? Nowhere has civilization made more rapid strides than here, where education is the heritage of all.

The king said: "With all thy getting, get understanding." Wisdom and theoretical knowledge will be of no use to us if we are unable to make practical use of it in gaining a livelihood for ourselves, and benefiting our fellow creatures by deeds of kindness. The heart must be educated as well as the mind. It will be useless if the necessary daily tasks are to be neglected. Learning should teach us how to lighten the tasks and simplify the methods of performing them. Persons who think themselves too highly educated to make bread or shovel a load of sand, or despise honest manual labor, have not been truly enlightened. We often find upon becoming acquainted with such people that they are not so wise as they think themselves.

The man who shuns another because he earns his living by the "sweat of his brow," is narrow-minded, and narrow-mindedness is caused by little education, and allowing one's self to think in one channel without noticing that there are other channels of thought quite as good, if not better.

The woman who despises housework has been reared with false ideas of ladyhood and narrow ideas of life. No matter what other spheres woman may be called upon to move in, housekeeping will devolve upon her at some period of her existence. How much easier it is to assume the charge of her household and servants if she possesses a complete knowledge of all its departments. The greatest lady of all is she who reigns queen in both kitchen and drawing-room. If we are to have healthy, active minds, we must have vigorous bodies. And what greater pride and happiness can we have, sisters, than to be conscious of the fact that it is through our superior knowledge of the culinary art, cleanliness and good management that the angel sweet content reigns in our homes, and those nearest and dearest to us have attained eminence in some of the walks of life through our influence. Many think that brains are not needed in a trade, farming or housekeeping. But no matter where we are placed, good brains, and educated ones, too, are a necessity, if we would have life a success and living a pleasure. Therefore, Patrons and farmers, give your children as high an education as possible. Send them to the public schools, universities and seminaries. A man with a thorough education is fitted for any station, and you know not where he may be called to stand. You may think Latin and Greek useless to them; but if men of science and wisdom are going to use them in their callings, other men need them to understand the teachings of the learned. Give your girls an equal chance with your boys. So many places have opened their doors to woman, that now she may stand on any plane and rise to any eminence, and be a perfect companion for her brother, enjoying what he does, and helping him with her ready wit and quick perception.

To children whose parents are unable to advance them as they desire, I would say: Persevere and work for your education, gaining it little by little. Those who have to labor most, are often the ones who appreciate it best, and are the ones to rise to places of honor. An example well known, and appreciated by all, is that of our lamented President, James A. Garfield.

While children are becoming proficient in book lore, they should be taught by degress to perform various duties about the home for the purpose of strengthening their bodies and giving them command of life's daily tasks. They may be taught proficiency in these things in such a way that they will not know how or when they learned. A good education is conducive to good morals, and good morals are necessary for us to be noble men and women, "with a heart for any fate." Happiness reigns in households where each evening finds the family resolved into a sort of literary club, reading and discussing all subjects—political, historical, or whatever may be absorbing the public mind. The power of wisdom is ever marching on and drawing men to higher realms of thought and grand achievements. The instigators of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry recognized this power and supplied the great need of the agricultural classes by bringing the farmers together and drawing them out of themselves in the Grange-room. The Grange is educating everyone of us. It is impossible for us to converse with one another without finding some germ of thought worth fostering and dwelling upon. For this reason, if no other, the Grange is a great benefit to the farmer and, consequently, to the country at large.

We need feel no discouragement at our failures as long as the beautiful words of our beloved home poet remain a part of our language and vibrate upon our heart strings:

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle;
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant;
Let the dead past bury its dead.
Act—act in the living present;
Heart within and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that, perhaps, another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait.

Advantages of the A. O. U. W. System.

Someone has epitomized the prominent reasons for joining the Ancient Order of United Workmen about as follows:

1. Because insurance benefits are furnished to all the members at cost. Having had 14 years or more of practical experience and trial, during which, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid to widows and orphans at less than half cost of insurance in stock companies, it is worth more than a trial.

2. The A. O. U. W. offers more benefits than any other Order.

3. Because the cost of all the above large benefits is less than one-half of a corresponding insurance in the ordinary insurance companies.

4. Because the assessments are based on the "Actuaria Tables of Costs of Risks."

5. Because the Order is steadily and rapidly growing.

6. Because the whole membership is taken into full confidence as to the management, and in the monthly published reports of the officers every member can see what has been done with every dollar received by the Order, and the financial officers have given adequate bonds, and lastly, because

The Supreme Court of the A. O. U. W. will not take advantage of any technicalities, but will pay all claims promptly, whenever they arise.

THE Workman Guarantee Fund Association now numbers 1,500 members, scattered throughout the jurisdiction. A $1,000 warrant for the widow of Bro. J. M. Vanderhoff, of Oroville, was drawn in nine days after proof of death. We learn the books and accounts of the association were examined last week by the Finance Committee and an expert, and found to be correct.

BRO. C. WALLER has opened a large first-class family grocery store at 1713 Market, at the junction of Valencia. He also has a branch for supplying coal and wood. Parties can find in this house a place where they can get their supplies to their satisfaction.

FOR a perfect fit and a nobby suit, you will be fully satisfied if you go to Bro. E. F. Wilton, 12 Stockton street.

News in Brief.

EARTHQUAKE shocks continue at Panama.

THIRTY persons have been poisoned at London, Ont., from eating head cheese.

THE financial condition of Mexico is said to be even more promising than last year.

THE taxable property in Modoc county is now $1,750,000. Last year it was $1,793,270.

ONE hundred and eleven business failures occurred in the United States during the past week.

THE business of the money-order department of the post office during the last fiscal year netted the sum of $300,000.

IN Cundinimarca, South America, the President of the State and his Secretary have been assassinated.

A PARIS newspaper says it is understood that England is negotiating for the purchase of 200,000 Suez Canal delegation shares.

AT a baptizing at Canton, Ga., Sunday, the bridge fell into the river and precipitated 200 persons into the water. No lives were lost, but many legs and arms were broken.

MEXICAN advices report a threatened Indian outbreak in Sonora, and a rapid concentration of troops has been ordered from Guymas and Magdalena to meet the emergency.

THE Red Bluff *Cause* says the large planing-mill recently destroyed by fire there will be rebuilt at once. It will be a very large structure, three stories in hight, and 100x160 ft. in size.

THE officers of the Irish National Land League of America have issued a circular. It says: "The statement which has been made that the Land League no longer exists calls for an emphatic protest."

A CITIZEN of Hartford, Conn., who, 20 years ago, was worth $200,000, was three weeks ago committed to the State hospital a penniless vagabond, having brought ruin upon himself and family by drink.

HANSOM cabs, of precisely the London pattern, are to be introduced in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Two persons may travel a mile and a half in any direction from the station for 25 cents.

THE Shasta *Courier* says: "J. Persain, of Centerville killed an immense California lion near that place Wednesday. Since the mountain fires, wild animals abound in the vicinity of Centerville, foxes, coyotes and skunks predominating."

A NEW USE FOR OLD TIN CANS AND SCRAP TIN.—According to the *Berg und Huettenmannische Zeitung*, a better method for utilizing old tin cans than simply to melt off the solder has been devised. E. Rousset first heats the tin, old or new, in an oxidizing flame, which burns up all the pure tin and that combined with iron. When this is stopped, the scraps of iron are seen to be covered with a brown and brittle crust, the upper layer consisting of oxide of tin, the lower of magnetic oxide of iron. It is passed through rollers and then forms a powder that contains both oxides. The iron that remains after sifting out the powder makes good wrought iron or cast iron, but is particularly fitted for precipitating copper. The oxide of tin, although mixed with oxide of iron, can be easily worked into tin, and the metal obtained from it is free from sulphur and arsenic. But will it not contain traces of lead?

PRESSURE IN PUNCHING.—The pressure required to punch a round hole, one inch in diameter, through one inch wrought iron, will average about 150,000 lbs. It will, of course, vary somewhat, according to the character of the iron operated upon and the construction of the punch and die.

THE commission appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., for the purpose of revising the laws of the Order in New York, met at the Brozel house, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

T. M. ANTISELL & CO., corner of Powell and Market streets, are leading dealers in pianos and organs on the Pacific coast. They are importers and manufacturers, and have a large stock of instruments ranging in price from a second-hand for $25 to grand pianos that cost $1,000. Mr. T. M. Antisell has been East this year, laying in a stock of organs and pianos. A large invoice of magnificent upright pianos, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., have just arrived. They will soon commence the manufacture of pianos, as their venture in making organs has proved a decided success.

BRO. J. D. HORAN has a large establishment at the corner of Tenth and Howard, at which he cares for and sells stock, and is a commission agent for the sale of horses and cattle. Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly and intelligently carried out.

BRO. A. J. POMMER, No. 151 Fourth street, is agent for Singer sewing machine, and exchanges all for all other kinds. He also has second-hand machines for sale, and rents them for two dollars per month.

CITY OF HAMBURG, 714 Montgomery, is the place to buy dry goods, fancy toilet articles, gents' furnishing goods, etc. Bros. Moller & Mauty are selling at reduced prices, and carry a large and well-selected stock of merchandise.

TRY Weston's home-made bread and his pies, cakes and fancy biscuits that are made fresh every day, if you wish the choicest luxury that can be found in the city.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master Workman..Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
JAMES T. ROGERS, Grand Foreman.....Ukiah
DAVID McCLURE, Grand Overseer.....San Francisco
H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HAILE, Grand Receiver.....Alameda
HARRY J. LASK, Grand Guide.....San Francisco
SENECA DAVIS, Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
CHAS. G. REED, Grand Trustee.....Oakland
I. A. DUNSMOOR, " " .....Los Angeles
J. B. CHURCH, " " .....San Jose

REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C. K. Robinson, E. M. Reading, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Murgotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M. La Rue and P. Veasy.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winehill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Alden. No. 3—A. S. Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1. F. F. Carnduff; No. 2. H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—Geo. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Dauforth. No. 2—E. P. Fish. No. 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. McKay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No. 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. L. Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hathaway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY: PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA.	West Oakland,	Tuesday
CHAS. STRACHAURR.	Alameda Co.	W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Friday
M. EADON.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co.	Thursday
C. H. TOWNSEND.	Odd Fellows Hall.	GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA.	Alameda,	Wednesday
J. ALEX. FORBES.	Odd Fellows Hall	C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL.	West Oakland.	Friday
J. F. HAMMER.	Kohler's Hall.	W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Thursday
W. H. O'BRIEN.	cor 12th & Franklin	C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. S. THOMSON.	32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY.	San Francisco.	Saturday
THOS. H. WILTON.	913 Market.	L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY.	Berkeley,	Friday
F. C. BIRGE.	Alameda Co.	F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE.	North Temescal,	Monday
S. N. HARRISON.	Alameda Co.	H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO.	San Leandro,	Friday
N. G. STURTEVANT.	Alameda Co.	S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA.	Napa,	Wednesday
B. E. HUNT.	Napa Co.	E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA.	San Francisco.	Friday
E. H. WILLIAMS.	32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA.	St. Helena, Napa Co.	Tuesday
O. K. NICKERSON.	Masonic Hall.	J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION.	Santa Clara,	1st and 4th Thursday
HARRISON BAATO.	Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACE.
17—ENTERPRISE.	San Jose,	Monday
J. HALL.	Santa Clara Co.	G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS.	Haywards, Alameda Co.	Tuesday
S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Good Templar's Hall.	F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL.	San Francisco,	Monday
R. H. FAIRCHILD.	cor 16th & Valencia.	E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO.	Saucelito,	Thursday
GEO. J. FLOOD.	Marin Co.	CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION.	Sacramento.	Saturday
JOHN SIMPSON.	Masonic Hall.	C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO.	Woodland, Yolo Co.	Tuesday
A. POOLE.	Odd Fellow's Hall.	S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON.	Stockton,	Friday
C. L. RUGGLES.	San Joaquin Co.	H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL.	San Rafael,	Tuesday
JAMES SAUNDERS.	Tunstead Block.	THOS. HANSER.
25—REDWOOD.	Redwood City,	Friday
JAS. STAFFORD.	San Mateo Co.	GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY.	Gilroy,	1st and 4th Monday
C. P. WELDON.	Santa Clara Co.	Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
C. NELSON.	B. B. Hall, Eddy.	T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA.	Santa Rosa,	Wednesday
GEO. HALL.	Sonoma Co.	J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA.	Petaluma.	Friday
H. PIMM.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	N. KING.
30—VALLEY.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
H. S. DEARBORN.	32 O'Farrell.	A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG.	Healdsburg,	Friday
W. S. TULL.	Sonoma Co.	J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE.	Cloverdale,	Monday
N. ANKER.	Sonoma Co.	SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH.	Ukiah,	Wednesday
J. T. RODGERS.	Mendocino Co.	A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT.	Lakeport, Lake Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday
JABEZ BANKS.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Monday
J. R. STURROCK.	12th & Franklin.	M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN.	San Francisco.	Friday
I. E. ALEXANDER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH.	Antioch,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. H. DOBYNS.	Contra Costa Co.	H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE.	Marysville,	Monday
F. B. CRANE.	Yuba Co.	J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER.	Yuba City,	1st and 3d Thursday
E. C. KIMBALL.	Sutter Co.	G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE.	Oroville,	1st & 4th Tuesday
L. A. SIMON.	Butte Co.	G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA.	San Francisco.	Monday
H. P. TERRY.	32 O'Farrell st.	J. HORSCH.
42—MYRTLE.	San Francisco.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday
J. M. LYONS.	Pythian Castle.	C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON.	San Jose,	Wednesday
W. VINTER.	Santa Clara Co.	JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	32 O'Farrell st.	S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE.	Watsonville,	Tuesday
A. J JENNINGS.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ.	Santa Cruz.	Monday
C. KAYE.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL.	Salinas City,	Friday
U. HARTNELL.	Monterey Co.	C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE.	Vacaville,	Thursday
A. W. SUTPHEN.	Solano Co.	G. F. WOODERONS.
49—SUISUN.	Suisun City,	1st & 4th Tuesday
JOHN KRAUSE.	Solano Co.	WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON.	Dixon,	Wednesday
JAS. FRIZELL.	Solano Co.	J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY.	Grass Valley,	Monday.
M. SHIELDS.	Nevada Co.	J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY.	Nevada City,	Wednesday
W. C. GROVES.	Nevada Co.	GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES.	San Francisco.	Friday
H. W. MILLER.	Hamilton Hall.	C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND.	Wheatland,	1st & 4th Thursday
R. D. JASPER.	Yuba Co.	T. E. BROWN.
55—LOS ANGELES.	Los Angeles,	Wednesday
P. W. DOONER.	Los Angeles Co.	C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION.	Mission San Jose,	Saturday
A. LEBRECHT.	Alameda Co.	E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK.	Live Oak,	Wednesday
W. M. BUCHANAN.	Sutter Co.	H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO.	Chico,	Thursday
H. B. DAVIDSON.	Butte Co.	H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW.	Mountain View,	Saturday
RICHARD HARJIS.	Santa Clara Co.	G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON.	San Francisco.	Thursday
H. J. MAACK.	121 Eddy st.	W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK.	West Berkeley,	Wednesday
CHAS. HADLEN.	Alameda Co.	A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER.	Livermore,	Tuesday
B. D. MORRILL.	Alameda Co.	F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY.	Pleasanton,	Thursday
AUGUST HARMS.	Alameda Co.	C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE.	1015 Clay St.	Tuesday
HENRY MENGES.	Oakland.	CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS.	Winters,	Tuesday
WM. BAKER.	Yolo Co.	R. S. SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA.	Colusa,	Tuesday
A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa Co.	OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY.	Gridley,	Monday
CHAS. HULL.	Butte Co.	B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS.	San Francisco.	Thursday
C. C. BUTT.	Pythian Castle.	G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF.	Red Bluff,	Wednesday
JOHN F. ELLISON.	Tehama Co.	S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO.	Mendocino,	Wednesday
S. K. DART.	Mendocino Co.	B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA.	Shasta,	Wednesday
ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta Co.	A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING.	Reading,	Monday
J. H. COOPER.	Shasta Co.	F. M. SWASY.
73—STS. JOHN	San Francisco,	Thursday
H. S. GRAY.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED.	Merced,	Monday
JAS. LEONARD.	Merced Co.	T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO.	Vallejo,	Friday
L. STEWART.	New Odd Fellows' Hall.	W. R. COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS.	Los Gatos,	Saturday
I. H. LYNDON.	Santa Clara Co.	T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO.	Alviso,	Tuesday
J. PELLE.	Santa Clara Co.	W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE.	Tulare,	Saturday
J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare Co.	C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA.	Visalia,	Tuesday
V. D. KNUPP.	Tulare Co.	THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO.	Sacramento.	Tuesday
D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento Co.	G. B. KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE.	Bakersfield,	Monday
ALONZO COONS.	Kern Co.	F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA.	Santa Ana,	Tuesday
JAS. A. WAITE.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN.	Lincoln,	1st & 4th Tuesday
E. O. MATTHEWS.	Placer Co.	J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR.	Downey City,	Monday
W. A. SWITZER.	Los Angeles Co.	S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM.	Anaheim,	Monday
A. E. WHITE.	Los Angeles Co.	C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO.	San Pablo,	Saturday
DAVID JACOB.	Contra Costa Co.	OTZRO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM.	Durham,	Saturday
J. S. HENDERSON.	Butte Co.	I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY.	Berkeley,	Saturday
JOHN SQUIRES.	Alameda Co.	JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA.	Elmira,	Saturday
WM. GEORGE.	Solano Co.	J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ.	Martinez,	Thursday
HENRY ROCK.	Contra Costa Co.	F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO.	Walnut Creek,	Friday
T. E. MIDDLETON.	Contra Costa Co.	E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER.	Pt. of Timber,	1st & 4th Sat'day
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE.	Alvarado,	1st & 4th Wednesday
WM. T. RALPH.	Alameda Co.	E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA.	Benicia,	Tuesday
E. F. SOULE.	Solano Co.	J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER.	Newcastle,	Monday
G. L. THRELKEL.	Placer Co.	A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO.	Hollister,	Friday
J. H. DRAIN.	San Benito Co.	FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT.	Auburn,	Wednesday
A. HINKLE.	Placer Co.	F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY.	Monterey,	Tuesday
A. ABREGO.	Monterey Co.	W. J. POWLE.
99—COLFAX.	Colfax,	
P. H. MAGINN.	Placer Co.	M. LOBNER.
100—GUARDIAN.	Dutch Flat,	Tuesday
J. E. KNOTT.	Placer Co.	J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS.	Biggs' Station,	Wednesday
E. H. GALE.	Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND.	Grass Valley,	Tuesday
A. M. STOKES.	Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN.	Truckee,	Tuesday
J. P. MOODY.	Nevada Co.	A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER.	Kernville,	1st & 4th Saturday
N. P. PETERSON.	Kern County.	J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT.	N. San Juan,	Friday
P. B. BROWN.	Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI.	Lodi,	Wednesday
C. W. ELKINS.	San Joaquin Co.	T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM.	Folsom	Wednesday
F. C. DURANT.	Sacramento Co.	H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE.	Elk Grove,	
J. C. TURLEY.	Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY.	Eureka,	Wednesday
GEO. H. SHAW.	Humboldt Co.	WM. S. RIDDELL.
112—EMPIRE.	Modesto,	Monday
W. S. URMY.	Stanislaus Co.	HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT.	Galt Station,	Thursday
W. F. BREWSTER.	Sacramento Co.	J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE.	Meridian,	Monday
JOHN HILL.	Sutter Co.	W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS.	Willows,	Monday
WM. JOHNSON.	Colusa Co.	H. SUTHERLAND.
116—G. ISLAND.	Grand Island,	Thursday
M. STINCHFIELD.	Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE.	Williams,	Wednesday
H. C. CROWDER.	Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO.	Placerville,	Thursday
W. R. SELKIRK.	El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE.	Smartsville,	Tuesday
R. W. TIFFT.	Yuba Co.	JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE.	Compton,	Saturday
JOHN TAYLOR.	Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN.	Georgetown,	1st & 4th Tuesday
LEWIS BRYANT.	El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONV'E.	Camptonville,	1st & 4th Sat.
O. N. MORROW.	Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E.	Downieville,	Friday
J. T. MASON.	Sierra Co.	H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST.	Forest City,	Monday
PEARSON RADER.	Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY.	Sierra City,	Tuesday
JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. F. JENNESS.	Mayberry hall, Miss'n st	A. T. RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
F. W. ROSSBACH.	32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS.	El Dorado,	Saturday
T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY.	Quincy,	1st & 4th Wednesday
L. F. CATE.	Plumas Co.	T. L. HAGGARD.
130—WILMINGTON.	Wilmington,	Saturday
N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER.	Plymouth,	Wednesday
JOHN GILMAN.	Amador Co.	J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS.	Greenville,	1st & 4th Monday
W. D. FLETCHER.	Plumas Co.	T. W. MCPHERSON.
133—AMADOR.	Amador City,	Tuesday
O. M. GILES.	Amador Co.	J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL.	Susanville,	Tuesday
E. S. TALBOT.	Lassen Co.	T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE.	Janesville,	Thursday
T. J. GLASCOCK.	Lassen Co.	P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY.	San Francisco	Wednesday
C. E. WILSON.	318 Post st	C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE.	Spence ville,	Saturday
W. K. SCOTT.	Nevada Co.	G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON.	Jackson,	Thursday
A. Z. BALES.	Amador Co.	W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW.	Gibsonville,	
R. SUTHERLAND.	Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN.	La Porte,	1st & 4th Tuesdays
S. S. RUSSEL.	Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY.	Ione Valley,	Wednesday
W. A. BENNETS.	Amador Co.	G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON.	Brownsville,	Mondays
A. J. KRUMLE.	Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE.	Bodie,	Tuesday
T. A. STEPHENS.	Mono Co.	L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR.	Volcano,	Thursday
WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Amador Co.	F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN.	San Bernardino.	Wednesday
D. G. WHITING.	Masonic Hall.	G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS.	Nicolaus,	Saturday.
D. R. REDFIELD.	Sutter Co.	J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S.	Grafton,	Monday.
WM. HANNEY.	Yolo Co.	J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY.	San Andreas,	Friday
C. L. CHASE.	Calaveras Co.	J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY.	Capay,	
A. L. MCCLOUD.	Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA.	Pasadena,	Thursday.
L. C. WINSTON.	Los Angeles Co.	F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA.	Lathrop,	Saturday
T. B. WALKER.	San Joaquin Co.	J. W. ESY.
154—MANZANITA.	Forest Hill,	Saturday.
J. P. ZIPH.	Placer Co.	G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY.	Spanishtown,	Monday
ANDREW OSTERMAN.	San Mateo Co.	F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP.	Michigan Bluffs.	Wednesday.
C. T. MORGAN.	Placer Co.	MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF.	Iowa Hill.	1st & 4th Saturdays
FRED. I. ADGE.	Placer Co.	W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK.	Sutter Creek	Saturday
H. LEHMAN.	Amador Co.	J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW.	S. San Francisco.	Friday
THOS. CURRAN.	Cor R. R. & 7th Ave,	E. E. MEALEY.
160—SAN DIEGO.	San Diego.	
H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER.	Weaverville,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. S. LOWDEN.	Trinity Co.	W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE.	Lemoore,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
M. H. LOVELACE.	Tulare Co.	W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE.	Grangeville,	
E. R. HURLBURT.	Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER.	Alameda,	Tuesday.
FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda Co.	A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT.	Cacheville,	Thursday.
GEO. COOPER.	Yolo Co.	J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN.	Linden	Monday.
F. SHELTON.	San Joaquin Co.	W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO.	Sonoma,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
P. N. STOPEN.	Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK.	Newark,	Monday.
WM. H. NESMITH.	Alameda Co.	D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL.	Maxwell,	Tesduay.
W. E. ROSE.	Colusa Co.	ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE.	Fresno.	Tuesday.
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA.	Santa Barbara.	
ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA.	San Buenaventura.	Monday.
H. D. LEY.	Ventura Co.	A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL.	San Francisco,	Monday.
F. A. BROOKS.	32 O'Farrell St.	HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END.	Holtz Hall.	Monday
MYRON H. HACKETT.	Alameda.	H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH.	Yreka.	1st & 4th Friday.
A. E. PAINE.	Siskiyou Co.	WM. DURNKEL.
177—ETNA.	Etna.	
J. M. SINGLE.	Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES.	Fort Jones.	Monday.
J. B. MACE.	Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP.	32 O'Farrell St.	Wednesday
BERNARD SHERRY.	San Francisco	R. B. KITTREDGE.
180—TRIUMPH.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
GEO. WHITE.	Red Men's Hall.	T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY.	Hill's Ferry.	1st & 4th Tuesdays
J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Stanislaus Co.	C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK.	Turlock.	Saturday.
H. C. RUSSELL.	Stanislaus Co.	J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE.	Crescent City,	Tuesday
WM. H. JETER.	Del Norte Co.	G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON.	BlueCanyon,	Saturday.
J. F. BOLDON.	Placer Co.	P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY.	Edward's Hall,	Tuesday
J. J. WHITE.	San Francisco.	E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA.	Centerville,	Friday
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA	Tehama,	1st & 4th Monday.
J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama Co.	A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE.	El Monte.	Saturday.
J. W. FRYER.	Los Angeles Co.	LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD.	Hanford,	Monday
J. W. RAMSEY.	Tulare Co.	J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE.	Lockeford,	Tuesday.
M. B. AMBROSE.	San Joaquin Co.	J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA.	Los Angeles,	Tuesday
GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo,	Saturday.
MICHAEL BROWN.	San Mateo Co.	J. J. BROWN.
193—LOS BANOS.	Central Point,	1st and 4th Friday
B. F. DAVIS.	Merced Co.	G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA.	San Luis Obispo,	
CHAS. L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY.	Trinity Center,	Thursday
WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Co.	H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN.	Rocklin,	Wednesday.
G. W. ROWLAND.	Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA	Sonora,	Monday.
C. H. BURDEN.	Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAK GROVE.	Oakdale.	Thursday.
O. H. WIARD.	Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE.	Porterville.	
O. E. GIBSONS.	Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO.	Navarro	Saturday.
EUGENE PEEPLES.	Mendocino Co.	WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON.	Princeton.	Wednesday
J. B. HANKENSON.	Colusa Co.	M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON.	Nelson.	Saturday.
W. S. MITCHELL.	Butte Co.	S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA.	Coloma.	Wednesday.
JOS. H. THOMAS.	El Dorado.	M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN.	San Lorenzo,	Saturday.
H. W. MERE.	Alameda Co.	HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT.	Honcut,	Saturday.
C. SPILLMAN.	Butte Co.	V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY.	Butte City,	Saturday.
W. P. CRAIG.	Sutter Co.	J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT.	Westport,	Thursday.
E. F. MATTHEWS.	Mendocino Co.	O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW.	Selma.	1st & 4th Saturday.
A. BARTEAU.	Fresno Co.	E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY.	College City,	Monday
W. H. REARDON.	Colusa Co.,	JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE.	Somersville,	Friday.
CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Contra Costa Co.	JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT.	Lookout,	Monday
C. A. MCCASH	Modoc Co.	D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE.	San Luis Obispo.	Wednesday
G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo Co.	CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR.	Smith's River,	Tuesday
JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Del Norte Co.	O. V. WALLACE.
214—SAN FERNANDO.	San Fernando,	Saturday.
H. C. HUBBARD.		EL. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN.	Dunnigan,	Thursday.
G. F. MCDONALD.	Yolo Co.	J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR.	Lower Lake,	
W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS.	Murpheys,	
HARRY S. BLOOD.	Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL.	Newhall,	
JOHN B. MORRISON.	Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS.	Los Alamos,	
ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER,	Middleton,	
R. V. P. DAY	Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	35 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.	EVE OF MEETING.
1—DAWN of HOPE.	West Oakland,	2d & 4th Mondays
MISS M. LYND.	Alameda Co.	MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR.	Temescal,	Thursday
MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Alameda Co.	MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Mondays
MRS. C. H. CALDWELL.	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY.	Oakland,	1st & 3d Wed.
MRS. D. MARREL.	12th & Franklin sts	WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	San Benito.	MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA.	Champion Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	San Jose.	MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF.	Walnut Creek.	1st & 3d Tuesdays.
MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Contra Costa.	MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA.	San Francisco.	2d Tuesday of the month.
MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE.	Amador City

Is Man the Highest Animal?

The measure of zoological rank is the specialization exhibited by all the organs, taken collectively. Specialization may be exaggerated in one or several organs, without the animal therefore attaining, as a whole, a high rank. This is the case in man. The measure of specialization is afforded by embryology, which shows in earlier stages the simplicity and uniformity of structure, which, in later stages, is replaced by complexity. The human body preserves several important embryonic features. In man we find three series of high differentiations, namely, in the brain, in the changes induced by or accompanying the upright position, and third, in the opposibility of the thumbs to the other digits. These are the principal, though, of course, not strictly the only characteristics of man, which show that he is more specialized than any other animal. In other respects he shows a still more striking inferiority. It is, of course, a familiar observation that his senses are less acute than those of many animals—he has neither the keen vision of the falcon, nor the delicate scent of the dog. He is equally inferior in many structural features. His teeth are of a low mammalian type, as is shown both by his dental formula and by the presence of cusps upon the crowns of the teeth, a peculiarity of the lower mammalia, entirely lost in the horse, the elephant, and many other "brutes." His limbs show a similar inferiority, since they are little modified, preserving, even, the full number of five digits; and in respect of these members, man stands, therefore, very low—lower than the cow and the pig. He plants the whole sole of his foot upon the ground, yet none except the lower mammalia, together with man and his immediate congeners, are plantigrade. So, too, with his stomach, which is so simple as compared with that of a ruminant, and, indeed, is about the same grade as that of the carnivora. It makes, however, a still more forcible impression to learn that the human face, which we admire when withdrawn under a high intellectual forehead, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the indices that point out man's inferiority. In the mammalian embryo the face is formed under the fore brain or cerebral hemispheres. In our faces the fetal disposition is permanently retained, with changes which, when greatest, are still inconsiderable. In quadrupeds the facial region acquires a prominent development leading to the specialization of the jaws and surrounding parts, which brings the face to a condition much higher than that of the fetus. Hence, the projecting snout is a higher structure than the retreating human face. These facts have long been familiar to anatomists, but I am not aware that the inferiority of the human to the brute countenance has heretofore been considered a scientific conclusion by anyone. Yet that inferiority is incontrovertible and almost self-evident.

The preceding statements render it clear to the reason that man is not in all respects the highest animal—and that it is a prejudice of ignorance that assumes that the specialization of the brain marks man as above all animals in the zoological system. It does give him a supremacy by his greater power of self-maintenance in the struggle of the world, but that has nothing whatever to do with his morphological rank. There is nothing in morphology that anywise justifies assigning, as is actually done, an almost infinitely greater systematic value to the specialization of the brain and a specialization of the limbs, stomach, teeth, face, etc.; hence it is impossible to call man even the highest mammal. It is also doubtful whether mammals would be regarded as the highest class of the animal kingdom, were they not our nearest relatives. Let us beware of claiming to be the head of organic creation, since the carnivora and ungulata are, in many respects, higher than we. I believe that it is just as unscientific to call any one animal species the highest, as to pitch upon any one plant to stand at the head of the vegetable kingdom.—*C. S. Minot.*

Interesting Pre-Indian Relics from Virginia.—Mr. M. S. Valentine, of Richmond, Va., has sent to the Anthropological Institute of London, for exhibition, a collection of very curious articles fashioned in soapstone and clay, which were found lately between the ranges of the Blue and Alleghany mountains, near Mount Pisgah, North Carolina. The objects are said to be of a type absolutely unique, consisting partly of human, partly of animal figures, either in the round or in various degrees of relief. Some are household utensils. They appear to have been sculptured by metal instruments, so perfect is their workmanship. The human type is alike in the various objects, but is not Indian. All are fully clothed in tight-fitting garments. Some are seated in arm-chairs, others on all sorts of animals—bears, prairie dogs, birds, and other shapes belonging to North America. But some also represent types of the old world, such as the two-humped camel, rhinoceros, hippopotamus. Some of the specimens were obviously made since the advent of the whites, and these are fresher looking and of ruder workmanship. The inference hazarded is that the articles were made by an earlier and more civilized race, subjugated and partially destroyed by the Indians found in Virginia on the arrival of white men.

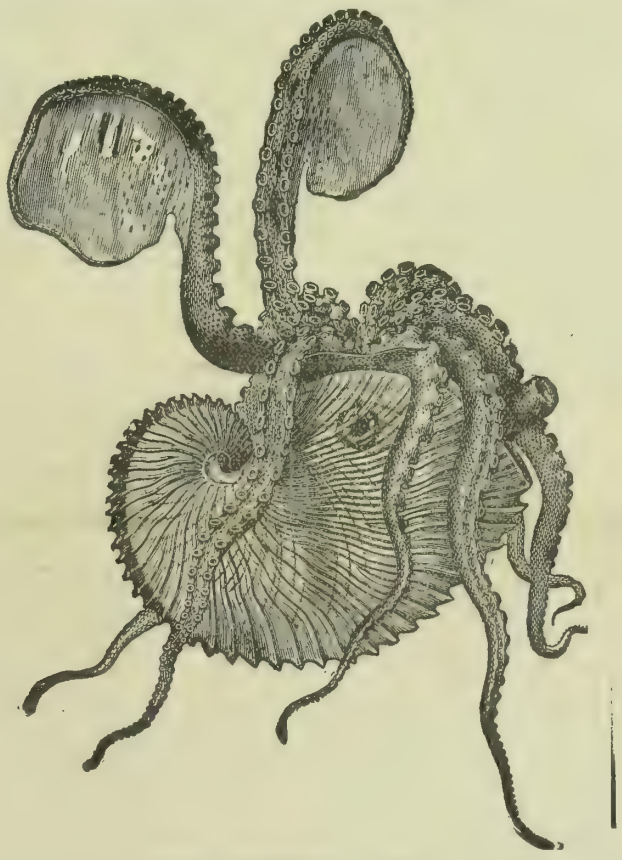
A Good rivet, cold, should bend double without breaking. The head should flatten out, when hammered hot, to ½ inch thick without fraying at the edge or breaking. Boiler plates should be caulked with a convex tool.

A Curious Marine Animal.

We give our readers on this page a glimpse at a peculiar denizen of the deep known as the argonaut. The argonaut is a mollusk of the class known as cephalopods. The cephalopoda, or cepalopods, (from two Greek words meaning "head" and the "foot," because the "arms" or "feet" surround the mouth,) are the highest class of the mollusca, and include the cuttle-fishes, nautili, argonauts, ammonites etc., all marine and carnivorous, and all laterally symmetrical, having a shell usually straight, but sometimes coiled in a vertical plane. The nautilli and argonauts alone have external shells, though many extinct species had them; but the other living species have generally an internal shell, of which "cuttle-fish bone" affords an example. The cephalopods have muscular arms or tentacles, used in prehension and locomotion; many have fins, and all have the power of locomotion by forcibly expelling water from the gill-chamber. They generally have two large eyes, ear cavities, each containing an otolite, two jaws, and a fleshy, spinous tongue. The nervous system is well developed. The brain forms a ring encircling the aesophagus. The gills are either two or four in number, placed in a chamber into which water is admitted by a slit, and from which it is expelled through a "siphon" or "funnel."

The argonauts (*Argonauta*) are a genus of mollusks of the class cephalopoda; is commonly called "paper nautilus." The latter name is derived from the fragile nature of the boat-like shell in which the argonaut floats on the surface of tranquil seas. The shell is not chambered like that of the true nautilus, but has one spiral cavity, into which the animal can retire and be completely hidden. There is no muscular attachment of this animal to the shell, which is said to be peculiar to the female, who uses it for incubation, as a nest. Several species are known. They have eight arms, two of which are expanded into broad membranous discs, which were formerly believed to be sails, and the other arms were regarded as oars; but, though the fable is perpetuated by the poets, it has long been known that the animal really propells itself by ejecting water from its funnel. When it desires it folds its arms, retires within its shell, and sinks to the bottom.

The argonaut shown in the engraving is the female, and is quite a gorgeous animal. The male is an insignificant little chap. It is said by the naturalist that the female when she becomes lonely takes up the little male for a ride in her ship, and when she tires of his society she pitches him overboard again to shift for himself in the mighty deep.



THE ARGONAUTA ARGO.

French Pudding.—Slice small pieces very thin from your bread, enough to fill a quart dish half full, buttering each piece lightly before cutting. Lay them loosely in the dish, sprinkle on one-half cup of sugar and a little grated nutmeg; then heat one quart of milk; beat the yelks of four eggs, add them just before boiling, and immediately pour over the bread. Beat the whites, add a little sugar and spread them over the pudding; set it in the oven five minutes to brown lightly, and it is ready for the table. This dessert can be made in 20 minutes ready for use.

Remedies for Vegetable Poisons.—The most dangerous of the vegetable poisons at this season of the year are the hemlocks (including the hemlock dropwort, water hemlock and the common hemlock), fool's parsley, monkshood, foxglove, black hellebore or Christmas rose, buckbran, henbane, thorn apple, and deadly nightshade. In a case of vegetable poisoning, says *Knowledge*, "emetics (the sulphate of zinc, if procurable) should be used at once, the back of the throat tickled with a feather and copious drafts of tepid water taken to excite and promote vomiting. Where these measures fail the stomach pump must be used. Neither ipecacuanha nor tartar emetic should be used to cause vomiting, as during the nausea they produce before vomiting is excited, the poison is more readily absorbed. Vinegar must not be given until the poisonous matter has been removed; but afterward it may be given in doses of a wineglassful, one part vinegar to two parts water, once every two hours in mild cases, but oftener—two half-hourly doses—in cases of greater severity. Where there is stupor the patient should be kept walking about, and if the stupor is great, cold water may be dashed over the head and chest. Strong coffee may be used where the narcotic effect of the poisoning is very marked. It is all-important that in cases of vegetable poisoning a medical man should be sent for at once.

The Mysteries of a Hair Brush.—A writer in the American *Journal of Microscopy*, has been exploring the forests of bristles in a hair brush, surreptitiously purloined from a lady's toilet-stand, and, though it contained nothing which we are accustomed to regard with unqualified horror, the results of his investigation prove that there are mysteries ordinarily undreamed of in simple appliances of the toilet. There are concealed in the damp lint of hair-brushes, unless kept clean by the use of bicarbonate of potassa or carbonate of soda, many living things, too small for detection by the naked eye, some of which, we are told, are of more than suspicious character, being known as the originators of scald-headed and other diseases of the scalp. The author concludes his article by a caution against wetting the head, recommending dry brushing instead. He also recommends the use of a weak solution of carbolic acid or sulphate of soda, as a cleansing material for hair brushes.

Prove it by Mother.—While driving along the street one day last winter in my sleigh, a little boy, six or seven years old, asked me the usual question, "Please may I ride?" I answered him, "Yes, if you are a good boy." He climbed into the sleigh, and when I again asked, "Are you a good boy?" he looked up pleasantly and said, "Yes, sir." "Can you prove it?" "Yes, sir." "By whom?" "Why, my ma," said he promptly! I thought to myself, here is a lesson for boys and girls. When a child feels and knows that mother not only loves, but has confidence in him or her, and can prove their obedience, truthfulness and honesty by mother, they are

Peach Pie.—One of the best ways to make a peach pie is to put whole peaches in the crust. Remove the skin, of course, and scatter sugar over the peaches just as if you were making pie in the usual way. The flavor of the peach is thus preserved in a surprising manner, and the presence of the pit is not so objectionable as one would suppose. It is a common practice to put a few whole peaches in each can when putting up this fruit.

Need of Reformatory Schools.

The engrossing topics appear to be the railroads and Sunday, but it would be well to give a passing thought to our criminal boys. Our city, township and Superior judges unite in saying that boys are frequently brought before them guilty of various crimes, yet they hesitate to brand them as criminals by committing them to where their associates would be only felons. On the other hand, parents do not wish these boys turned loose to contaminate respectable children. In the District of Columbia, and many Eastern States, there are reform schools or industrial farms. If a ten-year-old boy proves to be a thief, instead of being branded a felon or allowed to run at large and corrupt others, he is committed for a stated number of years to one of these reform schools. There he is given a practical education and kept at work on the farm or in the shop, and finally turned out an industrious, respectable young man. Governor Perkins says there are 72 boys, from 12 to 18 years of age, in the State penitentiary. This one fact proves the necessity of a reform school. Talk with the ladies who have charge of the Orphans' Home, and you will learn that there is scarcely a week passes but they are requested to admit boys guilty of crimes. Of course, such an institution cannot admit them, and the consequence is, they run at large. This fact proves the necessity of a reform school. Talk with our judges, our teachers, our police authorities, and I believe, without exception, all will urge the necessity of a school and farm, to which criminal boys may be committed. The next Legislature should establish such an institution in southern California. The Normal school was an important acquisition; a reform school is fully as necessary.—*Walter Lindley, M. D., in Los Angeles Express.*

This subject is of the greatest importance. In a State where neglected youths so quickly grow up into hoodlums, there should be some carefully organized effort to counteract the tendency. The proper way to reform the youth who have taken the first step in crime should be generally discussed, and the means provided by the State.—Eds. Watchman.

Peach Shortcake.—Take two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted into one quart of flour, a scant half teacup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, enough sweet milk (or water) to make a soft dough; roll out almost as thin as pie-crust; place one layer in a baking pan, and spread with a very little butter, upon which sprinkle some flour; then add another layer of crust and spread as before, and so on until the crust is all used. This makes four layers in a pan 14 inches by 7. Bake about 15 minutes in a quick oven; turn out upside down, take off the top layer (the bottom when baking); place on a dish; spread bountifully with sott ripe peaches previously sweetened with pulverized sugar; place layer upon layer, treating each one in the same way, and when done you will have a handsome cake, to be served warm with sugar and cream. The secret of having light dough is to handle as little, and mix as quickly as possible. Shortcake is delicious served with Charlotte-russe or whipped cream.

A Lunatic's Explanation.—The insane often entertain the most ludicrous idea of their own condition. There is a man in an asylum in one of the neighboring States, who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his incarceration as follows: "I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making mosquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had 10,000 of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left-hand wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them, and was compelled to suspend payment." He relates this story with a gravity and earnestness which testifies to the sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.

Stewed Quinces.—A dish which is suitable for dessert or for tea is made of quinces, peeled, sliced, and stewed till they are very soft. Rub them through a colander, sweeten them well. and put them in a berry dish. While the quince is cooling, make a custard of one pint of milk, the yelks of three eggs, and half a cup of sugar. When it is cool pour it over the stewed quinces. Make a meringue of the whites of the three eggs, and into it beat half a cup of sugar; spread this smoothly over the top.

Preserved Tomatoes.—Take of the yellow plum-shaped tomatoes those that are ripe but not the least soft. Pour boiling water on them to take off the skins; allow one pound of sugar to one of fruit, and make the syrup with as little water as will dissolve the sugar; use three lemons to seven pounds of fruit; remove the seeds from the lemons and put the slices in the syrup. When boiled clear, lay in the tomatoes. Boil very gently three-quarters of an hour.

Opinion of an Eminent German Surgeon. The *Athenaeum* says Prof. Esmarch, an eminent German surgeon, has published a lecture, which he delivered before the Physiological society at Khiel, on the treatment of Gen. Garfield's wound. Prof. Esmarch's lecture was to the effect that Gen. Garfield might have been alive but for the treatment he received.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify

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Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, October 15, 1882.

Avoid Haste.

Too much cannot be said against hasty action on the part of the Lodges in electing and initiating candidates. It should be a well-settled purpose of the members of the various Lodges to admit no one to fellowship until all the requirements laid down by the Supreme and Grand Lodges are met. There are times when certain brothers, friends, perhaps, of some prospective candidate, who desire that the regulations be so abridged and done away with that an initiation can be gone through with at once. Hasty action is very often regretted. The laws and usages of our Order plainly say that all candidates shall be examined by the authorized Medical Examiner, after which the application shall be read in the Lodge and passed upon. If acceptable, then, a committee of investigation, whose duty shall be to inquire into the character, habits of industry, sociability and general desirability of membership shall be appointed. If satisfied as to these points, which can only be learned by contact with the candidate himself and his circle of acquaintances, or his employers, then the matter must be duly presented to the Lodge, and action for or against taken. All these precautions should be faithfully carried out. There is altogether too much at stake to do less. When we admit a brother to our fellowship, we do no more than invite him to partake with us of the social and fraternal feature. He joins at once with us in the matter of beneficence, and the Lodge has taken an additional risk. It is very essential then, that the members of the Order know all about the candidate. A thorough examination should be made; and it is a great mistake to allow an initiation to proceed, unless such satisfaction has been given. We not only wrong ourselves, but we wrong those dependent upon us. While there are probably equal chances of the candidate proving a desirable brother to that of the opposite, yet the Order ought not assume the responsibility and take the chance, unless all the requirements are met. One of the fundamental principles of the A. O. U. W. is "Protection;" and we should not extend that protection promiscuously at the possible expense of those already looking to the Lodge for future help. We believe that the majority of the members of the Order fully understand the necessity of measured action. No circumstances will warrant other than this. Candidates should not be given to understand that they can be admitted differently. They will respect the Order more, if they understand that caution is exercised, and nothing of haste is permitted.

WE met Bro. Shuey, of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, in the office of the Guarantee Fund Association on the 9th inst. Mt. Diablo Lodge numbers 80 members, and gaining in membership regularly but slowly. This Lodge pays $8 per week sick benefits, and is the leading organization in that locality. They own their hall, and rent to other organizations enough to pay their running expenses.

Some Suggestions.

It is a mistake in the members of the various Lodges to remain so frequently away from the meetings. It is really essential to the successful workings of the Lodge that a large attendance be present at every meeting. It is altogether discouraging to any member to go week after week on meeting night to his Lodge-room and find so few of the seats occupied. There must be a reason for this. It is either the meetings are not made interesting, which probably comes nearer being the truth in the majority of cases, or else the members have not that deep interest in the Order that they should have. When assessments are to be paid, perhaps a goodly number will be present, but they seldom remain during the entire session. The long winter evenings are coming on now, and the Lodge officers should see to it that the meetings are interesting and enjoyable. Induce the stay-away brothers to come to some of the meetings, make it particularly interesting for them, get them interested in this way, keep all wrangling out of the sessions and refrain from long, tedious parliamentary discussions upon little and unimportant technicalities. In this way much can be done towards securing the attendance of members.

Upon the matter of non-attendance, Grand Master Workman W. H. James, of Pennsylvania, writing in the *Protector*, says:

"It is a fact that many of the Lodges have very small attendance. Various reasons are given. Some allege business engagements; some that many of the members reside at a distance; others, that their members are connected with other organizations, etc., etc.,; all are considered ample reasons or excuses. When the Lodge is small it is doubtless difficult to obtain a quorum, but this cannot reasonably be given as an excuse where the Lodge is a good-sized one. Other reasons must be sought. More than a dozen times during that trip was the writer introduced to prominent citizens of the places visited, and informed that these were members of the Order, and we would be answered that it is so, but they never attend Lodge meetings, and don't know what is going on. It seemed sometimes as if this was spoken in more of a boasting manner, as if it were something of which they were proud. Frequently they added, 'I only join that my family might get the insurance,' and that they "never intend taking any part in the Lodge proceedings,' and that they 'left that to those who like to attend Lodges.'

"These reasons contain the real causes for non-attendance. They seem to forget that as members of a great fraternal organization each one has a duty to perform, and the business of the Lodge should not be left to the faithful few who are willing to attend to the Lodge duties. There is too much at stake to be passed by unheeded. The Lodge-room, besides, is a great school for study. Active, attentive and energetic members can soon make it a place to be eagerly sought for, and a place of delight to the members. Not that our members should neglect their business or other engagements, but is it not possible that engagements can be so arranged that some attention may also be given to the Lodge meetings? What seems to be necessary is that there should be introduced under the 'Good of the Order,' various exercises that will add interest and attract the members. This has been done in some with good effect. Essays, recitations, readings and lectures on various subjects add much, and are fruitful sources of pleasure. Discussion upon the live topics of the day would not only interest the members and give them freedom of thought and speech, but would also be carrying out the fundamental principles of the Order."

This is a live and important question with every Lodge. It is one upon which much of the success of the Order depends. What a grand organization ours would be if every member acted and felt as those that are regular in their attendance? It is important that every member attend to the duties of the Lodge, so that when trials and distress come, as come they will, sooner or later, he will be thoroughly indoctrinated with the grand principles of the Order, and bear them heroically. It is due the member and the Lodge that the former should be prompt upon the attendance of the latter.

GRAND RECORDER, R. NEWCOMB, of the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington, says in the *Pacific Overseer:* I have had the pleasure of making a flying trip to California, to see the "old folks at home," and took occasion, while in San Francisco, to visit the office of Bro. Pratt, the efficient Grand Recorder of our sister State. Bro. Pratt has over 220 Lodges and 15,000 members under his care, and has his work so systematized as to be a pleasure to look at its workings. It is an old and true saying that "we are never too old to learn," and I am satisfied that I was well repaid by my visit in gathering new and valuable ideas from our California brethren, and hope to be able to introduce some of them in our jurisdiction. The Order is very flourishing, indeed, in California, and, although the ground is well worked, they still have additions at the rate of 200 per month, and have had in the past over 300 per month. I take occasion here to return thanks for the many courtesies received from the brethren in California.

Attend the Lodge First.

Without calling to task the members of any Lodge, the WATCHMAN maintains the ground that the members who allow politics to interfere with the attendance and workings of the Lodge, are altogether recreant to their trust. There is a time and place for all things—a time for work and a time for play; a time for politics, and a time for the Lodge. Political questions are just now occupying the attention of all classes. The merchant and the mechanic, the business man and the laborer, are thinking of the approaching elections, and making preparations for the success of party. We do not pretend to say that this is wrong, but we do hold that where the interests of the Lodge are interfered with by non-attendance, especially from this cause, it is wrong. We recently became acquainted with the fact that certain officers of certain Lodges, desiring that there be no quorum for the transaction of business, in order that they might attend some political meeting or convention, induce certain other members, whom they know to be regular in their attendance, to remain away, and thus defeat the assemblying of a quorum. That this is morally wrong, no one can honestly doubt for a moment. Oftentimes there are interests at stake—as for instance the payment of sick or death benefits, that demand immediate action. When it so happens, as is possible, that these matters must remain unsettled for another week, simply on this account, then the true neglect and apostasy of the guilty ones is seen. The Lodge meets but once a week, and that man who cannot spend one evening in seven attending to the interests of his Lodge certainly is unworthy of the sacred trusts committed to him as a Workman. Of course, there are reasons for non-attendance that are just and reasonable, but no one can demonstrate the justice of leaving the Lodge, and preventing a meeting on account of political considerations. Instead of remaining away because it is thought that there will be no meeting, we should be the more prompt in attendance, so as to make a meeting possible, at least as far as we are individually concerned. The night on which your Lodge meets should be devoted to the Lodge, and to nothing else.

Charity, Hope and Protection.

To every loyal brother of the A. O. U. W, these words symbolize the greatness of an organization which, to-day, is doing good commensurate with the loftiness of its mission. Charity, hope and protection are the three cardinal principles of our Order. By a combination in the character of each member of these three attributes, we have men of noble mien working together for a common good. Our field is a world-wide philanthropy, where the merits so combine as to make of every member a true man. Selfishness is no part of the A. O. U. W. system. It is a departure from it as much as is possible. The true Workman has none other than charity for a brother, hope for the good of the future, and protection for the helpless in time of sore trial and distress. These are the three talismanic words and objects of the Order, and he who cannot affiliate with those whose aims are embraced in these, cannot be, in word and deed, a true Workman.

Unsafe Risks.

The Medical Examiner-in-Chief of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, has issued instructions to the Medical Examiners of all the subordinate Lodges in that jurisdiction, to effect, among many other things, that an applicant "is not eligible, if he daily or habitually uses, manufactures, or sells as a beverage, malt or alcoholic liquors (saloon keepers, bar tenders and inebriates are eligible under this rule.) The Medical Examiner shall decide whether the applicant uses tobacco to excess, and, if so, he is not eligible." The occupation of saloon keepers and those mentioned in the first restriction is regarded as very hazardous, the rate of mortality being at most double that of ordinary occupations. The restrictions and suggestions made by this officer are seasonable. It would be wise did the members of the Lodge remember that too much liquor drinking and excessive using of tobacco are the direct causes of many deaths. Not only this, but an inebriate, either from liquor drinking or tobacco using, is liable to sickness more readily. His system is brought into such a condition that the inroad to disease, and, subsequently, death, are more certain and easy. Committees of investigation and Medical Examiners should make careful examinations upon these points in every case. A regard for these considerations and an observance of them would prevent many unworthy ones from entering the Order, and would certainly protect the Order against many unsafe risks.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL.—The brethren of Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, will give a social entertainment at Devenech's hall, cor. Twenty-fourth and Church streets, on Tuesday evening, October 24th. Judging from their past socials, those who may attend will be sure to have one of the most enjoyable evenings.

For the Good of the Order.

The following stirring appeal is issued by John A. Child, Grand Master of Oregon and Washington, and is published in the *Pacific Overseer*. The words are applicable everywhere:

OFFICE GRAND MASTER WORKMAN,
PORTLAND, Oct., 1882.

Dear Brothers of the A. O. U. W. in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia:—The long evenings of the fall and winter are upon us, and the time has come when each one of us should buckle on our armor and work for the good of the Order. We fancy we hear an echo from some brother, "How can I work for the good of the Order?" My brother, your asking that question shows us that you have some interest left in the Order. Let me take you by the buttonhole of your coat, and whisper a few words in your ear.

Have you attended your Lodge lately, to see whether it is conducted all right, or not? I hear you answer, "No; I have confidence in my officers." That may be true, my brother; so have I; but you are a business man. Would you leave the sum of $2,000 in any person's hands, even in a National bank, to be paid at your death to your dear wife and children without making some inquiry occasionally as to its security? Or do you expect even a bank to take care of the money and keep your accounts for nothing? Don't you think you are treating the officers very uncourteously to elect them, and then never attend a Lodge meeting or give them a word of encouragement, but more probably finding fault because the assessments come so often? Or, maybe, you are an officer yourself. Have you performed the duties of a man and brother, that you promised the brethren who elected you, if not by word, by accepting the office? But it does not all consist in attending the Lodge. You should always have a good word for the Order wherever you are; and that you may have something to say, let us give you a few facts to tell your neighbor and friends of the noble and glorious record our Order is writing for itself. According to the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge, during the year from June, 1881, to June, 1882, we find there have been 761 deaths in the Order, and $1,515,000 paid to the families of deceased brothers. Just let us give you an idea how many persons have been directly benefited by that amount.

It has been estimated that for each male person or voter over 21 years of age, five persons are depending for a livelihood. Let us multiply 761 by 5 and we have 3,805. According to the last census, 1880, there are only three cities in the jurisdiction that have more people. So much for the whole United States; let us come nearer home. There were 18 deaths in our jurisdiction last year, for which you and I paid $36,000, thus relieving 90 persons by each one of us contributing one dollar a month. Who can tell how much suffering, how many fears allayed, how much real happiness was created by thus doing our duty; but let us continue—for we want to fill your mouth with arguments. The Order increased last year, net, 310 Lodges, 16,766 members, almost 46 members each day, making the total number of Lodges 2,128, with a membership of 107,177, thus making an army of over 500,000 dependent upon this Order who are united together by the bond of a common purpose—that of being useful to ourselves, to each other, to our neighbors and our country, and now you wonder why I should say this to you. My brother, this jurisdiction wants and expects each member to do his duty by increasing our membership and keeping our ranks full. We have 3 300 members in good standing, and over 4,000 on the rolls. Suppose every member tries to get two new members this winter, or by our next annual meeting in July. Just think, for a moment, how much good would be done—we would have nearly 10,000 members. Can we not depend on you for your two? Ask your neighbor, your merchant, your acquaintance, to join in this great work of charity. If you do we will soon be coming alongside our sister State, California, with her 15,000 members, and increasing at the rate of 200 a month. My brothers, if you do this, you will be happy in your work in doing good, and we will feel that, as our reports grow larger by the united effort being made, that this appeal has not been made in vain. Fraternally yours in C. H. and P.,

JOHN A. CHILD, Grand Master.

THE Grand Master, during his recent trip across the continent, as Grand Representative, contracted malaria, and has been more or less indisposed since his return. His physicians have counseled him to desist from all hard labor, such as public speaking, especially at night. Feeling the responsibility resting on him, he has endeavored to follow the line of policy pursued in his first administration; that is, to hold public meetings, and let the world know who we are, and what we are doing, although he has not been able to accept the many invitations he has received from every part of this jurisdiction. We believe he has passed the crisis in his ailment, and will be heard from as usual in the near future.

WE met Bros. J. B. Hewitt, of College City, 209, and E. J. Perry, Recorder of Oak Grove, 198, Oakdale, Stanislaus county, in Valley, No. 30, on Wednesday evening, October 4th. Our brethren report, as usual, fair prospects and a steady growth in membership. The leading citizens are joining this great organization.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

We are not keeping up our old-time ratio of increase. This is partly owning, do doubt, to a diminution of acceptable outside material, partly to many other Orders recently introduced, partly to unusually heavy assessments, and partly to the change of system which seems to act against the best class of applicants and in favor of the other class. Still we are getting along smoothly, and all the time progressing. The country is now in a good condition, financially, and it may be well to suggest that our Lodges brush up a little and see how good a showing can be made for the next annual report of the Grand Recorder to the Grand Lodge.

Many Recorders are careless about reporting reinstatements that occur each month, and so members appear on our records as out of standing when the fact is otherwise. Some time or other a member will die with such a record against him in this office, and then difficulty may arise in settlement of the loss.

When a member joins a Lodge, from another jurisdiction, he should be treated in the matter of assessments just the same as any other member of the Lodge he joins. If he receives the M. W. degree before the date of the death on which an assessment is levied, he is liable, if not, not. A member cannot drop an impending load in one jurisdiction, go and join in another, and then dodge assessments therein, while he is all the time entitled to the full benefits of the Order. A member in good standing is always liable to pay assessments somewhere, and as he is certainly not liable to pay in a jurisdiction or Lodge to which he does not belong, he is just as certainly liable to pay where he does belong. This is not only common sense, but it is the law also. See Section 8, Article XIII, G. L. Court.

Under our Constitution representatives to the Grand Lodge must be elected on the first meeting night in January next. The Grand Lodge will not meet till April. It would seem a wise plan to change the law in that regard, making the representatives elective on, say, the first meeting night in March. It would save the trouble of making many changes, and generally be more satisfactory.

We have already paid out this year $250,000 to the beneficiaries of our deceased members.

Healthy and Unhealthy Districts.

From the report of the Grand Master Workman of the jurisdiction of Nevada, we take the following paragraphs: Upon the intelligent spirit and moral dignity of a society depend its power, influence and longevity, and we have just cause for congratulation in this respect. Without the slightest manifestation of a spirit of partial exclusiveness, the upward tendency of the individuality of the Order has been maintained. Our principles set forth that we deem it a sacred obligation to aid and assist each other and the deceased brothers' families. That which is sacred must be touched by hallowed hands, but the degree of sanctity will always find an exponent in the moral measure of the members.

The A. O. U. W. is the only organization that grades the liability of its members according to the actual hazard of the locality wherein they reside. The rate of the A. O. U. W. varies in different States in accordance with the actual ascertained mortality rate of each State. In regular life insurance companies and other national co-operative institutions a member is charged no more who lives in an unhealthy district than in a healthy one. Surely, nothing can be more unequal, and the time is near at hand when a man in Montana, or other healty localities, will not affiliate with an institution that gives the same benefits in an unhealthy for the money it charges a man in healthy districts or States. I would respectfully recommend that you instruct your Supreme representatives to use their best endeavors to have a law enacted making the excessive use of intoxicating liquors a forfeiture of all rights and privileges in the Order.

It seems undeniable that the death rate in some localities of the Supreme jurisdiction is greatly augmented by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and to maintain our high and moral standing some definite and vigorous measures should be adopted. I would advise the engrafting of a clause in our constitution designating the presiding P. M. W. of a subordinate Lodge as intrusted, not only with the supervisory care of the Lodge, but obligated "to prefer charges against all members of his Lodge for violations of law when brought to his notice," and thus secure to the honor of the Order exemplary conduct and temperate habits by its members.

There will be a district meeting under the auspices of Magnolia, No. 41, on Monday evening, the 20th of November. We may expect a big time.

Does it Pay?

When assessments come at the rate of two a month, many of our members ask themselves the question that forms the caption of this article, and thoughtlessly decide, perhaps, in the negative. Let us figure a little, and see whether it really pays to be a member of the A. O. U. W.

We will make as strong a case as possible against the Order. Put the assessments at two a month for the year, which makes $24; then add 50 cents a month for Lodge dues—$6 a year more; we have then $30 a year total cost. Say the average expectancy of life of the membership is 40 years; $30 a year for 40 years would be $1,200. The Order would then pay $2,000 to the beneficiary of the member, or $800 more than he had paid in, to say nothing of any incidental benefits such member had received during his lifetime, which often are worth much more than his Lodge dues. No one of the thousands that have died has paid assessments to the Order for one-third of 40 years, and yet the beneficiaries in each case have received $2,000, save a few in the beginning. To them it was a paying investment. From the above it will be seen that to him who pays for 40 years it will be a paying investment, and if, perchance, he should continue on till 66 years after joining, he would lose nothing, but receive back all he had contributed. It is safe to say that few will ever remain so long in the Order—not one in 20,000. It would therefore seem that a more proper question to ask would be: Is there any other investment that promises to pay any better than membership in the A. O. U. W? There is no probability that anyone will pay to the Order over $400, and for this $2,000 will be returned. Then the investment is so easy to make. A little each month, enough to be felt to be sure, but not so much that even a poor man cannot afford it—the price of one cigar daily. But a poor man cannot afford to be a member of several such societies. It's bad policy to distress one's self and family while one lives that he may be comparatively rich when he dies. These things should be averaged up. First let us meet the real necessities of life as we go along; then we should provide, so far as our circumstances will allow, for those who would be left behind in case of our death.

There are thousands upon thousands who can make a good living while life and health remain, and can also, at the same time, carry the expense of membership in the A. O. U. W., but if taken away could leave nothing of pecuniary value behind to keep back the wolf from the door. More than half our membership, we believe, belong to this class. Such, at least, has appeared to be the case with those who have died, and such will no doubt prove the fact in the future.

A System of Justice.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the members of the A. O. U. W. that all just claims made upon the Order by the death of brothers are speedily and satisfactorily met. In the ordinary business affairs of the day there is so much of selfishness connected with the management that one must be thoroughly posted in many of the technicalities of the law to have justice done him. This is true to a very large extent with the ordinary life-insurance corporations. In the Order of which the Watchman is an exponent, this is not the case. The humblest widow, having no knowledge of business whatever, will be as sure of having her interests protected and receiving her payment as the well-informed. What is more, the brotherhood from which her husband has been called is always ready to aid her and see that she receives the consideration due her. Of the Workmen she can go and ask advice—these are they who can counsel with her as to how best her new estate may be disposed of to the best advantage. Certainly in this there is everything to commend the A. O. U. W. to wives and husbands alike. It is no unusual thing to hear of suits in our courts between some life-insurance company and a claimant for payment of a just claim. The following is a case in point: At Paw Paw, Mich., a suit was lately commenced by Mrs. Inez V. Matthews, widow of Charles Matthews, against a certain life-insurance company, on its refusal to pay a $2,000 insurance policy which he held at the time of his death. The company alleges that the policy was obtained through fraud. Mr. Matthews died at Ann Arbor a few months since, from the effects of an operation for the removal of a tumor upon his neck. The company alleges that he already had this tumor at the time he took out his policy, and that his not mentioning it makes it a case of fraud. On the other hand it will be claimed that if this tumor had shown itself at all at the time of taking out the policy, it was so slight that he no more thought of its being a serious matter—one worthy of mention—than he would had it been simply an ordinary boil.

The A. O. U. W. makes its settlements without such annoyances of litigation.

Bro. G. W. T. Carter, M. W. of Point of Timber Lodge, has been nominated for the Assembly. He is a prominent Workman, a good speaker and an able writer.

An Important Point.

A late issue of the *Protector* called attention to the necessity of having all beneficiary certificates made payable to the proper persons. The suggestion is a good one, and every Workman should see that his certificate is properly filled. A case was cited where a certain brother had died, whose certificate made the benefit payable to his wife. But the wife had died about three months before, leaving two minor children. At his death the father left a will, and among the bequests was his beneficiary certificate in the A. O. U. W., his children becoming the legatees. After his death, upon the presentation to the Order of the certificate by the executor under the will, the Grand Master Workman decided that the money could only be paid to the party named in the certificate or her heirs or assigns, and insisted that letters of administration should be taken out upon the estate of the wife, such administrator being the only one to whom the money could properly be paid. The money for the payment of the claim was, at the time, in the bank awaiting payment, but the peculiar circumstances of the case made delay necessary.

"The basis for the action of the Grand Master Workman is the well-settled principle that the liability of the Order is to the party named in the beneficiary certificate and to none other. The laws of the Order prescribe the manner in which a change of direction of beneficiary money shall be made, and the highest courts in several States have decided that those laws must be complied with, and that a will is of no avail.

"In the instance above cited there was happily no evil consequence, the legatees under the will and the assigns of his wife being identical. But at the same time, principle was involved, as the question naturally arose whether the executor of the husband or the administrator of the wife was the proper party to receive the money. Strange to say, our legal friends are by no means unanimous in their opinion on the question. On this point, however, all the brotherhood should be of one mind—that the laws should be strictly complied with, and timely precaution be made while in life, so that hereafter the Order's benefactions will not fail of their intended purpose."

The case in point is by no means an impossible or even unfrequent one. Had the husband, at the death of the wife, transferred the prospective benefit to some other member of his family or relationship, the payment of the beneficiary would have been made at once. Under these circumstances the delay was altogether justifiable.

Life Insurance and Fraternal Benevolent Insurance.

From a compilation of the statistics of 12 insurance companies, doing business in New York city, the cost for insurance on $1,000, for the year 1881, was found to be $32.98. The cost for insurance of $1,000, taking the average of 12 mutual benefit societies during the year 1881, was $15.75. This was less than one-half, or, in other words, a humane provision whereby we are having an insurance on our lives at cost.

The prosperity and stability of any life insurance company rests on an honest administration and the reserve fund. The success and permanency of our fraternal benevolent insurance societies rests on the idea of receiving an insurance at cost, and that we are a brotherhood and fraternity, bound together in a common interest to protect one another. If the foregoing premises are correct, we submit the question: If the interest and benefits are so great, is it not criminal neglect that so many of our brethren never attend our Lodge meetings? If a brother only attends Lodge meetings just long enough to pay his assessment, can he expect that this humane and beneficial system of protection will be perpetuated?

A Nice Question.

Editors Watchman:— Permit me to submit through the columns of your paper the following nice question: On the 16th of September, last, I instituted a Lodge of A. O. U. W. in Utah. Among the applicants proposed for admission was a stout, rugged man whose birthday was to arrive on Sept. 28th, at which time he would have been 50 years of age. Was he entitled to admission? The laws of our Order require that a person, to be eligible to membership, must be under 50 years of age at the time of receiving the Master Workman degree. At the institution of a new Lodge, it is well known that both degrees are conferred on applicants on the same evening. I did confer the two degrees on 14 applicants on the 16th of September. The party referred to, if admitted with the other applicants, would have received the Master Workman degree 12 days before he reached 50 years of age. Without stating whether I admitted the party or not, I submit this question to the Order, and solicit opinions in your next issue. I will then give you my opinion by stating what I did, and why I did it. Yours in C. H. & P.,

J. W. Kinsley,
Grand Lecturer and D. G. M. W. for Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.
Deer Lodge, Montana, Sept. 27, 1882.

Lodge Visits.

One of the best ways to encourage a fraternal and social feeling, not only among the members of a Lodge, but also among the members of different Lodges, is the exchange of visits by Lodges.

In this way the members are brought together in a different manner from the regular Lodge meeting. The great consideration in every brother's mind, then, is, "How can I act so as to entertain my brother, and add to the general enjoyments of the occasion?"

The Lodge which fails to foster a social spirit and encourage fraternity in every manner possible comes far short of its possibilities. The tendency will be to make the members cold and indifferent, not only towards their Lodge, but among themselves.

While the A. O. U. W. is not altogether an organization for the advancement of fraternity and brotherly love, yet this is one of its highest objects. It will generally be found that the officers of each Lodge lead in these matters. Where the M. W. is a live, earnest devoted worker, and interested in the welfare of his Lodge, it can almost be predicted that his Lodge will partake something of the same spirit. We would urge, therefore, upon the M. W.'s, and the other officers of the various Lodges, that encouragement be given to secure fraternal visits from sister Lodges as often as possible.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 130.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 130, of Wilmington, Cal., celebrated its third anniversary by having a grand ball and supper on the night of September 27, 1882. Major P. H. Downing's hall was engaged for the occasion, being the best in Wilmington. The hall was decorated from ceiling to floor with evergreens and flags of most all nations, and the anchor and shield the emblem of our Order, which was made of wood, and decorated with flowers and evergreens, and two large American flags, which had a beautiful effect in that hall. Nearly all the members of the Lodge with their families were there, besides a great number of invited guests. At nine o'clock the dancing commenced, and at 12 o'clock, supper being ready, the party marched to the Commercial restaurant, kept by Bro. Rafael Poggi, where an excellent supper was served. After supper dancing continued to about three o'clock A. M., when the party broke up, well satisfied with the entertainment, and only wishing that the anniversary of the Wilmington Lodge, No. 130, A. O. U. W., would come oftener.

This Lodge was instituted on the 27th of September, 1872, with 13 charter members, and we are now 53 Master Workmen; have had but one death in our Lodge. In about a month we expect to hold our meetings in the Masonic hall, which will be an ornament to this town when finished. J. F. C. Johnson, Rdr.

A Gratifying Acknowledgment.

Oroville, Butte Co., Cal., October 10, 1882.

E M. Reading, Esq., Secretary Workmen Guarantee Fund Association:

Dear Sir and Bro.:—I herewith return to you the receipt of Louisa Vanderhoof for the sum of $1,000 received from the Workmen's Guarantee Fund Association, for insurance on the life of her late husband, John M. Vanderhoof. The money came only ten days after the proof of his death was filed in your office. It came without any expense to the widow. These facts speak loud in praise of your Association, and should be known to the end that men of small means may know how and where to invest their money that it may be of the greatest benefit to their loved ones when they, themselves, are removed by death.

The man who truly loves his family will keep his life insured if he has the means with which to do it, and there are no better, safer and less expensive institutions than the A. O. U. W. and the Guarantee Fund Association in which to insure. Fraternally yours,

John C. Gray.

For the benefit of our readers we will state that the Secretary's office of the Gaurantee Fund Association is room 41, St. Ann's Building, Cor. Powell and Eddy Sts.

Business Announcements.

Desks, Furniture, etc., Geo. H. Fuller, S. F.
Engravers, Wood & Strickland, S. F.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

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The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have mo ed upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
C. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Beal, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Morton & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs. R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs. E. B. Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	10
A. G. Simms, Redlands	20
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E. Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C. K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J. Waite, Redlands	20
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	20
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
B. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	20
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs. Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C. N. Hill, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	25
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W. B. Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F. Watrous	10
H. L. Rutgers	20
J. W. Bashford	5
S. Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J. T. Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	20
Total sold	1,004

Judson & Brown (San Bernardino, P. O.), owners of the tract, are energetic men, who leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. They do not try to figure how little they can do and sell their land, but where they can put another thousand dollars and make the tract more desirable to first-class settlers. There is nothing shoddy about their operations. Redlands will stand in a few years as one of the finest settlements on the Pacific coast.

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Some 14,000 out of 26,000 acres of the grant remain for sale at comparatively low rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Prices range from $5 to $30 per acre. The tract is between two and three miles wide, with the Northern Division of the C. P. R. R. passing centrally through its entire length. Send postage stamp for free circulars containing information about Shasta County and these lands, to the proprietor of Reading Ranch.

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With Appendix on Grape Culture.

An Important Work

This book is written by Thos. A. Garey, of Los Angeles, after many years of practical experience and observation in orange culture. The subject is an interesting as well as important one, containing information which all reading Californians should possess, whether engaged in orange or grape culture or not.

There are few writers in America who could have contributed more richly or abundantly on this subject than has the author.

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SOLAR PHYSICS.—In concluding a series of lectures on "Solar Physics," Prof. J. Norman Lockyer recently said: "I am in honor bound to say, as the result of the work on our solar physics, in that small branch of the inquiry into solar matters with which I am more personally connected, that my belief is that the late work has changed the views which were held, say 20 years ago, to this extent: Whereas, 20 years ago we imagined ourselves to be in full presence in the sun of chemical forms with which we are familiar here, I think, in this present year, we are bound to consider that that view may be modified to a certain extent, and that we are justified in holding the view that not these chemical forms with which we are acquainted here, but their germs really are revealed to us in the hottest regions of the sun."

ARTIFICIAL AGATE.—A glass which closely resembles natural agate may be obtained by combining 100 lbs. of sand, 100 lbs. of red lead, 32 lbs. of potash, 22 lbs. of borax, 4-10 of a pound of arsenic, and chloride of gold to the amount of about $5 in value. The gold is to be first dissolved in as small a quantity as possible of aqua regia, diluted with 10 lbs. of water, and intimately mixed with the flux. The melting pot is then placed in the furnace, and the material allowed to melt together for seven or eight hours, when it is to be stirred with a stick, or some potatoes thrown in. The working of the glass can then begin, and a mass is obtained which presents the grey, brown, milk and crystal-white shades and marks of natural agate, and a second melting fits it very well for the manufacture of ornamental articles.

POTATO PUFF.—Potato puff with the addition of a little cold meat makes an excellent breakfast dish. To two cups of cold mashed potatoes allow two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and one cup of sweet milk; beat all together until very light, then add the cold meat, chopped very fine. After mixing it thoroughly, put it in a shallow pudding-dish, and bake for from twenty minutes to half an hour. If preferred, you can bake in well-buttered gem pans.

UTILIZING THE FORCE OF THE WAVES. It is both interesting and instructive to watch the progress of engineering in this direction. *La Nature* describes a recent invention having this object in view. It is an invention of M. Ganchez. It has a float weighing from 35 to 95 tons, as may be required, connected with a bell-shaped compressor by means of ropes or chains, which pass over suitably arranged pulleys. The float, of course, rises and falls with the action of the waves. When the float falls it raises the bell, which had been previously below the surface of the water, and as it empties itself of water the air rushes into it through openings in the top. As the float rises again the bell sinks, the water rises in it, and, compressing the air, drives it out into pipes, which conduct it to reservoirs on shore, where it can be distributed as required. There seems to be a very general effort at the present time to utilize all sources of mechanical power. The discovery of the Faure accumulator has done much to stimulate this. There is no doubt that soon there will be many better attempts than this of Ganchez's to capture "waste" force.

SUN SPOTS AND GREAT STORMS.—Prof. Coach, of Des Moines, Iowa, advises those living in exposed places to provide cellars or caves of refuge for shelter, when the sky looks threatening in the southwest. He says that 1882 is the maximum year of the 11.1 years of sun-spot period, and also the maximum year of two other periods, a long and a very long period; and the same degree of energy that gives the maximum sun-spot period, also gives the American continent maximum rainfall and a marked degree of force in the effects of the storms; and the end is not yet.

TO KEEP DAMSONS. — Put them in small stone jars or wide-mouth bottles, and set them up to their necks in a kettle of cold water; set it over the fire to become boiling hot; then take it off, and let the bottles remain until the water is cold; the next day fill the bottles with cold water and cork and seal them. These may be used the same as fresh fruit. Green gages may be done in this way.

Medical Examiners
A. O. U. W.

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Beneficiary Feature of the A. O. U. W.

The A. O. U. W. papers, in commenting on the origin of the Knights of Honor, claim that its beneficial system was taken from their Order. Now, if they will tell us who introduced it into the A. O. U. W., we will be glad to render honor unto whom honor is due. That Order was started in 1868 by J. J. Upchurch, but we do not find any plan for the payment of a death benefit of $2,000 in its original construction. The beneficiary system was introduced in 1873, about the time the Knights of Honor started. Who originated the scheme of death benefits?—*K. of H. Reporter.*

The *Reporter* would scarcely answer for a reliable historian. Grand Recorder Pratt, of this jurisdiction, is in possession of the original paper, of which the following is a true copy:

CORRY, PA., Aug. 12, 1871.

Received of H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, A. O. U. W., $156 insurance money, in case of Clarence Robinson, deceased.

A. KIBLING, Rvr.

The above receipt was given for a partial payment of the first death-loss that occurred in the Order. Bro. Robinson was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 2, of Corry, Pa., and at that time beneficiary moneys were collected from the various Lodges, and paid over to the Receiver of the subordinate Lodge in which a death occurred. The beneficiary system was a part of the A. O. U. W. plan in the beginning, if we understand aright. Certainly the foregoing furnishes proof positive that it was such as early as 1871, two years prior to the advent of the Knights of Honor. The *Reporter* cannot be ignorant of the fact that Darius Wilson started the Knights of Honor, because he was displeased with something R. D. Handy, S. M. W., did, and, of course, borrowed largely of the A. O. U. W., the beneficiary system among the rest—in fact that was the one thing important that he could not leave out of his new enterprise. The writer hereof heard him say in 1874, if we remember correctly, that the principal claim the new Order put forth was in behalf of a higher grade of membership, intellectually and socially, as compared with the Workmen, who were then largely composed of mechanics and artizans, the class amongst which the Order originated, though he was quite complimentary to the membership of Washington, No. 2, from which he drew somewhat largely in the organization of a Lodge of the Knights of Honor. We opine that the reason the *Reporter* fails to find any plan for payment of a death benefit in the original construction is because he has not seen the original plan. It was a part of the Order's system as far back as 1869, to our certain knowledge, though we have not now at hand, the documentary proof of the fact.

The Darwin Memorial.

The scientific work of the late Charles Darwin was of such a nature as to be recognized by the people of all civilized nations. It was not confined within such narrow boundaries as to be only appreciated by a few learned men or a small circle of specialists in one branch of science. His conclusions from his researches were such as to command the attention of thousands who never before gave any heed to scientific truths, as well as that of those who were perusing studies or investigations requiring intelligence of high order.

A short time after Prof. Darwin's death the project was broached of giving the people an opportunity of testifying to their appreciation of his work by contributing to a "Darwin Memorial." The idea originated in England, where a committee of eminent scientific men was appointed to carry it out.

The English executive committee has now asked an American committee to join them in carrying out this work. These gentlemen gladly contribute to the object, and request subscriptions from those who may wish to join in this tribute to the memory of Darwin. The committee is as follows, Asa Gray (chairman), Spencer F. Baird, James D. Dana, Charles W. Elliott, D. C. Gilman, James Hall, Joseph Le Conte, Joseph Leidy, O. C, Marsh, S. Weir Mitchell, Simon Newcomb, Charles Eliot Norton, James A Walker, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alexander Agassiz (treasurer). Subscriptions may be sent to the last named at Cambridge, Mass., who will acknowledge the same and forward them to the treasurer of the English executive committee.

The form which the memorial is to take has not yet been decided; it will probably include an endowment for a scholarship to carry on biological research. Prof. Joseph Le Conte of the University of California, one of the American committee, will lecture on "The Life and Work of Darwin" at the next meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, Monday, October 16th. No fee is charged, but the attention of the public will be called to the project of the "memorial."

THE WIDEST GAUGE RAILWAY.—Washington Territory boasts the widest gauge railway yet reported. It is an 8 ft. gauge logging road, running back from Skagit river. The rails are wood, 8 by 8 inches. The cars are large, and are carried on 12 wheels, of 9 inch face, with double flanges.

Pacific Coast Interests.

There was quite a norable meeting held in this city on Tuesday of last week. It was a conference between the representatives of the State at Washington and the leading business men of San Francisco, and the subjects for discussion were several public enterprises calculated to advance Pacific coast interests, to-wit: "The Incorporation of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company," "The American Commercial Marine" and "The Bill regarding the Tenure of Public Lands." There were present United States Senators Farley and Miller and Representatives Rosecrans and Page, and nearly all the prominent merchants of the city. The main facts were brought forward by the local side of the meeting, the Senators and Congressmen stating that they agreed in the main with the views advanced, and would labor to get Congress to enact as the sense of the meeting required.

Concerning the Isthmus canal, the following, introduced by Captain W. L. Merry, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill authorizing the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the last session of Congress; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislatures of Oregon and California, by concurrent resolutions, the representative commercial bodies on the Pacific coast, and thousands of our producers and merchants, have petitioned Congress, urging the passage of this bill as a matter of vital importance to the Pacific coast, beneficent in its results to our whole country and the commercial world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of San Francisco extend to our honored Senators and Representatives in Congress its thanks for their friendly assistance to the bill authorizing the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and respectfully urge upon them the necessity for their active co-operation in securing its final passage and the Executive sanction during the next session of Congress.

C. J. Dempster stated that by the canal, in the moving of one single wheat crop over $12,000,000 would be saved to our producers. Suppose this addition was put into the building of iron steamers for the carrying trade, can any one picture the impulse that would be given to every branch of trade? Some doubt whether our present wheat shipment can continue at its present magnitude without increased means for export. If the vast Red River country and the lands of India are to produce what has been calculated, the canal will become an absolute necessity.

The Shipping Interest.

C. T. Hopkins, Chairman of a committee to draft a memorial on the subject, "The American Commercial Marine," read the result of their labors. The substance of the document is: That the immense and constantly growing foreign carrying trade of San Francisco, now the sixth among the 93 seaports of the Union, is so completely in the hands of foreign ship owners that only 12 out of 550 vessels loaded at this port for Europe, during the harvest year ending June 30, 1882, were owned at San Francisco. That for said period of 12 months the freight paid on exports to Europe alone, by sea, amounted to $16,069,789, and that the aggregate of inward and outward freights in the foreign trade to and from all ports on this coast must be not far from $25,000,000 annually, the proportion whereof earned by vessels owned at American Pacific ports is an insignificant fraction of the whole. That the present lamentable decay of the American merchant marine in the foreign trade, has been entirely due to the failure of our Government to change the laws to suit the changing exigenices of modern progress, while other nations, especially England, have always given close attention to every detail of this subject, and therefore, by the substitution of iron and steel for wood, of steam for sail, by exemption from taxation, by Government employment as mail carriers, and by the use of every means calculated to improve and cheapen transportation by sea, they have underbid us in every port and on every sea, so that in another decade, unless Congress comes intelligently to our relief, they will have completely excluded the American flag from the foreign trade everywhere; and while wooden ships can yet be built in the United States as cheaply as in foreign countries, the world now demands ships of iron and steel, but Americans are prevented by the tariff from constructing such vessels, save at a cost so much greater than those of England as to confine their building to the coasting trade, in which they are protected from foreign competition; that the high tariff of the United States, therefore makes the business of iron or steel ship building for the foreign trade impossible.

The memorialists specially pray for the repeal of the last clause of Sec. 4131 of the Revised Statutes. "And officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens of the United States" Repeal all sections or parts of sections numbered 4561, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4600, that provide for the payment of three months' or one month's extra pay to seamen when discharged in a foreign port, and substitute therefor the statute, which is now the law of Great Britain relating to the same business. Abolish all the fees of United States Consular officers now collected from shipping, and make good any resulting deficiency in their compensation by regular salaries. Allow a rebate of the tonnage tax of 30 cents per ton on each 300 tons of the vessel's register, for which no American apprentice shall be carried in the foreign trade, and compel all vessels in the coasting trade to carry at least one apprentice to every 300 tons of her enrollment. Abolish the laws obliging masters to return seamen to the American port of shipment, and to allow crews of any nationality to be shipped anywhere on time or by the voyage. Make it a penal offence to demand or pay advance wages to seamen in any American port, or any bonds for shipping seamen, and that all such payments shall be void in law in final settlements with seamen. Enforce this against foreign vessels by requiring the Collector to refuse a clearance in case of its violation. Allow all provisions, stores and supplies used or consumed on board vessels where such vessels are bound upon a voyage to any foreign port, to be taken out of bond free of duty. Declare all shipping engaged in the foreign trade to be under the protection of the United States, and therefore exempt from State and municipal taxation; establish a Bureau of Commerce with a Cabinet officer at its head, and with duties analogous to those of the British Board of Trade. Liberal compensation for postal service by established American steamship lines, as is the policy of our commercial competitors.

The Public Lands.

The gist of the third topic was stated by the chairman to lie in the fact that a pre-emptor could not enter upon lands already inclosed; that public lands must be unoccupied by any one before the actual settler can enter on it.

Captain Blanding, from the State Immigration Bureau, addressed the Board on this question. He said we want a large population. He contrasted the population and area of the New England States with that of California, and showed how population is the first element of political power. The difficulty to get anti-Chinese legislation, he instanced as one of the benefits to be had from political power. He said the misrepresentation of the land agents of the northwestern States kept all but 3,000 of the 400,000 and odd immigrants, who landed in New York from coming to this State. But a more serious obstacle than this must be removed, for the United States Supreme Court has decided that if lands were fenced, although they might be part of the public domain surveyed for entry, the pre-emptor could not legally settle on them. The Immigration Bureau, partly supported by voluntary cotributions, and in part by the Railroad Company, had discovered that California has 43,795,000 acres of public lands, half of it suitable for agricultural purposes—a country equal to Indiana, whose population is a million of people. There is now surveyed and open to pre-emption, in this State 14,537,000 acres. The bills to right the evil in the matter of a settlement upon lands already inclosed, were still pending in Congress.

Sand and Mud Baths.

In many low plains in the neighborhood of the sea, immense quantities of sand are constantly deposited from the in-rolling waves, particularly at the promontory of Sunium, near Missolonghi, near Corinth, and on some of the islands. These places are visited by persons affected with chronic rheumatism, anchynosis, chronic synovitis of knee-joint, for the purpose of taking a sand bath. The patients, who are generally of the poorer classes, bury themselves in the sand, or cause others to cover them with it, so that only the head, which is covered with a nightcap or straw hat, remains free. It is a ludicrous sight to see 20 or 30 such odd-looking heads sticking out of the sand. In consequence of the weight and the saline character of the sand, the skin of the patients becomes so red, that when they emerge from their sandy bed, which they occupy as long as possible, they look like boiled lobsters. Wooden huts or tents, improvised with oleander and plantain branches, are used as bathing houses, and a piece of bread, some grapes, and a glass of wine generally constitute the meal of a patient. Direct inquiry from the patients has elicited the fact that the effects of this sand treatment are decidedly beneficial.

Another variety of bath is likewise not uncommon, namely, the so-called mud-bath. In the canals and ditches, into which the sea-water is allowed to flow in order to obtain common salt by spontaneous evaporation, a mother-water containing chiefly magnesium bromide remains behind, after the crystallized salt has been removed. At the same time an aluminous mud collects at the bottom. This mother-water, together with the mud, is used by patients affected with chronic splenitis, caused by the frequent malarial fevers prevailing among the workmen in these localities, and with intestinal infarctions. The method consists in smearing the whole body with saline mud, and in exposing themselves afterward to the rays of the sun until the coating has become dry, when it is washed off with the saline mother-water. Sometimes both the sand and mud baths are used locally on a special portion of the body, as, for instance, the legs or feet.—*X. Sanders, M. D.*

Mud baths are used in California. A specially noted location for such treatment is located a few miles east of San Bernardino.

WOOD holds a high position as an employing agent. The carpenter trade alone gives employment to nearly three times as many persons as the cotton mills and fully 12 times as many as are engaged in the production of flour and meal.

Curious Electrical Phenomena on Pike's Peak.

Sergeant L. M. Dey, signal officer at the summit of Pike's peak, writes under a recent date as follows: "At 8:45 o'clock this evening, on opening the door, a most curious phenomenon met my astonished eyes. The line on the summit was distinctly outlined in brilliant light, which was thrown out from the wire in beautiful scintillations. On near approach to the wire these little jets of flame could be plainly observed. They presented the appearance of little electrified brushes or inverted cones of light—or, more properly, little funnels of light with their points to the line, from which they issued in little streams about the size of a pencil lead, and of the brightest violet color, while the cone of rays was of a brilliant rose-white color.

"These little funnels of light pointed from the line in all directions, and were constantly jumping from point to point. There was no heat to the light, although it was impossible to touch one of these little flames, for as soon as they were approached by the finger they would instantly vanish or jump to another point on the line. Passing along the line with finger extended, these little jets of flame were successively 'puffed out,' so to speak, to be instantly relighted in the rear. It was a curious and wonderful sight. No sensation was experienced on applying the tongue to the line. Not only was the wire outlined in this manner, but every exposed metallic point or surface was similarly tipped or covered. The cups of the anemometer, which were revolving rapidly, appeared as one solid ring of fire, from which issued a loud rushing and hissing noise. The wind vane represented a flaming arrow, and a small, round, wooden stake—stuck up in the snow to show the position of the gauge—was similarly tipped, as well as an angle of our stone chimney.

"In placing my hands close over the revolving cups of the anemometer—where the electrical excitement was abundant—not the slightest sensation of heat was discovered, but my hands instantly became aflame. On raising them and spreading my fingers, each of them became tipped with one or more beautiful cones of light, nearly three inches in length. The flames issued from my fingers with a rushing noise, similar to that produced by blowing briskly against the end of the finger when placed lightly against the lips, accompanied by a crackling sound. There was a feeling as of a current of vapor escaping, with a slight tingling sensation. The ristband of my woolen shirt, as soon as it became dampened, formed a fiery ring around my arm, while my moustache was lighted up so as to make a veritable lantern of my face. The phenomenon was preceded by lightning and thunder, and was accompanied by a dense driving snow, and disappeared suddenly at 8:55 o'clock, simultaneously with the cessation of the snow. I much regret that there was no one on the peak to witness the phenomenon with me—It was a wondrously beautiful sight."—*Colorado Springs Republican.*

MORTAR FOR FURNACES.—It is well known that the mortar made of fire-clay generally used in building metallurgical furnaces has no binding qualities whatever, and serves only to fill the small inequalities between the surfaces of the fire-brick. It is for this reason that engineers insist on thin seams and plenty of water in the mortar. It has been urged recently that the desire to render furnaces absolutely fire-proof has led metallurgists to adopt a wrong policy in this respect, and it has been proposed to use as a mortar a mixture of lime, cement or cinder, and sand or clay in such proportions that it will sinter when exposed to the heat of the furnace. Thus fire-brick mason-work may be made to have that solidity which it does not now possess. Of course, it would be necessary with such material to suppress as carefully as heretofore the tendency of the average mason to use mortar as liberally as he does in ordinary brick-work. It is likely, too, that in many instances, with smooth and straight brick, it would be possible to do away with much of the rammed linings which are so troublesome in requiring repairs in many metallurgical operations. The suggestion, we believe, is worthy of attention, though probably more care would have to be bestowed on the staying of furnaces built in this manner.

STEAM ON STREET CARS.—After the most faithful efforts of the managers of the street cars in Paris to substitute steam power for horses, they have given up the job. For five years they have used steam, during which period, they have tried 21 different forms of engines. The companies now discard steam, and return to horse flesh as, on the whole, the safest, most economical, and most satisfactory. It would seem as if the experience ought to be of value to inventors; that they can and will ultimately overcome every difficulty, there can be no doubt. Who will win the prize by the invention of a steam street car that will successfully compete with animals?

POUNDING in an engine at the end of a stroke, when the crank is on the dead center, may come from a ridge in the cylinder or at the guide-bar end, or from the connecting-rod brasses not being keyed up tight enough. Pounding when the crank is at half stroke will not be caused by any of the above, but will be apt to be occasioned by the crank-pin not being parallel to the crank-shaft, or from one or the other of the crank-shaft journals being low.

A New View of the Earth's Evolution.

The assumption that the earth was at one time in a fluid condition, as held by Laplace, and by many astronomers and geologists, was disputed with a suggestive array of evidence by Dr. Houghton, of Dublin, before a recent meeting of the Science Association at Montreal.

Following are some of his reasons for doubting the fluidity of the earth, or any other planet, at any stage of its evolution:

1. The possibility of the equilibrium of the rings of Saturn, on the supposition that they are either solid or liquid, has been more than doubted, and the most probable hypothesis concerning them is that they consist of swarms of discrete meteoric stones, discrete meaning that they are separate from each other in space.

2. It is difficult to understand the low specific gravity of Jupiter and the other planets on the supposition that they are either solid or liquid, for we know of no substance light enough to form them. If the outer planets consist of discrete meteoric stones moving around a solid or liquid nucleus, the difficulty respecting the specific gravity would disappear.

3. The recent researches connecting the periodic showers of shooting stars with comets tend in the direction of showing that comets, in cooling, break up into discrete solid particles, and that probably the solar nebula cooled in like manner into separate fiery tears, which soon modified by radiation into the cold of space.

Mr. Huggin's recent comparisons of the spectroscopic appearances of comets and incandescent portions of meteoric stone show the presence in both of hydrogen and nitrogen compounds, confirming the conclusions drawn from the identity of the path of comets and meteoric shooting stars.

From all these and other considerations, it is allowable to suppose that the earth and moon, when they separated from the solar nebula, did so in the form of solid meteoric stones, each of them having the temperature of interstellar space—that is, something not much warmer than 460° Fahr. below the freezing point of water.

The Poisonous Mushroom.—Prof. Ponfick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, of which the following are the practical results: All common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or lesser degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them, takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous, and should always be carefully got rid of. Experiments made on dogs showed that if a dog ate 1% of its own weight of raw mushrooms, it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate 1½%, the poison had a more violent, but not fatal, effect, and if he ate 2%, it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than even the raw mushrooms, while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of 10% of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in larger quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from 12 to 20 days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month, and are only really safe after four months' drying.—*London News.*

Steam Water Wheels.—A novel appliance has recently been patented by Prof. Wellner, of Brunn, Austria. It is called a steam wheel, and is described as consisting of a simple water wheel, immersed for the greater part in hot water, contained in a closed vessel. Steam is admitted at the lower part, and forces the chambers of the wheel upward, producing rotation. The steam is introduced in such a manner as to fill only those cells on the rising side, and after a portion of a revolution of the wheel it begins to escape into the steam space above the water. The steam may either be produced directly at the lower part of the apparatus, or conducted to the vessel from suitable generators, and the upper tube for discharging the steam may lead either into the open air, or into a suitable condenser. The mechanical work consists in the ascent of the specifically lighter steam in the heavier liquid, and the apparatus, when connected with an ordinary steam engine, may utilize the exhaust steam. It will be seen that the apparatus embodies no specially new features. Nothing definite has been said about its practical success, and we should imagine that it is rather an interesting toy than a useful and practical apparatus.

No Atmosphere in the Moon.—At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of France, M. Janssen handed round a magnificent proof of the late partial eclipse, and said a few words upon the long-discussed question of a lunar atmosphere. In speaking upon the subject he said: "Suppose for a moment that the moon is surrounded by an atmosphere, what would be the result if we took a photographic view of it during an eclipse? The lunar disc would be sharp enough, but there would be a gradual decline in density, as in a vignetted portrait. This is exactly the contrary which took place, as the proof will show. The lunar disc is very sharp, and the negative is rather intensified near the disc, probably from refracted light." M. Janssen appears to doubt the existence of a lunar atmosphere.

Steel Plates for Boilers.

Some years ago the French Congress of Engineers refrained from rendering a definite decision on the relative value of steel and iron for boiler plates, on the ground that the subject was not far enough advanced to warrant such action. At the fifth congress, however, which recently met in Lyons, the following report was submitted: Two boilers ordered by the Midi company of the Fives-Lille Works burst at the trial, and the company consequently decided not to use steel plates, notwithstanding that Creusot offered every guarantee for its boilers. The Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterrane have likewise excluded steel plates for boilers. Krupp has also given up steel, and the experiments made at the instance of the English Admiralty have shown that steel corrodes more quickly than iron. This corrosion is all the more dangerous, as steel plates are used much thinner than iron plates. Mr. Webb, of Crewe, notwithstanding, still adheres to the application of steel plates for the engines of the Northwestern railway.

The engineers of Rouen also employ steel plates on the ground, presumably, that they would prove more homogeneous in case of overheating. But this advantage is, according to M. Roland, of too small account compared with the great drawback that they are very liable to tear and burst at the ends and in the rivet holes either during manufacture or during use. He cites in support of his views the case of the eight boilers made for the *Lavadia*, three of which burst at pressures of from 3½ to 6½ tons per square inch, resulting in the rejection of all the boilers. The prevailing opinion of the congress was expressed by M. Cornut, who stated that at present steel plates do not offer sufficient safety for the construction of boilers, and that it would be advisable not to employ them. It was further stated than an amount of care would be required in the manufacture of steel for this purpose which few makers would be inclined to exercise, and that the many failures observed in this department of the use of steel must be ascribed to this circumstance.

How to Make the Phosphorus Metals.—For the preparation of phosphorus compounds of metals, for example, phosphor-copper, Dr. H. Swarz gives in the *Industrie-blatter* the following directions: A mixture of bone ash, silica and carbon is placed in a crucible, and upon it a layer of granulated copper, which is in turn covered with the above mixture. The lid of the crucible is luted on. To make it melt more easily, some carbonate of soda and glass may be added, or a mixture of pulverized milk-glass with charcoal and powdered coke is used for lining and covering it. Take, for example, 14 parts of silica, 18 parts of bone ash, and 4 parts of powdered carbon. This is mixed with 4 parts of soda and 4 parts of powdered glass, stirred up with a little gum water, and used to line the crucible. When this is dry, the copper is put in and covered with the same mass, and the whole melted at a bright red heat. The copper obtained flows well, and has a reddish-grey color. It contains from 0.50% to 0.51% of phosphorus. The simplest method for introducing phosphorus into bronze, says the *Metalworker*, is to stick a bar of the phosphorus into a tube of pinchbeck, one end of which is hammered together and closed tightly. After the phosphorus is put in, the other end is closed too. When the metal, which contains 32 parts of copper to 5 of zinc and 1 of tin, is melted, the tube charged with the phosphorus is pushed down in it to the bottom of the crucible by means of a bent tongs. The stick of phosphorus must always be kept under water until it is about to go into the pinchbeck tube, when it must be carefully dried, as the presence of any moisture would be sure to cause the metal to spurt or fly about.

Low Water in a Boiler.—If, from any cause the water gets low in the boiler, bank the fires with ashes or with fresh coal as quickly as possible, shut the damper and ash-pit doors and leave the fire doors wide open; do not disturb the running of the engine, but allow it to use all the steam the boiler is making; do not, under any circumstances, attempt to force water in the boiler. After the steam is all used and the boiler cooled sufficiently to be safe, then the water may be admitted and brought up to the regular working hight; the damper opened and the fires allowed to burn, and steam raised as usual; provided no injury has been done the boiler by overheating.

Rheumatism is so rare in the earlier years of life as to be hardly ever mentioned by such writers as West and Vogel. Dr. Garden, in the London *Practitioner*, gives the case of an infant of nine months who caught cold from bathing in cold water. Rheumatism followed, affecting the knee and ankle joints. These were wrapped in cotton, and three grains of salicin thrice daily were prescribed. The patient recovered in a fortnight, without showing any signs of heart complication.

Over 400 Miles a Day.—The Guion steamer *Alaska* has again beaten her best westward record. She left Liverpool June 17th, and Queenstown at noon the next day. She arrived at Sandy Hook at 9:45 on the morning of the 25th, her corrected time for the run being 7 days, 1 hour, 50 minutes. On the 22d the distance run was 430 miles. The average for the trip was over 400 miles a day.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency, 252 Market St., S. F.

For the Week Ending October 3, 1882.

265,306.—Water, Gas, Sewer or Drain Pipe—John P. Culver, Tucson, A. T.
265,490.—Rock Crusher—A. G. & J. M. Dyer, S. F
265,328.—Side-Hill Plow—P. I. Knapp, Half Moon Bay.
265,331.—Bridge—Wm. Litell, Boise City, I. T.
265,321.—Arched Girder—P. H. Jackson, S. F.
265,322.—Ventilator—P. H. Jackson, S. F.
265,445.—Wrench—P. Potermund, Eureka, Cal
265,461.—Clothes Pin—Thos. A. Sweet, Cambria, Cal.

Note.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by Dewey & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

Ventilator.—Peter H. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal. No. 265,322. Dated Oct. 3, 1882. This invention relates to an improved ventilator for soil-pipes, chimneys, flumes, etc., or for any place in which impure air or foul gases are liable to generate, or within which there is imperfect ventilation. This invention consists in the provision of means for inducing an independent draft or current in such relations with the body of impure or foul air or gas, that a part shall surround, and another part be inclosed by said body of impure air. The general principle of operation is well known, and needs but a short reference. In pipes wherein foul air or gas has accumulated, or in which there is imperfect draft, the air, being heavy, will not pass off. In all ventilators of this class, an independent draft is effected, in such a relation with the body of foul or heavy air as to cause the latter, by induction, to rise and clear the pipe. In some devices the body of foul air is surrounded by, and in others it surrounds, the actuating draft or current, in either case but imperfectly inducing the latter, as it acts upon one edge only; but in this construction the invention combines both features—surrounding and being inclosed by the air to be induced—whereby the whole body of the latter is acted upon and drawn out.

Arched Girder.—Peter H. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal. No. 265,321. October 3, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of sectional cast-iron arched grinders, by which the tensile strain upon the tie-rods and the compressive force upon the cast-iron arch are better distributed and equalized. It consists in such a construction that the abutting parts of the sectional arch always meet on a line with the intrados of the arch, whatever may be the deflection under loads, and also in connecting the joints or meeting ends of the section with the tie-rods, by intervening vertical connecting struts, which serve to transmit the strain from arch to tie-rods, so that any deflection of the arch is resisted by the tie-rods, and all vertical strains are resisted by both the arch and the rods.

Water, Gas, Sewer or Drain Pipe.—John P. Culver, Tucson, Arizona. No. 265,306. October 3, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in the formation of continuous pipe for the purpose of conveying water, gas, or other fluids or liquids, and it consists of sheets of metal sufficiently long to form the sections, and of a width to form two or more thicknesses when rolled into a pipe of suitable size. The sections are formed by rolling the sheets in a bath of molten solder, which, flowing between the thickness of the metal, unites it into a solid multiple-walled tube during the operation of rolling, and without further treatment of any kind, having the outer surface finished with a coating of tin. The pipe section thus prepared may be joined in any desired manner to form the lengths required when laid.

Machine for Making Wire Rope.—A. S. Hallidie. No. 264,529. Patented Sept. 19, 1882. This machine is especially designed for the manufacture of wire ropes or cables, already patented by Mr. Hallidie, in which the wires forming the strands are drawn to a section other than round, so as to present a flattened exterior surface for wear, and thus prolong the life of the cable. The present invention consists in the combination with a rope-making machine, of a series of dies or formers through which the wires are led, and by which they are drawn into the desired shape before they are laid up into strands and ropes. By means of suitable mechanisms these wires are kept in the proper position, so that unless they pass through the strand forming die they will be laid with their flattened sides outward.

Apparatus for Capping, Uncapping and Loading Cartridge shells.—L. Sontagg, S. F. No. 264,204. Dated Sept. 12, 1882. This invention relates to an apparatus for performing the work of crimping, capping, loading and decapping cartridge-shells. It consists of a holder for the cap and shell, and a lever by which the cap is seated, a block for setting the bullet after the powder has been introduced into the shell, a movable post with a pin, which may be brought beneath the lever after the discharged shell has been placed upon it, so that, by pressing down upon the lever, the cap will be forced off, and a device for crimping the open ends of the shells,

Ditching Plows—Abraham Kirkpatrick, Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal. No. 265,102. Sept. 26, 1882. This invention relates to the class of plows, and more especially to those adapted to make a trench, and commonly known as ditching plows. The object of this invention is to provide a plow for ditching and irrigating purposes, which will be simple and economical in construction, effective in operation, and easy of transportation. This invention consists of certain details of construction for carrying out this object.

Street Car.—Samuel Howe, Oakland. No. 264,948. Sept. 26, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in cars, and it is more especially applicable to street cars. It consists in sundry details of construction, as hereinafter fully set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Overalls.—Moses Greenbaum, S. F. No. 264,944. Dated Sept. 26, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in pants, or overalls, for boys' and men's wear, and it consists in a novel method of cutting, whereby the crotch seam is strengthened.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can test tel whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

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Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Officers and members of the A. O. U. W. receiving a complimentary number of the Watchman with this notice marked are invited to examine its merits and give our enterprise the benefit of their friendship and substantial support as far as possible. Our terms of subscription are usually to be found on the eighth page of each issue. Persons receiving duplicate copies are requested to circulate them to the advantage of our cause and the publishers.

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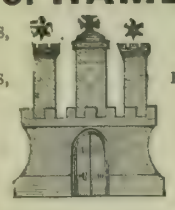
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FLIES AND THE CASTOR-OIL PLANT.—Observations made by M. Rafford, a member of the Societe de Horticulture at Limoges, show that a castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) having been placed in a room infested with flies, they disappear as by enchantment. Wishing to ascertain the cause, he soon found under the castor-oil plant a number of dead flies, while a large number of bodies remained clinging to the under surface of the leaves. It would therefore appear that the leaves of the castor-oil plant give out an essential oil, or some toxic principle which possesses strong insecticide qualities. Castor-oil plants are, in France, very much used as ornamental plants in rooms, and they resist well variations of atmosphere and temperature. As the castor-oil plant is much grown and cultivated in all gardens, the *Journal d'Agriculture* points out that it would be worth while to try decoctions of the leaves to destroy the green flies and other insects which in summer are so destructive to plants and fruit trees. The plant is also common enough in this country, and readers can therefore test the accuracy of these French reports.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION.—The practice of calling in an additional doctor, when the one already in attendance feels the case becoming grave, has, if the latter is a skillful and experienced man, somewhat the same reasons in its favor as Paliamentary government. The appearance of doctor the second strengthens the nerves of the patient's family, and sometimes, though not always, those of the attendant physician. The patient himself is generally startled and alarmed by it. In 99 cases out of 100 it has not, as everybody knows, any influence whatever on the management of the case. The consulting doctor almost always approves of what the other doctor has done; seldom or never does he suggest anything new. But he makes the other doctor decidedly more comfortable in his relations with the family, and makes the family comfortable in the feeling that they have left nothing in reason untried.—*Nation.*

ALL the iron mills in the Wheeling (W. Va.) district will resume operations Monday.

LEATHER GUNS.—During the Cuban "Patriot war" the patriots, as they were then called, devised a curious cannon of leather as a substitute for the metal pieces, which they were unable to obtain. The barrel of the gun was about three feet and a half long, and made by stretching stout, well-dressed leather, in a soaked state, upon a mold four inches in diameter, and sewing the edges with cords of the native *pita de carojo*, which has a great tenacity. When dry, another thickness of leather was stretched upon the first layer, and four more subsequently added. The breech was made of hard wood, and the chamber often lined with tin. These guns fired from 10 to 20 rounds before becoming unfit for use, and were usually loaded with stones, through the absence of grape and cannister. They did considerable execution, and were lightly transported in pairs upon the shoulders of a man. When used they were laid upon the ground, and pointed at short range upon an approaching column.

WEBSTER'S WISDOM.—Daniel Webster once said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and well rewarded is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting something into it that is worth the subscription price. Every parent who has a son away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who did not have access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition and intelligence."

METALS, and especially steel, brought to a cherry-red heat and strongly compressed, the pressure being continued until the mass is perfectly cold, are said to acquire an excessive hardness, and a striking fineness of grain. Steel thus treated acquires a coercitive force which enables it to become magnetic. The durability of this property requires to be studied.

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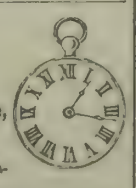
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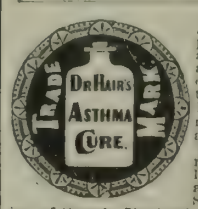
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Interchangeable Systems of Manufacture.

The London *Times* comments on the American system of what is called "assembling" in manufacture, as follows:

Among the various phases of the manufacturing interests, it is worth calling attention to the rapidly-increasing development in the United States of the interchangeable system, which has of late years become so important, and been applied to so many different branches, that it has been thought worth while to devote a special report to it in the census investigations. Mr. Fitch, to whose hands this inquiry was intrusted, remarks that not only American manufactures, but also American agriculture depend largely for their success upon the application of this particular feature. The art of making complete machines or implements, each part of which may be introduced into any machine of the same kind, and especially the adaptation of special tools by which handwork in fitting the parts is often entirely avoided, is one of American origin. The farming classes have been benefited in an extraordinary degree by the interchangeable system, for they are enabled to provide themselves with every kind of implement at a great reduction of price, as well as of manual or muscular exertion, while the durability and working performances of the implements are notably increased. Nor is it only agricultural machinery that is thus affected, the system being applied with equal success to sewing machines, watches, firearms, railway cars, locomotives, etc. The development of one of these branches of manufacture, viz., firearms, there being now 38 establishments on the interchangeable plan, mostly in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, employing nearly 6 000 hands, and having a capital of over $80,000,000,000. America stands high in the estimation of the world for firearms and ammunition, since 1867 the Danish, Swedish, Spanish, Egyptian and Japanese governments being supplied with American arms and machinery, as well as Chile, Peru, Mexico and the Argentine republic. During the late Turco-Russian war both belligerents were furnished from American armories, and the Prussian government arsenals at Spandau, Erfurt and Dantzic are supplied with American gun-making plant.

Popular Young Folks' Publications.

We have been constantly receiving the serials from the noted and popular house of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, including "Wide-Awake," "Babyland," "Pansy" and "Little Folks." We suppose a great many who will read this notice know these books, for "Wide-Awake" has reached its 12th volume and "Pansy" its ninth volume; and the others have each had several birthday anniversaries, but every new number of each is a fresh gem. They do not repeat themselves, and they never grow dull. They delight every child, and make older persons feel young again. The September numbers are no exception, and the "Truant Fire-Flies," "Baby Boys' Band," "The School in the Meadow," and other pictures, will charm and fire the young heart as if they were the first ever seen; they are so like nature—fresh and full of life. And the kittens in these books must set every lover of cats wild with delight, the kitten instinct is so visible in them. These books are very justly popular.

And now we want to say, in addition to the above, that last spring we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Lothrop and his wife, who writes so charmingly under the *nom de plume* of Margaret Sidney. They were much delighted with what they saw in a flying visit to southern and central California, and returned to Boston happy and brim full of good will to California and its progressive people, and we happen to know that Mr. Lothrop has some good undertakings of special benefit and interest to California in the way of future publications, so that his recent visit is one of more than ordinary significance to this coast. This is one of the largest and most thrifty publishing houses in America. Its works are chaste and useful in character, and are issued at the rate of one first-class book per day, or faster.

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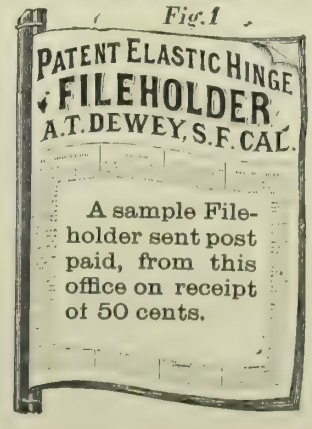
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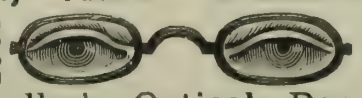
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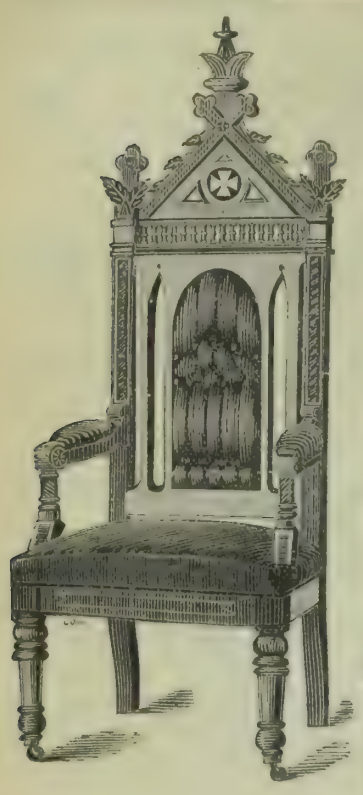
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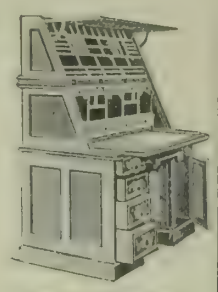
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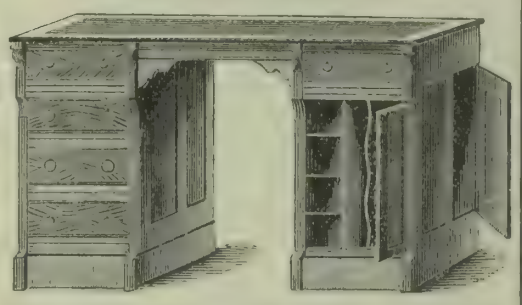


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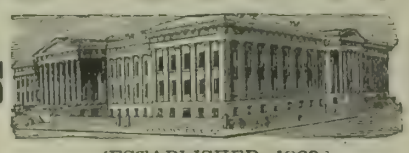
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We have nothing but the most kindly feeling for other beneficial orders aiming at substantially the same objects as the A. O. U. W. We do not expect all will succeed, but we do expect many of them will. But if any fail the work will be the better off because they lived through but a brief period of time. They pay as they go, and pay all they receive into their respective beneficiary funds to the widows and orphans of their deceased members. No reserve funds are created from the contributions to be absorbed by managers or receivers. Month by month the balance is struck between society and member so if either should perish the other could lose nothing. It is a grand and glorious work these Orders are doing and the knowledge of the fact comes frequently home to almost every community in the land. The argument in their favor is irreistible. Hence their marvellous increase.

As to which of these Orders is the best, there is, no doubt, an honest difference of opinion. We believe the old pioneer A. O. U. W. to stand justly at the head. We believe it the fairest exponent of the spirit of the age. It stands alone as a democratic institution, fashioned on the idea of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It divides the responsibilities incurred insomuch that each one is made to feel that on his individual shoulders rests a part. The Supreme Lodge is supreme only in a few things, and those few such as are absolutely necessary to bind the fraternity as a whole under a system of substantial uniformity. A Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. is a body but little less in importance than the Supreme Lodge itself. By the division of duties and responsibilities we are enabled to transact our business with more celerity, certainty and satisfaction. In short, to all intents and purposes, we do our own work. If it be good, we get the benefit; if bad, we get the penalty, and that is right.

In times gone by we have urged other societies to adopt our plan of government, but we believe in every instance have been more or less abused for our well-meant efforts. Societies are apt to be proud, too proud to take advice. And despite this fact, and despite the buffetings, we venture to suggest to our sister societies, that if they would but adopt one single feature of the A. O. U. W. plan they would be very greatly benefitted. When we have Grand Lodges, but not separate beneficiary jurisdictions, all assessments are issued through the Grand Lodges, and all collections made by said Grand Lodges and the sum thereof remitted in gross every 30 days. If a subordinate Lodge is to be suspended the Grand Lodge does it, and if to be reinstated the Grand Lodge does that also. Moreover, the Grand Lodge issues the beneficial certificates, and keeps the record of membership and their standing in its jurisdiction. This systems seems like a common sense arrangement, and would, if adopted by the other Orders similar to the A. O. U. W., remove much cause of complaint. We commend it to their careful consideration and trust in doing so our motives prompted only by good, will not be misconstrued.

And yet we most thoroughly believe in separate beneficiary jurisdiotions with a reserved power in the Supreme body to bring the whole strength of the organizations together in case of necessity. Our laws having this end in view, we do not believe are the best that could be devised, but they are based on the correct idea, and need improvement only in detail. If some young and progressive society would take officially the scheme of the A. O. U. W., and then improve where improvement should be found possible, it would no doubt "strike it rich." Some day this will happen to the astonishment of organizations whose system of government is of an age many years gone by.

A Vital Point.

In the last issue of the WATCHMAN we endeavored to impress the matter of making the meetings of the Lodge interesting and suggestive, in order that large attendances would be guaranteed. An exchange in taking up the matter, adds: "Start discussions of living questions, inject music and literary entertainment into your exercises; perhaps a few of those 'moral and scientific lectures,' one of the prime objects for which the Order was established, might be tried with profit. It has been fully well demonstrated that the order can live with slim Lodge meetings; therefore think how things would boom with full meetings! Besides, the question of growth and prosperity out of the reckoning, why is it not just as well for us to get all the enjoyment possible out of our gatherings? With men possessed of the will and energy, there is no reason why Lodge night should not be made the pleasantest night of the week and the Lodge room the dearest place on earth, home always excepted, and the one place from which nothing but necessity should keep a brother." This paragraph is in the right spirit and endeavors to drive the nail further home.

The fraternity feature of the Order should not be overlooked. Man needs and will have association. If the Lodge does not supply that want of his nature he will find it some place else. Man was created a social being. Adam was so lonely that Eve was given him for a companion. Men have associated themselves together for social and other reasons ever since the world began. This being so, how very important it becomes to make the associations of the Lodge such that every member can find his companionships there. The healthy, moral tone of a well-conducted Lodge is beneficial upon all the members. The members of a Lodge should not be allowed to find better companionships and associations outside the Lodge than they do in it. If they do something is wrong somewhere. Our happiest moments are those which are spent in social intercourse; when friend meets friend their hearts are warm, and the troubles of life are forgotten. It is in assemblies of friends that great plans are formed, and methods adopted to attain success.



A KEY-HOLE VIEW OF CALIFORNIA.

The Lodge room should be made attractive and inviting. Elegant surroundings have a refining and elevating influence, and members soon learn to take a pride in making their personal appearance correspond with the interior of the hall for meeting. The Masonic Order understands this, and acts upon the idea. Its Lodge rooms are generally gems of decoration and furnishing. Let our Lodges remember this, and begin at once the work of improvement; if they do, their influence will be much better and stronger.

There is nothing Utopian or impossible in these suggestions. The fact that carelessness and indifference does exist in many of our Lodges in these particulars does not argue that it must be so.

When the social feature is neglected little interest will generally be taken by the members in the welfare of the Lodge. It is a fact easily proved that those Lodges having the best appointments, most attractive surroundings and, above all, the highest development of the social feature, are the strongest and best. The potent influences of social intercourse should never be forgotten, but be remembered in all that we do, especially as an Order. The social features of the A. O. U. W. have often been referred to, and justly, too, for our founders knew that this tendency of men towards companionships and friendships would do the most towards building up the organization.

Our Lodge meetings give rare opportunities for social intercourse which ought to be improved. We fear that they are not remembered as they ought to be; but that too many brothers only think of the insurance they are receiving.

The chances for solid improvement in the Lodge are incalculable. Entertainments, anniversaries and gatherings of all kinds, in which brother can meet with brother and friend with friend, can be held at trifling expense; and their worth to the Lodge is very great.

There will be numerous occasions this winter which can be made exceedingly attractive, and productive of good results. We hope that there will be no lassitude now, nor a repetition of the omissions which have been sources of regret. Let our members remember our social features, and make them known by sociables and entertainments.

A Peep at California.

Our picture gives a portrayal of the impressions which the hasty tourist is most apt to catch of California natural scenery and productions at this season of the year. In the foreground are the peerless fruits now ripening and to ripen during the summer months. These pomological jewels give much joy to the tourist's eye and taste, and many a visitor retains his impressions of beautiful and lucious fruits long after the haze of forgetfulness has dimmed the impressions of deep gorges and lofty mountains. Of course there are fine natures which rise to our mountain tops and linger there through life, but others of inferior mold, whose most enduring thoughts are excited through the gustatory nerves or are elated by the profits in peerless products, who always hold California fruits as her crown of glory.

Passing the fruits in the foreground, one gets a hint of our forest wealth. True, our area of forest, as compared with our open areas, is pitiably small, but we have grand trees which the beholder never can forget. The famous Sequoias are world-wide in the minds of tree lovers. But they are little more than figure-heads in our forest columns. The wealth of the Sierra forests of fir, pine and spruce, the great resources of the redwood regions of the coast mountains; these deserve to figure in all sketches of the State, and should receive more attention than they do at the eyes of tourists.

Looking through the narrow valley in the center of the picture—a valley with precipitous sides and narrow floor broken by the wandering stream, the like of which are many in California—one catches a glimpse of a stretch of plain and lofty snow-clad mountains beyond. Of the pictures of natural scenes which fix themselves upon the memories of tourists, doubtless our deep canyons and high mountains make the deepest impress, and are pronounced most characteristic of the State.

BRO. C. HERMANN, the popular hatter, has one of the largest and finest stocks in his line in this city. If you want a fine hat, at low prices, go to C. Hermann, the hatter, 336 Kearney street.

BRO. DAVID MCCLURE, Grand Foreman, has been nominated for Senator of the Sixth district. His ability, watchfulness and legislative experience give him special fitness for the office. We need a few Workmen in our legislative halls to guard our interests.

Home Miscellany.

The Bairns a' at Rest.

There was din, as ye ne'er heard the like,
'Mang our bairns the nicht roun' the fire-en';
A' were busy as bees in a bike;
A' were noithe as the birds in the glen.
What wi' castles and kirks built wi' stools,
What wi' rhyming at spellings a' roun',
What wi' playing at ball and at books—
But there's peace now, they're a cuddled doun.

Now the bairns are asleep, and a calm
Has fa'n roun' like a soft gloaming shade,
And a kind hand, unseen, sheds a balm
O'er their wee limbs in weariness laid.
On their fair chubby faces we see
Sic a heavenly sweetness o' rest,
That ye'd doubt but they'd borrow'd a wee
Frae the far-awa' realms o' the blest.

Like wee birds in a nest do they cow'r,
By ilk other so coozy and kin';
O, their bed's like a rose-bed in bow'r,
And our glances o' love on it shine.
O, awa' wi' your glairy gowd crown,
Frae the cunning cauld fingers o' art!
But, hurrah for the bairns that hae grown
Like a living love-wreath roun' the heart!

Ha, let's wheesht.† As we warm in their praise,
We micht waken some flaxen-hair'd loon;
See, already shot out frae the claes
Just as lithe a wee limb's in the toon!
Hap it o'er, hap it o'er. Bonnie bairn,
Whaur awa' may that wee footie pace?
The richt gait o' the world's ill to learn,
And fair fortune is fickle to chase.

There are hid 'neath these lashes so long,
The full een that are stars o' the day;
There lies silent the nursery song
On these lips fresh as mornings in May;
And there beats in these bosoms a life
More o' promise than spring-buds are giv'n,
That must meet the world's favor or strife,
And shall make them or mar them for heav'n.

Will ye guard them, ye angels o' peace,
In this haven, in the curtains o' nicht?
Will ye guide them when dangers increase,
Heaving out in their day-ocean fight?
For O, whaur, frae the bairnie so wee
To the bairnie the biggest of a',
Is the ane we'd first part 'wi', and see
To a bed in the mools; taen awa'?

Good Words.

*Marbles †Whisper. ‡The grave

A Plea for the Children.

What shall we do with the wild, noisy, restless, mischievous boys and girls? Like a vessel on the sea of life, they need a compass, an engine and a rudder. They should have "wisdom which entereth into the heart," and "knowledge which is pleasant to the soul." If they have such, "discretion shall preserve them and understanding keep and deliver them from the way of the evil man. Thus they will walk in the way of good men and keep the paths of the righteous."

What the youths need to-day is to have distilled into their susceptible and retentive minds lessons of Christian virtue, giving a proper bias to their impulses, and curbing their impetuous dispositions. Thus armed and equipped for the battle of life, they can mingle with the impure and vicious, as they are sometimes compelled to at school and other places, and, by comparison, weigh that which is good and evil, and be enabled to accept the former and discard the latter.

Locke says: "If we would rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find that it lies much in comparison." Comparison, then, is certainly an important factor in the formation of character. Many are made better by that which is positively evil. Evil frequently has a repellant effect. For instance, children of intemperate parents, notwithstanding their hereditary tendencies, have been temperate, and all their lives have waged an unrelenting warfare upon the giant disturber of the world, the wholesale murderer of men, women and children.

Children are the material of which men and women are made. They will take our places in life, enter the various vocations and professions, make laws, assume the reins of government, sit in Congress, in the Senate of the United States, while many may aspire to the dignity of the Chief Magistracy of the great republic. Shall they excel their parents in their march to honor and greatness, become the noblest specimens of the race, the highest type of men and women? or shall they be as "broken cisterns"—social, moral and mental wrecks in life, a curse to themselves, a reproach to their parents, a burden and pest to the State?

If we would have them like the former we must begin at once to instil good principles into their minds and hearts, give them a sound moral and literary education, and lay broad and deep the basis of a symmetrical character which will be a source of joy, a fountain of delight, and a perpetual recommendation to them.

Yes, begin at once to thus shape and mold them. Don't let us wait until they are grown, flattering ourselves that we can then speak the word or administer the rebuke which will make them what we would have them be.

We were summoned to the bedside of a very sick child which was supposed to be dying. Mother and friends were weeping. Something offended a five-year-old brother of the little sufferer, which aroused his uncurbed temper and caused him to break forth into fearful blasphemy. No one rebuked him, and when we called the attention of the aged grandmother to him, she calmly said: "When he grows up we will whip that out of him."

If they wait until the boy grows up, to straighten his crookedness, they might as well attempt to dip the Pacific ocean dry with a thimble. A child may turn the mountain streamlet, but when it runs into the valley and becomes a swollen river, no power can stay its impetuous progress.

In the early and proper instruction of the children lies the bulwark of their safety. To effect this desirable end there is nothing more powerful and salutary than wholesome parental example. Moral and mental instruction, backed up by wise, judicious and consistent lives of the parents, is a powerful incentive to good.

Many esteem very lightly the solemn and responsible duties of parents. They pay much more attention to the raising of fine calves, fat pigs, and other blooded stock, than to the training and proper discipline of those who sprang from their loins, and who must live forever.

God says to the parent: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." He also anoints parents, as priests, over their children, saying: "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

If the human soul is more valuable than the whole world, we should do all in our power to save it. There is no relationship so tender, and none more responsible, than between parent and child.

"What will you drink?" was asked a young man in the presence of his father. He replied: "I will take what father takes." Yes, boys walk in the footsteps of their parents, and are thus often led to ruin.

A mother was famous for her

Fine Brandy Peaches.

Her son, 14 years of age, had free access to them, and it was not long until he formed an ungovernable appetite for strong drink. In four years the hellish work was done. Just before he expired, he said: "Those infernal brandy peaches, mother, gave me the first start on the downward road. Remember that, mother." Was it strange that the heart-broken mother, filled with remorse and unutterable agony, fell on her knees at the open grave of the ruined son, and, in wild despair, cried: "Oh, my precious boy! Lost, lost, lost! Sent to perdition by your mother's hand!" and swooned away. When will parents take warning? When will they cease to imperil the life and character, the body and soul of those whom they were instrumental in bringing into the world, and whom they should love?

May it be said of all parents: "For I know him, saith the Lord, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment."—*Written by Rev. Dr. Snowden in the Rural Press.*

Elnore's School.

"Hark a moment, Toddlekins! I want to read my letter aloud for the benefit of the family. Listen:

October 11, 1881.

My Dear Niece:—I am school commissioner in our district this year. We are to have a large school the coming term, the majority of the scholars being young men and maidens. They are not rough, uncultivated boors, requiring to be governed by brute force, but thinking, earnest students, who need an educated teacher. I notice your name in the list of Vassar graduates, and if you are half as capable as your mother was at your age, you will suit me capitally. Will you come and teach? We shall pay a salary of $40 per month, and if you "board round" the school will be longer; if you prefer to remain with us, we shall only be too glad to have you, and I need not tell you that you will be welcome to all I can give. We are all well, and all join in love to you and your family. Tell your father a hearty welcome awaits him and his family here at the old homestead. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Your Uncle,
James O. Gregory.

"Of course you'll write and tell him no," from Mrs. Gregory.

"Tate me?" from Toddlekins.

"The idea!" from Mabel.

But papa said nothing, only looked over the top of his paper and waited for Elnore to speak. She said nothing, however, but a funny smile played around her mouth.

"It is very evident Uncle James thinks we are not very well off in this world's goods," observed Mabel. "Forty dollars a month! Why that would hardly pay your boot and glove bill!"

"I am ashamed, Emma, when I think how we have neglected writing to James, and how little I know of his circumstances, and he still less of mine," said M.. Gregory.

"I can tell him all about it, father, for I am going."

"To the backwoods!"

"Why, Elnore!"

"I'se doin' too!"

Such was the chorus that followed her remark.

"Yes; I've felt for some time that since my school-days were finished I certainly was not a useful member of the family circle; and after mature deliberation, I have reached the conclusion that Mabel is decidedly the more ornamental; besides, I want to be sure I'm not a sieve."

Papa smiled, and nodded his head in token of his entire approval. A few days later, a dainty missive informed Mr. Gregory that Elnore was coming. Still later, she went.

Her uncle was waiting for her at the station, and went dashing home through the crisp, dim air, behind a span of black horses which Mr. Gregory guided with a word. A hearty welcome greeted her at the farm-house, and her cousin Lois went up with her to her room. As they reached the landing, Lois opened the door of the guest chamber, and said:

"This is your chamber, and mine opens out of it this side."

Elnore paused at the door of the cheerful room, and then said:

"Why may I not share it with you? I have always slept with my sister Mabel at home, and I shall make you my sister in her place."

"I should like it so much!" cried Lois, a flush of pleasure staining her fair face. So Elnore's trunk was brought to Lois' room, and the two girls were soon busily engaged in unpacking.

Elnore studied her new relatives during the evening, and found herself agreeably disappointed in them. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, their three sons—aged respectively 24, 20 and 16—and the only daughter, Lois, a dainty maiden of 18—all but the eldest to be Elnore's pupils. She loved Lois at once, and her affection was as warmly returned.

School commenced Monday, and Elnore was escorted to the scene of her labors by George, Clarence and Lois. She—Elnore—had entered crowded ball-rooms, where wealth and fashion were congregated, without ever experiencing the tremor which siezed her as she entered the school-room to be confronted by some four-score pairs of dancing eyes, brimming with curiosity.

The forenoon was spent in arranging her classes, and she was surprised to find that some of her pupils studied Latin, others French, and there was a large class in astronomy — her oldest cousin belonging to this—who spent two nights weekly in star-gazing, and had purchased by subscription a fine telescope, which was kept at the home of Mr. Emerson, he having furnished a room for that purpose. Elnore began to be secretly afraid they knew more than she did, and determined to send at once to New York for many books she had left at home, not thinking she would need them.

It is not my purpose to tell you of her school; suffice it to say that she filled the position of teacher to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Monday night being particularly fine, the class in astronomy met at Mr. Emerson's; and Elnore, writing to Mabel a full account of the evening affirmed that she never spent an evening, in her life which she enjoyed better, and never one in which she got clearer views of what life meant.

"I wish," she wrote, "you could have seen those earnest students, doing the very best they could with what they had to do with; accepting so gladly any information, and making the most of their opportunities; you would have been utterly disgusted with all the young men you ever knew. I could not help mentally contrasting our cousin Selwyn with Clyde Carrol, and a dozen more of his set; and oh! how pitifully small they look in comparison! I tell you, Mabel, they raise men here instead of simple eggs and butter, as we have been led to suppose. Did you ever think that almost without exception, our most successful public men were country bred?"

Wednesday evening Elnore made one of a coasting party. The girls wore short dresses and snug hoods, and the sleds were made by nailing a long board to two sleds, one at each end, and a young man sat at each end to guide the sled, and the merry, laughing bevy of girls were closely cuddled between. The first time they went down, the swift motion made Elnore faint and dizzy; but she soon grew to like it. Up and down, up and down, till the blood was bounding in their veins; then home to slumber such as Elnore could never remember having enjoyed before; and how strange it seemed to go to a merry-making and be in bed by 10 o'clock; the tea parties given in honor of "the teacher," where quaint old china figured, and the old-fashioned silver shone, brightly polished for the occasion; the sleigh rides and sled rides, on sleds drawn by oxen; the house-warming at the home of a young bride—all these were new and novel experiences to Elnore, and she enjoyed them heartily; but the evenings spent at home were best of all.

"O, I love the country, Aunty," she would cry; "people seem to live for something here!"

"Don't they in the city, dear?" laughed Aunt Hulda.

"Yes; they live to make money, with which to make a more splendid failure of life than A B and C have done before them."

"Oh, you don't mean all that, Elnore."

"I do Aunty! Why, taking myself for an example, I have certainly thought more since I came here of what can be made of life, of what we are in the world for, than ever before in my whole life. I have had more to call out such thoughts and enlarge my vision. We don't have time to think in the city; we hire a few to do our thinking for us, and let the matter rest there; and as to reading or study, if one reads the last successful novel and glances over the reviews in Littell's and Harper's, why that is all that is necessary."

"But you miss the culture and refinement here, Miss Gregory, do you not?" queried Ernest Ross, the son of a neghbor, and Selwyn's dearest friend.

A flush stained Lois' cheek as she awaited Elnore's reply, and revealed that she, too, had been thinking on this point.

"I find no lack of true refinement, Mr. Ross. There is a certain fashionable polish missing, but in its place I find the old-fashioned courtesy, which scorns to speak ill of the absent—the chivalrous respect for all womankind, which is ever tendered by men whose mothers and sisters have been women worthy of the highest respect."

"And yet a little of the fashionable polish would be very pleasant," said Ross, half musingly, half bitterly. "Why, Miss Gregory, I doubt if I could wrap a shawl around you without 'mussing your back hair,' and tearing your train, perhaps."

"Perhaps, though, I do not consider you awkward; but you could tell me that life is not alone a holiday for balls and parties, but a working day as well, which is more than any of my gentlemen friends ever did for me, even though they might be able to wait on me in the most elegant manner possible."

The young man gave her a grateful look, and Lois silently patted her mother's hand and smiled. Aunt Hulda smiled also, but with the smile was a doubting look which Lois did not understand.

As the weeks and months went on, and the time drew near for Elnore to return to her city home, aunt Hulda's face wore often its doubting look, and Lois questioned with her eyes in vain. At last one Saturday, when Elnor had gone driving with young Ross, she asked her mother if she did not think they would make a noble couple.

"Child," said aunt Hulda, "I fear she takes his attentions just as she would Selwyn's, and thinks no more of them; but he—his is manhood's love, no boyish fancy. What kind of a farmer's wife would she make, Lois? It is folly to dream of such a thing."

"But think what she has said, mother."

"I know, but the country has the charm of novelty, and is not her settled home; when it palls, she can return to her father's."

A few days later Ross and Elnore were trimming the school-house with evergreen, preparatory to examination day, assisted by Lois and George. The latter were obliged to go home at three, and Elnore was to come with Ross, when they should have finished.

The last sprig fastened in its place, Elnore stepped to the platform to note the effect, unconsciously pushing a book to the floor as she did so. Ernest picked it up, and saw it was a volume of Whittier's poems. Opening it slowly he laid his hand lightly on Elnore's, which rested on the table, and read:

"You tempt me with your laughing eyes,
Your cheek of sundown's blushes,
A motion as of waving grain,
A music as of thrushes.

"The playing of your summer sport,
The spells you weave around me
You cannot of your will undo,
Nor leave me as you found me.

"You go as lightly as you come,
Your life is well without me;
What care you that these hills will close
Like prison walls around me?

"I dare your pity or your scorn,
With pride your own exceeding;
I fling my heart into your lap
Without a word of pleading."

As his voice, tremulous from deep feeling, pronounced the last word, he laid the book on the table, and stood quietly beside her. She lifted it, and with down-drooped eyes read clearly:

"Nor frock nor tan can hide the man;
And see you not, my farmer,
How weak and fond a woman waits
Behind this silken armor?

"I love you; on that love alone,
And not my worth presuming,
Will you not trust for summer fruit
"The tree in May-day blooming?

The dear old Quaker poet—may God's blessing follow him ever!—sums up *their* lives in his own sweet words thus:

"And so the farmer found a wife,
His mother found a daughter;
Their looks no happier home than hers
On pleasant Bear camp water.

"He sees with eyes of manly trust
All hearts to her inclining;
Not less for him his household light
That others share its shining."

—*Mrs Andrews*

Cinders in the Eye.—Persons traveling by railway are subject to continued annoyance from the flying cinders. On getting into the eyes they are not only painful for the moment, but are often the cause of long suffering that ends in a total loss of sight. A very simple and effective cure is within the reach of everyone, and would prevent much suffering and expense were it generally known. It is simply one or two grains of flax seed. These may be placed in the eye without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolve a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membrane is thus prevented and the annoyance may soon be washed out. A dozen of these grains stowed away in the vest pocket may prove in an emergency worth their number in gold.—*Western Rural.*

Kindling Wood.—The manufacture of this comparatively new article of commerce is becoming quite an important industry all through the country.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in hail, but not in rain;
My second is in pretty, but not in vain;
My third is in wild, but not in tame;
My fourth is in crippled, but not in lame;
My fifth is in sorrow, but not in joy;
My sixth is in girl, but not in boy;
My seventh is in carel, but not in song;
My whole is a german city strong. JENNIE.

Concealed Quadrupeds.

1. Martin expects to do great things.
2. I saw the *Sebec* at sea.
3. Callio never can hope to rival his elder brother.
4. He will either hear from Seth or see him.
5. I hope to meet you at London or at Liverpool.
6. Why assume this unseemly shape?

MELANCTHON.

Poetical Anagram.

Hkra si atht a swiphre owl?
Leik a siptri covie ti sesme,
Tleigln ehwre nerge staureps wrog,
Adn litls tarew tosfyl mesrtas.

AUNT SARAH.

Hidden Diamond Puzzle.

1. Send to Henry Brown.
2. Why are you so joyful to-day?
3. Returning home Kate sang "Home Returning."
4. A large quantity of yeast is consumed in the United States.
5. Mr Randolph will be here to-morrow.

Concealed in the above are words of the following definitions:

1. A consonant.
2. Gladness.
3. An ancient poet.
4. An affirmation.
5. A consonant.

JAMES.

Decapitations.

1. Behead a bird and leave a twig.
2. Behead a bird and leave a bird.
3. Behead a bird and leave a measure.
4. Behead a large nail and leave a fish.
5. Behead a part of a ship and leave a fish. LEO P.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

BLANKS.—1. Bell, ell. 2. When, hen. 3. Part, art. 4. Pray, ray.

CHARADE.—Part-ridge.

WORD SQUARE.—
B O L T
O H I O
L I O N
T O N E

CURTAILMENTS.—1. Area, are. 2. Aspirer, aspire. 3. Badger, badge. 4. Balmy, balm. 5. Moody, mood.

The Longest Day in the Year

I don't know what the almanac man said about it, but Dan said it was the longest, and Dan was certainly the one who understood the matter best.

"We must get the scythes in good order, so as to make a fair start at the lower meadow to-morrow. Don't let me have to waste time hunting after you, Daniel, when I'm ready to go at it."

Daniel's appetite was gone at once. How he hated to turn that heavy, creaking old grindstone! and how sure his father was to find a dozen things to do first, and keep him waiting all the morning! He went around by the sink drain and dug his bait; he examined his fishing-pole; he put up his lunch; he even tried a worm on the hook, and then he wandered disconsolately around, wishing grindstones had never been invented.

He went to the end of the garden, and leaned sulkily over the low stone wall, eating the half-ripe harvest apples, and throwing the cores spitefully away. Down the road a few rods, lay the mill-pond, and in the middle of the road near by, stood Deacon Skinner's horse and chaise.

Old Whitey had his nose down, and one leg crooked in a meditative fashion. The deacon was over in the field, making a bargain with Solomon Murray for some young cattle. What fun it would be to start the old horse up and set him trotting home! Dan could almost hit him with an apple core. He tried two or three, just to see, and then he picked a smooth round stone from the wall, and sent it singing through the air.

Old Whitey brought up his nose with a jerk, straightened his fore leg, and started off at a brisk trot, the chaise-top tilting, and pitching back and forth.

Dan laughed—at least the laugh began to grow, when he caught one glimpse of a frightened little face at the chaise window, and knew that Nanny Dane, the deacon's little lame grandchild, was in the chaise.

It was only a glimpse, and then the bank of gray fog swallowed Whitey and the chaise, and it seemed to Dan that they had gone straight into the mill-pond.

"Daniel! Daniel! come on now, and be spry about it!" called his father, as he moved toward the grindstone, and he obeyed, though he felt as if his feet had all at once turned to lead.

Round and round and round; his tough little hands were blistered on the handle, but he did not know it; his mouth and throat were as dry as the stone, but he did not think of it. "Crr-orr-orr," rang the rough wearysome noise, until his ears were so deafened he did not even hear it. For he was perfectly sure he had killed little Nanny Dane. What would people say? What would they do to him? Hang him, of course; and Dan felt in his heart that he deserved it, and that it would be almost a satisfaction.

"There," said his father at last, "I reckon that'll do, Daniel. You've been faithful and stiddy at your work, and now you may go fishing."

Dan never knew how he got to Long Pond, or how he passed the slow hours of that dismal day. The misery seemed intolerable, and before evening he had made up his mind he could bear it no longer. He would go home and tell his father; he would tell everybody. They might hang him, they might do anything they pleased.

Tramping desperately home with his empty basket in his hand, he heard the sound of wheels behind him, dragging slowly through the deep sand. Perhaps that was the sheriff coming to arrest him. Dan's heart beat harder, but he did not look around. The wheels came nearer; they stopped, and some one said:

"Hullo, Daniel! been fishing? Fisherman's luck, hey? Well, jump in here, and I'll give you a lift."

Before Dan knew it he was over the wheel and sitting beside Deacon Skinner in the old chaise; with Whitey switching his tail right and left as he plodded along.

"Git up, Whitey!" urged the deacon; "it's getting along towards chore-time. Whitey ain't so spry as he used to be, but he's amazin' smart. This mornin' I left little Nanny in the shay while I was making a dicker with Solomon Murray, and a keerless thing it was to do, but I'd as soon have expected the meetin' house to run away as Whitey. I reckon something must have scart him; but he trotted off home as stiddy as if I'd been driving, and waited at the door for mother to come and get Nanny before he went to the barn."

"Oh! Deacon Skinner," burst out Dan, "it was me that scart Whitey."

"Did ye now, sonny? Well there wuzn't any harm done, and I know ye didn't mean to."

"I did, I did," said Dan, sobbing violently from the long strain of excitement, "I didn't know that Nanny was in the chaise, and I threw a stone at him."

"Well, well," said the deacon, rubbing his stubby chin, and looking curiously at Dan. "Beats all what freaks boys will take; but I know ye won't do it again."

"I never will," said Dan, solemnly. "This has been the awfulest longest day that ever was in the world."—*Emily Huntington Miller.*

Stories About Animals.

THE ELEPHANT.—The elephant of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, says Mrs. Lee, used to play his visitors a trick which could not have been thought of but by an animal of much intelligence. His house opened upon an inclosure called the elephant's park, containing a pond, in which he would lay himself under the water, concealing every part of him except the very end of his trunk, a mere speck, that would hardly be noticed by a stranger to the animal's habits. A crowd would often assemble around the inclosure, and, not seeing him in it, would watch in expectation that he would soon issue from his house. But whilst they were gazing about, a copious sprinkling of water would fall upon them, and ladies and gentlemen, with their fine bonnets and coats, would run for shelter under the trees, looking up at the clear sky and wondering whence such a shower could come. Immediately afterwards, however, they would see the elephant rising slowly from his bath, evincing, as it seemed, an awkward joy at the trick that he had played.

THE SQUIRREL WHO LOVED MUSIC.—I have just read about a sportsman, who, one day, in the woods, sat very still, and began to whistle an air to a red squirrel on a tree. "In a twinkling," says he, "the little fellow sat up, leaned its head to one side, and listened. A moment after, he had scampered down the trunk, and when within a few yards, he sat up and listened again. Pretty soon he jumped upon the pile of rails on which I was, came within four feet of me, sat up, made an umbrella of his bushy tail, and looked straight at me, his little eyes beaming with pleasure. Then I changed the tune, and chut! away he skipped. But before long he came back to his seat on the rails, and, as I watched him, it actually seemed as if he were trying to pucker up his mouth to whistle. I changed the tune again, but this time he looked so funny, as he scampered off, that I burst out laughing, and he came back no more. I had much more enjoyment out of this squirrel than if I had shot him."

THE ALLIGATOR AT HIS MEALS.—An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and, instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victims hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator dosen't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of his upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop on to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and gnats will light on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator blinks one eye, gulps down the whole menagerie and opens his great front door for more.

PLEASURES OF HOTEL LIFE.—"Here's a fly in my soup, waiter." "Yes, sir; very sorry, sir; but you can throw away the fly and eat the soup, can't you?" "Of course I can; you didn't expect me to throw away the soup and eat the fly, did you?"

Health Column.

Patent Medicines.

All patent medicines are not good, nor are all of them bad. Some of them are composed of excellent materials, and are very valuable; a few, comparatively, are either really useless or dangerous. Far the most part of these compounds are based substantially on well-known formulas, the chief distinguishing feature being in coloring or flavoring. The money value of any one of these preparations represents the business skill of advertising and pushing.

For our part, we fail to see why the "Sarsaparilla," or "German Syrup," or "Catholicon," or other line of trade is not just as dignified and advantageous to the public at large as the manufacture of soda fountains, or lager beer or any of the many branches of employment that gratify men's tastes, or their whims or notions.

The following figures will show the numbers of the several kinds of these mixtures or compounds:

There are fully 2,000 different corn cures sold by dealers. The number of balms for the lungs, rheumatism, consumption, etc., is 46; balsams, 96; stomach bitters, 106; cordials, 48, catarrh, asthma, skin, cough, rheumatic, heart, cholera, dyspepsia, ague and other cures, 137; drops, 48; elixirs, 77; extracts, 131; hair dyes, 23; hair tonics, 16; liniments, 151; lotions, 34; lozenges, 57; hair oils and cod liver oil preparations, 150; ointments, 87; pills, 312; plasters, 157; powders, 163; various remedies, 142; different kind of hair restorers, 68; salts, 29; salves, 75; snuffs, 18; soaps, 129; specifics, 66; syrups, 188; tablets, 27; tonics, 51; troches, 32, and medicinal waters, 75. Besides these articles there are many others with extraordinary names, and to be a good salesman in such an establishment, it is necessary to remember all of the 5,000 different articles in the place.

RELATION OF BRAIN WORK TO BLOOD SUPPLY.—Even if it is true that the larger and healthier physique affords more blood for brain use, it does not follow that the larger the supply the greater the amount of brain work possible. The argument assumes that the brain has no limit to its activity, except in the quantity of blood that can be prepared for it. But it needs no scientific education to know that there are other influences which limit the thinker's activity, and that these limitations are somewhere in the mysterious recesses of the brain, or in the forces of which the brain is the organ. The physical health of the brain worker may be perfect, his digestion unimpaired, his power to assimilate food the same, and yet he may not be able to concentrate his thoughts or carry on a complicated train of reasoning. The defect is not in his body; that is as healthy as ever; nor is it in any of the processes of blood making—these go on as before. The trouble lies in the brain itself, whose capacity for work is measured by some hidden standard of its own, and which gives warning when a cessation of brain work is imperative. The body is a furnace whose power of consuming fuel is greater than the capability of its boiler, the brain, to generate power. To keep the latter in good working condition, something more is necessary than building and feeding the fires. A supplementary but important consideration is, whether the steam beyond a certain point will not be productive of unpleasant consequences in the form of an explosion.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.—Nothing can be worse for a child than to be frightened. The effect of the scare is slow to recover from; it remains (sometimes) until maturity, as is shown by many instances of morbid sensitiveness and excessive nervousness. Not unfrequently fear is employed as a means of discipline. Children are controlled by being made to believe that something terrible will happen to them and punished by being shut up in dark rooms, or by being put in places they stand in dread of. No one without vivid memory of his own childhood, can comprehend how entirely cruel such things are. We have often heard grown persons tell of the suffering they have endured, as children, under like circumstances, and recount the irreparable injury which they are sure they then received. No parent, no nurse, capable of alarming the young, is fitted for her position. Children, as nearly as possible, should be trained not to know the sense of fear, which, above everything else, is to be feared in their education, early and late.

SUNSHINE AND SLEEP.—Sleepless people—and they are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best, sunshine. Therefore, it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours as possible in the sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and yet they do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and their hearts, they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change this, and so get color and roses in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in this transformation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Household Hints

Celery as a Cure.

The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season and onions in its stead when not in season."

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in winter from his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's meat extract, under the name of oxcelery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little animals with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of perfumery of our acquaintance, some years ago, commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted persons who, by over-indulgences, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

POLISHING WOODWORK.—Soft woods may be turned so smooth as to require no other polish than that which can be given by holding fine shavings of the same wood against them in the lathe. For polishing mahogany, walnut and some other woods, the following formula is given: Dissolve beeswax by heat in spirits of turpentine until the mixture becomes viscid. Apply with a clean cloth, and rub thoroughly with another flannel or cloth. Beeswax is sometimes alone used. For work in position, it must be melted and applied and rubbed as above. For work in the lathe, it can be applied by friction, the slight amount of wax melted being sufficient for the polish. The work should be thoroughly rubbed. Mahogany may be polished by rubbing first with linseed oil, and then by a cloth dipped in a very fine brick dust. Some hard woods have a natural polish, and do not require a polishing medium. A fine gloss can be produced by rubbing with linseed oil, and then holding shavings or turnings of the same material against the work in the lathe. A very perfect surface can be obtained with glass-paper, which, if followed by hard rubbing, will give a beautiful luster. Luster can also be given to carefully finished surfaces by applying a small quantity of thinned varnish, shellac or "fillers," by a cloth, and carefully and thoroughly rubbing.—*Comstock's "Interior and Interior Details."*

PINEAPPLE PREPARATIONS.—Over the peelings of two small pineapples, pour one quart of boiling water, which allow to steep until cold, then sweeten to taste, strain and bottle, corking tight, tying down the cork, and lay the bottle on its side. If placed in a warm place it will be ripe in 24 hours. A small piece of ginger placed in the bottle will improve the flavor. The whole pineapple can be used if required. This is a favorite tropical drink, and sold by women on the street corners. Pineapple skins boiled, allowed to cool, strained and the liquid sweetened, and with addition of lemon or limejuice, makes a delicious lemonade. Pineapple cut in slices and cooked in sugar, then candied, is a fine preserve. If chopped fine and stewed with sugar makes a splendid jam.

TO PICKLE SMALL YELLOW TOMATOES.—Let them lie in salt and water for three or four days, changing the brine if a scum rises; then rinse them with clear water and let them lie for a night in weak vinegar, or, say, half vinegar and half water. The next day prepare thus: To one peck of tomatoes allow half an ounce of whole cloves, a quarter of a pound of ground mustard, half an ounce of whole black pepper, and six good-sized onions, cut in slices. Put the tomatoes in a jar, putting a layer of onions and spice between the layers of tomatoes till the jars are full. Cover the whole with cold vinegar of good strength. In a week or ten days the pickles will be ready for the table.

TOMATO SALAD.—Tomato salad is an agreeable *entree*, and goes well with almost any dinner, but particularly well with fried or roast meats. To half a dozen medium-sized tomatoes, with the skins removed and the tomatoes sliced, add the yelks of two hard-boiled eggs, also one raw egg, well beaten and mixed with a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of sugar, with cayenne pepper and salt to suit the taste. When all these are mixed thoroughly, add half of a small cupful of vinegar.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Harmony, 9.

On the evening of October 21st, six candidates received the M. W. degree in this Lodge. Everything is moving along nicely. Applications are received from time to time, and Harmony No. 9 is doing good work. The evening of meeting is Saturday.

Hercules, 53.

The brethren of Hercules will give a literary entertainment and social on Friday evening, November 17th, at their Lodge-room, on the corner of Steiner and Geary streets. It will be an open meeting, and all are invited.

Valley, 30.

On Wednesday evening, Valley, No. 30, had three applications for degrees. Seven were elected to receive the M. W. degree and eight had the M. W. degree conferred on them. S. T. Dodson, P. M. W., made a few remarks, giving a description of his travels in the country, which was quite encouraging.

Washington, 60.

This Lodge is in a most flourishing condition. Upon the roll there are about 200 names, and applications are coming in very fast. On the evening of October 19th two candidates received the Junior Workman degree. Bro. Henry J. Maack, the newly-elected M. W., is a very efficient officer and a prominent Workman. One of the young brothers of this Lodge, Adam Loh, the popular Outside Watchman, recently became the father of a bright, promising boy—a prospective Workman. In every particular the Lodge is doing well.

Burns, 68.

A district meeting was held by Burns, 68, in Pythian Castle on Thursday evening, Oct. 26th. There was a full attendance from the various city lodges and several visiting brethren from the country. A good delegation from Excelsior with Deputy Poland were admitted in a body, as also a large delegation from Harmony, No. 9. Dr. Maclane, one of the medical examiners of Burns, gave an address of welcome that was very appropriate. The exercises were varied, and consisted of sociality, fraternal and congratulatory speeches. Brother Duncan, of Burns, gave a reading. Dr. L. J. Henry, P. M. W., of Harmony, made a speech that was well received. He was followed by Thos. N. Wilton, M. W., who spoke briefly. Lawrence Vincent, of Burns, sang a song that was highly creditable. The Grand Master made an extended speech full of points of interest. Sam Booth, P. M. W., was on hand and sang an original poem, that was alike descriptive and humerous, being about the Carnival. Brother Silas White, of Excelsior, as usual, made a short speech that was particularly interesting. A character piece that was highly humerous was read by Brother Howard, of Excelsior. Then followed a recitation by Prof. Eastman. Deputy Poland closed the meeting by thanking the several members present for their attendance, and stated that the next District meeting would be held in Shields' building, in Memorial Lodge, some time next month. Altogether, it was a very pleasant meeting, and the M. W. of Burns—Brother C. C. Butt—has proved himself worthy of the responsible position he has filled as the presiding officer of this thrifty subordinate.

Sts. John, 72.

This conservative and steady-going Lodge is keeping and holding its position as one of the bright jewels in this great organization. On October 26th there was a fair attendance, and when the statement of the Financier was made the record was clean, not one member was delinquent. After the business of the Lodge had been finished the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Bro. Fletcher, P. M. W., furnished a short literary programme, which was opened by a reading by Prof. Eastman from the "Bedott Papers." Humorous readings followed by Wm. B. Marschutz, P. M. W. Bro. A. A. Stout then gave a reading of a similar character. Several of the brethren present made interesting speeches that were well received. Some of them were to the effect that Sts. John Lodge would swell her number soon to 200 members. A committee will be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility and propriety of celebrating their anniversary, which will occur in December.

Olympic, 127.

This Lodge will give a reception in their new hall on Tuesday evening, November 7th. The invitation tickets read, "yourself and ladies." It is expected that this will be one of the best socials of the season, as the canvas will be spread and a fine collation will be served.

Noe Valley, 185.

On the 24th of October a social party was given by the brethren of Noe Valley in their new hall. The Grand Master was present, and helped to make the evening a pleasant one by a short congratulatory speech. The most of the evening was given over to terpsichorean exercises, which prolonged the meeting to a late hour.

Myrtle Lodge, 42.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 21st, the brothers of Myrtle Lodge, No. 42, held an intereresting meeting. The attendance was good, and one candidate received the M. W. degree. After the business of the Lodge had been finished a short time was spent in what the brothers of Myrtle call "their weekly socials." As such their exercises take a wide range and are interspersed with pleasantries and intellectual hits among themselves, sandwiched in with song and recitations, etc. On this evening there were several visiting brothers present. Bro. E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Fund Association, made a grand speech that was well received. Bro. J. W. Watson, Assistant Grand Secretary, in his usual systematic style made extended remarks, which were instructive, interesting and listened to with close attention. C. C. Gilmore, P. M. W., one of the pioneers, gave some interesting incidents connected with the early history of the first Lodge organized. The early struggles of our Order will make a part of our literature that will be sought after for years to come. Bro. Loane, P. M. W., had some timely remarks that were appropriate and well chosen. It was all in all an interesting meeting. It is always a pleasure to visit and receive that heart-felt welcome that is given by Myrtle Lodge, No. 42.

Noe Valley Lodge Social.

Noe Valley Lodge, No. 185, gave its first public reception in Devenech hall, corner Twenty-fourth and Church streets, on Tuesday evening, October 26, 1882. This handsome Lodge-room was filled to its utmost with Workmen, their families and friends. The hall was elaborately trimmed with streamers, crests, evergreens, wreaths and hanging-baskets. The accessories and dressing-rooms, with fine waxed floors, and the cordial welcome given guests indicated a pleasant evening, in which none were disappointed. Over the M. W. chair, in evergreen letters, is the word "Welcome," beneath which hangs the life-size picture of District Deputy J. D. Thompson, a present from his brethren to him recently. First on the programme was an address by the M. W., Bro. J. J. White. A cordial welcome was extended the visitors. District Deputy John D. Thompson was introduced and made a few remarks on behalf of Noe Valley Lodge. He esteemed it a privilege to address so large and respectable an audience, and endeavored to show his appreciation in performing that duty. Grand Master, W. H. Barnes, made a short address. Bro. Geo. Stuart next rendered some fine instrumental music and songs. His effort gave him a hearty recall. Bro. Barnes interpreted the letters w. e. l. c. o. m. e. as follows: "Workmen ever love company on moonlight evenings." Bro. J. J. White, who acted as master of ceremonies, next introduced Miss Carman, daughter of Bro. W. P. Carman of Harmony, No. 9, who gave a recitation, entitled "A Picture of Memory," which was very fine, at the close of which she received an encore. Bro. Leon Carran then entertained the audience with an alto solo, which was finely rendered. The rest of the programme was as follows: Piano solo, Mr. Franks; violin solo, Master Theo. Judson; Piano solo, Mrs. Dr. McDermott, which was finely rendered by that talented lady; violin solo, Master Geo. Presho; Mr. W. Weldon sang, accompanied on piano by Mrs. Dr. McDermott; Bro. A. C. McCurdy was next introduced as one of the pioneers of the Order, who gave as few fitting remarks which were to the point; song, Mr. Waldron, "Castles in the Air," accompanied by Mrs. Dr. McDermott, after which the floor was cleared and dancing commenced. The following were some of the active committee men: J. J. White, W. W., A. C. McCurty, Leon, Carran, Frederick Luhrs and others.

Fidelity 136 Visits Occidental 6.

On October 26th the members of Occidental, in full force, met in their cosy hall, West Oakland, and in a very careful and painstaking manner attended to the business of the Lodge. The Master Workman, J. F. Hammer, called a recess and extended an invitation to the brothers present to come forward and take tickets for their grand entertainment, which occurs on Nov. 29th. The delegation from Fidelity was then announced, and escorted into the Lodge room with due honors. A short and appropriate address of welcome was made by the Master Workman. Bro. Chas. E. Wilson opened the literary exercises in his inimitable manner by a few congratulatory words, that were well received. Havanas were passed, and Bro. Le Noir, the organist of Pacific, gave an overture on the piano. Bro. Britain, of the same Lodge, sang a fine sentimental song and received a hearty recall. A recitation by Bro. Smith, P. M. W. of Fidelity then followed, and an instrumental duet, by Bro. R. Nappe, on the flute, and Bro. O. Walters, on the guitar, was given This was one of the features of the evening, and was so well appreciated that a double recall was made and kindly answered. Bro. Farless, P. M. W. of Fidelity, then recited a humorous character piece. Grand Receiver Chas. H. Haile, then gave a succinct history of the first formation of the Grand Lodge, which was in this hall five years ago. "During that time I have paid out over $1,000,000 as Grand Receiver. I well remember the taunts and derision heaped upon us when we first started this grand and humane organization. It was termed a mushroom and the crazy conception of fanatics." Following this address was a harmonica solo by Bro. Curtis, of Fidelity. His very pleasing and artistic effort was awarded a hearty recall. As appeared by a preconcerted signal, six of the brothers retired, and, as by magic, the Lodge was transformed into a banquet room, and a magnificent collation was spread, to which all did ample justice. At the close of the banquet E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Association, made a good speech that was logical, and made up from carefully compiled statistics. A sentimental song followed by Bro. Stewart, of Fidelity. Then an original humorous recitation by Bro. Brittain, of Pacific. This effort was the real hit of the evening, and convulsed the audience with laughter. For a double recall he delivered a characteristic lecture that was highly humorous, and which showed him to be an artist and genius, possessed of the best talent and tact. A solo by T. G. Geisting, of Fidelity, and humorous reading by Bro. Swinerton, of Pacific, were the next on the programme. Bro. Eastman, of Pacific, made a few humorous remarks, then called on his old schoolmate, Bro. Sanderson, P. M. W., to respond for Fidelity. In a few well-chosen words he portrayed the real status of Lodges in point of fraternity, sociability and charity. Bro. John Munce, Financier of Occidental, made some humorous and practical remarks that were well received. The chairman of the social, J. F. Hammer, M. W., by his considerate attention and admirable management, together with the assistance of Bro. Schultz, P. M. W., and other members of Occidental, succeeded in making the evening a very pleasant one. In every respect this was one of the happiest meetings of the season. Our brothers of Fidelity were delighted with their visit.

Golden Dawn, 10, D. of H.

This flourishing Lodge celebratod its first anniversary in Champion Hall, corner 16th and Valencia streets, on Saturday evening, October 28th. The invited guests were welcomed in a neat and appropriate address by the W. S. of H., Mrs. J. F. Jenness, who stated that the chairman of the committee on entertainment P. W. S. of H., Mrs. Pollard, would take charge and direct the evening's exercises. These were carried out to the complete satisfaction and enjoyment of all present. The following programme was given: Recitation, Sister Clark; piano duet, by Sisters Gunnison and Booth; cornet and piano duet, Sister Booth and Bro. Payson; vocal trio, Sister Booth, Bros. Booth and Clark; musical trio, Bros. Pollard, violin, Payson, coronet, Sister Booth, piano; musical trio, cornet, Mrs. Gunnison, second cornet, Payson; piano, Sister Booth. The literary exercises were brought to a close by a side-splitting farce, entitled "A Husband's Secret," which was well and pleasingly performed, at the conclusion of which all present were invited to take seats at the tables, which were already set and prepared in the hall. We have been at many entertainments but never at one where greater taste was displayed in the arrangement of the fruit and floral decorations. This was only excelled by the excellent collation. At this part of the entertainment our jovial and good-natured Bro. Booth constituted himself master of ceremonies. After giving a short history of Golden Dawn Lodge he gave as a toast, "Golden Dawn Lodge D. of H.," and called upon Bro. White to respond, which he did in his usual happy manner. The next toast offered was "Our Sister Lodges" which Bro. Reading, of Silver Spray, was called upon to respond to. The next toast was, "The A. O. U. W. of California," responded to by Grand Master Barnes. Bro. Gunnison then gave a few humorous parting words, and this very enjoyable evening was brought to a close more than delightful.

VERETAS.

Lodge Locals.

Marysville, 38.

This Lodge has been at something of a standstill for sometime. A few members have been lost occasionally by suspension and card. All Lodges have their ups and downs, prosperity and adversity. Marysville, No. 38, has had a full share of both, so we are informed. It is with considerable pleasure that we are able to report that the Lodge has just passed through a period of adversity. A serious financial difficulty, caused, it is said, by carelessness on the part of the Financier, all but broke up the organization. But this has now been overcome, and the Lodge is at present stronger and better by having experienced some stormy times. The membership is about 113, and it is expected that a number of candidates will soon be received.

Lincoln, 83.

On Tuesday evening, October 24th, Lincoln Lodge, No. 83, was visited by a representative of the WATCHMAN, and he can truthfully report that Lincoln Lodge is not by any means a defunct institution, as the lively and interesting discussions which were brought up in the course of the evening very conclusively proved. Lincoln Lodge now numbers 36 members, all good, substantial citizens. This Lodge was organized Feb. 28th, 1879, with 10 charter members, and has been steadily progressing ever since. During this time the Lodge has lost by death three members, namely, H. Lohse, P. M. W.; J. Vogt, and J. Niles. H. Lohse was elected First P. M. W. and C. C. Saunders First M. W. At this meeting the M. W. degree was conferred upon one candidate, and although the work was not carried through quite letter perfect, yet we have good reason to congratulate the officers of Lincoln Lodge upon a laudable desire to do their work well and effectively, especially Past Master Gray, whose charge was solemnly and impressively delivered, and certainly did not fail of that effect which this charge of all should produce upon the candidate to the mysterious realm. Under head of Good of the Order, an interesting discussion was held upon the advisability of raising the dues of the Lodge to such a figure that all assessmens, might be paid from the general fund, and much interesting information was developed. The debate was participated in by Brothers Haennyt Gray, Clark and Newton. There is always, in all Lodges, more or less obvious ignorance of the laws and rules of the Order, owing to the fact that frequent changes are made in them, and also that the WATCHMAN is not consulted often enough. Bro. James Young, the faithful and efficient Recorder of this Lodge, has been occupying his post of honor ever since its organization. On the 4th of July, Lincoln Lodge gave a grand celebration, consisting of a barbecue, etc., and ball in the evening, which netted the Lodge about $200. Considering the fact that Lincoln Lodge is somewhat isolated from headquarters, the Lodge is flourishing, and the attendance proportionately large. The following are the names of those who have served in the office of Master Workman: C. C. Saunders, T. B. Harper, G. Gray and E. O. Matthews, present incumbent. Following are the members: C. C. Sanders, A. C. Fleming, G. Gray, J. E. Young, J. Halmy, Wm. Ingram, C. H. Hoppert, A. Hemphill, T. B. Harper, E. O. Mathews, H. Newtown, H. Nades, S. S. McCurry, Chris. Crook, Hans Anderson, Peter Toland, Geo. Felis, J. A. Nickerson, H. M. Cartwright, P. Mulligan, Jas. Malonew, L. L. Crocker, Chris. Anderson, John Crook, F. H. Fowler, J. F. Guthrie, O. Clark, T. H. Cate, L. Fowler, J. H. Skinner, Wm. Foster, J. C. Crosby, Peter Anderson, D. Barkhaus, L. Jarvis. Rich. Fuller, Wm. H. Sommers.

Mt. Diablo, 91.

Bro. J. W. Watson, Assistant Grand Reporter, visited Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 91, situated at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, on Friday, October 27th. By request, he exemplified the M. W. degree by conferring it on one candidate; afterward he delivered a short complimentary speech. An incident of fraternity was shown by these worthy brothers that well illustrates the practical doings of this great organization. A member of the Lodge, who was in moderate circumstances, financially, lost his promising boy, a youth of 17 years. Wishing to assist him and still follow the letter of the law as to their Lodge funds, they quietly made up a purse of $70 and handed it to him to help him in his misfortune.

Reliance, 93.

Preparations are being made by the members of Reliance Lodge, No. 93, of Alvarado, to give a ball upon Thanksgiving evening. A fine programme is being arranged, and the ball will be one of the events of the season in that locality.

Ashler, 165.

Every visitor to this Lodge acquiesces in the opinion that there are few livelier amd more healthy Lodges within this jurisdiction. The members are mostly business men and thoroughly interested in the work of the Lodge and the welfare of the Order. Several weeks ago the members participated in a mellon racket, which was a most enjoyable event. At the conclusion of the Lodge meeting the members and their guests to the number of about 80, sat down and enjoyed an hour in mellon eating and speech making. The mug degree (whatever that is) was given one of the members on this occasion. Monthly socials and gatherings are held. At every meeting high-jinks are given, which are prepared by a committee appointed two weeks previously. The social feature of Ashley is very prominent. The membership is in the neighborhood of 75 and is increasing. Quite a number of applications are now in the hands of the proper committees. On Tuesday evening, Oct. 31st, two candidates were received—one taking the J. W. and the other the M. W. degree. D. D., A. S. Cheninant, also recorder of Ashler, is a live Workman and an earnest worker. Much of the success of Ashler Lodge belongs to him. Any Workman wishing to spend a pleasant evening in visiting a sister Lodge, would do well to go to Alameda some Tuesday evening, when Ashler Lodge meets.

Blue Canyon, 184.

We were pleased to receive the following letter from Bro. Boldon, concerning this lodge:

EDITOR WATCHMAN:—I believe I promised to write to you and to give you something for the "good of the Order;" but the fact is I have had nothing that would come under that head. Our Lodge, "184," is so very small and our members so badly scattered from Texas to Washington Territory, that we have to gather all our forces to get a quorum: However, we have only failed twice since our lodge was organized, and each time it was on account of stormy weather. We have had no additions lately. We number 23 in all. Our population is all of the transient kind, and it is to be feared that we will not be able to keep our lodge going for many years; but our little band will persevere in the good work as long as there is anything to work on.
—J. F. BOLDON, Emigrant Gap, Oct. 10, 1882.

Butte City, 206.

This lodge celebrated its first anniversary on Saturday evening, October 14th, with a select entertainment, comprising vocal and instrumental music. About 80 people were present, consisting principally of members, their families and immediate friends. The hall of the lodge was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and when all retired to the banquet room a sight met their gaze which would satisfy the most

fastidious. Able addresses were delivered by Bro. H. G. Hartley and Bro. A. B. Butler. The vocal music by Miss Fannie France, the Misses Minnie and Vickey Hartley, and the Misses Wiles was of the superior class, as was also the instrumental music of Miss Frankie Hainlein. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these young ladies. The duet "I Am Going to Write to Papa," by the Misses Effie and Lena Miller, little children of Bro. Miller, was astonishingly well delivered; in fact, each one was proficient in the separate parts, and all present enjoyed a musical treat such as has never before been presented to them. The programme was as follows: Singing by the Lodge; address, "C. H. and P.," Bro. H. G. Hartley; song, "Only Waiting," Mrs. L. H. Ensley, accompanied by Miss Hainlein; duet, "I am Going to Write to Papa,", the Misses Effie and Lena Miller; recitation, "Her Letter," Bro. A. C. Heimbach; duet, "Music in the Air," Misses Vickey and Minnie Hartley; song, "Gathering up the Shells on the Shore," Miss Lizzie Wiles; instrumental music, Miss Frankie Hainlein; duet, Miss Fannie France and Miss Lizzie Wiles; song, "Days of Yore," Mrs. L. H. Ensley; duet, the Misses Wiles; address, Bro. A. B. Butler; song, "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare," Miss Fannie France; instrumental music, Miss Frankie Hainlein; song, "Twenty Years Ago," Bro. H. G. Hartley; recitation, "Experiences in Poultry Raising," Bro. Jacob Black; song, Miss Amelia Blogett; violin solo, Bro. Morgan Albery, accompanist, Mr. Fine; singing by the Lodge.

Grand Ball at El Monte.

The members of Saucelito Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W., gave a grand ball at El Monte Hotel, Saucelito, Marin county, on Saturday evening, Oct. 28, 1882. The hall was filled to its utmost with Workmen, their wives and sweethearts. Among the number were representatives from San Francisco, San Rafael, Tomales, as well as other towns on the bay. Dancing was freely indulged in until 12 o'clock, at which time all were invited to the banquet rooms, where Brother Slinkey had prepared a Maison Dore supper. The attendance was so large that Brother Slinkey kindly consented to allow them to use his large and commodious parlors. With the assistance of Miss Lillie Slinkey, who presided at the piano, all enjoyed an evening that will be long remembered. The following were the committees in charge: Reception Committee—Robert Furlong, Fin.; E. Gray, Dr. W. Jenningson, H. A. Cobb, Jacob Schnell, M. C. Hamlin. Floor Manager—Capt. John Holthusen, O. W. Committee of Arrangements—J. E. Slinkey, Geo. J. Hood, M. W.; Capt. T. H. Wentworth, Con. O'Leary, G.; Victor Guerineau, F.

Celebration at Livermore.

The brothers of Livermore celebrated the fourth anniversary of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, at Independence Hall, Livermore, on Friday evening, Oct. 20th. At half-past seven o'clock the large and beautiful hall was densely packed, the audience being composed of Workmen, the wives and daughters of the Workmen and their invited guests who were awaiting the arrival of the delegation from San Francisco when it came. The exercises were varied, pleasing and instructive. The first on the programme was the reading of a succinct history of Vesper Lodge, and a few pertinent and well timed remarks by Israel Horton, P. M. W. In the course of his speech he said that Vesper Lodge was organized four years ago with 22 members, which, with the subsequent additions, made the present number 100. Four had withdrawn, making 96 Master Workmen on the roll, and not one of their membership has died. Such a record is hardly to be found in this or any other jurisdiction. The overture, by Prof. Wagner, was well received. The select reading by Miss Agnes Mahoney, an accomplished young lady, was a sentimental piece. In clear, well-modulated accents she rendered it, and was heartily encored. The piano solo by Miss Susie Morrell, daughter of Brother Morrell, delighted the audience. The rendition was artistic, and she received a hearty recall. The next was a song, "Sweet Little Birdie Come Meet Me," by Sister J. L. Mitchell. Her effort was received with much favor, and heartily applauded. Then followed an address by Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W. His speech was, as usual, interesting, and listened to with close attention. The Grand Master said that this grand demonstration, under the auspices of our noble Order, is not the work of one man or a few men. It is the work of the noble men who compose it with leaders of standing like Deputy Horton, and a pioneer, now a resident of our town, Bro. Carnduff. The speaker paid a deserved compliment to the former administrations of Bro. Jordan and Taylor, and a glowing tribute to the army of workers and deputies all over this jurisdiction. "Soon we shall hear the click of the Workman's gavel around the world, and see this young, happy and prosperous Order stand as the electric light of the nineteenth century. I commend this institution to every thinking man, and Vesper Lodge as a bright star in this community that will throw around your loved ones a certain and sure protection. We have paid $250,000 this year, and no longer ago than last night I carried $2000 to a widowed home, and what I saw in those tears of gratitude was enough to satisfy me for all the assessments I have paid. The zither solo by Prof. Jos. Shafer gave him a hearty recall, that was kindly answered. In the course of the remarks by F. F. Carnduff, P. M. W., he gave some amusing history of the early times of our order, which was very interesting and listened to with close attention. The G. M. gave by request a song at the close of which he received a double recall. The piano duet, by Mrs. Ella Mendenhall and Master Gove Roberts, was a lovely performance, that was greeted with much applause. In the address of P. M. Fisher, P. M. W., among the many good things he said was this: "The benefit I derive from being a Workman is one of the happiest and surest I have ever experienced. Wherever you go, you will find a welcome and friends that are steadfast and true, and your pilgrimage of life will be sweetened." In a few well chosen words he paid a deserved compliment to the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. He said that it was like the comet in the heavens, a bright star that outshone all similar publications. By request the Grand Master sang a humerous song. The hall was then cleared of benches, and spirited dancing was begun and kept up until the "wee sma' hours," most of the company joining therein. As an entertainment, under the mutual direction of the leading brethren, it was in every respect well managed and worthy of one of our leading subordinates.

West Mountain, 4.

A recent letter from the Recorder of this Lodge, West Mountain, No. 4, of Bingham, Utah, informs us that the Lodge is in a very flourishing condition. At the last election of officers, A. J. Gauchat was made M. W. and John Strickley, Recorder. The Lodge meets on Monday evenings.

Arizona Lodge, 1.

In a recent letter from Bro. Frank Cobler, Recorder of Arizona Lodge, No. 1, of Tucson, Arizona, we learn that this Lodge is in a very healthy condition, and altogether prosperous. The outlook for the future is very encouraging. We are glad to see the affairs of our Order looking so well in that Territory.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Pacific 7.

On every Thursday evening at the pleasant hall in the A. O. U. W. building, at the corner of 12th and Franklin streets, Oakland, is held the meetings of this lodge. A representative of the WATCHMAN took occasion to visit this lodgee on the evening of the 26th, and found there a warm hearted, congenial body of Workmen. This lodge is doing well, being one of the strongest in that city. The membership is now about 250 and other initiations are soon to be made. The lodge is fortunate in having a Master Workman of considerable power to preside over them; and as a result the sessions are business like, interesting and agreeable.

Oak Leaf, 35.

A visit to this well-known Lodge in Oakland recently showed us that Workman matters are in good hands there. The corps of officers are efficient and competent, and as a result the Lodge is very prosperous. The death of Dr. Thomas Guard, so well known on this coast as a leading divine and theologian, has added another to the death-roll of this Lodge. Dr. Guard was justly regarded as one of the brightest lights in the pulpit of this country, and has always been one of the best thinkers of his day. He was a member in full and regular standing of this Lodge. The death was very sudden and unexpected. Letters from the doctor to friends on the coast only a short time previous to his demise gave evidence of the fact that he was enjoying reasonably good health. He died in Baltimore, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. About three years ago Dr. Guard was pastor of the First Methodist Church of Oakland. Memorial services were held in this church on Sunday evening, October 22d, which the members of Oak Leaf attended in a body. This good man is remembered for his many kind offices while a resident in California, prominent among which is the fact that it was Dr. Guard—the only one of all the ministers in Oakland who would do it—who preached the funeral sermon over the remains of the poor girl who, with her lover, committed suicide at the Nicholl house a couple of years ago.

THE EFFICIENCY OF WASHED COAL—Though it is generally conceded now that wet bituminous coal will not make as large a quantity of steam in a boiler as dry coal, there are few figures to substantiate this. There have been firemen, and there are some now, perhaps, who insisted that their coal yielded better results after it had been liberally moistened than when dry, but of late that idea has lost ground, and, as a general rule, has been condemned. A series of tests has recently been made at Bochum, Germany, which offers facts in place of theoretical considerations. A quantity of washed slack, holding 18% of water and 9.9% of ash, evaporated 5.7 pounds of water per pound of fuel, while the same coal, with only 3% of water, made from 8 to 8 5 pounds of steam. Making due allowance for moisture by reducing to a standard of like quantities of coal free from moisture, there is found to be a direct loss by using wet coal of 14%.

CARE OF BOILERS.—In tubular boilers the hand holes should be often opened and all the collections removed from over the fire. Also, when boilers are fed in front, and blown off through the same pipe, the collection of mud or sediment in the rear end should be often removed.

A Snake Turned to Wood.

The scientific world is indebted to Lenpor Lopez Netto, the Brazilian Minister to the United States, for introducing to their attention the evidence of a phenomena, which, although it may have been regarded as possible, has never before been observed—that of an animal turned into wood. The specimen is that of a snake called the jararaca, one of the most venomous reptiles of the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil, which, having crept into a crack in the bark of a tree, has died there, and afterward become lignified. The head, neck and other parts of the animal are clearly delineated, and the most delicate details of the organization are plainly visible in many regions—as in the nostrils and the eye cavities, and in the disposition of the scales. M. Louis Olivier, of the Botanical Society of France, who has made an anatomical examination of the figure, reports that he has found it to be composed of cells and fibers like those of the secondary wood which surrounds it. "The formation," he says, "cannot be explained by saying that it has resulted from the disposition of the elements in a hollow, which, having been traversed by the animal, has preserved its form; for not only the contour of the serpent, but the whole relief of its form, is recognizable in the wood. The entire body of the animal has been thus lignified, except the center, where the constituent elements of the animal still exist."

Following the line of the projection of the head, and about an inch distant, was found a cylindrical figure, also in relief, which seems to represent the larva of an insect. The deduction is, therefore, drawn that the reptile, pursuing the insect into a crack in the tree, had insinuated itself between the wood and the bark, or into the zone of the cambium, out of which the wood and inner bark are formed. Having died there, it went through the process of decay, in the course of which each animal particle, as it was dissolved, was replaced by a particle of woody tissue deposited by the cambium. The specimen was exhibited to the Botanical Society of France on the 9th of April last, and is the first reliable instance on record of a gradual substitution of ligneous fibers and cells—the generative tissues of plants—for the constituent elements of animal life and substance. As rapidly as the flesh decayed, its place had been occupied by the cells produced in the natural growth of the wood—just as minerals are so often found to occupy the cells of vegetable or animal matter, as it passes into decay under favorable conditions for such substitution. A full account of this interesting phenomena is given in the *Popular Science Monthly* for November, accompanied with a well-executed pictorial representation of the fossil snake, as shown in relief upon a section of the tree upon which it was found.

THE ALCOHOL OF FERMENTED AND DISTILLED LIQUORS.—It has generally been assumed that the alcohol of fermented and distilled liquids is identical, but it is by no means certain that such is the case. We know, says the *Brewers' Guardian*, that alcohol is produced by fermentation, and can be concentrated, and even isolated, by distillation, but it is possible that the action of heat necessary for distillation modifies and perhaps changes the chemical constitution of this substance. Although there is no direct evidence of the existence of these two kinds of alcohol, it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that the action of heat causes a partial dehydration, and that in this way the alcohol of distilled spirits differs somewhat from the alcohol of fermented liquids. This hypothesis is supported by the well-known fact that distilled spirits have a different and more injurious effect on the human system than the alcoholic liquids produced by fermentation. Medical men often prescribe beer and wine, but prohibit the use of brandy, whisky, gin and all spirits which have undergone the process of distillation. It is within the personal experience of many that a wine which has been fortified by the addition of distilled spirits is far more potent and, we may even say, unwholesome, than a wine of equal alcoholic strength, but produced by fermentation only; in like manner we believe that a larger quantity of alcohol may be safely consumed in the form of beer than in that of spirits. The question deserves further investigation, not only in the interests of the brewing trade, but in the interests of temperance and health.

STEAM ENGINE IMPROVEMENT.—This important improvement in steam engines appears, even to many experienced engineers, a sort of mechanical paradox. With but one crank, with two cylinders cast in one piece, and only one chest valve, the entire engine is as simple and few in parts as the simplest ordinary single cylinder engines. It has no dead centers, but will start forward from any possible position in which it may be placed. Further, it may be stopped, started and changed from a single to either a double or compound engine as may be desired, by the motion of a single lever, and the change to either form may be made while moving at any speed just as easily, it is asserted, as when it is still. The engineer can run it with one cylinder as a single engine, or with both cylinders, using live steam, as a double engine, or with one cylinder, using live steam, and the other running by expansion as a compound engine, either way as economically as any engine especially built for that particular way.—*Journal of Franklin Institute.*

The Origin of the Diamond.

A. B. Griffiths, F. C. S., etc., in the *Chemical News* says: "We can theoretically account for the formation of crystalized carbon in nature, although scientific men generally hold the opinion that the origin of the diamond is enterely unknown. We know that the diamond has been found in a fine-grained sandstone in Brazil, and is principally found in an alluvial matrix of sand and quartz pebbles. Knowing these facts, and that there are only three methods by which crystals are formed, namely, by fusion, by solution and by sublimation; and as the diamond has been found in sedimentary rocks, and in an alluvial matrix of sandstone and pebbles, and knowing that sandstone and pebbles are produced by the action of water, hence their name of aqueous rocks; and as aqueous or sedimentary strata are often fossiliferous we may draw an inference that the carbonaceous matter of the fossils (plant and animal remains) has been dissolved by highly heated water, aided by great pressure existing in the crust of the earth.

"It is a well-known fact that highly heated water, aided by pressure can dissolve silica, as in the Geysers of Iceland, etc., where it is deposited around the mouth of the vent, forming 'the sinter,' and also we have the experimental researches of De Senarmot (*Ann. de Chimie* III, xxxii, 129), and others on the artificial production of crystalized minerals, as quartz, mispickel, corundum, heavy spar, etc., by the prolonged action of water at high temperatures and pressures, and I think we can see no reason why highly heated water or water gas should not have the power of dissolving the carbonaceous matter of fossiliferous plants and animals and then on cooling depositing the carbon in the crystallized condition, forming the gem known as the diamond. As to whether the diamond was formed by sublimation we can draw no inferences from facts or from nature, so must put this method of forming crystals on one side as not being able to solve the problem; and further, the diamond cannot be formed by fusion, because we know that crystalized carbon in the form of graphite is formed by fusion (as 'kish' in the manufacture of pig-iron).

"Therefore, it appears from these views on the subject that the diamond has been formed in nature by the solvent action of highly heated water or water gas, aided by enormous pressure on the carbonaceous matter of fossils contained in sedimentary rocks followed by slow cooling."

Porosity of Rocks.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Mr. C. E. De Rance read the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the circulation of underground waters in the permeable formations of England, and the quality and quantity of water supplied to various towns and districts from those formations, to which was added an appendix on the density and porosity of rocks, in relation to the water supply. A knowledge of the porosity of rocks was stated to be important as regards the water supply, the suitability of stone for building purposes, and in accounting for some of the lithological changes often observed in the strata of the earth. Though the matter had not escaped investigation, the vast volume of water stored in rocks had not been fully realized. The density of the old red sandstone was 2 61, the volume of water absorbed by a cubic foot being over .707 gallons, and by a square mile 3 ft. thick 59,000,000 gallons. Conglomerate beds of the same formation are still more absorbent, being capable of taking in .85 gallons per cubic foot, or 67,000,000 gallons per square mile, 3 ft. thick. The millstone grits which lay at the base of the coal measures vary much in different localities, that found in the forest of Dean being most porus and absorbing 66,000,000 to the square mile, 3 ft. thick. Some of the coal measure grits also stored large volumes of water. The Pennant rock, 900 ft. thick, in the Bristol coal field, was capable of absorbing 12 000 gallons in a square mile 3 ft. thick, and specimens of magnesian limestone taken from the neighborhood of Bristol gave 86,000,000 gallons, but the carboniferous limestone was quite the reverse, absorbing only 3,500,000 gallons. Oolites were stated to hold vast stores of water, and the rock was used extensively for building purposes. From an analysis of rocks it is clear that nothing in their chemical composition could purify the water, and in order to get rid of organic contamination, there must be oxidation, and the oxidizing agent was considered to exist in the air, absorbed by the water and the air contained in the interstices of the rock.

EXAMINATION OF GLASS.—The author applies the known blowpipe reactions. Lead in glass or enamel is detected by heating for a minute or two a bead of the sample fused to the end of a small glass rod. Glass free from lead shows no change. Specimens containing much lead blacken, and the bead becomes opaque. Green cupriferous glass, if heated in the reduction flame, is colored in parts an intense purple red. The simultaneous presence of lead masks this reaction. If a fragment which is to be tested for copper or gold is heated in a glass tube, and if both are drawn out a little while soft, the color due to gold remains unchanged, while red copper-glass becomes perfectly colorless.—*Max. Muller.*

DUCKS are plentiful on the lakes and sloughs of Southern California.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. CHAS. STRACHAUER.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. HARRISON.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STURTEVANT.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E. HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COON.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BAATO.	Santa Clara, 1st and 4th Thursday Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NACK.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HALL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. J. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. C. L. RUGGLES.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAMES SAUNDERS.	San Rafael, Tuustead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSER.
25—REDWOOD. JAS. STAFFORD.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY. C. P. WELDON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY. C. NELSON.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. GEO. HALL.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA. H. PIMM.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. TULL.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDER.
32—CLOVERDALE. N. ANKER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. R. STURROCK.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. ALEXANDER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. W. H. DOBYNS.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday. H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. B. CRANE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. A. SIMON.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. H. P. TERRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. M. LYONS.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. W. VINTER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. J JENNINGS.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. C. KAYE.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL. U. HARTNELL.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODBRIDGE.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. SHIELDS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. W. C. GROVES.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. H. W. MILLER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. R. D. JASPER.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Thursday T. E. BROWN.
55—LOS ANGELES. P.W. DOONER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. A. LEBRECHT.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. W. M. BUCHANAN.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW. RICHARD HARJIS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. H. J. MAACK.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK. CHAS. HADLEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. B. D. MORRILL.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY. AUGUST HARMS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE. HENRY MENGES.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY. CHAS. HULL.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL
68—BURNS. C. C. BUTT.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. J. H. COOPER.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday F. M. SWASY.
73—STS. JOHN H. S. GRAY.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. L. STEWART.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. I H LYNDON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. J. PELLE.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. V. D. KNUPP.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO. D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. ALONZO COONS.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA. JAS. A. WAITE.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. A. SWITZER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM. A. E. WHITE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. DAVID JACOB.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday OTERO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM. J. S. HENDERSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. JOHN SQUIRES.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. HENRY ROCK.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. E. F. SOULE.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER. G. L. THRELKELD.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. H. DRAIN.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. A. HINKLE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. A. ABREGO.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. POWLE.
99—COLFAX. P. H. MAGINN.	Colfax, Placer Co.	M. LOBNER.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. KNOTT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS. E. H. GALE.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. A. M. STOKES.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER N. P. PETERSON.	Kernville, Kern County.	1st & 4th Saturday J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT. P. B. BROWN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. C. W. ELKINS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM. F. C. DURANT.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. GEO. H. SHAW.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday WM. S. RIDDELL.
112—EMPIRE. W. S. URMY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT. W. F. BREWSTER.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE. JOHN HILL.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. WM. JOHNSON.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday H. SUTHERLAND.
116—G. ISLAND. M. STINCHFIELD.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. H. C. CROWDER.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. W. R. SELKIRK.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. R. W. TIFFT.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KERGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONVILE. O. N. MORROW.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEVILE. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. J. F. JENNESS. Cor.	San Francisco. 16th & Valencia sts.	Thursday A.T.RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. L. F. CATE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday T. L. HAGGARD.
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JOHN GILMAN.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STREMMITZ.
132—PLUMAS. W. D. FLETCHER.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Monday T. W. MCPHERSON.
133—AMADOR. O. M. GILES.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL. E. S. TALBOT.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. C. E. WILSON.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. K. SCOTT.	Spence ville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. A. Z. BALES.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSEL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. W. A. BENNETS.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON. A. J. KRUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	Mondays S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. HARBINSON.
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. REDFIELD.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S. WM. HANNEY.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. C. L. CHASE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. L. C. WINSTON.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. ZIPH.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. ANDREW OSTERMAN.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T. MORGAN.	Michigan Bluffs. Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIEDLER.
157—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. BISSETT.
158—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday E. E. MEALEY.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. R. HURLBURT.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cacheville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NESMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. H. D. LEY.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAPPNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. PAINE.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. WM. DURNKEL.
177—ETNA. J. M. SINGLE.	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. MACK.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. BERNARD SHERRY.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday R. B. KITTREDGE.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. WM. H. JETER.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday F. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GRUNEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. GEORGE WINTERS.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. JAS. BURNS.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA. CHAS. L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H. BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAK GROVE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBBONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PHEPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	Wednesday M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MERK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. E. F. MATTHEWS.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. BARTEAU.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. REARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.	Monday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE. G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR. JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	Saturday. EL HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. MCDONALD.	Dunnigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. DAY	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	85 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 Eddy St.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 78.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.	EVE OF MEETING.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS.C.H.CALDWELL.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MAREEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W.F.ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND,	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

J. V. MCCURDY, P.G. M.....Virginia City
S W CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
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H. WARREN, G. W.....Paradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. MED. EX.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, TRUSTEE, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. REP.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. REP.....Eureka, Nev
J.V. MCCURDY, G. REP.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. TAYLOR.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KEHOE.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. JAS. MCGREGOR.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday WM. MUNDELL.
5—NEVADA. F. MCKAE.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st&3d Monday JAS. T. DAVIS
6—RIVER. W. A. RULISON.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. BONHAM.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. DAVIES.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday ROBERT ROWLAND.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COPE.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, L

The Vapors of Metals.

M. Eugene Demarcay has recently obtained volatilization at much lower temperatures by diminishing the pressure of the gas by which they are surrounded. His apparatus consists of a crystal tube 12 centimeters in diameter, containing the metal, and closed at its extremities. The heating is effected by vapors of sulphur, mercury, aniline, water, and other substances, giving temperatures ranging from 440° Cent. to 100° Cent. The vacuum is obtained by a Sprengel pump, and the tube is then heated in the vapors mentioned, at the same time that the pump is worked. A fine U tube, which enters the crystal tube until its bend is about two centimeters from the piece of metal, is traversed by a current of cold water, and serves to condense the volatilized metal. When the heat is applied a considerable quantity of vapor is given off, and this condenses rapidly on the bend of the cold water pipe, forming a dark deposit, which in time acquires a metallic tinge. Cadmium, zinc, antimony, bismuth, lead and tin have been volatilized in this way, at temperatures of 160° Cent., 184° Cent., 292° (antimony and bismuth), and 360° Cent. (lead and tin) respectively. At higher temperatures the deposits are more abundant; but M. Demarcay has not proved any volatilization at inferior temperatures to these given. He does not doubt, however, that volatilization, at lower temperatures, does exist; but it is masked by the formation of a thin layer of suboxide of a deep color, which is less volatile than the metal itself. In such cases, the metallic sublimation begins after this protective skin is broken. A very fine sample of vaporized gold attracted much attention at the microscopical reception, given at Harmon Seminary, Berkeley, on the 14th inst. It was collected from the flue of an assay-office furnace in San Francisco; shown under a small power, it presented a mass of exceedingly fine globules.

THE ELECTRICITY OF FLAMES.—A valuable contribution to the subject of the electricity of flames has been lately made by Messrs. Elster & Geitel. The discrepancies in results previously obtained are attributed largely to the fact that the behavior of the layer of air immediately outside of the flame was disregarded. The gentleman mentioned used a Thompson quadrant electrometer for measuring, and found the supposed longitudinal polarization of a flame merely apparent, and due to unequal insertion of the wires used as electrodes. They found, on the other hand, that a flame is strongly polarized in cross section, and an electrode in the air about the flame is always positive to the one in the flame. The theory adopted by the experimenters is as follows: By the process of combustion, free electricity is not produced in the flame, but the flame gases and the air envelope have the property of exciting, like an electrolyte, metals or liquids in contact with them. To this electrolytic excitement is added a thermo-electric, due to the incandescent state of the electrodes. The amount and the nature of the electrolytic excitement is independent of the size of the flame, but depends on the nature, surface, condition and glow of the electrodes, and on the nature of the burning gases. It was remarked that flames may be combined in series, like galvanic elements, so as to form a "flame" battery.

THE RESISTANCE OF THE AIR TO THE MOTION OF BULLETS IN GUNS.—Prof. Collador, of Geneva, recently described a curious experiment showing the resistance of the air under certain circumstances to the motion of bullets in guns. He charged the hollow iron breech of an air-gun serving as a reservoir with compressed air, and, having screwed up the gun, introduced a round lead ball, running freely, but nearly filling the bore; then, placing the gun in a vertical position, he seized the upper end and pressed his thumb vigorously on the mouth. The gun was then "fired" by an assistant; the thumb remained in position, and the ball was heard to fall back in the bore. Thereupon, after recharging the breech and with the same ball he shot the latter at a pine board about four inches thick on a pane of glass, and it passed through. The experiment, M. Colladon says, is without danger if the operator is quite sure of the strength of his thumb, if the gun is more than 32 inches long, and if the ball is spherical and nearly fills the gun, in which it must act like a piston.

THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF URANIUM.—The "Lerichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft" states that Clemens Zimmerman has prepared metallic uranium, and determined some of its properties. Its specific gravity was found to be 18.685, and its specific heat between 99° and 0° is .02,765. The latter number multiplied by 240 gives a product of 6.64, which agrees with the mean atomic heat indicated by Dulong and Petit's law. The controversy between the values 120, 180 and 240 for the atomic weight of uranium is thus settled in favor of the highest.

TO MEASURE THE VELOCITY OF TRAINS.—Among the instruments described during the late meeting of the British Association was one exhibited by Sir F. Bramwell, employed for ascertaining the velocity of trains and the efficiency of brakes. With this apparatus it was found that a train weighing 125 tons ran five miles five yards after steam was shut off while traveling at a speed of 45 miles an hour. The line was level and the day calm.

Verses from Col. Wilder.

The venerable President of the American Pomological Society, Col. M. P. Wilder, having been urgently requested by a contemporary for "ten lines of his best thoughts," answered in the following stanzas, taking as their motto the advice he has so long and constantly urged through the press and in public addresses: "Plant the most perfect and mature seed of our very best fruits, and as the means of more rapid progress, cross-fertilize our finest kinds for still greater excellence:"

Plant the best seeds of every good fruit,
Good fruits to raise, all lands to suit,
Fruits which shall live, their blessings to shed
On millions of souls when we shall be dead.

These are creations that do the world good,
Treasures and pleasures with health in our food,
Pleasures which leave in the mem'ry no sting,
No grief in the soul, no stain on Time's wing.

For fruitage and flowers let praises arise
From earth's utmost bound to heav'ns highest skies,
Songs of rejoicing where'er they are found,
Songs of thanksgiving where'er they abound.

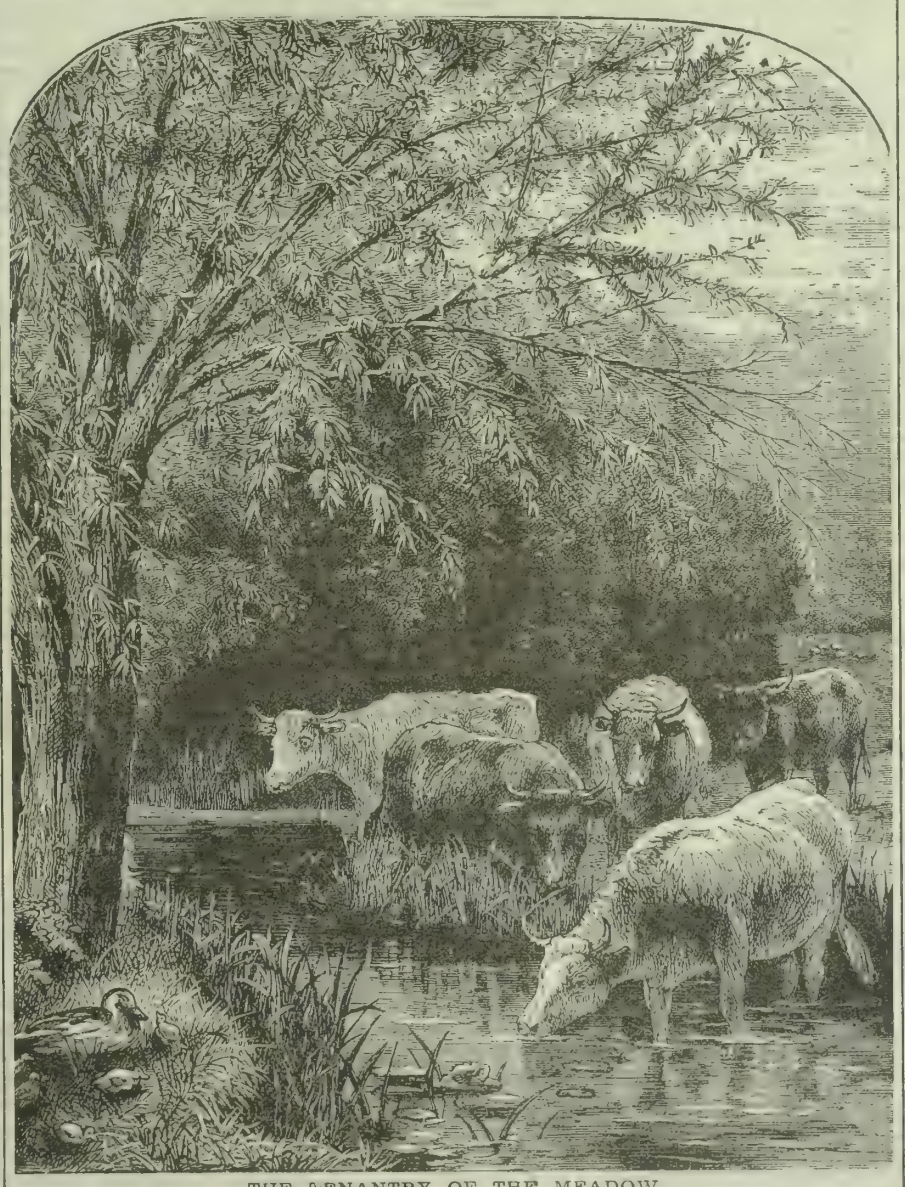
A CURIOUS CASE OF DEMOLITION.—The *Building News* relates a singular misfortune which has occurred to a small church in Andover, Mass., which seems to be in process of being eaten up bodily and swept away. The church was erected about six years ago, and is finished with what is said to be ash, but has more the appearance of chestnut, which often closely resembles the coarser kinds of ash. A year or two after its completion the sexton noticed little heaps of dust on the carpet near the walls. These grew more and more frequent, and appeared in various portions of the building, so that they had to be gathered up regularly every week, and on searching for their cause the wood of the base-boards and portions of the pews was found to be completely riddled with holes made by small, round, black or blue worms, the *debris* of whose borings fell out occasionally upon the floor in the form of dust. Unlike most boring worms, this species seems not to object to the taste of varnish, for the polished surface of the wood is pierced in thousands of places. The stock was regarded as completely seasoned and in good condition when put into the building, but it would seem that it must have contained the embryos of the insects, for the finish of the galleries is attacked equally with that of the ground floor. If any of our readers, adds the *News*, meet with a similar case we should be pleased to receive an account of it, and if any know of a remedy, the trustees of the church would be glad to avail themselves of it.

OF VALUE TO A NEWCOMER.—George Shrader writes from Los Angeles: "I think the RURAL PRESS is the most reliable agricultural paper on the coast and of great value to a newcomer like myself."

The Brook in the Meadow.

What more beautiful water than the brook threading its way through the meadow, its banks fringed with shrubs and flowers, or studded here and there with shade trees? The clear water, with the darting silversides, the cresses, the plunge of the startled frog, the splash of birds at their ablutions, the turtles roasting in the sun, the swift crossing of the musk-rat, if no dangerous sounds are heard—all these and a hundred other events fill up the day beside the brook. And then come the cows, with solemn, stately tread, daintily tasting the flowing water, then venturing farther, until the group stands knee-deep, with swaying tails and philosophic mood, enjoying the cooling shade and cooling water—a picture of rural quiet beyond compare.

MEN of this age are not content with the success and achievements they have already made. We have now more rapid transit both by land and by sea than ever before, and yet it is all too slow for us. We can now accomplish the distance between New York and Liverpool in from six to eight days. Less than fifty years ago the time required was twice as great; and who knows but that fifty years hence it will be reduced approximately as much. It is now proposed to lessen the time of sailing at least two days by building a line of railroad through Nova Scotia and New Foundland, there to connect with a new line of steamship which will run to the western shores of Ireland. By this route the sea voyage will be but little over 1,000 miles, and the passenger from Chicago and the West will gain in time at least four days. A railroad company has already been formed, and will commence the building of the line of railway through the northeastern portion of this continent next year. The line as surveyed is said to possess scenic, beauties and attractions equal to that of any other road in the country. The project is a feasible one, and, no doubt, will meet the approval of the American and European people.



THE TENANTRY OF THE MEADOW.

ANTIDOTE FOR WASP OR BEE STINGS.—Mr. Plant, of Stonham Aspel, Suffolk, writes to the Suffolk *Chronicle:* "During my life I have heard of many persons having been stung—some even to death—by wasps, etc. I have shared in the suffering to a great extent. On one occasion I was dreadfully stung by a wasp on my tongue and arms. I have invariably found the earliest application of hot water to instantly nullify the sting and prevent further suffering. I am happy to say many others who have tried this simple thing have found a perfect cure."

Good Morning.

"He waketh morning by morning."—Isa. l., 4.

"O, I am so happy," a little girl said
And sprang like a lark from her snug little bed;
"It's morning, bright morning! Good morning, papa
O, give me a kiss for good morning, mamma!
And only just look at my pretty canary,
And hear how he's singing good morning to Mary;
The sun, too, is shining right into my eyes,
Good morning to you, Mr. Sun, as you rise
So early to waken my birdie and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."

"And happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
Said mother, as gently she smoothen'd a curl;
"As happy can be; but think of that One
Who waken'd this morning, both you and the sun."

The little one turned her bright eyes with a nod,
"Mamma, may I say, too, good morning to God?"
"Yes, dear little darling, most surely you may;
So kneel, as you do in the morning to pray."

Then solemnly kneeling and lifting her eyes,
She gazed up earnestly into the skies;
And, with her two hands nicely folded together,
As gently she leaned on the lap of her mother,
"Good morning, dear Father in heaven," she said,
"I thank Thee for watching around me in bed.
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with this beautiful light."

An angel looked down in the sunshine and smiled,
Beholding and hearing that beautiful child,
While father and mother adored the grace
By which, in dear Mary, God perfected praise,
And thought on the words of the Son of His love,
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven above."

—*Fraternal Messenger*

Can Iron be Burned in Melting?

Mr. L. C. Jewett gives the following answer to the above question in an Eastern exchange:

I had the fortune a few days since to meet a foundryman who was in constant fear of getting his iron too hot. He claimed he was melting his iron just as hot as possible without burning—that if he melted hotter it would surely be burned. This is one of those strange delusions that sometimes trouble the minds of otherwise sensible people.

Now, I want to ask this man, and any others who may entertain the same views, what basis they have for their opinions?

A few years ago in a foundry in one of the Eastern States, the question arose: "Can iron be burned in melting in a cupola?" To settle this, test bars were cast at one heat, just coal enough being used, as my friend would claim, not to burn the iron. The next day test bars were cast of exactly the same dimensions and from the same mixture of iron, enough coal being used to melt the iron so hot that it was yellow, a fitful flame arising from it when in a dry ladle. The bars from the two heats were afterwards tested in a testing machine, when it was found that the bars cast from the hot iron were more than nine per cent. stronger than those cast from the iron which was said to be just as hot as it could be made without being burned.

Now for the reason: It is generally the case that in putting up iron for ordinary machinery castings, two, three, four or perhaps five kinds and quantities of iron are used. It is of the utmost importance, especially for such castings as cylinders, steam-chests, cylinder-heads and finished work generally, that the castings be homogenous.

When iron melts in a cupola it is essentially different from the melting of ice in water. The iron gets soft till it falls in pieces from the pig, and these pieces into still smaller pieces and the liquid condition is assumed, which means the separation of the molecules thet were united to form the solid iron. Now, the hotter the iron gets, the more complete the separation of the molecules of each particular brand, and the more readily they will mix when they come together in the bottom of the cupola. As soon as the disintegrated pig gets hot enough to liquify it don't stop long enough in one place until it gets to the bottom of the cupola, and any additional heat it receives must be imparted in the transit from the melting point to the bottom.

It is not claimed that too much fuel cannot be used in a cupola. On the contrary, a surplus over and above that required to melt hot liquid iron may be used, which means an extravagant use of fuel. It has no effect on the quality of the melted iron, but it has the effect to make the cupola melt slow, and enough fuel may be put in a cupola to absolutely prevent melting. In stove-plate foundries, iron is generally melted much hotter than in machinery foundaries, and I have always observed that in foundaries where the iron is melted hot the average of the work is much better, and the percentage of poor castings much less, than where so much caution is exercised to prevent burning the iron in melting.

GUMBO SOUP.—Prepare a large chicken, cut it into joints, roll them in flour, and fry in a little lard. Take out the pieces of chicken and fry one and a half pints of okra, cut in slices, till it is brown. To the tablespoonful of fat left in the frying-pan, add a large tablespoonful of browned flour, three pints of water, the chicken cut in small pieces and the okra. Simmer all together two hours, and strain through a colander. Serve with boiled rice, a tablespoonful of rice in the plate with a ladleful of soup poured over it. This if a favorite Southern dish.

THE Bay Horse smelter, Utah, has produced about $300,000 in bullion this season, and is still running.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, November 1, 1882.

Let the Drones Go.

Never waste any regrets over one who allows himself to become suspended, but at once endeavor to seek out some good man to take his place. In a financial point of view the oftener we change our membership the better. If we made an entire change once a year our death-rate would be only about one-tenth of what it now is, and if we changed every week we scarce would have any death-rate at all. O. course such a thing would not be desirable—there would be no use for such a society as the A. O. U. W. Neither would it be desirable to keep every person who joins the Order in until he should die. It would destroy the organization by piling up the assessments to such a hight that few could stand under the burden. History repeats itself, for human nature is about the same now that it was in the beginning. Experience shows that a large per cent. who join our beneficial Orders drop out from one cause or another before they die. The money they pay while members is just so much saved to the pockets of those who keep their standing good, for without this money the steadfast ones would have been obliged to make up a like sum from amongst themselves. It is this lapsing that keeps assessments down to an average of about 16 a year, while otherwise they would be nearly 60. But to be benentted by the lapsing of certificates it is an absolute necessity that the places made vacant be filled with new and fresh material, otherwise our membership will be not changed but lost.

There is a very considerable sprinkling of our members who joined the Order solely for selfish reasons. They wanted the protection it affords, and they find insurance in the Workmen by far cheaper than in an insurance company. But they don't want to be bothered with attending Lodge meetings, or assisting in any way to transact the necessary business of the order. They don't care for fraternity—they get enough of that in other institutions. In 9 cases out of 10 we are better off without than with such members. Don't run after them, but rather seek out other good men to fortify the Order against dimunition, and let the drones go. We want those who will be content to do their part of the sowing in order to share in the harvest.

A CASE of considerable interest was recently decided in New Jersey. It seems that a certain member of the Lodge of Knights of Honor, while discussing the rights of a certain candidate, used some remarks derogatory to the latter, which caused him to be black-balled. The candidate brought suit for slander in the Court of Common Pleas at Newark. The counsel for defendant asked for a non-suit, on the ground that the language was not used in public, but the judge held that words spoken in Lodge-rooms are not private communications. This discussion is of interest to all secret society men. Whether it will stand the decision of the higher Courts remains still to be seen.

Lodge Libraries.

Few things are so elevating and refining as a good library. The possession of a library always suggests refinement and culture. In the individual it marks him as a thinker and leader. In the association or organization it suggests a reaching after the things that refine and educate. The application of this generalization to the Lodge is apparent at once. We are of the opinion that there is nothing which the Lodges need more to-day than libraries. Many of the Lodges already possess them, and are reaping the benefits. One of the fundamental principles of the Order is to improve the members, and we know of no way in which this can be done as well as by the establishment and maintenance of libraries. The price of books has been reduced to such an extent within the past few years that a library is not beyond the possibility of possession by the weakest Lodge. There was a time in the history of the world when our suggestion would have been impracticable and impossible of attainment, but in this day of books and newspapers it is no longer so. The world has never known such a revolution as the printing press has made. The making of a book is a simple and comparatively inexpensive matter; and a newspaper, in which the world's history of a day or week, or the accumulation of the more matured thought of the world's thinkers in the numerous monthlies, is a marvel of cheapness and information.

We venture the assertion that for the expenditure of several hundred dollars a library and collection of valuable books could be made that would in time become one of the most prized features of the Lodge. It would be a good plan if the Lodges would make a very small assessement on the members per month, which could be formed into a library fund, and soon sufficient would be accumulated to make a purchase of books and thus form a nucleus for a future library. Suppose the average Lodge to have 100 members. Were an assessment of only 10 cents per month levied upon each brother, this would secure a fund, at the end of the first year, of $120. This would be sufficient to make a start, and when once the library is begun, the members will have something to represent the value of their contributions; and then if it is properly conducted an interest will be awakened in its success, so that additions will be rapidly made. In addition to the library proper the Lodge should maintain a reading room, where the members could come several evenings in the week and have the full use of the papers. We venture the assertion that in this way the Lodge would secure a much better attendance upon its meetings.

Another way worthy of consideration for raising funds for the establishment of libraries would be by forming something of a lecture course. If properly conducted a lecture or other entertainment of a high moral character can be made to pay handsomely. At all events, the establishment of libraries in our Lodges should be a matter for careful consideration by all. Bring the subject up at the next Lodge meeting when the "Good of the Order" is reached, and obtain an expression of opinion from the brothers. We hope to see some of the Lodges do something in this direction soon.

A New Enterprise.

The initial number of the Ohio *A. O. U. W. Journal* is received. It is published at Hillsboro, Ohio, monthly, and this number is an interesting and creditable one. The A. O. U. W. is becoming stronger in the Buckeye State every month, and this new journal will give to the Order additional strength. From the salutatory we clip the following:

"No enterprise of any magnitude can long exist without the aid of the powerful voice of of the press. What would have been the condition of our noble Order to-day had it not been for its journals? Up to 1871 the Order had struggled hard for existence. At that time a journalist was admitted as a member, and being deeply impressed with the grand principles upon which the Order was based started a paper in its interest, since which time, with the aid of its journals and those grand principles, notwithstanding the power and the accumulated millions of the ill gotten gains of the old self-syled reliable life insurance companies and their subsidized press, with its watchwords, "Charity, Hope and Protection," has pressed onward and upward, until to-day she can laugh at the prognostications made a few years since by these filchers of the people's money. The A. O. U. W. has outlived the 10 years alloted it by these prosnosticators, and its beneficiaries are numbered by the thousands, and is still dispensing its benefits to the widows and orphans of its deceased members and is in a most healthy and flourishing condition, showing no signs of decay, but bidding fair, under the blessings and in answer to the prayers of the widows and orphans of our deceased brothers, ascending daily to heaven for its success and prosperity, to grow and flonrish."

Anniversary Celebrations.

Every member who has the good of the Order at heart, will begin to consider soon as to what can be done during the approaching winter to make the Lodge more successful and enjoyable. When once the obligations of a Workman are taken, it becomes a solemn obligation on the part of each one to endeavor to uphold and advance the interests of the Order. During the summer months and the stirring political times of the fall, there is naturally a lull in Lodge work; but when this is over the uppermost consideration in the mind of every brother should be how to make his lodge so interesting that no member will absent himself from the meetings. However unfortunate it may be that there is an apparent diminution in the interest taken in Lodge work at certain seasons, it should furnish a greater reason, why during the winter months so much more attention should be devoted to it. The question naturally suggests itself, in the first place granting that the foregoing is true, "How can this be accomplished."

There are various ways, among the most important of which would be that every brother should be punctual in attendance. But we desire to speak of another way. As the holiday and festival season is fast approaching, we would recommend the holding of reunions, to which the families and friends of the Order could be present to witness and participate in the exercises. In other words, much will be gained by celebrating anniversaries of the establishment of the Lodge, or some important event in its history. To these the towns-people should be invited. In this way, those unacquainted with the workings of the Lodge will become familiar. They will see what good the Order is doing and has done since its organization, and the interest thus engendered will often lead to applications for membership by those whose names are desirable on the rolls, and it will place the organization in a much better position in the community.

We are very glad to see that many of the Lodges are adopting this course already. The occasions are always pleasant and enjoyable. Let this be a means to an end. For during the winter months the evening becomes much longer, and the opportunity for increasing the membership of the Order becomes better. As an exchange says: "During the winter men generally have less to employ their time in the evenings than during the summer months, and they can be more easily induced to connect themselves with our Order; and our members should make this their time of harvest. A strong effort should be made to secure, as far as may be possible, the younger class of men. This, however, should not be done to the neglect of those of more mature years; indeed, this latter class are among those upon whose shoulders the success of the Order rests, but we want the young men of the country to enjoy the advantages of membership." What the Lodges need is preparation for a winter campaign. We urge that the best way to inaugurate this is in the manner already suggested. Anniversary gatherings should be held during the coming winter in every Lodge in the Order.

An Important Matter.

Upon various occasions the WATCHMAN has suggested the matter of some one in the various Lodges of the A. O. U. W. writing short histories of the subordinate organizations for publication in our columns. We have asked more than this, for frequently have we urged that not only the officers of the Lodges, but the members as well, furnish us with news items of events that transpire, either in the Lodge or connected with it. But there seems to be such a hesitancy and backwardness on the part of the members of the Lodges that we are not favored in this way as much as we should be. By a little thought on the part of the members of the Order, it can readily be seen how hopeless is the task of obtaining data for publication concerning the various Lodges, unless some one takes it upon himself to furnish us with the facts. In all there are upwards of 300 A. O. U. W. Lodges in the immediate territory in which the WATCHMAN circulates, and it is expected that we mention the news concerning each one of these Lodges as often as possible. There would appear in the WATCHMAN much oftener than at present accounts of doings of these Lodges if we had the facts and news at hand.

A certain brother, in writing to us from one of the Lodges in the State, deplores the fact that our call for Lodge histories was not responded to as it should have been. "Some of the experts of the pen," he thinks, "should have responded, but all seem silent." This is true, and yet it must remain a matter of choice with the Lodges whether it shall longer continue. It is to be hoped that our Lodges will make it a rule to appoint some one to write as often as once a month, at least, for the WATCHMAN. If this is done a great change will soon be apparent in the life and vivacity of the Lodge. The members will take more interest in its affairs. We invite correspondence from any Workman, but we urge again that every Lodge take it upon itself to furnish us with Lodge news as often as possible.

Election of Officers.

Few matters relative to the Lodge are as important as the selection of competent officers. While it is true that the Lodge is a body formed on democratic principles, where every member has equal rights and prerogatives, yet it is likewise as true that the officers have very much to do with the welfare of the organization. As the officers are, in the majority of cases, so will be the Lodge. With good efficient men in the positions of trust and responsibility, the Lodge will prosper; with incompetent men in the same positions it cannot. The time is not distant any more until the election of officers will be held for another term. It will be wisdom on the part of the members to inquire into the matter, and find who among the brothers are best fitted for the several positions. Those officers that have been faithful should be retained and re-elected. But the unfaithful ones should no longer be given positions which they are incapable of filling well.

The two officers upon which so much devolves are the Recorders and Financiers. The best men should be given these positions. Men of business and social qualifications, men of integrity and honor, men who will attend to their several duties promptly and intelligently, should be placed in these positions, and when once there should be kept. The good of the order demands this.

What Every Lodge Should Possess.

In a pointed editorial the *Overseer* urges that in every town the Lodge ought to have its own hall. The beneficial influences connected with such a possession cannot be overestimated. There is then something permanent, and the outside world recognizes the value of the institution more than otherwise. The fraternal and benevolent society "is not an institution of to-day, nor of to-morrow, but for all time. It will flourish when we and our children are under the sod, for it is destined to a mighty importance. Each Lodge, then, should begin to create a building fund. A monthly contribution of even a few cents will soon amount to a considerable sum, and even a feeble Lodge may in time be able to erect or purchase a building. If outsiders could see this there would be a desire to join us."

The truth of this is apparent wherever the Lodge is the possessor of the building in which is located its home. The members have a greater interest in the Lodge and its welfare, because they see something tangible—something that has present value, and in the possession of which they have a part. The suggestion is a good one, and should be improved whenever possible.

BRO. WM. AXFORD, proprietor of the Mission Iron Foundry, situated at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Noe streets, S. F., manufactures all kinds of safe and light castings to order. The following are some of the leading piano manufacturers that obtain their piano plates here: G. Rudolph, 107 Stockton street; R. Fay, corner of Mission and Thirteenth; Hall's piano, 120 Tyler street; C. C. Hornung, 739 Market street. The castings of oil cups for the cable roads, which require the utmost care and preciseness of workmanship, are also made in this establishment. All the cups of the Union, Sutter and Geary street roads have been cast at his foundry. He also casts ventilators for buildings, Burn's centennial slop hoppers, proof presses, bells, sewer traps, rochets for bed lounges, billiard cups, Ladd's cartridge loaders, spring rocking-chair castings, shelving for stoves and ranges, and California Electrical Co. fire alarm boxes—in fact, anything that can be molded.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE, No. 4, A. O. U. W.—This old pioneer Lodge has now a membership of 165, and has lately made an amendment to their by-laws, giving $100 to the heirs or representatives of a deceased brother. It is understood that a number of members of this Lodge, wishing to affiliate with a Lodge that pays sick benefits, desired to take their withdrawal cards for that purpose. On Wednesday evening there was a fair attendance, and the M. W. degree was conferred on two candidates. In the absence of the M. W., Bro. Crawford, Bro. Falkenstein presided.

THE repairs and improvements that have been in progress at Ixora hall, on Mission street, are now finished. The hall has been finely repainted, frescoed and remodeled. The dining room has been enlarged, and the ladies' parlor newly decorated. Electric light is used, and all the appurtenances are first-class. Several societies of the city celebrate their anniversaries and hold their parties here. It is particularly well adapted for this.

☞BRO. W. B. PASSMORE, of Olympic, the talented and accommodating musician, is now in Leipsic, Germany, under instruction of the celebrated Professors, Foxasohn and Robbing. He is studying both vocal and instrumental music. It is anxiously hoped that he will return soon, and that his services as a brother Workmen in making the Lodge meetings and entertainments pleasant, may be in the future as they have been in the past.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

Wm. C. Flint, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

Just now we are overwhelmed, so to speak, in politics, and our members, many of them, are so much interested in who shall serve the dear people that they have little room in their minds for Lodge matters. It is, however, with a little pride we notice so many names on the lists of candidates of the various parties that are also to be found on our Lodge records. The candidates for city offices are so many, and so recently nominated, that we cannot at this writing give a list of those who are Workmen, if, indeed, it would be otherwise disirable, but a few in the country and across the bay, we trust, we will be pardoned for mentioning. Past Grand Master Clay W. Taylor is a candidate for the office of State Senator in his district. Henry Vroomen, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, is a candidate for a like position in his district. T. H. Allen, P. M. W., is a candidate for County Clerk of Alameda county. P. F. Fisher, another Past Master, is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools. E. M. Gibson, a prominent Workman, is a candidate for Railroad Commissioner. With these, brethren, we are personally acquainted, and have faith that any of them would do honor to the position which they seek. Some belong to one party, some to another, but really a man's party does not always determine his fitness for office; in point of fact, we may say it rarely does. Give us the good man, and somebody else may have his partisan.

October 28th was the day set for the organization of Gualala Lodge, No. 221. The material will be first-class, judging from the examination papers.

We do not expect to increase very rapidly again till after election. The country must be saved or we would have no abiding place. It seems a little strange that it should need saving so often, but then it *does*, you see. This, we presume, accounts for the slowness and irregularity of some of our Recorders in sending in their monthly reports.

We may reasonably expect but one assessment for December, making 19 for the year, against 14 for last year, and 16 the year previous, an average of 16⅓ yearly. It is fair to presume that about 18 assessments per annum will be our future experience.

Several Degree of Honor Lodges are being talked of, and one for Sacramento has supplies ready for its institution. If the Degree were made beneficial, we should have faith that it would prove at least a partial success. This can be done at the next session of our Grand Lodge if the D. of H. Lodges will but unite in the effort.

Wellington's Improved Egg Food.—This compound has attained a celebrity as one of the chief factors among those engaged in raising poultry. It is cheap, keeps poultry in a healthy condition, and, as an egg producer it stands unrivaled. Bro. B. Wellington is also an importer and dealer in seeds, and agent for the Perfect Hatcher Co. Office and salesroom, 425 Washington street.

Bro. John Q. Adams, who, although now in the prime of life, was one of our pioneers, arriving in California in 1847. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1872, and is known as an upright and honored citizen. As a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the coming election, he is worthy and we hope he will be elected.

The A. O. U. W. is the oldest of all mutual aid societies, and also the best. Its experience has taught it how to shun pitfalls and dangers, and its membership is composed of carefully selected lives. Large as our numbers are there ought to be great accessions received this winter. See to it brothers that it is done.—*Overseer.*

Calculating that the average smoker pays at least 25 cents a day for cigars, it would cost him $7.50 per month or $90 a year. This amount would much more than pay all the dues and assessments in the A. O. U. W. for two years, and insure the family $2,000 in case of death.

Bro. Chas. S. Ruggles, one of our prominent Workmen, has received the nomination for Superintendent of Streets. He is an old resident of this city, and has a reputation of honesty and reliability. Those who know him best believe him to be the right man for this responsible position.

Brother David Wilder, the present County Clerk, has made one of the best officers that has ever been in this department; courteous, affable and attentive to his duties, with an able corps of deputies, his administration has been marked by efficiency and economy. He is now a candidate for the same office.

Still Alive.

Office of the Supreme Secretary of Knights of the Golden Rule, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20, 1882

Ed. Watchman:—The wish was evidently father to the thought with the editor of the St. Louis *Overseer*, when he wrote the article on the Knights of the Golden Rule which you copied, I believe thoughtlessly. That article says the K. G. R. had collapsed, and the heart of the editor is touched to the extent of some considerable tears. Well, if the K. G. R. is dead, why does it still exist; and why is it not buried? Does a man who is dead continue in the even tenor of his way; work, eat and perform other physical and social functions, the same as he did before he died? Where is the difference between the death of the one and the other? If it be true that the K. G. R. has collapsed, then is it not the most active, and powerful defunct organization ever known? It has over 200 live Circles manned by over 6,000 loyal and live members, men and women, and every day its ranks are being recruited from the material of society. Is that an evidence of death and decay? Hardly. The plain truth is that the K. G. R. is still doing a thriving business at the old stand. It is here and intends to stay.

The noise made by the enemies of the beneficial Orders is generally based upon an exceptional death rate, and I regret to say also that it almost invariably originates among the chonic growlers and marplots in the organizations. The death rate in the K. G. R. was unusually heavy for several months and hence the advent of the "kicker." The Supreme Commander, with a view of paying all just claims on the Order, without oppressing the membership, passed a relief law the same as the A. O. U. W. did under similar circumstances—to meet its liability on yellow fever deaths, some of which are yet unpaid.

The K. G. R. is not only alive, but flourishing and gaining in popularity and members every day. Its system is held to be the best of all, and whether it is or not it serves its purpose, and that is enough. Yours in C. H. and P., T. J. Smith,
Supreme Secretary. K. G. R.

The above letter was called forth by an item which appeared in the Watchman of October 1st. This item we copied from the St. Louis *Overseer* and was to the effect that the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Rule was an the eve of a collapse. In that item we stated that the Order had over 250 Castles and a membership of about 8,000. The Supreme Secretary corrects our figures, lessening them materially. In the comments on the item taken from the *Overseer* we ventured the assertion that there were too many organizations in the field, a fact which the members of most fraternal societies will recognize. There was no reflection in this assertion on any particular society. It was simply called out by the statement that this one was on the eve of collapse. That the statement was incorrect we are pleased to hear, and on no less authority than that of the Supreme Secretary of the Order. A paragraph of his letter takes us to task for printing the item and the comments to which we refer. There was no intention of doing any injury to the K. G. R. at all; we simply chronicled what was supposed te be a fact, taken from one of the fraternal organs.

As to the comments to the effect that there were too many orders, and that some of them were evidently devised for the purpose of obtaining good fat salaries for leading members, no one familiar with secret societies will contradict. As soon as a society gets to have a prominent position it is well known that there are certain men always connected with it who endeavor to foist themselves into positions of prominence and profit. It is the duty of all well wishers of organizations to guard against such persons, and to endeavor to open the eyes of thoughtless ones to the evils which may spring up from improper men having control. A general statement to this effect is applicable to all societies, and is by no means a reflection on any one of them. That it is so is well understood by everyone who has ever given any attention to the subject whatever. People who have given the matter any thought know perfectly well that there are already too many fraternal organizations in the field. Some of them are weak, and it requires the greatest efforts on the part of their promoters to keep the organization in running order, and there is not much doubt that within the next five or six years a certain proportion of the societies now in existence will fall by the wayside. Those which are managed economically and faithfully for the interests which they are intended to serve will be the ones which will survive. Whatever weak points there may be in the constitution of these societies gradually develope themselves in course of time, as circumstances bring to the front inherent defects. When these defects are discovered, if not immediately remedied, they work injury to the whole Order, and if it is found that there are so many defects as to bring the Order to a different plan from that on which it was organized, then it may be that its members will find it to their advantage to drop it and take up with stronger and healthier organizations already in existence.

The Grand Master Workman of New York has decided that a trace of negro blood excludes from membership.

Our Recent Immigration.

Although there has been no rush of immigration to California of late, our population has throughout the entire year been steadily increased by accessions from abroad; and, what is more to the purpose, the people arriving here have for the most part been of the right kind and come from the right quarter, being composed largely of emigrants from the rural districts of the old world or from the Eastern States of the Union. They would in any country constitute a desirable element of the population, and to us, who want tillers of the soil and permanent citizens, they are especially valuable, since the most of them intend to engage in this branch of business, and they all come to abide. These people want homes and are in no sense adventurers. One immigrant of this kind with his family, or even if he is alone, is worth more to the State than a score of gold-seekers, such as came here in former times with the purpose of amassing a fortune as speedily as possible and then going elsewhere to spend it.

For individual miners there is not much to do, unless they are willing to work by the day or are desirous of prospecting. In the older established mining towns, where the mines are being worked, skilled men can get employment. New men coming here to prospect, however, will do best, perhaps, in the south-eastern part of the State. Mono, Inyo and San Bernardino counties offer fields for prospecting. In the northern part the land is more settled, though there is still room, of course, to prospect. Prospectors, however, must expect to have means for maintainance aside from their occupation.

For grain raising or purposes of general farming it makes but little difference what part of the State a man locates in, so long as he keeps in or to the westward of the lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and within easy reach of market; though, even here, certain localities will, on account of soil, water, etc., be found especially well fitted for particular branches of the business. The climate of the great interior valleys, and even at the same altitude throughout the coast tier of mountains, is much the same from one end of the State to the other, the mercury in winter ranging only a few degrees lower at the upper end of the Sacramento valley than it does in San Diego county, 500 or 600 miles farther south. Garden flowers bloom throughout the winter and oranges can be grown in the open air in either of these localities. The settler, so he avoids the extreme northern and the mountain and desert districts of California, will find no great choice between other portions of the State; coming from almost any other part of the world, to him both our winter and summer climates will be likely to prove acceptable.

In commencing living in California, it is possible for the beginner, if his means are limited, to economize in the matter of building to an extent not practicable in countries having long, cold winters and rainy summers. A very cheap sort of house can here be made to do for a few years at first, scarcely any barn at all being needed. The poor man can, if needs be, make shift to live in a board shanty or a canvas covered hut, a shed, closed only on the sides from which the heavy rains come, affording all needed shelter for his cows and work animals. Some of the largest land owners and most prosperous farmers in the State began their careers in this way, having lived with their families in the covered wagon with which they crossed the plains or in a tent pitched beside it for a year or two at the start.

Paradise Mills.—Flour manufactured at Modesto, of which Bro. J. H. Congdon, 34 California street, is the sole agent, has attained a very high reputation for family use. The demand has increased to such an extent that regular shipments are made to this house of from 20 to 40 tons a week.

The A. O. U. W. has 110,195 members. California numbers 14,738. New York is 738 ahead of us, and Pennsylvania 3,000 behind. If 8 in every 1,000 die annually, there will be 880 deaths, which calls for $1,760,000, requiring an assessment of $16 from each member.

Bro. Alex. Badlam, who has held the office of City and County Assessor for a number of years, has been renominated for this responsible position. His long experience and successful administration in the past are cogent reasons for his re-election.

C. S. Hoffman, P. M. W., who was married something over a year ago, has a new addition to his household. It is a daughter. He is now Financier of Memorial, No. 174, and is recognized as one of the efficient officers of our organization.

Bro. D. Hicks, one of our solid tax-payers and senior member of the house of D. Hicks & Co., has been nominated for Supervisor of the Sixth ward. He is an honored citizen, and no doubt will make, if elected, a reliable and independent Supervisor.

The A. O. U. W. is growing rapidly. We expect that within five years there will be more than 250,000 members of the Order. And still there will be room for more.

Louis F. Holtz, one of our genial and honored merchants, has been nominated for the office of Assessor. In all that fits a man for this responsible position he is well qualified.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

At a regular meeting of Elmira Lodge, No. 89, A. O. U W., held October 7th, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Brother, Wm. J. George; and

Whereas, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many noble traits of character should be had, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the Most High, we do not less mourn the loss of our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of William J. George we lament the loss of a true M. W., and a faithful, active member of our Lodge, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity—a friend and companion who was dear to us all.

Resolved, That the Charter of the Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved. That the heartfelt sympathy of the Lodge be extended to his bereaved family in their sore affliction.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the Pacific States Watchman and *Dixon Tribune* for publication, and that a like copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother under seal of the Lodge, and further that they be written in the Journal of Proceedings of this Lodge.

Submitted in C. H. & P., by
N. B. Bassett, P. M. W.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Spartan Lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1882.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe, to remove from our midst our Brother, John Godsil, and while we submit to his decrees without murmur, we at the same time regard it our duty to testify to the many noble qualities possessed by our late brother, as well as to the high esteem in which he has been held by us. It is therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother John Godsil this Lodge has lost one of its most faithful members, his wife a kind and good husband, and this community an upright and honorable citizen.

Resolved, That to his widow we extend, in this, her hour of sorrow, our heartfelt sympathy, with the assurance that we shall be ready, at all times, to aid her with fraternal advice and support to the best of our ability.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, an engrossed copy, signed by our Master Workman, forwarded to the widow of Brother Godsil, and also that a copy be furnished for publication in the Pacific States Watchman.

Geo. Jordan,
H. Shoemaker,
Wm. Wilson, } Com. on Resolutions.

Painting on Silk.—Some years ago an artist of Florence employed a method of painting on silk and other fine fabrics in such a way that the surfaces of the colors were not damaged when folded or rubbed. His paintings, even when subjected to tests far more severe than such crumpling as ordinary wear would produce, are said to retain their appearance unchanged, the colors remaining as bright and the surface as smooth as when first laid on by the brush. The method is now no longer the complete secret it was, as the medium is at present manufactured for amateurs, though protected by patent. An example, consisting of groups of flowers painted on blue satin by this Adolfi process, shown by Mr. Emil Dunki, has been subjected to hard rubbing, without there being any appearance of injury to the painting. Some Italian artists have tried the medium for oil-painting on canvas.—*Land and Water.*

Grading on a Volcano.—The Idaho *Statesman* says: "The activity of volcanic action in the Snake river lava beds, near the line of the Oregon Short Line railroad, is driving many of the graders from the work. In an area of about 22 square miles, at short distances apart, smoke and flames of peculiar odor, color and shape issue from the chasms and seams in the lava. The irritating sulphurous vapors in themselves cause many to quit work, while the unusual agitation of the boiling springs and the general commotion all over the fields of lava has caused a superstitious fear to take hold of many of the railroad hands, and they are leaving the section terror stricken. The whole area has the appearance from a distance of being on fire."

Business Announcements.

Clothing, Joe Poheim, S. F.
Dressmaking, Mrs. E. Stevenson, S. F.
Statham Upright Piano, S. F.
Coal, John Henderson, Jr. S. F.
Commission Merchants, J. H. Congdon & Co., S. F.
Silverware, Schulz & Fischer, S. F.
Butter, A. W. Fink, S. F.
Dr. G. Rappin, Physician, S. F.
Pork Packer, John Denhard, S. F.
Hats, C. Hermann & Co., S. F.
Pensions, etc., Stoddart & Co., Washington, D. C.
Shoes, F. H. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

PALMER'S,

726, 728 and 730 Market Street, S. F.

New Department added, with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

IMPORTANT SEMI-TROPIC COLONY ENTERPRISE.

The Fairest and Best of Colonies.

THE REDLANDS,

In San Bernardino County, California.

Superior Soil, Climate and Irrigating Improvements.

The following information concerning one of the best-reputed and promising colony enterprises in southern California, is from the Riverside *Press*, of San Bernardino county, April 1, 1882:

A Model Settlement.

No place in California has sprung into public notice so rapidly and gained so deserved a reputation in so short a time as has the new tract of Redlands.

This tract is located between Old San Bernardino and Crafton on the south side of Mill Creek ditch and comprises 2,500 acres of as choice fruit lands as can be found in the State. The land is of a reddish clayey loam, not clayey enough to work hard, having sufficient admixture of sand to hold moisture and give the best results when planted to orchard or vineyard. The red lands of the State are everywhere celebrated as being superior for tree and vine.

The tract slopes to the northwest and commands one of the grandest views to be found in the State. To the north and northwest lies stretched out, several hundred feet below, the San Bernardino valley, with the towns of San Bernardino and Colton plainly in view, while, looking to the westward at night, the headlights of the Eastern-bound trains can be distinctly seen for 40 miles. Beyond the San Bernardino valley to the northwest, and stretching around to the northeast, the chain of mountains tower 9,000 ft. above the sea level, culminating in Mount San Bernardino, 11,000 ft. high, and Grayback, 11,550 ft. high, both of which stand up boldly from the Redlands point of view, and whose tops are covered with snow more than half of each year. Around to the left of the picture are the Cucamonga peaks, 40 miles distant, which complete the semi-circular mountain chain that makes such a beautiful background to the landscape. For mountain and valley scenery no more beautiful location can be found in the State than Redlands, outside of Yosemite valley.

Redlands is located 10 miles from the county seat, the same distance from Colton, and 15 miles from Riverside. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad runs one and a half miles from the center of the Redlands tract, and a depot will be established at once for the accommodation of Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Old San Bernardino.

The Redlands tract is laid off by running avenues from northeast to southwest, one-quarter of a mile apart and cross streets at right angles to those avenues every half mile, thus cutting the tract into blocks, each of which contains 80 acres. The avenues are each 100 ft. wide. The cross streets are 60 ft. wide.

Although the first work done on the tract by settlers could not be commenced till about the 1st of January, 1882, there are at the present time some 10 or 12 houses erected and in process of erection, with several to commence work soon. A number of tracts, in addition to those on which houses are being built, are being plowed up and planted to orchard and vineyard.

The lateness in the season when the land was bought by purchasers, prevented many from getting their land set out to trees or vines this year, but all who have purchased are making arrangements to plant extensively next winter and spring.

Town Plat.

Near the center of the tract is a town plat, consisting of 140 acres, cut up into lots ranging from an ordinary business lot to two and a half and five acre residence lots.

The Water System.

Is one of the most perfect in the State. The water supply comes partially from the South Fork ditch of the Santa Ana river and partially from private water developments in the Santa Ana canyon and other localities. The waters are to be conducted to a large reservoir, located in a canyon adjoining the tract, and distributed from this reservoir by means of cement pipes. These pipes will be so laid as to carry the water without loss to the highest point on each ten-acre lot. The basis of water supply is one inch of water, statute measurement, to each eight acres of land. This is ample, and up to the best irrigated tracts in the State.

Work on the water system is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do the work. The dam to the reservoir, which is ultimately to be 60 and perhaps 80 ft. high, is now about half done; the iron discharge pipes and watergates are in position, and nearly four miles of the largest distributing pipes are already manufactured, and most of this is laid. This portion of the work embraces the 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch pipes—the heaviest portion of the work. The smaller pipes, none of which will be less than four inches, will be made and laid as soon as the larger pipes are completed.

The orange, lemon, apricot, peach and raisin grape, will grow here to perfection.

Following is a list of the property owners at the present time. Those who have moved upon the tract are credited to Redlands, and the others to localities where they now reside:

Names.	Acres.
J. G. Cockshutt, Redlands	20
O. W. Kidder, Redlands	10
J. F. Welsh, Redlands	20
B. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Israel Real, Redlands	10
C. E. Tuesdell, Redlands	20
R. B. Morton & Co., Redlands	30
C. A. Smith, Redlands	10
C. W. Smith, Redlands	10
Mrs R. W. Brown, Redlands	10
Mrs E. B Seymour, Redlands	20
P. R. Brown, Redlands	10
A. G. Simms, Redlands	20
Simeon Cook, Redlands	20
J. E Sinclair, Redlands	20
John Carroll, Redlands	10
George Cassady, Redlands	10
Orsen Van Leuven, Redlands	10
C K. Dewell, Redlands	10
E. J Waite, Redlands	30
W. N. Mann, Riverside	50
A. S. White	20
L. M. Holt, Riverside	20
K. F. Overton, Riverside	20
G. W. Boggs, Riverside	20
A. W. Boggs, Riverside	10
S. R. Weir, Riverside	10
J. S. Edwards, Riverside	10
Geo. Frost, Riverside	20
Mrs. V. V. Annabel, Riverside	50
J. P. Greeves, Riverside	10
D. U. Findlay, Riverside	10
A. G. Saunders, Riverside	10
E. K. Henderson, Riverside	20
Rev. F. M. Colburn, Riverside	10
E. P. Moody, Riverside	10
T. B. Stephenson, Riverside	10
A. H. Averill, Riverside	10
J. S. Cover, Riverside	10
S. McCoy, Riverside	10
S. H. Averill, Riverside	10
B. F. Allen, Riverside	10
H. E. Allett, Riverside	10
H. E. Branch, Riverside	10
E. M. Westbrook, Riverside	10
J. B. Kimball, Riverside	30
N. H. Kingsley, Riverside	20
Hugh Marshall, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	30
T. B. Inch, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	30
J. Hosking, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	30
T. W. Ladd, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
Mrs Sarah J. Morey, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	10
C N Hill, Eureka Mills, Plumas county	20
G. N. Starke, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30
F. P. Morrison	26
A. T. Dewey, San Francisco	12
W B. Ewer, San Francisco	12
B. F. Watrous	10
H. L. Rutgers	30
J. W. Bashford	5
S Comey	5
Mrs. B. O. Johnson, Deep River, Conn	10
J. D. Dewell, New Haven, Conn	10
Eugene B. Cutts, Carson, City, Nevada	10
W. A. Merriam	10
J T Ford, San Bernardino	20
T. S. Ingham, San Bernardino	10
L. Jacobs, San Bernardino	20
Total sold	1,004

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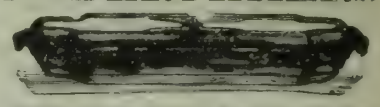


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About Obtaining Patents.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be skillfully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent.

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by us immediately on receiving full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first-class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is termed a "preliminary examination," by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, and referring to our extensive patent library, containing compilations of special classes of American and foreign inventions, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent publications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whereby his invention has been anticipated, thereby saving him further expense, and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. If the improvement appears to us to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepared, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for our own fee. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sending the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

The payments are thus divided and made easy. We make no pretence of doing cheap work, in order to entice custom, nor do we afterward make additional charges to bring the bill up to a fair compensation. We do our work honestly and thoroughly, and we never give a case up as long as there is a chance to obtain a patent. The Agency charge is from $25 to $30, or sometimes more, if the invention is intricate or complicated, or requires much labor. Drawings cost from $5 upward, according to their number and the time employed; and, if a model is sent, the express charges upon this and the papers must be added. The total cost, in addition to Government fees, rarely exceeds $40, and for this we do all we can without appealing the case.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now seldom required by the Commissioner of Patents, and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and more cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find anything that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims in the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are erased. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most part, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, function and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a manuscript brief, that others, in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in this country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is actually worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements, differing from the improvement disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection guaranteed by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

Advantages to Inventors on the Pacific Coast.

The firm of DEWEY & Co. (continuously editors and publishers of the MINING AND SCIETIFIC PRESS, nearly from its early commencement in 1860) offer comparatively far better facilities to the local inventors of the Pacific States and Territories than are possessed by any other agents in America. Members of the firm give personal attention to the applications entrusted to their care. They have been longer in practice in patent soliciting than most agents who are still personally engaged in the business. They have secured more U. S. and foreign patents in the past 20 years (with very few exceptions) than any other firm still existing. Their practice has been so successful and long continued that the great majority of inventions on this side of the American continent have been patented through their agency, thus affording them great and valuable experience, by thorough information of the true principles and points of novelty in the inventions, whether general in character or peculiarly local to this coast.

The extensive business combination and experience of this firm is undoubtedly one of the most fortunate in existence for affording inventors prompt and reliable advice and the best possible facilities for securing their full patent rights with safety and dispatch at uniformly reasonable rates.

Every patentee of a worthy invention is guaranteed the gratuitous publication of a clearly-stated and correct description of his invention in one or more of our influential and reliable newspapers, affording just the circulation that is best calculated to widely inform the class of readers most specially interested in the subject of his invention.

Saving of Time, Etc.

Inventors on this coast will find that owing to our familiarity with inventions and local affairs of this coast, we can more readily and fully comprehend their wants, and thus save much of the time ordinarily consumed in preliminary writing back and forth when distant agencies are employed.

Caveats.

A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

To enable us to prepare caveat papers, we only require a sketch and description of the invention.

Rejected Applications.

Inventors who have rejected cases (prepared either by themselves, or for them by other agents), who desire to ascertain their prospects of success by further efforts, are invited to avail themselves of our unrivaled facilities for securing favorable results. We have been successful in securing Letters Patent in many previously abandoned cases. Our terms are always reasonable.

Inventors who do business with us will be notified of the state of their application in the Patent Office, when it is possible for us to do so.

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GEO. H. STRONG. W. B. EWER. A. T. DEWEY.

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN ROSE.—Dr. George Engelmann describes, in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, a new species of rose that appears to present peculiar botanical and horticultural features. It was discovered by a party of botanists, consisting of Dr. Parry and Messrs. M. E. Jones and C. G. Pringle, while they were riding along a road skirting the shores of All Saints' bay, in Lower California. Forming, as it did, a most conspicuous and agreeable feature in the arid landscape, with its finely-divided foliage and showy pink or white flowers, it at once attracted the attention of the whole party. It has been named *Rosa minutifolia* by Dr. Engelmann, who describes it as "a most striking and lovely species, distinguished from all other roses by its minute deeply-incised leaflets." The species is quite peculiar among its American congeners, and even among the roses of the old world, so that it is difficult to determine its true position. As seeds have recently been collected, we may hope to soon see the plant in cultivation.

ON THE EFFECTS OF COMPRESSION ON THE HARDNESS OF STEEL.—Some interesting experiments have recently been made at the iron works of St. Jaques, at Montluson, France, confirmatory of the results already reported by M. Darnos to the effect that compressed steel showed a greater degree of hardness than that metal produced without compression. In the experiments above alluded to, further and confirmatory results have been obtained. Steels have been analyzed, compressed and uncompressed, and containing different proportions of carbon. The proportion of combined carbon, as regards the total carbon, has always been found to be greater in the compressed than in the non-compressed steels. In some experiments made at St. Jaques on elongated shot, the samples being taken from four different points of depth, the results showed a mean of .585% of combined carbon in the compressed shot, while but .49% was found in the uncompressd. The same results, however, were obtained by sudden cooling in the ordinary process of hardening. Hence, it is inferred that compression produces the same physical effects in steel that tempering does in the ordinary manner of hardening.

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This paper is printed with ink furnished by Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co., 509 South 10th St., Philadelphia & 59 Gold St., N. Y. Agent for Pacific Coast—Joseph H. Dorety 527 Commercial St., S. F.

How to Predict Frosts.

A pamphlet giving directions how to foretell frost has been prepared by Lieutenant James Allen, of the Signal Service, under the direction of General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army, and published by authority of the Secretary of War. The information it gives is of great value to horticulturists and others who live at places not reached by the bulletins of the service giving warning against frosts. From the pamphlet referred to are taken the following extracts on the

Hygrometry of the Atmosphere:

At all temperatures, even the lowest, moisture exists in the atmosphere in an invisible state; the air is never absolutely dry. The intervals between the particles of air are partly filled with the vapor that is constantly rising from the earth. This capacity of the air for moisture has a limit, and when this is reached the air is said to be saturated. This vapor is not sustained in the air like water in a sponge, nor does it float in the air like small particles of dust, but it penetrates between the particles of the permanent gases which compose the atmosphere, and sustains itself precisely as they do. A rise of temperature increases the capacity of the air for moisture. On the other hand a fall of temperature diminishes the capacity. But the capacity of the air for moisture increases more rapidly than the temperature.

Thus, air can contain at 30° the 160th part of its own weight, at 59° the 80th part, and at 86° the 40th part, the law being that for every increase of 27° the capacity is doubled.

The Amount of Vapor in the Air

May be measured with great accuracy by noting the temperature at which moisture begins to be condensed on a cold vessel. The moisture thus deposited is called dew, and the temperature at which this deposition begins is called the dew point. The dew point, then, may always be determined by cooling a metallic vessel until dew begins to appear upon its surface, and noting, by a thermometer, the temperature of the vessel. Thus, a thermometer is placed in a polished metal cup, and small pieces of ice are dropped in until moisture appears on the surface of the cup. At the instant this occurs the thermometer is read. The temperature indicated is the dew point. In this experiment, however, the results are approximate, and, as it requires considerable time, various contrivances have been proposed to faciliate it, but one of the best methods is that of

The Dry and Wet Bulb Hygrometer.

This hygrometer consists of two mercurial thermometers, which, being placed side by side, would indicate the same temperature. The dry bulb is a common thermometer, intended to show the temperature of the air. The wet bulb is also a common thermometer, but having its bulb covered with a piece of thin muslin, from which passes a few threads of darning-cotton or narrow strip of muslin into a small vessel containing rain water. Water rises by capillary attraction from the vessel and thus keeps the muslin constantly wet. When the air is dry, evaporation from the muslin proceeds rapidly, and, on account of the heat lost in this way, the wet bulb indicates a lower temperature than the dry bulb; when the air is damp, evaporation is slower, and the difference between the two thermometers becomes less, and where the air is completely saturated, evaporation ceases, and the two thermometers indicate the same temperature.

Necessary Precautions.

To keep this instrument in working order, one or two things require special attention. The thermometers must be alike, for if one is filled with mercury and the other with spirit, or if they contain different quantities of the same fluid, the readings will be vitiated. All starch or foreign matter should be washed out of the thin muslin covering and the cotton wicking. Rain or distilled water, absolutely pure, should be used. The muslin ought to be changed frequently, and should never be touched with the finger, otherwise it will get slightly greased and capillary attraction will be interfered with. The bulbs of the thermometer should project one and a half or two inches below the scales The thermometers should be a little apart from each other, and the vessel containing the water as far as possible from the dry bulb. The thermometers should face the north, and should always be in the shade. They should be at least a foot from the wall of any building and about ten feet from the ground, and exposed to the air where the circulation is unobstructed. They should be protected against the heat reflected by neighboring objects, such as buildings or a sandy soil, and should be sheltered from the rain. If the dry bulb should become moistened by rain the bulb should be carefully dried about five minutes before making the observation, since drops of water, by evaporation, would lower the temperature of the mercury in the bulb. All instruments should be of known reliability and their accuracy determined by comparison with standards before being used. Accurate instruments will be procured by the Signal Office for observers at cost price; they will be compared with standards at the office and correction cards will be furnished free.

Cost of a Hygrometer.

A complete hygrometer costs $7. A minimum thermometer is a very useful auxiliary to the above instrument. It costs $5. To facilitate the taking of observations, Lieut. Allen gives in his pamphlet a table showing the dew point at the various temperatures, as indicated by the dry bulb, ranging from 30° to 80°, with the difference in 13 readings, between the wet and dry bulbs. There are 15 columns of figures. The left-hand column is the different temperatures of the air, as read from the dry bulb, ranging from 30° to 80°. The top row of figures gives the difference between 14 readings of the wet and dry bulbs, ranging from 0 to 13 The dew point is determined by the following rule: Subtract the reading of the wet bulb from that of the dry bulb; find the temperature of the dry bulb in the left-hand column of the table, then in the line opposite that figure, and in the column under the figure at the top of the table indicating the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulbs will be found the dew point. The table (which, for want of space, cannot be reproduced here) simplifies the operation very much.

The Ascertainment of the Dew Point

Is of great practical importance, particularly to horticulturists, since it shows the point near which the descent of the temperature of the air during the night will be arrested. For when the air has been cooled down by radiation to this point, dew is deposited and latent heat is given out. The amount of heat thus set free being great, the temperature of the surrounding air is immediately raised. The same process continues to be repeated, and thus the temperature of the air, in contact with plants and other radiating surfaces, may be considered as gently oscillating about the dew point. For, if it rises higher, the loss of heat by radiation speedily lowers it. Thus the dew point determines the minimum temperature of the surface of leaves on the ground during the night. The minimum temperature in the instrument-shelter would be higher than this. This suggests an important practical use of the hygrometer. If the dew point be ascertained by it, the approach of low temperatures or of frost may be foreseen and provided against. Thus, suppose on a fine clear day, towards evening, that the dry bulb is 50° and the wet bulb 40°, the dew point at the time is therefore 22° F. Frost on the ground may then be predicted with certainty, and no time ought to be lost in protecting such tender plants as may be exposed in the open air. If, on the other hand, with a sky quite as clear, the dry bulb is 50° and the wet bulb 47°, the dew point being thus 43°, no frost need be feareed.

Assuming the sky to remain perfectly clear of haze or clouds, the raising or depressing of the dew point during the night (usually with a change of wind) are the only circumstances that can happen to interfere with the predictions founded on the hygrometer. Frequently the presence of a haze at high altitudes during the night prevents the radiation of heat from the earth, and thereby the frost which otherwise would have occurred.

Hoar-Frost.

Hoar-frost is formed under the same circumstances as dew, with the exception of a lower temperature. When the temperature of the surface of plants falls below 32° the moisture of air is condensed upon them in the solid state, and forms a layer of snow crystals like spongy ice. Hoar-frost therefore is not frozen dew, but the moisture of the air is deposited in the solid form, without having passed through the liquid condition. Hoar-frost, like dew, is deposited chiefly upon those bodies which radiate heat, such as plants and the leaves of vegetables, and the deposit is made principally on those parts which are turned toward the sky. Since plants sometimes become cooled by radiation from 12° to 15° below the temperature of the surrounding air, a frost may occur, although a thermometer a few feet above the ground, in an instrument-shelter may not sink to 32°. During a clear and still night, when a thermometer six feet above the ground sinks to 36° a heavy frost may be expected; a slight frost may occur when the same thermometer sinks only to 47°. Whatever prevents the radiation of heat serves also to check the formation of hoar-frost. During the cold nights of spring, plants which are sheltered by trees are less liable to be injured by frost than those which are fully exposed, and a thin covering of cloth or straw will generally afford entire protection. A garden may frequently be saved from injury by kindling a small smudge fire, which will envelop the plants in a cloud of smoke. Fogs and clouds also protect vegetation from the effects of frost.

Precautions in Reading Thermometers.

To read a thermometer accurately requires some little care.

First—The eye must be exactly at the level of the reading, if the thermometer is vertical; and in all cases must be so situated that a line drawn from the eye to the top of the column would be perpendicular to the column. If the graduation is not on the tubes, and the eye is above the top of the column, however little, the reading will be too low, and vice versa. This is a point frequently neglected by careless observers.

Second—The thermometer must be read quickly, and the face and head must not be very near it; otherwise it will be affected by the warmth radiated from the body.

P. M. Fisher, P. M. W. of Mission Lodge, has been nominated for Superintendent of Schools for Alameda county. The well known position he occupies as an educator and teacher seems to point to him as the right man for the place.

A Difference in Electric Currents—Some Not Dangerous.

Mr. Ladd, of the District Telegraph Co. of this city, in a recent letter to the *Bulletin*, while speaking of the difference in electric currents, says:

Every electric current, however produced, has two qualities: First, "intensity," which we denominate "electro-motive force" or the power of overcoming the resistance offered to its passage through conductors; second, "quantity," or the volume of the current generated without regard to its "intensity." For example: A stream of water an inch in diameter, with a fall or pressure of 100 ft. in a mile, will run at the same speed (friction disregarded) and press against any obstacle with the same pressure as the Mississippi river with the same fall or pressure. In the Edison system of lighting by incandescent lamps the circuits are so arranged that the "intensity" of the electric current generated for one lamp is sufficient for all the lamps in the district, regardless of the number, but the "quantity" or volume of a current must be in proportion to the number of lamps. Therefore the "intensity" of an Edison current is fixed at 110 "volt"—the "volts" being a term used to indicate the electro-motive force of a current. Somewhat as "pounds" are used to indicate the pressure of steam or water, 110 "volts" is only about the force of the strongest current used on the Western Union wires, and the shock would be no greater. Indeed, Mr. Edison has frequently taken the whole shock from his largest generator of 250 horse-power without the least personal injury. But the current used to operate "arc" lamps of the standard size used in the streets of San Francisco and other cities is from 46 to 60 "volts" *to each lamp*, and as 40-light generators are generally used, 40 lamps are placed upon each circuit and the "electro-motive" force on such a wire is therefore from 1,840 to 2,400 "volts;" 1000 volts is sufficient to produce instantaneous death, and where the current is transmitted in waves, as is the case, practically a smaller number of volts would be fatal. The British Parliament has recently passed an act prohibiting the introduction into buildings of any electric current exceeding 300 volts, within which limit no danger of fire or personal injury is apprehended. The San Francisco Electric Light Company, which is soon to introduce electric lighting in this city on a large scale, will use the Edison current, which will consist at most of only 110 volts, which is only equal to the strength of the current used by the Western Union Telegraph Co., and is perfectly harmless.

The Gulf Stream.—Commander Bartlett, of the English Coast Survey, has been investigating the Gulf Stream, and last week at Montreal he gave some of the results of his work. He made havoc among certain generally received ideas concerning that famous current, which, he says, does not flow out of the Gulf of Mexico, nor over a bottom channelled with ridges and valleys parallel with the Appalachian system. He says that there is a wide plateau extending along the coast from the Bermuda Banks, over which the Gulf Stream flows, sweeping it clean to its hard coral bottom. Beyond this the bottom slopes rapidly downward, and is oozy with the wash from the plateau. The stream is not a river of warm water flowing over cold, and the Arctic current does not run inside. This will be all new to most people, and especially to those whose ideas of the Gulf Stream are indefinite anyway. Perhaps a fact which will interest these people most in connection with the matter is the tribute Commander Bartlett paid to Yankee ingenuity at the meeting referred to above. Dr. Carpenter having expressed his admiration of the work added that it pleased him to know that the results were obtained with British instruments. To this Commander Bartlett replied that Sir William Thompson did invent an apparatus and kindly forwarded it to the Coast Survey, but it would not work. Yankee ingenuity then invented an attachment by which it was made so efficient that soundings of 3,000 fathoms can be made in 30 minutes and without deflecting more than a fathom from the perpendicular.

Miocene Man.—Grant Allen, an English evolutionist, gives this imaginary picture of our supposed ancestor: "We may not unjustifiably picture him to ourselves as a tall and hairy creature, more or less erect, but with a slouching gait, black-faced and whiskered, with prominent prognathous muzza, and large, pointed canine teeth, those of each jaw fitted into an interspace in the opposite row. These teeth, as Mr. Darwin suggests, were used in the combats of the males. His forehead was no doubt low and retreating, with bony bosses underlying the shaggy eyebrows, which gave him a fierce expression, something like that of the gorilla. But already, in all likelihood, he had learned to walk habitually erect, and had begun to develop a human pelvis, as well as to carry his head more straight on his shoulders. That some such animal must have existed seems to me an inevitable corollary from the general principles of evolution and a natural inference from the analogy of other living genera."

Brother Wm. Schlothan, proprietor of the Potrero Ranch Dairy, supplies pure country milk at the lowest rates. We recommend this dairy to families who wish a first-class article of milk. His depot is at the corner of Third and Howard streets.

The Steam Engine Doomed.

Whatever else may survive in the future, Dr. Siemens is certain that the steam engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines, which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad small and wasteful steam engines, and then to be superceded altogether by the gas engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to exterpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is waste. Even the best of them consume two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour; whereas, says Dr. Siemens, when the gas producer has taken the place of the dangerous steam boiler, it will not take one pound of coal to develop one horse power for one hour. But before gas banishes steam it will supercede coal as the agent for the development of steam. A pound of gas gives forth exactly twice the heat of a pound of coal, and even this may be improved upon. To burn raw coal is to squander our inheritance. Dr. Siemens gave some startling figures to prove that the by-products of the coal annually used in gas making are worth three million sterling more than the coal used in producing them, without allowing anything for the value of the gas. Besides the products already realized, 120,000 tons of sulphur are now wasted every year, which may yet be converted into a source of income. By abolishing the use of raw coal, Dr. Siemens maintains that science, as with some magician's wand, will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities, and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine and blue skies."

Nor shall we even have to suffer as compensation from the multiplication of enormous gasometers. The coal will be converted into gas at the bottom of the mine—a prospect not altogether to be contemplated without alarm by the workers in fiery seams—and the gas carried by pipes wherever it is wanted. Electricity will also be made largely serviceable for the distribution of power. Even after allowing 50 % for loss in transmission, the gain is still enormous. The electric light will chiefly be confined to lighting public places. The gas light will hold its own as "the poor man's friend," and gas heating will become universal. Thus, in the near future, Dr. Siemens unfolds before our eyes a world in which there will be no smoke and no steam, and where coal will only be visible in the immediate vicinity of the pit. Electricity will light our streets, gas will cook our dinner, and driving power will be laid on by wire wherever it is wanted. There will be no pollution of rivers, for every waste product will be utilized, and the sulphurous fumes which have converted whole counties into scenes of dark desolation will be employed in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and in restoring fertility to our exhausted soil. In short, science at last will begin to banish all the manifold abominations by which the "black age" of manufactures has defaced the beauty of our land. It is not before time.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New Test For Gold Leaf was accidentally discovered at the Farrell Venetian Art Glass Manufacturing Company's works, in Brooklyn. By the Farrell process the leaf is placed on the incandescent glass, which is then blown. The expansion splits the leaf into beautiful and fantastic forms, and the object is then fired. In using a guaranteed .999 quality of gold leaf the workman found that the expansion separated the gold from a copper alloy, and the object was ornamented with gold and a handsome green, the latter color being due to the oxidation of the copper.

Getting Rid Of Stumps.—In the early autumn or winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the diameter of the stump, and about 18 inches deep. Put in it one or two ozs. of saltpetre, fill the hole with water and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the extremity of the roots, leaving none but the ashes.

Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co.—Parties who have never visited this notable house have but a small conception of the magnitude and variety of goods appertaining to house furnishing that are kept in stock. They occupy four store-rooms, and have recently added one more, to make room for a fine display of desks, patent bed sofas and wardrobes. This firm is one of the leading and most reliable houses of this city, and goods of all kinds are sold at bottom prices.

Brother Joe Poheim, the popular tailor, has just received a fine line of domestic and imported suitings. If you wish a nobby suit, and at bottom prices, go to Joe Poheim, the artistic tailor.

Iron and Wood may be joined with the following composition: Fine Russian isinglass is dissolved in strong acetic acid (pyroligeneous acid) until the consistence of a strong firm glue is obtained.

Bro. L. B. Mastick, P. M. W. of Excelsior, has been nominated for Tax Collector. As one of our leading and responsible citizens, it seems meet and proper that he should hold this office, and we hope he will be elected.

In less than 36 days the Oxford mine, of Nova Scotia, has shipped over $13,000 in bullion, the ore averaging upwards of $40 per ton.

Smoke Consumption.

That much of the smoke nuisance complained of in cities might be avoided by care in "fixing," is shown by the following: Some time ago the city of Chicago enacted an ordinance, requiring that locomotives within the city should consume their smoke. This resulted in experiments with various devices and fuels, but chiefly in the enforcement of more careful firing. Suits were brought against some companies for creating a smoke nuisance, but these were recently dismissed on the ground that the companies had complied with the ordinance. The Chicago *Tribune* has inquired into the methods used and reported as follows:

"We are using one smoke-burner," said Superintendent Lyford, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, "and it does away with the black smoke to a great extent, but some still comes from the chimney. I watched the locomotive yesterday, and scarcely any smoke was to be seen. We are testing the burner, and if it works satisfactorily, we shall put it in all our engines. So far it is very satisfactory, but we are going to give it a thorough trial. We expect now that it will be a success."

"We are not using any smoke-burners," said an officer of the Burlington & Quincy, "nor have we changed our fuel. A compromise was effected with the authorities, and a man has been appointed to watch our engines and make complaints if too much smoke comes from them. The engineers and firemen have been instructed to be careful in firing. That is our remedy."

"There must be smoke to some extent," said Augustus Herrington, of the Northwestern," but there is no necessity for so much as to be a nuisance. We have demonstrated that careful firing is the remedy. Smoke-burners themselves are a nuisance. Our engineers and firemen have been directed to fire carefully, and if they don't do it they will be discharged. Prof. Paton examined our road and became satisfied that we were not violating the ordinance."

"We are using coke," said Mr. W. B Keep, Assistant Attorney of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. "It works all right, but is more expensive. Out on the road we burn soft coal. Every passenger locomotive has on 259 lbs. of coke when it leaves the depot, and that lasts until the city limits are reached. Coming in they take on coke enough at Forty-third street to get to the depot. The grates in the switch-engines which are running in and out all the time have been changed so that coke can be used, and that is the case, too, with the engines on the suburban trains. Now and then a freight engine runs in with soft coal, but the smoke nuisance has been done away with on our road."

A FORTUNE SAVED.—Twenty years ago a large manufacturing concern in England, running several mills and using about 50 steam boilers, commenced to burn anthracite screenings under their generators in their different mills. When they first commenced this process this fuel was purchased very low, as it was then a waste and drug. With the improvements made in combustion, its use has now become more general, and the price has advanced, so that the difference now is only about two dollars a ton. Now, allowing that this difference is all that has been saved from the start, and estimate a daily consumption of one ton of fuel per boiler, doing a duty of 300 days a year, we find an economy of between $500,000 and $600,000 over what it would have been if lump coal had been used. This concern is now changing its boilers to use this fuel by utilizing the waste gases with hot air on top of the fire. As there is estimated to be millions of screenings wasted at the mines every year, it is astonishing none of the large cotton mills adopt this fuel. There are several mills in Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester that burn from 12,000 to 28,000 tons of lump anthracite coal every year, while actual experience has demonstrated that the screenings when properly fired will make as much steam per ton as the best grades.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

LARGE ENGINES NOT ECONOMICAL.—The division of driving power has become an important matter of consideration with manufacturers. Many are replacing one large engine by two or three smaller ones, so that needed repairs may not close all the departments at the same time. It has been suggested that electricity would, before long, furnish the artificial light for manufactories; so that if one engine is stopped another might drive the machines for providing the light. As an additional reason in favor of this division of power, when occasionally only certain departments require over-time work, a small engine may supply the need and save the expense of running the shafting for the whole of the machinery.

DIMENSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS.—Different makers differ in their rules for dimensions of boilers. The following estimates, however, are safe: For each nominal horse-power a boiler should have one cubic foot per hour, one square yard of heating surface, one square foot of fire-grate surface, one cubic capacity, 28 inches flue area, 18 inches over bridge.

ANOTHER.—Edison has recently secured a patent for a device for raising or lowering the electric light at will. The new invention is called an "adjustable resistance," and is operated after the manner of a German student lamp. The light can, by a single touch, be raised to its full power or lowered to a mere spark. The cost of the device is $2.50 for each light.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1882.

265,306.—WATER, GAS, SEWER OR DRAIN PIPE—John P. Culver, Tucson, A. T.
265,490.—ROCK CRUSHER—A. G. & J. M. Dyer, S. F.
265,328.—SIDE-HILL PLOW—P. I. Knapp, Half Moon Bay.
265,331.—BRIDGE—Wm. L tell, Boise City, I. T.
265,321.—ARCHEN CIRDER—P. H. Jackson, S. F.
265,322.—VENTILATOR—P. H. Jackson, S. F.
265,445.—WRENCH—P. Potermund, Eureka, Cal.
265,461.—CLOTHES PIN—Thos. A. Sweet, Cambria, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1882.

265,655.—ROTARY HARROW—W. T. Browne, Stockton, Cal.
265,769.—FEEDER FOR THRASHERS—M. C. Dillman, Orland, Cal.
265,671.—AIR BRAKE FOR CABLE R. R. CARS—W. W. Hanscom, S. F.
265,681—PIPE JOINT PACKING—O. M. Loveridge, Weaverville, Cal.
265,629.—WATER ELEVATOR—John Patten, S. F.
265,630.—APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER—John Patten, S. F.
265,700.—FLOWER HOLDER AND STAND—Jos. Perkins, S. F.
265,718—CODLIN MOTH TRAP AND TREE PROTECTOR—Geo. W. Thissell, Winters, Cal.
265,938.—CAR COUPLING—Geo. W. Bedbury, Portland, Ogn.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17, 1882

266,009—SPOOL AND THIMBLE HOLDER AND THREAD CUTTER—A M Barrett, Ione, Cal.
266,093—TRACE BUCKLE—H. J. Butler, Independence, Oregon.
266,016—SHEEP HOLDING DEVICE—Clairessa B. Cook, San Francisco.
266,026—STEAM PUMPING ENGINE—W. M. Ferry, Park City, U. T.
266,029—DEVICE FOR OPERATING CABLE R. R. GRIPS—A. Grutter, S. F.
266,035—CAMERA ATTACHMENT—E. R. Higgins, S. F.
266,640—CLOTHES DRIER—J. H. McCanna, Fresno, Cal.
266,045—CLAW HAMMER—H. D. Morris, S. F.
265,934—FAN WHEEL—Wm. Schmolz, S. F.
9,374—TRADE MARK—G. N. Milco, Stockton, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

CLOTHES-DRYER.—James H. McCanna. Fresno City, Cal. No. 266,040. Dated October 17, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of clothes-dryers in which a number of arms diverge from a supporting center to which they are hinged or joined, and have lines extending from one to the other. These arms have usually short braces pivoted to them and meeting midway, the whole being supported upon a central post. This invention consists of diverging arms, the lower ends of which are hinged to a hub which slides loosely upon a vertical post, and their upper ends are united by particularly-arranged parallel lines upon which the clothes are to be hung. A second hub or cross is fitted upon a pin upon the top of the post, and short arms extend from it upward and outward until they meet the longer arms, to which they are connected by links. The angle of these short arms is more obtuse than that of the longer arms, and as the center or hub of the longer arms slides loosely upon the post the weight is supported by the short arms and their hub, and they then operate to keep the outer arms extended, and the greater the weight of clothes upon the lines the tighter they will be stretched.

COMBINED SPOOL AND THIMBLE HOLDER AND THREAD CUTTER.—Antonio M. Barrett. Ione city, Amador county, Cal. No. 266,009 Dated Oct. 17, 1882. This invention relates to a new and useful device, which is called a "combined spool and thimble holder and thread-cutter." It consists of a suitable spindle or shaft for receiving thespool, of a standard for supporting the thimble, of a cutter for severing the thread, and of a hook or pin for affixing the device in convenient position. These are the results of a construction as follows: A single wire isbent to form a cross above and an open base below, one end of the wire fitting into a hook on the other end at one corner of the base and forming the spindle for the spool. Upon the front of the cross above is soldered a wire, the upper portion of which is bent outward and receives one end of a small blade extending from the main piece. Upon the back of the cross is affixed a bent pin or hook, which sustains the device, and forms with the top of the cross a secure resting place for the thimble.

DEVICE FOR OPERATING CABLE RAILWAY GRIP.—Albert Grutter. S. F. No. 266,029. Dated Oct. 17, 1882. This invention relates to an apparatus for operating the grips of cable railways, so that more power may be applied to close the grip when required. It consists of a hand wheel and a pinion, the shaft of which is journaled upon the ordinary operating lever, so that the pinion may engage with the teeth of a rack formed in the lower part of the arc upon which the lever travels, so that the power of the wheel and pinion may be applied whenever desired.

CAMERA ATTACHMENT.—Egerton R. Higgins. San Francisco, Cal. No. 266,035. Dated Oct. 17, 1882. This invention relates to certain improvements in photographic apparatus, and it consists in the employment of a musical or other audible attachment and a movable eye-rest, with means of setting them in motion, and in connection with these, of a shutter which may be subsequectly opened by a pneumatic or other device, which also operates the eye-piece and the musical attachment.

SHEEP HOLDING DEVICE.—Clairessa B. Cook. San Francisco. No. 266,016. Dated Oct. 17, 1882. This device is principally useful for holding sheep while they are being sheared. It consists of standards having collars so hinged that they may be opened and clasped around the neck and hind legs of the animal, and thus hold it firmly while being operated upon. The animal is in a standing position and being held thus, is prevented from struggling while being sheared. It is intended to lessen the labor of the shearer.

IRON WORKING IN INDIA—The ancient inhabitants of India were remarkably advanced in the art of iron working. The famous iron pillar of the Kutab, near Delhi, indicates a skill in the manipulation of a large mass of wrought iron which could hardly be surpassed by modern foundries. The pillar is 23 ft. 8 inches in length, with a circumference of about 15 ft. at the base, tapering to about four feet just below its capital. Its total weight is over six tons. It is supposed by Mr. Ferguson to date from the year 400 of our era; and, if so, has stood exposed to wind and weather for nearly 15 centuries without signs of rust—an enduring monument to the skill of the old Indian iron workers.

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THE YOSEMITE is strictly first-class and the leading hotel of Stockton. Prices moderate. JAS. CAVEN, Propr.

IMPORTANT additions are being continually made in Woodward's Gardens. The grotto walled with aquaria is constantly receiving accessions of new fish and other marine life. The number of sea lions is increased and there is a better chance to study their actions. The pavilion has new varieties of performances. The floral department is replete and the wild animals in good vigor. A day at Woodward's Gardens is a day well spent.

HOW TO STOP THIS PAPER.—It is not a herculean task to stop this paper. Notify the publishers by *letter*. If it comes beyond the time desired, you can depend upon it we do not know that the subscriber wants it stopped. So be sure and send us notice by *letter*

MANSION HOUSE.—First-class in every respect, and reasonable prices.—When you visit Stockton stop at the Mansion House. Free Coach to the house.
J. H. CROSS, Proprietor.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tel whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

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The California Honey Product, Past and Present.

In the California *Apiculturalist* for September J. G. Corey of Santa Pauly, Ventura county, makes a pointed reply to the estimates of the honey products of the State, put forth by Mr. McCaul, of New York, which we recently copied from an Eastern paper. He says:

The bee-keepers of California are now and then treated to some very amusing reports of their doings; for example, about two years ago there appeared in the English newspapers a statement that most of the bees in America were owned by the Thurbers, of New York; that they were farmed out in lots of 25 and 50 to farmers, who attended to them for a certain share or the product. This article was extensively copied by a great many American newspapers, who, without any knowledge upon the subject, were very easily "sniped." And now in 1882 comes Joseph M. McCaul, agent of Messrs Thurber & Co., and rushes over portions of the honey-producing counties of Southern California, and reports to *Bradstreet's*, estimating 90 to 100 tons as the honey crop the present year for Southern California. Ventura county alone has produced 110 tons this year, and certainly Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara counties have produced some. The honey crop for California for 1878 was estimated by him at 360 tons, while the figures made by the Ventura Bee-keepers' Association for that year show that we produced 40 tons more honey in this county than he gave the entire State credit for.

The folly of these crazy reports ought to be a good lesson to parties seeking correct news, to look out in future and see that their reports come from some reliable source.

The yield the present season has been very light, and confined to warm locations quite remote from the sea coast, the warm canyons being most favored, and even in these localities the secretion did not appear until July. The statement of Mr. McCaul, as to the cause of the frequent failures to produce honey in this section, were frequent fires and pasturage of the bee ranges by herds of sheep. Our experience differs with this, as only one year is lost and the bee range is improved by fire. Then the sheep do very little damage to a good bee range, as the surface of the mountains is so rough that it produces no grass and is not approachable by sheep or any animal, except now and then a deer or grizzly bear. The true causes of our failure he did not discover.

In 1877 we had only 4.35 inches of rainfall, and, as a consequence, had no flowers to secrete anything. In 1878 our rainfall was over 20 inches. Cold weather continued until June, when favorable weather set in, and we produced over 200 lbs. to the colony that year. In 1879 we had nine inches rainfall, followed up with cold weather during the whole honey season; the entire country was a sea of blossoms, but lack of moisture and unfavorable weather prevented secretion, and we made no surplus. The year 1880 we had over 20 inches rainfall, but the weather remained cold so late that it was a good year for increase, but below an average for surplus honey. In 1881, with 12 inches rainfall and cold weather, notwithstanding our bee ranges were covered with bloom, we had no secretion of any importance during the entire honey season, and, as a consequence, made no surplus. The present year, with 10 inches rainfall and cold and unfavorable weather, with abundance of bloom of every kind, we had no secretion until after July 1st. Our bees did well in warm locations, and produced from one-fifth to one-sixth of a crop, taking the county over.

A careful review of the causes of our failures to produce honey every year will be found to be lack of moisture and unfavorable weather, and not frequent fires and herds of sheep.

The question of sowing seeds of honey-producing plants looks well on paper; but to the honey producer, who looks to the high, rugged, rocky and almost inaccessible mountains for his foliage, it looks very unreasonable. The bee-keeper who has rolling hills, with good soil, might cultivate honey-producing plants, but the bulk of the honey produced in southern California must come from the high, rocky mountains, and from wild, indigenous shrubs and plants.

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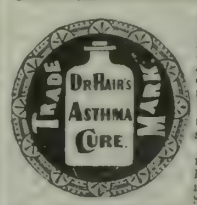
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The Atomic Weight of Carbon.

The atomic weight of carbon has recently been redetermined by Mr. Roscoe according to the method employed by Dumas and Stas, consisting in the direct combustion of pure carbon, or, in other words, diamond. Diamonds from South Africa were used, and were placed in a tarred platinum boat placed in a glazed tube of Berlin porcelain, which was heated in a charcoal fire, and through which carefully purified oxygen was conducted. The products of combustion were passed (1) through a U-tube containing pumice moistened with sulphuric acid; (2) through two series of Geissler Liebig potash bulbs containing potash solution; (3) through three U-tubes containing pumice wet with a solution of caustic potash and (4) through two small U-tubes containing pumice and sulphuric acid. Six separate experiments were made. In the first, six small transparent stones of a pale yellow color were used; in the second, eight small dark stones; in the third, one large dark stone; in the fourth, four dark stones; in the fifth, four colorless stones, and in the sixth a piece of the black diamond known as carbonado. Assuming Stas' atomic weight for oxygen 15.96, the values obtained for carbon in the six experiments were as follows: 11.970, 11.978, 11.970, 11.976, 11.966, 11.995; mean, 11.9757. The mean value obtained by Dumas and Stas in 1840 is 11.9708. With the exception of the sixth experiment, in which the black variety of carbon was used, the hydrogen obtained did not exceed as a mean one seven-thousandth part of the weight of the diamond, and was probably derived from moisture in the apparatus. In presenting this memoir to the Academy, Dumas called attention to the fact that if the atomic weight of oxygen be assumed as 16, that of carbon is 12 002, or within one-six-thousandth of a whole number.

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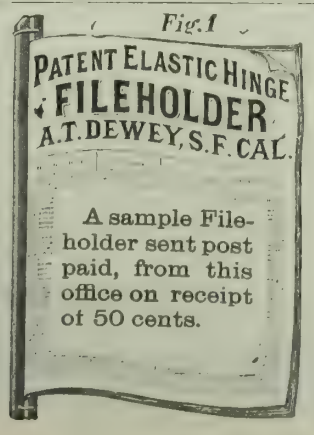
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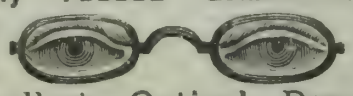
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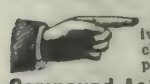
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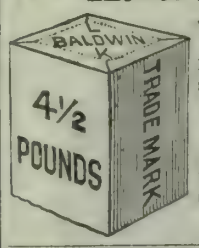
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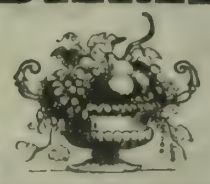
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PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

Our Annual Thanksgiving.

Once more the people of this republic are called upon to give thanks that another year of prosperity has blessed us; that the star of our hope is yet in the ascendant, and that the nation has taken an onward march. The custom of observing one particular day in the year for returning thanks to the Giver of all good and perfect gifts is as beautiful as it is appropriate. And the legacy which our Puritan fathers left us, of a day of thanksgiving, is one which we, as a people, should maintain and observe. There is nothing as mean as ungratefulness. That our nation in the years of the past, when our liberties were assailed, and we battled with our mother country, and during all those early years of trial and misgiving, when our republic was forming, and later, during those years of dark and hideous war, when the North fought for the freedom of the slave, and finally loosened the shackles and chains from that benighted race, and on up through the years of our greatness and grandeur, has been blessed as no nation of history, it is useless to deny. This is a Christian nation, and it is but right that such a public announcement of our thankfulness for prosperity to that God who rules the universe should be made. The old customs of observing the day are largely disappearing. In fact, we are fast departing from the ways our fathers trod, and are living as becomes a nation of unexampled progress. But it is a question of considerable doubt whether in the long run we are the gainers. As a nation we need more holidays, and Thanksgiving Day should by no means be forgotten in this rush of the times.

On this page we present an ideal engraving of the fruitage of our land, which has been gathered ere this. Fitting are these symbols of the tranquility and prosperity which dwell within our borders at the present time. Lovely flowers and delicious fruit have been accepted as types of the world's best deeds for man since Eden's trees blossomed and cast down their treasure. We cannot, therefore, select more fitting emblems to emphasize the occasion of Thanksgiving than those which our frontispiece presents.

In California such a view of loveliness and abundance has special pertinence, for in this State Thanksgiving tables can be arrayed in flowers and laden with nearly all kinds of fruit, all grown without the intervention of sheltering glass between them and an angry sky. It is true that in parts of the State many flowers have disappeared before the stern north winds and sharp frosts, and in other parts there is now nothing green save the constant conifers; but still within a wide California there are blooming flowers untouched by frost, and tender berries still find in November suns enough of warmth to elaborate their sugar. At such a time, therefore, we can all borrow the treasures of our most favored regions, and call their genial November ours, while we unite in a tribute of thanksgiving for our glorious commonwealth; and while there is abundance and plenty in our own State, it is gratifying to remember that our whole country is similarly blessed. Prosperity seems now to be the word most frequently spoken in all parts of the nation.



NATURE'S SUGGESTIVE THANKSGIVING OFFERING.

WE hope that every member of the A. O. U. W. and every reader of the WATCHMAN will read and consider the official letter of our Grand Master Workman, which appears in this issue. Considerable good work can be done during the winter. We should like to see the Grand Master Workman call a meeting of the members of our Order in this jurisdiction sometime in the near future, for the purpose of getting the brotherhood together and have a friendly and fraternal consultation as to how best advance the interests of the A. O. U. W. Such a gathering would, doubtless, do much good.

IN the jurisdiction of Illinois but one death was reported in October, to pay which there was a sufficient surplus in the Beneficiary Fund, so that no assessment was necessary for November. Consequently, the Grand Officers of the Empire State of the West rejoice exceedingly, and actually shout for joy. It is certainly remarkable that out of a membership of 11,000 but one death should occur in a month. It shows Illinois to be a healthy State, and the membership of the A. O. U. W. to be made up of carefully selected material. We congratulate our brethren of the land of the prairies.

THE London *Lancet* has taken up the warfare against cigarette smoking.

THE Author's Carnival for the San Francisco charities netted over $20,000.

Awake to Action.

Now that the election is over, and the country presumably saved again, our brethren will no doubt find more interest in their Lodge meetings than for some time heretofore. We have now almost 15,000 M. W. in good standing in this jurisdiction. Notwithstanding the fact that the ground has been pretty well worked over, it is safe to say that not half the available and desirable material at our command has been enrolled upon our records. All that is needed now to gather it in is a little effort on the part of the membership individually and collectively.

The Grand Master, who has been quite seriously indisposed for some time, seems to have entirely recovered, and by a circular sent out to all our Lodges, a copy of which is printed in this issue, signifies his willingness to put his talents and energy again into the work of strengthening up our lodges, and from the past we know what great results are likely to follow. But he cannot do all the work alone. His efforts must be seconded by the membership in order to realize that success which is desirable. It is now nearly six months until the next session of the Grand Lodge. By that time we should have at least 16,000 good and true Workmen in our ranks, and we can have them just as well as not if we try. Let us try! But our zeal must not outrun our discretion. We must carefully select the material out of which our ranks are to be swollen. And this brings us to say that the character of this material must, of necessity, depend almost entirely on the Lodges and Lodge physicians. The Examining Board, at best, can only pass upon the material presented, and such action, while important in some regards, in the main is of but secondary importance. The main province of the Board is simply to determine the eligibility of a candidate under the rules of the Order, guided solely by the report of the Lodge Physician. If such report shows the candidate to come within the requirements, the Board must approve; if not, it must reject. There is but little room for the exercise of discretion when one has to pass simply upon a report concerning a man, and not on the man himself. We wish we could have our old system back again, where the responsibility in the selection of members was made to rest almost solely where it properly belongs—at the threshold. That under it we got better men and better risks, we believe to be indisputable. The death record and the harmony that characterizes our old Lodges are sufficient proof of this position. But we must make the best of things as we have them. Energy and good conscience will accomplish wonders, even under a system essentially bad, which that we have is not; it is only not so good as it might be. Remember that a good and healthy increase means a reduction of our assessments, and a power to resist any sudden strain, as the result of a great calamity or epidemic that would shiver to atoms a jurisdiction weak in point of numbers.

Home Miscellany.

By the Cow-Yard Bars.

While the kine looked on with reproachful eyes,
And waited outside of the cow-yard barn,
On the dewy grass, at the milking hour,
He lay, as he gazed at the dawning stars.
And who knows what they were saying to him
For his wondering eyes grew bright—grew dim,
While they danced in glee, and seemed to keep time
To his quickened heart with its throbbing rhyme.

"Is the milking done?" said his father's voice;
"What! here are the cattle outside the bars.
And that stupid boy lies there in the dew,
With his face upturned to the moon and stars!"
And the boy stood up, and was scolded well;
For, how could the father, impatient, tell
Of the hights to which he would some day rise,
His stupid boy with the dreamy eyes.

How could the father, my children, know
That the greatest astronomer earth can show,
Stood faltering there in his little son,
Who was late in getting the milking done?
But, weary of honors in after years,
A man looked back through smiles and tears
To the old home scene and the silver stars,
And the dreaming boy by the cow-yard bars.

Little Companies—Parlor Games and How to Play Them.

Persons living in small towns or villages away from the stream of popular amusements, to be found in the theater, lecture-room, or concert hall of the larger cities, are more dependant upon their own resources for having "a good time" than their more fortunate fellow creatures, to whom all these entertainments come as a matter of course without any especial seeking of their own.

In the absence of these things, the cultivation of social amenities in small towns becomes a matter of the utmost importance to the young people of the community. Their appreciation of them, however, depends greatly upon the ability of the village host or hostess to successfully entertain the guests whom their hospitality gathers, from time to time, under their roof. It often happens in one of these out-of-the-way places, where her parlors are too small for dancing (even if that were not overdone elsewhere), that the hostess, dependant upon home resources entirely, is at her wit's end to know how best to amuse and amalgamate a little company of a dozen or more young folks into perfect harmony with each other, and send them all home, with every pulse of their young hearts tingling with enjoyment, to report to their mothers that they have had a "lovely time" and "lots of fun."

The question, therefore, constantly recurs to the genial hostess, who delights to invite a few friends "from half-past seven to twelve P. M.," as to what shall be done for their amusement during the evening. Of course, there are the time-honored stand-bys of whist, cribbage, cassino, backgammon and checkers, in the way of household games, some one of which almost everybody plays. Chess, though delightful to its devotees, is too serious and absorbing a game to be at all admissible under the circumstances. Any of the former, however, may be used if one is in deperate straits and happens to have so ill-assorted a company that it is not possible to mix them with any hope of their ultimate amalgamation.

Sometimes an unfortunate hostess finds herself in this awkward situation, through no want of care in the issuing of her invitations, and her only help for it is then to exert all the ingenuity of which she is possessed to prevent any unpleasant clashing of antagonistic parties. In such a case, separate little tables for whist, with congenial groups around them, may assist her in solving her difficulties by keeping the belligerents apart during the evening.

Should such an unpleasant situation occur through the thoughtlessness of the hostess in selecting her company so as to be congenial to each other, she really deserves to suffer for her temerity; and it is greatly to be hoped that she may insist upon Mr. Jones taking Miss Smith down to supper until the unfortunate young man is obliged to confess that the young lady in question declines to speak to him, or some other such mortifying event occurs, to teach her that until she has learned to assort her company more carefully she had better not attempt to have any. It were far better to divide the community up into congenial groups, and take each in turn, than attempt to "kill two birds with one stone" by inviting together parties between whom no assimilation is possible. Without forethought in this respect, the hostess may be inveigling her friends into situations which may cause them the utmost annoyance and discomfort, instead of contributing to their pleasure, as no doubt she had intended her little company should do.

Let us concede that all these preliminaries have been properly attended to. The invited guests are known to be congenial. Our hostess has given her finishing touches to the table, and her floral decorations are eminently to her satisfaction, as she takes a final review of them whilst awaiting the arrival of her guests—let us say from twelve to twenty young friends. Although this number may seem small, and scarcely deserving the name of "a company" at all, to some people, yet to the average American housewife, with the average American servant and the average American house, it is as many as her small parlor will accommodate, her table pleasantly seat, or her servant conveniently wait upon. There is nothing more vulgar than to invite to one's house more guests than one has room to entertain, causing, after all one's trouble in their behalf, the miserable, unsatisfied crowd to go home gnashing their teeth as they repeat the old adage, "Fools make feasts," etc.

A small company is, in many respects, more manageable than a large one. The hostess has them all under her own eye, and can give her personal supervision to their entertainment, drawing out the diffident, preventing the woes of the wall-flowers, and inviting only true musicians to favor the company with music.

Our hostess has settled upon a sort of a programme, subject to variations, of course, for the entertainment of her guests, which if she have bright sons and daughters to assist her in carrying out, simplifies her labors very much. If not, some bright girl is elected in her mind as her aid-de-camp for the evening; or some rollicking fellow is taken aside, and greatly complimented by being asked by his hostess to help her give vim and spirit to the games she has chosen for the evening, which he knows so well how to lead, etc. The young man will lend his assistance with pleasure! There is a great deal dependent upon the manner in which you *put things* to people!

Half past seven has arrived, and soon after all the guests come pouring in. Among them, of course, are those pleasant people, Misses White, Brown and Black with Messrs. Jones, Smith, etc., without whose presence the pleasure of no little company is complete, as they are the "general utility" people of society. Our hostess seldom receives "regrets" from those she honors with her invitations; for all feel assured of spending a pleasant evening by the consideration exercised before hand in making out the list of her guests, and the care bestowed upon them when they are once under her hospitable roof.

The gentlemen leave their hats on the rack in the broad, well-lighted hall. The girls are conducted upstairs to the pretty spare room, fragrant with flowers and the sweet incense of exquisite freshness, from the snowy bed with its lace pillow-shams to the dainty accessories of the bureau and toilet stands.

There they take off their wraps, dust a little more violet powder on their fresh young faces, give their frizzes a loving pat here and there, with a "how do I look?" to some sister or friend. To this question common charity demands, under all circumstances, an affirmative answer. That is, something after this fashion: "I never saw you look so well;" "too sweet for anything"; "too too, you dear, and you know it," "Just like a picture," is often a great resource to a girl troubled with conscientious scruples, and bound to maintain at the same time both her suavity and her integrity, leaving the type of picture represented to be supplied by the imagination of her hearers, who will invariably construe it in a complimentary sense. This form is entirely safe, and one need have no hesitancy about using it in all questionable cases. And why not say pleasant things like this when one can, when the temper of the world is sweetened so marvelously thereby?

Bye and bye the girls flock down into the parlor like a bevy of bright birds, whereon the usual social interchanges take place with their hostess, each other and the gentlemen whom they join. The observant eye of the hostess notes everything and sees that all are enjoying themselves, while she listens with interest to a criticism upon some late works from one of the gentlemen, brought forth by the sight of the new novels, magazines and illustrated works, spread with careless profusion upon the library table. These have been skillfully culled from out her treasures by the provident hostess and placed here as topics of interest to assist the diffident, amuse the silent and afford entertainment to all.

As before remarked, the parlor or sitting-room of the ordinary American house is not arranged for the accommodation of dancing parties, and it is ridiculous to attempt such a performance in a small, crowded room to the uncertain music of a hastily impressed amateur pianist. Our hostess is too wise to make a mistake of this kind. As the evening wears on and conversation begins to lag, she gives a bright glance to her foreordained assistants, and suggests that they all forget for awhile that they are grown up people, and sit in a circle around the room (the largest one, whether it be sitting-room or parlor), while they try what fun may be had from some old-fashioned parlor games. The proposition is heartily received, the circle soon formed, and looks of expectation illumine every face.

"Perfection in playing games is a matter of practice and progression," announced their hostess, "so we will begin with the simplest. I suppose," looking doubtfully around, "that all here know their A B C's, nor would hesitate a second to mention, if called upon, a word beginning with any ordinary letter of the alphabet. Mr. Jones"—to her lieutenant—"will you take this parlor ball," (a pretty conceit, crochetted of bright wool and stuffed with horse hair, or a rolled up handkerchief will answer every purpose), "and we will inaugurate the game."

"My ship comes laden with"—

"A," we will take in this instance. You toss the ball to any one you choose, crying,

"My ship comes laden with"—— when the person struck must answer, before one can count ten, the name of some article commencing with "A;" as apples, axes, etc., and instantly toss it on to some one else, with the same formula. Those failing to give a word in the required time pay a forfeit. The same word is not to be given twice in the same game. The faster the ball flies the merrier the game."

"Attention! Ready," cries Mr. Jones, as he tosses the ball to a pretty girl behind him. "My ship comes laden with—one—two—three—"

"Alligators!" she exclaims. "My ship comes laden with ——," as she tosses it on.

"All-spice!" answers another, and so the ball goes bounding on, from one to another, in all directions, whilst "apples" and "ale," almonds and artichokes, ammonia and asafœtida are bestowed upon the company, until at last words beginning with "a" begin to get scarce, and "ale" and "alcohol" are ruled out a score of times, whilst many ludicrous mistakes occur; as, when a pretty girl throws the ball into the arms of a poor fellow without another "a" in his brain, counting rapidly, "one, two, three, four, five, six, seven," until at last he shouts out in his despair: "Pies!" in vain attempting to explain, amid the laugh that followed, that of course he meant "apple pies."

It is needless to say that his answer was ruled out. He then threw the ball into the lap of the girl nearest him, who seemed equally uneasy as she vainly sought to find some other inappropriate word beginning with "a," whilst several of the company begin to count, "one, two, three, four, five," until at last in desperation she tosses the ball clear out of sight into the other room, declaring the game ended, as there was not another word beginning with 'a" left in the English language.

Other variations of the same old game were tried, called "Earth, Air and Water," and "Fish, Flesh or Fowl." Taking the first, for instance, the leader throwing the ball at any one he may fancy, cries "Air!" or "Water!"; when the party struck must instantly name some animal inhabiting that sphere—as "air," "eagles;" "water," "whales," etc. These games, however, were quickly laid aside for others more intellectual.

Magic Music

Wherein one person is required to leave the room. The rest remaining, secretly agree upon something that he must do, or article that he must touch upon his return. The music of the piano, played all the while, is to guide him in his actions; growing very loud when he is near the wished-for goal, and dying away to the faintest whisper of sound when he is going in the wrong direction, until, at last, under its "magic influence" he touches or does the thing appointed by the company. Having a fine musician at the piano in one of the girl guests added wonderfully to the enjoyment of this game, aside from all the fun created by the individual under its inspiration.

After this the curly-headed aid-de-camp, Miss White, proposed that they try a curious game she had seen in her last visit to the city, called

Mind Willing.

Wherein the subject of operation leaves the room until it is agreed upon what he shall do upon his return; when those supposed to be most mesmeric, or possessing most *will* power among the company, stand around him and make the mesmeric chain in this fashion: Both hands of each person are spread to their fullest extent upon his chest, with the little finger and thumb of each hand crossing those of the hand next to it, until the circle extends entirely around his breast, when the "mesmeric chain" is complete, and those forming it, with the whole company in absolute silence, *will intensely* that he shall do the thing appointed. The person to be operated upon is charged beforehand to think of nothing, and be as receptial and sympathetic in mind as possible.

The result of this experiment was really astonishing, as the person chosen was placed in the center of the room, securely blind-folded, after which he was turned round and round for several times, so as to utterly confuse his ideas of locality concerning the room, its inmates, etc., when, with the chosen circle around him with their linked hands upon his breast, the operation commenced. It had been decided that the gentlemen should go to a mantle at the other side of the room and ring the small silver bell that stood upon it. Silence reigned. After standing motionless and confused for a little while, the subject began to turn around, and with slow uncertain steps, followed always by the circle surrounding him, with their hands upon him, and in utter silence, gradually drawing nearer and nearer to the mantle, where he stood a while, then slowly raised his hand, touched the bell and rung it, to the amazement of all present. The experiment was tried upon other members of the company with variable results. The girls, without exception, seemed to understand, clairvoyantly, what was expected of them, with much more readiness than any of the gentlemen, whilst it was found impossible to move some of the subjects from their original positions. This the pretty *aide de camp* explained to an obdurate old bachelor, by saying that he had hardened his heart against woman's influence so long, that it had changed to adamant with him, and lett him now, past all help or hope from their administration.

After the enforced silence of this game it was a relief to take up that bright old play, the pet of many a rythmic heart, which allows so much larger scope for ingenious puzzling than is usually supposed to belong to the game called

"I think of a word and it rhymes with"—

"Nigh," let us say. The player is not to ask "Is it sigh?" but must put his question to the leader in as puzzling a manner as possible, as, for instance, after this fashion: "Is it that unwritten expression of the soul when burdened with sorrow?" To which the leader, after guessing the word selected by the player, answers, "No, it is not sigh!"

Should the leader fail to guess the player's word, that person takes his place, and in his turn thinks of a word that rhymes with—anything he chooses, until some player guesses at the word thought of, when he takes the leadership. As an example of this play, from which all false rhyme is barred, let us take the following one. Among the young people included in our hostess' invitation was a bright young German, speaking English fluently, but with a slightly foreign accent. Karl was delighted with the game, and very quick at guessing the words. It soon became his turn, when he announced that he had thought of a word which rhymed with "bed."

"Is it some of the most fashionable colors of the day?" Asked one of the girls.

"No, it is not red," answered Karl.

"Is it the feeling that would overcome a person who should see a ghost?" asked another. "A ghost? A feeling of terror? Ah! no; it is not dread. Is it what so many heroes have done for their country? Heroes! fought and bled! No, it is not bled."

"Is it that indispensible article of commerce which assists in clothing the whole world?" asked Miss White.

This came very near being a puzzler, even to quick-witted Karl; but, at last he guessed her meaning, and answered triumphantly, "No, it is not thread.'"

And so the game ran on, until, like the poetess in Edward Egleston's "New Timothy," they commenced at the beginning of the alphabet, and ran through it, "bed," "dead," "fed," etc., failing, however, to find the word Karl had thought of.

"It is so strange you do not guess it," cried the German. "It is a gardener's implement, in every-day use."

"Why, I guessed sled," says one of the girls.

"Ah, but it is not sled," said he.

After a few more ineffectual trials all gave it up, and demanded that he should tell the word of which he had thought.

"Well," laughed he, "I thought you would have guessed it the first round. The word is 'sped;' the tool the gardener uses to 'sped' up his flower beds," he explained, as they looked from one to another, inquiringly.

A burst of laughter, loud and long, from all present, greeted the innocent German, and it was a good while before any one was serious enough to explain to him the reason of their merriment, or his mispronunciation of the English word "spade."

"Ah!" cried one of the young men, "let's change the game before Karl gives us any more "garden implements."

Dumb Crambo"

Was next introduced, which game is like the last one in some respects, but with this difference: In the latter the company divide into two parts, one going into the adjoining room, whilst those remaining select a word to be guessed, rhyming with "Jet," let us say, which they announce to the other party. These then come in, one by one, and *act out* their guesses, instead of speaking them, just as they would in acting charades. For instance, a girl comes in with an open umbrella, dressed in a long waterproof cloak, with her rubbers on her feet, and steps, carefully lifting her skirts, over imaginary puddles of water. The first party, guessing her meaning, declare at once that the word is not "Wet." A gentleman then comes in with an old blue army coat on, a bandage over one eye, one arm in a sling—hobbling along as if he could scarcely walk, even with the help of the heavy cane upon which he leaned, as he went from one to another holding out his hand, begging charity. "It is evident he wishes us to take him for a 'vet,'" laughed one of the men, "but it's no go, old fellow. We know you to be an outrageous tramp. So off with you." The joke was all the more appreciated by those present as the pretended "veteran" was known by all to be an enthusiastic pedestrian. Another young man comes in, hastily rigged out as a fisherman, with a net (cleverly improvised with a lace shawl, with imitation corks cut from brown wrapping paper, pinned around it,) thrown over his shoulders. He is soon sent back by the declaration that the word is not "net." Then a pretty girl comes in who personifies "a woman in a pet," which happened to be the right one; when the other side go out and take their turn at acting guesses. "Dumb Crambo" is, after all, only a variety of *Acting Charades*, which, being familiar to all, needs no description here, though the suggestion may be of service, that almost any leaf of the dictionary will furnish a number of words easily acted out in impromptu affairs of this kind.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE VIOLIN.—Fashion now thoroughly admits the violin as an instrument for women. At the late competition at the Paris Conservatory of Music seven female pupils were admitted to compete with the men on the violin, and one of them — Mille. Hillemacher — was fortunate enough to carry off one of the three first prizes, while another young lady took a first accessit—a sort of honorable mention. There are a number of women in both violin classes at the Conservatory.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 38 letters:
My 3, 26, 36 is a descendant.
My 21, 4, 10 is a weight.
My 1, 34, 37, 27 is a satellite.
My 17, 13, 2 is to make an effort.
My 8, 22, 24 is a personal pronoun.
My 7, 18, 5 is a part of a fish.
My 6, 11, 16 is a tavern.
My 38, 29, 30 is a number.
My 28, 15, 31, 33 is a masculine name.
My 25, 12, 36, 32 is a coin.
My 14, 19, 13, 20, 23, 30 is to hide.
My 1, 35, 14, 29 is to think.
My 33, 9, 31 is to strike.
My whole is a proverb of Solomon. A. B. C.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a title and leave a part of the head.
2. Curtail a coin and leave obscure.
3. Curtail a luminous body and leave to approach.
4. Curtail a plant and leave a noise. JERRY.

Biblical Acrostic.

Each name will read alike forward and backward:
1. The mother of Samuel.
2. A prophetess.
3. Midday.
4. The father of Joshua.
5. A king of Judah.
6. The mother of Samuel.

The primals and finals will each give a name that will read forward and backward the same. W. H.

Metagram.

I am composed of four letters, but I am the most useful and yet the most destructive thing in the world; beheaded, I am wrath; place on my head and curtail me, I am a tree; again curtail and read backward, I am one of the most important words in the English language. What am I? AUNT SARAH.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate terror and obtain at a distance.
2. Syncopate a numeral and obtain in place of.
3. Syncopate willingly and obtain the organ of locomotion of a certain class of animals.

MELANCTHON.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Leipsic.

CONCEALED QUADRUPEDS.—1. Dog. 2. Cat. 3. Lion. 4. Horse. 5. Rat. 6. Ass.

POETICAL ANAGRAM.—

Hark! is that a whisper low!
Like a spirit voice it seems,
Telling where green pastures grow,
And still water softly streams.

HIDDEN DIAMOND PUZZLE.—

H
J O Y
H O M E R
Y E A
R

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Ospray, spray. 2. Hawk, awk. 3. Finch, inch. 4. Spike, pike. 5. Keel, eel.

Dora's Neighbors.

"Mamma," said Dora May, rushing, quite out of breath, into her mother's neat sitting room, "our new neighbor's little girls were at school to-day, and I feel sure they are just the sort of children you would wish me to associate with. They wore beautiful dresses trimmed with wide embroidery, and then their names; they must be genteel people, the oldest girl is Maud Lily, and the youngest, Ethel May."

"So, then, you think that names express character? In that case a little girl who is called Theodora, (the gift of God), ought to be very good indeed in order to merit her name." Dora blushed as she answered: "You know, Mamma, you told us that as we cannot see into people's hearts, our imperfect idea of their characters must be gained from outward appearances, and that we judge of the refinement and culture of people and of nations by their dress, manners and surroundings."

"You remembered very well," said Mrs. May, "and I dare say time will tell us all about our neighbors, and I hope your anticipations of enjoyment in their society will be realized."

It will be easily seen that Dora was prone to believe that all well-dressed, good-mannered people were possessed of moral qualities to match, and that shabby, awkward persons expressed their want of virtue outwardly.

At school Dora took the Spencer girls under her own particular care, and they walked, and talked, and studied their lessons together for several weeks. But after awhile, almost imperceptibly, the intimacy waned as all too violent friendships do.

The final cooling of Dora's affection for her new neighbors occurred in this wise: Miss Monroe, the teacher, asked one morning quite unexpectedly,

"Who is sharpening a slate pencil?"

Nobody answered, of course, and Miss Monroe had no alternative but to question each pupil separately, asking,

"Was it you, Dora?"

"Was it you, Mary?"

And so on through the school, and received negative replies from each girl, and also from the culprit, Ethel May Spencer, who answered quite boldly,

"No, ma'am."

Dora's conscience was hurt by this equivocation; she herself might not have had the nonesty and moral courage to speak out boldly and avow her breaking of the rule, but she never would have told a direct falsehood when questioned.

She avoided Ethel the rest of the day. It began to dawn upon her for the first time that beautiful dresses, sweet faces and pretty ways were not all that she desired in a friend. She did not feel very perfect herself. She was conscious of many little faults which she had not yet overcome, and she did not feel capable of acting as monitor to these girls, but still less could she renew her intimacy with them when she knew now, by many little indications, that they had not been taught to respect the truth. Dora's altered manner at first excited the concern of her friends, but being bright girls, they soon detected the element of disapprobation in her treatment of them, nor were they long, for school-girls are notoriously frank, in eliciting her objections to their conduct.

"Mamma says," said Dora bravely, although a bright spot burned in her cheek, "that no one can put any confidence in us or have any respect for us at all, unless we are altogether truthful."

Ethel turned away, and linking her arm within that of a passing schoolmate, walked off with much assumed dignity, assuring her new friend in a loud tone of voice, "that for her part, she never intended to speak to that stuck up Dora May again." Maud fired a parting shot which hit the center of the target exactly. "I think, Dora May, your mamma must be an exceedingly tiresome old woman."

"Tiresome!" "Old woman!" Dora's outraged heart prompted her to return an angry reply, but at first she could not find words enough to hurl at the offender, and when this feeling subsided she dried her streaming eyes and resolved to seek from her mother a solution of this mystery, for surely these people were well-looking and surrounded by all the appliances of polite life.

Her mamma answered to her questions:

"Culture, like all good things, may be imitated, but true refinement springs irom the heart, and if the heart is not true within, is the refinement genuine?"

Kind Words.

If we only knew how, by a little thought and patience, we could make many a poor tired soul happy, we ought to try. So many think that if a person does one wrong act he ought to be shunned and despised; but is it going to make them better? Is it very encouraging? Stop and think a moment. Kind and encouraging words cost but little, and do so much good we ought to be willing to give them.

I hardly think there are many lives so badly wrecked that they cannot be made better; that is, if they have a desire to improve. Many are impressed with the idea, that as no one cares for them, what difference does it make how they act, or what they do? But I am certain there is One who cares for us all, and we ought to strive harder to please Him than anyone else. Do your best and what is right and you will be sure to be happy and make others happy without being aware of it. But if in the first attempt at being good to others you do not succeed, don't give up. It is really no sign that a person is mean at heart because he offends or hurts others' feelings. We often do things with the best intention, but before we are aware of it we have injured some one's feelings, and we would be glad to recall the words. But often, so often, very dear friends are made bitter enemies for one little mistake. Do not haste to take offense. Do not throw away your friends for one mistake. What would we do if our Heavenly Father should give us but one trial to become better? I am thinking we would soon go to destruction.

Mason valley, Nevada.

CHILDREN'S CHANCES OF LIFE.—An English writer on vital statistics calculates that of ten children born in Norway a little over seven reach their 20th year; that in England and the United States somewhat less than seven reach that age, while in France only five reach it, and in Ireland less than five. It is also ascertained that in Norway out of 10,000 born, rather more than one out of three reaches the age of 70; in England one out of four; in the United States, if both sexes be computed, less than one out of four; in France less than one out of eight, and in Ireland less than one out of 11. Further, it appears that in Norway the average length of life, or the effective population, is 39; in England, 35½; in France not quite 33 years, and in Ireland not quite 29.

WHAT GIRLS SHOULD LEARN.—By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Almost every man marries without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so short-sighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and indeed his success in life, depend in a great measure on the kind of food he eats; in fact, the whole household is influenced by its diet. Feed them on fried cake, fried meat, hot bread, and other indigestible viands, day by day, and they will soon need medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physicked. Let all girls have a share in housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted, and put in order, to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels that enervate both mind and body, and unfit them for every day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needlework,

Health Column.

EXERCISE AND REST.—Exercise can kill as well as cure. To be taken advantageously, it should be done with judgment. Sometimes a particular part of the body needs exercise, but the whole body is too weak to give it. In such cases only the part needing it should have it. But there is one rule which is applicable to all—never go against the instincts. Many persons have hurried themselves into the grave by endeavoring to "keep up" when they ought to be in bed; and they do keep up, too, for so long a time that when they take to their beds their strength is so completely exhausted that the system has no power to rise, and they fall into a typhoid condition and all is lost. When anything serious is the matter with domestic animals they court quietude and perfect rest. Sometimes we feel indisposed to exercise from sheer laziness; in all loose conditions of the bowels, debility, an instrictive desire to sit down and stay there, is universal. In most of such cases quietude is cure. But there is one safe cure for all under all circumstances; if every step you take is with an effort, do no take another—go to bed; if you feel the better for a walk, then walk, but stop short of great fatigue.—*Dr. W. W. Hall.*

BITTEN BY A TARANTULA—Louis Gurado, an Italian fruit vender, who keeps a stand at Second avenue and Fourth street, was bitten on Saturday by a tarantula, and was nearly frightened to death. He was in the act of cutting a banana from a bunch on his stand, when the insect, which was evidently hidden on the stalk of the bunch, stung him on the right thumb. Gurado struck at the insect and killed it. Soon after he felt a sharp pain in his thumb, began to feel dizzy and uncomfortable, and in a few minutes fell on the pavement like a man under the influence of liquor. His hand and arm swelled to nearly twice their natural size, and the swelling increased and communicated to his face and neck. His wife, who was with him at the stand, became alarmed and cried out that her husband was dying. A crowd collected about the man, and this attracted a policeman. An ambulance was summoned, and Gurado was sent to Bellevue Hospital. When he arrived at the hospital the swelling had already begun to subside. A cooling salve was applied to the wounded thumb, and yesterday morning, having fully recovered, he was allowed to go to his home.—*N. Y. Times*, October 9th.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—There is no department of human effort and study that is held in a higher degree of honor at the present day than the medical profession; nor is there any other that contributes more materially to the happiness and welfare of mankind. To noble minds there has always been a great charm in the pursuit of the healing art, and it has been the chosen study of some of the most brilliant minds that have made their mark upon the history of the world. In this new world the science of medicine has outgrown many of the trammels that bound it in the old, and year by year its resources become richer and more varied, and its capabilities greater. To what ultimate pitch of perfection it may come it is not given to man to forsee.

DEATH FROM SEA SICKNESS.—A recent Boston paper states that a gentleman, whose name is not given, but who is said to be well known in the Western States and connected by marriage with the late Congressman, Thos. Allen, of St Louis, after spending a few weeks at Nantucket, accompanied by his family, joined a fishing party, and while on the excursion had a violent attack of sea sickness, which passed into convulsions, in which he died.

PNEUMONIA AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—That acute lobar, croupous pneumonia is considered by some an infectious fever, with evedint tendency to the lungs, or as now better expressed, a zymotic disease, caused by the inbalation of bacilli, which accumulate mostly in a lower lobe of one lung, we have often had occasion to note. The proofs of this statement accumulate daily. Dr. Kohnborn found that the disease had become epidemic in one of the barracks at Wisel. Occasionally it broke out as a local epidemic. The regiment stationed there had suffered frequently from the disease. Not a year passed without many falling a victim to pneumonia. The regiment was then placed in other quarters, and no further case happened in this regiment. The barracks were torn down, the soil disinfected most thoroughly, as also all the building material. Since the regiment has been camping in these rebuilt barracks not a solitary case of pneumonia has made its appearance.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

IS OBESITY A DISEASE?—Obesity, some of the French physicians claim, is a disease of the cellular-adipose tissue, and must be treated as such. It begins by fatty accumulations at normal points, whence it gradually makes its inroads on health and beauty. It first commences externally, and afterward presses from within so as to finally give rise to serious disturbances—obstruction of the lungs, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, lack of red corpuscles and of blood sufficiency, and some of the most nervous symptoms of trouble. The greatest point of danger is the heart, which is sometimes quadrupled in size, and filled with dark, jelly-like substance. Out of 57 people examined after death who were obese, 50 were found to have dangerous heart disease,

Household Hints

CHICKEN PIE.—Take two full-grown chickens, joint them, and cut the backbone, etc., small as convenient; boil them with a few slices of salt pork in water enough to cover them; let them boil quite tender, then take out the breast-bone. After they boil and the scum is taken off, put in a little onion cut very fine, not enough to taste distinctly, but just enough to flavor a little; rub some parsley very fine when dry, or cut fine when green; this gives a pleasant flavor. Season well with pepper and salt, and a few ounces of good fresh butter. When all is cooked well have liquid enough to cover the chicken; then beat two eggs and stir in some thick cream; line a dish with a crust, put in the chicken and liquid; then cover with a crust. Bake till the crust is done, and you will have a good chicken pie.

TOMATOES FOR SUPPER.—By this mode tomatoes are good for supper or for breakfast: For half a dozen persons take six eggs, boil four of them hard, dissolve the yelk with vinegar and about three teaspoonfuls of mustard, and mash as smooth as possible; then add the two remaining eggs raw, yelk and white, stir well; then add oil to make altogether sauce sufficient to cover the tomatoes well; add plenty of salt and cayenne pepper, and beat thoroughly till it thickens; skin and cut the tomatoes one-fourth of an inch thick, and pour the sauce over. Though a little troublesome to prepare, yet if once eaten by persons who are blessed with palates to enjoy good things, they will be pronounced to be far superior to any other mode of preparation.

BROILING FISH.—In broiling fish the gridiron should be buttered to prevent the fish sticking to it; the inside of the fish should first be seasoned with salt and pepper, and then be exposed to the fire until brown, and the skin side next browned without burning. Halibut sliced makes a nice broiling fish; trout, shad, salmon wrapped in buttered paper, large smelts split down the back, fresh mackerel, Spanish mackerel, small bass, weak-fish, perch and many others, are excellent broiling fish. One of the nicest dressings for broiled fish is *maitre d'hotel* butter, which is made by mixing together one tablespoonful each of butter and chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and a little salt and pepper.

FRENCH PUFF PASTE.—To make French puff paste take one pound of flour, half pound of butter, one egg, of which use the yelk only; rub half the butter into the flour, stir the beaten egg into a cup of water, and work the flour into a stiff dough; roll out thin, add one-third of the remaining butter, fold closely, roll out again, and so on until the butter is used up; roll very thin, and set the last folded roll in a very cold place for 10 or 15 minutes before making up the crust; wash with beaten egg while hot. This paste is very nice for oyster patties, as well as for fruit pies.

VIENNA COFFEE.—Equal parts Mocha and Java coffee; allow one heaping tablespoon of coffee to each person, and two extra to make good strength; mix one egg with the grounds, pour on the coffee half as much boiling water as will be needed, let the coffee froth, then stir down the grounds, and let it boil five minutes; then let the coffee stand where it will keep hot, but not boil, for five or ten minutes, and add the rest of the water. To one pint of cream add the white of an egg, well beaten; this is to be put in the cups, with the sugar and the hot coffee added.

VEAL CAKE.—Cut a few slices from a fillet of veal. Place a layer of the meat at the bottom of a pie-dish, next some sliced cooked ham and hard-boiled eggs cut up, then another layer of veal, and so on until the dish is full. Have ready a pint of good brown gravy, well-seasoned; dissolve a quarter of an ounce of gravy in a little water, stir it into the gravy, and let it simmer over the fire for a minute or two; then add a glass of sherry, pour over the meat, and when cold turn out.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.—Dissolve one ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely waterproof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable, and keeps it from cracking. One dollar will buy material enough for a gallon.

FRIED EGG-PLANT.—Pare your egg-plant; cut in slices a third of an inch thick, and lay them in strong cold salt and water for three hours, putting a plate and weight on them to keep them under the water; wipe each slice; dip in egg beaten with a tablespoonful of cold water and fine cracker crumbs; fry in boiling drippings or half lard and butter.

POTATOES A LA DUCHESSE.—Take cold, well-seasoned mashed potatoes, roll out and form into little biscuit-shaped cakes (a little flour may be used to form them, but do not mix flour with the potato); arrange cakes on a pie plate, glaze them over with beaten egg, and bake to a delicate brown.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Olympic, 127.

On the evening of November 7th a reception was given by this Lodge. The programme consisted mainly of dancing. The regular meeting of the Lodge was first held, after which the dance was instituted, and kept up until midnight. Although the evening was an unfortunate one for an entertainment, being election day, yet a good number were present, comprising the Workmen and their families, besides numerous invited guests, who participated in the sociability and festivities of the evening. Olympic Lodge has a membership composed of good men, and is fortunate in having earnest and worthy men as officers. The brothers of Olympic have happily combined a system of business and social pleasure in their Lodge that is deserving of special commendation. It is so managed that alternate nights, in connection with Aurora Lodge, D. of H., a social is held, embracing literary exercises, with music and dancing. At the last entertainment there was a quiet, easy grace and dignity exhibited by the company, and a cordial welcome given by the leading spirits of Olympic that made this reception a very enjoyable affair. We herewith give the motto printed on the programme of dances:

Live well in the present,
Plan for the future,
And lend a helping hand whenever needed,
Are the principles of the A. O. U. W.

Bernal, 19.

For several months past matters have been enjoying a lull in this old Lodge. Several weeks ago one of the members died. A movement on the part of the members to establish a library has resulted successfully thus far. One hundred books are now on the shelves, and a regular librarian has been appointed. Besides this, $25 were recently appropriated from the funds in the treasury to make additions to the library. Considerable interest is manifested in the library, and on every meeting night the brothers can be found, long before the opening of the Lodge, in the hall, examining, reading and choosing the books. Though it is small as yet, they have an honest pride in the possession of their library. We commend their example to the various other Lodges which have not already done anything in this direction. An entertainment is being talked of to come off sometime during the latter part of the month. The membership is about 100, but is widely scattered, as the members, many of them, have moved from the vicinity of the Lodge-room. We feel sure that if there has been something of lethargy among the members in the past, that during the coming winter considerable activity will be shown.

Hercules, 53

Considerable interest is manifest among the members of this well-known Lodge at the present time. Although matters have been at somewhat of a stand-still in this Lodge for a number of months, much is promised for the future. A committee was appointed at one of the recent meetings to make arrangements for an entertainment which will be held on the third meeting night of the Lodge in the current month. Consequently, on the evening of the 17th a musical and literary entertainment will be given in the Lodge room. In former times the socials and receptions given by this Lodge were among the notable events in Workmen circles, and as this is the first, after such a long intermission, it is expected to be a great success. It was first proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the Lodge, but it was feared that this could not be made as great a success as was desired. Quite a number of candidates have been initiated lately, and the membership is now in the neighborhood of 190. A number of applications are now awaiting the action of the Lodge.

Friendship, 179

It is well known that this young Lodge was formed with many misgivings as to its permanency, considering the number of Workmen lodges already in this city. The position it now occupies has dispelled all those fears, and Friendship Lodge, with 120 enthusiastic members, bids fair to outstrip many of our older city Lodges. The meetings are well attended, and there is a feeling of harmony and true sociality exhibited that make their meetings pleasant. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 1st, one petition was received, and four candidates were given the first degree, all young men, and their appearance indicated that they would be an honor to this Lodge and our Order. The work was well done, and each officer did himself credit by the manner in which the official business was done. Under the head of "Good of the Order" several good speeches were made, and we may properly term Friendship 179 a healthy, happy-growing family of Workmen.

Burns, 68.

The brothers of Burns Lodge, of this city, have moved to Fraternity Hall, Shiel's building. On their first meeting night in their new hall the M. W. degree was conferred on one candidate, the secret work being exemplified by Deputy Poland. There was a fair attendance of members, besides several visiting brethren. There seemed to be a general satisfaction among the members with their new home, and a disposition was shown by several brothers to devise means of making the lodge room more attractive. Brothers Montgomery, P. M. W., and Corcoran, of Friendship, and several members of Burns Lodge, had kind and congratulating words to speak, and a very pleasant evening was had.

Silver Spray, 3, D. of H.

The attendance at the last meeting of this Lodge was not large, owing doubtless to the fact that a number of the leading members were to be found in the political arena. Silver Spray will give a grand reception on the evening of Monday, November 13th, to a sister Lodge, in return for a like compliment tendered the Lodge by Alta Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., some time ago. A programme of readings, recitations, music and a banquet is being arranged, and a good time is anticipated.

St. John, 73.

At the last regular meeting of the St. John Lodge a commitee of five was appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Lodge, which occurs about the 21st of December. The following brothers were appointed: J. G. Bastian, S. J. Fletcher, J. C. Hoag, J. D. Wheelock, and W. B. Masshutz. The exercises will be literary and musical. We may expect a very fine entertainment to be given by this Lodge.

Franklin, 44.

Franklin Lodge, No. 44, is resting. No candidates have been initiated thus far this month, but one has been elected. Several candidates are to be elected before the month ends. The members expect to do valiant work during the coming months.

Excelsior, 126

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst., one candidate received the J. W. degree, and two also on the following meeting night. In the main, matters have been rather quiet in this Lodge for several weeks. The cause is common to the majority of Lodges.

Lodge Locals.

Butte City, 206.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—Thinking, perhaps, a few facts of the occurring events in a Lodge yet in its infancy would be interesting to our brothers and your readers, I have concluded to embody the same in a brief history, from the origin of our Lodge to the present date. In 1881 five members of the A. O. U. W., who had but a few months previous become members of the Order, conceived the idea of instituting a Lodge here, and set out proselyting. At first their effort met with little success, owing to the fact of many having an antipathy to Orders of a secret character. But with that indomitable will and energy which should characterize any good Workman to make the Order a success, the brothers persevered, and on the 15th of October of the same year an application to the Grand Lodge for a charter, with 32 charter members, was made and granted. Subsequently, D. D., Oscar Robinson, duly instituted a new Lodge, called Butte City Lodge, No. 206. Butte City being at that time only a small village, yet could boast of being one of the chief ports on the Sacramento river, as a grain depot. It was predicted by many that an Order of the kind could not be sustained, but subsequent events in relation to the Order have proven that all men are not infallible. Our chief drawback was an appropriate place to hold our weekly meetings. The only place was a vacant room above a store which was accessible to all comers, itinerant bands of played-out artists, as well as the teachings from holy writ. After a lengthy discussion which lasted till the small hours of the morning, warning us that men of honest motives and pure intention should seek rest to prepare them for the duties of the next day, the resolution looking to secure a suitable place of meeting was laid on the table. Our pecuniary resources were in a lamentable condition, so much so as to preclude all desire to build a Workman's Hall. And the skepticism of many who questioned the validity of the Order, who had means, prevented us from asking aid; yet we persevered, and we have just celebrated our first anniversary; and to every one familiar with the many obstacles we had to surmount, it was a matter of great surprise to see the Lodge room on that occasion. We have fitted up and furnished a hall second to none we have ever visited. It has a seating capacity of about 100, and the floor is covered with a fine Brussels carpet. It is a great delight to the member whose frugal home boasts of no such comfort. A glance into our books and the reports of our finance committee show a healthy condition, and from a charter membership of 32 our membership is now 46. Two members have withdrawn, and a void has been caused by the death of one who has been called to experience the realities of a future immortality. It is a pleasure to sit in our Lodge-room. We have never lacked the requisite number for a quorum when the gavel fell in calling the meeting to order. When there is no important business to engross our time some brother introduces a theme worthy of extenuation. Many of our members live 15 miles distant, and, strange as it may appear, those living at the greatest distance are the most prompt in their attendance. We boast of having some local talent, too, when a knotty question arrives; and that same talent your correspondent has frequently requested to exert itself, that once in a while our doings may be communicated to the WATCHMAN. We have often urged our members to send some views and theories worthy of being put into practical operation that would advance the good of the Order. Perhaps this same talent referred to may be constrained, should he read this prodigious, but lame effort, to let our brothers know there is one Lodge in the Order of Workmen in which its members are bound together by fraternal ties, and apologize for this hasty and abridged record of No. 206. Fraternally, yours in C. H. and P., X. Y. Z.

Somersville, 210.

From a recent communication from the M. W. of this Lodge, Bro. Charles M. Courtwright, we take the following: Our little mining camp has been very dull lately on account of a fire, which, unfortunately, broke out some time ago in the mine. But the interest in Lodge matters has not decreased. On Friday evening, Oct. 27th, one of our meeting nights, it was proposed that our Lodge visit Antioch Lodge, No. 37, of Antioch, Contra Costa county. Consequently we closed our Lodge, and procuring a stage, started for Antioch. After a drive of six miles we arrived in good time to completely take our sister Lodge by surprise. Several fine speeches were made, welcoming us under the head of "Good of the Order." We had a splendid good time, and I think the members of both Lodges were much benefited by the visit. Bros. Baker and Beede made very lengthy remarks on Lodges visiting one with the other; and after the Lodge dismissed we were invited to proceed to Bro. Johnson's dining room. We did so, and there beheld the good things to eat—fit for kings. After several toasts our party broke up. The visiting brothers were: T. Floyd, P. M. W.; C. Courtwright, M. W.; J. Butt, F.; M. Mellyn, O.; P. Brown, Recorder; Wm. Murray, Fin.; H. Habenecth, I. W.; A. Habenecth, O. W.; J. McDermott, G.; Bros. Dunton and Coyle. We then got into the stage, and good-byes were said. All in all, the visit was a most enjoyable and profitable one. When we at length arrived at Somersville, on our return, all expressed themselves as glad that we had been there.

Magnolia, 6, D. of H.

On the evening of the 30th ult. this Lodge of San Jose held one of the most sociable gatherings ever held under its auspices. The committee went out of the usual routine and had a card party, or, as is sometimes called, a "kettle-drum." The attendance was quite large, and all entered into the enjoyment of the evening with a will. The committee had supplied cards, games of authors, chess, checkers, etc., so that everyone could be suited. Miss Maud Welch and Miss Emma Bacon each gave recitations. Mrs. J. H. Baird and little Miss Weller sang. Coffee, sandwiches, and every variety of cake and fruit made up the refreshments. It was an evening that will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present. The committee is to be congratulated upon the success which its novel programme attained.

Golden Star, 144

We met Bro. Jas. Dean, of Golden Star Lodge, 144, at Volcano, Amador county, on Wednesday evening, November 8th, while visiting Valley Lodge. He reports the Lodge in a healthy condition. This Lodge upholds the social feature of our Order, by devoting one night in each month to literary and musical exercises and dances. On these evenings members and neighbors are invited, and the A. O. U. W. has become one of the leading institutions of this mountain town. Their membership is now about 40 and increasing slowly.

Ashler, 165.

Every week there is some addition made to this active Lodge of Alameda. One candidate received the J. W. degree on the evening of the 7th. There are numerous other applications already awaiting action, and we are told that within a very short time about 15 more will be added to the membership. The brothers are now talking of giving a grand invitation party in about a month. We feel certain that this will be one of the notable affairs of the season in fraternity circles, if given.

Mt. Diablo, 1.

Information from this Lodge, of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, is to effect that everything is prosperous and the Lodge is becoming stronger every month. The membership is now about 30 and is being increased frequently. A weekly sick benefit of $8 is paid, and the Lodge owns its hall and stands at the head of the fraternal organizations of the place. We hope to hear more from this Lodge in the near future.

Stockton, 28.

We had the pleasure of visiting the brothers of Stockton Lodge, No. 23, on Friday evening, Nov. 3d. The political fever being at such a hight, there was not a large attendance. One candidate was elected to receive the degrees, who is one of the leading citizens of Stockton. The membership is now over 200, and it is expected in the near future that the number will be largely increased.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Brooklyn, 3.

Our representative paid a visit to this old and well established Lodge on the evening of th 9th inst., and was entertained in an agreeable and pleasant manner. Seldom will there be found so many "hale fellows well met." The attendance at this meeting was not large, but sufficient to show the earnestness with which the members are possessed. The enrollment of members in good standing is about 95, and a good proportion are to be found in attendance upon the Lodge at all its meetings. Deputy Grand Recorder Watson is a member of this Lodge, and one of its staunch and reliable members. The corps of officers are well qualified for their respective positions, and carry on the proceedings of the Lodge in a dignified and satisfactory manner. The membership is largely composed of business men and those prominent in professional and business circles. A committee has been appointed and instructed to report at the next meeting night, to prepare a programme for an entertainment which the Lodge will give in the near future. It is the intention to make this a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. One prominent feature of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3, is its sociability. The fraternal feature is marked and in striking contrast to so many of the Lodges. A feeling of brotherly consideration is prevalent, and the stranger will be impressed with it. Altogether, our visit was a very pleasant one.

Keystone, 64.

Keystone Lodge, No. 64, of Oakland, has been experiencing something of lethargy on the part of the members for several months. No doubt politics have contributed largely to the decrease of interest. We are glad to note, however, that matters are looking better. On the evening of Tuesday, the 7th, one candidate received both degrees by dispensation from the District Deputy. On the same evening a committee was appointed to take into consideration the feasibility of giving some kind of an entertainment in the near future, which committee was instructed to report at the next meeting. Keystone has a large membership, and, if the members take sufficient interest in the matter, an entertainment of considerable interest can be held. We hope the recommendations of the committee will be for the holding of some kind of an anniversary, and that it will be a success in every particular. It is also proposed, if it is found to be within the privileges of the Lodge so to do, to pass a resolution notifying all the members of the Lodge that no money for assessments will be received and credited on the books unless the member himself pays it in open Lodge. The object to be secured by this entertainment is a good one, and might do much toward securing the attendance of the brothers more often.

Occidental Lodge, 6.

This Lodge will give a grand entertainment and ball, at Hansen's Hall, West Oakland, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29th, for the purpose of providing an entertainment fund. It is expected that this will be a recherche affair, and the money raised will be put into a fund to be known as an "Entertainment Fund," and the proceeds will be exclusively used in the future to give free socials and reunions. The price of tickets is 50 cents, and are in demand.

Honorary Members.

Some of the lodges of Canada are agitating the matter of accepting honorary members in the Order, and urging especially that delegates from lodges attending next Grand Lodge be so instructed as to urge such a change in the constitution as will give lodges power to receive honorary members. It is claimed that in every city and town there are numbers of excellent men who, by the present constitution, are debarred from joining the Order as beneficiary members, owing to their age, but who would like simply to become members of the Order for its social advantages, claiming no other privileges. These men, from their age and position, would add strength and lustre to the Order. In short, their presence would add additional attraction to the Lodge.

Opinion is honestly divided on this question among the Lodges of this country. Whether the claims set up are sufficient to make such an innovation remains to be seen. It may be that the addition of this branch of membership to the Order would not strengthen us as much as retard our work. These men could possibly have no interest in the fundamental workings and principles of the Order, because they would still be excluded from participating in its benefits. On the other hand it might have a tendency to make the fraternal feature a more prominent one, and no one can question for a moment that this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." The question, at least, is one for thought and consideration.

IF there is any one thing becoming the officers of our Lodges more than another, it is dignity. When the officers maintain a decorum in the chairs befitting those who are in authority, the work of the Lodge is always accomplished with more satisfaction and celerity. But, on the other hand, where weak and unofficious men occupy the chairs, the business will be retarded and the interest in the meetings decrease. Let every Lodge attend to the matter of electing only good men to office, and the Lodge will prosper, as it is impossible otherwise.

THE ruling with reference to incorporating is as follows: "Grand Lodges of the A. O. U. W. shall not become incorporated under the laws of their respective States, nor shall they permit their subordinate Lodges to be incorporated unless the articles of incorporation have been presented to the Supreme Master and approved by him."

Young Men and Fraternal Organizations.

While it is unquestionably true that our secret benevolent and fraternal societies need the old men, who by their counsel will guide our fraternal ships safely through every Sylla and Charybdes that presents itself, yet it is likewise as true that they need the young men to impart life and vigor and activity. In our fraternal societies the two classes meet on a platform of equality, but the old men are recognized as the mentors, and upon their wise counsels and suggestions the stability of the organization will depend. In appealing to the young men to become connected with some organization of this character, the *Pacific Overseer* says: "Fraternal organizations are of especial advantages to the young man—mentally, morally and financially. In no other way can he extend the circle of his friends and acquaintances, and at so small a cost of time and money. He will find in the well conducted Order true friends, upon whom in the hour of need he can depend—friends not like the summer birds who favor us with their presence and choicest music when the sun is shining brightest, and who, when the clouds obscure the brightness, taketh their flight; friends who are true as steel alike beneath the sun of prosperity and the night of adversity. You can tell the young men of the country that our Lodge teaches how to conduct debates, accustoms one to addressing audiences, and imparts a great variety of information. The Lodge is a much better place to spend an evening than at some drinking house. It is impossible for a young man to grow up surrounded by fraternal influences without being made a better man in consequence." These considerations are especially applicable to the A. O. U. W. But we have already gone far enough in this enumeration of benefits to be derived by young men from a membership, and now a word to those who are already members. Young men cannot and will not be induced to join our Lodges if our meetings are not made in some way attractive. Some plan should be devised by which the dry details of routine business may be enlivened. There are many plans—literary and musical, socials and entertainments, the latest newspapers and illustrated periodicals would help out. We heard a distinguished member of the California jurisdiction say that his Lodge most always took a recess, during which a box of cigars was set out, and all who desired partook, and the time was spent in cracking jokes and social conversation. This is one way, but there are other plans. This is a far more serious question than many readers may suppose, and we would remind them that it is useless to attempt to increase the number of members, unless such plan is adopted. The greatest danger menacing our Order is this wide-spread apathy; but this must be thrown off and new life infused into the ranks. Now is the time to begin the winter campaign; commence the work in your Lodge, and then branch out into new fields, and gather into our ranks the true, the active, the intelligent. What is needed is a general waking up all along the line."

A Contemporary's Words.

We are pleased to clip the following paragraph from the columns of the Livermore *Review* of the 4th inst.:

The WATCHMAN Publishing Company will please accept our thanks for the Pacific States WATCHMAN as an exchange. It is the best A. O. U. W. paper published. All members of the A. O. U. W. should take it and keep posted on the Order. Only $2 per year; leave your orders at the *Review* office.

As this announcement was made without any solicitation or knowledge of it whatever on our part, it goes to show that the WATCHMAN may justly claim to occupy a high position in fraternal journalism. It has been our earnest and constant endeavor to make the WATCHMAN of such real value that no Workman could afford to be without it. Whether we have succeeded or not, our friends must judge. In any undertaking, the slightest degree of appreciation from friends is gratifying, if not altogether encouraging. We are under many obligations to the *Review* for this kind public notice.

We wish to say to our friends that the WATCHMAN will continue the advocate and staunch friend of the A. O. U. W., and we hope to greatly enlarge our subscription list by adding to it the name of every Workman not already there. To those whose subscriptions are expiring, we ask a prompt renewal, so that the business of the paper will not be unduly taxed. See that the organ of the Order on the coast, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, is maintained and given a large constituency, so that workings and principles of the Order may be widely promulgated, and the influence of the Order thereby increased. This must be done wholly by individual subscriptions.

THE Kansas newspapers are agitating the subject of tree planting as a relief from cyclones. It is stated that if 10 acres of timber were grown on each quarter section in the land, and a pond constructed on each farm, the evaporation would be so great that the atmosphere would become heavy enough to prevent the wind from dancing so disastrously over the prairie.

THE secret Orders are not opposed to the church, and the idea, which prevails in some communities that this is so, is a mistake. An exchange says: "While the Order papers are quoting this text of Scripture, the church papers are continually holding before their readers the verse: 'Be ye not unequally yoked with unbelievers.' Now, can there not be some missionary work done in this direction? Can not some one manage to bring these two affinities together? They are congenial spirits, if they can but understand it so. The church should encourage beneficial Orders. When a preacher stands before his people, can he not preach from this very text concerning the man who provideth not for his own family, and in the sermon describe the *infidel*, and close his sermon by reading from Scriptures: 'Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is to visit the widow and the orphan in their affliction, and keep yourself unspotted from the world.' When a preacher or very religious person feels that the worldly future happiness of his family is secured, and he is quietly dropping into the treasury of some Order a dollar or two with which to gladden some sorrowing heart, and keep some hungry child from starvation, can he not say, 'My soul shall magnify the Lord; Bless the Lord, oh, my soul, and all that is with me, bless His holy name.'"

SOMETHING ABOUT COKE AND CHARCOAL.—The increase of smelting furnaces in this territory, and more especially in the southern portion thereof, has opened up a new industry that is bound to assume respectable proportions at no distant day. In conversation recently with a *Republican* reporter, Prof. Church, of the T. M. and M. Company, gave it as his opinion that coke burning could be made an extensive and profitable industry if carried on here. Nearly all the smelters in the territory are supplied from Colorado. There are not less than 12 furnaces in operation in Southern Arizona. Of these, more than half are shut down at the present time in consequence of a scarcity of coke. Forty new coke ovens have been erected at Trinidad, Col., but that number will not be able to cope with the extra demand from here. There is plenty of wood, fitted to make excellent charcoal, in the Huachucas, and Prof. Church thinks that it can be utilized as well as coke. Mesquite and iron wood, which will not be taken for boiler wood, makes excellent charcoal. The T. M. and M. Company will purchase 50 tons or more for their Charleston furnace at any time, and also contract to buy 30 tons a month thereafter. The railroad company charges exorbitant freight rates on all coke brought over the road, so that the local industry, if started, would have excellent chance of competing with the Colorado manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES IN GERMANY.—Germany is producing sewing machines more cheaply than any other country on the globe, and the quality of German machines has been greatly improved in the last ten years. German machines are provided with all the modern improvements, such as loose pulley, automatic bobbin winder, shuttle ejector, tension, liberator, etc.; while most of the old American companies refuse to introduce those essential improvements on their machines. In consequence of this fact, German machines are very often preferred. For instance, the Wheeler and Wilson machines still have the bobbin winder on the stand under the table. For this reason some dealers do not want them. German machines of the Singer pattern are sold in Berlin at from $10 to $12 wholesale, complete with all the improvements. A Berlin correspondent of the American *Sewing Machine Journal* says that the only way to introduce American machines in Germany is for American manufacturers to "branch out" as the Singer Company has done. The only competitor who has made himself felt by the German manufacturers is the general agent of this company, whose success is attributed to their method of disposing of machines in a way to create a demand among consumers, thus compelling local dealers to supply them.

HOW TO CURE DISEASE.—To attempt the cure of disease, or the restoration of health by any means not including the idea of a return to obedience to the laws of health, is to war against the author of those laws, and to accept the substitution of one disease for another instead of cure. Virulent poisons do not produce health and vigor, but waste vital force, which none can afford.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

A QUESTIONABLE FOSSIL.—At a recent meeting of the New York Microscopical Society, Oct. 10th, Dr. William B. Carpenter, of London, summarized his investigations of the structure of Eozoon Canadense, and exhibited many specimens under the microscope. Dr. Carpenter holds to the theory of the organic origin of this much disputed fossil.

THE great iron bridge of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad over the Canyon Diablo, Arizona, has recently been completed. It is 500 feet long. The hight of the bridge is 240 feet, or 14 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument.

IN Spain and Italy the vines are expected to yield a return variously estimated at from one-sixth to one-half above the usual average. In Algeria the vintage is abundant beyond all expectation, and we are even told that vessels are not to be had in sufficient number to receive the juice of the grape.

The Musa Ensete.

[A paper read before the San Mateo Horticultural Society by JOHN MCLAREN, and furnished for publication.

The *Musa ensete*, or Abyssinian banana, a native of the east coast of Africa, is one of the grandest and noblest plants that have been introduced into our sub-tropical gardens. Its immense leaves are 13 ft. in length by 2½ ft. in width, with a very prominent mid-rib of a reddish color, and well deserves a place in every garden of note in the country where it can be grown successfully.

San Mateo is not the most favorable climate for the cultivation of large-leaved plants. I tried the *Musa cavendishii* in the same situation, but it presented a very sorrowful appearance. Its leaves were all, as soon as formed, torn into shreds by the wind. It certainly made one or two attempts at growth, but our famous trade winds came along and tore the leaves into ribbons, and in a few days they were all withered up, whereas this variety has stood the whole summer, and every leaf is perfect. It has made one leaf every week since planted out on May 15th.

For centers or foliage beds, for single specimens or groups on lawns, it is unrivaled, and gives a tropical character to the landscape peculiarly unique and beautiful. Whether it will stand the winter or not I do not know, but am satisfied that with a little protection it will, and next year will rival the magnificent specimens I have seen in European hothouses.

Its cultivation is very simple. Sow the seed in a brisk heat in January in light, leafy soil; cover the seeds to a depth of about one-fourth of an inch, and see that they do not get dry. In about three weeks they will be up. As soon as they make two leaves put them into four-inch pots in soil composed of half old hot bed manure and half light loam with a sprinkling of sand. Plunge the pots in bottom heat of 70°. In about one month more they will be ready for another shift. This time they will require eight-inch or 10-inch pots, which will serve them until planting out time.

The middle or end of May is a good time to plant them in the open ground. Select a sheltered place for them where they will get plenty of sun. Dig a hole about four ft. wide by two and one-half ft. deep; fill in with good rich soil, and after the plants have been hardened by exposure to the sun and air, plant them. After planting give a good soaking of water, and give abundance of water all summer. You will be well repaid for the trouble with enormous tropical looking leaves which will attract the attention and admiration of all lovers of handsome leaves and noble looking plants. I am not aware of another specimen of Musa Ensete growing out of doors in this country. That is my apology for giving you this paper at this time.

ARTIFICIAL WOOD.—The latest report of a patented method of making artificial wood comes from Germany, where Herr B. Harrass has invented and put into practical operation a process which consists of the manipulation of a mass consisting chiefly of cellulose and starch. Common cellulose, sold in the form of paper, is reduced to pulp in water. To this is added, after being drained through a sieve, three parts weight of starch and two parts weight of meal (wheat or maize). The mixture thoroughly mixed is put into tubes of thin metal and boiled over a water bath. When done the allotted time and turned out after cooling the mass resembles glue, which is then mixed with the same quantity of sawdust. This mass is rolled and left to dry in a hot room, and is now ready for use. For pressing into the desired shape iron or steel molds are used heated to 120°, and the mass is subjected to enormous pressure. After cooling the article resembles wood and can be treated in every respect as such, becoming with age bone hard. It can be worked with the saw or file, can be colored, polished, and, when desired, covered with veneer.

GUNPOWDER ENGINE.—A powder engine has been patented in Germany by Herr Beck. In it a piston is forced to and fro in a horizontal cylinder by small quantities of powder ignited on either side alternately. Powder pans are provided on the bottom within, on which, at the proper moment, powder falls through passages from two holders which rest on distribution slides. The igniting of the powder is effected by means of a spirit or gas flame from the cylinder cover, drawn in through an oblique aperture by the suction force of the piston. The access is regulated by slides. The gases of explosion are expelled through holes furnished with slides, on return of the piston. The heavy residues are pushed by the piston into bags, which are emptied at intervals. It is claimed for the new motor that, with small occupied space, it is very effective, and easily set at work. The consumption of powder is comparatively small, and the engine regulates itself. The danger is represented as slight.

PARIS AS A SEAPORT.—There has been recently a revival of the project of making a seaport of Paris. It is said to be seriously entertained in French engineering circles. If accomplished, the channel from Havre to Poissy will be cut down to allow ocean steamers to go up to the latter point, which will deepen the harbor at Poissy, and there will be a series of locks that will convey the vessels to Paris. The plan is regarded as feasible, and it is estimated that the outlay would not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

The Season.

Rain has fallen in unusual quantities. vember bids fair to rival October in gen downpours. The soil over wide areas of the State have been thoroughly drenched, and whenever the skies clear will be ready for active work by the cultivators. Already much has been done in the field, and preparations for an unusually large planting of trees and vines are under way. Our California seedsmen and nurserymen are full of business, and are displaying commendable enterprise in getting their supplies into good shape for the long and active demand, which bids fair to continue for several months, because conditions are so favorable for an early beginning. There will also be a large call for Eastern seeds and trees, no doubt, for it is well known that the local supplies of several favorite kinds of fruit trees will not nearly reach the demand; in fact, orders are already booked for a large percentage of the stock which will be available this winter from California propagators.

There is one thing which those who are used to the marked seasons of the Eastern States, and their alternating periods of activity and repose which they occasion, cannot fully understand with reference to California. They cannot realize that a man, who has will and water, can find some profitable outdoor work to do every month of the year. As they have often to fight the elements to get in the seed at the limited season which should include the sowing, they cannot appreciate the fact that we have half the year in which many seeds and plants can be safely confided to the soil. So, too, they have to put forth the sickle when the rain cloud still is in sight, and rush the grain to cover in an hour, while we often have four months of harvest without a threat of danger. The length of the planting season is a great boon to the grower of many crops. It enables him to catch up with his work and to carry out many plantings which would be otherwise quite impossible. The advantage of a succession of growths of the same variety of seed need not be enlarged upon. One feature of the long planting season in this State is the longer duration of trade in seeds, trees and plants. Our Eastern seedsmen who advertise for California trade are often, doubtless, surprised at the orders they get for seed for "immediate planting," which continue to reach them during half the year. The length of our planting season will explain it to them. They need not be surprised to find their trade beginning in October and continuing until April, and during all this period they should not fail to keep their desirable things in the planter's view.

There are many reasons to expect an active trade this fall and winter in nearly all kinds of useful and ornamental plants and trees. The increasing prosperity of the people is leading to a general disposition toward home adornment, within and without. The hosts of new and beautiful houses, both small and great, which are fast replacing the rude shelters of early settlement, must have an environment of leaf and bloom. The new wells and new ditches are yielding water to doorways hitherto dry, and the shrub and flower must follow. Added to these facilities for garden is the wider appreciations of gardening in its esthetic aspects, which is the result of the earnest tributes to the beautiful which have been read by all eyes and heard by all ears.

The disposition toward the planting of useful growths is also very active. There will be a most notable increase of our orchard and vineyard area this winter.

The demand for canning has continued, and the output of canned goods in California has been greater this year than ever before. It is true that prices have not been as satisfactory as in the two preceding years, but fruit growers have made some money and have full confidence in their business. The chance for successful and profitable work with evaporators was never more generally appreciated, and it will be the safeguard if the canners should be surfeited.

Vine planting will be pursued beyond any measure that can at present be made. Already there have been contracts for cuttings of certain favorite grapes, which will clean up nearly all the prunings of large vineyards. There is a disposition also to make many trials of the resisting vines in the phylloxera districts. In short, there is discernible on all hands a disposition to plant permanent growths this year. Large fruits and small fruits are all sharing in the accounts of new plantations which are hinted to us in conversation and correspondence, and we expect that all trustworthy propagators, both at home and at the East, will find the California trade very satisfactory this year, if people succeed in finding out what good things they have ready for introduction.

UPPER ROOMS HEALTHIEST.—At a recent sanitary Congress in England the Hon. F. A. Russell said that it was found that in the upper rooms of a house a drier atmosphere prevailed than was found in lower levels. Such rooms are also more comfortable in cold or foggy weather. The practical conclusions seemed to be that invalids and delicate persons should generally be placed in high and sheltered situations, in the highest rooms of a house, and by no means on the ground floor; that every house ought to be built on arches, or thoroughly ventilated underneath; that no house not so ventilated should be considered habitable.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

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REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W. Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

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Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Terrill, Peck and Morgan.
Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.
Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.
Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winchill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Allen. No. 3—A. S. Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith. Butte—District No. 1, F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Oscar Robinson. Contra Costa—H. K. Beede. Del Norte—W. H. Woodbury. El Dorado—Seneca Davis. Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G. H. Taylor; Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown. Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen———. Los Angeles—I. A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Falkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—Geo. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J. E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Dauforth. No. 2—E. P. Fish. No. 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. McKay. Sacramento—O. Cronkite. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine. San Diego—Bryant Howard. San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Nixon. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. San Benito—A. J. Holloway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No. 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. L. Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hathaway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. Chas. Strachauer.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. Wilkinson.
2—OAKLAND. M. Eadon.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. Mitchell.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. Townsend.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday Geo. Chase.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. Geo. W. Crawford.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. English.
5—ALAMEDA. J. Alex. Forbes.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. Haile.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. Hammer.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. Hawkett.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'Brien.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. Baker.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. Thomson.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. Johnston
9—HARMONY. Thos. H. Wilton.	San Francisco. 913 Market.	Saturday L. Johnson.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. Birge.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. Payne.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. Harrison.	North Temescal, Alameda Co.	Monday H. B. Jones.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. Sturtevant.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. Johnson.
13—FORTUNA. B. E. Hunt.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. Gridley.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. Williams.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday Chas. D Coon.
15—EUREKA. O. K Nickerson.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. Allison.
16—PROTECTION. Harrison Barto.	Santa Clara, 1st and 4th Thursday Santa Clara Co.	John Nace,
17—ENTERPRISE. J. Hall.	San Jose, Monday Santa Clara Co.	G. Fetherston.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. Cunningham.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. Dallam.
19—BERNAL. R. H. Fairchild.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. Worth.
20—SAUCELITO. Geo. J. Flood.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday Chas. Forrest.
21—UNION. John Simpson.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. Cooley.
22—YOLO. A. Poole.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. Griggs.
23—STOCKTON. C. L. Ruggles.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday H. W. Taylor.
24—SAN RAFAEL. James Saunders.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday Thos. Hanser.
25—REDWOOD. Jas. Stafford.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday Geo. W. Buck.
26—GILROY. C. P. Weldon.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. Castro.
27—UNITY. C. Nelson.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. Williams.
28—SANTA ROSA. Geo. Hall.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. Warbois.
29—PETALUMA. H. Pimm.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. King.
30—VALLEY. H. S. Dearborn.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. Lyle.
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. Tull.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. Luedke.
32—CLOVERDALE. N. Anker.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday Simon Pinshowrr.
33—UKIAH. J. T. Rodgers.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. Thompson.
4—LAKEPORT. Jabez Banks.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday Thos. Bynum.
5—OAK LEAF. J. R. Sturrock.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. I. Baker.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. Alexander.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. Reynolds.
37—ANTIOCH. W. H. Dobyns.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday. H. W. Brewer.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. B. Crane.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. Shaffer.
39—SUTTER. E. C. Kimball.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G. W. Alberti.
40—OROVILLE. L. A. Simon.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. Springer.
41—MAGNOLIA. H. P. Terry.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. Horsch.
42—MYRTLE. J. M. Lyons.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday U. C. Gilmore.
43—MT. HAMILTON. W. Vinter.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday Jas. M. Pitman.
44—FRANKLIN. J. A. Fairweather.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. Hoffman.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. J Jennings.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. Tuttle.
46—SANTA CRUZ. C. Kaye.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. I. Bradley.
47—SAUSAL. U. Hartnell.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. St. John.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. Suthen.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. Woodbridge.
49—SUISUN. John Krause.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday Wm. Wolf.
50—DIXON. Jas. Frizell.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. Brown.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. Shields.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. Wiley.
52—NEVADA CITY. W. C. Groves.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday Geo. A. Gray.
53—HERCULES. H. W. Miller.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. Mersfelder, Jr.
54—WHEATLAND. R. D. Jasper.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Thursday T. E. Brown.
55—LOS ANGELES. P. W. Dooner.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. White.
56—MISSION. A. Lebrecht.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. Calkin.
57—LIVE OAK. W. M. Buchanan.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. Armstrong.
58—CHICO. H. B. Davidson.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday H. W. Fuller.
59—MT. VIEW. Richard Harjis.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. Wagstaff
60—WASHINGTON. H. J. Maack.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday W. H. Porter.
61—HEARTS of OAK. Chas. Hadlen.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. Fleming.
62—VESPER. B. D. Morrill.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday F. A. Anthony.
63—INDUSTRY. August Harms.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday C. E. Merwin.
64—KEYSTONE. Henry Menges.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday Chas. E. Alden.
65—WINTERS. Wm. Baker.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.Spaulding.
66—COLUSA. A. B. Alderman.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday Oscar Robinson.
67—GRIDLEY. Chas. Hull.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. McNeil.
68—BURNS. C. C. Butt.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	Thursday G. Pohlman.
69—RED BLUFF. John F. Ellison.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. Freeman.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. Dart.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. Higgins.
71—SHASTA. Ernest Dobrowsky.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. Sprague.
72—READING. J. H. Cooper.	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday F. M. Swasy.
73—STS. JOHN H. S. Gray.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. Marshuts.
74—MERCED. Jas. Leonard.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. Law.
75—VALLEJO. L. Stewart.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.Cox, Jr.
76—LOS GATOS. I H Lyndon.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. Cox.
77—ALVISO. J. Felle.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. French.
78—TULARE. J. W. Treadwell.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. Hall.
79—VISALIA. V. D. Knupp.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday Thos. Creighton.
80—SACRAMENTO. D. M. Blake.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.Katzenstein.
81—JUSTICE. Alonzo Coons.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday F. S. Wallace.
82—SANTA ANA. Jas. A. Waite.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday Geo. E. Freeman.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. Matthews.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. Young.
84—SILVER STAR. W. A. Switzer.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday S. W Burke.
85—ANAHEIM. A. E. White.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. Moores.
86—SAN PABLO. David Jacob.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday Otero Rumrill.
87—DURHAM. J. S. Henderson.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. Lochy.
88—UNIVERSITY. John Squires.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday Jonathan J. Wright.
89—ELMIRA. Wm. George.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H Barrett.
90—CARQUINEZ. Henry Rock.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. Williams.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. Middleton.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. Moore.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. Carter.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. Salts.
93—RELIANCE. Wm. T. Ralph.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. Anderson.
94—BENICIA. E. F. Soule.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. Binnington.
95—PLACER. G. L. Threlkel.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. Abbott.
96—SAN BENITO. J. H. Drain.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday Fred. Sperber.
97—COVENANT. A. Hinkle.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. Hoffman.
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99—COLFAX. P. H. Maginn.	Colfax, Placer Co.	M. Lobner.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. Knott.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday J. E. Prewitt.
102—BIGGS. E. H. Gale.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. Spence.
104—HIGHLAND. A. M. Stokes.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. Stone.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. Moody.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday A. O. Porter.
106—KERN RIVER. N. P. Peterson.	Kernville, Kern County.	1st & 4th Saturday J. B. Batz.
107—BRIDGEPORT. P. B. Brown.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. Tippany.
108—LODI. C. W. Elkins.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. L. Jones.
109—FOLSOM. F. C. Durant.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday H. L. Hastings.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. Turley.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. Everson.
111—BAY CITY. Geo. H. Shaw.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday Wm. S. Riddell.
112—EMPIRE. W. S. Urmy.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday Henry Lewis.
113—GALT. W. F. Brewster.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday J. M. Smith.
114—BUTTE. John Hill.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. Smith.
115—WILLOWS. Wm. Johnson.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday H. Sutherland.
116—G. ISLAND. M. Stinchfield.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. Rollins.
117—CONFIDENCE. H. C. Crowder.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. Nathan.
118—EL DORADO. W. R Selkirk.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. Turman.
119—SMARTSVILLE. R. W. Tifft.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday Jas. Keegan.
120—RIVERSIDE. John Taylor.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. Morton.
121—GEORGETOWN. Lewis Bryant.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday B. J. Dains.
122—CAMPTONVI'E. O. N. Morrow.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. Richard Brown.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. Mason.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. Strange.
124—FOREST. Pearson Rader.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. Shepherd.
125—SIERRA CITY. Jos. Giurovich.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. Kane.
126—EXCELSIOR. J. F. Jennens.	San Francisco. Cor. 16th & Valencia sts.	Thursday A.T.Ruthkauff
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. Rossbach.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H Orton.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. Worth.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. Fisher.
129—QUINCY. L. F. Cate.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday T. L. Haggard.
130—WILMINGTON. N. De Jausserand.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. Johnson.
131—BANNER. John Gilman.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. Steinmetz.
132—PLUMAS. W. D. Fletcher.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Monday T. W. McPherson.
133—AMADOR. O. M. Giles.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. A. Greenwood.
134—LAUREL. E. S. Talbot.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. Sanders.
135—LAKE. T. J. Glascock.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. Bronson.
136—FIDELITY. C. E. Wilson.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. Brinsmade.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. K. Scott.	Spence——e, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. Brock.
138—JACKSON. A. Z. Balbs.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday W. H. Burnes.
139—SNOW. R. Sutherland.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	Thos. Humphreys.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. Russel.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays Henry Maurer.
141—IONE VALLEY. W. A. Bennets.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday G. H. Dunlap.
142—SHARON. A. J. Krumlr.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	Mondays S. Kinsey.
143—BODIE. T. A. Stephens.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. Snyder.
144—GOLDEN STAR. Wm. Liversedge.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. I. Steward.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. Whiting.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. Harbinson.
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. Redfield.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. Lee.
147—KNIGHT'S. Wm. Hanney.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. Keith.
148—CHARITY. C. L. Chase.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. F. Treat.
150—CAPAY. A. L. McCloud.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. Duncan.
151—PASADENA. L. C. Winston.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. Heydenreich.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. Walker.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. Eby.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. Z.ph.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. Simpson.
155—HALF MOON BAY. Andrew Osterman.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. Valladao.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T. Morgan.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Wednesday. Max Fiedler.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. Fred. I. Adge.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. Bissett.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. H. Lehman.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. Giles.
159—BAY VIEW. Thos. Curran.	S. San Francisco. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday E. E. Mealey.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. Chrishian.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. Wescott.
161—WEAVER. W. S. Lowden.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W F. Jenkens.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. Lovelace.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. H. Finley.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. R. Hurlburt.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. Doyle.
165—ASHLER. Fred. Bryant.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. Cheminant.
166—CRESCENT. Geo. Cooper.	Cachéville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. Cannell.
167—LINDEN. F. Shelton.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. Ferguson.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. Stofen.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. Fuller.
169—NEWARK. Wm. H. Nesmith.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. Butler.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. Robe.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesday. Ross Hanna.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. Brown.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. Louis E. Prusso.
172—SANTA BARBARA. Israel Miller.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. Lilley.
173—VENTURA. H. D. Ley.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. Wagner.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. Brooks.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. Herman Schaffner.
175—WEST END. Myron H. Hackett.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. Ballheimer.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. Paine.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. Wm. Duenkel.
177—ETNA. J. M. Single	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. Nutting.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. Mack.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. Edwin S. Culver.
179—FRIENDSHIP. Bernard Sherry.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday R. B. Kittredge.
180—TRIUMPH. Geo. White.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. Ray.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. Crittenden.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. Miller.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. Russell.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. Brown.
183—DEL NORTE. Wm. B. Jeter.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. Curtis.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. Boldon.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. Hanson.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. White.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. Watson.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. Brown.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. Prusseau.
187—TEHAMA. J. Karmalenski.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. Gedney.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. Fryer.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. Louis Melzer.
189—HANFORD. J. W. Ramsey.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. Hill.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. Ambrose.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. Thompson.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. Geo. A. Townsend.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday C. A. Baskerville.
192—SAN MATEO. George Winters.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. Jas. Burns.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. Davis.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. Wilkins.
194—HIGUERA. Chas. L. Woods.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. Pollard.
195—TRINITY. Wm. Vollmers.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. Brincard.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. Rowland.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. Stafford.
197—SONORA C. H Burden.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. Wm. Hartvig.
198—OAK GROVE. O. H. Wiard.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. Perez.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. Gibbons.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. Gilliam.
200—NAVARRO. Eugene Peeples.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. Wm. T. Wallace.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. Hankenson.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	Wednesday M. W. Henon.
202—NELSON. W. S. Mitchell.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S J. Bruton.
203—COLOMA. Jos. H. Thomas.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. Allhoff.
204—EDEN. H. W. Meek.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. Henry Dopman.
205—HONCUT. C. Spillman.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. Burdick.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. Craig.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. Stucker.
207—WESTPORT. E. F. Matthews.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. Ross.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. Barteau.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. Tucker.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. Reardon.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Monday Jas. C. Keith.
210—SOMERSVILLE. Chas. Courtwright.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. John Tierney.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. McCash	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. Brown.
212—OLIVE. G. W. McCabe.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday Chas. H. Woods.
213—NORTH STAR. Jas. L. Becksted.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. Wallace.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. Hubbard.	San Fernando,	Saturday. Eli Hammond.
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. McDonald.	Dunnigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. Dillon.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. Cunningham.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. Masterson.
217—MURPHEYS. Harry S. Blood.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. Mallet.
218—NEWHALL. John B. Morrison.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. McPherson.
219—LOS ALAMOS. Ellery D. Perkins.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	Jno. A. Purriss.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. Day	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. Severio.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	35 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	Pythian Castle.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. Miss M. Lynd.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays Mrs. K. Carothers.
2—SILVER STAR. Mrs. M. M. Nixon.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday Mrs. F. W. Billikoton
3—SILVER SPRAY. Mrs.C.H.Caldwell	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays Miss L. McNear.
4—IVY. Mrs. D. Markel.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. Wm. Winnie.
5—DIAMOND. Mrs. R. M. Shackleford.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. Mrs. W.F.Ellis
6—MAGNOLIA. Mrs. J. B. Church.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. Mrs. J. H. Baird.
7—BAY LEAF. Mrs. G. W. Yoakum	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays Mrs. Lizzie Frazier.
8—AURORA. Mrs. Edward Holland.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. Miss E. Freeman.
9—KEYSTONE. Mrs. J. F. Parks.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. Miss Hartwick.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. Mrs. A. L. Jennegs.	San Francisco. Valencia & 16th	2d & 4th Saturday Ella N. Booth.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

J. V. McCURDY, P.G. M.....Virginia City
S W CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
J. A. McDOUGALD, G. O.....Helena, Montana
D. THORBURN, G. Rde.....Gold Hill
C. F. SHARP, G. Rvr.....Carson City
E. D. DISBROW, G. G.....Salt Lake, Utah
H. WARREN, G. W.....Faradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. Med. Ex.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, Trustee, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. Rep.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. Rep.....Eureka, Nev
J.V. McCURDY, G. Rep.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. Taylor.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. Whitmore.
2—GOLD HILL. Alex. Tait.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday. Geo. W. Hall.
3—STOREY. Dennis Kehoe.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. Dunn.
4—ORMSBY. Jas. McGregor.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday Wm. Mundell.
5—NEVADA. F. McKay.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st&3d Monday Jas. T. Davis
6—RIVER. W. A. Rulison.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. Bonham.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. Davies.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday Robert Rowland.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MacMillan.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday Chas. J. Currier.
10—VICTORY. F. W. Dunn.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. Cops.
11—HOPE. J. S. Hammond, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d Wednesday. Chas. Lund.
12—ANCHOR. S. B. Hands.	Mason Valley, Esmeralda Co.	A. W. Brann.
13—AURORA. J. J. Murphy.	Aurora, Esmeralda Co.	Wednesday. H. T. Tucker.
14—UNITY B. F. Riley.	Paradise, Humboldt Co.	H. Warren.
15—ESMERALDA, F. J. Harrington.	Candelaria, Esmeralda Co.,	H. F. Whirlow.
1—ONTARIO. R. L. Thomas.	Park City, Utah.	Saturday C. Hunt.
2—VALLEY.	Salt Lake, Utah.	Louis Hyams.
3—FIDELITY.	Ogden, Utah.	Frank Cook.
4—WEST MOUNTAIN. A. J. Gauchat.	Bingham, Utah.	Monday. John Strickley.
5—GARFIELD.	Frisco, Utah.	C. R. Hopkins.
6—GOODFELLOWSHIP.	Silver Reef, Utah.	J. N. Louder.
7—PACIFIC. R. H. Burke.	Beaver, Utah.	Sam. Fennemore.
8—WASHINGTON, B. Bachman.	Provo, Utah,	Paul Von Norbeck
9—LAKE. W. D. Crendell.	Springville, Utah.	Wm. Hatfield.
10—MONITOR. W. A. C. Bryan.	Nephi, Utah.	J. A. Hyde.
1—BUTTE. W. A. Ralleton.	Butte City, Montana.	Friday J. M. Venable.
2—CAPITAL. Geo. E. Conradt.	Helena, Montana.	Monday. T. H. Cl

The Secret of Success.

It is well known that both France and England produce much more to the acre of cereal and vegetable products than is realized from the same area in the United States. The estimate for France is fifty per cent. more, and a much larger per cent. for England. Why is this? How is it that English farmers can so exceed our own—especially when we consider the many centuries during which English farms have been under cultivation, in excess of those of this country?

The secret of their success is due to greater care which they exercise in raising and selecting seeds and in all the various processes of cultivation. American farmers appear to think that anything will do for seed; that drainage is of but little account; that heavy manuring will damage the soil and "burn out" the crops; that deep plowing is hurtful and careful cultivation will not pay for the extra labor. In California a farmer has been heard to boast of a new and valuable labor saving process which he had introduced on his farm in turning a small stream through his stable and stock-yard by which he was enabled to "sluice out" the manure and get rid of it much cheaper than by use of the shovel and cart! It is full time that such folly was done away with; it has had its day. Let our farmers adopt the more reasonable plan of feeding the land, that it in turn may feed the crops. When that is done we shall have no more of worn-out lands, and our average wheat crop will go up to the English standard of thirty or thirty-five bushels to the acre, instead of the present yield of only fifteen.

No one quality is more needed by the average Californian than carefulness. Our people waste enough to support comfortably another population equal to the present one. This wastefulness which is manifested in almost everything is what keeps the majority of our people comparatively poor. We ought to be the most prosperous people on the globe, and the reason we are not so is because of the endless little leaks which we certainly permit if we do not indeed encourage.

To go back in our remarks to the farm—Manure lost is money lost; and yet we go on throwing it away, or at least the great bulk of it, year after year, as though it was of no value. The Chinese and many of the Italian gardeners are exceptions to the rule, and they realize from an acre of ground fully double the value which an average American will obtain.

Take the case of farm produce; the past month tells a story of carelessness which is absolutely astonishing to a resident of even the Atlantic States. Take our stock ranges, innocent almost entirely of anything in the shape of shelter from winter rains and cold. In addition to a large percentage of actual loss from exposure, those that survive require about double the amount of food which would be needed for stock properly sheltered. The animals are compelled to generate the heat from food, which is radiated from their bodies by lack of shelter. That much food is lost for all practical purposes.

In regard to our grain crops, there is not one farm or ranch in twenty which produces anything like the yield which might be derived from a more careful cultivation and proper preparation of the soil. There is also much unnecessary waste in harvesting.

Then, again, there is great carelessness and loss in and about the farmer's home. His wagons and farm tools are too often allowed to needlessly deteriorate by reason of exposure to the weather. The same carelessness is quite too often seen in the house and especially in the kitchen. The custom of driving two horses instead of one in a single buggy is also oftentimes a reckless wear of horses and horseflesh. Shelterless homes, *sans* trees, *sans* shrubbery, *sans* garden, *sans* paint or whitewash are too often the rule, where cosy cottages, shaded with trees and covered with vines and flowers might beautify the landscape and add immensely to the pleasure and prosperity of our farming community. A well kept house and a well tilled farm is a comfortable living and a fair competence to any man; while on the other hand slackness and carelessness about the house and farm is an almost sure cause of poverty, which is too often the parent of wretchedness, if not of crime.

CLEANLINESS.—If "cleanliness is next to godliness," filthiness renders one incapable of reaching the highest type of spiritual growth. Cleanliness is naturaly favorable to the best development of our physical, mental and moral natures. Filthiness is accidental, and wars against our highest welfare, while the sun, air, water and other natural forces are harmoniously laboring for the removal of the filth, which necessarily results from breathing, decay, combustion. We may learn important lessons, may learn to breathe clean air, eat clean and wholesome food, keep the body clean, thus avoiding the influence of filth to dwarf the body, stultify the mind and contaminate the soul.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

A NEW GLASS, transparent and more brilliant than common crystal, but containing no silex, potash, soba, lime or borax has been invented by a chemist in Vienna. It can be cut and polished, and when fused adheres to iron, bronze and zinc.

THE General Manager of the Tehuantepec railroad, who is an American, has left the City of Mexico for the Isthmus. Work begins at once on the Pacific side.

Hints to Young Folks.

A father talking to his careless daughter said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not so attractive then as you are now. And through these years of childish sunshine and shadows, she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little dirty chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned over your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during the last 10 years the contrast would not now be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours—far more— and yet if you were sick, that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands that have done so many necessary things for you will be closed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late.



THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE EAST.

THE Austrian Government has granted concessions to an English company to build an elevated railroad in Vienna, and contracts for most of the 150,000 tons of iron which will be needed for the work, have been already awarded to Austrian foundries.

Mrs Mary Austin, who lately died at Washington, had 44 male children, 11 of whom survive. She had triplets six times. She was a doctor of medicine and a surgeon, and served through the war with the rank of major.

Chaff.

A boy came from school very much excited and told his father that he believed all human beings were descended from apes, which made the old man so mad that he replied angrily: "That may be the case with you, but it aint with me; I can tell you that now."

Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the country was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy said, "Sh! Is she after you, too?"

A poor memory is a very inconvenient thing. So a poor man found it who lately called on a friend, and in the course of the conversation asked him how his good father was. "He is dead; did you not know it?" answered the friend. "Indeed! I am distressed to hear it," said the visitor, "I had no idea of it." And he proceeded to express his sympathy. A year after, he called again, and forgetfully asked, "And how is your poor father?" The clever reply was, "Still dead."

A BIBULOUS parson was introduced to a lady who had been represented to him as quite a talented artist. He greeted her by saying: "I understand, madam, that you paint?" She started, blushed deeply, and, recovering herself after a few seconds, said, with as much acidity of tone and style as she could command: "Well, if I do paint, I don't make any mistake and put it on my nose."

"I DIDN'T like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon who had slept all the sermon time, to a brother deacon, "Didn't like it, Brother A.? Why, I saw you nodding assent to every proposition of the parson."

AMELIA: "You may talk about your city fellows, but give me a beau from the country." Juliet: "And why do you want a country beau, I should love to hear?' Amelia: "Because, sis, he's very likely to become a husbandman."

A COMPANY of settlers, in naming their new town, called it Dictionary, because, as they said, "that's the only place where peace, prosperity and happiness are always found."

LEAVING local traffic out of the calculation, it is said that more travelers use the railway station in Kansas City than any other in America, a number of important lines coming together at that point. The keeper of the restaurant has to pay a rental of $20,000 a year.

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

This association is one which deserves aid and encouragement on account of its practical results. Since May 1st, a period of only 24 weeks, it has given 1300 lodgings and 4411 meals to friendless children. It has also distributed among these homeless ones 906 articles of clothing. It has found employment for 98 boys and girls in this city, and has found homes for 132 others; 70 of the latter were taken directly from the courts or prisons.

Its objects are worthy, and it saves many children who otherwise would soon have been numbered among our criminals. Until suitable homes can be found for these neglected children, it provides quarters with which are connected reading-rooms, baths, a gymnasium, savings banks, a school of cookery, a sewing school, a class in music and classes for instruction in other branches. Lectures and entertainments are given for the instruction and amusement of the children, and a temperance organization is connected with the society.

At present the society is greatly in need of money for the prosecution of the work; also, homes and employment for children. Clothing for both sexes, and all ages, is earnestly requested. Ladies and gentlemen in every town to whom the society can look for information in regard to applicants for children, and through whom children placed in their vicinity may communicate with the society are greatly needed. The society is situated in the midst of our city and should receive the attention of the creditably disposed. Communications or parcels should be addressed to 68 Clementina street, S. F.

The Influence of Association.

The books we read have much to do with the current of our thoughts, and even our lives. If we read only books that are good and pure, our thoughts will naturally be led in that direction. Books are now so cheap that every farmer's wife can afford sufficient reading matter, and how pleasant, when one is tired, to take a good book and have a quiet hour with the author. Even the reading of history can be made very pleasant and profitable in our homes by reading it aloud winter evenings, and having the children who are old enough read it with us, and the next morning, during breakfast hour, talk over what was read the evening before, and ask questions and see what has been remembered. We will find that each one has something to say to instruct and help us to remember the past events. All good books of poems improve the reader; and while stories of different kinds will interest us, they do not rest one so much, as there is generally some anxiety or curiosity to finish, and unless the author is well known to write stories of the character of which we have no doubt, our time is not always well spent that is consumed in reading them. The stories of T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, which carry with them household morals, always furnish us pleasant thoughts, and tend to make us happier and better.

If one has ever drawn the comparison between an hour spent with a newsy person, or an hour with a good book, it will not take long to decide which was the greater benefit. While we do not object to news, we should be careful that in repeating what we have heard, not to tell what would injure another, and never to repeat what we think to be incorrect, no matter who our authority may be. In speaking of anyone let it really and truly be our motto to speak of all the good we can, and if we can say no good, in charity let us keep silent.

THE STEPMOTHER.—It is time that the cruel prejudice against stepmothers should die out. Novels do much toward fostering this feeling; but surely writers should now be wiser in this respect. Cold-heartedness and oppression toward the children of one who has preceded her in heart and home are no doubt at times to be met with; but cannot many households tell another tale—a tale of love and gentleness, and mutual affection and peace? And cannot, too, some homes tell a third story, where the sufferer is the one who is looked upon as an interloper? Are there not cases where a man whose hearth has been early desolated, and who is left with little ones whom he cannot look after, with a heart still yearning for affection, brings home some warm-hearted girl, ready to pour out no stinted measure of love on the motherless ones; and what do he and she find on settling down to their daily life? That foolish relatives have already poisoned the baby minds against their second mother, and that her efforts to win their affection and trust are blighted by the influence that has been wielded. And when other little children come, too often, instead of being welcomed with brotherly or sisterly love, they are greeted with feelings of bitterness and jealousy. And yet many homes are held together by the stepmother alone. We might tell of sick beds watched with all a mother's devotion; of dying hours soothed with all a mother's faithful self-forgetfulness; of the young spirit sinking to the grave, clinging with fond affection to the representative of that real parent whom it was soon to greet in the spirit land; and we turn with just anger from pictures laid before us as false as they are ill-judged. Let us hope that this only prejudice may soon be unfelt amongst us.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and WATCHMAN together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

WHEREAS, the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the WATCHMAN as liberally as circumstances will justify

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1.25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞ For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter

San Francisco, November 15, 1882.

Business Announcements.

Window Shades, Jacob Gumpertz, S. F.
Guns, Clabrough & Golcher, S. F.
Undertakers, Craig & Kremple, S. F.
Harness and Saddles, W. Davis, S. F.
Furniture, G. Baum, S F.
Ætna Insurance Co., Pacific Branch, S. F.

Give it a Trial.

A suggestion has been made by one of our exchanges to effect that all the different Lodges in the various districts, together form a debating society, and have semi-monthly meetings—meetings in each Lodge-room in turn. And we are impressed with the belief that it is worthy of a trial. We have in our own late issues endeavored to impress the various Lodges with the importance of doing something now towards making the winter's work not only interesting, but profitable. The political campaign is now over, the public officials have been elected, and interest in these matters has ended, for the present at least. It is high time, therefore, that all fraternal men come back to their Lodge organization, with a fixed determination to do his full share in furthering the interests of his Order. Were the average Lodge members half as active in the campaign which is calculated to make additions to the membership of this Order, and make the Lodge not only of profit to himself, but his brothers as well, as he is in the political campaign, grander results would be accomplished, and the individual, as well as the organization, would be benefited to a much greater extent.

Of course, suggestions are cheap, but we shall endeavor to recommend something for the various lodges calculated to strengthen and stimulate them in the future.

Some may be inclined to think lightly on the suggestion concerning the formation of debating clubs among the Lodges in each district; but upon a second thought the matter will present itself in a different light. There are few things as beneficial for culture and improvement as a friendly debate. Then it is possible for us to use the stock of knowledge which may have been accumulating in our dormant brains for many years. It is a singular fact that the man eager for information can learn something from everybody with whom he may come in contact. In a thousand ways such debates could be made of advantage to our members. Next to the advantage intellectually must come that of sociability, and if there is anything our Lodges need, it is the latter. Every Lodge should adopt some means of making the meetings interesting, and one of the best ways of doing this is the cultivation of a fraternal spirit.

THE *Fraternal Censor* says that politics have interfered very seriously with the attendance of the meetings of the Lodges in New York State. California has not been alone in this matter.

REPRESENTATIVES to the Grand Lodge must be elected on the first meeting night in January. The Grand Lodge meets in April.

The A. O. U. W. as an Element in Society.

To deny the fact that the A. O. U. W. stands among the foremost of the benevolent and fraternal societies, is to deny that which can be easily proved. But the influence of this organization in the community at large is about as easily demonstrable to be considerable. Formed, as it is, upon the foundation stones of Charity, Hope and Protection, as upon adamantine rocks, it has become a power in society of great moment.

The principles of the Order are easily understood. "Its grand design," as another has expressed it, "is to establish upon a sound foundation an association that will meet the want long felt by many upright and honorable people who have been imposed upon by insurance companies and corporations who absorb their money and with it made rich men richer, and discriminated against the policy-holder for their own aggrandizement." Supplementing this feature, and closely allied with it, is that spirit of brotherhood and fraternity which has for its object the elevation of man above the selfishness of the world. These two noble impulses are the standards and aims of the true Workman.

It should not be a matter of surprise, therefore, that in every community where the A. O. U. W. has become established that the Order should be looked upon as a feature of considerable moment in society.

The matter of selection, which is closely regarded in this organization, whereby only men of good moral and physical qualifications can affiliate, is of itself a safeguard against its degeneracy. On the other hand, it is evidence on the face of it that the principles will be maintained.

Every organization or individual that has for its object the amelioration of mankind, and faithfully carries out these purposes, cannot but become beneficial. The A. O. U. W. encourages industry and frugality. It makes man care for more than the present, for it takes into consideration the welfare of his family in the future. It raises the standard of morals. While the Order is not a religious body in the sense that it maintains any creed or particular belief in ecclesiastical matters, yet the caring for those about us and helping those in distress and encouraging correct living are the purposes, and with these as results it has much to back up its claim. In the Order reputation is of more value than gold or diamonds.

Men possessing these qualifications are always at a premium in society. They are the ones who mold and shape the thought of the masses; such men are fit to be models after which life and living may be modeled.

To-day the A. O. U. W. has over 2,000 Lodges in existence, the great majority of which are exercising the beneficial influence in society already hinted at. The membership is now over 100,000, although it has been in existence but little over 14 years.

Such, then, is its position in society to-day, and no Workman who is proud of his title can but rejoice that he is a partner in it all. What society needs to-day is pure, moral and right living men. The times are important. One event crowds upon another in rapid succession, and the tendency is to give a loose to immorality. The fraternal society of the day is one of the safeguards of our nation. It is molding character aright, and the day must come when this will be recognized. The A. O. U. W., then, has a lofty mission to perform in society that it may accomplish all within its possibilities.

Questions Answered.

A correspondent from Downey, Cal., desires to know the number of Grand Lodges and subordinated A. O. U. W. Lodges in the United States. There were, on September 1, 1882, 22 Grand and 2340 subordinate Lodges.

Another Workman desires to know whether the Master Workman has the absolute power to enforce the attendance of a brother in the Lodge-room. As expressed, the point is: In one of our city Lodges, after the second degree had been conferred, a recess of 25 minutes (an unusual and unreasonable time, as our questioner thinks) was taken. He did not wish to be the cause of a general exit, and so deferred until after the initiation, then asked the M. W. permission to retire, it being a case of necessity. The permission to do so was not granted, but the member was told that he could go after the recess. To substantiate his ruling the M. W. said this was the ruling of the G. M. W. Now, we are asked whether the M. W. has the power to compel a brother to remain during a recess of 25 minutes, and refuse to accept any just excuse.

In reply we are authorized in saying that although it is customary in Lodges to have what is called a "recess," no such intermission is legally known in the Order. From the time a Lodge opens until it closes it is in charge of its officers, and the room can be entered and retired from only in the regular manner. The M. W., under the law, has the right and power to grant or refuse departures. It is a question of order, and a local one, with which the G. M. W. has not and will not interfere.

We Respond.

We are waiting to see the reply of the *Protector* or WATCHMAN to our conundrum relative to the action of the Knights of Honor in reducing the age limit from 55 to 50 years. Come, gentlemen, do not be bashful.—*Michigan Herald.*

We should like to oblige the *Herald*, but really its conundrum is too heavy for us. We give it up. As to the Knights of Honor grade assessments, one of two things seems to be plain. Either the system proved to be wrong, or else the Knights of Honor did wrong in reducing the age of eligibility. We cannot tell which. For the life of us we cannot see why men should not be taken in up to the most extreme old age, if the tables of expectancy are just and reliable, and the candidates willing to pay assessments accordingly.

If you grade payments according to expectancy of life, and the expectancy of a man at 21 is 41½ years, and the expectancy of one at 95 is 3 years, why not as readily take the man of 95 as the other, if he be willing to pay $14 while the other pays $1? True, judging from the results of actual experience, he would have to pay but about $600 during his remaining days to realize $2,000, but did ever a man admitted at 21 pay more than that, or would he be likely to if he remained in the Order during his full expectancy of life? Then why make a maximum limit to the age of eligibility? Why not take a centenarian but a few weeks this side the grave, let him pay the $600, and pass away, leaving the organization to reconcile the difference between $600 and $2 000 the best way it could according to the Rule of Expectancy *vs.* Actual Experience?

Now, lest the *Herald*, as usual, should claim this as an argument for its side of the question, it may be well to say that it proves:

First: That a graded system, based on expectancy of life, is unreliable and essentially wrong.

Second: In order fo correct this wrong in a measure, or at least to cover it up out of plain sight, the age limit of eligibility must be put a long distance on this side of probable death.

It seems to us that the *Herald* shows a disposition to treat us a little unfairly in stating the position of the WATCHMAN. We will try to make our views so plain that henceforth there can be no misunderstanding.

First: We do not believe, comparatively speaking, that old men are as good insurance risks as young men; in other words, we do not believe a man at 55, or even 50, is so good a risk as one at 21, all things other than age being equal.

Second: We do believe, however, that many a man at 50 is a better risk than many another at 21. That's because other things than age are not equal, and here we have one of the reasons why the expectancy tables prove a delusion and a snare.

Third: We believe, in our Order, a young man between the ages of 21 and 31 is a considerably better risk than one between 31 and 50, but that between these latter two ages there is but little difference in that regard.

Fourth: We believe that notwithstanding the fact that the young are better risks than the middle-aged, they are not more desirable as members. An Order composed solely of members admitted at ages from 21 to 31 would be likely to fail. "Old men for counsel, etc." Even though young men pay a little more than their proportion of our financial burdens, they get a full equivalent in the way of assured permanence of the Order, wise counsels, instruction, etc.; nor do they complain, so far as we know.

Fifth: If a system of graded assessments be admitted as desirable, we do not know how it should be done, nor can we, till we have compiled statistics from our own Order, so that by the past we may judge the future.

Sixth: Any system based alone on age at an admission would be about as unjust a contrivance as man could possibly devise, for of two healthy men, one at 21 and the other at 55, the latter may be by far the best risk, on account of occupation, residence, habits and family history. More than this, no gradual system can even approximate justice that does not grade the members every year at least. If the risk increases with age or other circumstance, payments should also increase. This applies with especial force to organizations that create no reserve fund, but use all the beneficiary money they receive to pay to beneficiaries as they go along, keeping nothing back.

Now we submit that, to construct a system which would be just, and at the same time practical, would be an impossibility. It never has been done, and never will be done. Seeing and knowing this, we most stoutly contend in favor of the system we now have. It is more simple than any other, and works admirably. The average age of our accessions is, so far as we can any of us see, as low as that of any other Order. Why, then, seek after something we know we cannot get, when even the seeking provokes a spirit of distrust and unrest?

THERE is a wise and foolish economy in the matter of management of a Lodge. It is not false economy to make the Lodge known by holding a few socials or entertainments during the year, and especially during the winter season.

Sensible Conclusions.

From an ably written article in the *Knights of Honor Reporter* by Rev. Jesse A. Gilbert, A. M., we take the three conclusions drawn:

1. The old line companies with their expensive buildings, heavy commissions and figure-head presidents, promise too much. Co operative insurance is less expensive than any other kind, and yet it costs something. If water be drawn from the well or cistern, it must in some way be replenished.

2. They are careless in taking risks. They offer to insure everybody and anybody. Such a course must, as surely as the sun shines, be speedy failure.

3. They often decry all other companies and Orders. This is neither wise nor generous. I admit this matter of co-operative insurance may be overdone. There may be too many in the field, so that we shall antagonize and destroy each other, yet with a population of 50,000,000, and rapidly increasing at that, I fail to see why there may not be in the United States at least as many co-operative societies as there are old line companies. So far as sound and true co-operative societies are concerned, our motto should be "live and let live." Let us never forget that "United we stand, and divided we fall." We can truly say that "we be brethren."

But in this matter every man wants to stand on solid ground. Worthless insurance is worse than none. In such an important matter, we cannot afford to lean upon a broken reed. The interest of our loved ones, of those nearer and dearer to us than life itself, depends upon our action.

November Assessments.

For the current month two assessments have been levied upon the Lodges. The list of deaths numbers 13. After the payment of these claims, the balance which will remain in the hands of your Grand officers will be considerable—sufficient, it is confidently expected, that only one assessment need be levied in December. Counting these two assessments, Nos. 17 and 18, there have been 19 during the year. Many of the members, no doubt, will think this somewhat heavy, but it is far from excessive, although in no year since the establishment of the Order in this State has the number been higher.

Had the number of assessments reached 20, it would still have taken 100 years for the members to have paid in as much as they expect to receive in case of death. And no man measures his length of days by a century. A glance at the causes of the 13 deaths reveals the fact that two were from pneumonia, two from paralysis, two from suicide, both being the result of poisoning, and one from the accidental discharging of a pistol. That the deaths are of this character rather than of diseases which might have come with the members by faulty medical examination is a good omen. Consumption or other hereditary disease, against which the Lodges and medical examiners should be particularly cautious, do not figure in these deaths. The year has been one, thus far, of great advancement in the Order.

How to Become a Member.

It is by no means a difficult thing to join the A. O. U. W. Any one desiring to become a member of the Order can make his wish known to some one who is already a member, who, if he thinks it advisable for you to join, will procure a blank application for membership. This you can sign and present to the Medical Examiner of the Lodge, who will make a thorough examination of your physical condition, just as would be done were you to take out a policy in any of the life insurance companies. This application is then sent to the Lodge for approval or rejection. If the ballot results favorably, you will be notified when to appear for initiation, which will be within two meetings at most from the time the application is made.

When once you have joined you will make those dear ones dependent upon your labors rejoice that they are now protected in case of an unforeseen calamity. "There is something grandly sweet and touching in making such a sacrifice in life that those with whom you have lived while on earth will receive the benefit of your unselfish kindness when you have passed away. In most Lodges it will only cost you about $15 to join, after which about $1.50 per month at the highest."

BRO. JOHN E. MCCULLOCH, who is master of one of the vessels plying between this city and the Sandwich Islands, has just returned from a trip. There is quite a number of Workmen residents of the Islands, and are very desirous of forming a Lodge. If, as he suggests, a Lodge cannot be formed, it would be well to establish what might be termed a clearing-house for the payment of dues and assessments.

OUR worthy contemporary, the *Protector*, is seriously considering the propriety of enlarging to an eight-page paper.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

WM. C. FLINT, Esq., 216 Sansome street, S. F., is Chairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision. All By-Laws, or amendments to same, should be sent directly to him.

LODGES desiring to purchase new rituals to replace those worn out or lost, should send in the rituals or a certificate of the Master Workman under seal to the fact of destruction. Under the law we cannot allow any Lodge to have more than five rituals in its possession at one time.

VERY few of the Semi-Annual reports for last term were correctly made out, the blanks being somehow misunderstood. The new ones to be sent out will be changed in a few particulars and accompanied by a circular of instructions, so that it is hoped full and accurate reports will at once be sent in by all Lodges after the close of the present term. Such are badly needed for statistical purposes, and to correct any errors that may have gotten upon our records from any cause.

A new edition of the constitution will soon be issued. Lodges desiring copies can be supplied in any amount. The price will be as heretofore, five cents per copy.

SEVERAL of our old Lodges should cast aside their old regalia and procure badges. It is time we had uniformity in this regard.

WE shall have one assessment for November, probably not more. This will be 19 for the year.

Official Letter from the Grand Master Workman.

OFFICE GRAND MASTER WORKMAN OF CAL.,
525 Montg'y St., S. F., Nov. 8, 1882.

To the Subordinate Lodges of the A. O. U. W. of California.—OFFICERS AND BROTHERS: Now that the election in the State has passed by, and consequently a large proportion of our membership, which have been more or less interested in the same, have now more leisure to attend to Lodge and fraternal matters, I earnestly invite you to assist in increasing our numbers with good and true men. Let us see if we cannot, by united action, add at least 10% to our membership between this and the last of March. If only one member in ten will bring in a new member, the result will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the political excitement during the first six months of the present term, we have initiated over 1,000 members. I believe, with a unanimous and systematic effort, it can be doubled in the last half of the term.

So far as in my power lies, I will aid you in any manner that I can by visitation, public addresses, etc., and I commend to you the practice of public gatherings, in order that the outside world may have its attention called to our admirable system, and the grand practical results that have been and are being accomplished.

To localities where no Degree of Honor Lodges have been established, I earnestly urge the formation of such as one of the most valuable auxiliaries to the success of the subordinate Lodge, and will herewith give, in brief, the practice, in some cases, which has not only made very social gatherings, but beyond all doubt added members and strength to the subordinate Lodge.

1. Fifteen petitioners, consisting of Master Workmen, their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, can obtain a dispensation for a Degree of Honor Lodge.

2. The cost for dispensation, rituals, odes and installation books, all told, is only $15.

3. To save expense to such D. of H. Lodge, I would recommend that where subordinate Lodges meet weekly, that said Lodge devote one of its nights, say the third week in the month, to the D. of H. Lodge; let the subordinate Lodge meet early on said evening, go through its routine business, and close early, so that the D. of H. Lodge can take possession of the hall. You will find that this will not only interest your families in the work, but it will bring out a large attendance of the members, who will take said occasion to pay assessments and dues, and the interest of the gatherings will also be an incentive to those outside to desire to become members.

4. The G. M. W. and his Deputies will take pleasure in instituting such Lodges for you on application.

Grateful for the past and present prosperity of the Order, and again earnestly requesting every member to aid in carrying it forward to a greater success, with sincere wishes for your individual and collective happiness and prosperity, I am, Fraternally yours,

WM. H. BARNES, G. M. W.

IT is feared by the Workmen and many members of the various other beneficiary benevolent organizations in existence in New York State, that an Insurance Commissioner hostile to co-operative insurance will now be appointed, owing to the election of Cleveland as Governor. The appointment is expected to be John A. McCall, the present deputy, who is outspoken in favor of the regular companies, as opposed to the "co-ops."

The A. O. U. W. in Kansas and St. Louis.

DEAR WATCHMAN:—Here we are in the future metropolis of the Western world, the city of big bridges, great tunnels, monstrous water works, mammoth structures, plenty of mud and great thunderstorms, the paradise of rogues, thieves and cutthroats. While on our way here we stopped in Kansas and found several Lodges of our beloved Order. Kansas, like California, is selecting her material with considerable care, consequently is laying a foundation for a permanent future structure. She has been a separate jurisdiction for some two years, and now has a membership of a little over 3,000. I know of no better field for a good, live Deputy than Kansas. The Lodges which I visited were composed of good, true, noble-hearted men, and were plodding along as best they could with every form imperfect, every ceremony, every element of secret work defective; they, conscious of it, deeply regretting it, and yet without a remedy. This is the climax of cruelty to a Lodge, and should be remedied by compelling the organizer to revisit the Lodge of his own creation until it became familiar with the ritualistic and secret work of the Order.

I got to St. Louis without the semi-annual pass-word. I have written Oak Leaf, 35, something less than half a dozen times to send it to me, or authorize me to get it, and I got no answer. Are they asleep, and need to be awakened? Are they pursuing, and need to be recalled? Or are they—are they—Oh yes, are they *"non est inventus?"* Well, pass-word or no pass-word, I went to Anville Lodge, No. 75, and was admitted on an examination. I found a Lodge of splendid fellows, but imperfect rituals. Under Good of the Order I told them what a splendid membership we had in California, assuring them that our best material staid at home. They are earnest, enthusiastic workers, devoted to the advancement of the Order, though I find some among them who, in looking at the comet, claimed to see two tails. I suppose one is attached to the comet, and the other to a confused brain.

Then I visited Security, No. 44. Grand Master Workman Rodgers was present, who was acquainted with our California Jordan, Fish, Barnes and others, and gave me a most cordial greeting. There are some 28 Lodges, I understand, in St. Louis. They are holding monthly meetings to perfect themselves in the secret work, which is badly needed. In security Lodge I found a new feature. St. Louis being the center of the tobacco interest of the world, everybody smokes. A box of cigars was passed round before the Lodge opened, and I think every man, save myself, took a cigar. This box was passed round three times. The Grand Master, his Deputy Master Workman, officers and members puffed—puffed till, O, ye gods protect us from such foul fumes of empyreumatic oil! If I cannot attend a Lodge without being nauseated with tobacco fumes, I pray thee have me excused, for I shall not go. But more anon. Yours in C., H. & P.,

J. A. MILLER.

Order Notes.

ALL the secret societies of New York which pay weekly sick or death benefits, now see the necessity of standing by each other and working for the repeal of the obnoxious and ruinous insurance law passed at the last session of the New York legislature at the instance of the old line insurance companies. Unless this law is repealed the effect will be to wipe out all the fraternal societies in the State. The orders in other States should be on their guard.

THE whole number of deaths in this Order since its introduction into this State has been 340 and the number of assessments so far levied 67. This shows that the handsome sum of $134,060 has been paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased brethren in a few years in this State alone.

SEVERAL Degree of Honor Lodges are being talked of, and one for Sacramento has supplies ready for its institution.

Canvassing Agents.

We want several canvassing agents who will make it their business to solicit subscriptions and advertising for our first-class progressive newspapers. Men of ability and experience can secure good pay and permanent employment. Send references and state your past occupation etc., to the publishers of this paper.

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NEW DEPARTMENT added, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Our usual variety of Novelties in Millinery and FANCY GOODS and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

H. Schellhaas' auction and commission house, Eleventh street, Odd Fellows' building, Oakland, Cal.

Aims, Objects and Regulations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is a general organization for the mutual benefit of its members and their families. It embraces in its membership men of every vocation, profession and occupation—employers and employees—workers of all classes, whether their labor be mental or physical. It has no connection with any religious sect, political party, or organization for affecting the prices of labor or commodities, but is designed to promote fraternity, mental and social improvement, and mutual assistance.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

The most distinctive feature of the Order is what is designated as the Beneficiary Fund—a carefully-devised, well-guarded, economical and beneficial system, by means of which the sum of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is secured to each member's family, or such person or persons as he may choose to designate. During the several years since the Order has been established this sum has been promptly paid in full in each case of death, to the persons entitled to receive it, within a few weeks, and without any litigation or troublesome formalities. A careful examination of the working of the system will satisfy any intelligent person that such will continue to be the case.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Each person who becomes a member of the Order pays to the Receiver of his Lodge one dollar for the Beneficiary Fund. Every Lodge has on hand, at the beginning of the month, ready for a call, one dollar of Beneficiary Fund for each member. When a death occurs, if there is a sufficient amount of the Fund in the Grand Lodge to meet the required payment of $2,000, no call is made upon the Subordinate Lodges, but if there is not a sufficient surplus from the last assessment, then the Lodges are notified at the first of the month to forward their portion of the Fund on hand ($1 for each member), and an assessment is made to replace the amount forwarded. By this means the Beneficiary Fund of the Lodge is again replenished, ready for a call at the first of the next month, if it should be made. Assessments are only made on the members at the first meeting night in each month, and a written and printed notice is sent to each member, bearing date of such meeting night. Twenty days time is given from that date to meet the payment. Thus the payments are made at such intervals, and are called for in such manner that they may be easily provided for and met without inconvenience even by persons of small income.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

In the first year of the working of the Supreme Lodge (1873-4), the number of assessments made upon the members of the Lodges directly under its jurisdiction, was 20; second year, 14; third year, 15; fourth year, 15; fifth year, 14; sixth year, 16. Since that time, the average has remained about the same, and these figures will also apply to the Jurisdiction of California. It is probable that the future average will remain about the same. The average cost to each member, therefore, has been $15.66 per year; being a little more than four cents per day as the cost of a completely-secured guarantee of $2,000, to be paid on the death of a member. Can any man who is in circumstances to avail himself of this system be justifiable in neglecting to give to his family the security which it affords? Does not prudence and affection dictate that he should secure for them the protection thus offered? A number of States, having over 2,000 members in each, collect and disburse the Beneficiary Fund separately through their Grand Lodges, instead of through the Supreme Lodge. In these, the cost per year has been, in some cases less and in others greater than that given above, but the average has been about the same.

California was set apart as a separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction in July, 1878, and at the end of July, 1879, had levied and collected ten assessments for deaths occurring in the State, and for the months of August and September three more, making a total for 14 months of 13 assessments, or an average of a little less than 93 cents a month for each member. During 1880, 16 assessments were levied in California, and for 1881, it is estimated there will probably be 14 assessments.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The A. O. U. W. Beneficial system is simple, easily understood, economical in its workings, and in all its details comes under the direct observation and care of the members who meet weekly in their Lodges, where the business is transacted, and where they enjoy the advantages of social and fraternal intercourse, and of mental improvement. These Lodges are governed by officers regularly elected by the members—the financial affairs are under the proper guards and restrictions, and a careful system of checks prevents fraud or betrayal of trust.

PROTECTION AT NET COST.

All money paid on assessments for the Beneficiary Fund goes to the payment of death benefits without reduction even for expenses, these being provided for out of a General Fund raised in each Lodge. This fund is made up from initiation fees (usually about $15 for each member, with sometimes an advanced rate, according to age), and weekly dues of not less than 25 cents per month. The advantage which each member derives from the social, fraternal and educational features of the Order, and the good which is accomplished by it in these respects, afford a more than ample return for the sum he pays into the General Fund, which meets all the expenses of the Order, leaving the entire Beneficiary Fund intact for the beneficent purpose for which it is intended. There are no commissions, fees or salaries to be paid out of it, but the entire amount paid in goes to the widows, orphans and other heirs of deceased brethren. Thus the Beneficiary system may be fairly said to be carried on absolutely without any working expenses, and, at the same time, is more closely under the observation of those interested in it, and more carefully guarded than any other method adopted for similar purposes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A medical examination is required under such rules as are generally adopted by life insurance companies. The character of the applicant must also be investigated, and the Lodge pass upon his application by ballot. Persons between the ages of 21 and 50 only are admitted.

BENEFITS OF SICK OR DISABLED MEMBERS.

The payment of weekly sick benefits to members is a matter left to the control of each Subordinate Lodge. Some provide in their By-Laws for such benefits—others do not. If sick benefits are to be paid, the initiation fees and weekly dues are fixed at an amount sufficient to cover the expense—each Lodge having the power to fix the fees and dues at such sums (not below $15 for initiation and degrees, and $2 for Beneficiary Fund and certificate, and 25 cents per month for dues) as may be determined upon.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. is a secret Order, having two degrees, with appropriate initiation ceremonies. These are simple, but impressive. The teachings are calculated to strengthen the character and elevate the moral principles of the members.

The Order is composed of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges and a Supreme Lodge. Subordinate Lodges in States or Territories where no Grand Lodge has been established, are under the immediate jurisdiction of and report to the Supreme Lodge, until a Grand Lodge is established.

When a Grand Lodge has over 2,000 members under its jurisdiction, it can be set apart as a separate Beneficiary district if desired. In this case the members are assessed for the deaths which occur within such district or jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge collects the assessments and pays the death benefits under the laws and regulations adopted by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon and Ontario have been thus set apart as to the Beneficiary Fund. In all other respects they remain integral parts of the Order.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The A. O. U. W. was started in Pennsylvania in 1868 but was not sufficiently established to pay the $2,000 benefit until 1873, from which time up to the 1st of January, 1880, the Grand Lodge of that State alone has paid over $546,000 of Beneficiary Fund.

The Supreme Lodge, up to June, 1881 had paid out $919,172.90 on deaths of members of Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction. The amount paid by the Order during the year 1880, was $1,305,887 00.

The membership reported on the first of March, 1881, was 97,179, with Grand Lodges established in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Georgia, Kansas, Ontario (Canada), Oregon and Washington Territories, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Subordinate Lodges in a number of other States. In all these States the Order is steadily and rapidly growing. With the increase already since the above date, it is safe to say that before the close of the year 1881 it will number over 125,000 members.

The Order was founded by a few earnest, honest men, for fraternal and beneficent purposes. Its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and it has been faithfully conducted as its founders designed it to be—not to subserve the selfish interest of a few, but for the mutual benefit of all. Thoughtful and prudent men join it because they can thus provide, without present embarrassment, for the contingencies arising from the uncertainties of life, and at the same time aid each other in mutual improvement and the elevation of humanity.

CHARITY, HOPE AND PROTECTION.

To every loyal brother of the A. O. U. W. these words symbolize the greatness of an organization which, to-day, is doing good commensurate with the loftiness of its mission. Charity, hope and protection are the three cardinal principles of our Order. By a combination in the character of each member of these three attributes, we have men of noble mien working together for a common good. Our field is a world-wide philanthropy, where the merits so combine as to make of every member a true man. Selfishness is no part of the A. O. U. W. system. It is a departure from it as much as is possible. The true Workman has none other than charity for a brother, hope for the good of the future, and protection for the helpless in time of sore trial and distress. These are the three talismanic words and objects of the Order, and he who cannot affiliate with those whose aims are embraced in these, cannot be, in word and deed, a true Workman.

ADVANTAGES OF THE A. O. U. W. SYSTEM.

Some one has epitomized the prominent reasons for joining the Ancient Order of United Workmen about as follows:

1. Because insurance benefits are furnished to all the members at cost. Having had 11 years or more of practical experience and trial, during which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid to widows and orphans at less than half cost of insurance in stock companies, it is worth more than a trial.

2. The A. O. U. W. offers more benefits than any other Order.

3. Because the cost of all the above large benefits is less than one half of a corresponding insurance in the ordinary insurance companies.

4. Because the assessments are based on the "Actuaria Tables of Costs of Orders."

5. Because the Order is steadily and rapidly growing.

6. Because the whole number hip is taken into full confidence as to the management, and in the monthly published reports of the officers every member can see what has been done with every dollar received by the Order, and the financial officers have given adequate bonds; and lastly, because

The Supreme Court of the A. O. U. W. will not take advantage of any technicalities, but will pay all claims promptly, whenever they arise.

Further information cheerfully given by applying to H. G. PRATT, Grand Recorder, S. F., Cal.

Forest Trees of California.*

The Great Sugar Pine.

(*Pinus Lambertiana.*)

"Beneath the forest's skirt I rest—
Where [illegible] pines rise dark and high,
And hear the breezes of the west
At [illegible] the rustling foliage sigh."—*Bryant.*

One of the most magnificent pines the world ever saw is the Great Sugar Pine of California! From 150 to 300 ft. high, 10 to 15 ft. in diameter, the body remarkably elegant and even of surface; for the fine water-line ramæ only serve to smooth and soften the neutral tint bark of this tallest priestly pine; and what a wonderful column! perfectly cylindrical, clean of branch or knot for hundreds of feet—usually two-thirds of the total hight—as it stands conspicuously in the midst of the forest, denizened among other wildwoods, yet exalted above them; and high up over all his kindred pines, in some remote degree, like the lofty palm tree of the tropics. Among the trees, a mountaineer of the most decided and commanding character, his top in sylvan glory and radiating its open but exceedingly long arms, widely spread afar towards the horizon, oft as one vast long bow at ease, upwardly curving, exhilerant and free; and yet they are neither naked nor lank in the best types, but side-plumed and grandly fringed by relatively short, lateral, and successively diminishing branches and branchlets to their main extremity's end, whence pend from one to three, or even five, very long cones tasseling their tips, from one to one and one-half feet long and three to five inches in diameter, suspended by stems four to five inches long; color of cone light cinnamon-brown or ripe-yellowish; thinnish scales loosely overlapped, oblong fan-form, without prickles, etc.; seeds oval, a little compressed, lines long, wings widest below the middle, obtuse; cotyledons, 13 to 15.

These long horizontal limbs may depend somewhat, more or less in old age, like the bow still on its back, not altogether unstrung, but they are never massed nor at all crowded, but always open so as to allow the wind—of the prominent storm-exposed head—free passage through, or, in extreme cases, only bending them leeward almost double, like a true Damascus blade—hilt to point. This remarkable length of limb, so tolerant of the tempest and vigor of recoil with returning calm; or, in other words, toughened strength with elasticity, is quite characteristic.

The wild red man of the wood is quick to perceive and apt to apply this and similar knowledge to the science of his own use, for no sooner does the harvest of the coveted *pinon* arrive, than ape-like, he climbs and clambers out astride the branch, and, teetering to the required sway, when, with a short timely jerk, the heavy cones are snapped off. The great use of the seed as Indian food we omit.

The rich dark plumes of vigorous blue-green foliage very much resemble the beautiful white pine of the East (*P. strobus*), especially when young—at length all further resemblance of form ceases. The needle-like leaf-straws are rather short, and somewhat twisted in age, from three to five inches long, very finely toothed on their edges, five in each tiny bootee, which is at length shed off like the white pine; these little bundles, in most cone-bearers, are more manifestly inserted in spiral order around the ultimate twigs.

The timber is not quite so soft, light and white as the white pine itself, but closely resembles it, and is alike in use and value, and, in some respects, superior, as it combines greater strength with elasticity.

Where the surface is burned the oozing sap concretes into a white manna-like sugar, sometimes nearly as crystalline and pure as refined loaf sugar, very sweet, with scarcely an appreciable pine-resin flavor; hence the common name sugar pine. If this could be obtained in quantity, its laxative and balsamic properties, apart from the palatable and nutritive, would highly commend itself to the attention of the medical profession. For obvious reasons, we cannot here, in all freedom, urge upon the public or the landscape artist the full claims of this expressive tree. To the bald scientific or the mere lucre-loving plod, any esthetic estimation of arboreal nature whatever might be deemed too poetic, imaginative, discursive, fanciful, or what not; briefly, irrelevant to the subject in hand. And what if we own no property in that royal realm, why should we be indifferent? And even our aversion may be suppressed. Is it not one of those occasions for tolerance and charity, and all the renowned and universal virtues among men? With due deference, therefore, to these varied tastes, always to be anticipated, we frankly confess our great surprise that even some few are found disparaging this noble pine on account of its open-hearted port, nor in our fascinated simplicity did it ever occur that the lack of leafage was a defect in this unique type of trees, being in no way amenable to any gross, massive or tumuloid standard of judgment. Set it down, then, to our fault, that we have no preconceived, abstract, and arbitrary notion of propriety for all the trees; that we do not even bow down and worship the almighty *Scissors!* Perchance the peculiar charms of this tree in our eye may, to some extent, be borrowed from the striking contrast with other associated trees, for it is rarely in forests of its own, being mostly interspersed in all the Alpine, and some of the sub-alpine regions of the coast. To our taste, the great sugar pine hath the far-extended oratorical gesture and open magnanimous spread from the breast and top of a tall and representative, or corresponding type of some sacred benediction of "good will towards men," for trees always display in their bearings types of human attributes.

On the tablelands of middle Yuba a fair sample of a grove may be seen; indeed, almost anywhere in the common belt of about 6,300 to 7,000 ft. altitude, always excepting that peculiar medium coast-tempered belt that connects the Coast Range mountains and Sierras, above and around the head of Sacramento valley, where a few come down lower, in groups rather than groves, or very much more sparsely, where, also, they develop but few cones, comparatively, even in favorable fruitful seasons, and most of these, say two or more, become abortive, and it is well if even one of the number matures; besides, it should be noted the cones are smaller, yet always characteristic. Found more or less in all parts of the State, namely, on the Sierras from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. of both slopes, and a few in the highest points of the Coast ranges from Santa Lucia mountains to Humboldt county, and so on northward to the Columbia river.

Between the two forks of the Stanislaus river may be seen a tree 3,000 ft. high, and abont 15 or 16 ft. in diameter.

Western Weymouth Mountain Pine.

(*Pinus Monticola.*)

* * * "Seemed an osprey,
Hovering above his prey—and yon tall pines,
Their tops half mantled in a snowy veil."

The far western mountain pine of the Pacific bears the strongest resemblance to the great sugar pine, of which it seems almost like a smaller variety of the same species (hence designated little sugar pine). The general contour and expression of the tree is scarce at all like the white pine (*P. strobus*) of the eastern Atlantic; true, it has the common cone characters of the thin scaled strobus section, and five-clustered needles as in Lambert's sugar pine also, but the port and form, as indicated, is as distinct as it well can be for one of the same subdivision of pines. Before the tree has attained to its true matured and distinctive type, it has the common closer form of many other species, but at length, when of age, and aloft from 75 to 100, or sometimes 175 ft. high, and from two to five feet in diameter, in full bearing, its long horizontal branches well poised and nicely plumed with little laterals and closed around with faintly softened sea-green leaves, two and one half to three inches short; and then there is the selfsame free spread of the great sugar pine, only peculiar to these two species; the five-leafed clusters of needles are set close together in short fugacious boots, points sharp and edges keen, margins finely but remotely toothed, two sides channeled; the short but exceedingly slender foliage thrills very sensitively and delicately, the softer celestial echoes from off the blissful shores, to lull and soothe the sense to peace. Let other pines chaunt louder and grosser songs from their sylvan choirs where old Æolus dwells; these are of the higher angels who are wont to whisper their love notes low and still, as from the far away isles of the blest, soft as morning zephyrs gently roll the grain-clad dells. The form and size of the cones that cluster and tassel the tips of the branches are quite like those of the white pine (sometimes called the soft California white pine)—oftener a little longer; herein the resemblance is nearly perfect, being alike on short stems, cylindroid, four to eight inches long, one to two thick and stiffly curved; scales smooth, thin, loose, abrupt and mucro-pointed, but not prickly; seeds small, one fourth of an inch long or so, mottled or spattered with brown; wings from two to three times as long, widest near the middle, diagonally pointed, translucent-creamy, and more or less striped with brown; cotyledons, six to nine.

Contemplating these conifers, distant from their alpine eyrie, we behold the great sugar pine stretching his wide wing-branches against the sky, like a vast sylvan condor soaring aloft high up over all contiguous trees; so, also, is seen this lesser mountain pine as a sylvan osprey sailing serenely o'er the mountains—tree-hawk of the hills, circumspecting the groves!

The soft pine of the Pacific is found sparsely distributed over the Sierra Nevada mountains, at from four to eight or nine thousand feet altitude; timber similar to the white pine, but neither quite so white or soft, and the texture somewhat tougher.

* From "The Forest Trees of California," by A. Kellogg, M. D. Published by the State Mining Bureau, State Printing Office, Sacramento.

The Conductivity of Wire—At a recent meeting of the British Association, Prof. George Forbes read an interesting paper on some experiments undertaken by him to ascertain whether or not it was true that a wire of twice the sectional area would convey an electric current of twice the intensity. It might be expected that if one wire would carry a current of one volt, two similar wires would carry two volts. This would be so if the currents were far apart; but Professor Forbes finds that when the currents are near together the radiating surface has to be taken into account. He finds by experiment that if there is a departure from the law of the square of the diameter, the law is almost proportional to the diameter of the wire. "If," he says, "you can carry a definite amount of current through a wire a millimeter in thickness, without heating it over a temperature of 150°, then if you want to carry a current twice as great through a wire you must have one or two mm. diameter, i. e., of four times the section." This result has an important bearing on the extension of electric lighting.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

The Roberts Buddle.—The Georgetown (Col.) *Courier* says: "Last Saturday we stopped at the Mansfield Co.'s mill, at Dumont, to witness the operation of the Roberts buddle, and are free to confess that we believe it is the best slime table, without exception, ever invented. This buddle does not revolve, as is the case with the old style, but instead the water jets revolve. The stream that carries the slimes is so weak, that after reaching the table it only has force enough to carry off the lightest portion of the tailings, which is washed into a compartment at the outer edge of the table and thence to the creek. This stream is followed by a stronger water jet which washes off the remaining tailings, and also takes some ore with them. This product is known as "seconds," and is washed into another compartment, and thence by elevator is taken up and conveyed to the buddle again for another treatment. A much stronger stream of water follows the second jet and thoroughly cleans the table of the remaining ore, which is conveyed to a third compartment and makes the headings, which are an excellent smelting product, and entirely free from gangue material. It is claimed that by this process a closer saving can be made with the product of stamps than can be made by crushing coarse and treating in Hartz jigs."

Artificial Wood.—The latest report of a patented method of making artificial wood comes from Germany, where Herr B. Harrass has invented and put into practical operation a process which consists of the manipulation of a mass consisting chiefly of cellulose and starch. Common cellulose, sold in the form of paper, is reduced to pulp in water. To this is added, after being drained through a sieve, three parts weight of starch and two parts weight of meal (wheat or maize). The mixture thoroughly mixed is put into tubes of thin metal and boiled over a water bath. When done the allotted time and turned out after cooling the mass resembles glue, which is then mixed with the same quantity of sawdust. This mass is rolled and left to dry in a hot room, and is now ready for use. For pressing into the desired shape iron or steel molds are used heated to 120°, and the mass is subjected to enormous pressure. After cooling the article resembles wood and can be treated in every respect as such, becoming with age bone hard. It can be worked with the saw or file, can be colored, polished, and, when desired, covered with veneer.

Locomotive Pulling.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* asks, Can a locomotive pull more than its own weight? Example: If a ton engine had 70 tons of solid matter on one cart attached to it, could it draw it? If so, could it pull it more easily than if it were put into seven cars of 10 tons each, the engine not to use any substance to assist it, the track to be straight and level? That paper replies: Yes, the friction and resistance of air, etc. are less to one car than to a larger number. The pull of a locomotive is not the dead weight of the load, but merely the resistance due to friction, resistance of air, etc.

Estimates have been prepared for the pay and mileage of the members of the Forty-eighth Congress. There will be 325 members and eight delegates for that pay. There has been asked $1,650,000 and $25,000 for contestants, and for mileage $125,000 is estimated, making a total of $1,800,000.

A geological map of the Russian empire is being prepared under the supervision of the geological society of Russia.

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About Obtaining Patents.

Patents Are Virtually Contracts

Between inventors and the public. The consideration flowing from both parties to the contract is expressly fixed by statute. The Government requires the following consideration in every case: First, that an applicant for a patent shall disclose a new and useful improvement, of which he is the first and original inventor. Second, that the invention has not been patented, or published in a printed publication, prior to the date of his *invention*. Third, that the invention has not been in public use, or on sale, more than two years prior to his application for a patent. Fourth, that the invention shall be properly described and claimed in the specification forming a part of the patent. Provided an inventor complies strictly with these conditions, the Government guarantees that the inventor shall have the exclusive right to make, use and sell the thing invented for the term of 17 years.

The Patent Law provides that in case a patent, which is the evidence of the contract, is not executed in compliance with the requirements of the law, it may be annulled and rendered void. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to every inventor that his patent or contract be skillfully and accurately drafted, that it may afford him complete protection for his invention during the life of his patent.

Secure a Good Patent.

An inventor should first ascertain whether or not his improvement has been patented to another. This requires an exhaustive search among all the patents in the class to which the invention relates. This question can often be answered gratuitously by us immediately on receiving full information of the invention, by reason of our long and extensive practice as patent solicitors and editors and publishers of first-class scientific and industrial journals during the past 20 years and over. When the question of priority of invention is not so readily to be determined, it is generally best to make what is called a "preliminary examination," by searching through the patent office reports among the patents in the class to which the invention relates, and referring to our extensive patent library, containing complete sets of special classes of American and foreign patents, mechanical dictionaries, scientific encyclopedias, files of scientific and mechanical newspapers, and an immense number of patent applications by inventors of the Pacific coast, carefully filed by this office since 1860.

If, by this "preliminary examination," the improvement is found to have been previously invented, our client will receive for the small fee of $5 for the examination a verbal or written report showing definitely whether he is entitled to a patent, thereby saving him further expense, and perhaps much time, useless delay, anxiety, etc.

To avoid all unnecessary delay, however, in securing patents at the earliest moment practicable, inventors will do well to forward a model, drawing, or sketch, with a plain, full and comprehensive description of their invention (stating distinctly what the particular points of improvement are), with $15 as a first installment of fees. If the improvement appears to us to be novel and patentable, the necessary papers for an application for a patent will be prepared immediately, and forwarded to the inventor for his signature. When the inventor receives the application and finds it duly prepared, he will carefully sign and return the same plainly addressed to us, with postal money order or express receipt for our own fee. The case will then be promptly filed by us in the Patent Office, and vigorously prosecuted to secure the best patent possible. [This course is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as no time is lost in transmitting correspondence relative to the preliminary steps to be taken.] When the patent is allowed, the inventor will be duly notified, and on sending the final Government fee of $20 to us, we will order the issue of the patent, and forward the same as soon as it is secured from the Patent Office.

The payments are thus divided and made easy. We make no pretence of doing cheap work, in order to entice custom, nor do we afterward make additional charges to bring the bill up to a fair compensation. We do our work honestly and thoroughly, and we never give a case up as long as there is a chance to obtain a patent. The Agency charge is from $25 to $30, or sometimes more, if the invention is intricate or complicated, or requires much labor. Drawings cost from $5 upward, according to their number and the time employed; and, if a model is sent, the express charges upon this and the papers must be added. The total cost, in addition to Government fees, rarely exceeds $40, and for this we do all we can without appealing the case.

When the invention consists of a new article of manufacture, or a new composition, samples of the separate ingredients sufficient to make the experiment, and also of the manufactured article itself must be furnished.

Models and Drawings.

Models are now seldom required by the Commissioner of Patents, and generally only in intricate cases. Perfect drawings of practical working machines are considered more satisfactory to the Patent Office than the old and more cumbersome system of storing up an immense bulk of almost numberless models.

Drawings or sketches sufficient to illustrate clearly the invention, with a sufficient description to enable us to make a full set of perfect drawings for the Patent Office is all that we require. A model will answer our purpose as well, however, in cases where the inventor can more easily furnish it for our use.

The value and even the validity of a patent often depends on the character, clearness and sufficiency of its drawings. There are thousands of existing patents in which the improvements are but partially or very poorly illustrated in the drawings. When an attempt is made to dispose of such patents, the vagueness and defects of the drawings often prejudice capitalists and manufacturers against the invention, while in reality it may be of great value, and would meet with ready sales had the invention been fully portrayed by artistic and skillfully executed drawings. Again, when patents of this character are brought into court, the uncertainty and ambiguity of the drawings enable the opposing experts to mystify the judges as to the construction or combination of parts intended to be covered by the patentee. In all cases prepared by us, the drawings are made under our personal supervision, by skilled draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the invention is fully and clearly shown by different views, so that the improvement will be readily understood by the Examiners in the Patent Office, and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

In the Patent Office

The application is assigned to the Examiner having charge of the class to which the invention relates. The case must then take its turn with others in the order of filing, and in due time is carefully examined to test the novelty of the invention. If the Examiner fails to find any thing that anticipates the invention, a patent is immediately allowed, provided the specification and claims are drafted in proper form. Should the Examiner find a prior patent which, in his opinion, anticipates one or more of the claims in the application, a letter of rejection is sent to the attorney in charge of the case; and if the attorney coincides with the views of the Examiner, the claims rejected are erased. In preparing applications for patents, an attorney should be careful to familiarize himself with the class of inventions to which the application pertains, so that the specification and claims may be drafted as nearly perfect in the first instance as is possible. This course saves much time in prosecuting the application to a patent.

When claims are improperly rejected on patents which do not anticipate the spirit or wording of the claims, proper steps are immediately taken to convince the Examiner of his error. This is done, in most part, by personal arguments, as the differences in construction, operation, function and results are more readily discovered and appreciated by an oral presentation of the facts than can possibly be done by relying solely on written arguments. In order that the Patent Office record of the patent shall be complete, an oral argument is generally supplemented by a manuscript brief, that others, in examining the files at any future time, may clearly comprehend the position taken by the Examiner and attorney in prosecuting the case to patent.

In addition to our own personal attention to the interests of our clients here, we have, for over 12 years past, had constantly in association with us in Washington, one of the soundest legal counselors and ablest of practitioners in patent business in this country, who carefully attends in person to our business at the Patent Office and has attained success in a most marked degree.

Perfect Claims.

The value and force of a patent are dependent on its claims. A patent may disclose to the public the most important and valuable invention, and yet the claim be of such meager scope that the patent is actually worthless. When the claims of a patent are so loosely drafted that infringers can flood the market with improvements differing from the improvement disclosed by the patent only in slight changes in construction and arrangements of parts, such a patent is valueless to the owner, as it fails to afford him that exclusive and complete protection guaranteed by the Patent Law. Hence it is that the greatest care, skill and perseverance are required, first in properly drafting the claims in the first instance, and, second, in prosecuting the application before the Patent Office, and maintaining the rights of the inventor to claims as broad and sweeping as the invention will warrant. This latter is no easy task. The Examiners of the Patent Office serve in the capacity of attorneys guarding the interests of the public. It is their sworn duty to exercise the greatest care and watchfulness, that patentees do not secure claims of greater scope than they are justly entitled to. It is but natural that Examiners are sometimes in error as to just what scope should be accredited an invention. Although the Examiners act under honest convictions in cases where they refuse an inventor his just rights, yet it is the duty of the attorney to maintain the claims of his client, if he is convinced that they are just and proper. To succeed in this requires the display of tact, firmness and ability; and when the Examiner is made to see that the inventor is honestly and fairly entitled to the claims which have been rejected, he will almost invariably recede from his former action, and allow the case.

Advantages to Inventors on the Pacific Coast.

The firm of DEWEY & Co. (continuously editors and publishers of the MINING AND SCIETIFIC PRESS, nearly from its early commencement in 1860) offer comparatively far better facilities to the local inventors of the Pacific States and Territories than are possessed by any other agents in America. Members of the firm give personal attention to the applications entrusted to their care. They have been longer in practice in patent soliciting than most agents who are still personally engaged in the business. They have secured more U. S. and foreign patents in the past 20 years (with very few exceptions) than any other firm still existing. Their practice has been so successful and long continued that the great majority of inventions on this side of the American continent have been patented through their agency, thus affording them great and valuable experience, by thorough information of the true principles and points of novelty in the inventions, whether general in character or peculiarly local to this coast.

The extensive business combination and experience of this firm is undoubtedly one of the most fortunate in existence for affording inventors prompt and reliable advice and the best possible facilities for securing their full patent rights with safety and dispatch at uniformly reasonable rates.

Every patentee of a worthy invention is guaranteed the gratuitous publication of a clearly-stated and correct description of his invention in one or more of our influential and reliable newspapers, affording just the circulation that is best calculated to widely inform the class of readers most specially interested in the subject of his invention.

Saving of Time, Etc.

Inventors on this coast will find that owing to our familiarity with inventions and local affairs of this coast, we can more readily and fully comprehend their wants, and thus save much of the time ordinarily consumed in preliminary writing back and forth when distant agencies are employed.

Caveats.

A Caveat is a confidential communication made to the Patent Office, and is therefore filed within its secret archives. The privilege secured under a caveat is, that it entitles the caveator to receive notice, for a period of one year, of any application for a patent subsequently filed, and which is adjudged to be novel, and is likely to interfere with the invention described in the caveat, and the caveator is then required to complete his application for a patent within three months from the date of said notice. Caveat papers should be very carefully prepared. Our fee for the service varies from $10 to $20. The Government fee is $10 additional.

To enable us to prepare caveat papers, we only require a sketch and description of the invention.

Rejected Applications.

Inventors who have rejected cases (prepared either by themselves, or for them by other agents), who desire to ascertain their prospects of success by further efforts, are invited to avail themselves of our unrivaled facilities for securing favorable results. We have been successful in securing Letters Patent in many previously abandoned cases. Our terms are always reasonable.

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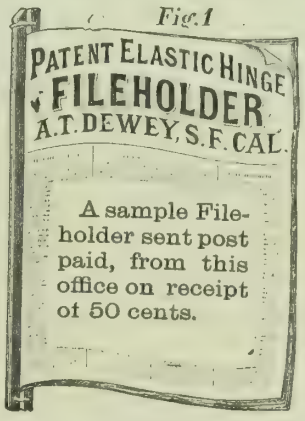
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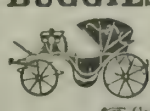


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The Age of Seeds

Some twenty years ago a few grains of wheat were found in the tombs of some ancient mummies in the south of France, supposed to have been fully 2,000 years old. It is said that this wheat was planted and produced the astonishing yield of 1,200 grains to one, and the French government assumed charge of the matter, and when the product had increased sufficiently, this new wheat was distributed throughout the empire. The result, according to official reports, showed an immense increase over the yield of the ordinary varieties. As a natural result quite a craze ensued in regard to sowing old seeds of other plants. The excitement reached the United States, and some agriculturists commenced saving melon, beet, corn and other seeds until they became four, six and eight years old, and upwards. The theory was that a rest of years, instead of months, gave the seeds unusual vitality and more prolific powers of reproduction. Many of the experiments proved utter failures, and no remarkable degree of success seemed to attend on any. Much surprise was expressed in some quarters at such results, especially as the reports of the unusual productiveness of the mummy wheat appeared to be genuine. Those who had carefully noted the progress of the matter, referred the wheat success to the fact that each package of wheat sent out by the French government contained detailed instructions in regard to the best mode of cultivation, which all recipients were enjoined to pursue faithfully.

It may reasonably be doubted whether any wheat from the case of a mummy ever sprouted at all; but the lesson in improved agriculture was sent abroad all the same, and performed its work remarkably well. If the wheat cultivators of California would take more pains to procure good seed, and cultivate their fields and harvest their crops with due care, there would be no need that they should look to the catacombs of Egypt for seed with which to secure a marked increase in the yield of their fields.

THE MICROSCOPE AT HOME.—In a lecture on the use of the microscope at home, by Henry Pocklington, the following directions are given for using the instrument to detect adulterated dry goods. Most people like to be sure that they get what they pay for. The microscope, in many cases, places the possibility of certainty on this point within the reach of its owner. Suppose, for example, that the lady of the house wishes to know whether the piece of silk she has set her heart upon for a dress is all silk, or a mixture with cotton, jute, or China-grass, and, if all silk, whether it has been loaded with dye and dressing. The microscope will set her mind at rest. Take a pattern of the silk, unravel the warp and weft, and examine it under the quarter-inch objective, and you will at any rate see whether all the little fibres of which the weft and warp are comprised look alike. That, of course, will not tell you whether the material is silk; but if you procure a piece of known silk, good raw silk, and study its appearance, and compare it with the suspected specimen, you will come to a sound conclusion very soon. Then take a little cotton and examine it to find that it consists of flattened tubes, curiously twisted, quite unlike the long cylindrical tubes of silk, and different again from the long consistent tubes of flax, with their attenuated ends and marked walls. Take wool and hairs of different kinds and examine then carefully, noting their peculiarities, and you will soon be able to tell whether your coat is all wool, or, as is much more probable, not; whether your wife's sable muff or seal jacket is what it professes to be, and will not improbably learn a lesson in the department of trade morality.

DANGERS OF WOODEN STRUCTURES.—The unsanitary condition of certain towns in this country has drawn attention to the fact that wooden houses and especially wooden foundations are liable after a certain time to cause malarious symptoms. So many malarious attacks have been experienced of late years in San Francisco, that the medical men began to suspect the buildings, especially as the structures themselves, which are nearly all built on wooden foundations, began to show disturbances, cracks appearing in the walls and the floors settling. Scientific investigation into the causes of these troubles points to the fact that the wood used in the foundations became decayed by contact with the sand, which destroys its fibers and leaves it porous and brittle. The next stage in the process is the formation of a fungus growth from the edge of the wood, composed of infinitesimal insect life, which burrows the remaining wood until its vitality is gone, and the insect itself dies. Physicians attribute many of the unpleasant smells and the bad health that hang about the inhabitants of these dwellings to this malarial condition, which to a great extent disappears as soon as proper foundations are substituted for those of wood.

A poor memory is a very inconvenient thing. So a poor man found it who lately called on a friend, and in the course of the conversation asked him how his good father was. "He is dead; did you not know it?" answered the friend. "Indeed! I am distressed to hear it," said the visitor, "I had no idea of it." And he proceeded to express his sympathy. A year after, he called again, and forgetfully asked, "And how is your poor father?" The clever reply was, "Still dead."

The Poultry Interest.

Poultry raising on this coast is but in its infancy. The enormous quantities of eggs and poultry shipped into the San Francisco market from Eastern points demonstrates that the home supply falls far short of the demand, and to be convinced that our own production is greatly preferred, one only need to examine the market reports. Prices the last season have ruled higher than for several years, and we anticipate no depreciation in prices, at least until the home supply equals the demand, which is a problem for future years to solve.

Senator Miller, in a conversation with the editor of the New York *Graphic*, said: "California, which has a population of 850,000, can support from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people, and I predict that within a few years, under the stimulus of immigration, it will rank with some of the more populous of the Eastern States. All that is required for the development of the thousands of acres of tillable land is good bone and muscle, and this we will get, now the vexed Chinese question is practically settled." Sharing in this view of California's future we see no danger of the demand being lessened, nor can we conceive any legitimate line of pursuit wherein the profits are so great for the amount of capital invested, and it is a matter of surprise the farming community of the State are not more universally engaged in poultry raising. True, there has been for all time a little indefinable stigma attached to poultry raising, but were our people fully aware of the status of this industry it would forevermore vanish.

The United States Census reports of 1870 showed the total annual products of eggs and poultry to be upward of $600,000,000, and it has grown enormously with each succeeding year. This is more than all our great wheat crop, one-third more than our cotton crop, one-third more than the sum total of beef, mutton and pork, nearly double that of all the butter and cheese made. A nice little pill for those to swallow who regard the "chicken business" as unworthy of their notice. We take the following from the *Journal of Applied Science:* "Besides our foreign supplies, the home production is considerable. The Midland Railway brings up 150 tons of eggs, and the Great Eastern over 5,000 tons of poultry and game annually. But this is a mere fleabite in the course of a year. It is no uncommon thing in the early spring months for the Aylesbury Railway to carry two or three tons weight of ducklings and eggs in one night to London, and nearly $100,000 per annum is returned for ducks to the neighborhood of Aylesbury alone. Ireland produces 500,000,000 eggs, and the Continent supplies us with about 785,000,000, and if to this is added the annual production of Great Britain the enormous consumption may be approximately estimated."

The egg traffic of the United States is now exceedingly large. Large as is, however, the production, the imports of eggs reach 6 000,000 dozens a year, chiefly from Canada. Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city yearly, and 25,500,000 dozens of eggs go to the same market. Not a bad showing for one city. With these glaring facts staring us in the face, we ask, why should an industry of so vast importance be regarded by some as not altogether a manly occupation? Away with the idea that it is only child's play! Some of the best and ablest men and women of our land are numbered among those who, by energy, toil and indefatigable effort, have succeeded in raising to its present status and enormous proportions this pleasant, as well as profitable industry.

While hands have found plenty to do, the inventive mind of the age has not ignored this field, but has added to this vast industry new life and vitality. The incubator of to-day plays no small part in the experienced breeders', as well as the poulterers' yards. Since my first venture with artificial incubators they have been greatly simplified. I have used different machines aiming to keep apace of the times; and while some have been little better than no machine at all, others have done well. I can say of the one in use at present at my yards (not manufactured by myself), that it is of the most simple, and as near perfect as can well be attained; and I would not dispense with its use under any consideration. Just as we people learn more about their principles will they be more universally adopted.—*L. C. Byce, in Rural Press.*

THE report of Lieutenant Healy, Commander of the revenue cutter Corwin, has been received. He gives an account of his cruise in the Arctic, and recommends that a line of soundings be made along the coast from Point Barrow to the Mackenzie river. He says that the Corwin has steamed within a short distance of Point Barrow, and found clear water as far as he could see. He ventures the opinion that if he had only been prepared, and had any object in making the attempt, that he could have taken the vessel directly through to New York.

A LINE of steamships will shortly be established between San Francisco and Liverpool, which it is thought will divert some of the traffic of the Southern Pacific. One iron steamer of 3,800 tons has been launched for this service at Middlesborough, and another is being built.

THIRTY-FIVE registered distilleries in Los Angeles county.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31 1882

266,748.—SHIRT—D. P. Belknap, S. F.

266,758.—COMBINED LOCK AND LATCH—R. F. Bridewell, S. F.

266,678.—HAME CLIP—Charlie M. Derrick, Howland Flat, Cal.

266,841.—MAGNETIC GOLD SEPARATOR—H. Kenton, Albany, Oregon.

266,701.—HEADER AND THRASHING MACHINE—A. H. Lightall, S. F.

266,702.—GRAIN SEPARATOR—A. H. Lightall, S. F.

266,858.—GRAFTING WAX—Thos. McLoughlin, Judsonville, Cal.

266,873.—CORN CRUSHER—Geo. C. Mueller, S. F.

266,885.—LUBRICATING CUP FOR STEAM ENGINE—E. L. Reese, Alameda Co., Cal.

266,886.—LUBRICATING OIL CUP—E. L. Reese, Alameda Co., Cal.

266,908.—BUCKLE—D. W. Smith, Port Townsend, W. T.

266,922.—WATER WHEEL—M. C. Taylor, Grass Valley, Cal.

266,662.—ORE STAMP BATTERY—A. J. Van Drake, S. F.

266,633.—BED OR CRIB—C. McWayne, Colfax, Cal.

266,630.—LEG AND FOOT REST—J. M. P. Jambers, Nevada City, Cal.

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Notices of Recent Patents.

Among the patents recently obtained through Dewey & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS American and Foreign Patent Agency, the following are worthy of special mention:

GRAFTING-WAX.—Thomas McLoughlin, Judsonville, Contra Costa county, Cal. No. 266,858. Dated Oct. 31, 1882. This composition or this grafting-wax consists of certain peculiar ingredients, combined in the specified proportions. In using this wax it is applied while in liquid state, by means of a brush, to the graft. When cool it becomes hardened upon the graft. In grafting the scion is tied to its place on the stock by means of a cloth bandage, and the wax used is put over and around the bandage. There are two main requirements in the use and formation of all grafting wax. First, it must, when applied to the cut, completely exclude the air; second, it must be weather-proof to resist the action of the sun and rain. There is a composition in general use for this purpose in which the ingredients are beeswax, resin and tallow, combined in various proportions. This composition serves the purpose very well; but it has been found by experience that by adding black pitch, honey and pine-pitch to these ingredients, all in certain proportions, a better wax is obtained, more economical because of the increase in bulk caused by cheap materials, and more efficient because of greater durability. The black pitch is the ordinary pitch of commerce, and its presence adds to the bulk, makes the composition stiffer when cooled, and renders it more durable and better adapted to withstand the elements. The honey makes it more homogeneous, and the pine-pitch, which should be gathered fresh from the trees, adds its turpentine to render it more capable of being molded or pressed around the graft. The composition may be preserved indefinitely, and when about to be used has but to be melted again. When around the graft and hardened by cooling, it makes an air-tight covering and will not soften in the heat of the sun, nor be beaten off or dissolved by the rain. It is clean to handle, is not sticky, and may be packed in cans or boxes to advantage. Compositions of similar character have been made before, but this of Mr. McLoughlin is a peculiar one..

HAME-CLIP.—Charles M. Derrick, Howland Flat, Sierra Co., Cal. No. 266,678. Dated Oct. 31, 1882. This invention relates to an improved hame-clip for harness, and more particularly to a novel means for vertically adjusting and securing the tug thereon. The invention consists in a vertical pintle held between supports from the hame, and in two hooks sliding on said pintle, the ends of which are adapted to engage in a series of holes in the hame when the pintle is in place. Between the hooks the tug is held upon the pintle. The object of this invention is to provide an improved means for vertically adjusting the tug for high or low draft.

WANDERINGS OF A NEEDLE.—Several years ago Police Captain P. H. Leary, of the Butler street police in Brooklyn, unconsciously swallowed a needle. It lodged in his stomach, and for two years was a constant source of suffering. He was treated for dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, and other diseases, but the medicine did no good. Suddenly, after he had ceased to take medicine, the pain disappeared. Recently his ankle began to swell, and then it as mysteriously got well, and the side of his left foot began to pain him. He treated the swelling as a bunion, but the trouble did not cease. Inflammation followed and extended to his knee. A few days ago a physician, in making an examination, found the point of the needle protruding from the side of the foot, and he drew it out with a pair of pincers. Since then all pain has disappeared. The needle was covered with rust.—*N. Y. Sun, Oct. 16th.*

MELVILLE stated his belief that the Jeannette was entirely seaworthy, and fully capable of making the voyage. Referring to Da Long's discipline, he said that it was very severe.

Thanksgiving.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

In conformity with custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving—for the blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied—for the peace and amity which subsist between this Republic and all the nations of the world; for freedom from internal discord and violence; for the increasing friendship between the different sections of the land; for Liberty, Justice and Constitutional Government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions, and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the Republic while extending its privileges to their fellow men who come to us; for improved means of internal communication, and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries; for the liberal return for the mechanic's toil; for affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for a wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon conscience of a restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home. For these and many other blessings we should give thanks.

Wherefore, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labor, and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near to the throne of Almighty God, and offer to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold good which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and mercies may continue.

And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed may be made a special occasion for the deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all that dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of national thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and the 107th of the Independence of the United States.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President. FRED'K. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

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The Cultivation and Encouragement of a Love of the Beautiful in Nature.

[Prepared for the California State Grange by MRS. W. L. OVERHISER.]

Let us open the gate-called the "Beautiful," and enter the Temple of Nature. Even a hasty survey of the wonders of this temple shows us beauty everywhere above, around us and beneath our feet. Each day and night brings beauty to our vision. We see a joyous beauty in the morning, when the rising sun wakens man to praise and to labor; we see it at midday, and when the declining sun throws lights and shadows on hillside and valley. And beautiful are the sunset clouds, which poet's verse has never yet truly sung nor painter's brush imitated. Beauty still lingers "When Twilight with her gray sandals treads out the last sparks of light." And how beautiful is Night!

"When Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with stars, unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy which Love has spread
To curtain her sleeping world."

The changing seasons each in its turn bring to our view the beautiful objects of Nature. Beautiful are the flowers and blossoms of Spring, the blushing fruit and golden grain of Summer.

"And now comes Autumn, artist bold and free,
Exceeding rich in brightest tints that be,
And with a skill that tells of power divine
Paints a vast landscape wonderfully fine.
Over the chestnut cloth of golds he throws,
Turns the ash purple, cheers with scarlet glows
The lonely sumac, that erstwhile was seen
Clad in dull foliage of a sombre green;
Where daisies bloomed, gives golden-rod instead,
Stains every oak leaf with the darkest red,
Sets all the woodbine's waving sprays on fire,
And leaves them flaming from the cedar's spire."

Beautiful, also, are the snowflakes and frost work of Winter. All are beautiful in their time. There is beauty in the dewdrop dancing in the morning sunlight, rivaling in brightness the rarest gems; beauty in the murmuring brook, in the rushing river, and the ever restless waves of the ocean. There is beauty in the smallest grass blade, in the lovely flowers, the delicately painted sea-shell, and in the snow-crowned mountain. Why was this, our earthly home, made so beautiful? The all-wise Creator, when he fashioned this temple in which man lives, not only gave to him faculties by which he could behold and study the works of nature, but implanted also in his soul an innate love of its beauties. Encourage, then, this love of nature in your children, and if the cares and struggles of life have banished it from *your* heart, call it back. Nowhere in the wide world, than in the sunset land, are there more beautiful formations of the mountains; nowhere are there more magnificent or loftier forest trees; and yet man, in his greed for gold, has brought even the forces of nature to aid him in tearing down these, throwing them into the river, and causing destruction and ruin to fair fields, beautiful gardens and homes of his brother-man. The woodman, and the farmer even, have applied the axe of destruction to the forest trees, on the mountains and on the plains, destroying the beauty of the landscape, and leaving the animals, who should be cared for by man, without that protection from the summer sun which *was* provided for them by nature. An inordinate love of gold is debasing. The love of nature is elevating. Matrons, teach your children to avoid the former and encourage them in the latter. Let the study of nature enter into your plans of education. Surround your homes, as much as possible, with the bright and beautiful objects of nature, so that, by constant intercourse with them, your children will learn to adorn their lives by those traits of character which they will see symbolized in nature's works. They will learn to catch the sunbeams of cheerfulness, to love harmony and order, to be charitable, hopeful, faithful, industrious and economical. The study of nature's works will also lead the thoughts of your children "through nature up to nature's God."

PHOTOGRAPHING AN EXPLOSION.—The United States Engineers recently photographed the explosion of a wreck, which was blown to pieces by submarine charges of dynamite, to ascertain, among other things, how long the spectacle really lasted. The result was exceedingly interesting. There were six cameras employed, and the instant of the explosion, as also the several instants when the exposures were made by shutter, were electrically timed by a chronograph. A photograph taken one-tenth of a second after the explosion showed the vessel broken, and a column of water 70 feet high; a photograph secured 1:5 seconds after the explosion showed a column of water 160 feet high; a third photograph, taken 2:3 seconds after, showed the column at its full hight of 180 feet, while fragments of wreckage were in the air, but none had fallen to disturb the surface of the water; a fourth picture, taken 3:3 seconds after, showed the column falling, and the surface of the water disturbed; while a fifth photograph, secured 4:3 seconds after, showed that all was over.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—Mix one-quarter of a pound of soft-soap with the same of pounded whiting, one ounce of soda and a piece of stone blue the size of a walnut; boil these together for 15 minutes, and then, while hot, rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for 24 hours; then wash it off with clean water, and polish the marble with a piece of coarse flannel, or what is better, a piece of an old felt hat.

The Flowers at the Santa Cruz Fair.

[Report of MARTHA WILSON, Superintendent of the Floral Committee of Santa Cruz County Fair, and requested for publication in the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS by the meeting of Executive Committee and Superintendents of Departments, held Oct. 28, 1882.]

On the right hand as you enter the fruit-room is an ivy-wreated arch, with the inscription over it, in letters of evergreen and immortelles, "Floral Hall;" and I stand entranced with delight and wonder at the bewildering vision of floral beauty spread out before my eyes.

First we came to the tables of Mr. Doeltz, covered with rare palms, dracenas (*Ficus Australis*), coffee trees, variegated oleanders, manderbus ferns, caleus, bouvardias, begonias, and many other choice plants; also a perfect gem of an aquarium, constructed by Mr. Doeltz. The stand is of manzanita, with the moss and tiny ferns growing on it, surmounted by the aquarium, set in a conglomerate of shells and pebbles, with spaces for aquatic plants. The design is most unique, and would be an ornament to parlor or garden.

Next are the tables of Mr. Thompson, filled with a wealth of green and hot-house plants. Amongst them were *Stephanotis. Campsidiums, Crotons, Melalencas, Justicias, Echeverias*, rare palms, *Peperomias, Eulalias, Aspleniums, Aralias*, roses, and a host of rare plants, together with a collection of exquisite pansies. The front of Mr. Thompson's tables were covered with wood moss, starred with flowers in beautiful designs.

And now we come to the tables of the Ladies' Floral Committee. I have seen floral displays in the largest cities of the Old World and the New, but never have mine eyes beheld any display that would equal this in the great variety, beauty and boundless profusion of the flowers, all of them grown in the outdoor gardens of Santa Cruz, and arranged with the most exquisite taste in hundreds of beautiful designs. There were pyramids, stars, crosses, butterflies, hummingbirds; there were white doves resting on flowery sprays that branched over fountains of flowers, and harps in scarlet and white, with the golden strings wreathed in smilax. All these were composed of beautiful flowers, arranged with the most artistic skill as to color and blending. Then there were baskets of rare and beautiful roses, interspersed with fern and smilax and choice foliage plants, and that queen of California's wild flowers, the *Romneya;* and these were veiled, but not hidden, with the little fairy *Zypsaphilla;* and all these flower baskets and beautiful designs were sitting on beds of soft, green wood moss, bordered around with flowers and white redwood in Grecian bric-a-brac and Arabesque designs of exquisite beauty.

Behind these tables were rustic brackets, wreathed in verdure, supporting rare plants belonging to the Ladies' Committee. Amongst them were caleus, banrardias, begonias, farfuginms and cactus. Over the tables were luxuriant hanging baskets of lycopodium and rare ferns. Then there were many choice plants from our citizens; noticeable amongst these was a fine specimen of the amaryllis refulgens, from Judge Logan, and from Mrs. Wilkin, of the Germania Hotel, a rare plant of the lily family, with foliage resembling the feathers of the grouse, and some of Mr. Matthews' rare pelargonium and magnolias.

At the further end of this Floral Hall, which is some 75 feet in length, is the fernery, composed entirely of our Santa Cruz wild flowers. This fernery was designed by Mrs. A. M. Smith, and executed, under her directions, by her father, Mr. E. B. Cahoon. It is one of the most perfect representations of nature that I ever saw. There are the mossy overhanging rocks, the old logs and gnarled roots covered with their native moss and ferns, and the clear, cool cave-like spring, with the pearly drops trickling down from the crags overhead. The ferns are there from the tallest to the little fairy ones, growing on the logs and springing from the crevices in the rocks, adorning them with a mild beauty that is indescribable. On one of the logs lies a young alligator brought from the Nile, and the little children exclaim: "Don't you see him move? I saw him wink just then." As I turn to retrace my steps through this Eden of beauty, this foretaste of the sweet bye-and-bye, I wonder who are the artists that have produced such exquisite results, and am answered, the Ladies' Floral Committee, consisting of Mrs. C. B. Younger, Mrs. Delamater, Mrs. Cahoon, Mrs. A. M. Smith and Miss Mamie Perkins, and assisted by a number of the ladies and sweet young girls of Santa Cruz, who volunteered their services.

[Mrs. Wilson, although assuming no credit to herself for the wonderful Floral Hall, which she comes as near describing as any one can in words, really deserves no little credit for the energy which she infused into this admirable committee, and which made such a pleasing and captivating feature of the fair.—REPORTER.]

LABOR AND MATERIAL.—A Cincinnati paper tells (perhaps) a big story of a walnut tree. In 1864 an Indiana man, as the story runs, bought the tree for $1, and he subsequently sold it for $65. The buyer sold it to a Cincinnati lumber dealer for $700; the Cincinnati dealer sold it to a New Yorker for $2,200, and he cut it up into veneering, which he sold for $10,000.

A METRIC GUIDE.—A fact little known is that the United States nickel five-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grammes.

The Black Wattle.

Among the Australian trees which have been brought to California is the black wattle (*acacia decurreus*) which has shown its adaptation to our conditions by making a very satisfactory growth. The specimens now growing on the University grounds at Berkeley show that the growth is rapid and satisfactory. The *acacia decurreus* or black wattle is the source of the bark largely used for tanning in Australia and elsewhere, and the trees are becoming so scarce that plantations are urged even to the lands where the tree is indigenous. The present price of the bark in the London market is from $50 to $65 per ton, with every prospect of an increase. As a source of supply for bark for tanning purposes the black wattle tree is much superior to the oak tree. It grows far more rapidly, and the bark it produces contains a larger percentage of tannin than oak bark. In the course of five or six years after planting a small supply of bark would be available for sale from the thinnings of the plantation. The quantity would increase yearly for some time if the plantation were properly managed, and it could be so arranged that a succession of trees would be ready for stripping every year. The return for the outlay would thus become available at a much earlier stage than is the case generally with the planting of forest trees. The timber is hard and well adapted for turners' work, and also makes the best of firewood. This last would be a great consideration in many districts where firewood is scarce and a coal supply not available.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.—This is generally an annoyance to the person who has it, and is especially annoying and disgusting to his friends. Sometimes it is caused by decaying teeth. If so, it is unwholesome, for the person who has it inhales with every breath putrid particles that are absorbing into his blood. A good dentist should be seen, and if the offensive odor is caused by decaying teeth, he can soon "abate the nuisance." But quite often bad breath is caused by the blood's being loaded with waste matter, which ought to have been separated—eliminated—from it by the liver and other glands. Waste in the body must be gotten rid of somehow, as certainly as the waste of our dwellings must be taken away, if we would have them healthy. Nature has provided glands whose office is just this, and whose powers, in health, are fully equal to it. In case these fail somewhat of their work—if they failed in full, speedy death would result—it is done in part by other glands, which are then said to act vicariously. Thus, the skin can come to the relief of sluggish kidneys. The kidneys, in turn, can aid the skin when its pores are closed by a cold or a fever. So, also, matter which should be separated from the blood by that great gland, the liver, and by other intestinal glands, is taken from it by the mucous glands of the mouth and air-passages. In the process, however, it is more or less changed chemically, and gives the breath its disagreeable odor. To correct this disorder it is necessary to arouse the proper glands to a higher activity. The stimulus should be slight and continued for some time. As all the excretory organs aid each other, it is well to stimulate the skin and kidneys, also, for a short time at least. As the trouble in the first place often brings with overeating, the diet should be diminished and regulated.—*Ex*

GROWING TREES TOO SLOW BUSINESS.—Artificial substitutes for the natural products of the forests have been attracting much attention for two or three years past. Our readers are already informed in regard to the manufacture of straw lumber, and now we are informed that a new company for this business has been formed at Joplin, Missouri. The *Daily News*, of that town, says: "A series of experiments were made with samples of the lumber in the presence of a number of stock-holders and others, all of which were satisfactory in the extreme. There having been expressed some curiosity as to whether the patent lumber could be worked with carpenters' tools with the same facility as any other lumber, the party all repared to the shop of Hoyt & Chickering, where it was demonstrated that it would saw and also dress with a plane just as well as pine or walnut, and that it was susceptible to just as smooth a finish as any other lumber. It was also tested by fire, and failed to burn with the readiness of wood. Those who were somewhat doubtful about the utility of the new invention were fully reassured by these several tests, and there is no question but that straw lumber will, in a few years, to a certain extent, take the place of other kinds for inside finishing, and in the manufacture of furniture. The demand is already in excess of the facilities of the one factory, and the company organized here is confident it will have no difficulty in finding a ready sale for all that may be manufactured."

GLYCERINE IN GLUE.—Herr. Puscher, a German chemist, has reported that the value of glue is greatly increased by the addition of 25% of glycerine, all cleaving and breaking of the glue being thus prevented.

TEETH FACTORIES.—There are at present in the United States 12 large factories for the production of artificial teeth, turning out between them 10,000,000 teeth a year. The gold used in stopping decayed teeth in America amounts to $2,500,000 yearly.

CHANGES ON THE MOON'S SURFACE.—Prof. M. W. Harrington refers to two kinds of changes on the moon's surface which may be regarded as fairly established. The first is the land slides, which may doubtless be caused by the great alterations of temperature to which the moon is subject. Many of these slides may be easily recognized with good telescopes. The second form of change is illustrated by craters, which have been proven to be different in size and shape from what they were recorded by earlier observers. Many other changes have been suspected, but they are of a more uncertain and doubtful character.

HIGHT OF BUILDINGS.—In the *Insurance Cyclopedia*, Mr. Walford mentions the Swedish law which came into force in 1875, and which prohibited the erection of buildings in cities and towns of a hight more than five feet above the width of the street on which they are built. A wise precaution, says the *American Exchange*, to secure proper ventilation and avert the spread of conflagrations, and which somewhat qualifies Capt. Shaw's rule that the safety or saving of the individual ignited building is indirectly in the ratio of the hight to area or cubic content under equal combustible conditions otherwise. This is part of the question, whether we shall in the future build *cities*, or continue, as in the past, to build capacious individual structures.

THE Prince of Wales has consented to act as Chairman of the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

Face the Music, Brothers.

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A Curious Accoustic Phenomena.

A correspondent of the *Manufacturer and Builder* writes to that paper as follows: I would like you to explain a very curious thing that I have noticed, if you can. About a week ago I was doing a piece of soldering, and carelessly laid my iron down, when I heard a clear humming noise, which would keep on for a while, then stop, and then commence again. I found at last that it came from the iron. To make sure I lifted it up, when the sound stopped. I laid it down again in the same place, the handle on the zinc-lined top of my work-table, and the copper bit resting on the edge of a lead anvil, when the singing noise commenced again. I have asked some friends about it, but they cannot explain it. I have tried repeatedly to make the iron sing for the satisfaction of the thing, but I cannot always succeed, though once in a while, when I happen to lay it down right, and the bit is the right heat, it starts off at once, and keeps it up for 5 or 10 minutes—a singing soldering iron.

To the above, the editor of the journal addressed replies as follows:

This correspondent has accidentally struck just the right conditions for performing one of the most curious acoustical experiments. The experiment in question is a familiar one in the physical lecture-room, where it is known as Trevelyan's rocker. The cause of the singing sound is the contact of two metals of different temperatures. The resting of the heated iron on the edge of the lead plate causes the lead to expand, raising a slight elevation in its surface at the point of contact; this slightly tilts the iron, and another contact is made with the lead, which expands and tilts it back to its first position. Thus a rocking motion is imparted to the iron. These vibrations will be imperceptible to the eye, but they follow each other so rapidly that they produce a musical note. Mr. Trevelyan, who first observed this phenomenon accidentally, like this inquirer, studied the subject carefully, and devised the instrument called "Trevelyan's Recker," by which the experiment can be performed very satisfactorily. It consists of a bar of iron, one side of which is beveled and provided with a groove along its whole length, forming two sharp edges. The bar is provided with a long handle. When this device, which resembles a poker, is heated and laid across a block of cold metal, with the end of the handle resting on the table, it at once commences to sing, like our inquirer's soldering-iron. As the poker gradually loses its heat the singing becomes weaker and weaker, and finally ceases. By placing an iron rod, terminated by two knobs across the poker (thus weighing it), the weight of the rod causes the vibrations of the poker to become slower, and the rocking motion which causes the sound will be made visible to the eye by the movements of the rod and its knobs.

APPARENT SIZE OF MAGNIFIED OBJECTS.—Professor W. H. Brewer reported to the American Association concerning some experiments he had made upon the estimation by different persons of the size of images of objects seen through the microscope. More than 100 persons, of all ages, classes and occupations, gave very many different estimates. A common louse was used as the test-object, and the magnified image was projected at ten inches. By far the larger number of persons underestimated the size value theoretically given the image by scientific microscopists, which was about 4–66 inches. Two estimates were of only an inch; several were of more than a foot. One student likened the figure to a cockroach, another to a lobster. Mechanics and artesans generally overestimate. A draughtsman, who was accustomed to measure and draw all his work, after careful examination, said the image was at least five feet long! A professor of physics said he could make the image look of any size he wished.

THE MILK TREE.—A French chemist has analyzed the juice of the so-called milk tree of Central America, to the nutritive qualities of which attention was first drawn by Humboldt, and has found that the vegetable product really possesses many of the characteristics of cow's milk.

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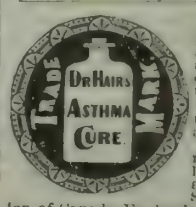
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A method of obtaining oxygen from air for technical purposes has been recently devised by M. Maigis, of Paris. The principle is that of dialysis or diffusion under pressure. Atmospheric air being forced against a first caoutchouc membrane by suction, a mixture of about 40% of oxygen and 60% of nitrogen is obtained on the other side. A second membrane increases the proportion of oxygen to 60%, that of the nitrogen being reduced to 40. A third gives 80% of oxygen; a fourth 95%. M Maigis prepares his membranes by immersing taffeta in a solution containing sulphide of carbon (or light petroleum ether), spirit of wine ether and caoutchouc. After drying the taffeta has a fine layer of caoutchouc on it.

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THE MOON'S INFLUENCE.—Those who yet cling to the old-time faith in the moon's influence upon the weather may be interested to learn that so eminent a scientist as Sir William Thomson has recently felt called upon to declare that careful observation with the barometer, thermometer and anemometer have failed to establish any such influence, and have proved, on the contrary, that if there is any dependence of the weather upon the phases of the moon it is only in a degree so slight as to be quite imperceptible to ordinary observation.

DANGERS OF WOODEN STRUCTURES.—The unsanitary condition of certain towns in this country has drawn attention to the fact that wooden houses and especially wooden foundations are liable after a certain time to cause malarious symptoms. So many malarious attacks have been experienced of late years in San Francisco, that the medical men began to suspect the buildings, especially as the structures themselves, which are nearly all built on wooden foundations, began to show disturbances, cracks appearing in the walls and the floors settling. Scientific investigation into the causes of these troubles points to the fact that the wood used in the foundations became decayed by contact with the sand, which destroys its fibers and leaves it porous and brittle. The next stage in the process is the formation of a fungus growth from the edge of the wood, composed of infinitesimal insect life, which burrows the remaining wood until its vitality is gone, and the insect itself dies. Physicians attribute many of the unpleasant smells and the bad health that hang about the inhabitants of these dwellings to this malarial condition, which to a great extent disappears as soon as proper foundations are substituted for those of wood.

CHANGES ON THE MOON'S SURFACE.—Prof. M. W. Harrington refers to two kinds of changes on the moon's surface which may be regarded as fairly established. The first is the land slides, which may doubtless be caused by the great alterations of temperature to which the moon is subject. Many of these slides may be easily recognized with good telescopes. The second form of change is illustrated by craters, which have been proven to be different in size and shape from what they were recorded by earlier observers. Many other changes have been suspected, but they are of a more uncertain and doubtful character.

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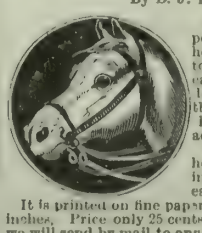
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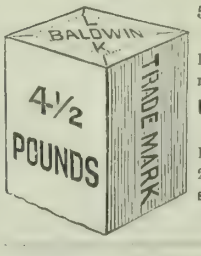
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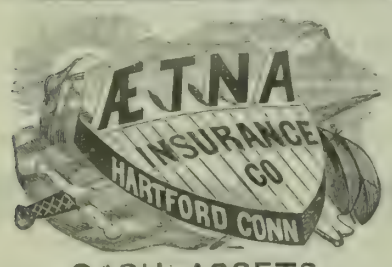
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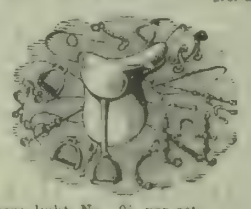
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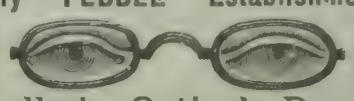
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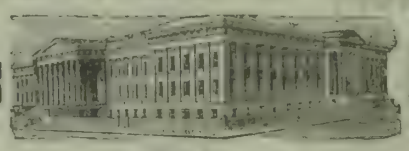


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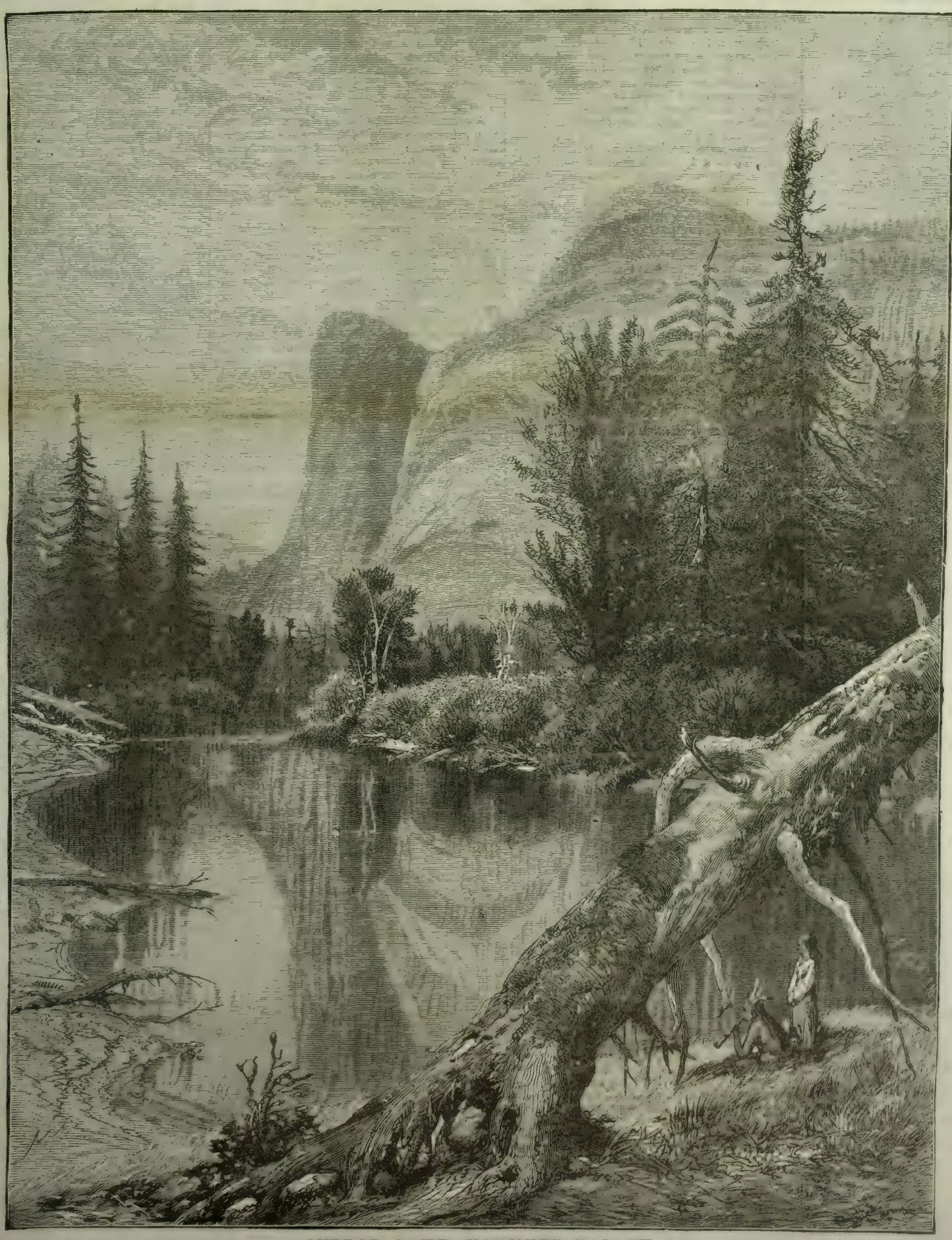
A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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Mirror Lake.

Few localities are as famous the world over for beauty and sublimity of scenery as the Yosemite valley. Description and illustration inadequately picture the scenes. It seems as if nature outdid herself in forming this retreat of rare beauty. Without attempting any description of the valley in general, it will be sufficient to speak of Mirror lake, which is so beautifully pictured in the illustration on this page. Some distance from El Capitan up the canyon of the Tenaya is the lake called "Mirror lake," an expansion of the Tenaya fork, which flows down the canyon of the same name. The lake is small and deep, and lies in one of the grandest spots of the valley, at the foot of the fine rounded precipice called the Washington Column. From the reflections in its still waters of this and other great hights in its vicinity, such as the North and South Domes, and particularly Mt. Watkins, it has been called the Mirror lake. The proper time to see the reflections is early in the morning, when the sun makes its first appearance in the valley over the crest of Mt. Watkins.

The lake is embedded amongst the wildest scenery possible. In the rocky sides of the mountains opposite and overhanging the lake can be seen by an exercise of the imagination, contortions and crevices, much resembling an eagle, a lion and a crane. Amongst other curious formations on the face of the mountain may be seen an elephant without his trunk, a pig without legs, the head of a second elephant on one part of the cliff, and its hinder quarters and tail on another portion of the cliff, an engine and two carriages turned upside down on the mountain, but right side up when seen reflected in the water, with the addition of a station into which the train was on the point of entering; a clothes line with three articles of wearing apparel depending from it; a cross, a man's head with a braid, an angel supposed to be flying, but without wings, a rooster, a cow with half a head, a sheep, and a bottle lying on its side pouring liquid on to George Washington's head, the part of his physiognomy besprinkled being his left cheek. Two lovers are also pointed out to the visitor. They were supposed to be standing and gazing into each other's faces.



MIRROR LAKE, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

To a spectator viewing the reflections from a boat in the lake, when the sun is brilliant, the glare becomes very blinding. By degrees, however, one becomes accustomed to the light, and the longer one looks into the water the clearer becomes the objects reflected in it. All the surrounding heights are lit up in a remarkable manner; every tree comes out in the reflection most marvellously clear. Were it not for the fact that the objects are reversed in the water, it would be very difficult to tell which one looks at—the original or its reflection.

The visitor may amuse and interest himself in the vicinity of Mirror lake for many hours. No one who visits the Yosemite valley should fail seeing this wonderful little body of water. No doubt before the advent of the white man this valley was visited frequently by the Indians.

Home Miscellany.

Don't Leave the Farm.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come near, I would whisper it low
You are thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sin;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the coarse downward begins

You talk of the mines, boys—
They are wealthy in gold, no doubt;
But, ah! there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.

The mercantile trade is a hazard—
The gains are first high and then low.
Better risk the old farm awhile longer;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest.
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You're as free as the air in the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.

Better on the farm awhile longer,
Though the profits come in rather slow;
Remember, you're not going to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

C. E. M. Breen

A Mountain Spring.

I knelt as kneels before a shrine, a soul
All worn and burdened with such sins as roll
Deep torture to the heart, and troubled so,
Before th' Immanuel fountain boweth low.
How gray my garments with the dust! My feet,
How burned and weary with the wayside heat!
With dust upon my brow, I cry "Unclean,"
And lave my heated hands beneath the stream
A mountain spring, cool, crystalled to the brink,
Out-flinging jets of diamonds as I drink,
And circled round by green, wide, polished leaves,
And low-boughed hazels and the cedar trees.

An altar perfected in Nature's love
By unsealed fountains from the hights above.
The music of the place, in sacred tones,
Soft measures keep upon the granite stones.
Calm, holy symphonies to being start,
And make sweet pleadings to my downcast heart.
The water, shade, the scarlet flowers that grow,
Quick shafts of gladness to my being throw.
I rise, baptized with coolness and with rest,
And pluck the scarlet blossoms for my breast.

E. E.

Romance of House-Cleaning.

"Is she coming to visit you?" said Eric Hale, with a slight grimace, "that simpering fine lady, with the useless white hands and the shallow little society laugh? Oh, Aunt Delia, pack my portmanteau, and let me be off on a lecturing tour, until Flora Lee's visit comes to an end!"

Mrs. Dove looked a little disappointed. To confess the truth, she had especially arranged this visit with reference to her nephew, Eric.

"He's a fine young fellow," she had said to herself, with true feminine diplomacy, "with an excellent parish and fine prospects—and it's high time he was settled in life with a wife. And I think Flora Lee would suit him exactly."

And here was the young man himself upsetting this charming little castle in the air, without the least scruple of science, like the modern iconoclast that he was.

"Well, Eric," said Mrs. Dove despairingly, "I'll write to her not to come. Of course I don't want to put you out, just when you're so busy, too, with that course of lectures on the Book of Revelations. But I really thought Flora would make the house lively."

"She's a deal too lively to suit me," said Eric Hale. "Ask her to come in June, when I shall be off to Omaha and Nevada on that conference business. But as for a visitor, I should prefer little Polly Peppercorn's big wax doll with the silk black hair and staring black eyes that open and shut by machinery."

So Mrs. Dove, choking back the tears of disappointment, for she had been nursing this pet scheme in secret for a long while, sat down and wrote a letter to her friend, Miss Lee, postponing the proposed sojourn at Cedarborough farm until roses should be in bloom and strawberries beginning to ripen.

"Adonijah," said she to the hired man, "take this letter to the post office."

"Yes, 'um," said Adonijah, and he put it in his pocket and straightway forgot all about it.

It was a dismal, rainy morning in April, the yellow jonquils beaten to the ground, the very wild violets shutting up their eyes as if in unmitigated disgust at the unpromising state of the weather. Overhead racks of gray clouds scudded across the heavens, and the little sheet of silver lakelet under the hill was dotted and dimpled all over with the falling rain, as if pierced with a thousand tiny javelins.

"It's no use trying," said Mrs. Dove plaintively; "the fates themselves have conspired against me!"

The carpets were up, the pails of white-wash stood steaming in the middle of the parlor floor, and Mrs. Dove herself, with her gray curls tied up in a yellow damask pocket handkerchief, which her great uncle had brought from China half a century ago, sat crying on the lower edge of a step ladder. For Betsey, the help, had fallen down the cellar stairs and broken her leg, and Mrs. Mulrony, the charwoman, had sent a message that her eldest son had broken out "wid de maizles, sure—speckled all over like a shower of red pepper, and sorra a bit of clanin' could she undertake for until the wake's over."

"And these three days of all others," sighed Mrs. Dove, "when Eric had exchanged pulpits with Mr. Washburne! And he so dislikes house-cleaning; and —"

"Dear me, Mrs. Dove, what is the matter?"

Mrs. Dove started to her feet with a little scream—for there, exactly as if she had been rained down out of the gray zenith, stood Flora Lee herself in a trim brown traveling dress, with a neat little hand-bag, a gossamer waterproof cloak and silk umbrella.

"Why, Flora!" cried she, "how came you here?"

"By the train, of course," said Miss Lee, "and I walked from the station."

"I wrote you not to come," said Mrs. Dove, in consternation.

"But I never received any such letter," said Miss Lee. "Shall I go again?"

"No, you darling, you shall do nothing of the sort," said Mrs. Dove, enthusiastically. It was only because—because we were house-cleaning."

"I'm not afraid of house-cleaning," said Flora. "I see how it is," with a comprehensive glance around the scene of confusion, "and I'm going to help you through with it."

"You?" said Mrs. Dove.

"Yes, I," said Flora. "Why not? Just lend me one of Betsey's old dresses. Where is Betsey, by the way?"

"Her father has just carried her home in the wagon," said Mrs. Dove. "She broke her leg."

"And your charwoman?"

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Mrs. Dove. "She has got a visitation of the measles, or small-pox, or some other horrid disease in her family. And my nephew, Eric, is to be gone for three days; and I made sure I could finish the house-cleaning while he was absent."

"And we will," said Flora, cheerily.

"How can we?"

"Oh, you shall see," nodded Miss Lee.

And, despite all though she was, Mrs. Dove began to feel the mercury rise in her mental thermometer at once.

And Flora Lee arrayed herself in one of Betsey's cast-off calicoes. tied her rippled brown tresses up in a cambric sweeping-cap, and went vigorously to work with a scrubbing-brush, while Mrs. Dove lent her attention to the window-glass, and Adonijah, with more zeal than discretion, splashed whitewash over himself and the floor, with laudable impartiality.

"Wal," said Adonijah, afterward, "I never did see no cricket work spryer than that city young lady. By gracious, she beats Betsey all holler at it! And she's got such an up-an'-down, pretty way of doings, too. I declare I couldn't hardly take my eyes off her all the time I was in whitewashin'."

Mrs. Dove, however, was unused to the severe exertions incident upon house cleaning time, and went to bed with the sick headache in the middle of the afternoon.

"Never mind, Mrs. Dove," said Flora; "I'll get tea, and I'll make some of those cream waffles, and a short-cake for Mr. Dove, and you shall see how nicely I can fry oysters."

"Indeed, indeed, I don't know what I should do without you, Flora!" said Mrs. Dove fervently.

But, as it happened, Mr. Daniel Dove was unexpectedly detained on business at Whiskill, a neighboring town, and, instead of him, who should walk debonairly into the little sitting-room, flinging down his carpet bag, but Eric Hale himself, just as the rainy dusk closed in, and the delicious oysters and Mocha coffee filled the house.

"Hello!" said Eric. "So you're cleaning house—eh, Betsey?"

"Yes, sir," a demure voice responded from the kitchen.

"And where's my aunt?"

"She has retired with a sick headache."

"The natural consequence of cleaning house, I suppose," said Eric Hale, with a shrug of the shoulders. "Dear old Aunt Delia! Why shouldn't she be contented to leave things as they were? Tell her, Betsey, that Mr. Washburne has concluded not to exchange until next week, and that, now I'm in the midst of the melee, I'll lend a hand with the business to-morrow."

"Yes, sir."

"And Betsey—"

"Sir?"

"Where did you learn to make such delicious coffee? Bring me a cup at once. Bring me a cup at once; I'm ready to drop with weariness; and it is like a dream of Arabia."

And Flora Lee, with the flapping edge of her sunbonnet concealing the amused dimples around her mouth, brought in the oysters and coffee, flanked by a pile of feather light waffles.

"I declare, Betsey," cried the Rev. Eric, facetiously, "if you were a trifle younger and prettier, I'd marry you myself, to make sure of coffee and waffles like this every night."

"Would you, sir!" said the soubrant Betsey.

"And we'll make a compact, Betsey," merily went on the young clergyman, as he helped himself to butter, "to finish the house cleaning ourselves to-morrow, and save Aunt Delia the worry and work of it."

"Yes, sir," said Betsey. "But, please, sir, it's all done except the tacking down of the carpets."

"Who did it?"

"I, sir, please, and Mrs. Dove, and Adonijah. And please, sir, I'm going to finish it myself to-morrow, and please, sir," flinging back her sunbonnet and disclosing a coronal of bronze-brown braids, a pair of very rosy cheeks, and eyes full of sparkling, hazel mischief—"I'm not Betsey at all, but Flora Lee, entirely at your service."

The Rev. Eric Hale stared with round-eyed surprise, not unmingled with dismay.

"Miss Lee!" he repeated.

"Exactly," nodded the young lady.

"Did you make the coffee?"

"I did."

"And fry these brown-jacked oysters and stir up these waffles?"

"No one else, Mr. Hale."

"And scrub these rooms?" glancing around.

"Yes, sir, and dusted the cornices, and washed the window glass, and took down all the picture frames, and put the lace curtains in soak, besides other items too numerous to mention," mischievously added Flora, rather enjoying the discomfiture of the young clergyman.

"Miss Lee," said Eric. "I beg your pardon."

"What for, Mr. Hale?"

"For always having regarded you as the most useless of creatures. I recant. I own that you are equal to any emergency."

And when, later in the evening, Mrs. Dove crept out with her head tied up in *eau de Cologne*, she found her nephew and Flora Lee playing chess together by the fire in the most amiable manner imaginable.

"It's all right," said Mrs. Dove to herself.

It was all right. And Mrs. Eric Hale won her frank, unconventional husband, not through the medium of dress, or jewels, or waltzes, or flower-shows, but through the grim realities of house-cleaning.

"I wanted a genuine helpmeet," says the Rev. Eric, "and have got one."

Women's Work in Farming.

A certain wicked but witty jurist, whenever a culprit was brought before him for trial, invariably asked: "Who is the woman in this case?" A slight measure of truth underlies this repartee, as indeed, must be the case under all satires on weak human nature, else they would not be so keenly felt. The broader and more comprehensive truth in this connection is, that woman is really the basis of most that is good and successful. There is scarcely a leading business man in any vocation who will not gratefully acknowledge his success as being in large part due to his wife. In no occupation is this more apparent than in that of the farmer. All over the country the men who have succeeded in accumulating competency or wealth in farming have had sensible, industrious and economical wives. Because woman does not work in the fields is no reason that her services are not important. On large farms the master himself often does little of the manual labor. He can hire it performed nearly as well as he can do it himself, while his services in overseeing the proper performance of the work are worth far more than anything his own hands are capable of performing. In this labor of supervision the wife's services are quite as effective as those of her husband.

There are several leading departments which, by common consent, are relegated to the sphere of the wife. Embraced in her special department is the management of the household expenses, and, unless dairying is made the chief business of the farm, she has usually the entire care of the dairy. A story is told of one of the early pioneers in a new country, who, with his wife, commenced farming on a tract of 100 acres of wild land, only partially paid for. Year after year they prospered, the 100 acres were paid for, in large part, by the hard earned money which the wife had secured through sales of butter and cheese. Again and again the question was asked by the husband, "Shall I buy another 100 acres?" and the answer by his good wife was always ready and always the same: "Get me 15 more cows and you may safely buy the land." When, in their old age, a fine farm of 500 acres were paid for, the wife could rightfully boast that it was her labor, quite as much as that of her husband, which had paid for their broad acres. The law, which has been called the perfection of human reason, partially concedes the rights of woman in securing one-third of all real estate to the widow for her use during life, and making it impossible for a married man to alienate their home, by sale or mortgage, without his wife's free signature.

More men would have remained prosperous owners of farms, now lost through bad management or other improvidence, if they had listened to the advice of their wives. A faithful wife is in every situation the best counsellor her husband can have. In farming she is usually the conservative partner in the direction, dissuading against extravagant expenditures and doubtful experiments. It may be and doubtless is otherwise in cities, but girls born in the country and accustomed at their fathers' firesides to hear the failures and successes of their neighbors discussed, are often more economical than their husbands. The latter, associating with other men, often have their heads turned, if they are not themselves misled into questionable and extravagant habits. It may seem to the farmer, as he reluctantly counts out the dollars, which his wife has often to fairly beg of him, that his better half is very extravagant. In nine cases out of ten, however, if he will figure up the useless and often injurious expenses incurred by himself, the sum will amount to more than his wife's allowance for necessary personal expenses. The fact that the husband is more frequently away from home than the wife perhaps gives greater occasion for the expenditure of money, yet even this does not change the importance of a mutual understanding concerning money matters.—*American Cultivator.*

Chaff.

A GENTLEMAN, noted for his extravagant assertions, contended that the flogging of children was morally injurious, and went on to prove it. "My father," he said, "once flogged me very severely when I was telling the truth." "Wal, now," observed another American at the other end of the table, "I have known you since you growed up, and it appears to me that your father cured you."

WHEN Cousin Mary was three years old she attended church for the first time with her aunt. During the sermon she heard the minister mention the name of God several times, and acted as if she knew he was doing something wrong. At last she could stand it no longer. The next time he said it she rose up in her seat, and pointing her chubby finger at him, said in impressive tones, "Man, 'top your swearin'."

THERE is a story of Solomon not contained in the "Book of Kings." Two of his court damsels had a row as to precedence. Solomon looked kindly and said: "Let the oldest go first;" and the damsels embraced, and went back together with entwined arms.

AT one of the stations on the Erie Railway lives a New York book-keeper, who is fond of green food. A gentleman recently presented him with a pine apple, which he gleefully took home. The next day the gentleman asked him how he liked it. "Well," said he, "we boiled it for two hours with a chunk of corned beef, but I can't say it was as good as cabbage."

A LAWYER recently lost a bride in a peculiar way. He appeared at the wedding, but on being called to the ceremony, from sheer force of habit protested that he was not ready to proceed and demanded delay. And so the bride got mad and shipped him.

ON the Rue St. Lazarre the other day a chair was seen on which lay a hat with the following notice: "Please don't forgot the poor beggar, who is just taking his breakfast."

A LITTLE boy went to a shop for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother, who asked, "Did you break any?" he replied, "No. I didn't break any; but the shells came off from some of them."

JUST down the intervale where the brake ferns grow rank, she placed her easel and sat down by it, sketching from Nature:—"Please, ma'am is that me you're drawing milking that cow in the picture?" "Why, yes, my little man, but I didn't know you were looking." "Cos if it's me," continued the boy, unmindful of the artist's confusion, "you've put me on the wrong side of the cow, and I'll get kicked way off the lot."

IS FINGAL'S CAVE THE WORK OF MAN?—At a recent meeting of the Geological section of the New York Academy of Sciences, Mr. F. C. Whitehouse exhibited, by means of the magic lantern, a large number of views of caves on the island of Staffa, the most interesting of which was a view of the famous Fingal's Cave. After fully describing their form, size, etc., Mr. W. surprised his audience by affirming his belief in the theory that they were not, as generally supposed, formed by natural causes, but that they are really artificial caves, made by the hand of man at some very early period. The speaker gave as a reason for his conclusion the shape of the roofs, which, in all known natural caves, are low and flatly arched; but here, in all cases, high, with Gothic arches like a Catholic church. Moreover, the rocks in which these caves are found do not crumble into irregular pieces, but keep their columnar form. If the caves had been excavated by action of the sea waves, their columnar remains would have been much more abundant as debris in the vicinity. They were probably taken out carefully and carried off, probably to Scotland, where many are found. The members were not generally prepared to accept the theory, but were very much interested in the discussion which was raised in regard to it. The subject affords abundant food for research and thought.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.—E. Stutzer, of Berlin, has devised a method for producing goods with a beautiful silky luster by mixing wool with vegetable fibers, such as flax, hemp, jute, etc. It is well known that in bleaching and dyeing in the ordinary way, vegetable fibers require an entirely different treatment from those of animal origin; but Stutzer has found that this unequal dyeing is due to the presence of a gummy substance in the cells of plant fibers, and he has devised a peculiar boiling process, with chemicals, which remove the gum and admits of uniform dyeing. It is also well known that when silk is to be mixed with vegetable fibers a similar difficulty is met with in dyeing the mixture; but Agache and Imbs, of France, overcame this difficulty by softening the vegetable fibers in an emulsion of animal oils with a solution of soda, and then piling them up in heaps until fermentation takes place. The plant fibers are moderated in this way, and then when mixed with waste silk can be spun like flax, wet or dry.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one and one-eighth pounds of butter, one-half pound candied citron, four pounds of currants, four pounds of raisins stoned and chopped, nine eggs, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, and three gills new milk.

For our Boys and Girls.

Five Little Chickens.

Said the first little chicken,
With a queer little squirm,
"Oh, I wish I could find
A fat little worm!"

Said the next little chicken,
With an old little shrug,
"Oh, I wish I could find
A fat little bug!"

Said the third little chicken,
With a sharp little squeal,
"Oh, I wish I could find
Some nice yellow meal!"

Said the fourth little chicken,
With a small sigh of grief,
"Oh, I wish I could find
A green little leaf!"

Said the fifth little chicken,
With a faint little moan,
"Oh, I wish I could find
A wee gravel stone!"

"Now, see here," said the mother,
From the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast,
You just come and scratch!"

—*American Kindergarten Magazine.*

No Babies.

It was a warm summer morning. Little Nellie was busy rocking the baby's cradle. How cool and clean it looked with its white sheet and pillow; while baby Grace in her blue lawn dress looked like a sweet dolly lying there so still under the pink netting. But somehow Nellie liked her little sister better when the blue eyes were wide open, sparkling with smiles and the rosy lips prattling some new word.

"Is she a goin' to sleep all day? There—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, why, I thought the clock would wake her sure. Dear, dear, a whole hour yet till dinner," said Nellie.

Her mother was very busy in the kitchen preparing an early dinner for the men in the hay field, so you see Nellie was a little country girl. She kept looking out of the window, and each time she looked back the neat sitting-room looked darker and hotter than before. How cool it must be in the shade of the big beech where papa had lately made a swing for her and a rustic seat for mamma. She wished the afternoon would hurry and come, for then mamma would take her sewing and sit out there; Gracie would tumble about on the velvety grass and she would swing and swing.

Bye and bye the little fat foot slipped off the rocker, and it was very easy for it to keep slipping off after that. Still the baby slept, and soon Nellie tip-toed softly out of the room for just one swing.

"I guess mamma didn't hear!" thought Nellie, naughtily, thus showing that the careful tip-toeing was not for baby's sake alone. She climbed into the swing, but it was warm even there, and conscience whispered: "Better go back and mind the baby when mamma is so busy."

"Wish I could go where there are no babies this hot weather," she answered, angrily.

"I'll take you there," said a queer little man, who seemed to rise out of the ground at Nellie's feet.

"Where?" asked Nellie, in a frightened voice.

"Why, to 'No Babyland,' to be sure," answered the stranger.

Then he placed Nellie on his shoulder, and strode away across the sweet clover meadows and golden wheat fields and through a thick, dark woods, where he turned round and round so many times that Nellie felt that she could never find the way home again. At last he crossed some high hills and they came into an open country, where Nellie saw a great many fine houses, but somehow they did not look pretty like her father's white cottage, with its vine-wreathed windows. Here no birds were singing in cages in the long porches, no downy ducklings played in the green grass, no puffy yellow chicks followed the lonely looking old hens, no funny spotted pigs and calves nor snowy lambs frolicked in the barn-yard.

"Only grown-up people here! Don't allow no little things around. Expect they'll drive me off with you," chuckled the little man, "or throw you clear away, back over those high hills."

Nellie clung to his neck with terror as she saw some people approaching them, but the old man stroked her hair softly, until she dwindled to a tiny midget and crept down into his breast pocket.

"Now I'll take you into one of these fine houses," said her strange companion.

How stiff and cold everything looked, and everybody was so cross; she looked in vain for a woman with a lovely, smiling face and sweet eyes like mamma's. There were no dainty cribs, no little chairs nor dresses, no toys nor picture books to be seen anywhere. Then everything was so dismally quiet, not a ripple of laughter nor snatch of song broke the stillness.

"Would you rather go home and be bothered with baby than to try to live here?" asked the old man.

"Yes," whispered Nellie.

Then the old man turned his pocket wrong side out, and she fell down—down on the soft grass under the swing.

"Oh!" she cried, rubbing her eyes and looking hard at the house to make sure that it was really her home after all. Then she ran to it as fast as the chubby feet would carry her.

"You're the dearest, darlingest baby that ever was—you are," said she, as she stood on the round of Gracie's high chair and hugged and kissed her.

Mamma looked at her soberly, and said: "You did not love her so well awhile ago when you ran away to swing and left her to fall out of the cradle and bump her head."

"I've been to 'No Babyland,'" she said, "but I'll never go again—I—"

"To where?" laughed papa, and all the men at the tidy dinner table joined him.

"Never mind," said mamma, gently, as the tears rolled over Nellie's fat rosy cheeks, "my little girl's been dreaming, that's all. After dinner she may tell me about it."

Then she helped Nellie to her chair beside papa, hiding a quiet smile as she filled the little plate.—*Emma Stout in Western Rural.*

THE BOY HAD THEM!—A lad in Boston, rather small for his age, works in an office as an errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day, the gentlemen, chaffing him a little about being so small, said to him:

"You can never amount to much, you never can do much business, you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something that neither of you four men can do."

"What can you do?"

"I can keep from swearing," said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.—*Ex.*

Health Column.

Hot and Cold Drinks.

A correspondent of *Knowledge* calls attention to some of the disadvantages of hot drinks. Cold drinks, he says, are natural to man, though most people nowadays are so used to hot drinks that they do not feel satisfaction—really stimulation—unless they have them. Hot drinks are injurious to the tongue, for they deaden its sensation, and, after taking hot soup or drink, the tongue becomes quite numb and unable to taste the fine flavors of a dish. The teeth are greatly injured by them, and many dentists say caries (decay) is due to them alone. They crack the enamel, and thus allow caries to set in. When caries has once set in, hot drinks are a common cause of neuralgia.

Hot drinks are especially hurtful to the stomach. They cause irritation of the nerves of the stomach, and consequent mild inflammation of that organ, so that after a hot drink the stomach is red and congested. In time a debilitated condition is set up. A temperature of 100° Fahr. also destroys the active ferment of the gastric juice—pepsin—and so leads to indigestion. If the stomach is at all disordered, hot drinks give rise to much griping pain, and in many cases to vomiting. In cases of diarrhœa, too, hot drinks only increase it, while cold ones tend to lessen it.

Thirst is not common in winter, unless sugary, or hot spiced foods have been taken. In cold weather the air contains more moisture than in hot, and in cold weather there is less perspiration. Hot drinks increase the volume of heat in the body, and if that is not required it is quickly got rid of by the skin. Water is the best thirst quencher, but if simple food be taken, the need of drinks will be small. Many vegetarians drink nothing from month to month, the only fluid they get being the juices of the fruits which they eat. But pleasant drinks, like tea, coffee, etc., may be taken lukewarm for a time with little apparent damage. The least injurious is cocoa, made with plenty of milk, and allowed to stand until nearly cool. A good test is to apply the little finger to the drink, and if it be not too hot to it, then it may safely be taken.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Paris Academy of Medicine was recently informed by the operator that the young man on whom an operation was performed for the extraction of a spoon from his stomach has completely recovered from the effects of the hazardous operation, and is now enjoying his usual health. Interesting particulars are given of this operation, which was performed by Dr. Felizet. By the use of the Faucher tube, introduced through the mouth, the stomach was cleansed prior to the novel operation, which prevented the risk of peritonitis. An incision was then made in the epigastric region. In order to render the coat of the stomach easily accessible, M. Felizet employed the following contrivance: To the end projecting from the man's mouth he fitted a spherical vessel containing ether. This he heated by submersion in water of 60° temperature. The ether vapor rushing through the tube filled the stomach, which, becoming distended, was brought forward to the wound effected by the operator's knife. The spoon was thus readily found and extracted. It measured over nine inches. It had been accidentally swallowed by the man, a waiter at a *cafe*, in the attempt to imitate the feats of the famous sword swallower.—*Paris Cor. London Standard.*

Worth Knowing.

American Inventions in the English Army.

The English army was largely indebted to American inventors for the accomplishment of their recent triumph in Egypt.

The most effective work was done by their turreted vessels—an American invention. All their war ships were supplied with the Brush electric lights, invented in Cleveland, Ohio. These lights were of very great utility. They not only indicated the points of attack by night, but also directed the movements of the ships, and were of special advantage in watching for and guarding against night surprises both upon ocean and land.

The American machine guns proved a most efficient arm for the invading forces. One vessel fired 6,000 pounds of shot from Gatling guns the first day of the bombardment. A handful of marines, with guns of this type, were able to disperse the Alexandria "looters," and restore order in the afflicted city, where many times their number would have failed without such aid.

In the subsequent skirmishing with Arabi's troops about Alexandria, and later in the capture of Shaluf and other fortified places along the Suez canal, the same gunboats and on shore have been in constant use.

Many of the small arms of the English soldiers are but slightly modified American guns, made with machinery patented after that developed in the shops of Springfield, Mass. The system of fixed ammunition for small arms also, and the machine by which such cartridges are made, are all of American origin.

Even all this does not exhaust the indebtedness of the British army to American inventors. Among the great quantity of supplies for the British army in Egypt mention is made of driving apparatus, tubing and pumps for 200 "Abyssinian wells," by which name American drive wells are known in England, from the circumstance that they were first used by the British army in the Abyssinian war. It is estimated that 200 wells of the capacity ordered will furnish from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons of water a day, and make the army independent of the surface water sources of the country. Seeing that the fresh water canals are largely in the control of Arabi, the success of the invasion may be largely contingent upon the ability which drive wells give of obtaining water anywhere in the desert.

Adhesive Power of Nails and Screws.

The extensive use to which nails and screws are put in construction lends considerable interest to any records of experience tending to discover their holding power. Haupt, in his "Military Bridges," gives a table of the holding power of wrought-iron rod nails, 77 to the pound, and about three inches long. The nails were driven through a one-inch board into a block and the board was then dragged in a direction prependicular to the length of the nails. Taking a pine plank nailed to a pine block with eight nails to the square foot, the average breaking weight per nail was found to be 380 lbs. Similar experiments with oak showed the breaking weight to be 415 lbs. With 12 nails to the foot square the holding power was 542½ pounds, and with six nails in pine 463½ pounds. The highest result obtained was for 12 nails to the square foot in pine, the breaking weight being in this case 612 pounds per nail. The average strength decreases with the increase of surface. Tredgold gives the force in pounds required to extract 3d. brads from dry Christiana deal at right angles to the grain of the wood as 58 pounds. The force required to draw a wrought-iron 6d. nail was 187 pounds, the length forced into the wood being one inch. The relative adhesion when driven tranversely and longitudinally is, in deal, about two to one. To extract a common 6d. nail from a depth of one inch in dry beech, across grain, required 167 pounds, in dry Christiana deal, across grain, 187 pounds, and with grain 87 pounds. In elm the force required was 327 pounds across grain, and 257 with grain. In oak the figure given was 507 pounds across grain. From further experiments it would appear that the holding power of spike-nails in fir is from 460 to 730 pounds per inch in length, while the adhesive power of screws two inches long, .22 inch in diameter at the exterior of the threads, 12 to the inch, driven into ½ inch board, was 790 pounds in hard wood and about one-half of that amount in soft wood.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF SILICA FROM FUSED METALS.—Dr. R. S. Marsden, on an examination of microscopic sections of some Berlin porcelain crucible which had been used in experiments with fused silver and amorphous carbon at a temperature considerably above the melting point of the former, found that, while the alumina part of the crucibles had undergone little change, the glaze had become a "mass of little crystals of a hexagonal form." Similar prisms were separated from the silver. The crystals quietly dissolved in hydrofluoric acid, while not acted on by nitric or hydrochloric acid. There were also leaf-like forms, apparently silica, which are not yet fully explained.

Household Hints

SNOW FOR DESSERT.—A quart of rich milk, four good tablespoonfuls of corn starch, whites of four eggs, a cup of powdered sugar, a spoonful of butter, lemon or vanilla and a little salt. Bring the milk to a boil, stir in the starch, which has been wet up to a thin paste with a little cold milk, cook until it thickens, add sugar (careful not to burn bottom of dish), draw to the back of the range, stir all the time, let stand five minutes longer, turn out and beat in the butter. Stir occasionally until cold, then beat in the whites, which should be whipped to a stiff froth, flavor, turn into a wet mold and set in a cool place. Make the day before you wish it.

BONED HAM.—Soak a rather small ham in water over night; in the morning boil until perfectly tender in two waters, adding a cupful of brown sugar each water. When done let cool, then carefully remove bone. Fill the opening with cold minced chicken, veal or mutton, well seasoned. Press into shape; tie with tape if necessary; put back into the pot; just bring to a boil; remove pot from fire, and let ham remain in until liquid is cold. Skin; cover the top with the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth, and sprinkle over cracker dust. Set in the oven until nicely browned. Do not slice until cold.

COFFEE CUSTARD.—Take a large cup of fresh ground coffee, break an egg into it, mix it up well, put it into a coffee pot with a pint of boiling water. Boil it five minutes, add a cup of cold water, and let it stand ten minutes. Turn it off very clear into a saucepan, add a pint of cream, and give it one boil. Have ready eight eggs well beaten, one and a half cups of sugar. Turn the coffee and cream, boiling hot, on the eggs, stirring all the time. Put the custard into a pitcher, set it in boiling water, and stir it all the time till it thickens. Serve in cups to eat cold.

PRUNE PUDDING.—One pound of prunes, one quart of milk, six eggs, eight large tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, a little salt. Wash the prunes, and let swell in hot water until soft. Drain, take out the stones, spread on a dish and dredge with flour. Take a little of the milk and mix the flour smooth with it. Beat the eggs very light, add to the mixed flour; pour in the rest of the milk, add the prunes, stir all together, pour into a buttered dish and steam two and a half hours.

BOILED CABBAGE.—Select a firm cabbage, boil until tender and let get perfectly cold. Then chop fine, add two beaten eggs, half a cup of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, and season with pepper and salt. Mix well, press tightly into a buttered baking dish, cover, bake half an hour, uncover and bake 15 minutes longer. Turn on to a hot dish, pour over a cup of drawn butter and send to table.

GERMAN CRISPS.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, the rind and juice of one lemon; mix thoroughly, either with a spoon or with the hand, adding sufficient flour to make them thick enough to roll out; roll very thin, and cut in small cakes with a cutter; after placing in a pan, rub the tops with eggs and sprinkle with white sugar; two eggs are enough for the tops of the cakes; they only require a few minutes to bake.

SQUASH PIE.—Pare, take out the seeds, and stew the squash till it is very soft and dry. Strain it through a colander. Mix milk with it till it is thin as batter, and add sugar to taste. Allow three eggs to a quart of milk, beat the eggs well and add them to the squash; season with rose water, cinnamon or nutmeg. Line a pie plate with crust, fill and bake till the center of the pie rises up, forming an oval.

CHEESE PATTIES.—Roll out puff paste quite thin; strew over it some good grated cheese, and fold it over; repeat this three times, rolling it out each time; then cut the paste into square or fancy forms, brush them over with the yolk of a well-beaten egg, and bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes. To be served when done in a hot napkin and eaten at once.

FRIED WHOLE POTATOES.—Select those the size of an egg. Peel and boil in salted water. Take from the fire as soon as tender, so that they may remain whole. Have ready a beaten egg and some powdered cracker. First roll the potatoes in the egg and then in the cracker dust and drop into boiling lard. Cook until quite a deep brown.

FRENCH FRIED POTATOES.—This is an excellent way to use up small potatoes. Pare the little ones, cut in half, then in quarter. Put into a wire frying basket and cook in hot fat for 10 or 12 minutes. Drain, sprinkle with salt and serve.

SWEET POTATO PIE.—Select those potatoes which you know to be dry and mealy. Boil, pare, and mash very smooth. To a quart of the potatoes add a quart of rich new milk, three eggs, nutmeg or cinnamon, a little salt and sugar, to taste. Bake with an undercrust.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Magnolia, 41.

Laurel hall, Shiel's building, was filled to its full capacity, nothing but standing room being left, on Monday evening, Nov 20th, by delegations from Unity, No. 27, Friendship, No. 179, and Spartan, No. 36, together with a large number of Workmen from the different Lodges of the city, and several visiting brothers from the country. Each delegation was received with honors. An address of welcome was made by M. W., Bro. Terry, and a response from the chairman of the several delegations. The business was transacted with due care, a part of which was to receive and act upon four petitions for the degrees. After the routine business of Lodge work was concluded, Bro. Terry, M. W., introduced Deputy Danforth, who, in a terse and succinct manner, gave some important statistical facts in relation to the heavy mortality in this city during the year 1882. A noticeable feature of his remarks was the startling fact "that the mortality has increased 100% in this city during the year 1882, and it is the opinion of men who have made this subject a study, attributable in a proportion to the bad sanitary condition of this great city. We hope and believe that for self protection and humanity's sake our brother Workmen who have been elected Senators and legislators will use their best efforts to remedy this gigantic evil." Wm. H. Barnes, G. M. W., then made one of his interesting and instructive speeches, in which humor, pathos, eloquence and fraternity were blended. His effort was one of the best we have listened to during the year. The song by Dr. Hoskins, of Magnolia, and Assistant Secretary of the Board of Health, was excellent. It was then announced that we would be favored by "our mutual friend," which proved to be Havanas of the finest quality, being the favorites of Bro. Julius A. Stamper, of Magnolia. Humorous song by Bros. J. F. Osburn, of Magnolia, and song (baritone) by Bro. Jas. W. Hughes then followed. The recitation by E. M. Reading, Sec'y of the Guarantee Fund, was listened to with close attention and was well received. The speeches of S. T. Dodson, P. M. W. of Watsonville Lodge, and B. F. Jacobs, P. M. W. of Magnolia, were well timed, appropriate and just suited to this occasion.

Dr. Jewell, P. M. W., and resident physician of the Inebriate Asylum, was quite happy in his remarks, and paid a fine compliment to Magnolia, the mother of Friendship. Bros. Martin, the veteran financier of Unity; I. E. Alexander, M. W. of Spartan; D. C. Breed, P. M. W. of old San Francisco, No. 4; Chas. Nelson, M. W. of Unity, made short speeches that were well received. Bro. Caleb Brind, P. M. W. of Magnolia, closed the literary exercises of the evening. A banquet followed. The attendance was so large that sections of 50 or more had to sit down at once. It was certainly a very unique entertainment. At a late hour the exercises were brought to a happy end. All agreed, and so expressed themselves, that this was one of the best Workmen's meetings of the season.

Presentation in St. John Lodge.

After the business of St. John Lodge had been finished, at their last regular meeting, Bro. W. B. Marshuty, now acting as Recorder, which office he has held for three consecutive years, and thereby won his P. M. W. degree, was presented with a fine gold P. M. W.'s jewel of the usual pattern, with square hand-worked edges on the badge, and two gold cross pens suspended from the Holy Bible. On the back of the badge the following letters are engraved: "Presented to Bro. W. B. Marshuty, P. M. W., of St. John Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W., in token of his faithfulness in office and our esteeem for him as a brother, Nov. 23, 1882." This really artistic and beautiful souvenir was manufactured by Bro. R. W. Jackson, the well-known manufacturing jeweler and abalone shell worker, 614 Market street. Bros. J. O. Jephson, P. M. W.. in very apt and well-spoken words made the presentation speech. Bro. Marshuty received this token with evident satisfaction, and pledged anew his fealty to the brothers of St. John Lodge, and hoped he would be able to write up in the future, as he had in the past, the history of St. John Lodge, No. 73.

Hercules, 53.

On the third meeting night of November the brothers of Hercules held what might be termed a family reunion. The exercises were musical, literary and speech-making, and were principally carried out by themselves and members of their families. The following was the programme rendered: Piano solo, Prof. Kerr; recitation, Miss Nellie O. Mally; song (comic), Sam Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, for which he, as usual, received a hearty encore; song, Bro. John Taylor; song, Bro. R. B. Baker; song, Miss Annie Miller, daughter of Bro. Miller, M. W.; song, Miss Adie Hill; song, Miss Minnie Northey; sentimental song, Miss Minnie Tower; recitation, Miss Lizzie Taylor. Bros. S. P. Veasey, P. M. W., Chas. C. Carroll, P. M. W., W. R. Morrison, P. M. W., all of Hercules, and A. Montgomery, P. M. W. of Unity, No. 27, made felicitous and congratulatory speeches that were well received. The occasion was so successful and pleasing to all that hereafter on the third meeting night of each month similar entertainments will be repeated. The next one will take place on Dec. 15th, and the Grand Master has signified his intention to be present.

Bay View, 159

A District meeting was held at South San Francisco, in the Lodge-room of Bay View, No. 159, on Friday evening, November 18th. There was a full attendance of the members of the Lodge, and a very large delegation from Triumph and Golden Gate, besides small delegations from St. John, Olympic and several other of the city Lodges. The Lodge-room of Bay View is one of the largest and best equipped halls in this city, and the corps of officers for this term reflects credit upon this thriving Lodge. The business was transacted with quick dispatch and careful consideration. Three petitions were received for the degrees, after which a recess was had, and social converse and old time acquaintances renewed. At half-past 8 o'clock the delegations from Triumph and Golden Gate Lodges were received with honors. The number was so large that many appeared without badges. In fact, there were so many visitors that a requisition had to be made for chairs. There was a recess, and mutual congratulations indulged in. Then the intellectual feast was commenced by an overture by Harry J. Lask, G. F., who was introduced by B. F. Eflis, P. M. W. Bro. Lask was given a hearty ovation for his fine and artistic performance. Deputy McKay made some very pleasant remarks, in the course of which he said that such a large concourse of brothers in attendance was an agreeable surprise. George White, M. W. of Triumph, made a short speech, laying particular stress on the fraternal duties we owe to each other. A sentimental and humorous song was then rendered by Bro. Smallman, Foreman of Triumph. For an encore he fairly convulsed his audience with a character song. Bro. Winns, of Triumph, also sang. By request, Bro. Sheridan, the young brother of Triumph, gave some specialities. The reading by Bro. Lask on society manners was very appropriate, and well received. Bro. Shaw, P. M. W., as usual, made a speech that had in it the true ring of a Workman. This was the speech of the evening. A song by Bro. McNess, of Triumph, and a recitation by Prof. Eastman, closed the literary exercises of the evening. An adjournment was then had to the banquet hall. A spread of good things appeared in full keeping with the past reputation of Bay View Lodge. After the feast and the cigars had been passed, toasts, songs, jokes and congratulations were indulged in while waiting for the special car chartered for the occasion. A goodly number of the veterans were out, including Bros. Seawell Thomson, P. M. W. of Noe Valley, Harms, Linton, Lochner, who helped to enliven and grace this grand meeting. Take this visitation all in all, it was one of the best of the season.

Valley, 30.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, there was one petition received for the degrees, two admitted by card, two were elected to receive the J. W. degree, and the M. W. degree was conferred on 11 candidates, making 920 members of the Lodge in good standing. It being the last meeting night in the month, it was a noticeable feature of the evening to see a line of 50 Workmen or more take their turn to pay current assessments. This Lodge has had unexampled prosperity, and a list of officers that have been very efficient in their duties and an honor to this Lodge. The present corps of officers, F. D. Wells, M. W., and his co-workers, are worthy of the exalted positions they occupy, and on this evening gave the M. W. degree with dignity, and almost with absolute perfection. Bros. A. G. Lyle, Rdr., C. Waller, Rvr., and J. M. Camp have held their respective offices for years, and in efficiency and attention to their duties are the equal of any team that any Lodge of Workmen ever had. The 11 candidates admitted to this Lodge on this evening were representative men, and certainly bring honor to the Lodge by their membership. Under the head of the "Good of the Order" Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., made some well-timed remarks in relation to the duties we owe as Workmen to attend to the last sad rites of burial. E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, seconded the views expressed, and showed conclusively that the spirit and duty of every Workman, if possible, is to attend the funeral of any member of his own Lodge.

Spartan, 36.

We had the pleasure of meeting the worthy brethren of Spartan Lodge in their cosy lodge-room on Friday evening, November 10th. There was not a large attendance, but the business of the Lodge was thoroughly and systematically done, among which was to give the M. W. degree to one candidate, and caring for not only the brethren, but the widows of the deceased brothers. Under the head "Good of the Order" Deputy Danforth made some pertinent remarks, and stated that there would be a district meeting in Magnolia Lodge on Monday evening, November 20th. Bro. Perkins, organist, the very efficient M. W., I. E. Alexander, Bro. Clements and Bro. Jordan, P. M. W., made short speeches, the gist of which was that, the great political questions of the day having been settled, attention would be given to the affairs of the A. O. U. W., and that Spartan Lodge would increase her membership to the 200 mark before the next session of the Grand Lodge. It is always a pleasure to visit Spartan, 36.

Yerba Buena, 14.

Among the honored pioneers of Workmen Yerba Buena, 14, in many respects, has a record without a parallel in this Order. This is one of the Lodges that pay sick benefits at the rate of $10 per week, and also $100 at the death of a brother or his wife. There is now a membership of over 250, representing a leading class in the active pursuits of this great commercial and manufacturing city. As a rule their meetings are largely attended, and a marked degree of kindly attention and fraternal regard for each other, especially in sickness and misfortune. By wise administration and prudence united with extensive and wide-spread charities and generosity, they still have over $5,000 in their general fund. On Friday evening there was a good meeting. A feature quite noticeable was the careful and painstaking care extended to the sick and distressed members of this Lodge. At this meeting a case of distress was reported of one member, and the sum of $20 was appropriated.

The meeting of this Lodge, held on Friday night, Nov. 22d, was a fine one. One candidate received the M. W. degree, and one petition was received for the degrees. Bro. J. G. Severance, P. M. W., and C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W., made cordial and happy speeches. There was also some fine singing by several of the young and talented musicians of the Lodge.

Unity, 27.

This Lodge is steadily growing and increasing in membership. The officers are very efficient in their work, untiring in their industry, and indefatigable in their zeal to make it one of the best Lodges in the State. The general attendance of its members is good and constantly improving; its meetings are interesting and attractive. It boasts of many able and fluent speakers, who participate in debating all questions relating to the business and welfare of the Order. Old Unity contemplates celebrating its approaching quarterly and district meeting, on the 12th of December, in regal style and splendor. A most cordial invitation is extended the members of sister Lodges to be present. Songs, speeches, recitations, music, dancing, etc., and a collation will be the order of the evening. Come one, come all, and enjoy this festive occasion.—T. P. Williams, Recorder.

Harmony Lodge, 9

Harmony Lodge, No. 9, at its last regular meeting changed the place of meeting from Pythian Castle to Washington hall, in Washington building, corner Mason and Eddy streets. This is one of the finest halls on the Pacific coast, and it may be expected that the meetings of Harmony at its new hall will be very interesting.

Franklin, 44

This old pioneer, from which the neuclei for several of our city Lodges was derived, is now in a prosperous condition, and increasing its membership slowly. On Friday evening, Nov. 22d, one candidate was given the M. W. and one the J. W. degree.

Lodge Locals.

Fortuna, 13.

Editors Watchman:—Having been appointed by my Lodge to write a brief history of Fortuna, No. 13, for the Watchman, I take the opportunity of furnishing your readers some of the items of interest concerning this Lodge. As indicated by its number, it was the thirteenth instituted in the State, and the first outside the counties of Alameda and San Francisco.

Five years ago, on the 20th of next December, in a dingy and dusty back room, with only a pine table for an altar, and not a chair in the room, with a band of only 12 men, Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., was organized and started on its mission of charity. For several weeks the Lodge met in the room in which it was organized, after which it moved into the Good Templars' Hall, where the charter was closed with a membership of about 40.

All the time gradually increasing in membership, we soon found it necessary to move into still more commodious quarters; and one year from the date of our institution found us in the spacious Odd Fellows' Hall, our present meeting place, having grown from a membership of 12 to 138 in good standing, our present membership.

Since our organization we have performed the last sad rites over four deceased brothers, one of which, viz: Bro. Willis Crowe, was on every meeting night previous to his death entertaining our Lodge with the very early history of the United States, and his exertions with other members of the Lodge in the same direction caused us to have a large attendance at every meeting. Our membership is made up from all classes of our citizens, representing the different trades and professions, as well as those engaged in the mercantile and agricultural pursuits of our thriving city and vicinity, and stands at the head, in point of membership, of any secret organization in the city.

Fortuna Lodge has made a wonderful growth and is still growing. First, because it has an organization adapted to the soil in which it was planted; secondly, and not least, because its members have realized and acted on the truth that the life of the whole thing depends on the vitality of its parts.

On the evening of the 20th of December our Lodge will celebrate its fifth anniversary. A social, with music and a collation, are being prepared, and we are looking forward to an evening of enjoyment with our families, and a jolly good time generally, which the brothers of Fortuna always have on such occasions. Fortuna Lodge has a useful and a grand mission to accomplish, and I know that I but express a common wish of us all, that its growth may be great, its course ever onward and upward, no looking back. May good fortune attend her. Respectfully in C., H. and P.—W. W., Napa City, Cal., Nov. 24, 1882

[We should be pleased to receive accounts from every A. O. U. W. Lodge similar to the above. We would suggest that some one be appointed to prepare such a sketch from every Lodge. Our columns are open.—Eds. Watchman

Forest City, 124.

Editors Watchman:—Thinking that you would give place in your valuable paper to a rambling letter from a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, I take this opportunity to tell you something about the Order, and how it is flourishing away up here in the now beautifully snow-clad Sierras. Forest Lodge, No. 124, was instituted by Bro. Oliver, in the year 1878. I think we had at that time 16 charter members; we have now a membership of 60 in good standing in the Order, and only three lapses since the Lodge was instituted. Under the mild and efficient government of our present Master Workman, and the strict attention to duty by our Recorder and Financier, the Lodge is rapidly advancing to the front (in point of numbers) among secret Orders in this place. Certainly no one would attempt to contest the rank of the A. O. U. W. when the question of merit is considered. Thanks to glorious old Uncle Upchurch for conceiving and propagating so great a benficiary for humanity. I deem it not egotism in me to say now and here that the membership of Forest Lodge will compare favorably with any Lodge of the A. O. U. W. or of any other institution. If, as sometimes happens in the best regulated institutions of human affairs, we admit a member that is a little too much given to indulge in the social habit, a salutary feature of our by-laws regulates him nicely. A fine is imposed, thus compelling him to lay a dollar or two aside for the possible future use of himself or family, and should he persist in giving his dollars to those who never assist others, only to *ruin*, we persist in fining him. Is not this the best thing we can do with those that simply for the sake of being called good fellows, and helping that sleek fellow behind the bar to keep himself thus, that he may the more effectively do the work of his Master? Downieville Lodge, No. 123, was instituted, as the number indicates, before Forest. They have material for a good Lodge, and are prospering. Sierra City, No. 125, situated at Sierra City, and Snow, 139, situated at Gibsonville, comprise all the Lodges in Sierra county. Both the latter have good material for a Lodge, but I fear that the diversity of nationalities at Sierra City is a drawback to the success of the A. O. U. W.; then I hope that I am mistaken in this, for there is no nationality that will not make good Workmen, the only trouble is to get them to fraternize.—A P. M. W. of Forest Lodge, No. 124, A. O. U. W.

Gold Hill (Nev.), 2.

Editors Watchman:—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and desirous of seeing it live and thrive, I can in no way attest my high appreciation of it as well as by uttering a word of encouragement now. Many of our members here are subscribers, and a host of our friends read it. I believe I am as hard and as sincere a worker in the cause of the A. O. U. W. as can be found advocating any cause. But I must acknowledge that without the assistance of such an intelligent, honest, straightforward paper as yours is, no cause, no matter how meritorious, can expect to succeed. It is my aim always in enlisting the sympathy and friendship of a person to do so in as great a degree as possible, and this is when the good old Watchman has its influence. It is conservative in tone, elevating in principle, moral in its teachings, sympathetic in its effort to enlist and to embrace within the lines of charity, hope and protection all true and good men. It permits not religious or political prejudices to interfere. The Order in California, as well as in Nevada, has reason for holding that good and faithful stewardship in the past is sufficient recommendation for continuity in the future. This is but a bare reflection of the sentiments of Gold Lodge, No. 2; and now a word for ourselves: We, like a turtle, have nine lives. The number of assessments levied upon us by the Supreme Lodge has nearly killed some. The low ebb of our chief industry has ruined many, and a misconceived lack of confidence with others for the future has left us with but one hope—that of securing separate jurisdiction. Our worthy Deputy, Bro. Kinsly, is doing most efficient work. He has many obstacles to contend with, but gets around them in grand style. We number 1,200 at present, and feel confident of greater success. Gold Hill Lodge numbers about 151, and still we grow. I have encroached too much upon your valuable space already, so will close for this time. More anon.—H., Gold Hill, Nev., Nov. 18, 1882.

Enterprise, 17.

Bro. Henry Mitchell, Guide of Enterprise, No. 17, called on us Nov. 20th. He brings good reports from San Jose. Everything in and around this thriving town is prosperous and growing; especially is this true of the A. O. U. W. At the last meeting of Enterprise there was one proposition received and the M. W. degree conferred on three candidates. Bro. Mitchell assures us that, with the present membership, amounting to 270, it will likely reach 300 by Jan. 1, 1883.

Ball Given by Gridley Lodge.

The ball and entertainment given by Gridley Lodge, No. 67, at Gridley, Butte county, on the evening of the 17th inst. was a signal success in every particular. The decorations and appearance of the hall were especially noticeable. The ante-room had been prepared as a waiting and dressing-room for the ladies, and, being of sufficient size, was a favorite resort between dances. The music was furnished by a Marysville orchestra, and was commented on by all as unusually fine. Bro. C. M. Dustin was floor manager. To him and his efficient assistants the participants could not feel otherwise than thankful for the unalloyed social enjoyment characterizing the event. Ingle supplied the company with one of his incomparable ball suppers at midnight, of which all who partook speak in terms of great praise. It was after 4 o'clock Saturday morning when the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," warned the merry crowd that it was time to go there. The event was a success in every particular, and the members of the Order have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts to improve upon previous anniversaries were successful.

San Jose Lodges Visit Protection, 16.

From a communication from Bro. Wm. Osterman we learn that District Deputy A. B. Hamilton, with a delegation from Mt. Hamilton Lodge, No. 43, and Enterprise, No. 17, visited Protection, No. 16, at Santa Clara recently. This Lodge was found located very comfortably in a nice hall. The attendance was small. The membership of Protection is 52, and, it is said, the average attendance is only about 10 or 12. The meetings are held semi-monthly. The routine of business was soon finished, and under "Good of the Order" an interesting time was had. The following brothers from Mt. Hamilton and Enterprise Lodges made speeches and enlivened the occasion: District Deputy A. B. Hamilton, P. M. W.'s J. B. Finch and W. Osterman, M. W.'s Wm. Winter, J. Hall and Bros. W. B. Hardy, J. Ickes and A. Greeninger. After spending considerable time in becoming acquainted the meeting adjourned. The visiting and visited brothers both feel well repaid for spending the evening together, and expressed the desire that a similar gathering might be had again in the near future

New D. of H. Lodge.

Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Barnes instituted Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, at Sacramento, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, assisted by Deputies O. N. Cronkite and Dr. G. W. Davis, who acted as Secretary. Forty charter members presented themselves and received the degree, after which the following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. N. A. Ellis, P. W. S. of H.; Mrs. S. Roth, W. S. of H.; Mrs. D. M. Blank, S. H. of H.; Mrs. G. H. Francis, S. C.; Miss Belle Ellis, Secretary; Mrs. F. Dustman, Treasurer; Miss Anna Ash, S. M.; Mrs. S. A. Wolf and Mrs. J. W. Guthrie, M. of H.; Deputy O. M. Cronkite and S. Roth, advisors. This Lodge starts with good prospects under the auspices of Union, No. 21, and Sacramento, No. 80, and we expect it will be one of the shining lights in this grand organization.

Proposed District Meeting.

We are informed that a district meeting will be held by District Deputy A. B. Hamilton in his jurisdiction on December 6th. At that time the unwritten work of the Order will be exemplified by conferring the degrees. A literary and musical programme is also being prepared. A supper will also be given. It is expected that the meeting will be one of unusual interest and profit.

Proposed Social.

A correspondent from the Lodge at Emigrant Gap, Placer county, writes us of a contemplated grand good time which the Lodge will have on the evening of the 14th of December. The evening will be spent in a social and pleasant manner, including a supper and dance. Bro. S. A. Jordan has charge of the supper, and we are assured that this will be of the best kind. All the neighboring Lodges have been invited, and a time long to be remembered is expected.

Chico Lodge, 58.

We met Bro. J. C. Hunt, of Chico Lodge, 58, in Spartan Lodge on Friday evening, Nov. 23d. Although the Lodge now numbers 90 members, things are very quiet in Workmen circles there. It is expected that matters will brighten up soon.

The Grand Master is making arrangements to pay official visits to Marysville, Wheatland, Vallejo, and many otther points in the interior.

Acknowledgment.—We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the grand ball to be given by Reliance Lodge, of Alvarado, on Thanksgiving evening. Preparations are making for a splendid time. Grand Master Barnes has signified his intention of being present.

Change of Residence.—We are pleased to learn that Bro. S. T. Dodson, P. M. W. of Watsonville Lodge, No. 45, has concluded to make San Francisco his home. He has associated himself with the old and reliable Ætna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, as local agent. Bro. Dodson is a genial man and an enthusiastic Workman, and we hope he will find it profitable, as we know it will be pleasant, to represent this well-known company in this city.

Resolutions of Respect.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of Oskaloosa Lodge, No 152, A. O. U. W., Oskaloosa, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1882.

Since God, in His mysterious wisdom, has, by death, removed from among us our much-loved and esteemed brother, Horace W. Fisher; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this Lodge, that, in his death, we feel that our Order has lost a faithful and highly respected member; this community an energetic, useful and upright citizen, and his family a most kind, considerate and devoted husband, brother and son.

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our departed brother our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their great and sudden affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be spread on the records of this Lodge, that they be published in the city papers, and that a copy of the same be given to the family of our deceased brother by the Recorder of the Lodge.

W. A. Lindly, F. H. Loring, J. B. McCurdy, } Com.

Bro. Fisher was a paymaster on one of the divisions of the Union Pacific railroad, and is spoken of as a gentleman of many excellent qualities. He joined the Order August 2, 1878, and died September 6, 1882. In the discharge of his obligations as a Workman he was conscientious, and his loss is felt in the community where he lived and associated.

[In Memoriam.]

The following resolutions of respect and condolence to the memory of J. J. Breeding, who was an efficient officer and a charter member of Hanford Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W., were unanimously adopted at their regular meeting, Monday, October 30, 1882:

Whereas, Death has invaded our fraternal home and bereft us of our esteemed brother, J. J. Breeding; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by his death, this Lodge has lost an efficient officer and a worthy member, his family an affectionate husband and loving father, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That, while we mourn the departure from our midst of a beloved brother, and drop the tear of sympathy with those whose loss is greater than ours, we will ever cherish his memory.

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to her who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and his losses, its sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and to their children its love and sincere hopes and best wishes for their future welfare.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be draped in mourning for the period of one month.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be copied into the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the Recorder be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the various local newspapers of our county and one to the Pacific States Watchman.

John McKelvey, B. A. Fassett, C. J. Beckwith, } Com.

Jas. A. Hill, R'd'r Hanford Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W.

[In Memoriam.]

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of Main Top Lodge, No. 156, A. O. U. W.:—We, your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of regret in regard to our late brother, D. D. G. M. W., Charles Campbell, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It is with sadness that we are obliged to notice the death of a member of this Lodge. A faithful brother has fallen, a well-known voice is hushed, and a loved form is missing from our Lodge room. Charles Campbell has been summoned from time to eternity. His work is done, and it has been well done; and, while our human hearts can but sorrow over his loss from our councils, we do not deem it necessary at this particular time to eulogize at length the well-known name that death has stricken from our roll. His grandest monument is the love in the hearts of his brethren. We merely desire to put formaly upon record our keen sense of the loss we have sustained; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Bro. Charles Campbell, a member of this Lodge, this Order has sustained the loss of an efficient brother, the State a good citizen and his family an affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That a page of our records be devoted to his memory, and a tablet page, properly inscribed, be sent to the family of our deceased brother and to the *Placer Herald*, *Placer Argus* and Pacific States Watchman.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender its sympathies and condolence to his bereaved family, and assure them that we shall cherish and love them for the sake of our honored brother who is gone.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, and that the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the same period.

C. E. Purington, Al. Dixon, Max Fielder, } Com.

[In Memoriam.]

Hall of California Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., West Oakland, Cal., Nov. 22, 1882.

To the Master Workman, Officers and Members of California Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, J. J. Lawler, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Master Workman of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our well-beloved brother, J. J. Lawler. That while we bow in humble submission to His holy will, yet we deeply deplore the loss of this brother, who was a true Workman, and whose face we shall no more see on earth.

Whereas, In view of the loss this Lodge has sustained by the death of so worthy a brother and officer, and by the still greater loss sustained by those that were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just and fitting tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our highest respect and regard; an active member, an efficient officer, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for the good and welfare of our beloved Order; a good citizen, friend and companion, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. Lawler, his beloved wife and children have lost an affectionate and noble husband and father, and we, the members of California Lodge, extend to the widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction; and commend them to our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and who is ever our strong hope and protection at all times and in all places.

Resolved, That this heart-felt testimonial of sympathy and sorrow be spread in full upon the records of this Lodge; that the charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and published in the Pacific States Watchman.

Geo. Hadsell, Joe Hollywood, Geo. N. Berdan, } Com.

At a regular meeting of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., Oakland, held Oct. 30, 1882, the following resolutions were adopted and placed on the minutes of the Lodge:

[In Memoriam.]

REV. THOS. GUARD.

Once more the alarm has been sounded, the mystic circle invaded, and one of our beloved brothers has been called from his earthly field of usefulness and summoned to appear at the bar of judgment and in the presence of the Supreme Master Workman of the universe. The angel of death has taken from among us our brother, Rev. Thomas Guard.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Guard the ministry has suffered the loss of one of its most illustrious members, America one of her most eloquent and gifted citizens, and the world one of its able teachers.

A master mind has ceased to think; a noble heart is stilled in death, an eloquent tongue is forever hushed.

Resolved, That the members of Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., sincerely mourn the loss they have sustained in the death of our departed brother. He was imbued with the true principles of our beloved Order, and was a worthy exponent of its illustrious tenets—*Charity, Hope and Protection*. The many virtues of the dead will long be remembered and cherished by the living.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to the surviving family and relatives of our deceased brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, and in token of our sincerity we order these preambles and resolutions spread in full upon the minutes of this Lodge.

That a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

D. S. Hirshberg, C. H. Dunton, J. W. Mackie, } Com.

M. I. Baker, Recorder.

Saddened Hearts Made to Rejoice.

Charity is one of the foundation stones of the Workman organization. There is scarcely another attribute of humanity so grand and noble as this. That charity which cares for those in distress, and provides for the helpless, borders on true philanthrophy. Such a charity organization is the A. O. U. W. The purposes of this Order appeal at once to those who are not wealthy in this world's goods, and the satisfaction that comes from providing means of sustenance for a family or widow who has been bereaved by the death of a father and husband, and whose fortune was such that his only only legacy left behind was a certificate entitling him to the beneficiary benefits of our Order, is real and satisfactory. Every week some brother is laid away, "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Then the saddened heart of the widow is cheered when she knows that the departed one has provided for her and hers. The tears of gladness with which the widow receives the money to support her in her single estate, are recompense enough for all the trouble and expense occasioned. The following letters explain themselves:

Winnemucca, Nev., Nov. 6, 1882.

To Mrs. Susan Miller:—We are charged by the Ancient Order of United Workmen with the duty of paying over to you the sum of two thousand dollars on the beneficiary certificate of your late husband, our worthy brother, Geo. M. Miller, deceased.

This is not considered by our fraternity as charity. We, as Workmen, have united together in the bonds of true brotherhood, so that while in good sound health, and capable of earning a livelihood for ourselves and families, we may the better make provision to protect those dependent upon us from pecuniary want and distress when we shall have passed from this life to another.

As our worthy and lamented deceased brother promptly met the calls made upon him to raise the sum pledged to the families of our brothers who went before him, so now the surviving membership have cheerfully discharged their obligations to those dear ones he has left behind, by forwarding to you the beneficiary named—the sum of $2,000.

We now have the pleasure of handing you this sum—your due.

We beg you and yours to be assured, not only of our personal sympathy and lasting friendship, but that of the Order throughout the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge.

Yours most respectfully, M. S. Bonnifield, D. D. G. M. W.; R. W. Wood, P. G. M. W.; T. C. Hanson, P. M. W.; A. C. McAlpin, O.; Chas. J. Currier, Recorder.

Winnemucca, Nev., Nov. 6, 1882.

To the officers and members of St. James Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., and to the fraternity throughout the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge:—Allow me to more formally express to you and to the Order which you represent my sincere thanks for the sum of $2,000, this day handed to me, in full payment of the beneficiary certificate named by you.

The kindness shown to my late husband and to myself and family by the members of your Order, and the kind expressions of sympathy on your part and in behalf of the fraternity, are dearer to my heart than the sum of gold.—Yours truly, S. S. Miller.

Our Duty as Master Workman

In our last issue was published the late official letter of the Grand Master Workman relative to the work of the Order throughout the State during the winter. The suggestions were good and seasonable, and we now see the Grand Lodge officials following this up and endeavoring to exemplify the practicability of the same. What is now being aimed at more particularly, by both Grand Lodge officers and the fraternal press, is to arouse the subordinate Lodges to more activity. The ways and means of doing this are the uppermost considerations. We are of those who believe that our Lodges will grow the faster and become the stronger as we cultivate fraternity, which is undoubtedly a most essential feature of our organization. The A. O. U. W. is not solely a business corporation, but a charitable and benevolent institution. The laws by which we are organized show this. We feel that there are many in the Order who are there from mercenary and business motives alone. They care no more for the perpetuation of the Order as a fraternal institution than if they were not members. There are doubtless many, also, who think that the Lodge meeting is a useless institution, and that the A. O. U. W. would live and be as healthy without it. For this reason they remain habitually away from the meetings, take no interest whatever in the affairs of their Lodge, and only pay their dues and assessments into the subordinate body because in case of death this body must see that the $2,000 is paid to the family.

The perpetuation and success of our Order does not owe its existence to either of the above classes. Were these the moving, controlling spirits, the Order would not stand where it does to-day. From the nature of the case it could not. Indifference and coldness never fostered a great and grand institution.

It must be acknowledged that there is no return directly in dollars and cents for a cultivation of the fraternal and social features of our Order. But there is more than this. Money will not buy friends and true happiness, and this feature of the Order contemplates the securing of both. Without such organizations as the A. O. U. W. and the various other benevolent and fraternal organizations in the church and society, man would be devoured with selfishness.

No doubt this subject falls heavily upon the ears of many of our readers, for it must be acknowledged that many of our membership are indifferent to the matter. But the matter is a live and very important one, and it will not do to idly sit by and do nothing. Now that the Grand Master Workman has appealed to the Lodges, it will be timely for everyone to do all in their power to build up the Order.

Business Notices.

A Reasonable Suggestion.—Now that the winter season is near, it would be a sensible and wise policy to go to Bro. John Henderson Jr., 116 O'Farrell street, and lay in a stock of coal and wood while it is cheap. If delivered in bulk from ship you can have 2,240 lbs. for a ton.

Bro. Wm. Statham, piano manufacturer, 765 Mission street, received the gold medal at the Mechanics' fair of 1882 for the best pianos. The demand for Statham's upright pianos has been so great that it will take many months yet to fill orders already booked. Bro. Statham intends to enlarge his factory to meet the demand soon.

Bro. Chas. Franco, the artistic and skilled upholsterer, presented his Lodge, Triumph, 180, with a cushion or ornamental pillow to be placed on their pedestal, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d. Accompanying this gift was a richly worked cover, being the work of his wife. The usual congratulations and an engrossed letter of thanks to sister Franco, Bro. Franco's wife, were passed.

Oregon and Washington Jurisdiction.—Bro. C. H. M. Curry, P. M. W. of Yerba Buena, has just returned from an extended tour in Oregon, Washington Territory and Victoria, B. C. He speaks in glowing terms of our organization in that jurisdiction. He says the leading citizens are members, and the Grand officers are active, energetic and efficient in their several duties. In an interesting speech made in his own Lodge, Yerba Buena, he said that the spirit of fraternity is the most prominent feature, and we must look to our laurels, or that jurisdiction will yet outshine us.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of M. J. Healey, an old and favorably known artist and merchant tailor. Having worn his clothes, we know them to be first-class. For good work and fair dealings this establishment can be recommended. It is a pleasure to see him leading in superior work. Reasonable prices bring him much work, and the satisfaction given induces all old customers to continue.

Grand Lodge Report.—An artistically printed volume of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Oregon and Washington Territory, held at Olympia, W. T., July 12 and 13, 1882, has been received. The report of the proceedings is complete and satisfactory in all particulars. The transactions of the Grand Lodge were important and numerous.

A. O. U. W. Directory.

Cards inserted in this list at the rate of 25 cents per month payable semi-annually in advance. If errors or omissions are noticed, please write the office direct.

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CLAY W TAYLOR, P. G. M. and Master Workman Shasta
W. H. BARNES, Grand Master Workman....San Francisco
JAMES F. LOCKE, Grand Foreman.....Ukiah
DAVID McLEAN, Grand Overseer.....San Francisco
HOSEA HALL, Grand Recorder.....Oakland
C. H. HALL, Grand Receiver.....Oakland
HARRY J. LASK, Grand Guide.....San Francisco
SENECA DAVIS, Grand Watchman.....Placerville
E. F. LOUD, Deputy Grand Master.....San Francisco
CHAS. G. ELLIS, Grand Trustee.....Oakland
I. A. DUNSMOOR, " " .....Los Angeles
J. B. CHURCH, " " .....San Jose

REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME LODGE—Clay W Taylor, W. H. Barnes and W. H. Jordan.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Wm. H. Barnes, H. G. Pratt, C. K. Robinson, E. M. Read ng, Edwin Danforth, A. P. Margotten, J. H. Flint, J. J. Hayes, A. G. Burnett, J. M. La Rue and P. Veasy.

Standing Committees for Current Year.

Finance—Tuttle, Peck and Morgan.

Laws and Supervision—Flint, Brown and L. A. Jordan.

Appeals—Vrooman, Severance and McWilliams.

Amendments—Dunton, Ball, Winchill, Ehrman and Dunbar.

District Deputies Appointed.

Alameda—District No. 1—J. J. Shutz. No. 2—Charles E. Alden. No. 3—A. S Cheminant. No. 4—Thos. Hann. No. 5—W. F. Emory. No. 6—Israel Horton.
Amador—A. C. Smith Butte—District No. 1. F. F. Carnduff; No. 2, H. B. Davidson. Calaveras—J. B. Reddick. Colusa—Owen Robinson. Contra Costa—H K Beede Del Norte—W H Wooseley. El Dorado—Seneca Davis Fresno—John Jonsen. Humboldt—J. A. Watson. Kern—District No. 1—G H Taylor, Kern No. 2—Andrew Brown Lake—H. A. Oliver. Lassen ——— Los Angeles—I A. Dunsmoor. Marin—S. F. Barstow. Mendocino—A. O. Carpenter. Merced—A. H. Dauchy. Modoc—D. C. Brownell. Mono—J. J. Farkinham. Monterey—W. J. Hill. Napa—Charles A. Gardener. Nevada—J. H. Cooley. Placer—District No. 1—Charles Campbell. No. 2—G. o. D. Kellogg. No. 3—J E. Prewett. Plumas—J. S. Drysdale. San Francisco—No. 1—E. Danforth. No. 2—E. P. Fish. No. 3—Frank S. Poland. No. 4—J. D. Thompson. No. 5—W. J. Alchay San Joaquin—O Chrisler. San Bernardino—N. D. Valentine San Diego—Bryant Howard San Joaquin—E. Delano. San Mateo—George W. Lovie. Santa Barbara—Thomas Stokes. Santa Clara—A. B. Hamilton. Santa Cruz—A. J. Hathaway. San Luis Obispo—Dr. G. B. Nichols. Santa Cruz—O. L. Gordon. Sierra—District No 1—J. A. Vaughn. No. 2—G. J. Graham. Siskiyou—C. W. Nutting. Solano—A. L Hatheway. Sonoma—A. G. Burnett. Sutter—N. C. Smith. Tehama—S. P. Freeman. Tuolumne—W. Street. Tulare—J. L. Sullivan. Ventura—R. H. Witherell. Yolo—T. Pendegast. Yuba—E. K. Hill. Vallejo—A. L. Hathaway.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA.	West Oakland,	Tuesday
CHAS. STRACHAUER.	Alameda Co.	W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Friday
M. EADON.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co.	Thursday
C. H. TOWNSEND.	Odd Fellows Hall.	GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco	Wednesday
GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	B. B. Hall, Eddy st	W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA	Alameda	Wednesday
J. ALEX. FORBES.	Odd Fellows Hall	C. H. HAILE.
6—GOLDEN GATE	West Oakland.	Friday
J. F. HAMMER.	Kohler's Hall.	W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Thursday
W. H. O'BRIEN.	cor 12th & Franklin	C.W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE	San Francisco	Thursday
J. S. THOMSON.	32 O'Farrell st.	T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY.	San Francisco.	Saturday
THOS. H. WILTON.	913 Market.	L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY.	Berkeley,	Friday
F. C. BIRGE.	Alameda Co.	F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE.	North Temescal,	Monday
S. N. HARRISON.	Alameda Co.	H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO	San Leandro,	Friday
N. G. STURTEVANT.	Alameda Co.	S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA	Napa,	Wednesday
B. E HUNT.	Napa Co.	E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—VEREIA BUENA.	San Francisco	Friday
E. H WILLIAMS	32 O'Farrell St.	CHAS. D COOK.
15—EUREKA.	St. Helena, Napa Co.	Tuesday
O. K. NICHOLS.	Masonic Hall.	J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION	Santa Clara, 1st and 4th Thursday	
HARRISON BAIRD.	Santa Clara Co.	JOHN NAGLE.
17—ENTERPRISE.	San Jose,	Monday
J. HALL.	Santa Clara Co.	G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS.	Haywards, Alameda Co.	Tuesday
S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Good Templar's Hall.	F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL.	San Francisco,	Monday
R. H. FAIRCHILD.	cor 16th & Valencia.	E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO.	Saucelito,	Thursday
GEO. J. FLOOD	Marin Co.	CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION.	Sacramento.	Saturday
JOHN SIMPSON.	Masonic Hall.	C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO.	Woodland, Yolo Co.	Tuesday
A. POOLE.	Odd Fellow's Hall.	S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON.	Stockton.	Friday
C L. RUGGLES.	San Joaquin Co.	H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL.	San Rafael,	Tuesday
JAMES NAGLE	Tunstead Block.	THOS HANSEN.
25—REDWOOD.	Redwood City,	Friday
JAS. STAFFORD.	San Mateo Co.	GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY.	Gilroy,	1st and 4th Monday
C. P. WELDON.	Santa Clara Co.	Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
C. NELSON.	B. B. Hall, Eddy.	T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA.	Santa Rosa,	Wednesday
GEO. HALL.	Sonoma Co.	J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA.	Petaluma.	Friday
H. PIMM.	A. O. U. W. Hall.	N. KING.
30—VALLEY.	San Francisco.	Wednesday
H. S DEARBORN.	32 O'Farrell.	A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG.	Healdsburg,	Friday
W. S. TULL.	Sonoma Co.	J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE.	Cloverdale,	Monday
N. AKKER.	Sonoma Co.	SIMON PENSINGER.
33—UKIAH.	Ukiah,	Wednesday
J. T. RODGERS.	Mendocino Co.	A. W. THOMPSON
34—LAKEPORT.	Lakeport, Lake Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday
JABEZ BANKS.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF.	Oakland, Alameda Co.	Monday
J. R. STURGEON.	12th & Franklin.	M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN.	San Francisco.	Friday
I. E. ALEXANDER.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH.	Antioch,	1st and 3d Friday.
W. H. DORYNS.	Contra Costa Co.	H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE.	Marysville,	Monday
F. B. CRANE.	Yuba Co.	J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER.	Yuba City,	1st and 3d Thursday
E. C. KIMBALL.	Sutter Co.	G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE.	Oroville,	1st & 4th Tuesday
L. A SIMON.	Butte Co.	G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA.	San Francisco.	Monday
H. P. TERRY.	32 O'Farrell st.	J. HORSCH
42—MYRTLE.	San Francisco.	1st, 2d & 4th Saturday
J. M. LYONS.	Pythian Castle.	C. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON.	San Jose,	Wednesday
W. VINTER.	Santa Clara Co.	JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN.	San Francisco.	Friday
J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	32 O'Farrell st.	S. HOFFMAN
45—WATSONVILLE.	Watsonville,	Tuesday
A. J JENNINGS.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ.	Santa Cruz.	Monday
C KAYE.	Santa Cruz Co.	O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SAUSAL.	Salinas City,	Friday
U. HARTNELL.	Monterey Co.	C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE.	Vacaville,	Thursday
A. W. SUTPHEN.	Solano Co.	G. F. WOODBRIDGE.
49—SUISUN.	Suisun City,	1st & 4th Tuesday
JOHN KRAUSE.	Solano Co.	WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON.	Dixon,	Wednesday
JAS. FRIZELL.	Solano Co.	J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY.	Grass Valley,	Monday.
M. SHERRIS.	Nevada Co	J. M. WILEY
52—NEVADA CITY.	Nevada City,	Wednesday
W. C. GROVES.	Nevada Co.	GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES.	San Francisco.	Friday
H. W. MILLER.	Hamilton Hall.	C. MERKSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND.	Wheatland,	1st & 4th Thursday
R. D. JASPER.	Yuba Co.	T. E. BROWN.
55—LOS ANGELES.	Los Angeles,	Wednesday
P.W. DOONER	Los Angeles Co.	C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION.	Mission San Jose,	Saturday
A. LEBRECHT.	Alameda Co.	E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK.	Live Oak,	Wednesday
W. M. BUCHANAN.	Sutter Co.	H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO.	Chico,	Thursday
H. B DAVIDSON.	Butte Co.	H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW.	Mountain View,	Saturday
RICHARD HARJIS.	Santa Clara Co.	G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON.	San Francisco.	Thursday
H. J. MAACK.	121 Eddy st.	W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK.	West Berkeley,	Wednesday
CHAS. HADLEN.	Alameda Co.	A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER.	Livermore,	Tuesday
B D. MORSELL.	Alameda Co.	F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY.	Pleasanton,	Thursday
AUGUST HARMS.	Alameda Co.	C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE.	1015 Clay St.	Tuesday
HENRY MENORS.	Oakland.	CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS.	Winters,	Tuesday
WM. BAKER.	Yolo Co.	R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA.	Colusa,	Tuesday
A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa Co.	OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY.	Gridley,	Monday
CHAS. HULL.	Butte Co.	B. H. MCNEIL
68—BURNS.	San Francisco.	Thursday
C. C. BUTT.	32 O'Farrell St.	G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF.	Red Bluff,	Wednesday
JOHN F. ELLISON.	Tehama Co.	S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO.	Mendocino,	Wednesday
S. K. DART.	Mendocino Co.	B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA.	Shasta,	Wednesday
ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta Co.	A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING.	Reading,	Monday
J. H COOPER	Shasta Co.	F. M. SWABY
73—ST. JOHN	San Francisco,	Thursday
H. S. GRAY.	32 O'Farrell St.	W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED.	Merced,	Monday
JAS. LEONARD.	Merced Co.	T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO.	Vallejo,	Friday
L STEWART.	New Odd Fellows' Hall.	W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS.	Los Gatos,	Saturday
I H LYNDON.	Santa Clara Co.	T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO.	Alviso,	Tuesday
J FELLE.	Santa Clara Co.	W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE.	Tulare,	Saturday
J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare Co.	C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA.	Visalia,	Tuesday
V. D KNUPP.	Tulare Co.	THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO.	Sacramento.	Tuesday
D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento Co.	G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE.	Bakersfield,	Monday
ALONZO COONS.	Kern Co.	F. S. WALLACE
82—SANTA ANA.	Santa Ana,	Tuesday
JAS. A. WAITE.	Los Angeles Co.	GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN.	Lincoln,	1st & 4th Tuesday
E. O. MATTHEWS.	Placer Co.	J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR.	Downey City,	Monday
W. A. SWITZER.	Los Angeles Co.	S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM.	Anaheim,	Monday
A. E. WHITE	Los Angeles Co.	C. W. MOORES
86—SAN PABLO.	San Pablo,	Saturday
DAVID JACOB.	Contra Costa Co.	OTTO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM.	Durham,	Saturday
J. S. HENDERSON.	Butte Co.	I. H. LACEY.
88—UNIVERSITY.	Berkeley,	Saturday
JOHN SQUIRES.	Alameda Co.	JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA.	Elmira,	Saturday
WM. GEORGE.	Solano Co.	J. H. BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ.	Martinez,	Thursday
HENRY ROCK.	Contra Costa Co.	F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO.	Walnut Creek,	Friday
T. E MIDDLETON.	Contra Costa Co.	E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER	Pt. of Timber,	1st & 4th Sat'day
G. W. T. CARTER.	Contra Costa Co.	J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE.	Alvarado,	1st & 4th Wednesday
WM. T. RALPH.	Alameda Co.	E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA.	Benicia,	Tuesday
E. F. SOULE	Solano Co.	J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER.	Newcastle,	Monday
G. L. THELKELD.	Placer Co.	A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO.	Hollister,	Friday
J. H. DRAIN.	San Benito Co.	FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT.	Auburn,	Wednesday
A. HINKLE.	Placer Co.	F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY.	Monterey,	Tuesday
A. ABREGO.	Monterey Co.	W. J. POWLE
99—COLFAX.	Colfax,	
P. H. MAGINN.	Placer Co.	M. LOBNER.
100—GUARDIAN.	Dutch Flat,	Tuesday
J E. KNOTT.	Placer Co.	J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS.	Biggs' Station,	Wednesday
E. H. GALE.	Butte Co.	C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND.	Grass Valley,	Tuesday
A. M. STOKES.	Nevada Co.	M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN.	Truckee,	Tuesday
J. P. MOODY.	Nevada Co.	A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER.	Kernville,	1st & 4th Saturday
N. P. PETERSON.	Kern County.	J. B. BATZ.
107—BRIDGEPORT.	N. San Juan,	Friday
P. B. BROWN.	Nevada Co.	A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI.	Lodi,	Wednesday
C. W. ELKINS.	San Joaquin Co.	T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM.	Folsom	Wednesday
F. C. DUMANT.	Sacramento Co.	H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE.	Elk Grove,	
J. C. TURLEY.	Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY.	Eureka,	Wednesday
GEO. H. SHAW.	Humboldt Co.	WM. S. RIDDELL
112—EMPIRE.	Modesto,	Monday
W. S. URMY.	Stanislaus Co.	HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT.	Galt Station,	Thursday
W. F. BREWSTER.	Sacramento Co.	J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE.	Meridian,	Monday
JOHN HILL.	Sutter Co.	W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS.	Willows,	Monday
WM. JOHNSON.	Colusa Co.	H. SUTHERLAND.
116—G. ISLAND.	Grand Island,	Thursday
M. STINCHFIELD.	Colusa Co.	A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE.	Williams,	Wednesday
H. C. CROWDER.	Colusa Co.	E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO.	Placerville,	Thursday
W. R SEEKINK	El Dorado Co.	H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE.	Smartsville,	Tuesday
R. W. TIPPT.	Yuba Co.	JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE.	Compton,	Saturday
JOHN TAYLOR.	Los Angeles Co.	J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN.	Georgetown,	1st & 4th Tuesday
LEWIS BRYANT.	El Dorado Co.	B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONVI'E.	Camptonville,	1st & 4th Sat.
O. N. MORROW.	Yuba Co.	RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E.	Downieville,	Friday
J. T. MASON.	Sierra Co.	H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST.	Forest City,	Monday
PEARSON RADER.	Sierra Co.	G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY.	Sierra City,	Tuesday
JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra Co.	J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR.	San Francisco.	Thursday
J. F. JENNESS.	Cor. 16th & Valencia sts.	A.T.RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
F. W. ROSSBACH.	32 O'Farrell st	R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS.	El Dorado,	Saturday
T G WORTH.	El Dorado Co.	J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY.	Quincy,	1st & 4th Wednesday
L F CATE.	Plumas Co.	T. L. HAGGARD
130—WILMINGTON.	Wilmington,	Saturday
N DE JAUSSERAND.	Los Angeles Co.	J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER.	Plymouth,	Wednesday
JOHN GILMAN.	Amador Co.	J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS.	Greenville,	1st & 4th Monday
W. D. FLETCHER.	Plumas Co.	T. W. MCPHERSON.
133—AMADOR.	Amador City,	Tuesday
O. M. GILES	Amador Co.	J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL.	Susanville,	Tuesday
E. S. TALBOT.	Lassen Co.	T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE.	Janesville,	Thursday
T. J. GLASCOCK.	Lassen Co.	P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY.	San Francisco	Wednesday
C. E. WILSON.	318 Post st	C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE.	Spence ville,	Saturday
W. K. SCOTT.	Nevada Co.	G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON.	Jackson,	Thursday
A. Z. BALES.	Amador Co.	W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW.	Gibsonville,	
R. SUTHERLAND.	Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN.	La Porte,	1st & 4th Tuesdays
S. S. RUSSEL.	Plumas Co.	HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY.	Ione Valley,	Wednesday
W A BENNETS.	Amador Co.	G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON.	Brownsville,	Mondays
A. J. KRUMLE.	Yuba Co.	S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE.	Bodie,	Tuesday
T A. STEPHENS.	Mono Co.	L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR.	Volcano,	Thursday
WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Amador Co.	F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN.	San Bernardino.	Wednesday
D. G. WHITING.	Masonic Hall.	G. W. HARRINSON.
146—NICOLAUS.	Nicolaus,	Saturday.
D. R. REDFIELD.	Sutter Co.	J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHT'S.	Grafton,	Monday.
WM. HANNEY.	Yolo Co.	J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY.	San Andreas,	Friday
C. L. CHASE.	Calaveras Co.	J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY.	Capay,	
A L. MCCLOUD.	Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA.	Pasadena,	Thursday.
L C. WINSTON	Los Angeles Co.	F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA.	Lathrop,	Saturday
F B. WALKER.	San Joaquin Co.	J. W. EBY.
154—MANZANITA.	Forest Hill,	Saturday.
J. P. ZPH	Placer Co.	G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY.	Spanishtown,	Monday
ANDREW OSTERMAN.	San Mateo Co.	F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP.	Michigan Bluffs.	Wednesday
C. T MORGAN.	Placer Co.	MAX FIEDLER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF.	Iowa Hill.	1st & 4th Saturdays
FRED. I. ADGE.	Placer Co.	W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK.	Sutter Creek	Saturday
H. LEHMAN.	Amador Co.	J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW.	S. San Francisco.	Friday
THOS. CURRAN.	Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	E. E. MEALEY.
160—SAN DIEGO.	San Diego.	
H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER.	Weaverville,	1st & 4th Friday.
W. S. LOWDEN.	Trinity Co.	W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE.	Lemoore,	1st & 4th Tuesday
M. H. LOVELACE.	Tulare Co.	W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE.	Grangeville,	
E. S. BURLBURT.	Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER.	Alameda,	Tuesday.
FRED BRYANT.	Alameda Co.	A. CHEMINANT
166—CRESCENT.	Cacheville,	Thursday.
GEO. COOPER.	Yolo Co.	J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN.	Linden	Monday.
F. CHELTON.	San Joaquin Co.	W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO.	Sonoma,	1st & 4th Tuesday.
P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma Co.	J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK.	Newark,	Monday.
WM. H. NESMITH.	Alameda Co.	D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL.	Maxwell,	Tuesday.
W. E. ROBE.	Colusa Co.	ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE.	Fresno.	Tuesday.
W J. BROWN	Fresno Co.	LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA.	Santa Barbara.	
ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA.	San Buenaventura.	Monday
H. D. LEE.	Ventura Co.	A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL.	San Francisco,	Monday.
F. A. BROOKS	32 O'Farrell St.	HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END.	Holtz Hall.	Monday
MYRON H. HACKETT.	Alameda,	H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH.	Yreka.	1st & 4th Friday.
A. E. PAINE.	Siskiyou Co.	WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA.	Etna.	
J. M SINGLE	Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES.	Fort Jones.	Monday.
J. B. MACK.	Siskiyou Co.	EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP.	32 O'Farrell St.	Wednesday
BERNARD SHERRY.	San Francisco	R. B. KITKEDGE
180—TRIUMPH.	San Francisco.	Tuesday
GEO. WHITE.	Red Men's Hall.	T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY.	Hill's Ferry.	1st & 4th Tuesdays
J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Stanislaus Co.	C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK.	Turlock.	Saturday
H. C. RUSSELL.	Stanislaus Co.	J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE.	Crescent City,	Tuesday
WM. H. JETER.	Del Norte Co.	G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON.	BlueCanyon,	Saturday.
J. F. BOLDON.	Placer Co.	P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY.	Edward's Hall.	Tuesday
J. J. WHITE.	San Francisco.	E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA.	Centerville,	Friday
W. J. BROWN.	Fresno Co.	L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA	Tehama,	1st & 4th Monday
J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama Co.	A. M. GRENEY.
188—EL MONTE.	El Monte.	Saturday
J. W. FRYER.	Los Angeles Co.	LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD.	Hanford,	Monday
J W. RAMSEY.	Tulare Co.	J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE	Lockeford,	Tuesday
M. B. AMBROSE.	San Joaquin Co.	J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA.	Los Angeles,	Tuesday
GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles Co.	C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO.	San Mateo.	Saturday.
COLLEGE WESTERS.	San Mateo Co.	JAS. BURNS.
193—LOS BANOS.	Central Point,	1st and 4th Friday
B F. DAVIS.	Merced Co.	G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA.	San Luis Obispo,	
CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY.	Trinity Center,	Thursday
WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Co.	H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN.	Rocklin,	Wednesday
G. W. ROWLAND.	Placer Co.	H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA	Sonora,	Monday.
C. H BURDEN.	Tuolumne Co.	WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAK GROVE.	Oakdale.	Thursday.
O. H. WIARD.	Stanislaus Co.	E. J. PERRY.
199—PORTERVILLE.	Porterville.	
O. E. GIBBONS.	Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO.	Navarro.	Saturday.
EUGENE PHELPS.	Mendocino Co.	WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON.	Princeton.	Wednesday
J. B. HANKENSON.	Colusa Co.	M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON.	Nelson.	Saturday.
W. S. MITCHELL	Butte Co.	S J. BRUT. N.
203—COLOMA.	Coloma.	Wednesday.
JOS H THOMAS.	El Dorado.	M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN.	San Lorenzo,	Saturday.
H. W. MEEK.	Alameda Co.	HENRY DOFMAN.
205—HONCUT.	Honcut,	Saturday.
C. SPILLMAN.	Butte Co.	V. E. BURDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY.	Butte City.	Saturday.
W. P. CRAIG.	Sutter Co.	J. H. STURCKE.
2 7 WESTPORT.	Westport,	Thursday.
E F MATTHEWS.	Mendocino Co.	O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW.	Selma.	1st & 4th Saturday.
A. BARTEAU.	Fresno Co.	E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY.	College City,	Monday
W H. REARDON.	Colusa Co.,	JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE.	Somersville,	Friday.
CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Contra Costa Co.	JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT.	Lookout,	Monday
C. A. MC ASH	Modoc Co.	D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE.	San Luis Obispo.	Wednesday
G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo Co.	CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR.	Smith's River,	Tuesday
JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Del Norte Co.	O. V. WALLACE
214 SAN FERNANDO.	San Fernando,	Saturday.
H C. HUBBARD		ED. HAMMOND
215—DUNNIGAN.	Dunnigan,	Thursday.
G. F. MCDONALD.	Yolo Co.	J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR.	Lower Lake,	
W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS.	Murpheys,	
HARRY S. BLOOD.	Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL.	Newhall,	
JOHN B. MORRISON.	Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219 LOS ALAMOS.	Los Alamos,	
ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER,	Middleton,	
R. V. P. DAY	Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	25 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. K. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Pythian Castle.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE.	West Oakland,	2d & 4th Mondays
MISS M. LYND.	Alameda Co.	MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR.	Temescal,	Thursday
MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Alameda Co.	MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY.	San Francisco.	2d & 4th Mondays
MRS. C. H. CALDWELL	32 O'Farrell St.	MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY.	Oakland,	1st & 3d Wed.
MRS. D. MARKEL.	12th & Franklin sts	WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND.	Hollister.	Friday.
MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	San Benito.	MRS. W. F. ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA.	Champion Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	San Jose.	MRS. J H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF.	Walnut Creek.	1st & 3d Tuesdays.
MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Contra Costa.	MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA.	San Francisco.	2d Tuesday o the month.
MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	32 O Farrell St.	MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE.	Amador City.	Tuesday.
MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador Co.	MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN.	San Francisco	2d & 4th Saturday
MRS. A. L. JENNESS.

Little Companies—Parlor Games and How to Play Them.

[By Lucy Underwood McCann.]

A game that has furnished considerable entertainment to those who are familiar with playing it is known as "The Foreign Traveler." The game is played as follows: The person selected as the traveler leaves the room, when the company determine on the country he is to visit, and prepare themselves accordingly. Upon a given signal the traveler comes in and must guess the country represented from the scene before him. Let us suppose the tableau taken to be a Turkish one, which may be simply represented by a lady in a turban, reclining on a sofa cushion, or the accessories may be as rich and elaborate as the properties of the house allow, and as many as see fit may take part in it. In this case choose some handsome dark-haired man (the longer his beard the better). Twist a bright silk scarf or gay light shawl into a turban for his head. Let him take off his coat and vest; drape another shawl around him to represent the full Eastern costume. Convert your modern sofa into a divan by putting all the cushions you can find around and upon it. (Pillows covered with shawls will answer if you run short). Let your Turk recline amongst these, while the extension drop light from the gas with its stand makes no bad imitation of an Eastern pipe. As many pretty slaves may be introduced as you have effective beauties to display. Some of them may be fanning the Turk with feather dusters, if no better substitute can be found for peacock plumes among the properties. Whilst others sit on cushions on the floor, grouped in the most effective manner around the Turk who should be the prominent figure of the tableau.

So with the scenes from other lands. You may represent them in as simple and rapid a manner as you choose; for instance, Germany, by a student with a long pipe, a book and spectacles; Lapland with a tent and natives sitting around the fire. The tent may be made, or suggested rather, by a few chairs turned upside down and a sheet or shawl thrown over it, the natives wrapped in shawls and firs, etc. Switzerland with the apple scene from William Tell, and so on. Or the scenes may be made far more elaborate if thought best, the time taken in their preparation being the only objection to this effective method.

Their hostess now announced that refreshments were in order, which fact the delicious aroma of the coffeee had already foreshadowed, and that if each gentleman would select one of the slips of paper from the pretty card-basket she held, he would find thereon the name of the lady whom fate had ordained he should escort to supper. The drawing of names and new groupings that it caused among them all gave a merry turn to the stiff and stupid pairing off for refreshments, and the dainty perfection of the dainty little supper, with its oysters, coffee and cream. Ham sandwiches, cakes and confections were duly appreciated and enjoyed by all the happy guests. Refreshed and mentally invigorated by that "cup that cheers but not inebriates," they return to the parlor, where, after some songs from the girls, a tenor solo from Karl's sweet German voice, and a few jolly chorus songs, like "Nancy Lee" and "St. Patrick's Day Parade," in which all that were musical joined heartily, it was proposed that they return to their games, as the young lady from the city had thought of one she was sure they would like, called

Historical Characters,

Which she immediately inaugurated by sending one of the gentlemen from the room with the information that he was to be named for some historical personage, and was to guess from their questions upon his return what character had been assigned to him. They choose for him that of Christopher Columbus, when he was called into the room again.

"How did the queen receive you?" asked one girl.

"It redounds to the honor of our sex forever that your merit was first recognized by a woman," said another of them.

"Did you have any difficulty in getting your crew?" asked one of the men.

"Was not your ship accomodations rather small for so long and uncertain a voyage?"

"Is it Sir John Franklin?" ventured the young man who had been weighing the various questions in his mind before hazarding a guess.

"No, it is not Sir John," was answered. "Were you not terrible anxious in those last days with the dread of a mutiny before you to ruin all your hopes?" asked the hostes, who joined in all their games,

"Say," said Karl, "how did you like the color of the natives?"

"Christopher Columbus!" exclaimed our historical representative. "I guessed it at the question of my anxiety from our hostess, so she must take my place," which she did by retiring to the adjoining room until called out.

"I say," said one of the gentlemen, "let's name her the wife of John Rogers, who had 'nine small children and one at the breast.'" For they all knew that their hostess had quite a band of bright little ones, and as the girls said, "the dearest little baby in the world," all of whom were the pride and delight of her heart. When she came in she was greeted with, "How in the world do you manage so nicely with the whole nine of them?" by Miss White.

"I should think you should have a government pension to support them all," said a gentleman.

"Ah! I know," exclaimed the hostess. "I am the living representative of the old lady who lived in a shoe, with so many children she didn't know what to do!"

"No, you are wrong; but tell us truly, does John think as much of them as you do? He can't really, you know," laughed the young man.

Many were the funny questions her character gave rise to, causing a great deal of merriment among them all and infinite confusion in the mind of the hostess, in her endeavor to place herself in history, until at last some one asked, "Were there really only nine of them, or did the one at the breast make ten?" when, of course, she guessed it at once.

"Let us try the game of

"Compliments,"

Suggested she. "I long to get even with you all for the many nice things you have said of me! Who will go out to be complimented?"

"Oh! Do let me!" cried a bright young fellow, "I do love compliments, and I get so few!" he added pathetically.

"Yes! Do let him!" said another of the men who knew how the game was played. "He will get enough this time to last him the rest of his life;" at which all the rest laughed delightedly. When he had left the room, the hostess went around and collected the compliments so liberally bestowed upon him, writing them down upon a slip of paper as she went. When all were done, the exile was recalled, and she began:

"Who said your tongue was originally intended for a buzz-saw, but by mistake was set up in your head?"

All laughed heartily as, singling out one of the men, he answered, "Of course that was Karl. He has long been envious of the eloquence he could not imitate!" His guess proved to be wrong—nor does the game allow him to be told the author of any compliment unless he happens to guess rightly, when that person whose compliment he has guessed goes out in his stead.

"Who said you were the glass of fashion and the mould of form?"

"Ah! Miss Brown; I always knew you were a lady of great discernment. Thank you for the compliment," said the young man.

"Those have always been my sentiments, sir," laughed the girl, "but modesty has prevented the expression of my thoughts, so it is not to me that you are indebted."

"Who said you were the perfect coroboration of Darwin's theory, minus the caudal appendage?"

"Some beastly fellow whose sweetheart must be in love with me," laughed the irrepressible young man.

"Who said, had you lived in those days, the ancients had never chosen Apollo Belvidere as the type of manly beauty?"

He threw a loving glance at the pretty girl whose escort he was that evening, which caused her to blush a rosy red, whilst all the others laughed as she denied the "soft impeachment."

"Who said that if your mouth had been around in Goliah's time he might have mistaken it for the whale's, and never got to Nineveh at all?"

"That is the most unkindest cut of all," cried Mr. Jones. "If I am proud of any one thing above all others it is my classic mouth. All women appreciate its beauty. Some envious man said that, and I'll settle with the wretch when I find him out."

So the game went on, as he was greeted with chaffing from the men and compliments from the girls, until at last he guesses the right one, when that person takes his place and runs the gauntlet of their wit and humor in his stead. After playing compliments a few more rounds, it was proposed to try the game of

Scandal,

as nearest akin to it. All the players sit round in a circle, and the first person starts the game by whispering a secret in the ear of the person on the right hand. The sentence should be rather long in which the secret is told, as it makes more fun in the game. The player to whom the secret has been confided tells it to his right-hand neighbor, as he understands it from the rapid whispering in his ear, and so on it goes all around the ring until it reaches the last person, who repeats aloud what was told to him. Then the originator of the scandal gives out the sentence as he first told it to his neighbor. It will generally be found that in passing from one to another the whole sentence has been so changed that its author would have every right to declare that he had "never said any such thing." This game, though only the merry pastime of an hour, bears within it a moral so grave and potent that he who "runs may read" and learn a lesson to cast the mantle of charity around the scandal that he hears, and to "take heed lest he offend with his tongue."



GRANDPA'S VISIT.

As the budding plants in the garden respond to the sunshine, so do the little shoots in the household revel in the sunny warmth spread through the home by the coming of a loving grandparent. "Grandpa's come" will rally the children from all direction and cause them to dance about in joyous glee, for grandpa shows by his greeting that he loves the little ones, and they know him as a devoted friend. Grandpa's visit is a notable event in every household.

Plant Figs.—Let us urge the planting of figs in variety and plentifully in all homesteads in California where the fig will mature. Children seven years old can plant cuttings of fig trees that will bless them and the older members of their families bountifully when 10 and 12 years of age. It pains us to ride over one of God's most fruitful countries in the dry and thirsty season and find only one place in many where people have blessed themselves with tree of any kind. Thousands are shadeless and without fruit in our great valleys who can in three to five years have plenty of bearing fig trees by sticking a few cuttings in the ground this fall and taking a little pains only with these sources of healthy food. Plant fig trees!

What the Wrinkles Tell.

The *Phrenological Journal* has the following bit of face lore: The faculty of truth—that is, the love of it—is indicated by the muscle which surrounds the eye, causing folds and wrinkles. Justice is indicated by the muscle which causes perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows. Fullness and wrinkles under the eye, for which some persons are remarkable, indicate the love of mathematical accuracy; and wrinkles curving upward from the outer angle of the eye and eyebrow indicate probity or personal truthfulness. There are three degrees of the faculty of justice. The first is a kind of exactness or strict honesty in small money matters, which some people would call closeness, and is indicated by a singular perpendicular wrinkle or line between the eyebrows. The second is the disposition to require justice in others, and is indicated by two perpendicular lines or wrinkles, one on each side of the center—a very common sign. The third degree is conscientiousness, or a disposition to apply the rule of justice to one's self, and is indicated by three or more wrinkles or lines, especially noticeable, extending above the eyebrows when the muscle is in action. The love of command is indicated by one or more short transverse wrinkles across the root of the nose, exactly between the eyes. It may be seen in great military commanders, in masters and teachers, and in those generally who are fond of exercising authority. In those who are wanting in the power to command, and have no desire for responsibility, this sign is also absent. The faculty of command frequently acts with that part of justice which reprimands or requires others to do right, and both together produce that frowning and lowering brow which is so terrible to evil-doers, or to those who love to be approved rather than condemned.

A Hornet's Housekeeping.

Two little girls coming from school stopped to watch a blue-black hornet which had captured a green worm about one inch long, and was trying to store it away. Dragging it along the edge of the board sidewalk till he reached the ground, he proceeded very rapidly to dig, apparently with his head and forelegs, a deep hole. If the worm, which was still alive, moved a little, the hornet returned to it, and buzzing about, appeared to suck the blood of his victim. When, after many interruptions, he considered his hole deep enough, at three or four inches, he backed slowly down, drawing the hapless worm after him. He remained a few minutes busily doing something which could not be seen, and then came up, rolled a few little stones to the entrance of his storehouse, and flew away. The children, curious to explore, dug down to see what had been done, and found the worm all cut into small pieces; just then the hornet returned, and, finding his quarters invaded, made a great ado, buzzing loudly and running angrily about here and there to collect the fragments of his feast. One of the girls took her slate pencil and quickly bored a new hole for him, which, after some demur, he accepted, and this time was allowed to store and cover without further disturbance.

Some Golden Facts.—One cubic inch of pure gold weighs 11,144 ounces or .6965 lbs. avoirdupois. One cubic foot contains 1,728 cubic inches, and therefore weighs 1,203 552 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1,462.65 lbs. troy weight. One pound troy is equal to 12 ounces, hence, one cubic foot equals 17 451 80 ounces. One ounce pure gold is worth 20.67183 dollars, and one ounce U. S. standard gold is equal to 18.604 dollars. It is plain by comparing the two figures next above that the alloy in gold coin amounts to 10%, or 1,000 parts of standard gold contain 100 parts of alloy. Yet it must be remembered that this amount of alloy has nothing to do with the real value of the coin, except to make it more durable, and that the same consists in the pure metal only, and not in the compound. The Government, therefore, receives no compensation for the manufacture of gold coin. If the estimated amount of gold produced in California since 1850—1,700 millions of dollars—is correct, it would be equal to a solid mass of 4,712½ cubic ft., or to a cube of 16 ft. 8 inches, or nearly 37 cords if piled like wood. It weighs 5,640,428 lbs. avoirdupois, or 2,820¼ tons, which would require 8 locomotives at least to haul it over the Central Pacific railroad. In double eagles, if laid close together, it would cover completely an area of 40 acres, and in single file would girt an orbit of 576¼ miles.

A Random Shot.—The Tuscarora *Times-Review* says: An accidental shot, shattering the foot-wall on the 300 level of the Independence mine this morning, disclosed the fact that the porphyry, to the depth of from one to two and a half feet, is strongly impregnated with ruby sulphurets, assaying from $600 to $1,000 per ton.

Idaho Dividend.—The Idaho Gold Mining Company has declared another dividend. This makes 161 dividends which this mine has declared. The dividend amounted to $2 per share on the capital stock. The ledge for a time has been rather poor, but now a very rich ledge has been struck in the lower levels.—*G. V. Tidings.*

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

At No. 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.*

Subscription (in Advance) - - - $2 a Year.

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By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (¼ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (¼ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, December 1, 1882.

Business Announcements.

Whitmore's Gear—E. Whitmore, San Francisco.
Agricultural Implements—George Bull & Co., S. F.
Furniture—F. S. Chadbourne & Co., S. F.
Merchant Tailor—M. J. Healey, Oakland, Cal.
Commission Merchant—Richard D. Mowry, S. F.
Millinery Goods—Bassler & Hevener, S. F.
Art Gallery—H. Hellwegen, S. F.
Boot Maker—Charles Dietle, San Francisco.

The General Relief Committee.

It is well, by way of remembrance, to call the attention of our brethren to the doings of the General Relief Committee. Although this humane and worthy institution has only a *quasi* recognition from the Grand Lodge, yet by common consent it is regarded as a part of our system of charity, and work that has been done and the record that has been made is such that we are justly proud of it. This committee is composed of one member selected from each Lodge, and their regular monthly meetings are held in Pythian Castle, and oftener when occasion requires. Their relief fund is made up of voluntary gifts of individuals and Lodges, together with moneys raised at each annual picnic.

Supreme Lodge Statement.

The circular showing the official transactions of the Supreme Recorder's office from Oct. 1, 1882, has been issued. From this we glean the following points: Balance in hands Supreme Recorder, Oct. 2, 1882, $952.26; receipts to Nov. 1, 1882, $18,163; total, $20,537.26. The disbursements amounted to $20,000, which was paid on warrants No. 605 to 614 inclusive. The grand total of beneficiary received for the month of September, 1882, was $141,278. Of this amount California contributed $27,699, more than any other State. New York paid $17,517. The total beneficiary disbursed for the same month was $141,497.67, of which this State received $28,000. The total membership as reported by the Supreme Recorder is 111,747.

Officers Elected.—Among the many members of our Order wh o have been elected to different State and county offices are: David McClure, G. F., Senator; Timothy McCarty, Senator; Lewis F. Holtz, Assessor, all of Spartan Lodge; Bro. D. J. Toohey, of Franklin, Superior Judge; Clay M. Taylor, P. G. M. W., of Shasta, Senator; P. W. Fisher, P. M. W., County Superintendent of Schools, Alameda county; G. W. T. Carter, P. M. W., Assemblyman from Contra Costa county; and A. G. Booth, Senator elect.

Encouraging Words.—Bro. P. McGivern, of Harmony Lodge, has just returned from an extended visit in Chihuahua, Mexico. While there he received the Pacific States Watchman, which, as he says, was one of the most welcome visitors he had while in that country.

The Excellence of the System.

We do not believe that the system or form of government of the A. O. U. W. is so nearly perfect that it is not susceptible to improvement. Nor do we believe that the laws made thereunder need no revision or alteration; but we do believe that no other society of which we have any knowledge approaches it, so to speak, in this direction. To substantiate this declaration it is not necessary to dilate on each particular feature of excellence, and contrast them with those of other organizations having in view substantially the same objects; nor is it, perhaps, prudent to do so, for we know how sensitive some people are, and we would not stir up a spirit of bitterness. Nor would we build our structure upon the ruins of some other organization equally honorable, but desire only to show how superior is the A. O. U. W. on general principles, that others may the more readily profit by our example and learn wisdom by our experience.

It is plain that our system is better than any other, or else a republican form of goverment is inferior to a despotism. If this be not so, then it is better that the few should rule than the many; that centralization of power is better than its distribution; that somebody else knows our wants and our necessities and can meet them better than we can ourselves; that a few on guard are better than a host; that while many may be dishonest and need constant watching, the few are honest and above temptation; in short, that one-man power is the only correct and safe form of government, and that, too, in this 19th century. This sort of doctrine we do not believe. It is not the American idea, is unreasonable, and a libel upon the civilization and intelligence of the age.

It is not enough in its support to say that points of weakness have been developed in the A. O. U. W.,—weaknesses that almost proved fatal. Does the history of despotism show that strength is its crowning attribute? Despotism may be a necessity for a condition of barbarism, but civilization has other needs, else it were better not to civilize.

So much by way of expressing the faith that is in us. No doubt other beneficial socities will grow and increase and do good, and find their admirers, not less honest nor enthusiastic than we. For this we have no cause of quarrel—only honorable difference of opinion. Time must show who is right and who wrong. We believe in, work and plead for the A. O. U. W., and may God's sunshine ever illumine her banner.

The Rise of the A. O. U. W.

Looking back over the past fourteen years, and noting the course of the A. O. U. W., we are filled with wonder and admiration at the great work accomplished by the Order. It opened a new field. Men of means had been able to insure their lives, and so protect their families against the grim wolf of want when they should be called hence; but the poor man could not afford so great a cost as this involved. To provide for the present wants of himself and family was all that his means justified, and yet there was more real necessity that the poor man's home should be shielded in this way than the rich man's. The one could be preserved without this help. The other, alas! in too many instances could not, and the poor-house or house of crime stood yawning before them. It was reserved for the A. O. U. W. to present to the world the possibility of protecting the homes of the common people, at a cost which even the poor could afford—a cost so small, and divided into such little payments, that it is scarcely felt by any.

When the A. O. U. W. had shown to the world the way, men were not slow to perceive; but many believed that great improvement were possible in the details or machinery by which the grand idea was to be carried out. And they were right. Some sought, rather than to attempt any improvement in the parent society, to found ones, but others were content to hold fast that which had proven to be good and eliminate the evil from their first love so far as experience should develop that quality.

This fact has made the A. O. U. W. at once radical and conservative to the last degree—radical in preserving those features of the organization which worked satisfactorily, and radical in fearlessly striking out into domains new and untried, leaving behind fields barren and unprofitable, as tested by experience. We feel now as if we stood on solid ground. It is with satisfaction that we look upon the beautiful structure of our building—a structure well befitting all true Master Workmen.

Good News.

From all portions of the State members of the A. O. U. W. have been elected to fill important positions of trust and profit. In the law-making department we are gratified to know that among the legislators, Clay W. Taylor, of Shasta, P. M. W., and David McClure, G. O., San Francisco, have been elected to the Senate, and A. G. Booth, of this city, P. M. W., as a member of the Assembly. In view of the attempted hostile legislation to our Order in the past, it is well to have such men and Workmen in the legislative halls of this State.

A Righteous Decision.

The decision of Judge Waymire, of this city, in the case of Tillie P. Oliver vs. the Supreme Lodge of the American Legion of Honor, the full text of which we give elsewhere, meets, so far as we have learned, with unqualified approval from all members of beneficial societies, including those of the organization most directly interested in the result. We presume, in the face of the legal grounds on which the decision is based, there will be no appeal, and that the judgment will be promptly responded to.

It is a frequent error committed by societies to legislate in such a manner that they cannot be sustained by the courts of the country in case of litigation. Executive officers of societies are often guilty of acting with like indiscretion. This was so in the Oliver case, which, in justice, should have been settled without contest in the courts. The equity of the claim was admitted by an appeal from the Supreme head to the membership, to raise by voluntary contribution what was denied as a legal responsiiblity. We always like to feel the ground on which we stand. Henceforth we shall know that in this State, at least, the rights of our individual members cannot be impaired by the errors or neglect of duty on the part of the officers. We can make our own laws and compel our members to be subject to them, provided we first fullfil all the obligations they impose upon us, but we cannot be derelict in duty towards an individual member, and then make such dereliction work to his hurt, nor should we. The legal maxim alluded to by the Judge is right and just, and his decision such a one as we had a right to expect from a good and upright Judge.

In this connection we copy the following from the *California Journal of the American Legion of Honor:*

We believe that this decision is just, and that the Supreme Council should have paid this money promptly when notified of the death of Companion Oliver. The fact that Dr. M. W. Fish, Medical Examiner of the Council, corrected the application and duly mailed it, that all trace of the letter was lost after it was mailed, and that it has never been returned from the dead letter office, is conclusive evidence that it was duly received by the late Supreme Secretary, and through the confusion consequent upon the incompetency of that officer, that it was mislaid or lost.

The Secretary of Union Council, No. 168, wrote repeatedly asking for the beneficiary certificate. Companion Oliver's assessments were duly forwarded, and no answer could be obtained as to his standing; neither was the Council notified of the payments not being applied until after his death.

When the Supreme Commander was written to on the subject, he returned a contemptuous and insulting answer, and it was with difficulty that the remaining members were restrained from throwing up the charter.

After a "charity call" was issued and nearly $1,000 obtained, the Supreme Commander held the money for over eight months. This, we believe, was the real cause of the suit having been brought.

There is now a case in Kaweah Council, No. 843, for which the beneficiaries are about to bring suit because they cannot get their benefits paid, owing to the same incompetency of the late Supreme Secretary. It behooves the officers elected at the last session to take up all unfinished matter of this nature and settle them at once, and thereby remove all cause of complaint.

Confidence can only be inspired and retained by the prompt and faithful disharge of their duties.

Establishment of D. of H. Lodges.

From a private letter from Grand Master Workman Barnes we take the following:

Numerous inquiries are being received in relation to establishing Lodges of the Degree of Honor. As stated in a recent circular addressed to the Lodges, I believe the formation of such Lodges will be of great benefit to subordinate Lodges, and earnestly recommend their institution, and the setting apart by the subordinates of the third week of each month for a Degree of Honor night, etc.

All that is necessary is for 15 persons to apply for a dispensation for a Lodge of the D. of H. in their locality. These 15 can be composed of the M. W.'s of the Lodge, their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. Upon the reception of such a petition, I will take measures to have the Lodge instituted and thoroughly instructed, either personally or by deputy.

The expense for charter, rituals, odes, etc., is only $15, and I trust to see a large number instituted during the next few months of the term.

Grand Master Barnes, we are pleased to learn, has fully recovered from the intermittent fever, which he contracted while traveling East, and consequently will resume his customary visits to all parts of this jurisdiction. On Thanksgiving night he will deliver a short address at Alvarado, at the celebration of Reliance, No. 93. It is expected that this will be a grand affair.

A Faithful Officer.

There falls to us a fitting and pleasant duty. It is to pay appropriate tribute to the faithful and efficient services to the Order rendered by Bro. G. Winehill, P. M. W. of Unity Lodge, No. 27, while acting as a member and officer of the General Relief Committee. For a long period Bro. Winehill has held the office of Treasurer of that committee with honor to himself and satisfaction generally. While in this position he never ceased his labors with a mere perfunctory performance of his duties, but his conduct was such that, with zeal and kindness and generosity, he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow members, and did honor to the Lodge from which he was sent on his mission of relief to suffering and impoverished brethren of the Order.

At the October meeting of the committee Bro. Winehill resigned the office to which he has long been an ornament and pride, and received a passing vote of thanks for his past services. During the interval between this meeting, however, and the meeting of Saturday evening, Nov. 11th, held at Pythian Castle, a copy of handsomely engrossed resolutions had been secretly prepared by the other members of the committee as a testimonial of esteem for presentation to Bro. Winehill. Imagine, therefore, Bro. Winehill's surprise on receiving this just and well-timed tribute to the years of labor and attention he has given in the interest of humanity while Treasurer of the General Relief Committee.

The resolutions are highly ornamented, Bro. Winehill's photograph being set at the top, and the whole is enclosed in an elegant frame. They recite the long continued services of Bro. Winehill, and testify that the committee parts with a faithful, zealous and efficient officer. Bro. Reading made the presentation in a handsome speech, excelling himself on this occasion, and doing credit to the oratorical ability of the Board.

Bro. Winehill replied in feeling language, and invited the members of the committee to a royal banquet, where, with a few invited friends, a jovial and long to be remembered time was spent. We hope and trust that life may always be as pleasant to Bro. Winehill as it must have been on this particular evening.

Lodge Officers.

Very soon our Lodges will elect officers again. "Good officers make a good Lodge" has become a maxim in fraternal societies. It is rare that the maxim proves false in any considerable degree. True, it is possible to have a good Lodge with poor officers, and *vice versa*, and yet barely possible. This being true, the importance of selecting good and qualified men for official position cannot be overestimated. Few Lodges on organization are able to get their best men in ten respective offices. The highest officers are usually well chosen, but the Recorder, Financier and Receiver are frequently indifferent men, and often, from the necessity of the case, as there are so few in attendance from which to choose. This matter, however, is usually pretty thoroughly righted in the course of a few terms, and then the Lodge sees the necessity of keeping their clerical and financial officers as fixtures of their respective positions. By rare wisdom, the Supreme Lodge has made it possible for these faithful and efficient officers to remain in their places and still realize the highest honors of the Order. Three years' service makes them eligible to receive the Grand Lodge degree, and it is safe to say that, except in extreme cases, the Grand Lodge will never refuse to bestow that honor. Such of these officers as may be eligible should procure certificates from their Lodges and send them to the Grand Recorder, or present them in person to the Grand Lodge at the opening of the next session.

The Grand Master Workman of Ohio is holding meetings in various portions of the State. These meetings are made special meetings for the purpose of receiving applications and conferring degrees on the same night, under the resolution adopted at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, as follows: "That in the several Grand Jurisdictions the degrees of the Order may be conferred at special meetings called by the Grand Master Workman for the purpose.' Under these calls applications will be acted upon by the Lodges separately, that is if there is an application for membership in No. 20, also in No. 25 and in No. 38. Only members of No. 20 will vote for the applicant in No. 20, and only members of No. 25 will vote for the applicant in No. 25; but the degrees will be conferred upon all at one time. The degrees, however, cannot be be conferred at these special meetings upon any one who has not passed the required medical examination and been approved by the Grand Medical Inspector. The only advantage of an application being presented at these meetings is that it does not have to be presented for two weeks before the degrees can be conferred.—*Ohio A. O. U. W. Journal*

Bro. Fink, 50 and 51 Washington market, is the sole agent for the sale of L. K. Baldwin's dairy butter. This article is well known for its excellence.

Bro. Robert Matthey is proprietor of the Palace bakery, 1523 Mission street. He delivers bread to all parts of the city.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. PRATT, G. R.

RECORDERS do not all seem to appreciate the importance of being prompt in making their monthly reports. The law contemplates that once each month the Lodge registers in the Grand Recorder's office shall be an exact duplicate of that of each Lodge in the jurisdiction, so that each individual member's standing in this jurisdiction can be known by reference to that officer's books. It is also necessary to know of all transfers into or out of the Lodges, admissions by initiation, deaths, rejections and number of M. W's. in good standing on last of each month, for the report to the Supreme Lodge as well as for our own purposes. Only a little while ago a death report was received, and the member's name did not appear on the roster of the Lodge to which it was stated he belonged. He had joined by card, and the fact had never been reported to this office. Likely other facts, only a little less important, should have been reported, but were not, for no report of any kind was made for some months. Of course nothing can be done with the report until further information is received.

SEMI ANNUAL reports will be in order on the first of next month. They should be sent not later than the end of the first week in the month, whether the officers be installed or not. The duplicate can be shown the Deputy, and he can examine, and if correct, collect per capita tax accordingly. It is the duty of the Recorder to send forward the report, and of the Deputy to collect and transmit the tax.

Valley, No. 30, is a large Lodge. It is second in size to but one in the Order. While it has about its fair proportion of death losses, yet it did not have three reported in November, although the assessment notice reads that way. Bro. Frank D. Mead was a member of Vallejo Lodge, No. 75, and not of Valley. The error was the result of too much haste in printing. Recorders and Financiers will please write the correction on their notices.

ALL Lodges elect and install officers, whether they meet weekly or semi-monthly, the only exception being such as may have been organized less than 13 weeks before January 1st next. All pay the semi-annual installment of the per capita tax of 30 cents per member, no matter when organized, and all are members who have been admitted, and have not been finally suspended, expelled or died.

An Important Decision.

The full text of the decision rendered by Judge Maguire in the case of Tillie P. Oliver against the American Legion of Honor, as it appeared in the *Examiner* of Sunday, Nov. 19th, is as follows:

Tillie P. Oliver, plaintiff, vs. Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor, defendant—Action to recover $5,000 claimed to be due the widow and beneficiary of H. G. Oliver, by virture of an obligation incurred by defendant under the following circumstances:

The defendant is a mutual benefit society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, having as one of its objects the establishment of a benefit fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $5,000 is to be paid to the family, orphans or descendants of the members, as he may direct. The corporation has its principal place of business in Boston, where its chief agents, Supreme Commander, Secretary, Treasurer and Medical Examiner-in-Chief have their offices. There are subordinate societies called Councils established in the several States, and those who are admitted to membership in the Councils become members of the defendant—the American Legion of Honor—either honorary or beneficiary. Any person so admitted to membership, who is duly qualified as to moral character, physical soundness and ability to earn a living, may, upon paying a fee, according to age and degree, and upon application, accompanied by the certificate of a medical examiner, showing that he is an insurable risk, become a "beneficiary member."

There are six degrees of such membership, the highest of which entitles the family, or other dependents of the member, upon his death, to the sum of $5,000. This sum is raised by assessments upon all the beneficiary members in proportion to the amount of their insurance and age.

On April 13, 1880, a Council of the Order was instituted at East Oakland, Alameda county, known as Union Council, No. 168. H. G. Oliver applied to become a charter member thereof, and complied with all the laws of the Order regulating the admission of such members. He was examined by Dr. Fish, the Deputy Supreme Commander and Medical Examiner appointed by the defendant. The examination was reduced to writing in questions and answers, upon a form furnished by the defendant. A copy of this paper, with a certificate annexed, to the effect that Oliver was a good insurable risk, was forwarded to Dr. Wilson, the Supreme Commander and Medical Examiner-in-Chief at Boston. One of the questions prescribed in the form was as follows: "Is the character of the respiration full, easy and regular, and the murmur clear and distinct over both lungs?" The answer to this question was written down by Dr. Fish, "No." When Dr. Wilson came to examine the paper, he discovered this. It was his custom to approve the report of an examination, if satisfactory, and thereupon the insurance was deemed complete, and the applicant became a member. If not satisfactory he would indorse on the paper "rejected," and then the fee would be returned to the applicant, and he would not be recognized as a beneficiary member. If he discovered some clerical or other error susceptible of correction, he would stamp the word "irregular" opposite the error, and return the paper to the Council from which it came. In this case the certificate that the applicant was an insurable risk being inconsistent with the answer "no," it was evident that a clerical mistake had been made by Dr. Fish; hence Dr. Wilson stamped the word "irregular" opposite the word "no," given as the answer to the question quoted above, and returned the paper to Union Council. It was then referred to Dr. Fish, who on May 6, 1880, received it, and, immediately seeing that it was a clerical mistake, erased the word "no," inserted "yes" and deposited the paper in the mail addressed to Dr. Wilson, at Boston, postage paid. This was the last known of the paper, so far as the evidence shows. Dr. Wilson testified that he did not receive it a second time. The Secretary of Union Council testified that she wrote to headquarters several times, making inquiries about it, but received no answer. Oliver died Nov. 4, 1880. From the time of sending on his corrected application until his death he was treated as a beneficiary member of Union Council, and called on to pay assessments as other beneficiary members. He paid three assesments—all that were levied—and the money was fowarded to the Supreme Secretary. The money was received without objection, and no notification was ever given that he was not considered a beneficiary member by the Supreme Council till after his death. Oliver was appointed a Deputy Supreme Commander, and during the summer of 1880 he instituted many Councils of the Order in California, being in constant correspondence with the authorities at Boston. He died under the belief that he was insured.

The defendant resists payment of the money on the ground chiefly that the application of Oliver was never in fact approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, nor any certificate of insurance issued to him, relying upon the following provision of their laws: "Each person admitted as a charter member, subject to approval by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, must deposit one assessment with the collector, to be returned if rejected, and credited if approved. Such persons will not be subject to assessments or entitled to benefits until their examinations are approved, but will become beneficiary members on the day of approval by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, and they must be credited with their assessments on the date of approval as above." (p. 33) Mutual benefit societies which obligate themselves to pay money on the death of members to their beneficiaries are regarded in law as ordinary insurance companies, subject to the same rules. (May on Insurance, Section 550; State vs. Merchant's Exchange Benevolent Society, 10 Ins. L. J. 59.) One of the rules applicable is that "whenever two constructions equally fair may be given that which gives the greater indemnity shall prevail." (May on Insurance, Sec. 174.) A contract of insurance is complete when the insurer offers to insure on certain terms, and the offer is accepted by the applicant. The contract need not be in writing, unless the law expressly requires it. (Hallock vs. Insurance Company, 26 N. J. [law] 281. May on Insurance, Secs. 14-23. Insurance Company vs. Colt, 20 Wall, 560.) A contract of insurance may be made through the medium of the mail, and terms offered and accepted upon the posting by one party of a letter to that effect addressed to the other. (C. C., Secs. 1581-3. Tayloe vs. M. F. Insurance Company, 9 How, 390.) In this case the defendant offered to insure on certain terms, payment of a fee, good moral character and physical condition of the applicant to be shown by the certificate of a physician. Oliver complied fully with the requirements. He accepted the offer and did all he could do. The error in the answer was not his act. It was the fault of defendant's agent. It has not injured the defendant. If it had, the defendant could not be heard to complain of its own negligence. The failure of defendant's agents to issue the beneficiary certificate is immaterial. The certificate is not the contract. It is only evidence of it. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief has no right to arbitrarily reject an application made in good faith and after compliance with the requirements of defendant. He has no power to change the by-laws. He is merely an executive officer, authorized to see that applicants are qualified. In this case it is conceded that the applicant was qualified in every respect. It was the duty of the Examiner-in-Chief to approve the application. "That which ought to have been done is to be regarded as done in favor of him to whom, and against him from whom, performance is due." This is a favorite maxim of the law which has been expressly incorporated into our Code. (C. C., Sec. 3529).

Judgment for plaintiff. WAYMIRE, J.

Boone & Miller for plaintiff. J. G. McCallum for defendant.

California Death Record.

The following official circular, bearing date of Dec. 1, 1882, has been issued by the Grand Recorder, Pratt:

To Recorders and Financiers of Subordinate Lodges:—You, and each of you, are hereby notified of the following deaths occuring in our Order, in the State of California:

Death No. 123—No Assessment.—Bro. Patrick Cavanagh, of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, San Francisco, died Oct. 3, 1882, of consumption, aged 45. Joined the Order Jan. 19, 1882. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 124—No Assessment.—Bro. Jas. H. Smith, of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, San Francisco, died Oct. 5, 1882, of drowning, aged 44 years. Joined the Order Oct. 13, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 125—No Assessment.—Bro. Jas. McCourt, of Valley Lodge, No. 30, San Francisco, died Oct. 10, 1882, of typhoid fever, aged 44 years. Joined the Order Aug 17, 1881. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 126—No Assessment.—Bro. John Godsil, of Spartan Lodge, No. 36, San Francisco, died Oct. 12, 1882, of rheumatism, aged 47 years. Joined the Order Aug. 1, 1878. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 127--Assessment No. 19.—Bro. Frank Jones, of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, Oakland, died Oct. 16, 1882, of suicide, aged 26 years. Joined the Order April 3, 1879.

Death No. 128—No Assessment.—Bro. Job Wheat, of Merced Lodge, No. 74, died Oct. 19, 1882, of typho-malarial fever, aged 48 years. Joined the Order Oct. 18, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 129—No Assessment.—Bro. Bernhard Levy, of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, died Oct. 21, 1882, of sporadic cholera, aged 43 years. Joined the Order Feb. 21, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 130—No Assessment.—Bro. Frank D. Mead, of Valley Lodge, No. 30, San Francisco, died Oct. 27, 1882, of abcess of the liver, aged 37 years. Joined the Order Feb. 5, 1879. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 131—No Assessment.—Bro. Geo. A. Morrow, of Spartan Lodge, No. 36, San Francisco, died Oct. 30, 1882, of consumption, aged 32 years. Joined the Order May 27, 1881. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 132—No Assessment.—Bro. Chas. Campbell, of Main Top Lodge, No. 156, Michigan Bluff, died Nov. 2, 1882, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 51 years. Joined the Order Jan. 19, 1880. Payment from surplus.

Death No. 133—No Assessment.—Bro. H. D. Jameson, of Valley Lodge No. 30, San Francisco, died Nov. 10, 1882, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, aged 49 years. Joined the Order Jan. 26, 1881. Payment from surplus.

The above losses are officially reported as having occurred at the dates in the notice above given, and of the causes therein mentioned, and said brothers were M. W. degree members in good standing in their Lodges, and entitled to participate in the Beneficiary Fund.

The Death Record.

The circular from the Supreme Recorder announcing assessments Nos. 17 and 18, and the deaths for the month of November, 1882, is at hand. We give the death record:

Death No. 84—Assessment No. 17.—Brother William Reynolds, Jr., of Golden Lodge, No. 3, Santa Fe, New Mexico, who died on the 23d day of August, 1882, of cirrhosis of the liver; aged 42 years. Joined the Order January 10, 1882.

Death No. 85—To be paid from surplus: Bro. Thomas A. Love, of Mineola Lodge, No. 15, Mineola, Texas, who died on the 13th day of August, 1882, of malarial fever, aged 48 years. Joined the Order April 17, 1882.

Death No. 86—To be paid from surplus; Bro. Leonidas A. Campbell, of Hill City Lodge, No. 10, Vicksburg, Miss., who died on the 7th day of September, 1882, of enteritis, with perforation of the bowels; aged 47 years. Joined the Order September 28, 1880.

Death No. 87—To be paid from surplus: Brother Henry Kraemer, of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, Brenham, Texas, who died on the 1st day of October, 1882, of suicide (supposed to be); aged 36. Joined the Order March 21, 1881.

Death No. 88—Assessment No. 18: Brother William James, of Lucille Lodge, No. 8, Sutro, Nevada, who died on the 10th day of September, 1882, of inflamation of the brain; aged 43 years. Joined the Order August 27, 1881.

Death No. 89—To be paid from surplus: Brother John Markle, of Capitol City Lodge, No. 56, Columbus, Ohio, who died on the 11th day of September, 1882, of accident received by fall from buggy; aged 37 years. Joined the Order May 26, 1880.

Death No. 90—To be paid from surplus: Brother J. C. Criss, of Bayou Lodge, No. 34, Houston, Texas, who died on the 9th day of October, 1882, of acute dysentery; aged 42 years. Joined the Order April 7, 1881.

Death No. 91—To be paid from surplus: Brother John F. Bradford, of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 10, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 26th day of September, 1882, of congestion of the brain; aged 36 years. Joined the Order April 13, 1875.

Death No. 92—To be paid from surplus: Brother George D. Davenport, of Starkville, Mississippi, who died on the 25th day of September, 1882, of inflammation of the brain; aged 34 years. Joined the Order December 23, 1879.

Death No. 93—To be paid from surplus: Brother Robert S. Turner, of Starkville Lodge, No. 9, Starkville, Mississippi, who died on the 18th day of August, 1882, of Bright's disease; age 49 years. Joined the Order December 23, 1879.

Death No. 94—To be paid from surplus: Brother Frederick Dister, of Curry Lodge, No. 26, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on the 4th day of October, 1882, of consumption; aged 47 years. Joined the Order January 14, 1875.

The attention of the Grand Recorders of the Grand Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, is called to the fact that strict compliance with the law will hereafter be required; and their monthly report on all assessments due, together with remittances, will be expected to be received not later than the 20th of each month.

The attention of subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge is hereby called to the fact that assessment No. 17 is due and payable at the office of the Supreme Secretary during the first week in this month (November), and assessment No. 18 not later than the first day of December. Strict compliance will be required, or a second notice will issue as provided by the constitution.

Among Our Exchanges.

THE Grand Recorder of Illinois says no assessment for November. There is over $700,000 balance in the beneficiary fund, and hence that official feels good over it and asks the brotherhood to sound it all along the line. Over 11,000 members and no assessment for November is a good record, and we extend our congratulations to Illinois.—*Michigan Herald.*

THERE were 72 beneficiary certificates issued during October in Michigan.

THE Grand Lodge of Missouri has had a system of medical supervision with a Grand Medical Examiner that has been in operation for two years. This system is identical with that of the Supreme Lodge, and antedates it about a year. The Grand Medical Examiner says in his report:

Like all new and sweeping innovations tending to great reforms, the operation of the law was at first somewhat inharmonious, and there were many loud imprecations against the barrier that arrested the stream of bad risks which had begun to pour in upon us as a deluge, and which for a time had threatened the very life and perpetuity of our Grand Brotherhood of Benevolence.

Things, however, soon adjusted themselves, and when it was found out that the law would be enforced to the very letter, in spite of covert evasions and open defiance, the influx of bad material, from which we had suffered so long, was diverted from us and drifted into new channels. The result of my two years' work shows that there have been 160 rejections, saving to the Grand Lodge, I feel confident, in the near future, over a quarter of a million of dollars, or in round figures, the sum of $320,000.—*Michigan Herald.*

THE old Iowa Grand Lodge seems to hold its own. Grand Recorder Whitaker reports the receipt of $8 873 for assessement No. 10 during the month of September. We have, as yet, seen no report of the new Grand Lodge of Iowa.

AT the meeting of Albany City Lodge last Monday evening, "Legislation, its Necessity and Objects," was taken up and discussed by the G. M. W. and Lodge. It was an interesting meeting.

THE first Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the West met in Denver, October 10th, with a very large representation from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The local Lodge extended hospitalities.—*Fraternal Censor.*

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Explosives from Tar, Pitch, Coal Dust, Etc.

New Researches.

Two years ago a process was patented in Berlin for making explosives from crude tar oils, by direct nitrotions with strong acids, which mixtures, after being washed and dried, were oxygenated with chloride of potash and strong nitric acid. We give a brief digest of some further reseaches in this direction condensed from a German industrial paper—the *Zeitung*.

The success of the above process suggested the utilization of tar itself for explosives. Experiments soon proved that the treatment of tar with strong nitric acid was attended with much difficulty and danger. The subsequent use of an acid of 1 53 to 1.45 sp. qr. gave more satisfactory results.

The liquid tar is gradually stirred into the acid, the surface of which becomes covered with the tar, which on stirring settles slowly to the bottom. In about 10 minutes the mass at the bottom puffs up and gradually changes from a liquid to a pasty or solid state, until the acid has become saturated. The chemical changes do not produce any excessive heat, so that cooling is unnecessry.

The product is then thoroughly washed, and the purified product mixed with the oxygenating bodies above named. One part of the product by weight dissolves very slowly with the volution of but little heat, in three parts of nitro acid.

All the mixtures so proposed give new explosive compounds of different degrees of violence. Owing to the varying compositions of the tar, it is impossible to give the exact proportions in all cases in which the oxygenated substances should be added, but generally from two to five parts of chloride acid, or four to six parts of the salts were sufficient for one part of the nitro derivative.

The great advantages offered by this process are: Cheapness of the material to be acted upon; cheapness of the lighter acid used (a difference of 60%), and finally in the quiet and regular and safer manner in which the reactions take place, permitting the employment of more simple and less expensive apparatus, etc.

These successes led to further experiments upon the pitch, the paraffines, etc., as the mineral oils. The possibility of nitrating the latter seemed probable from their great similarity to the crude tar oils. Experiment, in fact, proved that they reacted exactly alike. But the strongest nitrating agents are required to act upon the purified mineral oils used for illumination. A mixture of equal weights of the strongest nitric and sulphuric acids, or a mixture of an alkaline nitrate with sulphuric acid was employed.

On paraffines and similar products the weaker acids are as ineffective as on purified mineral oils. By the action of the nitrating agents mentioned upon purified mineral oils, nitro-compounds were precipitated of a light yellow or light brown color having the external appearance of rancid fat. These products are difficultly soluble even in the strongest nitric acid. Pitch treated with nitric acid of 1.45 to 1.52 specific gravity, gave a yellow-brown solution, and from this light yellow to brown scales separated on washing with water. The oil and pitch from wood tar were treated with the weaker acid (1.45), and those from brown coal and stone coal with stronger acid (1.52). The products thus obtained are easily soluble in strong nitric acid with slight evolution of heat. These nitro-compounds when mixed with oxygenated bodies also form powerful explosives, but the quantity of the latter used must be two to four times greater than that added to nitro-derivatives of tar.

All the special products of the distillation of coal having been found capable of being converted into explosives by nitration, it only remained to try an experiment on the original materials, coal and peat. Wood was excluded from the list for its conversion into an explosive (pyroxyleine) had already been accomplished by Trauzl. It was found that the direct conversion of coal into an explosive by extracting the nitro-products, would involve very expensive and tedious manipulations. The coal, in form of a fine dust, was first treated with weak nitric acid, specific gravity 1.40 to 1.48; the weight of acid required was ten times that of the coal used. When stone coal was introduced slowly into the acid the rise in temperature was inconsiderable, and some hypontric acid was formed. The action was much more violent in the case of brown coal, and least so with wood coal. After the operation with any coal, a large portion of the material to be nitrated remained apparently unaffected, and formed a thick sediment on the bottom of the vessel.

The results of experiments made on peat were considerably more encouraging, different kinds being tried. A firm, solid kind called "bog peat" was tried after a small test had shown that the reaction would not be too violent. It was first subjected to the action of equal parts by weight of the strongest nitric and sulphuric acids for several hours. The substance changed color from dark brown to dark red. Ignited in the air it burned with a lively flame and strong aromatic odor. When soaked in a solution of chlorate of potash and dried, it formed a powerful explosive. If the same peat was well pounded before the nitration, so that the humus substance was separated from vegetable fibers, and a larger surface was exposed to the powerful action of the acids, the earthy humus constituents were converted into a dark brown liquid, sticky nitro-body, have the external characters of that obtained by nitrating the heaviest tar oils. Its action, when mixed with oxygenated bodies is also just like the latter. The other nitro substance, formed from the finely divided fibers left in the dry distillation that attends the formation of peat, yields an explosive without any admixture of an oxygen-bearing salt. In the open air it burns very rapidly, leaving a slight carbonaceous residue. Peat containing animal admixtures acts just like this bog peat.

The manufacture of explosives from peat, owing to the cheapness of the material and its wide dissemination, as well as the simplicity of the process, is doubtless an important step in advance.

The chief characteristics of the newly prepared nitro substances are the following: The specific gravity of all is very nearly that of water. They all possess a powerful aromatic odor, resembling the fruit ethers, which is particularly noticeable on burning them. All solutions of these substances have a strong refractive power. The greater part of them are soluble in the strongest nitric acid as well as in alcohol. They are all insoluble in water. In the open air they all burn with a bright, but more or less smoky flame. Their molecules are so slightly united that they can be exploded alone or mixed with oxygenated substances by simple ignition.

STEAM ROAD CARRIAGES.—The principal cause of the lack of success in building a practical steam road carriage is the difficulty experienced in the efforts to so "hang" the engine and boiler that the carriage may run in any direction, or over ordinary obstacles, without seriously affecting the joint and machinery connections. So says an eminent mechanical writer. Even the English acknowledge this in their efforts to run steam road carriages over the exceptionally good roads of England.

THE last edition of the *Railroad Gazette* reports the completion of 8 081 miles of railroad thus far this year, against 5 340 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1881, 4,135 miles in 1880, 2 507 miles in 1879, 1 422 miles in 1878, 1,548 miles in 1877, 1,740 miles in 1876 903 miles in 1875, 1,180 miles in 1874, and 5,147 miles in 1872.

KING ALFONSO expresses a desire that the money which would be used to celebrate the birth of the infant Spanish princess at Havana be devoted to the relief of sufferers by the cyclone in Vuelta Abajo.

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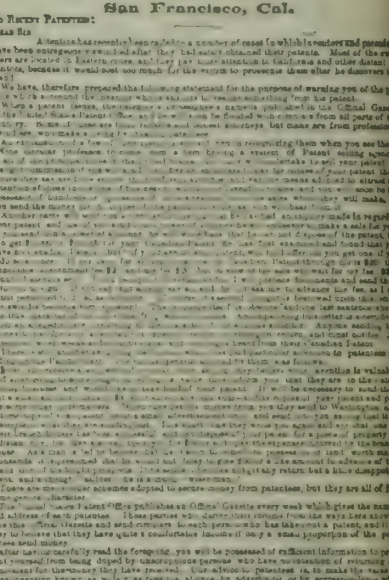
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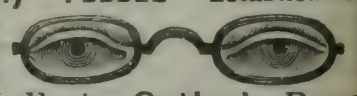
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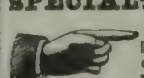
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Obstructing Navigable Streams.

A decision has just been rendered by J. F. Cowdery, City and County Attorney of San Francisco, on the obstructions in Islais creek which is of interest because of its wide bearings upon the preservation of other navigable streams. The obstructions have been ordered removed by the Board of Supervisors, thus acknowledging the truth of the position taken by Mr. Cowdery. The whole point of the matter is that by the organic act of California admitting the State to the Union, there is provision that no power shall rest in the State to obstruct navigable streams, but the same must be kept open as naturally found. This point has, of course, a direct bearing upon the debris question, and was used with good effect by Attorney-General Hart in his argument on the Gold Run case. Credit for bringing forward this important point is due to Peter T. Seculovich, President of the Islais creek property owners' association. City Attorney Cowdery in his opinion says: "It is doubtful if I would have been able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions involved were it not for the assistance of Peter T. Seculovich," etc. The service of this gentleman in aiding to place the preservation of our navigable streams and our grand harbor on an irrefragable basis is worthy of general recognition.

Pacific Coast Lumber Interest.

Later announcements have been issued from the census bureau giving the statistics of forestry of the State of California and Oregon and of Washington Territory. With regard to California the bulletin says: The principal trees of the State are redwood, red fir, tide water spruce, chestnut and oak on the Coast Range, and sugar pine, yellow pine and red fir on the Sierra Nevada. Any estimate of the actual amount of lumber standing in the State, except redwood, is not possible with the existing knowledge of the country. The principal lumber industry is confined to the redwood belt on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada, to points in Butte, Tehama and Mono counties, and in the San Bernardino mountains. The total product of the State for the census year was 304,795 000 ft. of lumber 242 400 000 laths, 138 718,000 shingles, 2,063 000 staves and 1,203,000 sets of barrel headings.

In Oregon the most valuable trees are in the order as set down; red fir, tide water, spruce, red cedar, hemlock, Port Orford cedar, white oak, sugar pine, chestnut, oak, larch and scrub pine. The principal lumber industry centers near Portland and Empire City. The product of the coast regions for the census year was 151,443 000 ft. of lumber, 17,950,000 laths and 2 745,000 shingles. The product of the State east of the Cascade Range was 25 798 000 ft. of lumber, 295,000 laths and 2,295,000 shingles.

Washington Territory, according to the bulletin, is covered west of the Cascade mountains by the heaviest belt of forest growth in the United States. The most valuable trees of this region are red and yellow fir (covering about seven-tenths of the forest growth), red cedar, hemlock and water tide spruce. East of the Cascade mountains the most valuable trees are red fir, yellow and white pine larch, red cedar and hemlock. The principal lumber region is confined to the shores of Puget Sound. The product of this region for the census year was 144,387,000 ft. of lumber, 6,550,000 laths, 710,000 shingles and 2 366,000 staves. The product of the coast outside of the Puget Sound region was 9,599 000 ft. of lumber and 200,000 shingles, and of the Territory east of the Cascade Range, 6,190,006 ft. of lumber and 2,700,000 shingles.

How People Die.—Miss Nightingale has pointed out how constantly the mental state of the dying depends on their physical condition. As a rule, she tells us, in acute cases interest in their own danger is rarely felt. "Indifference, excepting with regard to bodily suffering, or to some duty the dying man desires to perform, is the far more usual state. But patients who die of consumption very frequently die in a state of seraphic joy and peace; the countenance almost expresses rapture. Patients who die of cholera, peritonitis, etc., on the contrary, often die in a state approaching despair. In dysentery, diarrhœa, or fever, the patient often dies in a state of indifference." Those who have carefully examined the dead on a battle-field, or in the streets after an *emeute*, are struck with the fact that while the expression on the faces of those who have died by gunshot wounds is one of agony and distress, the dead by sword have a calmer expression, though their wounds often seem more painful to the eye. A very careful observer, who was through the Indian mutiny, entirely confirms this. After giving several instances, he says: "A rapid death by steel is almost painless. Saber edge or point divides the nerves so quickly as to give little pain. A bullet lacerates."—*London Spectator.*

Saw Teeth Tipped With Iridium.—Mr. John Holland, whose discoveries and improvements in the working of iridium were noticed not long ago, has now made a circular saw with teeth tipped with that hard and refractory metal. The saw is 12 inches in diameter, end is to be used for sawing hard woods.

Transmission of Power by Wire Ropes.

According to a recent treatise on the transmission of power by wire ropes, issued by the William Orton Manufacturing Company, of Sterling, Ills., the distance to which wire rope transmissions may be applied ranges from 50 or 60 feet up to several miles. As an example of long transmission, attention is directed to that of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, at the Falls of the Rhine. Here 800 horse-power is carried diagonally across the line, and extended for a distance of two miles, and there distributed among 50 different manufactories situated in every imaginable position, and embracing all the varied arrangements of changing directions. Wire rope transmission comes into use at the point where a belt or line of shafting becomes too long to be used profitably. In point of economy it is much cheaper than its equivalent, either in shafting or belting. This method has been extensively introduced in Europe, and with great success for several years past. It is now receiving a rapid development in this country. It has the advantage of transmitting power in any direction, up or down hill, across rivers, around buildings or obstructions of any kind, and thus make available many sources of power which are otherwise useless. The ropes hang free in air, and require no protection from the weather, except an occasional coat of warm coal tar, which may be applied to the rope by pouring from a can into the grooves of the wheel while running. Instead of coal tar, raw linseed oil may be swabbed on the rope to keep it from rusting, and thereby preserve it. The ropes run perfectly smooth and noiseless on vulcanized rubber filling, and are not affected in the least by wet or cold, snow or ice.

The Sorghum Prizes.—It will be remembered that the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture early last summer made an offer to the farmers of the country of liberal prizes for essays upon the cultivation of sorghum and sugar beet and the production of sugar from the same. The Department has recently received notice of more than a hundred competitors for the several prizes, but it appears that the accounting officers have raised a point as to the power of the Commissioner of Agriculture to make such expenditure of money, and the office of the First Controller, Judge Lawrence, has intimated to the Department of Agriculture that it would be wise to make no awards as proposed until the First Controller shall have definitely reached his conclusion. The terms of the appropriation act are held by the Treasury accounting officers, it is said, to authorize payment of money from this fund for no other purpose than "continuing experiments in sorghum culture." Commissioner Loring's idea was to advance the interests of this particular branch of his department's work by increasing the stock of knowledge respecting it, and it was with this view that the prizes were offered. The essays which have been called forth by this offer contain a great deal of valuable information, and it would be very embarrassing if, owing to the construction of a Treasury official, he shall have to return them without the promised prizes. It is to be hoped that current reports are incorrect.

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the Watchman's progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the Watchman has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the Watchman family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the Watchman.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

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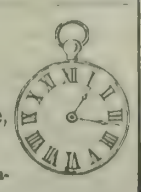
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As a scientific and mechanical representative of the Pacific coast it is decidedly popular, and a standard journal with the most thrifty industrial people of the Pacific States and Territories. Its authority is of the highest order, and its usefulness in its special sphere unrivalled.

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GENERAL FRATERNITY NEWS.

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Bro. Geo. Hawkes, Grand K. of R. and S. of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, has issued his annual statement or journal. It is a well gotten up, comprehensive and altogether satisfactory showing of the status of the Order in that State. The tabular statements are complete and reliable. From this we learn that 11 new Lodges were instituted during the year, the last one being Hyndman Lodge, No. 483, which was organized July 26th, and works in the German language.

Ed. Roth, K. of R. and S. of La Fraternite Lodge, No. 79 (French baby), of Los Angeles, paid this city a visit recently, and was the guest of Deputy Frank Mitchell. Bro. Roth is a genial gentleman, and succeeded in making many warm friends during his short stay amongst us. He reports No. 79 as on the high road to prosperity, doing work at each convention, and he states that the Lodge will certainly have a membership of 100 before January next.

THE monthly meeting of the Board of the Bureau of Relief, held at the Castle, Nov. 6th, was one of the best for some time. Considerable business was transacted, among which was the providing for the relief of the immediate wants of sojourning brethren. The managers and officers of this Board are deserving of special commendation for the able and systamatic manner in which they have conducted the business for the last two or three years.

Black Diamond Lodge, No. 29, of Nortonville, gave a grand masquerade ball on the occasion of its ninth anniversary. The attendance was very large, among those present being the Grand Chancellor. A splendid supper was served at the Black Diamond hotel, and the whole affair was an immense success.

PROPOSED BALL.—On the evening of Monday, December 4th, the thirteenth anniversay party will be given by Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, at Covenant hall, 121 Eddy street. The grand march will begin at 9 o'clock. The entertainment promises to be one of the most enjoyable, and a large number will be present.

BRO. J. C. MARTIN, late K. of R. and S. of Golden City Lodge, No. 63, has gone to Prescott, Arizona, to take charge of one of the newspapers of that city. The Lodge has thereby lost a zealous member and a faithful officer. We wish him every success in his new field.

A man by the name of J. C. Cameron, formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias in Oregon, has been practicing a disreputable business in this community, and this notice should warn all brothers not to hold any fraternal communications with him whatever.

LOS ALAMOS LODGE, No. 73, is represented in this city by Bro. John S. Bell. He reports that his Lodge, which was instituted last June, has a membership of about 50, and good prospects for an increase before the close of the term.

PAST CHANCELLOR SCHAFFNER informs us he has now about 80 names on a petition for a new division of the Uniform Rank in this city. Until 100 are secured no effort will be made to institute it.

BRO. E. I. WOLFE, the efficient Keeper of Records and Seals of Garfield Lodge, was married on the 12th inst. to Miss Leonora Lipman. We extend to them our warmest congratulations.

Independent Order of Chosen Friends.

Grand Secretary Lang has sent the following notice to the various Councils. It is for assessment No. 11, and death No 28:

The Relief Fund of this Order being reduced below the sum of $3,000, you will immediately foward the money, now in your treasury, contributed by each member, or due from him or her, on or before the 2d day of November, 1882, the date of the last death, less 10%, which you will transfer to your reserve fund.

Notice has been received at this office of the following deaths:

No. 26, Hans C. Lang, of Cosmopolitan Council, No. 52, San Francisco. Admitted April 28, 1882, aged 48; died Oct. 27, 1882. Class 2d. Death from typhoid fever. Paid in Relief fund, $9.

No. 27, Dennis Geary, of Bohemian, No. 23, San Francisco. Admitted Dec. 15, 1881, aged 48; died Nov. 2, 1882. Class 3d. Death from anesthesia. Paid in the Relief fund, $24.75.

No. 28, Chas. Campbell, of Michigan Bluff, No. 75, Michigan Bluff, Cal. Admitted April 28, 1882, aged 51; died Nov. 2, 1882. Class 3d. Death caused by pneumonia. Paid into the Relief fund, $21. The following statement of Relief fund is made:

October 21, Balance on hand,		$ 642 32
Received on Assessment No. 7,		4.01
" " " " 8,		144 44
" " " " 9,		750 81
" " " " 10,		5,176.83
Total,		$6,718.41
Paid Death No. 17,	$3,000.00	
" " " 25,	3,000.00	6,000.00
Balance on hand,		$718.41

Assessment No. 11 has, or should have been, collected in all subordinate Councils. It is delinquent upon all members on the 20th of November, and if not paid by that time the members delinquent must be suspended at the first regular meeting thereafter, and the full amount immediately forwarded to the Grand Secretary. On the 8th of December it will be one year since the formation of our Order, prior to which it is not anticipated to levy another assessment, thus making but 11 assessments called into the Grand Treasury in 12 months. Prompt payment by the Councils of this assessment will obviate the necessity of calling in an assessment before the 21st of December. The Financier will proceed to collect assessment No. 12 from all members in good standing on the 2d day of November, 1882.

VALLEY COUNCIL, No. 60, of Sacramento, will soon be one of the strongest Councils of our Order. It is composed of male members only, but not a meeting night passes by but from one to seven new members are initiated.

The first anniversary of the Order will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, December 20th, at B'nai B'rith hall, at which time a literary and musical entertainment will be given in first-class style.

ALHAMBRA COUNCIL, which holds its meetings on the corner of Leavenworth and Pacific streets, not yet a month old, is doing well.

OFFICERS' roll books are now ready for delivery. The price is 50 cents. They are good for 10 years.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A NEW PROJECT.—Articles of incorporation of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Oakland have been filed with the County Clerk. The purposes of the association are to own a lot and erect a building for the accommodation of Odd Fellows' Lodges, and to rent halls, Lodges, stores, etc., in the building. The Directors are Wm. H. Rouse, Alfred Taylor Eastland, A. L. Ellis, John McVey, F. M. Farwell, E. Child and George W. Lewis, all of that city. The capital stock is $16,000, divided into 1,600 shares, of which Wm. H. Rouse has subscribed 859, the remainder being divided among the other Directors.

RIDGLEY Lodge, No. 294, of Los Gatos, will give a ball and entertainment on Thanksgiving night. Tickets are placed at $1.50, and the proceeds are to be used in furnishing a new hall. A fine Thanksgiving supper will be served in the hotel. A good time is expected.

THE various encampments of San Francisco have reduced their admission fee to $10, the minimum, and consequently new members are being initiated every evening.

A SPECIAL session of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of conferring the Grand Lodge degree, will be held in Marysville, Cal., Dec. 2d.

GRAND MASTER Freer expects to visit the Lodges in Mendocino county soon.

THERE are three or four localities where the establishment of Lodges is contemplated.

THE enthusiasm in the Encampment branch continues.

Knights of Honor.

THE Catholic Benevolent Legion has recently been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., with the purpose of giving Roman Catholics the advantages of a beneficial society similar to the Knights of Honor. The Archbishop of Baltimore, in a letter to its managers, gives the following sensible and comprehensive advice: "To make your association a permanent success, two conditions are essential—first, the association should be governed by a wise and well matured code of laws; secondly, those rules should be rigidly and impartially enforced."

LIEUT. DANENHOWER delivered his first lecture on the 3d inst., under the auspices of Ivy Lodge, No. 2,157, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Academy was filled by a very appreciative audience, who listened very quietly to the lecturer's narrative to its close, and then warmly applauded him. The lecturer was introduced by Past Grand Dictator Warnock.

MAJOR S. G. SMITH, W. Grand Dictator of the Iowa Knights of Honor, is going to spend the winter in California.

THE amount of the pay roll of the last session of the Grand Lodge was $3,866.16.

THE Iowa Knights of Honor now number about 1,000 members and increasing very fast.

THE semi-annual report of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky shows a gain during the term of three Lodges and 226 members. There are now 114 Lodges in that State, having a membership of 6,651, or an average of over 58 members.

THE Grand Dictator has decided, in effect, that a Lodge cannot fine a member for non-attendance at its meetings.

ORIENTAL LODGE, K. of H., has surrendered its charter; 24 of its members have attached themselves to Fidelity Lodge.

REV. DR. FISBE, the eminent divine of Des Moines, has been appointed Grand Chaplain of the Iowa Knights of Honor.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Great Sachem C. E. Spencer, of Sacramento, and Great Prophet, J. A. Filcher, of Auburn, were in San Francisco recently. Both officials report the Order as in a very flourishing condition all over the State. Bro. Spencer has recently visited numerous of the Tribes, and find them doing good work. He is a most enthusiastic worker, and has the interest of this great Order fully at heart. He earnestly favors the establishment of a graded beneficiary feature in the Order. With such men as leaders, almost any organization would flourish.

THE *Wampum Belt* urges every member of the Order to join the Benefit Insurance Department.

THE most encouraging reports come to us from all over the land of the progress made by the Order. The actual membership at this time cannot be far from 33,000.

The election of officers occurs in December. The newly elected officers will be raised up during the early part of January.

Several tribes are in process of establishment.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

Quite a number of the members of the Order have been prevailed upon to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country's good, and accept office at the will of the "dear people." Notably the following are within our notice: John W. McCarthy, of Modesto Parlor, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Charles F. McCarthy, of Modesto Parlor, County Clerk of Stanislaus Co.; J. C. Simmons, Jr., of Modesto Parlor, District Attorney of Stanislaus Co.; John H. Grady, of California Parlor, Tax Collector of San Francisco; J. J. Dunne, of California Parlor, Justice of the Peace of San Francisco; Frank M. Clough, of California Parlor, Superior Judge of San Francisco; J. J. Callahan, of California Parlor, Assemblyman from Ninth District, San Francisco; Wm. T. Sesnon, Pacific Parlor, County Clerk of San Francisco; George A. Young, Pacific Parlor, Justice of the Peace of San Francisco; S. L. Terry, Stockton Parlor, Assembly, San Joaquin Co.; Frank D. Ryan, Sacramento Parlor, Assembly, Sacramento Co.; W. M. Clark, Marysville Parlor, District Attorney of Yuba Co.; A. F. Jones, Oroville Parlor, District Attorney of Butte Co.

GRAND PRESIDENT GRADY will shortly visit all the Parlors, besides concluding the arrangements for the institution of three new Parlors immediately and several more in the near prospective. If hard work and unremitting attention to the duties of his office during the remainder of the term will accomplish that end, he is determined to leave the Order at the close of his administration stronger in membership, richer in this world's goods, and higher in standing, than ever before.

SOME of the boys are not fortunate in the selection of their residence, or perhaps it is their party affiliations that is to blame. What we mean is that some ran for office in districts wherein they were unable to overcome the majority of the party opposed to their election.

The ball given by Pacific Parlor came off on the evening of Friday November 17th, and was a perfect success in every particular.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

The following are the officers installed in the various subordinate Groves for the present term, as far as reported:

GROVES.	No.	NOBLE ARCH.	VICE ARCH.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
San Francisco	3	H. Mohr.	John Schmidt.	F. H. Druffel	H. Pfister.
Eureka	4	Jacq. Lerry.	A. Pauba.	J. D. C. Hoffman.	C. D. Evers.
Normania	5	O. C. Carlson.	John Petersen.	P. R. Farrell.	Chas. L. Crackbon.
Wakeella	6	Henry Meyer	Martin Wetzel.	E. O. Naehel.	Andrew Lewick.
Perseverance	7	William Wagner.	John Diemer.	Geo. Roeckholzer.	Edmund Daiss.
Sir Knight	10	A. Pianca.	L. Chrietin.	Ph. Theas.	H. G. Giannini.
Schiller	11	M. D. Vorrath.	W. Stelling.	W. Oelrich.	F. E. Behrmann.
Hesperian	15	H. R. Morton.	Ed. J. Schurr.	Fred. H. Classen.	Henry Weber.
Elvira	16	Benjamin Wilcocks	George A. Able.	John Hutton.	Gen. W. Peckham.
Tamalpais	17	G. Taccone.	P. S. Campana.	Henry A. Chase.	Wm. Standridge.
Templar	19	J. H. C. Bellner.	J. Trumbiale.	Louis Woolf.	C. E. Carlson.
San Jose	23	L. S. Cavallaro.	V. Spagnolia.	Alex. Pillot.	M. Trueman.
Oakland	24	Wm. Stewart.	John E. Olsen.	Daniel Steelnuttel.	Jas. Southraine.
Duxbury	26	N. Tommasi	J. Slater.	Samuel Clark.	R. T. Cottingham.
Fidelity	31	A. Gonnet.	M. Stein.	Gus. F. Gonnet.	A. Trone.
Arcadia	33	J. Becanne.	L. Jacquard.	S. Cherrias.	H. Steffancol.
Merced	36	Ed. Jackman	C. Paganelli.	John Naffiger.	A. K. Sawyer.
Gallileo	37	G. Vecci	G. Lepori.	E. Scodelletti.	F. Scattini.
Petaluma	38	Th. Wollers	Charles Young.	J. A. Noll.	M. H. Fiohr.
Olema	39	L. Honetti.	Henry Richmond.	Jos. Cimoni.	T. G. Lamb.

ON Friday evening, the 17th inst., Noble Grand Arch Rohrbacher and Grand Secretary Chase left for Fisk's Mill, where they visited Plantation Grove, No. 32, on the 18th inst. At Duncan's mill they will be met by District Deputy Von Arx and Grand Marshal Eckert, and escorted to the hall, where great preparations have been made for their reception.

ON Thursday, the 23d, the Noble Grand Arch, Deputy Grand Arch, Grand Secretary, Grand Representative Adam Smith, and, it is hoped, a large delegation from this city, will make an official visit to San Joaquin Grove, No 9, Stockton.

THE Board of Endowment Directors, at their meeting held on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., levied assessments Nos. 26 and 27, of $1.50 per member, occasioned by the death of Benj. Gibhardt and Peter Linn, of San Joaquin Grove, No. 9, Stockton, who were members of the fund.

AN INVENTIVE WORKMAN.—Bro. G. Liesenden, P. M. W., of Stockton, 23, has received letters patent, through the Patent Agency of Dewey & Co., for an improved sulky plow. It is constructed on entirely different principles from the ordinary sulky plow, and the favor with which it has been received by residents of Stockton and vicinity is very flattering to our worthy brother. We shall give a cut and more extensive and elaborate descriptions of this new implement, that certainly has great advantages, and may be regarded as one of the great improvements of the season in agricultural invention.

THE Sportmen's Headquarters, 630 and 632 Montgomery street, of which Bros. Clabrough & Golcher are proprietors, has a select stock of goods. These gentlemen not only import the finest class of goods in the way of firearms, but are prepared to do good work of any pattern and kind of repairing. Hunters wishing to get a first-class outfit or fishing tackle can find here the latest and the best.

WASHINGTON BUILDING.—This well-known building has been neatly refitted and finely equipped for societies, social meetings, balls and parties. Mr. A. W. Wilson, the proprietor, is a very pleasant and accommodating gentleman, and makes all the entertainments held in his house both enjoyable and pleasant.

A SUCCESSFUL BROTHER. — Bro. Robert Thompson has just returned from the Eastern States. While there he introduced his "patent seamless foot boot." He has succeeded in establishing manufactories in all the principal cities, and the favor with which his seamless boot is received by the trade assures our worthy brother an ample fortune.

RETURNED.—Dr. Frank H. Dennis, for a long time Medical Examiner of St. John's Lodge, of this city, has returned from his tour in Europe, where he visited the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna. He has now resumed practice, and has opened a fine office in Phelan's building.

DOES THE SUN LOSE ITS HEAT?—In a paper read by Dr. C. W. Siemens before the English Royal Society lately, the ground was taken that all the heat and energy sent from the sun find their way back to the great solar center, which thus suffers no diminution of its forces.

INCLUDING assessments 17 and 18, the whole number of deaths is 694, and the total of assessments 179.

THE FRATERNAL RECORD.

A Representative Home Journal for Fraternal Societies—Issued on the 8th and 23d of each Month. Subscription, in Advance, $2 per Year.

The FRATERNAL RECORD is recognized as a standard fraternal newspaper on the Pacific Coast and one of the leading society journals of the age. It is the official organ of several leading Orders and the recognized representative of various other prominent fraternal and beneficiary associations flourishing West of the Rocky mountains. Among the Orders represented in its columns are the following:

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR,
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS,
ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN,
CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS,
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN,
INDEPENDENT ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS,
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR,
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST,
ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS,
ORDER OF EASTERN STAR,
PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA,
ROYAL ARCANUM,
UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

The RECORD is also one of the best home and family papers on the coast, being extensively and handsomely illustrated, and well filled with original and choicely selected matter, conveniently arranged and carefully condensed matter pertaining to the household, health, culinary and general information. It is a welcome visitor to every member of the household.

The RECORD is issued by reliable and experienced publishers, who are liberal and enterprising in meeting the wants of their numerous patrons. Having the countenance and support of many of the best writers and most active members of the more than ordinary class of citizens, they are enabled to make their journal superior in influence and usefulness in one of the most wide-awake and progressive portions of our Union.

The publishers will endeavor to make every number a credit to the Orders represented and a desirable representative to present to their neighbors and friends at home and abroad.

All members of the Orders represented, who are familiar with its columns, will readily see the advantage of subscribing and assisting in further enlarging the circulation and advancing the influence of the paper as rapidly as possible.

A limited number of first-class advertisements will be received at very reasonable rates for its circulation and good standing.

A Free sample copies sent, on application, to all those who desire to assist in extending its circulation.

FRATERNAL RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
252 Market St., S. F.

List of U. S. Patents for Pacific Coast Inventors.

From the official list of U. S. Patents in DEWEY & Co.'s SCIENTIFIC PRESS PATENT AGENCY, 252 Market St., S. F.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

267,055.—CLAMP FOR ADJUSTING DOOR-KNOB ROSES—G. V. Blackman, Oakland, Cal.
267,056.—PAPER FILE—H. H. Blake, Chico, Cal.
267,160.—ROTARY ENGINE—John H. Darragh, S. F.
267,163.—TUCK FOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINES—Charles M. Dexter, Sacramento.
267,066.—FEEDER FOR THRASHERS—John Ducker, Santa Rosa, Cal.
267,204.—ELEVATOR—Philip Hinkle, S. F.
267,081.—LIFTING JACK—O. H. Hoag and N. B. Hervey, Santa Rosa, Cal.
267,087.—GATE AND NOZZLE FOR WATER WHEELS—S. N. Knight, Sutter Creek, Cal.
267,249.—WHEEL TIRE—Plummer & Turpin, Olympia, Wash. Ter.
267,117.—CAR COUPLING—T. A. Smith, Arbuckle, Cal.
267,121.—SAW TOOTH—A. J. Van Drake, S. F.
267,250.—SULKY HAY RAKE—W. P. Prall, Colusa, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14 1882.

267 407.—RETURN FLUE VERTICAL BOILER—Patrick F. Duncon, S. F.
267,410.—STEAM PUMP—W. M. Ferry, Park City, U T.
267,524—CAN WASHING MACHINE—Jas. O. Hawthorn, Astoria, Oregon.
268,432.—STAMP MILL—F. A. Huntington, S. F.
267,543—CLEANING ASH PANS OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES—Kilborn & Smith, Tucson, Arizona.
267,442.—PREPARATION FOR MASKING THE NAUSEOUS TASTE OF MEDICINES—W. H. McLaughlin, S. F.
297,654.—KITCHEN CABINET—J. W. Ross, Santa Clara, Cal.
267,402—DEVICE FOR ILLUSTRATING FRACTIONS—A. A. Bynon, Alameda, Cal.

NOTE.—Copies of U. S. and Foreign Patents furnished by DEWEY & Co. in the shortest time possible (by telegraph or otherwise) at the lowest rates. All patent business for Pacific coast Inventors transacted with perfect security and in the shortest possible time.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men.

G. W. MCGREW—Santa Clara county.
M. P. OWEN—Santa Cruz county.
J. W. A. WRIGHT—Merced, Tulare and Kern counties.
JARED C. HOAG—California.
L. L. WOODMANSEE—Nevada State.
B. W. CROWELL—Los Angeles county.
L. WALKER—Butte, Tehama and Shasta counties.
E. A. WILLIAMS—San Francisco.
S. E. BAKER—Eastern States.
J. WILTSE, Amador county.

Agricultural Implements.

The enterprising firm of George Bull & Co., 31 Market St, have just received a carload of the "Farmers' Friend" Gang Plows, 50 of which were sold to arrive. The demand for this gang since the season opened has been very large, extending to all parts of the Pacific Coast and wherever they were used last year. Messrs. Elwood Cooper and Col. W. W. Hollister, prominent orchardists and farmers, testify to their merits, and are using them with satisfaction.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, a well-recommended, able and steadfast boy, of fair education and good intellect, to thoroughly learn the printing business. None other need apply. Address this office.

BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

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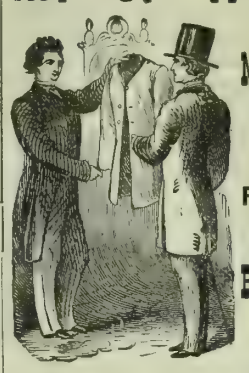
	Price.
Two-wheel single buggy or cart harness, No. 17	$22 50
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" " " " " No. 28	37 50



Buggy Harness, light, No 9½, per set	$13 57
" " " No. 11½, " "	16 42
" " hand made, No. 15, per set	20 00
" " " No. 26½, " "	35 00

Double harness, $20 to $250
Horse blankets and all horse goods.

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Arrears of pay and bounty to Union Soldiers reported on the rolls as deserters, Act of August 7th, 1882.

Pensions for all soldiers disabled in line and discharge of duty, either by accident or otherwise.

Widows of soldiers who died in the service or since discharged from any cause due their military service, are entitled to Pension.

Parents In cases where the soldier died, leaving neither wife nor children, the parents are entitled to pension.

Bounty. Thousands of soldiers are yet entitled to bounty. Send for blanks and see if you have received all due you.

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Increase of Pension. Thousands of Pensioners are now entitled to increase. Send for blank and we will advise you.

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I present above an exact representation of my new Excelsior two-wheeled Phæton, which is the result of long experiment, and with which I am willing to challenge competition by any other two-wheeled vehicle made. I guarantee that the chucking motion is entirely removed, and that for ease of riding, my Phæton is equal to any Buggy. The shafts are hung loosely in a rubber box, by which means the jar is completely removed from the axle and the horse's back. The body is also hung loosely on a round axle, and is balanced in front by two coil springs with eccentrics, which prevents the "jogging motion" that would otherwise be imparted by the horse. It is, therefore, as easy for the horse as for the rider.

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Is made in four different styles, ranging in price from $90 to $160. I also keep a large stock of Family Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Spring Wagons and all kinds of Farming Implements, all of my own manufacture. I also manufacture my well-known VINEYARD and ORCHARD PLOW, which can be run close to trees without danger by the whiffletree. I am prepared to do all kinds of machine work.

N. B.—Parties from abroad who want to get the best article made, at reasonable prices, should address me for further information and reference.

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Makes to order Gents' Fine French Calf Boots from $6 to $10; Gaiters from $3 to $6; Alexis from $3 50 to $5; Men's Heavy Kip Boots $6; Oxford Ties, French Calf, $4; California Leather, $3.50; Men's Working Shoes from $2.50 to $3; Children's Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering to the amount of $12, I pay the express charges. I sell nothing but my own manufacture. Cheapest repairing shop in the city.

I. E. ALEXANDER,
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POTRERO RANCH DAIRY.
Pure Country Milk at Lowest Rates.
Families wishing milk from one cow can have it. Orders addressed, WM. SCHILOHAN,
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Depot, Third and Howard, will be promptly served.

Are Toads Poisonous?

In answer to this query, propounded by Mr. Herbert Brown in a recent number of *Knowledge*, a decided affirmative may be returned. The toad *is* venomous, though not in the way that is implied by the general acceptation of that term as is commonly believed. Nothing can be more harmless than the bite of a common toad—if it can be said to bite, for it has no teeth. But the glands contained in the papillæ and rugosities of the skin covering the back, secrete a milky, highly acrid fluid, which is exuded profusely on irritation. Indeed, if it were not for this poisonous secretion, the poor toad would fall an easy victim to many enemies, having neither the agility of the frog or lizard to enable it to make its escape, nor the teeth and claws of other reptiles wherewith to defend itself. Cats, which are eager hunters of frogs for food, spit and foam at the mouth when they pick up the wrong batrachian by mistake; frog-eating snakes, too, detect the difference, and will not take toads as a rule. When a snake, greatly pressed by hunger, swallows one, it usually rejects it again immediately afterward, and not unfrequently dies. Those frogs which prey upon their own kind (as most frogs do) despise their ugly relative from an alimentary point of view; and, curiously enough, certain toads which devour frogs share the same antipathy to their race. Except with very small animals the poison appears to act rather as a local irritant than a toxæmic agent; it has no effect upon the sound skin, but will cause any abraded surface to inflame to extensive ulceration, while great pain results from its application to the internal mucus membranes.

Any one who can overcome his repugnance to the creature sufficiently to put his lips or tongue against the skin of an angry toad will experience an intensely acrid taste; he should shut his eyes in making such an experiment, as the glands sometimes emit their secretion in a jet. Mr. Frank Buckland quotes a case which occurred in Oxfordshire, where a drunken brute bit a toad's head off. Happily, his teeth went right through these glands, and his mouth and throat immediately became swollen and inflamed to such an extent that his life was in jeopardy for some hours. These characteristics are much more strongly marked in many of the tropical toads. My giant toads used to swelter venom when they were taken in the hands in such abundance that it would pour off their backs and drip from them, before they became tame; and I was thus enabled to collect a large amount. This species feeds on rats, and it is possible that this copious exudation may serve to prevent their prey from biting them when seized by the leg or otherwise awkwardly caught. I once put a "coribo" snake (*Dromicus fugitivus*) into a box with three of these toads for a single night, for lack of other accommodation; it was a fine, active specimen, five or six feet long, and its movements during the night so disturbed them that in the morning I found the floor of the box all awash with fluid. The snake was lying on its back, apparently dead; and, though it recovered somewhat on being plunged into a bath, it survived only a few days.—*Arthur Straddling in Knowledge.*

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.—A series of magnetic observations, which are to extend over a space of 14 months, have recently been commenced at Goettingen, Germany. They will take place under the supervision of the professor of the University, on the 1st and 15th of every month at the same hours as those performed by the international expeditions sent out to the North and South Poles. Their principal object is to ascertain the magnetic condition of the earth. Experiments will also be made with respect to magnetic intensity in the garden of the observatory, in a pavilion built up of wood and brick only, iron being omitted on account of the disturbing influences which it would exert, rendering the observations practically valueless.

THE construction of nine Russian war vessels has been ordered, seven for the Baltic and two for the Black Sea ports. Cronstadt is to be greatly strengthened. This is in consequence of the lessons taught by the English bombardment at Alexandria.

Business Guide.

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Authorized Capital Stock	$6,000 000
Subscribed	3,000,000
Paid in	1,500,000
Surplus	300,000

Remainder subject to call.

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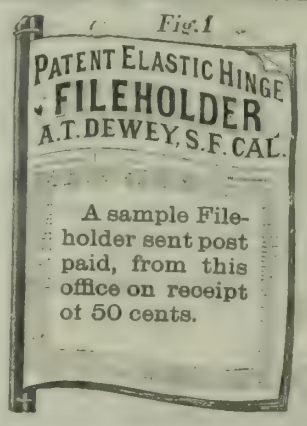
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A POISON FOR TUBERCULAR BACTERIA.—A paper was recently communicated to the Paris Academie des Sciences, by M. De Korab, on the action of helenine on the bacteria of tuberculosis. The facts mentioned deserve notice, although we fear that the hopes suggested are too bright to be realized. The bacilli was cultivated in bovine blood serum, which was daily heated for a week to effectually sterilize it, and was then coagulated by a temperature of 65° C. A guinea-pig having been rendered tubercular by inoculation and inhalation, small tubercular masses were taken from it, introduced into ten tubes containing the tubercular serum, and the tubes plugged after some helenine had been poured into three of the tubes. All were kept at a temperature of 37° C. for a week, and at the end of that time inoculation experiments showed that the organism in the tubes to which the helenine had been added no longer caused tuberculosis, which was readily produced by the contents of the other tubes.

ALBUMEN IN COWS' MILK.—Dr. Schmidt, Mulheim, has been investigating the nitrogenous bodies in cows' milk, about which so much diversity of opinion has hitherto prevailed. He says that three albuminoid substances are regularly present in the milk, viz.: caseine, albumen, and pepton. The average of seven analysis gave 2.43% of caseine, .38% of albumen, and .13% of peptone. Under certain circumstances the amount of albumen may increase until it equals that of the caseine. The pepton is formed from the caseine by a fermentative process; this ferment is destroyed by a boiling temperature, but its activity is not destroyed by salicylic or carbolic acid, so that in this respect it resembles the ferment that digests albuminoids. Since milk, on long standing, may lose 10% or more of its caseine by its conversion into peptons, it should be made use of as fresh as possible when employed for making cheese.

You often say, "How much good I would do with my money, if I were as rich as that man, or the other." How much good do you do now with what you have? "Oh, if I had only time what would I not learn?" How do you spend the time you have?—*Scattered Seeds.*

PREPARING WOOD PULP.—A pulp manufactory in Somerset county, Pa., consuming spruce and hemlock timber, instead of chopping down trees and sawing them up, in order to get the wood into the pulp mill, blows them to splinters with dynamite. An eye witness thus describes the process: "A fine large spruce was selected, and a hole was driven in about 10 inches, the chips were removed, and a dynamite cartridge was inserted. The dynamite comes in sticks like a candle, and resembles moist brown sugar. A fuse was attached, and the men sought a place of safety. In a few seconds there was a mighty roar, and the great tree was lifted up in the air about 10 feet, and then with a swoop and a crash it came to the earth, splintered half way up the trunk. Dynamite is not cheap, but taking into consideration the time, labor, and wear and tear of tools saved, is not as expensive as might be supposed." It is questionable, however, whether some standing timber not demanded by the manufactory is not seriously injured by this process.

CARE AND USE OF BELTS.—In lacing a belt, always begin at the center, keep the ends exactly in line, and lace both sides with equal tightness. The lacing should never be crossed on the side of the belt that runs next the pulley. Use thin but strong laces. Belts should never be oiled except when they become hard and dry, and even then the oil should be used very sparingly. Oil not only rots the leather, by its own decomposition, but also causes the belt to stretch. In oiling or greasing a belt use only a pure thin oil. A thick, pasty oil is not good. Such oil will soon enter upon a process of decomposition and rot the belt.

MONEY VALUE OF SCIENCE.—The Signal Service Office estimates that ships containing at least $13 000 000 of property, besides many lives, were saved from running into the disastrous cyclone last month by the warning it gave. The money thus saved in this one storm would pay the expense of the Service for ten years.

THE Philadelphia street railroad companies, roused by the complaints of passengers, have undertaken to prohibit smoking on the cars. Smokers are not tolerated even on the front platforms.

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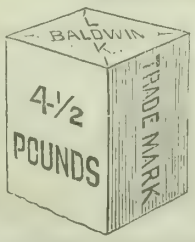
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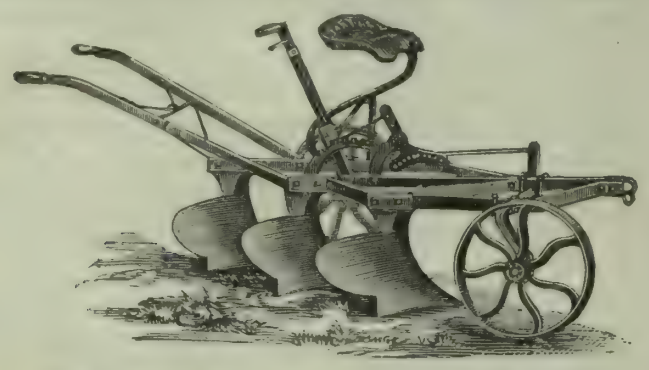
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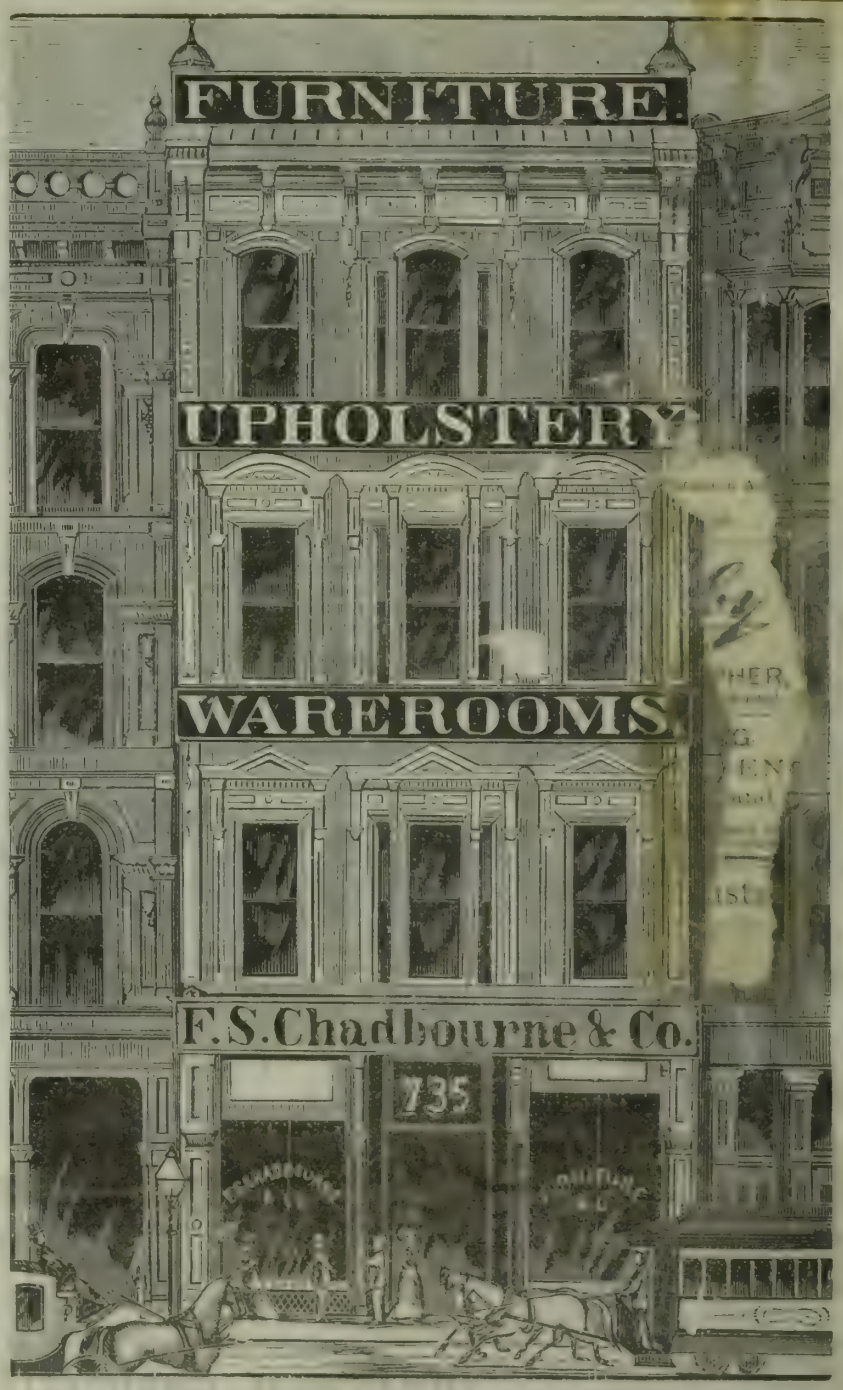
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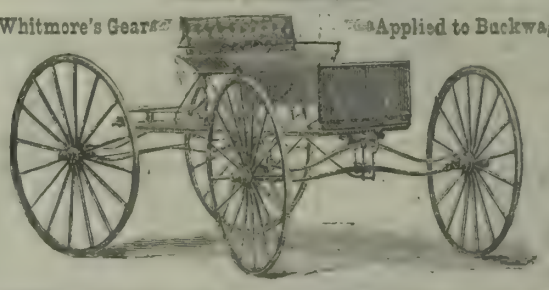
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A Home Journal for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

VOL. 6.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 15, 1882. { In advance, $2 a year / Single copies, 10 cents

Christmas Day.

Here comes the Christmas angel
All in a cloud of glory.
As once upon the plain
To sheperd boys in Jewry,
He bring good news again.
He is the young folk's Christmas;
He makes their eyes grow bright
With words of hope and tender thought,
And visions of delight.
Hail to the Christmas angel!
All peace on earth he brings;
He gathers all the youths and maids
Beneath his shining wings.

The children's holiday is at hand. It is true children have other holidays. They have a share in the Fourth of July, but the enjoyment is always subject to such parental restrictions and limitations that the youthful mind finds itself hampered almost beyond endurance. The patriotic youth asks for a pistol, and he gets a pin-whee'; it is little wonder he is conscious that the day is not all his own when he is bound down to pin-wheel patriotism. What a mockery to attempt to celebrate the Declaration of Independence when the anniversary really brings the boy nought but oppression and the pin-whee! Again, although the youth contributes much to the commemorative racket, his place is ignominious. While he fires his crackers in the back yard, his father parades the streets and assaults the sky with his oratory and pyrotechnics, and shakes the earth with his cannon. In truth, the child cuts but a small figure in the event of July.

Thanksgiving comes, but the child does not rule the day. Thanksgiving is a revel of the ancients; every thought has a backward turn. The moss is scraped from the main branches of the geneological tree, and the buds are little thought of. By day the child gnaws the "drumstick," while the ancient gorges himself with rich and savory flesh, and at dark the youth are swept to bed that the hearthstone may be clear for age to rake over the embers of antiquity.

But Christmas rights all of childhood's wrongs. Youth sits at the feast while age girds himself for attendance. From Chistmas Eve to Christmas night, the reign of childhood is unbroken. In fact, for days and sometimes for weeks before the day, the energies of the household are bent to the service of the little ones. The approach of the event casts the family beneath the yoke, and the fetter of love and devotion, which have been cautiously concealed, are worn in open view. The enthronement of the little ones is complete.



THE CHILD'S DREAM OF CHRISTMAS.

To the little ones Christmas is a pleasure both in anticipation and in realization. Carried far from childhood's thoughts as many of us have been, and bound to harsher thoughts by the burdens of life which comes with mature years, we may forget the pictures which fill the mind of the child both in waking and sleeping hours. But they should not be forgotten nor disregarded, when it lies within one's power to treat them more kindly. It is a pleasure and a duty to minister to the happiness of the little hearts entrusted to our care. It is a sin to neglect when joy is so easily given. The toys which seem priceless treasures to the child, are procured by an insignificant outlay or produced by a skillful hand in a few leasure hours. Let them not be denied. The little girl whom the engraving shows dreaming of boundless possessions of little things to gladden her waking hours, should not be permitted to open her eyes on Christmas morning without some vertifications of her dream around her.

The picture shows a lovely little girl cosily ensconced in a lovely little bed—a child surrounded by the many appliances of home comfort. There are many even in this happy land of ours who are not thus pleasantly surrounded. Do not let them be forgotten on the birthday of Him who was a friend of the poor, and did so much to alleviate their sufferings. Let it be the pleasant duty of each to spread abroad Christmas cheer. It will reward any effort which the work may cost, to think of the joy which will thus be brought into little hearts where perhaps joy seldom comes. One need not look far to find an opportunity for generous deeds. "The poor ye have always with you," saith the Saviour.

Christmas morning is a gladsome time in homes where love reigns. The hearts of the old are warmed anew by the joys of the little ones, and these joys, in youth who have been trained aright, will awaken a thankful spirit which will manifest itself in signs which make the old home glow with the light of love and affection. Then there will be a merry Christmas indeed; such, we trust, there may be in every home to which our CHRISTMAS WATCHMAN comes.

Home Miscellany.

Three Good Doctors.

The best of all the pill-box crew
Since ever time began,
Are the doctors who have most to do
With the health of a hearty man.

And so I count them up again,
And praise them as I can;
There's Dr. Diet and Dr. Quiet,
And Dr. Merryman.

There's Dr. Diet, he tries my tongue,
"I know you well," says he;
"Your stomach is poor, and your liver is sprung;
We must make your food agree."

And Dr. Quiet, he feels my wrist,
And he gravely shakes his head,
"Now, now, dear sir, I must insist
That you go at ten to bed."

But Dr. Merryman for me,
Of all the pill-box crew!
For he smiles and says, as he fobs his fee,
"Laugh on, whatever you do!"

So now I eat what I ought to eat,
And at ten I go to bed,
And I laugh in the face of cold or heat;
For thus have the doctors said:

And so I count them up again,
And praise them as I can;
There's Dr. Diet and Dr. Quiet,
And Dr. Merryman.

—*S. W. Duffield, D. D.*

Full of Grit.

"The stage has gone, sir, but there's a widder lives here—and she's got a boy, and he'll drive you over. He's a nice little fellow, and Deacon Ball lets him have his team for a trifle, and we like to get him a job whenever we can."

It was a hot day in July. Away up among the hills that make the lower slopes of the Monadnock mountains, a friend lay very ill. In order to reach his temporary home one must take an early train for the nearest station, and trust to the lumbering old dusty coach that made a daily trip to K—n. The train was late, the stage, after waiting a while, was gone. The landlord of the little white hotel appeared in his shirt sleeves, and, leaning his elbow on the balcony rail, dropped down on the hot and thirsty traveler what comfort could be extracted from the opening sentence of my sketch.

"Would he not come in and take some dinner?" "Yes." "Would he send round for the deacon's team?" "Yes." "And the boy?" "Yes."

And the dinner was eaten, and the "team" came round—an open buggy and an old white horse—and just as we were seated the door of the little house over the way opened, and out rushed the "widder's boy."

In his mouth was the last morsel of his dinner; he had evidently learned how to "eat and run." His feet were clad in last winter's much worn boots, whose wrinkled yellow legs refused to stay modestly within the limits of his narrow and faded trousers. As his legs flew forward his arms flew backward in an ineffectual struggle to get himself inside of a jacket much too short in the sleeves.

"There he is," said the hostler; "that's Widder Beebe's boy. I told him I'd hold the deacon's horse while he went home to get a bite."

The horse did not look as if he needed to be held, but the hostler got his dinner and the boy approached in time to relieve my mind as to whether he would conquer him and turn him wrong side out.

He was sun-browned and freckled, large-mouthed and red-haired, a homely, plain, patched little Yankee boy; and as we rode along through the deep summer bloom and fragrance of the shaded road winding up the long hills in the glow of the afternoon sun, I learned such a lesson from that little fellow at my side as I shall not soon forget. He did not look much like a preacher, as he sat stooping foward a little, whisking the flies from the deacon's horse, but his sermon was one which I wish might have been heard by all the boys in the land. He did not know he was preaching, or he would have stopped, I think. As it was, I had to spur him on now and then by questions, to get him to tell me all about himself.

"My father died, you see, and left mother the little brown house opposite the tavern. You saw it, didn't you, sir?—the one with lilac bushes under the window? Father was sick a long time, and when he could not work he had to raise money on the house. Deacon Ball let him have it, a little at a time, and when father was gone, mother found the money owed was nearly $300. At first she thought she would have to give up the house, but the deacon said: 'Let it wait awhile,' and he turned to me, and patted me on the head, and said: 'When Johnny gets big enough to earn something, I shall expect him to pay it.' I was only nine years old then, but now I am 13; I remember it, and I remember how mother cried, and said: 'Yes, Deacon, Johnny's my only hope now;' and I wondered what I could do. I really felt as if I ought to begin at once, and yet I could not think of anything I could do."

"Well, what did you do?" I asked quickly, for I was afraid he would stop, and I wanted to hear the rest.

"Well, at first I did very funny things for a boy. Mother used to knit socks to sell, and she sewed the rags to make rag carpets, and—I helped."

"How? What could you do?"

"Well, the people who would like a carpet could not always get time to make it. So I went from house to house among the farmers, and took home their rags, old coats, and everything they had, and out in the wood-shed I ripped and cut them up. Then mother sewed them, and sometimes I sewed some, too, and then I rolled them into balls and took them back to the owners, all ready to be woven into carpets."

"But did that pay you for your work?"

"Oh, yes; we got so much a pound, and I used to feel quite like a merchant when I weighed them out myself with one of our steelyards. But that was only one way. We have two or three old apple trees out in the backyard by the wall, and we dried the apples and sold them. Then some of the farmers who had a good many apples began to send them to us to dry, and we paid them so many pounds all dried, and then had the rest to sell."

"But you surely could not do much in ways like this?"

"No, not much, but something; and then we had the knitting."

"Did you knit?"

"Not at first, but after a while mother began to have rheumatism in her hands, and the joints became swollen and the fingers twisted, and it hurt her to move them. Then I learned to knit. Before that I always wound the yarn for her. I had to learn to sew a little, too, for mother did not like to see holes without patches."

And he looked half smiling at the specimens on his own knees.

"You did not mend those?" I asked.

"Yes, sir, but I was in a hurry and mother said it was not done as it ought to be. They had been washed, and I could not wait for them to dry."

"Who washed them?"

"I did, and ironed them, too. I can wash and iron almost as well as mother could."

"But she does not let you do it?"

"She don't mean to have me, but how can she help it? She can hardly use her hands at all, and some days her feet are so bad she cannot leave her chair. So I have had to learn to make the beds and scrub the floor, and wash the dishes, and I can cook almost as well as a girl."

"Is it possible? I shall have to take supper with you on my way back to the city, and test your skill."

Johnny blushed, and I added:

"But how do you learn your lessons? Every boy should learn something from books."

"I know just where the boys in my class are studying, and I get the lessons at home. Mother reads them to me out of the book while I am washing the dishes or doing her work, and when we come to anything we can't make out, I take it over to the teacher in the evening, and she is very kind—she tells me."

Very kind! Who would not be kind to such a boy? I felt the tears coming to my eyes at such a sudden vision of a son doing a girl's work, while his poor mother held the book in her twisted hands and tried to help him to learn.

"But all this does not earn money, Johnny. How can you hope to save if you give your time indoors?"

"Oh, I don't do girl's work all day; no indeed. I have worked out our taxes on the road. It wasn't much, but I helped the men build a stone wall down by the river, and Deacon Ball lets me do a great many days' work for him; and when I get a chance to take any one from the hotel to ride, he lets me have his team for almost nothing, and I pay to him whatever I make. And I work on the farm with the men in summer, and I have a cow of my own, and I sell milk at the tavern; and we have some hens too, and we sell the eggs. And in the fall I cut and pile the wood in the sheds for people who haven't any boys—and there's a good many people about here who haven't any boys," he added, thoughtfully, brushing a fly from the old white horse with the tip of his whip.

After this we fell into silence, and rode on through the sweet New England roads, with Monadnock rising before us ever nearer and more majestic. It impressed me with a sense of its rugged strength—one of the hills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; but I glanced from the mountain to the little red-headed morsel of humanity at my side with a sort of recognition of their kinship. Somehow they seemed to belong together. I felt as if the same sturdy stuff was in them both. It was only a fancy, but it was confirmed the next day, for when I came back to town, after seeing my invalid friend, I went to call on Deacon Ball. I found the deacon white-haired and kindly-faced. He kept the village store and owned a pretty house, and was very "well-to-do." Naturally we talked of Johnny, and the deacon said to me, with tears in his watery blue eyes:

"Why, bless your heart, sir, you don't think I'm going to take his money, do you? The only son of his mother, and she a widder, and all tied up into a double bow knot, with the rheumatics besides! True enough, I let the father have the money, and my wife, she says says she to me, 'Well, deacon, my dear, we've neither chick nor child, and we shall be just as well off a hundred years hence if the widder never pays a cent; but 'cording to my calklation, it's better to let the boy think he's paying.' Says she to me, 'Deacon, you might as well try to keep a barrel of vinegar from workin' as to keep that boy. It's the mother in him, and it's got to work.' We think a good deal of the widder, Mandy and me. I did, before I ever saw Mandy; but for all that, we hold the mortgage, and Johnny wants to work it out. Mandy and me, we are agoin' to let him work."

I turned away, for I was to sup at Johnny's house; but before I went I asked him how much Johnny had paid.

"Well, I don't know; Mandy knows. I pass it to her, and she keeps the book. Drop in before you go to the train, and I'll show it to you."

I dropped in, and the deacon showed me the account. It was the book of a savings bank of a neighboring town, and on its pages were credits of all the little sums the boy had earned or paid; and I saw they were standing to Widow Bebee's name. I grasped the deacon's hand. He was looking away over the housetops to where Monadnock was smiling under the good-night kisses of the sun.

"Good-bye, sir, good-bye!" he said, returning my squeeze with interest. "Much obleeged, I'm sure, Mandy and me, too; but don't you be worried about Johnny! When we see it we know the real stuff it takes to make a man—and Johnny has got it; Johnny's like that mountain over there—chuck full of grit and lots of backbone."

Housekeeping.

One of the best things about housekeeping is that it requires the exercise of the highest faculties of the human mind; we see women every day who are statesmen in the wise management of affairs, calm, independent and self-possessed in emergencies. Some of the best traits of character are constantly cultivated.

If any class of women can be said to have virtues thrust upon them, it is the housekeepers of our day. If every woman would set before her as an aim that is worthy of all that is strongest and best in her, to conduct a well ordered home, a good deal of happiness and real beauty would be gained. How many faces, once lovely, are transformed by the addition of those wicked little lines about the eyes and mouth, which come from having fretted over necessary work?—work, too, which, if properly engaged in, would not injure the doer.

There are times, probably, when the happiest wife and mother thinks with longing of Thoreau's housekeeping at Walden Pond, and admires his resolution in throwing the fragments of limestone with which he had ornamented his desk out of the window when he found they must be dusted every day; but there is absolutely no use in fretting over petty annoyances, and since the danger of falling into the habit is great, every sensible woman will endeavor to look on the bright side of all her troubles. Suppose the baked potatoes should be eaten the moment they are done, and an important member of the family, knowing the dinner hour, is late; don't worry over the matter; every such little worry indulged in is like a chisel deepening the lines already formed by some real trouble. Everybody, it is feared, knows women who never seem really to rouse up to enjoy anything, unless it is a misfortune, and who remind their guests of the dinner Charles Lamb describes, where roast lady was served with every course.—*E. W. B., in New York Post.*

An Honorable Man.

Recently there appeared among the dispatches from Washington one to the effect that Lewis W. Ayers, of Clifford, Pennsylvania, had requested that his name be stricken from the pension roll, as he did not consider himself entitled to a pension. Though suffering from disability, it did not seem to him that any soldier is honestly entitled to a pension who is able to work and provide a living for himself and family, and this he has been able to do most of the time, since his discharge from the service. This request is as singular as it is honorable. It is certainly refreshing to find a man, having anything of a claim at all, who does not want a pension. This is in such striking contrast to the unthinking majority of politicians, who consider everything right in politics, that the correspondent from the capital city thought it important enough to telegraph over the country. There are so many now, in the time of monopoly and Star Route thieving, that think anything is right as regards the Government, providing they can be sly enough not to be detected. The action of Mr. Ayers comes like a ray of sunshine out of a cloud. It shows us that there is still some honor and magnanimity left. It gives us a better idea of humanity, and convinces us that the swindlers of our Government and their nob'e(!) and high-fed counsel, who deem it a privilege to do the dirty work in upholding them and trying to throw dust in the eyes of the law and the people are only a class. In this signal action there is honor of the highest type shown, and it would be well were there more men of this kind

A Newport snob recently went rowing with a small poodle. The boat capsized, the snob was drowned, and the poodle swam ashore; and we are longing to know if this is a case of the survival of the fittest.

Nothing so helps a newspaper as the imparting of useful information. "How shall I keep ants out of the sugar bowl?" asks a correspondent. "Fill the sugar bowl with salt."

The following is told of a green son of the Evergreen Isle. He was eating green corn from the cob for the first time. He handed the cob to the waiter and asked: "Will ye plaze put some more beans upon me sthick?"

A Hint to Ingenious Men and Women.

As a matter of general interest to inventors, and which deserves to be widely known, we give place here to an account of the legacy of John Scott for the encouragement of deserving inventors.

The legacy in question consists of a considerable sum of money, which the city of Philadelphia holds in trust under the legacy of the testator, the interest of which is to be used for the encouragement of "ingenious men and women who make useful inventions." The legacy provides for the distribution of a medal inscribed "To the most deserving," and also of a money premium of twenty dollars, to such persons whose inventions shall be adjudged worthy of the same. The Board of City Trusts, who are the wardens of this fund, recognizing their inability to properly superintend its distribution in accordance with the wishes of the testator, have wisely invited the co-operation and assistance of the ancient and honored Franklin Institute, which body has accepted the responsibility, and now desires that ingenious men and women who have made useful inventions shall be advised of the existence of the bequest and of the manner in which they may be benefited.

To this end, we may explain that the Institute has delegated to its Committee on Science and the Arts the duty of investigating the merits of all inventions that may be referred to it by applicants for this award These investigations will be made by the committee free of charge, and if the verdict is a favorable one, the award of the medal and premium will be recommended to the Institute. To guard against any possibility of mistake, either of oversight on the part of the committee, or of misrepresentation on the part of the applicant, such recommendations will only be reported to the general body after having been duly advertised for the space of three months, in order to afford to possible objectors the opportunity of coming forward and making their statements to the committee. After these preliminaries have been complied with, the recommendation is reported to the Institute. Should it be approved by the general body, it is then transmitted to the Board of City Trusts, which will order the issuance of the medal and premium in the name of the city of Philadelphia.

The award of such a testimonial in the manner above described is justly held in special honor. The fact that it is awarded, not promiscuously, or by favoritism, but with judgment and discrimination, after careful examination at the hands of so eminently competent and respectable a body as the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute, gives it a peculiar distinction which reflects honor upon its recipient. The report of the committee conveying the recommendation of the award, and giving the reasons therefor, likewise gives it an added value.

Our object in stating these facts has been to apprise ingenious men and women who make useful inventions of this admirable opportunity of obtaining an honorable recognition of their ingenuity, without expense to themselves, and purely upon the merits of their inventions. For further information communicate with the Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

What the Wrinkles Tell.

The *Phrenological Journal* has the following bit of face lore: The faculty of truth—that is, the love of it—is indicated by the muscle which surrounds the eye, causing folds and wrinkles. Justice is indicated by the muscle which causes perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows. Fullness and wrinkles under the eye, for which some persons are remarkable, indicate the love of mathematical accuracy; and wrinkles curving upward from the outer angle of the eye and eyebrow indicate probity or personal truthfulness. There are three degrees of the faculty of justice. The first is a kind of exactness or strict honesty in small money matters, which some people would call closeness, and is indicated by a singular perpendicular wrinkle or line between the eyebrows. The second is the disposition to require justice in others, and is indicated by two perpendicular lines or wrinkles, one on each side of the center—a very common sign. The third degree is conscientiousness, or a disposition to apply the rule of justice to one's self, and is indicated by three or more wrinkles or lines, especially noticeable, extending above the eyebrows when the muscle is in action. The love of command is indicated by one or more short transverse wrinkles across the root of the nose, exactly between the eyes. It may be seen in great military commanders, in masters and teachers, and in those generally who are fond of exercising authority. In those who are wanting in the power to command, and have no desire for responsibility, this sign is also absent. The faculty of command frequently acts with that part of justice which reprimands or requires others to do right, and both together produce that frowning and lowering brow which is so terrible to evil-doers, or to those who love to be approved rather than condemned.

Burning Gas Without Flame.—At a late soiree of the Secretary of Chemical Industry, held at Owen's College, Mr. Fletcher, of Warrington, England demonstrated the possibility of the combustion of gas without visible flame, the heat obtained from a quarter-inch gas pipe being sufficient to fuse iron into drops.

For our Boys and Girls.

Our Puzzle Box.

Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in bad, but not in good;
My second is in peat, but not in wood;
My third is in love, but not in hate;
My fourth is in almond, but not in grape;
My fifth is in go, but not in come;
My sixth is in gin, but not in rum;
My seventh is in hat, but not in gown;
My whole is a small New England town.

ALLIE.

Syncopations.

1. Syncopate to consume by fire and leave a cake.
2. Syncopate a sound and leave a part of the foot.
3. Syncopate sharp and leave understanding.
4. Syncopate gratis and leave a reward for services.

AUNT SARAH.

Blanks.

[Fill the blanks with the same words transposed.]

1. ——— gave the boy the hoe ——— rake.
2. The ——— came from the farm in the ——— yonder.
3. Fre the ——— was concluded the ——— was sold.
4. He ——— cold potatoes and drank hot ———.
3. The door is ——— ———.

JERRY.

Word Square.

You are an unassuming fellow, with strong faculties, of good race, and live in a respectable county.

AMOS K. TOE.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail a house for cattle and leave an assembly of lawyers.
2. Curtail a field and leave a rule.
3. Curtail a number and leave smooth or level.
4. Curtail to fascinate and leave to blacken.

MELANCTHON.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Empire.

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Crack, rack. 2. Probe, robe. 3. Crocket, rocket. 4. Mink, ink.

CHARADE.—Partial (pa-shall).

SYLLABLE PUZZLE.—Iowa (eye-owe-a).

CURTAILMENTS.—1. Carp, car. 2. Beef, bee, be. 3. Pipe, pip. 4. Shovel, shove. 5. Herd, her, he.

Lena's Thanksgiving Dinner.

Thanksgiving day was Lena's birthday. For two weeks Lena had begged her father to let her have a birthday party. At last her father asked her which she had rather do, give a birthday party to her rich friends, or give a large Thanksgiving dinner to 50 poor children.

Lena thought a while, deciding that she would rather give a Thanksgiving dinner.

"Because," said she, when her father asked which she was going to have, a dinner or a party, "my friends are rich and can get all they want, while these poor children are so poor they can hardly get enough to eat."

"Generous-hearted Lena," said he, "you shall give the largest Thanksgiving dinner ever given in this city, and you shall invite a hundred poor children if you want to."

The next day, Wednesday, was the day before Thanksgiving day. The servants and everybody were busy except Lena, and as she had nothing to do, she went to her room and sat down to think.

All at once a bright look came over her face, and she said, "Who is going to invite these poor children, and why could not I give each one a basketful of provisions to take away with them?"

She forgot that she had said this aloud.

But the next moment her father came in and said to her, "Lena, I heard what you said a moment ago, and if you still want that wish, you can have it."

"Oh!" cried Lena, "how shall I thank you?"

"I have received my thanks already," replied her father.

Lena was silent a moment, and then said, "Who is going to bring those poor children here to-morrow?"

"Well" said her father, "I have a friend whom I told to bring them here." Here ended the conversation. Thursday morning when Lena arose and looked out of her window, everything looked so beautiful that she exclaimed, "Oh, how pretty everything looks; just the kind of a day to have for Thanksgiving day!"

Her guests began to arrive about half-past 11 o'clock. They were poorly clad, but they had clean faces, smooth hair, and happy, loving hearts.

After they had all arrived, they sat down to dinner. After dinner they played, and had a very pleasant time. They all united in declaring it was the best time that they had ever had. Lena's Thanksgiving dinner was a success.

When Lena's friends heard that she was not going to give a party, they all declared that "they never saw anybody so mean," but Lena did not care for their remarks. For when she saw her guests going home with cheerful faces, and each one with a basket on their arm, she felt that kindness was not without its reward.
—*M. L. H. A., in Rural Press,*

A QUAINT old minister was once asked what he thought of his two sons, who were both preachers. "Well," he replied, "George has a better show in his shop window than John, but John has a larger stock in his warehouse."

A LITTLE three-year-old, after looking thoughtfully at the inside of a tea kettle thickly coated with lime, cried: "Oh, the tea kettle is all lathed and plastered."

Bless His Heart.

In a very elegant palace car entered a weary-faced, poorly dressed woman with three little children, one a babe in her arms. A look of joy crept into her face as she settled down into one of the luxurious chairs, but it was quickly dispelled as she was asked rudely to "start her boot."

A smile of amusement was seen on several faces as the frightened group hurried out to enter one of the common cars. Upon one young face, however, there was a look which shamed the countenances of the others.

"Aunty," said the boy to the lady beside him, "I am going to carry my basket of fruit and this box of sandwiches to the poor woman in the next car. You are willing, of course?"

He spoke eagerly, but she answered: "Don't be foolish, dear; you may need them yourself, and perhaps the woman is an impostor."

"No, I'll not need them," he answered, decidedly, but in a very low tone. "You know I had a hearty breakfast, and don't need a lunch. The woman looked hungry, auntie, and so tired, too, with those three little babies clinging to her. I'll be back in a minute, auntie; I know mother wouldn't like it if I didn't speak a kind word to the least of these when I meet them."

The worldly aunt brushed a tear from her eye after the boy left her, and said, audibly: "Just like his dear mother."

About five minutes later, as the lady passed the mother and the three children she saw a pretty sight—the family feasting, as perhaps they had never done before. The dainty sandwiches were eagerly eaten, the fruit basket stood open.

The eldest child, with her mouth filled with bread and butter, said, "Was the pretty boy an angel, mamma?"

"No," answered the mother, and a grateful look brightened her faded eyes, "but he is doing angels' work, bless his dear heart!" And we, too, said: "Bless his dear heart!"

What a Kansas Girl Did.

I am a young girl, fourteen years old, and I will tell you what out of door life in Kansas has done for me. We came to this State when I was eight years old. I had been sick all my life, and could never go to school more than two months at a time without being so sick that I must have a doctor.

We first went to southeastern Kansas, but I was not better there. Then we came to Graham county, and I rode an Indian pony and helped to drive some cattle all the way. I wish I could make such a trip every season. I have herded cattle every summer since we have been out here, and sometimes in the winter. Now I am a great big girl, larger than my mamma, and my health is nearly perfect.

I do not have much time to get lonesome, for besides herding, I milk five cows twice a day, help feed the calves, and do a great many other chores. I find a great many things besides fleas and mosquitoes out here. Two years ago I caught a young antelope, and I catch a good many jack-rabbits.

I read about the little girl who made money out of chickens. I think she did well, and I will tell how I am making money out of two dollars that had been given to me in silver dimes, quarters and half dollars for pocket pieces. I bought a little tiny pig, and fed it milk out of a tin cup at first, and it grew very fast. When it was large, I traded it for a heifer calf that was four years old. She has brought three calves, and her first calf had a calf this spring. So you see I have five head of cattle.

I traded two steer calves this spring for heifers, so my little herd are all females now. I am not rich, but it is a little more than the two dollars I brought to Kansas.

HELPING MOTHER.—There is a time before boys become strong enough to labor hard at farm work when they could do much to "help mother" with her too arduous duties; nor would we have them stop when they are big enough to hold a plow or ride the mowing machine. It is not necessary to mention the many, many ways that boys can "help mother" wonderfully; there are certain duties peculiar to every farm household, and there are others that differ widely; so each boy should be on the lookout for the best way to lend his assistance. In general, a mother has too much running about the house to do, and I think if a boy were to try to "save steps" for her he would be doing her an inestimable favor. Hard work at sewing and mending, at washing and ironing, at cooking and scrubbing is hard work, but will not many a mother say with me that it is the continual running about the house, here and there, up stairs and down, that tries her most? Some day mother will be bowed down in sickness and her body may be racked with pain; how gladly you will then help her; how eagerly run at her slightest nod! But why not do this for her now, and thus, it may be, ward off the sickness and pain that comes from overwork?

YOU often say, "How much good I would do with my money, if I were as rich as that man, or the other." How much good do you do now with what you have? "Oh, if I had only time what would I not learn?" How do you spend the time you have?—*Scattered Seeds.*

Health Column.

Shaving the Beard.

The more I reflect upon the mysteries of neuralogy and animal chemistry, the more confident I am that while we are the least suspecting it, trifling errors in our daily life are producing important effects upon our corporeal systems; and I declare it as my deliberate conviction, that the habit which may almost be styled American, of using the razor upon the face, is sufficient to cause a large proportion of the lamentable evils which affect the human race in this country.

It appears by experiment that the beard, if shaved, grows four to five times faster than if unshorn. In this calculation an item is omitted which it is difficult to estimate, *i. e.*, the stimulus given the beard by the first application of the razor in adolescence, the experiments being made upon beards after they have acquired an unnaturally rapid growth. The effect of this early stimulus may be fairly counted at double the natural growth; then reckoning the difference in size and weight of the fiber, which is treble, and we find the frightful truth to be that we raise 30 times the natural quantity of beard! Thus, it is evident that the true beard is exhausted at a very early age, after which the system is forced to supply a substitute. Now, nature will not submit with impunity to extraordinary demands upon her vigor, and that which requires her to produce in a lifetime, 30 times as much beard as she was first inclined to, must certainly be considered as such. She is fatigued in proportion to the effort, let the particular kind be what it may although her recuperative powers are great, she insists upon having repose, even when working at a rate chosen by herself. If that repose is denied her, she takes her revenge by breaking down the mechanism.

Lead Poison.

Of all the metallic poisons lead is perhaps the one most often taken into the human body. It is eliminated from the body with more difficulty than the other poisons, and excepting those which directly kill, its effects are the severest and most varied.

Lead may enter the human system through the mouth, in water from lead pipes, or from type held in the mouth by compositors. It may be taken in through the lungs by breathing, in lead factories of various kinds; be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the nose from snuff containing it. It may be taken in even through the unbroken skin from hair dyes and rouges, and through both skin and nostrils by painters.

Some persons are much more susceptible to it than are other persons.

Among the symptoms that show that it has been taken into the body are colic, great muscular weakness, constipation, female disorders, blindness, complete or partial, neuralgias of the head, face, joints, in the small of the back, between the ribs, or in the upper or lower limbs, loss of sensibility in the skin, alternating with over sensibility, muscular spasms, and finally and most frequently, paralysis, which may affect almost all the muscles of the body. One of the most constant signs of the presence of the poison is a blue line along the gums.

As the system, left to itself, gets rid of the lead very slowly, the lead accumulates in it until what was for a while harmless may become a fatal poison.

The treatment should aim to palliate the pains and to quicken the eliminating organs. But the fundamental thing is to invigorate and improve the general health by pure air, nutritious diet and warm baths. Cold baths injure.

There is good authority for the statement that workers in lead factories who drink milk several times a day are unaffected by the lead.
—*The Companion.*

HARD WOODS.—Chestnut and butternut are not very extensively sold for finishing, for which the better grades are selected, and their sale is dependent more on the question of taste than real superiority. The poorer stuff is used in common ways, and is best worked off when other woods used in manufacture are scarce in the dry, and the cull stocks can be employed as a substitute on a pinch. Basswood is considerably sold for use in furniture. The black or red birch, which largely resembles cherry, figures somewhat as a finishing wood. The yellow is not valuable in the same way. Beech enters into the manufacture of chairs, tool handles, brewers' shavings, etc. Elm is made into cheap furniture. Yellow pine is very slow in gaining a hold upon popular favor. It is used by a great many operators who speak highly of the lumber, but it is far from having a boom. Generally buyers do not take to it kindly. What is used is mainly for flooring and finishing. Though the boards and planks are a subject of considerable complaint on account of imperfection in manufacture, the flooring is conceded to be turned out in good shape. Where high grade flooring is wanted, yellow pine is regarded the best and cheapest, but where a low or medium grade is desired, the wood must give way to white pine. The latter is sold much cheaper than the yellow pine, for when freights are added to the price of the lower grades the yellow pine can hardly compete.—*N. W. Lumberman.*

Household Hints.

ELECTION CAKE.—Take three pounds of sifted flour, leaving out a pint to put in with fruit, and mix in warm, fresh milk till it is stiff batter; weigh one and a half pounds sugar, one pound of butter; mix them to a cream, then mix one-half of this with the batter of milk and flour, and one-half pint of good home-made yeast; beat very thoroughly together, when light, which will take several hours in winter (better mix at night and stand in a warm place till morning), add the remainder of butter and sugar with six eggs and one pound of raisins, one glass of brandy, cinnamon, mace or nutmeg, according to taste, and a little soda. It should rise the second time before putting in pans for baking. The more such cake is beaten the finer and lighter it will be.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—A very delicate chocolate pudding is made of one quart of milk boiled with one ounce of grated chocolate. Sweeten to suit your taste and flavor with vanilla. After it has boiled so that the chocolate is thoroughly dissolved and mixed with the milk, take it from the fire and let it cool. In about 20 minutes, and possibly in less time, it will cool enough to stir in the beaten yolks of six eggs. Put in a pudding dish and let it bake until it is of the consistency of baked custard. While it is baking beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; then spread this over the top of the pudding, and let it brown quickly.

TO FRY CALF'S BRAINS.—They should first be washed in three or four waters; the skin should be removed, and then they should be boiled in salt and water with a little vinegar added to it. Boil them for from 10 to 15 minutes; take them out then, and let them lie in cold water till you are ready to use them. Make a batter of the yolks of eggs and fine cracker crumbs; cut the brains in slices, dip them in the batter and fry them in very hot fat—either butter and lard mixed or beef drippings. Garnish with fried parsley, if convenient. Small beets boiled and cut in rings make a good garnish also.

GYPSY PIE.—Cut shreds of any kind of cold meat and put them in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish; cover with finely chopped onions, and a light seasoning of salt and pepper; above this put a very thick layer of quartered apples, sugar and lemon; then a thin layer of meat and onion; fill up with apple, sugar and lemon; cover with puff paste and bake till brown in a slow oven. Thinly sliced ham or veal is very nice for this pie, but beef may be used or lamb. It is sometimes called "medley" pie. Very little onion should be used.

LAMB WITH RICE.—Boil a cup of rice soft, adding a little milk at the last, and season to taste with salt; put in a buttered baking dish, and in the center lay your cold meat in good shape, and nicely trimmed; put some bits of butter over the rice; some gravy over the meat, if you have any, and a thin layer of rice on top; cover close and put in the oven till thoroughly steamed through; then remove the cover and brown. Beef may be treated the same way. A teaspoonful of curry powder mixed with the gravy before it is poured over the meat is a great addition.

MINCED VEAL.—Mince cold veal with fat and kidney. Add pepper and salt, and a little cayenne; also a small onion and a little parsley, chopped fine, some minced cold ham and a few whole oysters. Put these into a deep pie dish, lined and edged with pastry. Beat up the yolk of one egg, with water enough to moisten the meat, and pour it over. Cover it with grated bread crumbs about an inch deep. Stick very small pieces of butter on it, and bake it in an oven till it is all a light brown.

A SAVORY STEW.—Take the remains of a cold fowl, cut in pieces and put in a stew-pan. Add two ladlefuls of soup, one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, one tablespoonful of flour, and sufficient water or stock to cover the meat; one large cut onion (first fried in butter), cayenne pepper and pickled oysters. Stir it and stew gently for two hours. Cover it close, and when serving up squeeze half a lemon over the whole.

FRUIT CAKE.—A good common sort of fruit cake is made of five cups of granulated sugar, three small cups of butter, one cup of milk, six eggs, one wineglass of wine and one of brandy, 10 cups of flour, two nutmegs grated, two pounds of raisins, one pound of English currants and one quarter of a pound of citron. This cake keeps well.

TAPIOCA CUP PUDDING.—This is very light and delicate for invalids. An even teaspoonful of best tapioca soaked for two hours in nearly a cup of new milk; stir into this the yolk of a fresh egg, a little sugar, a grain of salt, and bake it in a cup for 15 minutes. A little jelly may be eaten with it.

ONION FLAVOR.—If you wish to give a delicate and yet distinct onion flavor to the dressing for a fowl, boil the onion till tender, changing the water twice; then chop it in very small bits, just as if it were raw. Roast goose and wild duck gain to most palates by having the dressing thus flavored.

San Francisco Lodge Locals.

Recorders are invited to correspond. Lodges may also find suitable reading here for "Good of the Order."

Harmony, No 9.

This pioneer Lodge has taken a new departure, and now holds its meetings in Washington Hall, No. 35 Eddy St.—one of the finest halls on the coast. The first meeting held in the new hall was on the evening of December 2d, and a good number were in attendance, including several visitors. The first business transactted in the new hall was acting on three petitions for membership and the election of two candidates to receive the degrees. A committee, consisting of F. Blight, P. M. W., and Bros. Mitchell and Schwartz, was appointed to take steps to organize a D. of H. Lodge. Under "Good of the Order," Bro. S. S. Johnson gave a recitation; Bro. Poland made a few congratulatory remarks and recited a humorous poem; Bro. Delano, of Bernal, No. 19, made an extended address, and several of the brethren of Harmony followed, their remarks being chiefly congratulatory with regard to their new hall.

District Meeting of Bernal, 19.

District No. 4, Bro. J. D. Thompson Deputy, held a meeting in the Lodge-room of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, on Monday evening, Dec. 11th. The attendance, on account of the stormy weather, was not large, but it was a representative one, nearly every Lodge in the city being represented by a small delegation, and there was also a number of visitors from the interior present. The officers of the Grand Lodge and several of the San Francisco District Deputies were present and were admitted with the "Grand Honors." Under "Good of the Order," Bro. G. Powell, P. M. W., was selected to preside, and immediately called upon Deputy Thompson to "explain," which he did by making some practical and instructive remarks that were well received. Grand Master Barnes then gave an extended review of what we are, and probably will be in numerical strength, and the position we occupy as a great national fraternity—second to none. Among the many good things he said was this: "I am glad to meet the faithful brethren and honored Deputies of San Francisco, Bros. Thompson, Danford, McKay and Poland, as well also Bro. Cronkite, the efficient Deputy of Sacramento, here tonight with the noble brethren, and can say that with such workers there is no such word as fail." Romarks were also made by Bro. J. W. Watson, Assistant Grand Recorder, in which he gave a succinct account of the early history of the Order and the moral effect of its wise provisions. We note from his remarks the fact that we have gathered around our altars during the period of our existence in this State 17900 Master Wokmen. Through the lapse of membership and death we now number 15100 Master Workmen in good standing. By request Grand Master Workman Barnes read a humorous clipping. Deputy Cronkite, of Sacramento, being then called upon made a few well chosen remarks, in which he said that since the organization of Lily of the Valley, D. of H., the meetings of the Lodges had been better attended. The remarks were well received, Bro. Schwartz, of Harmony, No. 9, gave an overture on the piano, which received a hearty encore. Bro. Robt. McNess, of Triumph, gave a solo. The Chairman announced that the Lodge would be at ease and the hall would be turned into a banquet room. A collation was then served by six brethren of the Lodge, which was followed by Havanas. The second part of the programme opened with an original song by Sam Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, No. 126, which, of course, received an encore; then a sentimental song by Bro. Fay. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, then discussed the status of our assessments and said that our large mortality for the year was due, to a great extent, to accidents. Out of 136 deaths 38 were from accidents. District Deputies Poland, McKay and Danforth each made short remarks and the agreeable and pleasant reunion was brought to a close a few minutes past 11 P. M.

District Meeting with Unity, 27.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., one of the most pleasing and entertaining District meetings of the season was held by the Lodges of District No. 1 with Unity, 27, in Cosmopolitan hall, B'nai B'rith building. The Lodges represented were San Francisco, No. 4, Unity, No. 27, Spartan, No. 36, Magnolia, No. 41 (in two delegations), and Friendship, No. 179. The hall was entirely filled with members of the Order, there being many in attendance belonging to Lodges outside of the district, about 30 Lodges being represented. The delegates from the visiting Lodges were announced and admitted with the usual honors, Bro. Montgomery, P. M. W., presenting them. The M. W., Bro. Chas. Nelson, greeted the large delegation and called upon Bro. W. Block, Receiver, to give an address of welcome, which he did in a happy and appropriate manner. Following are the exercises: Guitar solo and encore, Prof. Bazzini; address, Deputy Danforth, who in a short congratulatory speech made instructive and useful remarks that were well received; sentimental song and encore, Bro. G. Frank Perkins, organist of Spartan Lodge. Grand Master Barnes, on being called by the Master Workman, complimented Unity on her fame and popularity in bringing together one of the largest assemblages of Workmen that he had ever attended. He congratulated Deputy Danforth and the Lodge. He then referred to California, and especially to California Workmen and their openhearted liberality, touching upon the manner in which they had contributed to the relief of Father Upchurch and of the grateful feelings of the founder of our beloved Order towards the Banner State. The Grand Master referred to the A. O. U. W. as a great practical working institution. With feelings of sadness he mentioned that during the year 133 of our members in this State had been laid under the sod by the silent messenger of death, but we could point with satisfaction to the fact that without cavil there had been paid to those they had left behind them the sum of $266,000, and that at the very small outlay to ourselves of 19 assessments of $1 each. He paid a tribute to Deputy Grand Master Workman Loud in connection with work done by him in Massachusetts. Also to the beneficial effect the district meetings were having on the Order in this city. He spoke of the present membership of the A. O. U. W. at 115,000, and prophesied a membership of 500,000 in less than 10 years under the Supreme Jurisdiction and 25,000 in California. He referred to the small commencement of 325 members in this jurisdiction, Nov., 1877, the increase to 2,000 by July 2, 1878, to 5,000 in 1879, to 8 000 in 1880, to 11,000 in 1881, to 14 000 in 1882, and predicted that at the Grand Lodge session of 1883 the membership would be 17,000. He urged every Workmen to do his duty. The address was well received, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Deputy Grand Master Loud made a few appropriate and well-timed remarks. Bros. Russel and Belcher sang "Larboard Watch." Dist. Deputy Thompson was called upon but was excused. Bro. Swan, of Friendship, gave a song and received an encore. Bro. Terry, M. W. of Magnolia, made a neat little speech. Bro. Hughes, of Magnolia, gave a comic solo. Bro. Breed, P. M. W. of San Francisco, No. 4, then made a short speech, and called the attention of the assembled brethren to the fact that old No. 4 would celebrate her sixth anniversary with a District meeting, on January 24, 1883. At the close of the remarks of Bro. Breed, Bro. Martin, P. M. W., Chairman of the entertainment committee was called upon, and gave directions to proceed to the banquet hall. On assembling in the basement there was found four tables fairly groaning with their burden of good things for the inner man, and which were served without delay. Messrs. Burke Bros. gave a duet with banjo accompaniment. Grand Recorder Pratt, the veteran of the Order on the coast was the first called upon after the supper, and made a practical little speech. Mr. Jos. Gough gave some Chinese impersonations, language and songs, that kept the company convulsed with laughter for nearly 15 minutes. Bro. W. H. Jordan, the first of California's Grand Masters, was then brought out of the corner where he had endeavored to hide, and introducing himself as "the man from the country in his old clothes" (and thereby hangs a tale of the ides of November, ask him) made one of his well-known, eloquent and fervent addresses, reviewing the early history of the Order in this State and the faithful and unselfish work of the pioneer officers and members, and especially those associated with him in the Grand Lodge work. "They Stole My Child Away," was sung by Messrs. Burke. E. M. Reading, P. M. W., of Fidelity, No. 26, made one of his most happy efforts, and, last of all, came Grand Master Barnes with pleasing and affectionate tributes for the pioneers of the Order East and West. The Master Workman tendered the thanks of Unity Lodge and himself, and thus closed a very pleasant and agreeable meeting.

District Meeting in Valley, 30.

District No. 5, Bro. McKay, Deputy, held a grand meeting Wednesday evening, December 13th, under the auspices of Valley, No. 30. At an early hour a large number of the members of Valley were in attendance and formed the line to pay the current assessment. The business of the Lodge was finished with quick dispatch, a part of which was to vote on the application of four, and appoint committees on five applications. A number of the Grand officers were admitted with the usual honors and address of welcome, by Bro. Wells, M. W. Deputy McKay opened under "Good of the Order," by making appropriate remarks on the objects and purposes of this new feature of District meetings. A recess was had and Havanas passed. The Lodge was called to order, and the entertainment of the evening commenced by a solo of much merit by Bro. Itsell, of Valley; address, Grand Master Barnes. Bro. Barnes seemed to be in haypy condition of mind, and made an eloquent and instructive speech that was received with much favor; solo, Bro. Sinton, of Golden Gate; remarks, Henry Hoeber, P. M. W., who, as usual, made some practical illustrations that were well received; humorous song, Bro. Smallman, of Triumph; comic recitation, T. H. Macdonald, P. M. W; duet, P. M. W. Fillmore and Hunt. At the close they were awarded a hearty encore; recitation, J. W. Belden, P. M. W.; select reading, Prof. Eastman, an artistic effort that was highly entertaining; speech, Bro. Shaw, P. M. W. of Bay View. His remarks were appropriate and well received; sentimental song, Bro. Hunt, P. M. W. of Valley. E. F. Loud, D. G. M., made a short trenchant speech that was full of good advice and wise counsel; remarks, Bro. Hoag, of the WATCHMAN; song, Bro. Tregay, of Nevada; remarks, Bro. Broderick, P. M. W. of Valley, giving some practical suggestions for the welfare of the Order, and especially looking to an increased interest in attendance at the Lodge meetings.

Hercules, 53

Bro. Fish, Deputy, will hold a district meeting Dec. 22. The brethren have a fine hall and we may expect one of the most enjoyable meetings of the season.

Burns, 68.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, Burns, No. 68, celebrated its fifth anniversary at California hall, 417 Kearny street, by musical and literary entertainment and dance. It was something of a new departure in the way of exercises. The first thing on the programme was dancing, which was followed by a recitation by Bro. John M. Duncan. The next on the programme was a solo by Mr, Henry Simmons; recitation, Master Duncan, son of Bro. Duncan. This was a fine effort which was received with much favor; song, Mrs. Schord, wife of L. C. Schord, P. M. W.; banjo solo, Messrs. De Boum; song, J. L. Fichtbaler, O. of Burns; piano solo, Master Vollmer, son of Bro. Vollmer, P. M. W. This was a very fine effort for one so young. Bro Gus Pohlman, well known among workmen, sang a character song, and was awarded four recalls. There was a full attendance, and the supper prepared was very fine. The festivities were prolonged until the wee' sma' hours. As a closing and fitting tribute to Burns Lodge, this happy, jovial company all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," and departing, agreed with us in declaring that the evening's entertainment was a great success.

District Meeting with Olympic, 127.

The District meeting held by Deputy Fish on Tuesday evening, December 12th, with Olympic Lodge, 127, was interesting and enjoyable, though not so well attended as might have been expected. A large delegation was noted present from Hercules Lodge, of this district, as also representatives from Fidelity, Sts. John and others. The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were present besides. The J. W. and M. W. degrees were conferred upon one candidate in a very impressive manner. The officers of Olympic Lodge do their work well and deserve honorable mention: Frank W. Rossbach, M. W.; David Wilder, Foreman; A. Deering, O.; Major Orton, Rdr.; W. H. Barkley, Fin.; E. Holland, Rvr.; Chas. Stillman, Guide. Good of the Order having arrived, G. M. W. Barnes made a few remarks, which were interrupted by a loud alarm at the door. Not knowing exactly whether the Lodge was about to be raided by the police or sacked by Egyptian fanatics, the rank and file of the members present were beginning to think seriously of beating a hasty retreat to some sequestered nook, safe from the dangers of worldly intrusion. Fortunately, however, the retreat had only partially begun, when it was announced by the Inside Watchman that a delegation of ladies was in waiting in the ante-room. On receipt of this pleasing intelligence, Bro. Barnes, who had ceased in the midst of a glowing period to crawl beneath the desk of the Master Workman, was seen emerging from his hiding place with a bold and defiant expression upon his countenance, while Bro. Dixon stole out of the goat stable to say he knew they were coming all the time. Grand Master Barnes, however, proved equal to the onset, and adjourning the Lodge, admitted the ladies, who proved to be the members of Aurora Lodge, D. of H., and wives of Olympic men. Sister Holland, W. S. of H., addressed the chair, and stated their object in presenting themselves there Bro. Barnes replied in a happy strain, and invited the ladies to be seated and enjoy themselves as best the time and circumstances might afford. D. G. M. Loud was then introduced and spoke briefly. Sister Holland was next called on for something entertaining, but replied that she came to be entertained and not to entertain. Several others were then called on, including H. W. Miller, M. W. of Hercules, P. M. W. Carroll, of Hercules, and P. M. W. Farley, of Fidelity. Bro. Jephson gave a recitation and Bro. Cummings a short address, after which a general intermingling was the order of the evening, and dancing the all important exercise. Bro. Dakin, Organist of Olympic, furnished the music on the fine piano, and a notable evening was enjoyably passed. Bro. David Wilder having resigned the office of Foreman, which he has filled with honor to himself, Bro. O. A. Deering, Overseer, succeeded to the office, and was installed Foreman on this evening by District Deputy Fish. A new Overseer will be elected and installed at the next meeting.

Fidelity, 136, Visits Ashler, 165.

A most enjoyable and pleasant visitation was that made by Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, of this city, to Ashler Lodge, No. 165, of Alameda, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 28th. Besides the large delegation from this city, who met at the direction of the Master Workman at the Narrow Guage Oakland Ferry at 7:30, there were numerous visiting brothers from other Lodges of Oakland and San Francisco. Ashler Lodge is well known for its faculty of entertaining handsomely, as no one visits this Lodge without feeling that "it was good for him to be there." Every meeting held by the Lodge is a "special occasion," in that special exercises are given, and "high jinks" furnish merriment for all. There are few Lodges so well up in fraternity as Ashler; few Lodges understand better the way to secure the highest social development among the members. As one entered the Lodge-room on this occasion an appearance of happy cheer and joviality gave life to the scene. Suspended above the Master Workman's station, reading entirely across the hall, were the words "Ashler Lodge, No. 165 A. O. U. W." Soon after 8 o'clock Fidelity, Lodge, to the number of about 30, entered the hall in a body, and were appropriately received by the M. W., Bro. Fred. Bryant. The officers of the visiting Lodge were escorted to stations of honor alongside the respective officers of Ashler. The business of the Lodge was transacted with dignity and quick dispatch. The J. W. degree was conferred on two candidates, leading citizens of Alameda. This was done in a manner that was highly creditable. Havanas of a fine quality were passed when "Good of the Order" was reached and the Master Workman had declared a recess. When called upon Bro. Chas E. Wilson, M. W. of Fidelity, made some felicitous remarks which were immediately followed by an impromptu song entitled "So Say We All." Bro. Littleton F. of Ashler, by request sang a sentimental song which was well received. The brothers of Ashler next rendered an opera, which brought down the house; being heartily encored "The Bagpipe was rendered. Bro. Wheaton, the Master of Ceremonies, related some characteristic experiences along the wharves, and then called for a musical trio from Bros. Clark, Barnes and Littleton, which was finely executed. The humerous representation by Bro. Cheminant, P. M. W., was characteristic and good. The solo by Bro. Geo. Clark showed the gentleman to be the possessor of a splendid voice and considerable musical ability. Bro. Harry H. Wheaton, to whom much of the credit for the success of the entertainment must be given, fairly convulsed his audience with song and story. Bro. Stewart, of Fidelity, sang and accompanied the same in a creditable and pleasant manner, so that he was given a recall. In the last song of the evening the whole company joined. The time having come for the departure of visitors, the meeting closed, and with numerous handshakings and well wishing the company separated. Thus ended a most happy and long to be remembered visitation. Ashler will return the visit in the near future.

Memorial's District Meeting

A District meeting was held in Fraternity hall, Shiels' building, on Nov. 27th, under the auspices of Memorial, 174 Goodly delegations were in attendance from Harmony, No. 9, Excelsior, 126, Franklin, 44, Golden Gate, 8, besides several members from others of the city Lodges, and a number of Grand officers. The cosy hall was not large enough to give seating room to all. The business of the Lodge consisted in conferring the J. W. degree on one candidate, and the M. W. degree on one. The corps of officers of Harmony Lodge conferred the J. W. degree, and the officers of Memorial, the Master Workman A. Brooks, conferred the M. W. degree on A. L. Heiman, President of the K. of P. Board of Relief. Following this came literary exercises. An overture was rendered by Prof. Yanke; a humorous reading by Harry J. Lask, G. G.; a solo by Wm. H. Voorhies, P. M. W. Speeches were made by the Grand Master, by C. W. Nevin, P. M. W., and E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master. A pressing invitation was then extended by Bro. C. H. Hoffman, P. M. W. of Memorial, to form in line and march to the Baldwin restaurant, where was spread a splendid collation. The banqueting over, Bros. Hoffman, Gyselaar and Nevin passed around the Havanas. Bros. Reading, P. M. W., Deputy Danforth, the WATCHMAN reporter, D. Cohen, Financier of Harmony; F. A. Brooks, M. W. of Memorial; Bros. Florence, F. of Franklin; Mauer, P. M. W. of Excelsior; Gyselaar, P. M. W., and Nevin, P. M. W., of Memorial, made pleasant and humorous speeches. Bro. Wm. H. Voorhies sang a song in his inimitable manner. H. Schaffner, Recorder of Memorial, gave a fine recitation, and Sam Booth, P. M. W. of Excelsior, read, in his peculiar and pleasing manner, a humerous poem, after which the company (standing) sang "Auld Lang Syne." It seemed to us, as the company separated from the banquet-room, each felt happy and proud that he was a Workman, and that the nobility of character exhibited by the worthy brethren of Memorial was but a miniature picture of one of the grandest organizations in the world.

Aurora, D. of H.

Aurora, D. of H., under the fostering care of the leading spirit of Olympic Lodge, of this city, has become one of our popular social institutions. On Tuesday evening, December 6th, their monthly social was held at Washington building, in Washington hall, 35 Eddy st. There was something over 100 present, including invited guests. The programe for the evening consisted of dancing and sociability. During the evening lemonade was set out for all who wished and a most enjoyable time was spent. The enjoyment was prolonged until a late hour. All left agreeing that the socials given by Aurora, D. of H., are among the best.

Silver Spray, D. of H.

On Monday evening, Nov. 27th, the brothers and sisters of Silver Spray were out in full force and held an enjoyable meeting. This being the night for nomination of officers, a large number of nominations were made and the interest in the election will secure the selection of good officials

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We had the pleasure of a call from Bro. D. Brownstone, P. M. W. of Sycamore Lodge, No. 163, of Lemoore, Tulare county. He had purchased the furniture for the new Workmen Lodge-room, and expected the Lodge would occupy it soon. It is gratifying to know that our brethren have recuperated so soon after their disastrous fire.

Oakland Lodge Locals.

Oakland Lodge, 2.

A representative of the WATCHMAN visited this prosperous Lodge on the evening of Friday, the 1st inst. There was also present a delegation from Keystone Lodge, 64, headed by the District Deputy, Bro. Chas. E. Alden. While we did not find present a large attendance of the members, yet it was more than many of our Lodges can have. The officers of Oakland Lodge are among the best drilled and qualified to confer the degrees of any in that district. Three candidates were admitted on this occasion, one received the J. W. and two the M. W. degree. The officers as a whole understand perfectly well their duties, and the initiations were among the most impressive we have witnessed for some time. There is a feeling of unity also among the members of this Lodge that is well calculated to give the Lodge strength.

Occidental Entertainment.

Hansen's hall, of West Oakland, was the scene of joy and merriment on Thanksgiving eve. On this occasion, Occidental Lodge, No. 6, gave its public entertainment and dinner. The committee having the arrangements in charge did everything in its power to make the event a marked one, and were rewarded by seeing its efforts duly appreciated. This Lodge is among the oldest, and likewise one of the best. The members are substantial and progressive, and the successful entertainment on this occasion gave evidence of great vitality in the Lodge. Bro. Frank Zimmerman acted in the capacity of floor manager, and discharged his duties to the evident satisfaction of all. The great number of guests and Workmen who had assembled were called to order, and the Master Workman of the Lodge, Bro. J. F. Hammer, delivered the opening address. A cordial invitation was extended one and all to participate in the sociability and also the enjoyment of the evening. The following is the programme: Overture by the orchestra; opening address, Master Workman J. F. Hammer; piano solo, Miss Katie Hammer; song, Mrs. O'Brien; zither solo, Prof. M. A. Edelman; piano duet, Mr. and Mrs. Wingertner; song, Mr. Thos. Allen; Little Flora, the child wonder, in her specialties; banjo solo, Mr. S. P. Babcock; quartette, Mrs. Hawkett, Miss Webb, G. W. Carroll, W. Newcum; Josh Davis in his budget of songs. Each of the performances was well rendered and kindly received. This feature of the evening's entertainment over, dancing commenced, and the happy Workmen and their wives, cousins and sweethearts whiled the hours away until it was time to say "good night." All in all, the entertainment was a most enjoyable one, and reflects much credit upon the Lodge and members.

Hospitality of Pacific, 7.

One of the most marked and pleasant occasions in fraternal circles held in our sister city Oakland for many months was the visitation made by Occidental Lodge, No. 6, of West Oakland, to Pacific Lodge, No. 7, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 8th. The Committee of Arrangements spared no pains to make the evening a most enjoyable one, and by the sacrifice of a little time and the expenditure of a few dollars succeeded in preparing a menu and a programme very satisfying and entertaining. As one entered the large and beautiful A. O. U. W. hall, which is located at the corner of Franklin and Twelfth street, there appeared before him six long tables spread with beautiful linen and table service, arranged arround the alter in the form of a hollow square. In all there were about 125 covers. When the gavel fell, calling the Lodge to order, the hall was comfortably filled by the members of Pacific and visiting brothers from various other Lodges of Oakland, Brooklyn and North Temescal. The routine business was transacted satisfactorily. Sick benefits were ordered paid to several unfortunate brothers, and two candidates were proposed, balloted on and elected. At this point the presence of the Grand Master Workman in the ante-room was announced, and a committee was appointed to receive him and Occidental Lodge. G. M. W. Barnes was now introduced and received with honor appropriate to his office. Occidental Lodge, to the number of 50, entered in a body, and took their seats in the Lodge, the officers being invited to take seats along side those of Pacific. The candidates were announced waiting to receive the J. W. degree, and initiations followed. The officers showed themselves to be well acquainted with the unwritten work, and acquitted themselves well in the performance of these duties. The Lodge, after the transaction of all its business, then closed, and the entertainment and sociability of the evening commenced. Master Workman O'Brien having invited all present to take seats at the table, urged that everybody "fall to," which they did with evident relish. Pork and beans, Boston brown bread, cake, coffee, fruit and many other excellent things satisfied the inner man, and then the "feast of reason and flow of soul" followed. The programme of exercises was as follows; Organ solo, in two parts, Prof. Le Noir; vocal duet, Bros. Smith and Guernsey, Prof Le. Noir presiding at the piano; vocal solo, Bro. John A. Britton; address by Bro. J. F. Hammer, M. W. of Occidental; solo and chorus, "Three Black Crows," Bro. Smith and "a gang," being loudly encored, an accompanying piece was rendered; Address by G. M. W. Barnes; reading by P. M. W. Chas. Reed; by special request, Bro. Swenerton sang a solo; P. M. W. Robinson, of Oak Leaf, being called upon, made a few remarks full of interest and feeling; solo, "Twinkle, Twinkle. Little Star," Bro. Frost, of Occidental; remarks by Bro. Munce, F. of Occidental; "Whoa Emma" was rendered by Bro. Swenerton and a quartette; the closing speech of the evening was made by Bro. Schultz, of Occidental, The instrumental solo by Prof. LeNoir, the vocal solo by Bro. Britton, the address by the Grand Master Workman, the remarks by Bro. Frost and the last musical selection were the marked features of the evening. The address by the G. M. W. was one of the finest and most interesting we have ever heard him deliver. When introduced, he was loudly applauded, and when he closed, the ovation was heartfelt. In his remarks he drew a beautiful figure as to the appropriateness of Pacific and Occidental being so closely related. These should be bound together as the Siamese twins, not only numerically but fraternally. Speaking of the jurisdiction of California and its prosperity, he said: "It is but five years since this State was made an independent jurisdiction. Then we had only about 2,000 members; now we have 15,000, marching to the music of Charity, Hope and Protection. During the past year by 19 assessments, we have sent money into dark and otherwise desolate homes." The address throughout was eloquent, full of pathos, bristling with splendid figures and intensely interesting. About 11 o'clock the exercises closed and the visitors departed, wishing success and prosperity ever to attend Pacific Lodge of Oakland.

Keystone "High Jinks."

Something in the way of an entertainment was attempted by Keystone, No. 64, at their regular meeting, held Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th. For several weeks previous the matter of an entertainment had been under consideration, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. The original plan for giving the entertainment was not carried out, and it was subsequently decided to have no regular programme and that the exercises should consist of impromtu efforts The regular business of the Lodge was finished with something more than the usual dispatch. One candidate was introduced and received the J. W. degree. When "Good of the Order" was called the Master Workman announced "High Jinks." Cigars were passed and various brothers were prevailed upon (?) to respond. Bro. Alden, District Deputy, favored his audience with a humorous recital and a story; Bro. Carey provoked laughter by a song, which was rendered in good style. Master Workman Menges read a selection, and various other brothers responded by making pleasing and well-timed remarks. Bro. Mackey, of Oak Leaf Lodge, was present and responded by making a speech in which he urged the fraternal feature of the Order as the best means of securing good attendance upon the Lodge, and a better feeling among the brothers in general. After deciding to employ an organist, the meeting adjourned. While it was far from what the Lodge is capable of doing in this direction, yet the attempt was a fair one, and we hope that soon Keystone will decide to hold another entertainment of a public character, when all can do themselves more justice.

District Meeting at San Jose.

A grand district meeting was held at San Jose, on Wednesday evening, December 6th, in the hall of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, 43. There was a very full attendance of the members of Mt. Hamilton and Enterprise, of San Jose, as also good delegations from Santa Clara and Alviso Lodges, and a number of visitors from other portions of that district. It was arranged by Deputy Hamilton that the officers of Mt. Hamilton and Enterprise should join in exemplefying the work. After the regular business had been completed, Bro. Wm. Vinter, the efficient M. W. of Mt. Hamilton Lodge, invited the officers of Enterprise Lodge to confer the J. W. degree, which was done in a manner that reflected great credit upon them. By request, Deputy A. B. Hamilton gave the unwritten work in both degrees. The candidates were aged respectively, 23, 25 and 37 years, one of them, Bro. Branham, being the Sheriff-elect of Santa Clara county. The officers of Mt. Hamilton then conferred the Master Workman degree on the candidates with dignity, grace and correctness.

At the close, by request, the Grand Master Workman also gave the unwritten work of both degrees, and it is admitted and conceded that our G. M. W. is letter-perfect in the authorized secret work. Bro. Vinter then announced that refreshments would be served, and under the supervision of Bro. Jas. H. Baird, the caterer, and his numerous assistants Champion hall was turned into a banquet room as if by magic. In a very short time an oyster supper was ready. Bro. Hardy, as master of ceremonies, in his inimitable and pleasant manner announced the following exercises: Overture. Prof. Shook, organist of Mt. Hamilton Lodge; address, W. H. Barnes, who in a few stirring words, as usual, fairly electrified his audience. In the course of his remarks he said: "While honor and success attends us, and while our brethren, our deputies and our Grand officers have given their best efforts to promoting the interests of our Order let us not forget what we owe to the press. As a member of the press, I most cordially reccommend the PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN. As a periodical it is one of the best managed and most ably published in the United States." Remarks by H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder, were then made. He gave some valuable statistical facts and related something of the early history of our Order, closing with some felicitous and congratulatory remarks for the brethren of Santa Clara. By request, music by G. M. W. Barnes followed. This novel entertainment of feasting, songs, sentiment and sociability intermixed, was one of the most enjoyable meetings that we have ever attended.

Lodge Locals.

Celebration at Alvarado.

A grand ball was given under the auspices of Reliance Lodge, No. 93, at Alvarado, on Thanksgiving night. The large Odd Fellow's hall was dressed and decorated with streamers, wreaths, bunting and evergreen for this occasion. There was a large attendance, made up, from brethren of adjacent Lodges, and neighbors, who joined in with the Workmen to have a good time. Bro. Wm. T. Ralph, M. W., as Master of Ceremonies, introduced Bro. E. M. Reading, Secretary of the Guarantee Fund, who delivered an able address that was well received. Following this, Bro. Ralph and wife led in the grand march, which inaugurated the terpsichorean exercises. Dancing was continued in a spirited manner until the morning hours. The services of the well-known caterer and manager, Wm. Morris Liston, had been secured, and under his supervision the company were invited at 12 o'clock to the banquet hall, where was spread one of the Maison Doree suppers. To preserve order it was so arranged that those holding tickets up to No. 52 should sit at the first table. The company was so large that 100 persons absenting themselves did not interfere with the dance, so the feasting and dancing went on without intermission. The brethren of Reliance, with the assistance of members from other Lodges, extended every courtesy possible to all of the visitors, and made it one of the most successful parties, both financially and otherwise, that historic Alvarado has had for a long time. Their next celebration will be the anniversary, which occurs in April. The following are the several committees who managed to bring about such a grand reunion and happy termination of the successful celebration: Floor Managers—W. F. Emery, P. M. W., Wm. Wills, Antone Lee, O.; Reception Committee—Wm. T. Ralph, M. W., E. D. Anderson, R., A. J. Hare; Committee on Invitations—A. Baur, assisted by S. Sandholdt, of Centerville; Wm. Nesmith, Newark; L. E. Osgood, Washington Corners; H. Lebrecht, Mission San Jose; Aug. Harms, Pleasanton; J. Horton, Livermore; S. S. Cunningham, Haywards; W. W. Meek, San Lorenzo; W. S. Sturtevant, San Leandro; J. B. Shirk, Decoto; Wm. Mortimer, Niles; Henry Meninger, Mt. Eden.

Sonora, 197.

Concerning the recent public social and entertainment given by this Lodge the Tuolumne *Independent* says: The second annual social of Sonora Lodge, No. 197, A. O. U. W., was given on Thursday evening, Nov. 30th. The invitations had been liberal enough to pack the large hall, and the entertainment given was of the first order. An interesting address by Bro. J. T. Muanan, P. M. W., vocal and instrumental music, readings and a fine little comedy filled the programme and gave the highest satisfaction, each being of unusual excellence and most heartily appreciated. At the close the benches were cleared, and a social dance wound up this most auspicious occasion. The Workmen build well in these social structures, and always turn out a good job—a gem, not surpassed and seldom equalled. We hope and believe this noble, benevolent Order will do as good work in many generations to come.

Butte City Lodge, 206.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—A circular emanating from the G. M. W. was read in our Lodge-room some time since, in relation to the Degree of Honor. The matter was discussed but no definite action taken. I thought a few words on the subject from a M. W. in the rural district would be of interest, and so I write to you. The Degree of Honor, if made a part of every subordinate Lodge, would, we think, have a tendency to fraternize the Order more. Why? some will ask. To answer this question in all its leading features would be to impose upon your space, but I will answer a few of the essential points at issue. I do not think there is a Lodge in the State, nay, in the whole Order, in which there are not some members who neither have mother, wife or daughter to administer to their own wants when the hand of affliction is laid upon them. And tell me, is there one man in a hundred who is capable of seeing, feeling or realizing the many needs so essential to one who may be prostrate on a bed of disease? Is it his nature? Has he been trained to it? Is his susceptibilities of so fine an order as to be able to discern or even appreciate the needs or wants of him, whose parched lips need a cooling draught, or the gentle administration of those antidotes to allay the due workings of a fevered brain? Is man in his proper sphere, when in the sick chamber, other than to be useful when his physical strength is to be called into requisition? Can, or does his touch impart any of the soothing influences as that of a mother, wife or daughter? Second, the Degree of Honor will have a tendency to fraternize the Order, in bringing together all of the members' families. How often it is that men meet in their Lodge rooms and business relation when their families are perfect strangers. This sisterhood, based upon fraternal relations and ties that bind men together, will, we think, more closely unite and weld together those sympathies which tend to one another's well-being, which, alas, is too frequently not felt in the ordinary relations of life. The bigot and egotist may say she is not fit; she is not educated to such relations; her place is at home among the family. If she is not educated to fill these spheres where does the fault lie if not at the door of him who brings these allegations against her? Educate your wives and your daughters to fill any of these relations in life that you are capable of filling. If you want a woman to talk, give her something to talk about. Let the handsome volumes of poems upon the center-table be for a short time covered with fraternal weekly and daily journals, and read and see what advancements we are making fraternally, socially, mentally and physically. She has the same mental capacity as yourself. Cultivate it by bringing her in daily contact with those relations in life which the would-be lords of creation assume to be at the head. She may have a longer lease on life than yourself, and if not fitted to manipulate those relations you leave behind, sad havoc may be the result of your undue appreciation of her capabilities, you so sadly allowed to become contracted. Yes, I proclaim it is necessary for the good of the Order to do all in our power to bring woman into these Orders. Annex to your Lodges this Degree of Honor; render it all the aid you can; facilitate it with your best efforts, and you will verify what the poet said; that woman is the attribute of God, his ministering angel on earth. And verily 'tis so, for she is graceful in all her steps, heaven's in her eye, and in every jesture there is dignity and love.—X. Y. Z. Butte City, Cal.

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SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—CALIFORNIA. CHAS. STRACHAUER.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	Tuesday W. H. WILKINSON.
2—OAKLAND. M. EADON.	Oakland, Alameda Co. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday S. H. MITCHELL.
3—BROOKLYN. C. H. TOWNSEND.	Brooklyn, Alameda Co. Odd Fellows Hall.	Thursday GEO. CHASE.
4—SAN FRANCISCO. GEO. W. CRAWFORD.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy st.	Wednesday W. P. ENGLISH.
5—ALAMEDA. J. ALEX. FORBES.	Alameda. Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesday C. H. HAILE.
6—OCCIDENTAL. J. F. HAMMER.	West Oakland. Kohler's Hall.	Friday W. G. HAWKETT.
7—PACIFIC. W. H. O'BRIEN.	Oakland, Alameda Co. cor 12th & Franklin	Thursday C. W. BAKER.
8—GOLDEN GATE. J. S. THOMSON.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Thursday T. J. JOHNSTON
9—HARMONY. THOS. H. WILTON.	San Francisco. 35 Eddy St.	Saturday L. JOHNSON.
10—BERKELEY. F. C. BIRGE.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Friday F. H. PAYNE.
11—TEMPLE. S. N. HARRISON.	North Temescal,	Monday H. B. JONES.
12—SAN LEANDRO. N. G. STURTEVANT.	San Leandro, Alameda Co.	Friday S. W. JOHNSON.
13—FORTUNA. B. E. HUNT.	Napa, Napa Co.	Wednesday E. S. GRIDLEY.
14—YERBA BUENA. E. H. WILLIAMS.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday CHAS. D COOK.
15—EUREKA. O. K NICKERSON.	St. Helena, Napa Co. Masonic Hall.	Tuesday J. H. ALLISON.
16—PROTECTION. HARRISON BAATO.	Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Thursday JOHN NAGL.
17—ENTERPRISE. J. HALL.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Monday G. FETHERSTON.
18—HAYWARDS. S. S. CUNNINGHAM.	Haywards, Alameda Co. Good Templar's Hall.	Tuesday F. M. DALLAM.
19—BERNAL. R. H. FAIRCHILD.	San Francisco, cor 16th & Valencia.	Monday E. WORTH.
20—SAUCELITO. GEO. J. FLOOD.	Saucelito, Marin Co.	Thursday CHAS. FORREST.
21—UNION. JOHN SIMPSON.	Sacramento. Masonic Hall.	Saturday C. COOLEY.
22—YOLO. A. POOLE.	Woodland, Yolo Co. Odd Fellow's Hall.	Tuesday S. M. GRIGGS.
23—STOCKTON. C. L. RUGGLES.	Stockton, San Joaquin Co.	Friday H. W. TAYLOR.
24—SAN RAFAEL. JAMES SAUNDERS.	San Rafael, Tunstead Block.	Tuesday THOS. HANSER.
25—REDWOOD. JAS. STAFFORD.	Redwood City, San Mateo Co.	Friday GEO. W. BUCK.
26—GILROY. C. P. WELDON.	Gilroy, Santa Clara Co.	1st and 4th Monday Y. CASTRO.
27—UNITY. C. NELSON.	San Francisco. B. B. Hall, Eddy.	Tuesday T. B. WILLIAMS.
28—SANTA ROSA. GEO. HALL.	Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co.	Wednesday J. W. WARBOYS.
29—PETALUMA. H. PIMM.	Petaluma. A. O. U. W. Hall.	Friday N. KING.
30—VALLEY. H. S. DEARBORN.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell.	Wednesday A. G. LYLE.
31—HEALDSBURG. W. S. TULL.	Healdsburg, Sonoma Co.	Friday J. LUEDKE.
32—CLOVERDALE. N. ANKER.	Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.	Monday SIMON PINSHOWER.
33—UKIAH. J. T. RODGERS.	Ukiah, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday A. W. THOMPSON.
34—LAKEPORT. JABEZ BANKS.	Lakeport, Lake Co. Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st & 4th Tuesday THOS. BYNUM.
35—OAK LEAF. J. R. STURROCK.	Oakland, Alameda Co. 12th & Franklin.	Monday M. I. BAKER.
36—SPARTAN. I. E. ALEXANDER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Friday W. S. REYNOLDS.
37—ANTIOCH. W. H. DOBYNS.	Antioch, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Friday. H. W. BREWER.
38—MARYSVILLE. F. B. CRANE.	Marysville, Yuba Co.	Monday J. H. SHAFFER.
39—SUTTER. E. C. KIMBALL.	Yuba City, Sutter Co.	1st and 3d Thursday G.W. ALBERTI.
40—OROVILLE. L. A. SIMON.	Oroville, Butte Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday G. B. SPRINGER.
41—MAGNOLIA. H. P. TERRY.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Monday J. HOESCH.
42—MYRTLE. J. M. LYONS.	San Francisco. Pythian Castle.	1st, 3d & 4th Saturday U. C. GILMORE.
43—MT. HAMILTON. W. VINTER.	San Jose, Santa Clara Co.	Wednesday JAS. M. PITMAN.
44—FRANKLIN. J. A. FAIRWEATHER.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st.	Friday S. HOFFMAN.
45—WATSONVILLE. A. J JENNINGS.	Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.	Tuesday O. S. TUTTLE.
46—SANTA CRUZ. C. KAYE.	Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Co.	Monday O. I. BRADLEY.
47—SALINAS. U. HARTNELL.	Salinas City, Monterey Co.	Friday C. O. ST. JOHN.
48—VACAVILLE. A. W. SUTPHEN.	Vacaville, Solano Co.	Thursday G. F. WOODBRIDGE.
49—SUISUN. JOHN KRAUSE.	Suisun City, Solano Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday WM. WOLF.
50—DIXON. JAS. FRIZELL.	Dixon, Solano Co.	Wednesday J. S. BROWN.
51—GRASS VALLEY. M. SHIELDS.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Monday. J. M. WILEY.
52—NEVADA CITY. W. C. GROVES.	Nevada City, Nevada Co.	Wednesday GEO. A. GRAY.
53—HERCULES. H. W. MILLER.	San Francisco. Hamilton Hall.	Friday C. MERSFELDER, JR.
54—WHEATLAND. R. D. JASPER.	Wheatland, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Thursday T. E. BROWN.
55—LOS ANGELES. P.W. DOONER.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Wednesday C. H. WHITE.
56—MISSION. A. LEBRECHT.	Mission San Jose, Alameda Co.	Saturday E. F. CALKIN.
57—LIVE OAK. W. M. BUCHANAN.	Live Oak, Sutter Co.	Wednesday H. ARMSTRONG.
58—CHICO. H. B. DAVIDSON.	Chico, Butte Co.	Thursday H. W. FULLER.
59—MT. VIEW. RICHARD HARJIS.	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday G. T. WAGSTAFF
60—WASHINGTON. H. J. MAACK.	San Francisco. 121 Eddy st.	Thursday W. H. PORTER.
61—HEARTS of OAK. CHAS. HADLEN.	West Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Wednesday A. FLEMING.
62—VESPER. B D. MORRILL.	Livermore, Alameda Co.	Tuesday F. A. ANTHONY.
63—INDUSTRY. AUGUST HARMS.	Pleasanton, Alameda Co.	Thursday C. E. MERWIN.
64—KEYSTONE. HENRY MENGES.	1015 Clay St. Oakland.	Tuesday CHAS. E. ALDEN.
65—WINTERS. WM. BAKER.	Winters, Yolo Co.	Tuesday R.S.SPAULDING.
66—COLUSA. A. B. ALDERMAN.	Colusa, Colusa Co.	Tuesday OSCAR ROBINSON.
67—GRIDLEY. CHAS. HULL.	Gridley, Butte Co.	Monday B. H. MCNEIL.
68—BURNS. C. C. BUTT.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday G. POHLMAN.
69—RED BLUFF. JOHN F. ELLISON.	Red Bluff, Tehama Co.	Wednesday S. P. FREEMAN.
70—MENDOCINO. S. K. DART.	Mendocino, Mendocino Co.	Wednesday B. F. HIGGINS.
71—SHASTA. ERNEST DOBROWSKY.	Shasta, Shasta Co.	Wednesday A. H. SPRAGUE.
72—READING. J. H COOPER	Reading, Shasta Co.	Monday F. M. SWABY.
73—STS. JOHN H. S. GRAY.	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Thursday W. B. MARSHUTZ.
74—MERCED. JAS. LEONARD.	Merced, Merced Co.	Monday T. C. LAW.
75—VALLEJO. L. STEWART.	Vallejo, New Odd Fellows' Hall.	Friday W.R.COX, JR.
76—LOS GATOS. I H LYNDON.	Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co.	Saturday T. W. COX.
77—ALVISO. J. FELLS.	Alviso, Santa Clara Co.	Tuesday W. H. FRENCH.
78—TULARE. J. W. TREADWELL.	Tulare, Tulare Co.	Saturday C. F. HALL.
79—VISALIA. V. D. KNUPP.	Visalia, Tulare Co.	Tuesday THOS. CREIGHTON.
80—SACRAMENTO. D. M. BLANK.	Sacramento. Sacramento Co.	Tuesday G.B.KATZENSTEIN.
81—JUSTICE. ALONZO COONS.	Bakersfield, Kern Co.	Monday F. S. WALLACE.
82—SANTA ANA. JAS. A. WAITE.	Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday GEO. E. FREEMAN.
83—LINCOLN. E. O. MATTHEWS.	Lincoln, Placer Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday J. E. YOUNG.
84—SILVER STAR. W. A. SWITZER.	Downey City, Los Angeles Co.	Monday S. W BURKE.
85—ANAHEIM. A. E. WHITE.	Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.	Monday C. W. MOORES.
86—SAN PABLO. DAVID JACOB.	San Pablo, Contra Costa Co.	Saturday OTZRO RUMRILL.
87—DURHAM. J. S. HENDERSON.	Durham, Butte Co.	Saturday I. H. LOCEY.
88—UNIVERSITY. JOHN SQUIRES.	Berkeley, Alameda Co.	Saturday JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.
89—ELMIRA. WM. GEORGE.	Elmira, Solano Co.	Saturday J. H BARRETT.
90—CARQUINEZ. HENRY ROCK.	Martinez, Contra Costa Co.	Thursday F. WILLIAMS.
91—MT. DIABLO. T. E. MIDDLETON.	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co.	Friday E. S. MOORE.
92—POINT of TIMBER G. W. T. CARTER.	Pt. of Timber, Contra Costa Co.	1st & 4th Sat'day J. A. SALTS.
93—RELIANCE. WM. T. RALPH.	Alvarado, Alameda Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday E. A. ANDERSON.
94—BENICIA. E. F. SOULE.	Benicia, Solano Co.	Tuesday J. BINNINGTON.
95—PLACER. G. L. THRELKELD.	Newcastle, Placer Co.	Monday A. G. ABBOTT.
96—SAN BENITO. J. H. DRAIN.	Hollister, San Benito Co.	Friday FRED. SPERBER.
97—COVENANT. A. HINKLE.	Auburn, Placer Co.	Wednesday F. M. HOFFMAN.
98—MONTEREY. A. ABREGO.	Monterey, Monterey Co.	Tuesday W. J. POWLE.
99—COLFAX. P. H. MAGINN.	Colfax, Placer Co.	M. LOBNER.
100—GUARDIAN. J. E. KNOTT.	Dutch Flat, Placer Co.	Tuesday J. E. PREWITT.
102—BIGGS. E. H. GALE.	Biggs' Station, Butte Co.	Wednesday C. C. SPENCE.
104—HIGHLAND. A. M. STOKES.	Grass Valley, Nevada Co.	Tuesday M. P. STONE.
105—MOUNTAIN. J. P. MOODY.	Truckee, Nevada Co.	Tuesday A. O. PORTER.
106—KERN RIVER. N. P. PETERSON.	Kernville, Kern County.	1st & 4th Saturday J. B. BATZ
107—BRIDGEPORT. P. B. BROWN.	N. San Juan, Nevada Co.	Friday A. J. TIFFANY.
108—LODI. C. W. ELKINS.	Lodi, San Joaquin Co.	Wednesday T. L. JONES.
109—FOLSOM. F. C. DURANT.	Folsom Sacramento Co.	Wednesday H. L. HASTINGS.
110—ELK GROVE. J. C. TURLEY.	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co.	W. E. EVERSON.
111—BAY CITY. GEO. H. SHAW.	Eureka, Humboldt Co.	Wednesday WM. S. RIDDELL.
112—EMPIRE. W. S. URMY.	Modesto, Stanislaus Co.	Monday HENRY LEWIS.
113—GALT. W. F. BREWSTER.	Galt Station, Sacramento Co.	Thursday J. M. SMITH.
114—BUTTE. JOHN HILL.	Meridian, Sutter Co.	Monday W. C. SMITH.
115—WILLOWS. WM. JOHNSON.	Willows, Colusa Co.	Monday H. SUTHERLAND.
116—G. ISLAND. M. STINCHFIELD.	Grand Island, Colusa Co.	Thursday A. N. ROLLINS.
117—CONFIDENCE. H. C. CROWDER.	Williams, Colusa Co.	Wednesday E. P. NATHAN.
118—EL DORADO. W. R SELKIRK.	Placerville, El Dorado Co.	Thursday H. B. TURMAN.
119—SMARTSVILLE. R. W. TIFFT.	Smartsville, Yuba Co.	Tuesday JAS. KEEGAN.
120—RIVERSIDE. JOHN TAYLOR.	Compton, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. J. MORTON.
121—GEORGETOWN. LEWIS BRYANT.	Georgetown, El Dorado Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday B. J. DAINS.
122—CAMPTONV'E. O. N. MORROW.	Camptonville, Yuba Co.	1st & 4th Sat. RICHARD BROWN.
123—DOWNIEV'E. J. T. MASON.	Downieville, Sierra Co.	Friday H. STRANGE.
124—FOREST. PEARSON RADER.	Forest City, Sierra Co.	Monday G. H. SHEPHERD.
125—SIERRA CITY. JOS. GIUROVICH.	Sierra City, Sierra Co.	Tuesday J. W. KANE.
126—EXCELSIOR. J. F. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Cor. 16th & Valencia sts.	Thursday A.T.RUTHRAUFF
127—OLYMPIC. F. W. ROSSBACH.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell st	Tuesday R. H ORTON.
128—MUD SPRINGS. T. G. WORTH.	El Dorado, El Dorado Co.	Saturday J. A. FISHER.
129—QUINCY. L. F. CATE.	Quincy, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Wednesday T. L. HAGGARD.
130—WILMINGTON. N. DE JAUSSERAND.	Wilmington, Los Angeles Co.	Saturday J. F. C. JOHNSON.
131—BANNER. JOHN GILMAN.	Plymouth, Amador Co.	Wednesday J. STEINMETZ.
132—PLUMAS. W. D. FLETCHER.	Greenville, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Monday T. W. MCPHERSON.
133—AMADOR. O. M. GILES.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday J. A. GREENWOOD.
134—LAUREL. E. S. TALBOT.	Susanville, Lassen Co.	Tuesday T. B. SANDERS.
135—LAKE. T. J. GLASCOCK.	Janesville, Lassen Co.	Thursday P. B. BRONSON.
136—FIDELITY. C. E. WILSON.	San Francisco 318 Post st	Wednesday C. E. BRINSMADE.
137—SPENCEVILLE. W. K. SCOTT.	Spence ville, Nevada Co.	Saturday G. A. BROCK.
138—JACKSON. A. Z. BALES.	Jackson, Amador Co.	Thursday W. H. BURNES.
139—SNOW. R. SUTHERLAND.	Gibsonville, Sierra Co.	THOS. HUMPHREYS.
140—BALD MOUNTAIN. S. S. RUSSELL.	La Porte, Plumas Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays HENRY MAURER.
141—IONE VALLEY. W. A. BENNETS.	Ione Valley, Amador Co.	Wednesday G. H. DUNLAP.
142—SHARON. A. J. KRUMLE.	Brownsville, Yuba Co.	Mondays S. KINSEY.
143—BODIE. T. A. STEPHENS.	Bodie, Mono Co.	Tuesday L. N. SNYDER.
144—GOLDEN STAR. WM. LIVERSEDGE.	Volcano, Amador Co.	Thursday F. I. STEWARD.
145—MERIDIAN. D. G. WHITING.	San Bernardino. Masonic Hall.	Wednesday G. W. HARBINSON
146—NICOLAUS. D. R. REDFIELD.	Nicolaus, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. W. LEE.
147—KNIGHTS. WM. HANNEY.	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Monday. J. S. KEITH.
148—CHARITY. C. L. CHASE.	San Andreas, Calaveras Co.	Friday J. F. TREAT.
150—CAPAY. A. L. MCCLOUD.	Capay, Yolo Co.	H. C. DUNCAN.
151—PASADENA. L. C. WINSTON.	Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	Thursday. F. H. HEYDENREICH.
152—CASTORIA. T. B. WALKER.	Lathrop, San Joaquin Co.	Saturday J. W. EST.
154—MANZANITA. J. P. ZIPH.	Forest Hill, Placer Co.	Saturday. G. W. SIMPSON.
155—HALF MOON BAY. ANDREW OSTERMAN.	Spanishtown, San Mateo Co.	Monday F. VALLADAO.
156—MAIN TOP. C. T MORGAN.	Michigan Bluffs, Placer Co.	Wednesday. MAX FIEDLER.
157.—SUGAR LOAF. FRED. I. ADGE.	Iowa Hill. Placer Co.	1st & 4th Saturdays W. H. BISSETT.
158.—SUTTER CREEK. H. LEHMAN.	Sutter Creek Amador Co.	Saturday J. H. GILES.
159—BAY VIEW. THOS. CURRAN.	S. San Francisco. Cor R. R. & 7th Ave.	Friday H. LANKENAU.
160—SAN DIEGO. H. T. CHRISTIAN.	San Diego. San Diego Co.	J. W. WESCOTT.
161—WEAVER. W. S. LOWDEN.	Weaverville, Trinity Co.	1st & 4th Friday. W F. JENKANS.
163—SYCAMORE. M. H. LOVELACE.	Lemoore, Tulare Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. W. B. FINLEY.
164—GRANGEVILLE. E. S. HURLBURT.	Grangeville, Tulare Co.	J. J. DOYLE.
165—ASHLER. FRED. BRYANT.	Alameda, Alameda Co.	Tuesday. A. CHEMINANT.
166—CRESCENT. GEO. COOPER.	Cachéville, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. W. CANNELL.
167—LINDEN. F. SHELTON.	Linden San Joaquin Co.	Monday. W. FERGUSON.
168—PUEBLO. P. N. STOFEN.	Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	1st & 4th Tuesday. J. P. FULLER.
169—NEWARK. WM. H. NESMITH.	Newark, Alameda Co.	Monday. D. G. BUTLER.
170—MAXWELL. W. E. ROBE.	Maxwell, Colusa Co.	Tesduay. ROSS HANNA.
171—YOSEMITE. W. J. BROWN.	Fresno. Fresno Co.	Tuesday. LOUIS E. PRUSSO.
172—SANTA BARBARA. ISRAEL MILLER.	Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Co.	L. D. LILLEY.
173—VENTURA. H. D. LEY.	San Buenaventura. Ventura Co.	Monday. A. I. WAGNER.
174—MEMORIAL. F. A. BROOKS	San Francisco, 32 O'Farrell St.	Monday. HERMAN SCHAFFNER.
175—WEST END. MYRON H. HACKETT.	Holtz Hall. Alameda.	Monday H. C. BALLHEIMER.
176—KLAMATH. A. E. PAINE.	Yreka. Siskiyou Co.	1st & 4th Friday. WM. DUENKEL.
177—ETNA. J. M. SINGLE	Etna. Siskiyou Co.	C. W. NUTTING.
178—FORT JONES. J. B. MACK.	Fort Jones. Siskiyou Co.	Monday. EDWIN S. CULVER.
179—FRIENDSHIP. BERNARD SHERRY.	32 O'Farrell St. San Francisco	Wednesday R. B. KITFREDGE.
180—TRIUMPH. GEO. WHITE.	San Francisco. Red Men's Hall.	Tuesday T. W. RAY.
181—HILL'S FERRY. J. L. CRITTENDEN.	Hill's Ferry. Stanislaus Co.	1st & 4th Tuesdays C. F. MILLER.
182—TURLOCK. H. C. RUSSELL.	Turlock. Stanislaus Co.	Saturday. J. L. BROWN.
183—DEL NORTE. WM. H. JETER.	Crescent City, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday G. CURTIS.
184—BLUE CANYON. J. F. BOLDON.	BlueCanyon, Placer Co.	Saturday. P. HANSON.
185—NOE VALLEY. J. J. WHITE.	Edward's Hall, San Francisco.	Tuesday E. H. WATSON.
186—WAHTOGA. W. J. BROWN.	Centerville, Fresno Co.	Friday. L. S. PRUSSEAU.
187—TEHAMA J. KARMALENSKI.	Tehama, Tehama Co.	1st & 4th Monday. A. M. GEDNEY.
188—EL MONTE. J. W. FRYER.	El Monte. Los Angeles Co.	Saturday. LOUIS MELZER.
189—HANFORD. J. W. RAMSEY.	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Monday J. A. HILL.
190—CHALLENGE. M. B. AMBROSE.	Lockeford, San Joaquin Co.	Tuesday. J. G. THOMPSON.
191—SO'N CALIFORNIA. GEO. A. TOWNSEND.	Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co.	Tuesday C. A. BASKERVILLE.
192—SAN MATEO. GEORGE WINTERS.	San Mateo, San Mateo Co.	Saturday. JAS. BURNS.
193—LOS BANOS. B. F. DAVIS.	Central Point, Merced Co.	1st and 4th Friday G. T. WILKINS.
194—HIGUERA. CHAS L. WOODS.	San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co.	R. POLLARD.
195—TRINITY. WM. VOLLMERS.	Trinity Center, Trinity Co.	Thursday H. BRINCARD.
196—ROCKLIN. G. W. ROWLAND.	Rocklin, Placer Co.	Wednesday. H. E. STAFFORD.
197—SONORA C. H. BURDEN.	Sonora, Tuolumne Co.	Monday. WM. HARTVIG.
198—OAK GROVE. O. H. WIARD.	Oakdale. Stanislaus Co.	Thursday. E. J. PEREZ.
199—PORTERVILLE. O. E. GIBBONS.	Porterville. Tulare Co.	S. W. GILLIAM.
200—NAVARRO. EUGENE PEEPLES.	Navarro. Mendocino Co.	Saturday. WM. T. WALLACE.
201—PRINCETON. J. B. HANKENSON.	Princeton. Colusa Co.	Wednesday M. W. HENON.
202—NELSON. W. S. MITCHELL.	Nelson. Butte Co.	Saturday. S. J. BRUTON.
203—COLOMA. JOS. H. THOMAS.	Coloma. El Dorado.	Wednesday. M. J. ALLHOFF.
204—EDEN. H. W. MERK.	San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.	Saturday. HENRY DOPMAN.
205—HONCUT. C. SPILLMAN.	Honcut, Butte Co.	Saturday. V. E. BORDICK.
206—BUTTE CITY. W. P. CRAIG.	Butte City, Sutter Co.	Saturday. J. H. STURCKE.
207—WESTPORT. E. F. MATTHEWS.	Westport, Mendocino Co.	Thursday. O. A. ROSS.
208—VALLEY VIEW. A. BARTEAU.	Selma. Fresno Co.	1st & 4th Saturday. E. H. TUCKER.
209—COLLEGE CITY. W. H. REARDON.	College City, Colusa Co.,	Mouday JAS. C. KEITH.
210—SOMERSVILLE. CHAS. COURTWRIGHT.	Somersville, Contra Costa Co.	Friday. JOHN TIERNEY.
211—LOOKOUT. C. A. MCCASH	Lookout, Modoc Co.	Monday D. N. BROWN.
212—OLIVE. G. W. MCCABE.	San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo Co.	Wednesday CHAS. H. WOODS.
213—NORTH STAR. JAS. L. BECKSTED.	Smith's River, Del Norte Co.	Tuesday O. V. WALLACE.
214 SAN FERNANDO. H. C. HUBBARD.	San Fernando,	Saturday. ED. HAMMOND.
215—DUNNIGAN. G. F. MCDONALD.	Dunnigan, Yolo Co.	Thursday. J. F. DILLON.
216—ANCHOR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.	Lower Lake, Lake Co.	W. J. MASTERSON.
217—MURPHEYS. HARRY S. BLOOD.	Murpheys, Calaveras Co.	R. B. MALLET.
218—NEWHALL. JOHN B. MORRISON.	Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	A. L. MCPHERSON.
219—LOS ALAMOS. ELLERY D. PERKINS.	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co.	JNO. A. PURKISS.
220—OLIVER, R. V. P. DAY	Middleton, Lake Co.	J. SEVERIO.

San Francisco Lodge Meetings.*

NIGHT OF MEETING.	NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Monday.	BERNAL 19.	Valencia & 16th Sts.
Monday.	MEMORIAL 174.	32 O'Farrell St.
Monday.	MAGNOLIA 41.	32 O'Farrell St.
Tuesday.	OLYMPIC 127.	35 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	NOE VALLEY, 185.	Edward's Hall.
Tuesday.	UNITY 27.	121 Eddy St.
Tuesday.	TRIUMPH, 180.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday.	SAN FRANCISCO 4.	121 EddySt.
Wednesday.	VALLEY 30.	32 O'Farrell St.
Wednesday.	FIDELITY 136.	Red Men's Hall.
Wednesday	FRIENDSHIP 179.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	WASHINGTON 60.	121 Eddy St
Thursday.	STS. JOHN 73.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	EXCELSIOR 126.	2419 Mission St.
Thursday.	GOLDEN GATE 8.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	SPARTAN 36.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	YERBA BUENA 14.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	FRANKLIN 44.	32 O'Farrell St.
Thursday.	BURNS 68.	32 O'Farrell St.
Friday.	HERCULES 53.	Geary & Steiner Sts.
Friday.	BAY VIEW 159.	R. R. Av. & 7th St.
Saturday.	HARMONY 9.	Washington Hall.
Saturday.	MYRTLE 42.	Pythian Castle.

—*For names of Master Workmen and Recorders see preceding Directory.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

NAME AND NUMBER. W. SISTER OF HONOR.	PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. SISTER SECRETARY.
1—DAWN of HOPE. MISS M. LYND.	West Oakland, Alameda Co.	2d & 4th Mondays MRS. K. CAROTHERS.
2—SILVER STAR. MRS. M. M. NIXON.	Temescal, Alameda Co.	Thursday MRS. F. W. BILLINGTON
3—SILVER SPRAY. MRS.C.H.CALDWELL	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d & 4th Mondays MISS L. MCNEAR.
4—IVY. MRS. D. MARKEL.	Oakland, 12th & Franklin sts	1st & 3d Wed. WM. WINNIE.
5—DIAMOND. MRS. R. M. SHACKLEFORD.	Hollister. San Benito.	Friday. MRS. W.F.ELLIS.
6—MAGNOLIA. MRS. J. B. CHURCH.	Champion Hall. San Jose.	1st & 3d Tuesday. MRS. J. H. BAIRD.
7—BAY LEAF. MRS. G. W. YOAKUM.	Walnut Creek. Contra Costa.	1st & 3d Tuesdays. MRS. LIZZIE FRAZIER.
8—AURORA. MRS. EDWARD HOLLAND.	San Francisco. 32 O'Farrell St.	2d Tuesday of the month. MISS E. FREEMAN.
9—KEYSTONE. MRS. J. F. PARKS.	Amador City, Amador Co.	Tuesday. MISS HARTWICK.
10—GOLDEN DAWN. MRS. A. L. JENNESS.	San Francisco. Valencia & 16th	2d & 4th Saturday ELLA N. BOOTH.

NEVADA, UTAH & MONTANA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

J. V. McCURDY, P.G. M.....Virginia City
S W CHUBBUCK, G. M.....Gold Hill
WM. SUTHERLAND, G. F.....Virginia City
J. A. McDOUGALD, G. O.....Helena, Montana
D. THORBURN, G. RDR.....Gold Hill
C. F. SHARP, G. RVR.....Carson City
E. D. DISBROW, G. G.....Salt Lake, Utah
H. WARREN, G. W.....Paradise, Nev
F. M. CONN, G. MED. EX.....Virginia City
J. R. SHAW, TRUSTEE, 3 years.....Dayton, Nev
J. E. GIGNOUX " 2 years.....Dayton, Nev
A. DAWSON, " 1 year.....Reno, Nev
R. W. WOOD, G. REP.....Winnemucca, Nev
E. N. ROBINSON, G. REP.....Eureka, Nev
J.V. McCURDY, G. REP.....Virginia City

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE. MASTER WORKMAN.	TOWN AND COUNTY. PLACE OF MEETING.	EVE OF MEETING. RECORDER'S NAME.
1—ALPHA. W. E. TAYLOR.	Eureka, Eureka Co.	Tuesday I. C. C. WHITMORE.
2—GOLD HILL. ALEX. TAIT.	Gold Hill, Masonic Hall.	Wednesday GEO. W. HALL.
3—STOREY. DENNIS KEHOE.	Virginia City, Storey Co.	Friday P. J. DUNN.
4—ORMSBY. JAS. MCGREGOR.	Carson City, Ormsby Co.	2d & 4th Tuesday WM. MUNDELL.
5—NEVADA. F. MCKAE.	Reno, Washoe Co. Cong. Church.	1st&3d Monday JAS. T. DAVIS
6—RIVER. W. A. RULISON.	Dayton, Lyon Co.	Saturday J. A. BONHAM.
8—LUCILLE. R. B. DAVIES.	Sutro, Lyon Co.	Monday ROBERT ROWLAND.
9—ST. JAMES. J. H. MACMILLAN.	Winnemucca, Humboldt Co.	Tuesday CHAS. J. CURRIER.
10—VICTORY. F. W. DUNN.	Battle Mountain, Lander Co.	J. P. COFS.
11—HOPE. J. S. HAMMOND, M. D.	Austin, Lander Co.	1st & 3d

Practical Scientific Research.

There is a growing conviction among thinking men that money is well spent in promoting really practical scientific investigations. The number of obscure points which are daily brought to the attention of busy men is much greater than might be surmised by those not called upon to meet industrial and commercial questions. The busy engineer, mechanic, electrician and chemist are sure to meet problems of great importance at almost every turn, and many are the regrets that they express that the pressure of necessary routine work renders it impossible for them to study, and perchance solve, some of the questions they are forced to ignore.

The more wide-awake business houses are beginning to see the benefit to be derived from a thorough study of processes for manufacture, from more carefully made machinery, from a more thorough utilization of mechanical and chemical forces previously wasted, and from the positive guaranty which a competent expert can give that the goods they manufacture and sell are of exactly the quality demanded.

But few business firms, however, are willing to go so far as to employ men and furnish facilities for the more elaborate and generally useful investigations; such work has usually been performed by college professors.

Notwithstanding the eminent ability of many of the men who have thus contributed to science, it must be admitted that their results are frequently more or less unsatisfactory. For this there may be several explanations; college professors are often overworked; they are often embarrassed for want of means to procure necessary books and apparatus, and, lastly, they do not, as a rule, mingle freely with the busy practical men to whom industrial and scientific questions are daily being presented. The consequence is that very many scientific professors are devoting themselves to what they term "pure research," and are carrying their theories far beyond the limits of usefulness and common sense. It seems to be true that we must look outside the colleges for a large share of the practical scientific work now waiting to be done.

Much can be accomplished if each well-trained worker will give a small portion of his own time, outside of business hours, to the investigation of some one question which he deems of real importance. Let the work be done without haste, thoroughly, conscientiously and without regard to preconceived theories; let results be minutely recorded when obtained, and, finally, let all be carefully digested and printed in some wide-awake journal for which it is appropriate.

The various scientific and trade associations can do much good in the same direction by setting apart moderate sums of money to be judiciously expended for the promotion of scientific and practical investigation of the various questions presented. Most societies have among their members men who are fully competent to conduct elaborate and useful experiments, and derive therefrom results of real value to all. It is a good sign when such work is encouraged by associations of practical men, and we are glad to note that many societies now have funds, the proceeds of which are employed for the encouragement of original research upon practical questions.—*The Sanitary Engineer.*

MISDIRECTED MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—Imprisoned criminals have accomplished most astonishing feats in their efforts to escape. A large proportion of a certain unsavory class of literature consists of the recital of feats of this character. These men, it is true, have nothing else to divert their attention, and are impelled by a motive stronger than the desire of gain in the prosecution of their purpose. An instance of this kind, which occurred very recently, is a notable example of difficulty overcome. An imprisoned convict, without tools or material, contrived to manufacture a key, with which he opened difficult locks, and effected his escape in spite of the watchfulness of his guards. He scraped lead from a water pipe which ran through his cell, made a fire of splinters from his furniture, melted the lead in his spoon, and cast the key without attracting the attention of his watchers. Men in similar condition have performed prodigies in the way of cutting iron bars, drilling through iron doors, breaking through heavy stone walls, constructing ladders, weapons, keys, files, saws, hammers and other tools. They have tunneled long distances beneath deep foundation walls, and accomplished feats which would be regarded as difficult even with the aid of the best implements. It is said also that the finest and most perfect tools known to mechanical experts have been fabricated by criminals in order to effect their depredations upon society.

STILL ANOTHER.—A new lamp, invented by Captain Radivanowski, was lately experimented with in St. Petersburg. The lamp is composed of a small rod of lime or magnesia, containing a certain quantity of carbon, or else of a very thin thread of carbon covered with a coating of lime or magnesia stem, which gives, it is said, a fine light, similar to the Drummond, but more intense. The quantity of electricity necessary to feed such a lamp, it is claimed, is less than for the Edison or Maxim; it is, besides, simpler than others and requires no vacuum.

Brain Food.

You can no more crowd intellectual food into people's minds in quality and quantity, and at times of your own choosing, than you can make the child or the animal eat whatever you desire when not hungry.

You may make a newspaper of elaborate dimensions, and fill it up with a mass of reading that but few people want, and sell it at almost any price, and but few people will take it continuously.

Again, you may fill it up with a good deal of good information, without going to the care and expense of having it nicely prepared as to variety, arrangement, seasonable news, propositions clothed in good language and prepared to good taste, and your literary duty will not be appropriated or made useful to the community if too cheaply or recklessly set forth.

Again, it is easy enough to prepare a dish that is inviting at the first taste, when one does not care a fig about what they say, except to make their paper attractive for the time being, or until the fallacy of their spicy and mis-called "enterprising" articles come to their true color in the light of true information.

He who buys his literature by the yard or pound, instead of by its true standard of real worth, regardless of bulky quantity, not only deceives himself badly, but in the most important of all considerations, for a man who cheats his heart and brain, does himself the greatest of wrongs, for it is irreparable; it is perpetual; its injury goes down the ages, multiplying its important results in its influence from individual to individual.

A man has but one life to live. If he fills his mind with poor trash, there is no means by which he can cleanse it and begin anew, for the injury mars his thought or pollutes his character forever.

It is but little, at most, that is expended for literary food compared with other expenditures for human existence. Then why should people foster second quality literature, when the saving at most can be but a few dollars a year between that and buying the best.

Why will not people take more pains to inform themselves as to which publications are the best and most suitable for advancing their minds and their material interests as well than they ordinarily do? They are often careful (yet seldom careful enough) as to what seed they sow upon their land, and why should they not be equally careful and select of the intellectual seed they secure for themselves and others in their care?

A NEW STYLE OF STEAMSHIP.—Commodore Coppin, of England, has designed an improved ocean steamship. The diagrams show a triple-hulled screw ship. There are three separate vessels below water, while above one vessel only is seen. The center hull, which is 204 feet shorter than the outside hulls, contains the engines. There are two screws or propellers at each end, either of which can be worked in case the other is disabled, or the two can be worked in unison, thus increasing the power and speed. It is claimed that this vessel will make a voyage from New York to Liverpool in five days. The vessel is designed principally for passenger traffic, all staterooms being above the water line, while if it is required, the vessel can carry as much freight as the *City of Rome*. The inventor says that seasickness in his vessel will be an impossibility, as the three hulls will prevent the rolling of the vessel, even in the heaviest sea. The hulls both forward and aft are pointed; in fact, the steamer can be run either backward or forward with equal rapidity.

The Color of Pure Water.

Considerable difference of opinion as to the color of perfectly pure water has hitherto prevailed, and the investigations of Mr. Victor Meyer, a German experimenter, may therefore not be uninteresting. In the course of his experiments he found that the color of perfectly pure water is neither blue nor green, but a shade between the two. In order to demonstrate this, he took 5 glass tubes, about .16 inch in diameter and about 5 feet in length, which he connected by means of rubber tubing, thus forming a tube about 25 feet long. Both ends of this tube were closed with glass plates fitted in metal sockets, the latter being furnished with brass nozzles for filling the tube with water. The tube itself was placed in an exactly horizontal position and covered with black cloth. Upon looking through the tube, the field of vision appeared perfectly colorless, the cloth and the metal sockets preventing the color of the glass from exerting any influence. Upon filling the tube with distilled water, however, an intense bluish-green was observed, which he considered to be the color of perfectly pure water.

Two theories have been advanced to explain the blue color of water when seen in large masses, one, held by Professor Tyndall, being that small solid particles suspended in the water do not reflect the lower or red rays of the spectrum. According to the other theory the color is due to the absorbent action of the water itself on the white light before and after reflection by these particles. The results of experiments made by Mr. John Aitken, and presented to the Royal Society, England, show that the latter theory is probably the more correct one. The greater the number of white reflecting particles the greener the water appears to be, and hence the gradual deepening of the green to blue as the shore is left. The waters of Lake Como owe their darkness to the absence of reflecting particles, as Mr. Aitken ingeniously proved by scattering finely-divided particles of chalk in the center of that lake, thereby producing a very brilliant blue. The brilliancy depends on the color of the particles, and is greatest with white particles. Among coral reefs, which are generally strewn with white sand, the water also takes a very brilliant blue or green.



TEMPLE OF BUDDHA IN JAPAN.

MECHANICAL stokers are being introduced in England. Knapp's mechanical stoker has been introduced by a company in Birmingham, England. The fuel is placed in a hopper in front of the boiler, at the bottom of which is a crusher spindle, which revolves very slowly and carries the fuel to a reciprocating bar, whence it passes to the fire bars, which have an alternate reciprocating motion. As the coal drops on the bars, it has mingled with it a free supply of air, which enters through a perforated dead-plate. Once the apparatus is adjusted, a steady feed may be relied on. It has the advantage of consuming all smoke. Another mechanical stoker is that of McDougall, of Manchester, England. The fire bars have an alternating motion upwards and downwards, and backwards and forwards, the motion being derived from a series of eccentrics on a shaft of Bessemer steel. The fuel is supplied through a hopper, in the lower part of which is a ram, which thrusts it forward at any desired rate. When the fuel enters the furnace it is received upon perforated plates, which, from their position, are kept at a red heat. In this way the fuel becomes ignited before being pushed on to the fire bars, an arrangement which commends itself at once to the practical eye. The system admits of the poorest fuel being burned without creating smoke.

A Japanese Temple.

We give on this page a picture of one of the religious edifices of the Japanese—a temple of Buddha. Buddhism was introduced into Japan from China, through Corea, in the sixth century of our era. It was persecuted for a long while, but gradually found favor, and is now the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Its temples are very numerous, and are crowded, not only on holy days, but regular and frequent sermons by day and in the evening are attended by attentive congregations These sacred edifices are sometimes very large and imposing, and always occupy commanding sites, surrounded by scenes of natural beauty. They are generally built of wood, often of cedar, and the interiors contain quaintly carved and ornamented shrines, on which are placed a variety of images, varying in size from a child's doll to a colossus like that called the Daibutz, near Yokohama, which is a magnificent bronze statue, representing Buddha seated, of excellent workmanship and admirable art, 50 ft. in hight and 96 ft. in circumference at the base.

Besides Buddhism there are many religions in Japan, The oldest, which is still the State religion, is Sintoism, the chief feature of which is the worship of the sun, of the elements and of the spirits of deified heroes. By this sect the *mikado* or emperor is regarded as an incarnate deity. The best educated and most intelligent of the people are followers of Confucius, the Socrates of China.

USEFULNESS OF TECHNICAL AND TRADE JOURNALS.—The encouragement of technical and trade journals augurs well for the advancement of manufacturing and mechanical industries. No matter how skilled may be a workman, his fellow craftmen possess secrets of which he is ignorant, and which can, as a rule, only receive the proper dissemination by being published in the specialty or technical papers that are doing so much for the elevation of the American artisans and their numerous callings, in which the public is so intensely interested. Every mechanic who prides himself in his particular line ought to subscribe regularly to a trade journal—one representing most closely the branch of work in which he is engaged. This should be read closely and carefully, and the hints and suggestions thrown out must be noted with the view of giving them practical tests. By pursuing this commendable course a greater degree of technical skill is acquired at a trifling expense of time and a small outlay of money. Then, too, a knowledge is obtained as to the better class of new textbooks appearing from time to time bearing on the exact sciences and applied mechanics. Besides all this, the general news of particular localities as to the progress thereof is an especial feature characterizing these papers, of which sight cannot be lost without detriment to the loser. To be well posted is as much stock in trade with a mechanic as it is to a merchant or professional man. The trade journal is fast becoming, under wise and faithful guidance, as much of a necessity as the daily paper. —*Western Industrial Journal.*

TIRES OF MIXED METALS.—The Chamouni works have recently begun to manufacture, says *Engineering*, tires of mixed metal—half iron and half steel—and which, it is claimed, will have the hardness of the latter without its fragility. The body of the tire is composed of a ring made of pieces of puddled steel, and inserted between two hoops of fine iron, which form the outer sides of the section. The whole is welded together by the hammer. The principles of their manufacture are as follows, but they have not been developed very far as yet: A bar of fine iron, which is to serve as the core, is first rolled, and then a hoop of fine iron is put on at each end cold. One of these hoops is afterwards to form the flange, and is composed of three coils of equal size. The other is formed of a single coil, and is to make the outer face of the tire. Wedges of puddled steel are then placed obliquely in the space between the two hoops, thus making so many spirals inclined on the axis of the tire. The arrangement brings the wedges together when the hammer is applied, and thus a complete welding is obtained. The wedges are cut from rolled bars; they should be of hard steel, but yet soft enough to weld easily with fine iron. The round pieces thus obtained are forged and welded with the hammer. Four heats are requisite to obtain a ring like those used in the ordinary processes. The welding is completed by the rolling, and it brings the inside core to such a small thickness that it disappears altogether in the boring.

THE most essential fire apparatus, after all that may be said and done, consists of a few pails of water always kept in readiness. Their importance is shown by the fact that it is a matter of record that of the losses in mills paid for by the insurance companies, twice as many fires are put out by the pails as by any other means. These pails must be kept full, and used for no other purpose whatever. The best fire pails are made of strong galvanized iron, without covers, and they will last much longer if painted with hot coal tar, asphaltum, or some of the roofing compounds. This also helps to preserve the pails, as their black color makes them easily distinguished from other pails used for washing or drinking water. It should be the duty of some individual to keep the pails full, examining them at least once each week and replenishing the whole of the water before it becomes foul.

PACIFIC STATES WATCHMAN.

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☞ *Take Elevator No. 12 Front Street.* ☜

Subscription (in Advance) - - - $2 a Year.

Favorable to Advertisers.

By consolidating the large subscription lists of the *Pacific Workman* with the Pacific States Watchman our advertisers gain an unusually great advantage. We doubt if any one weekly newspaper has ever been circulated to as many different readers on this coast, as have been served heretofore by the *Workman* and Watchman together. It is certain that no other periodical is now patronized by a better class of industrial, professional and business men. In fact, our subscription list embraces many of the foremost business and representative men throughout the towns cities of the coast.

We have pride in making our paper "clean and handsome," and first class in all respects—to the benefit of both our readers and advertisers.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Cal., Feb. 3, 1881

Whereas, the Pacific States Watchman, the pioneer A. O. U W. advocate on this coast, without official aid, has long rendered able and valuable services for the good of our glorious organization, we earnestly recommend that our Lodges and the brethren individually patronize the Watchman as liberally as circumstances will justify.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square (½ inch), per issue	$ .75
One Square per month	1,25
Two Squares, per issue	1.50
Two Squares per month	2.50
Obituary notices and resolutions (with 25 copies post-paid for friends of deceased) per sq. (½ inch)	50

☞For reading notices, extraordinary display, special advertising and choice places permanently, extra rates will be charged. Reasonable reduction will be made for large and long-continued advertisements. No extra rates for the space occupied by engravings.

WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at San Francisco P. O. as second-class matter.

San Francisco, December 15, 1882.

Business Announcements.

Davis Sewing Machine—Mark Sheldon, S. F.
Furniture—F. S. Chadbourne & Co., S. F.
Jewelry—R. W. Jackson, San Francisco.
Express Business for Sale—J. F. Jenness, S. F.
Wood and Coal—Jacob Dilges, San Francisco.
Elastic Cork Truss—Wm. Beeman, San Francisco.
Stock Yard—J. D. Horan, San Francisco.
Organs—John Bergstrom, San Francisco.
Shoes—F. H. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
Elocution—Prof. H. C. Eastman, San Francisco.
Fruits and Vegetables—J. P. Davenport, S. F.
Produce—D. R. Avery & Co. S. F.
Jewelry—S. F. Purdy, S. F.
Espina's Writing Academy, S. F.

Public Installations.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge legislation was passed granting the different Grand Lodges the power to authorize public installations of the subordinate Lodge officers, but as this privilege was granted since the session of the Grand Lodge of California, public installations in the A. O. U. W. are not allowed at the commencement of the incoming term. This will be one of the questions for discussion at the next session of the Grand Lodge, and will no doubt have many advocates in its favor.

October Report.

The October monthly reports from the majority of the Lodges in this jurisdiction are now in the hands of the Grand Recorder, and from them we have prepared the following statement of the condition of the A. O. U. W. in California:

No. of new members, 110.

No. restored to the beneficiary fund, 149.

No. suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments, 216.

No. expelled from the Order, 1.

No. transferred, 15.

No. final cards granted, 8.

No. of deaths, 16.

No. rejections, 5.

No. admitted in the various Lodges by card, 26.

Total membership of the Order, in the State, according to the report of 177 Lodges, 13,310.

Taking into consideration the fact that the majority of the 216 suspended during the month will be reinstated, and the large additions being made to the membership, which, doubtless, will increase during the months before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, it is but fair to predict that the membership of 15,000, hoped to be obtained by that time, will rather fall short than over reach the mark.

The Degree of Honor.

The Degree of Honor, that has languished from the day of its birth, at the time of the formation of the Supreme Lodge, is to have a fair and thorough trial in this jurisdiction. The plan is to have the Degree Lodge formed, so far as possible, from the Workmen of some subordinate Lodge, together with the females of their families. It is intended that the subordinate Lodge will give up, to a considerable extent, one of its meeting nights, say the third in the month, to the Degree Lodge. The subordinate Lodge will meet early, dispatch its routine business, close and throw the doors open to the Degree Lodge. This will save hall expenses, make no more meeting nights, and always insure a respectable attendance. This will make a success of the Degree if anything can, as it is at present constituted.

We have long held to the opinion that nothing short of a beneficiary feature can make the Degree of Honor a pronounced and permanent success; and we still hold to the same view of the subject. But, from past experience, we are fully persuaded that no such feature can be engrafted upon it till we have first the Lodges formed, so that the effort can be backed by such Lodges in their organized capacity.

Session after session effort has been made in the Supreme Lodge to put the Degree of Honor Lodges on a thorough business basis, with constitution and laws as comprehensive and complete as those that govern the other Lodges of the Order; but in every instance the effort has resulted in a complete failure. One concession, however, has been obtained. Separate jurisdictions may attach a beneficial feature under the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Supreme Lodge constitution. The consideration of such a scheme, if so desired by our D. of H. Lodges, will probably be one of the most important matters that will engage the attention of our next Grand Lodge. And here we will venture some suggestions in relation thereto.

First, two classes of members should be provided for—beneficial and non-beneficial—so that those who desire to participate in the beneficiary department may do so, if eligible, and those who do not so desire, or may not be eligible, can still be members and enjoy the social features of the degree.

Second, all pecuniary obligations incurred by the Degree should be met by the members of the Degree alone.

Third, the benefit pledged should not be a large amount—not more that $1,000. Probably $500 would be better. The great mass of our members have already about as much burden on them as they can endure without more or less inconvenience.

Fourth, the names of the officers should be changed, so that men could fill the chief offices in the Lodge if found necessary. This, however, is a matter for determination by the Supreme Lodge, from which the ritual must come. But if our Grand Lodge shall ask for such a change no doubt it will be granted.

Fifth, the general laws of the Order should be made to apply, so far as practicable, to the Lodges of the Degree of Honor, to the end that there shall be substantial uniformity in all branches of the Order.

These points suggest themselves as the most important to be considered at the present time. And now we would like to ask what reason there is or can be for supposing that the D. of H. will prove a failure, if properly habilitated, so to speak True its past history is not such as to inspire confidence, but how could it succeed with so little of method in its construction and management. It has been a child of neglect—a sort of outcast, deserted almost by the mother that brought it into the fraternal world, and left to make its way unaided and well-nigh unrecognized. It might be a source of great strength, it seems to us, and we rejoice that at least one honest effort is to be made to have it so.

Now is a good time to work for your paper; to write for it; to get subscriptions for it, and see that it is well supported. Whenever anything of interest to the A. O. U. W. occurs in your Lodge or vicinity, send us in a report. If nothing takes place, see that something is done by your Lodge that will be worth reporting. This will benefit all concerned. In doing this be sure to get up something good.

Election of Officers.

The season of annual elections is at hand. The life of the associations during the approaching term (and perhaps forever) depends much on the choice of those who are to command and work the good ship on the next voyage. All passengers should take a zealous part in securing the best officers possible. Don't let personal friendship or even dislikes interfere with the wisest and best choice.

Speak in season to your fellow members to be on hand. Numerous unfortunate elections prevail though a lack of knowledge on the part of the many of facts known by some. Do not withhold important information. Do your duty for the good of all, and do it in season too.

When you know of a modest member who is capable and always attends well to his duties, put him forward. Don't hesitate to push back any incompetent or objectionable person simply because he puts himself forward and attempts to be induly consequential. It will do such members good to wait. It will do the Order more good too. Do not let any clique rule your organizations for selfish or conceited notions. Sit down on such doings every time, hard and suddenly.

The men that take a deep and helpful interest in the workings of the Lodge are the men, who, ordinarily, will do their duty if elected. Those officers who are faithful and have done all in their power to sustain the Lodge, who have been regular in their attendance, and who, by their bearing, are fitted for their positions, should be retained. Be careful, therefore, not to discharge those who have done well. If there are those who have gone ahead while others stood back, because their activity has made them prominent or seemingly officious, don't decide to put others in their places too hastily. Those that have proven themselves good officers may well be trusted further.

A Great Fraternity.

In the breast of every human being is implanted a feeling of love for his fellow man. There is no exception to the rule. One constituted otherwise would be less than human. The strength of this inherent principle is rarely estimated in its fulness. Many a man there is whom the world regards as but a little way removed from the domain of total depravity; yet in whom is the principle so fully developed that he will risk his own life to save that of a helpless, drowning infant, though a stranger, never seen or heard of by the rescuer. It is this principle that binds men together in clans, societies, communities, States and nations. It is more pronounced in the affection we bear to those of our own kith and kin, but yet in a degree it extends to every creature that bears the image of the Creator. We call this principle fraternity. Societies formed with this principle as the chief foundation stone on which the structure is erected, are designated fraternal societies. Fraternity begets benevolence as naturally and surely as the rising sun begets the day. Nations may rise and fall; religions may flourish and decay; the seasons come and go; nature's attrition may bear the everlasting hills down into the sea, but so long as man exists, fraternity and fraternal combinations will never die.

The A. O. U. W. is the legitimate offspring of this holy principle. The better to help one another, not only in providing for present wants and necessities, but also to protect the helpless ones when the sustaining arm of the household shall fall, is the chief end for which the A. O. U. W. exists. So perfect, methodical and business like is the scheme by which this end is accomplished that many lose sight completely of the life-giving principle and look upon the Order as an ordinary business institution, based like other ordinary business institutions on selfishness. We have plenty of members who joined the Order with this view of the case. Some, no doubt, still hold to their original impression. They are not, as a rule, desirable members. They want somebody else to do the work, provided it be done for nothing; and yet these men are really better at heart than they think themselves to be. They have magnified the bad in human nature and lost sight of the good. We accept none but full-grown men. Such are apt to be firmly grounded in their opinions, and, hence, the reason for their undesirability as members. Occasionally one of these experiences a change of heart. A new light dawns on his inner consciousness, and then the chances are that he will become over zealous. One extreme follows another, as a rule. All this we have seen and experienced and contended against in the Order; but we believe the future will not be so filled with difficulties of this nature as has been the past. The fact that the A. O. U. W. is a great fraternity, with a heart that feels, and a hand strong and swift to alleviate the distressed and to bind up the broken hearted, has become so potent and so fully recognized in the light of practical experience that the selfish man avoids it, or joining, is content to appear what he really ought to be.

A Bright Outlook.

From all parts of this jurisdiction come reports of unusual life and activity in Workman circles. The office of the Grand Recorder is a busy place this month. Since the political excitement has passed away the attention of many of our membership has been turned to the Order. What is true of the A. O. U. W. is also true to a certain extent in all our fraternal and benevolent societies. Throughout the interior the Lodges are doing good work. The aims of Grand officers is to have a membership of 15,000 Master Workmen in good standing by the coming Grand Lodge meeting. There is a bright future before our Order, and we are beginning to realize something of it. Behind us is a record, than which there is none better or more honorable. Under our banners march an army of brave, true men. And to our legions others are coming every day. We are not marching to conquest, our ensigns are not of carnage and war, but of peace and kindness. To all that our talismanic words—Charity, Hope and Protection—imply we have dedicated our energies and money. There is a wide prospect before our Order, and as we go on cheering the unfortunate, drying the tears of the distressed widows and orphans and caring for those whom death has deprived of a loved one, will we fulfil the mission of our organization. The light of our Order streams out in the darkness, and is a beacon to all on whom it beams. Let the good work go on. Encourage others to join us, and make of the A. O. U. W. the greatest philanthropic Order of the day.

A Business Conundrum.

In the A. O. U. W. in this State are perhaps 500 professional accountants, to whom the following will be interesting:

Last season two men engaged in heading grain. At the end of the season they settled up, and passed receipts acknowledging payment in full. Finally one of the men concluded that, though he had given a receipt in full, he should have received $50 more. The more he thought the matter over the more this appeared to be just. At last he went to a lawyer. His partner went to another. Both submitted the same statement of facts. The lawyers disagreed. They in turn submitted the question to several accountants, no two of whom returned the same result. The following is the conundrum:

A and B engaged as equal partners in the business of heading grain. They work 85½ days and earn $2,388.75. A is to be allowed $3 per day for his work; B is to be allowed $2 per day for his work. Besides the partners, there were employed four men at $2 each per day for 85½ day; 12 horses at $1 per span for 85½ days; also two horses furnished by B at $1 per day. In addition, there were other expenses, including the purchase of the machine, amounting to $572.25, of which B paid from his private purse $81. B owes for heading his own grain $472, which amount is included in the earnings above stated, viz: $2,388.75. A collected the balance of the money and paid all the bills except the $81. How does the account stand beween the partners. Does B owe A anything, and if so how much? One accountant says B owes $114.25, another $77 and another $72.50. Who will give the correct result and state the matter so that it will be easily understood? The Watchman will be glad to publish the correct solution.

As an auxilary to our grand organization, we note the gratifying fact that D. of H. Lodges are in process of formation in all parts of this State. Several petitions are already in and Lodges will be formed soon. The rituals and supplies have arrived, and we confidently expect that some 25 Lodges will be formed before the meeting of the next Grand Lodge.

Grand Recorder's Department.

Headquarters of Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Rooms 40 and 41, St. Ann's Building, corner of Eddy and Powell, San Francisco. H. G. Pratt, G. R.

City Deputies are requested to call at the Grand Recorder's office for the passwords of the coming term.

The semi-annual report blanks have been sent out to all the Lodges. Recorders should fill them out so far as they are able at once, so that at the close of the term little will remain to be done to complete the work. Then one copy should be forwarded as soon as possible after installation of officers.

Recorders should be careful in reporting on the last of this month to have their monthly reports exactly correct, for on the number of our M. W., as so reported, will be determined our per capita tax to the Supreme Lodge and the vote of our jurisdiction in that body.

E. F. Loud, Deputy Grand Master, will shortly make a flying trip through the southern portion of the State. He will leave the city in the latter part of the month, and expects to visit San Luis Obispo on the 27th inst. and Santa Barbara on the 29 h.

Official Visitations in Oregon.—We are pleased to note the interest taken in the work of advancing the cause of the Order in our sister jurisdiction of Oregon by Grand Master Workman J. A. Child, Grand Recorder R. Newcomb, and other Grand officers, by official visitations to the various subordinate Lodges. In no other way, we think, can so much interest be engendered and kept up than by these visits of the Grand Lodge officers. We remember the great good accomplished by such visits at the outset of our growth in this State, and to them we owe, in a great measure, our present strength and prosperity.

A Good Word for the Watchman.—In a recent letter from Bro. S. A. Joy, of Gold Hill, Storey county, Nev., he pays the following compliment to the Pacific States Watchman, showing the necessity of its being kept on file, for reference, by every Master Workman on the Pacific slope: "I find it impossible to keep posted in regard to the advancement of the Order without the aid of the Watchman, and in future I intend to keep a file of the same. Please forward to my address 25 copies of the next issue, and inclose bill for the same. I know of no better way of increasing our strength than to circulate the great champion of our cause (the Watchman) among our friends."

As an evidence of the favor in which Workmen are held in Santa Clara county we note these facts: Bros. W. H. Owens was elected County Clerk, and L. A. Spitzer, Assessor, both of Enterprise, No, 17; Bros. B. F. Branham, Sheriff, and J. M. Pitman, County Recorder, both of Mt. Hamilton, No. 43, and Dr. J. T. Harris, Los Gatos, No. 76, Coroner. Bro. Geo. Fetherson, P. M. W. will be appointed Assistant Recorder.

Misfortune.—We are pained to learn of the continued sickness of Bro. A. A. Egleston. His recent misfortunes in loosing his wife and personal injury to himself by an accident are very sad. His genial face and wise counsel are missed in our Lodges, and we hope that he will soon be able to resume his accustomed visits. Being a member of Yerba Buena Lodge, he has every attention and kindness shown him, for which the brethren of this Lodge are justly noted.

Bro. Jacob Davis, P. M. W., of Magnolia Lodge, which has been organized over four years, has missed but three meetings since its organization. If any of our brethren have made a better record we shall be pleased to know it and publish the same.

It is a significant fact that any entertainment, party or celebration held under the auspices and in the name of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is sure to be an unqualified success.

A benefit concert and ball will be tendered Bro. B. M. Bassim on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1882. Tickets of admission have been fixed at 50 cents.

The Grand Recorder Interviewed.

The Views of this Official Expressed Concerning Several Important Matters.

Another year's work of the A. O. U. W. in this jurisdiction is about closing. Consequently we have thought it timely to interview the Grand Recorder and learn what we might concerning the present standing of the Order, and obtain an expression of opinion upon several of the questions that are now prominent before the Order.

We found the official busily engaged in the duties of his office, and after telling us what new life had been infused among A. O. U. W. circles, the reporter asked: "Bro. Pratt, what have you to say concerning the present prospects and outlook of the Order?"

"The prospects of the Order were never so promising as at the present time. Peace and harmony may be said to reign within our borders. Since the deposition of the old Grand Lodge of Iowa, and the organization of a new one from the loyal elements, all serious difficulty in the way of unity seems to be removed. At one time a serious defection was threatened in New York, but no trouble there is any longer apprehended. During the year the Order has largely increased, and it is believed the personnel of the membership has greatly improved. At present there seems a general boom wherever the Order has found a foothold. Much important and wise legislation was done at the last session of the Supreme Lodge, which, no doubt, has contributed greatly to the happy results we are now experiencing."

"What are your views upon the matter of temperance legislation in the Order?"

"The question of temperance will, no doubt, result in some radical legislation in the near future. It appears from such statistics as we have that fully five per cent. of our death losses are directly traceable to intemperate habits on the part of deceased members, and many result from intemperance on the part of others. In the latter case we may not be able to find any remedy, but in the former we can, and probably will. It may appear strange, but I believe it to be true, that we suffer more from beer than from all other drinks combined, for the reason probably that beer is popularly supposed to be an innocent beverage, while the fact is it breeds a long list of diseases of the liver, kidneys, heart and stomach. The devotee of beer may appear healthy and robust, and yet be but one remove from sudden dissolution, which the slightest injury or other untoward circumstance may at any moment precipitate. The drinker of ardent spirits is apt to be boisterous and demonstrative insomuch as to bring disgrace on himself and his associates. Consequently he is usually kept out of the organization; but if otherwise, the chances are he will be expelled. Very few would think beer drinking a sufficient reason for refusing admission to an applicant, or sufficient cause to justify expulsion from the Order. Such being the case, it is safe to predict that legislation of the Order will sometime be directed against this evil."

"About how many initiations do you think will be made before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge?"

"From this time until the next meeting of our Grand Lodge we expect to initiate in this jurisdiction not less than 1,000 members. Since the political election there seems to have been a general awakening, and my office is crowded with applications for beneficiary certificates—about 10 per day on an average."

"What is the general character of those who are now coming into the Order?"

"The general character of our new members is fully up to the average, so far as one can judge from the examination papers, at least so far as physical and moral fitness is concerned. Socially, perhaps, they do not stand so high, for already all our most eminent men who are eligible have been gathered into our ranks."

"What is the financial condition of the jurisdiction?"

"Our finances are in good condition. Our beneficiaries have always been promptly paid, and our Lodges cheerfully respond to all assessments made for that purpose. At the next session of the Grand Lodge we shall have in our General fund about $4,000 with which to defray the expenses of the session, etc. As the session will be short probably this will be sufficient, or nearly so."

"How is the money appropriated, and how much is usually kept on hand?"

"The Beneficiary fund is kept separated from all other moneys, and paid only in liquidation of claims arising from the death of our members. Not a penny of this fund can be legally diverted to any other purpose. The General fund, which is raised in the subordinate Lodges from "dues" of members, and in the Grand Lodge by a capitation tax collected from the subordinate Lodges, fees for instituting new Lodges and the sale of supplies is used to pay running expenses, including salaries, etc. The General fund of the Grand Lodge varies from zero to say $4,500. It is largest just after the collection of the semi-annual installment of the capitation tax. We have usually in bank, of both funds, about $15,000, but the beneficiary fund is always drawn against within $2,000 of the amount on hand. The reason so much is constantly in bank is owing to the fact that many of our beneficiaries do not care to draw their money at once on receipt of their warrant, thinking, no doubt, that it is safer in bank than in their possession."

"Bro. Pratt, the matter of Degree of Honor Lodges is now an important question among the Lodges. Will you not express your views upon this feature for the benefit of our readers?"

"I believe the Degree of Honor is capable of being made a valuable auxilliary to our organization; but to do this it must be made, to some extent, beneficial. As at present constituted, there is not enough strength to it to hold Lodges together. They flourish awhile, and then suddenly collapse. That is the history of this Degree. Make it beneficial, and I know of no reason why this branch of the Order should not succeed as well as any other part. If those Lodges of this Degree we now have, and those we shall organize before the next session of the Grand Lodge, will but be unanimous, or nearly so, in asking that the Degree be made beneficial, the Grand Lodge will, no doubt, make it so, and then we shall be in a position to show to the world and the Supreme Lodge that the advantages of this Degree have been strangely overlooked."

We received an elaborately printed invitation and programme for the grand reception and musicale given under the auspices of all the city Lodges of the A. O. U. W., at the National Guard Armory, St. Louis, which was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, 1882. The literary exercises of the evening opened with an address by Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D., Grand Receiver. In every particular the programme was most complete, and it was one of the best conducted and elegant affairs ever given by the Workmen. We congratulate our brothers of St. Louis upon their success.

Bro. J. Meredith Davies, P. M. W., one of our leading Workmen, will visit Oregon this week on official business, as the general agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. We wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return, and bespeak for him at the hands of the brethren in Oregon a cordial greeting and warm reception, as one of the zealous and influential Workmen of the Pacific coast.

Bro. M. T. Brewer, P. G. M. W. of Sacramento, made a hurried visit to this city on the 14th inst. Bro. Brewer is one of our enthusiastic Workmen, and it always affords us great pleasure to greet him.

Brief Lodge Notes.

The third degree was conferred on a candidate from San Francisco, by California Lodge, No. 1, of Oakland on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst, a special dispensation having been obtained from G. M. W. Barnes. This Lodge is noted for the excellence of its work.

Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., of Livermore, is about to organize the Degree of Honor. The wives, daughters, mothers and sisters can become members and enjoy themselves with brother Workmen.

A large delegation of Healdsburg Lodge, A. O. U. W., visited their brethern at Santa Rosa on Wednesday evening, the 29th ult, and were treated among other things to a royal supper.

Ashler Lodge of Alameda, is making preparation for a grand entertainment to take place at the Park Opera House, on Friday evening, the 29th inst.

Los Gatos Lodge, No. 76, A. O. U. W., will give an entertainment at Lyndon hall, on Friday evening, December 22, 1882.

Newark Lodge, No. 169, held a public meeting on December 8th, when an official visit was made.

The Lodge at Haywards initiated four candidates on the 5th inst.

An official visit will be paid to Hercules, No. 53, on December 15th.

Brooklyn Lodge, No. 3, will soon give an entertainment.

An Example of Charity.—Our late deceased Bro. Patrick Rowley was a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 17, San Jose. His death occurred at West Oakland, and the brethren of California, No. 1, buried him and advanced $30 to his destitute family, and reported to his Lodge. The members of Enterprise not only reimbursed them but dispatched Bro. Geo. Fetherston to visit the widow at West Oakland. He found such utter destitution and want in this family, consisting of the widow and four small children, that he advanced them $100 to keep the wolf from the door. Such examples of true disinterested charity are worthy of record and form a part of our history as an organization.

Bros. W. F. Foss and Charles M. Shortridge, of San Jose, have associated themselves as real estate and general insurance and business agents. Office, Knox Block, San Jose. They are active, energetic and reliable men, and business intrusted to them will receive careful, prudent and intelligent attention. They have kindly consented to act as local agents for the Pacific States Watchman and the *Fraternal Record*.

Order Notes.

The increase in the membership of the Lodges of Maryland during October was 67; losses reported, 24, making a net gain of 43. Seven Lodges in the State show an aggregate loss of 13; four Lodges in New Jersey show a loss of 6, and two Lodges in Delaware a loss of 5.

At the last meeting of the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge of New York the Committee on Laws gave their opinion that during the intervals between the meetings of that Grand body the Trustees constituted the Lodge.

The returns of assessment No. 9 of the "old" Grand Lodge of Iowa indicated a membership of about 9,000. The new, or loyal Grand Lodge, of that State is reported as doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Our social features will be found of great value by those who will become members of the Order. Friendships are formed at Lodge meetings which grow stronger with time, and are only ended with life itself.—*Missouri Overseer.*

The Good We Do.—We are permitted to make up the following table from answers received in reply to letters, addressed by the Grand Secretary of the American Legion of Honor of New York, to the Supreme Secretaries of the several Fraternal Beneficiary Societies as to the amount of moneys disbursed by them to the beneficiaries of deceased members from the date of organization up to the first of November, current. These figures furnish the following facts:

Knights of Honor	$7,229,021 55
A. O. U. W.	6,000,000 00
Royal Arcanum	1,602,000 00
American Legion of Honor	1,461,376 21
Knights of Pythias	1,386,750 00
E. O. M. A.	317,348 30
Knights of the Golden Rule	127,625 43
Total	$18,124,121 49

This splendid record shows what can be done to alleviate the distress of the widow, the aged mother and the fatherless by united effort.—*K. of H. Standard.*

The *Missouri Overseer* has the following in regard to the prompt payment of our beneficiaries: One characteristic of our Order must commend itself especially to all, and that is, the promptness with which death losses are paid. It is not an unfrequent occurrence in this State for the beneficiaries of a deceased brother to receive their money within 10 days or two weeks after his death, and where there is a longer delay it is because the parties most in interest are negligent in furnishing the required proofs. The old-line companies generally insist upon waiting 60 days after receiving proof of a loss before they pay it, and serious embarrassment has often been thereby caused, but our Order responds at once and the beneficiaries receive their dues immediately. This promptness is something in which we may justly take pride, for it gives us special claims upon insurers.

We met Bro. O. N. Cronkite, District Deputy of Sacramento county, at the District meeting held under the auspices of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, on the 11th inst. Bro. Cronkite reports the two Lodges of Sacramento in a healthy and flourishing condition, as also all the Lodges in his district. The new sister, Lily of the Valley, No. 11, organized in November, has made rapid strides in membership, and at present is one of the attractions of the city of Sacramento in society circles. At their last meeting 20 candidates received the degree, and there was a long list of applicants to be acted upon.

Dressmaking Parlors.—Sister E. Stevenson, 115 Kearny St., rooms 7, 8 and 9, is one of the leading establishments, of this city. The best material and most artistic, and experienced help is employed and terms are very reasonable.

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How the Weather Indications are Determined.

At the Signal Service Bureau in Washington the weather indications are recorded at 5 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M. and 11 P. M., daily. A reporter undertakes to tell how the work is done, and this is what he sees:

Take a seat in the indication room with me, and we will see how the weather is gotten up. It is now 4 o'cock, Washington time, and telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the United States, Canada, British America, West Indies, Nova Scotia, and falling into the lap of the sergeant in charge. The territory covered is from Olympia, in Victoria, on the northwest coast of British America, across to Sydney, above Newfoundland, thence down to Havana, across to San Diego, California, and thence back again. There's a girdle for Puck. At a certain hour of the day—3 o'clock, Washington time—observations are taken at all the stations, and then they begin to come in, chasing each other over the wires pell mell, like a crowd of unruly school boys. These dispatches are called off to six gentlemen, each of whom sits before a map, one noting the thermometer, another the barometer, a third the condition of the weather, and so on. These are transferred to one large map, and then Old Probabilities makes his appearance. He glances over all; sees where a storm was at 1 A. M., and notes where it was at 3 o'clock. He takes into consideration the wind currents, the humidity, and all the minor details which his experience and learning have taught him. Not a word is spoken in the room. Old Probs. is in deep study. In a minute he will speak to 50,000,000 of people, and a few more over in Canada. His stenographer appears, and the indications are dictated for New England, then the Middlle States, the South, West, Mississippi Valley, and then, perhaps, a storm bulletin 24 hours in advance to warn some special section.

Among the innovations made is the furnishing to sections of the country special reports of floods, the conditions of rivers, and their probable rise and fall, within 24 hours following, at given points. Then reports are made for Southern States on the weather during cotton picking time, signals being displayed from the telegraph stations denoting clear or bad weather coming.

DAMAGE TO LEAD PIPES BY RATS.—In the cellar of a house in Berlin a large number of rats had recently taken up their permanent abode. Notwithstanding traps and poison, the vermin could not be got rid of. The brickwork was carefully examined, and a good many holes were discovered, which probably served as nests for the rats, or led to the outside soil. All the openings were filled with cement, and the walls of the cellar pointed. The floor, which had hitherto been loose, was laid with bricks and cement. The rats disappeared, but after a short time a wet spot was observed in the brickwork, near where the water supply pipe ascended. On examination, a number of dead rats were found in a space of the cutting made for the pipe, which had not been filled up when the pipe had been moved, and close by the lead pipe had been gnawed right through. The above may be very easily explained. A family of rats had settled in the cutting; exit had been cut off by the closing up of all the holes; the rats, trying to get out, had attacked the lead pipe as being the softest material in their prison. They gnawed until they had made an opening, when they were drowned by the outflowing water.—*The Builder.*

IRON SUPPORTS.—Unprotected iron posts, girders or other iron supports, are out of place in mill construction. In the nature of work done in mills and the structural material thereof a fire proof mill is out of the question. Subjected to heat, an iron girder will warp and let down before a wooden one would be well fired. Cast iron cracks the instant water touches it. Iron posts and girders are sometimes covered with wood, terra cotta, Teil lime composition or other non-conducting material to protect them from fire. There is a method of terra cotta construction with wrought and cast iron frame for the interior of mills, in which all the constructive iron work would be protected, and the use of inflammable material would be discarded for all interior purposes, in so far as it pertains to the building. Much attention is being paid to this matter at this time, and it is to be hoped that some device will ere long be introduced which will meet with the general approval of architects and builders.

BENT GRASS FOR SAND DUNES.—The experience of the Commissioners of the Golden Gate park with "bent" grass to fix down shifting sands may be of use to those who have coast ranches. This grass was planted two or three years ago, and it soon appeared that ordinary movement of the sand surface had no effect upon it, while, if such violent displacements took place as were often occasioned by storms, this invincible sand subduer forced its way up through the overlying drift and went on growing as if nothing had happened. This last almost unique vegetive trait was quite opposite to the ready discouragement of the young pines, gums, acacias and other transplanted trees and shrubs. When once covered by the drift their usefulness was at an end.

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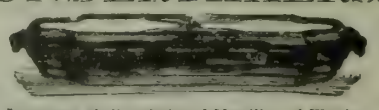
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Report of the Arid Lands Commission.

We have received an early copy of the report of the "Arid Lands Commission," popularly so called, but more particularly a "report on the climatic and agricultural features and the agricultural practice and needs of the arid regions of the Pacific slope, with notes on Arizona and New Mexico, made, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, by E. W. Hilgard, T. C. Jones and R. W. Furnas."

This document has been long awaited, and we are pleased to find that it contains much which it will be to the advantage of the State to have generally known at the East. Ex-Governor Furnas and Judge T. C. Jones are gentlemen well known at the East, and their comments upon what they saw here will be received and believed when the *exparte* statements of a Californian would be questioned. We find in the observations of the Eastern members of the Commission many remarks which show them to be close observers and fair judges, and we expect to transfer to our columns, from time to time, parts of their reports. In this issue we give Judge Jones' report upon California horses.

The Chairman of the Commission, Prof. Hilgard, contributes to the report many pages of excellent information upon California climates, soils and special industries, and it cannot be doubted that California will be much better understood at the East when the document is generally circulated. In the printing of the report by the Government printers there have grievous omissions occurred in not crediting each member of the Commission with his individual work. Prof. Hilgard calls our attention to the following list of errati regarding authorship, which are serious: Page 92. All the matter from the heading "Sugar Cane and Sorghum" to the heading on page 98 should be credited to E. W. Hilgard. Page 98. All from heading "Horticulture and Viticulture" to page 107 inclusive should be credited to R. W. Furnas. Page 125. All from end of paragraph headed "Small Fruits" (being the discussion of citrus fruits) to heading on page 128 should be credited to E. W. Hilgard All from that heading to page 137 to R. W. Furnas. Pages 152 and 153 ("Insect Pests") should be credited to R. W. Furnas.

We presume that copies of this report can be had on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, or to the Congressional representatives in each district.

Cause and Cure of Rheumatism.

Common rheumatism is a disease which affects the joints, the hinges of the body, in such a way that the slightest motion of the ailing parts gives pain. A creaking hinge is dry and turns hard. A single drop of oil to moisten it makes a wonderful change, and it instantly moves on itself with the utmost facility. All kinds of rheumatism are an inflammation of the surface of the joints. Inflammation is heat; this heat dries their surfaces; hence, the very slightest effort at motion gives piercing pain. In a healthy condition of the parts, nature is constantly throwing out a lubricating oil, which keeps the joints in a perfectly smooth and easy-working condition. Rheumatism is almost always caused—indeed, it may be nearer the truth to say that it is always the result of a cold dampness. A dry cold or a warm dampness does not induce rheumatism. A garment, wetted by perspiration or rain or water in any other form about a joint, and allowed to dry while the person is in a state of rest, is the most common way of causing rheumatism. A partial wetting of a garment is more apt to induce an attack than if the entire clothing were wetted; because, in the latter case, it would be certainly and speedily exchanged for dry garments. There are two very certain methods of preventing rheumatism. The very moment a garment is wetted in whole or part, change it or keep in motion sufficient to maintain a very slight prespiration until the clothing is perfectly dried.

The failure to wear woolen flannel next the skin is the most frequent cause of rheumatism; for a common muslin or linen or silk shirt of a person in a perspiration becomes damp and cold the instant a puff of air strikes it, even in midsummer. This is not the case when woolen flannel is worn next the skin.

The easiest, most certain and least hurtful way of curing this troublesome affection is, first, to keep the joint affected wound around with several folds of woolen flannel; second, live entirely on the lightest kind of food, such as coarse breads, ripe fruits, berries, boiled turnips, stewed apples and the like. If such things were eaten to the extent of keeping the system freely open, and exercise were taken, so that a slight moisture should be on the surface of the skin all the time, or if in bed the same thing were accomplished by hot teas and plentiful bed clothing, a grateful relief and an ultimate cure will very certainly result in a short time. Without this soft and moist and warm condition of the skin and an open state of the system, the disease will continue to torture for weeks and months and years.

Inflammatory rheumatism may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as an aggravated form of the common kind, extended to all the joints of the body, instead of implicating only one or two. For all kinds, time, flannel, warmth, with a light and cooling diet, are the great remedies.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

"Sound It Along the Line."

Ever onward and upward is the motto of the A. O. U. W., and with the success of the Order is the WATCHMAN'S progress. There are, however, some Workmen who are not subscribers, and we wish to draw *their* attention to the merits of our journal. Those of our readers who have been with us from the start, and also those who have come later, can do much to not only aid our enterprise, but also that of our organization. They have been with us, seen our work, and can best tell whether the WATCHMAN has not been an earnest advocate of the Order's interests.

Members of the A. O. U. W. have a pecuniary interest, which renders an able exponent of their rights and privileges of paramount importance. Therefore, every member of the Order should take the paper, read it, and if he has some friend who is morally and physically qualified, lend him the paper for the purpose of hastening action.

Members of the WATCHMAN family who have felt strength and received encouragement from a perusal of the Order's doings in its columns would do well, also, to pass it occasionally around to the lukewarm, that they may be partakers in the faith which moves them.

The privileges we now enjoy by reason of our membership will last while life is in us, and when we are gone others will be ready to fill our places. If the Order should ever perish, lukewarmness will be the rock upon which we will split, and one of the greatest preventives of this will be the enthusiasm that is kept alive by a careful reading of the WATCHMAN.

We will send copies free for samples to those who are willing to assist in the circulation of our paper.

Our Agents.

OUR FRIENDS can do much in aid of our paper and the cause of practical knowledge and science, by assisting Agents in their labors of canvassing, by lending their influence and encouraging favors. We intend to send none but worthy men

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SAMPLE COPIES.—Occasionally we send copies of this paper to persons who we believe would be benefited by subscribing for it, or willing to assist us in extending its circulation. We call the attention of such to our prospectus, terms of subscription, etc., and request that they circulate the copy sent.

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We offer Scotch brevier type (same as used on this paper) for sale in any quantity from 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., for 25 cents per lb., if ordered soon. Also, several hundred pounds of nonpareil at favorable rates. The type is in good condition and is of a very durable character.

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Our terms for subscription are in advance, and we desire no new names on our list without prepayment.

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A young lady who can give the best of reference wishes a situation as phonographic reporter or amanuensis in a first-class newspaper, law or business office, on very reasonable salary. Writes a good hand and is accustomed to correspondence. Address W., Box 2361, S. F.

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The INDIANAPOLIS PATENT SOFA BED is something new. Can be used in parlor or bedroom. Kept in stock or made to order from $35 to $50.

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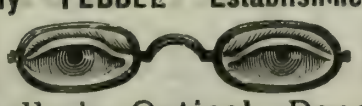
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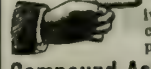
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This is the leading farming journal on the western half of the continent, and second to none in America. It is well printed and illustrated, weekly. Contains an unusual amount of fresh, original farm, household and family circle literature. Careful attention is paid to giving full and reliable weekly market reports. The following are among its ably conducted departments: Editorials on agricultural and other timely and important subjects of live interest to farmers and their families; agricultural, and other useful and ornamental illustrations; correspondence from various quarters of our new and rich developing fields of agriculture on the Pacific coast, embracing new hints and ideas from progressive men and women in all branches of rural industry; Horticulture; Floriculture; The Garden; The Home Circle; The Grange; Young Folks; Domestic Economy; Good Health; Entomological; Sheep and Wool; The Dairy; The Stock Yard; Poultry Yard; The Swine Yard; The Apiary; The Vineyard; Queries and Replies; New Inventions (and illustrations of new and improved machinery); Agricultural Notes; Items of General News, etc. Its columns are studiously filled with chaste, interesting, fresh and useful reading, devoid of questionable literature for old or young and fancifully alluring clap-trap advertisements. Send for sample copies.

Subscriptions, *in advance*, $3 a year. Agents wanted, on liberal pay. DEWEY & Co., Publishers.
No. 252 Market St., S. F., Cal.

(Established 1867.)

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630 & 632 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

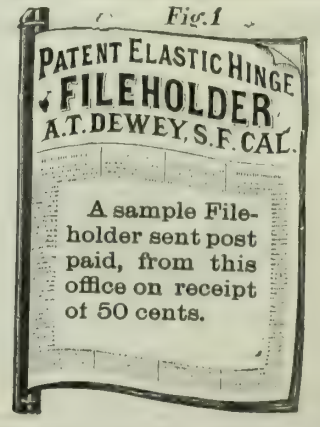
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Fig. 1



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35 Fine Engravings showing the positions and actions of sick horses, Gives the cause, symptoms and best treatment of diseases. Has a table giving the doses effects and antidotes of all the principal medicines used for the horse, and a few pages on the action and uses of medicines

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It is printed on fine paper and has nearly 100 pages, 7½x5 inches. Price only 25 cents, or 5 for $1, on receipt of which we will send by mail to any address.

DEWEY & CO.,
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BY TELEPHONE.—Subscribers, advertisers and other patrons of this office can address orders, or make appointments with the proprietors or agents by telephone, as we are connected with the central system in San Francisco.

Bro. Terrance Sullivan, one of the best and most skillful boot and shoe makers in this city, has removed from Sixteenth St., and established a manufactory for all kinds of ladies' and misses' gaiters and gents' custom work at 526 Hayes St. Bro. Sullivan has a high reputation as an anatomical boot maker, and his friends who wish to benefit themselves can do so by calling at 526 Hayes St.

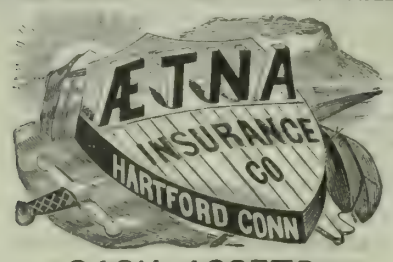
Mr. Page has presented in the House recently a petition of citizens of California to the Tariff Commission, recommending an increase of duty on chiccory. The petitioners claim that this industry needs protection, and that the reduction from five cents to one cent per pound has practically ruined their business.

Sale of Horses and Cattle.—Bro. J. D. Horan, corner of Tenth and Howard streets, is the proprietor of stock yards for horses and cattle. As a commission agent for the purchase and sale of horses and cattle, his long experience and square dealing has given him an extensive business. Parties wishing anything in his line will do well to engage his services.

Whitmore's Improved Gear.—Bro. E. Whitmore, 1920 Union street, has invented and patented what is known as "Whitmore's Improved Gear," which is applied to all kinds of vehicles. It is simple in construction, combining the best advantages of side and end springs. Its popularity is such that orders for this gear are coming in from all parts of the State.

Bro. Louis Dampf, one of the leading frame manufacturers and picture dealers, wholesale and retail, owing to a change in his business relations, is offering from his immense stock choice and select goods, at largely reduced rates.

The magnificent painting, 40x50, of lilacs, now on exhibition at Kohler & Chase's, which took the first premium at the Mechanics fair, is a master piece in design and natural appearance, that will well repay a visit.



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$8,902,272.64.

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$52,000,000.

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311 California St.
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W. DAVIS,
410 Market St., S. F.,
Harness, Saddles, etc.

	Price.
Two-wheel single buggy or cart harness, No. 17	$22 50
" " " " " No. 24	30 00
" " " " " No. 28	37 50



Buggy Harness, light, No. 9½, per set	$13 57
" " " No. 11½, " "	16 42
" " hand made, No. 15, per set	20 00
" " " No. 26½, " "	35 00

Double harness, $20 to $250
Horse blankets and all horse goods.

Arrears of pay and bounty to Union Soldiers reported on the rolls as deserters, Act of August 7th, 1882.

Pensions for all soldiers disabled in line and discharge of duty, either by accident or otherwise.

Widows of soldiers who died in the service or since discharged from any cause due their military service, are entitled to Pension.

Parents. In cases where the soldier died, leaving neither wife nor children, the parents are entitled to pension.

Bounty. Thousands of soldiers are yet entitled to bounty. Send for blanks and see if you have received all due you.

Discharges. Honorable Discharges procured; also duplicates. Send for blanks.

Increase of Pension. Thousands of Pensioners are now entitled to increase. Send for blank and we will advise you.

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S. P. BAILEY. O. E. BADGLEY. JOHN BAILEY.

BAILEY, BADGLEY & CO.,

Cor. Main and California Streets, - - - - - Stockton, Cal

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We have a large and complete stock of Gang, Platform Gang and Single Plows and Harrows, including the California Spring-Tooth Harrow.
In connection with Agricultural Implements, we keep in stock a full line of Builders' Hardware and Carpenters' Tools. By strict attention to business and selling at the lowest possible rates, we solicit a share of public patronage.

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FOR SALE,
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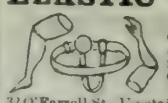
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Commission Agent for the Sale of Horses and Cattle.
Stock of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

WM. BEEMAN,
Manufacturer of
ELASTIC CORK TRUSS.

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Has taken rooms in PHELAN'S BUILDING, and will take a limited number of Scholars in Elocution and Music. He also will give recitations for celebrations or anniversaries.

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Produce,
VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC.
Stalls 18 and 19 Center Market, Sutter St., above Kearny.

Dewey & Co. { 252 Market St. } Patent Agt's

A California Success.

Happening to know personally the facts, it is but justice for us to state that the fine organ manufactured by Mr. John Bergstrom, of San Francisco, and exhibited in the Mechanics' Fair of 1876, has, by time and use, proved that the high meed of praise then bestowed upon it by some of the best musical critics in attendance was not over stated. The organ has performed excellent service in Hamilton church, Oakland, since the spring of 1877, having constantly been much used for congregation and concert purposes from that day to this. Although the best makers in Massachusetts and England have sent samples of their highly reputed instruments for several elegant churches in Oakland, none of them have yet equaled the California production of Bergstrom in its fullness and sweetness of tone and easy and perfect action. None other has yet proved so popular with the best of performers or their delighted listeners. It is the more pleasant for us to make this statement at the present, from the fact that we learn that one of the leading churches of Oakland has lately furnished Mr. Bergstrom an order for a new organ, which may confidently be expected to far excel anything that has been received in that city from abroad, if it does not even decidedly eclipse Mr. Bergstrom's earlier efforts.

Bro. J. F. Jenness, P. M. W. of Excelsior, No. 126, owing to sickness and a desire to make a change in his residence offers for sale at very low cost his valuable express route known as Jenness' Mission Express. It has been established 11 years, and it is offered at less than its actual value, as his physician has ordered a change of climate.

Family Groceries.—For a choice line of family groceries of the best quality and at low prices, go to Bro. Fred. Mangoin, corner of Market and Brady streets.

Sister E. C. Hatch, as one of our California artists, has justly earned a reputation that is not only creditable to our State, but places her in the galaxy of noted artists.

Washington Territory boasts of being out of debt with money in the Treasury.

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will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

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Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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Delivered, Freight Paid, Upon Receipt of Price, to any Railroad Station or Boat Landing on the Coast.

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The New High Arm, Self Threading, Light Running

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Does All Kinds of Work Without Basting.

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$40.

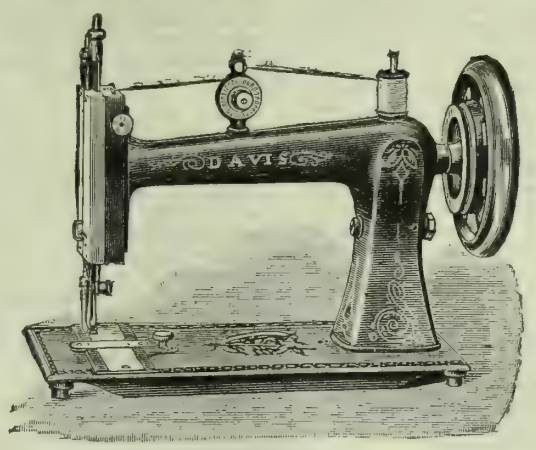
Plain Table, One Drawer, no Cover.

No. 2.

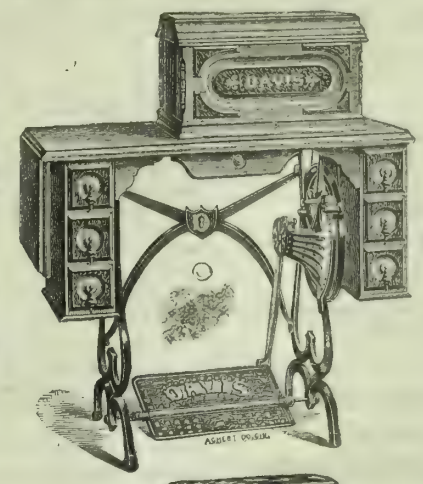
Same as No. 1, with Cover.

$43.





MACHINE HEAD.



No. 10.

FAMILY MACHINE,

As Represented in this Cut,

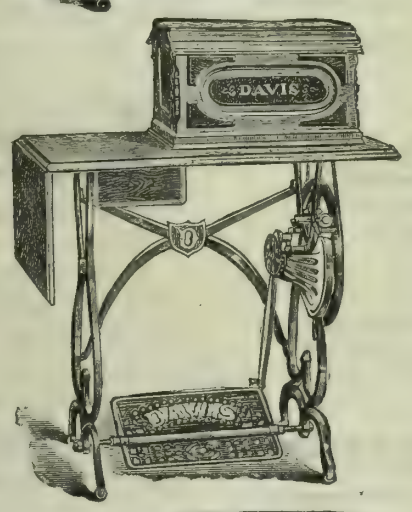
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No. 3.

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$47.50.



The Following Accessories are Furnished FREE with Each Machine, viz:

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Every Machine Warranted to Give Entire Satisfaction.



No 9

Open Cabinet

FAMILY MACHINE,

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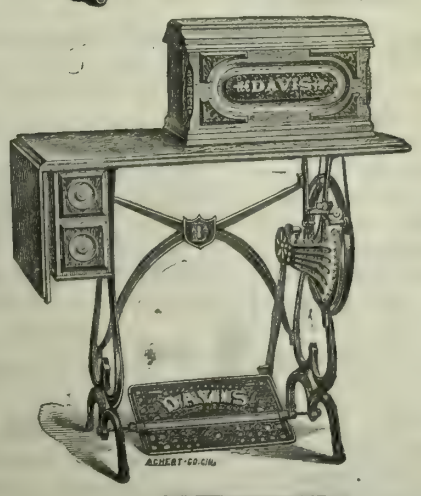
$75.

No. 4.

FAMILY MACHINE,

Drop Leaf Table, Cover and Nest of Two Veneered Drawers,

$50.



THE LIGHTEST,

THE SIMPLEST,

THE LATEST,

THE BEST.

No Holes to Thread from the Spool to the Eye of the Needle.

NO FREIGHT TO PAY.

Select the Style You Prefer and Order Direct if I have no Agent in Your Place.



No 6.

FULL CABINET

FROM

$90 to $110.

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As Represented in this Cut

$55.



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GENERAL AGENT,

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JACOB SCHLEICHER, Prop'r.

SAM'L IRVING. W. P SEARIGHT
SAMUEL IRVING & CO.,
Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
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Makes to order Gents' Fine French Calf Boots from $6 to $10; Gaiters from $3 to $6; Alexis from $3.50 to $5; Men's Heavy Kip Boots $6; Oxford Ties, French Calf, $4; California Leather, $3.50; Men's Working Shoes from $2.50 to $3; Children's Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering to the amount of $12, I pay the express charges. I sell nothing but my own manufacture. Cheapest repairing shop in the city.

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☞ Houses and Repaired, Stores Refitted and General Built Carpenter work done

POTRERO RANCH DAIRY.
Pure Country Milk at Lowest Rates.
Families wishing milk from one cow can have it. Orders addressed, WM. SCHLOTHAN, Potrero Ranch,
DEPOT, Third and Howard, will be promply filled.

A NEW STEAM ENGINE.—Two Tennesseeans have patented a new steam engine which aims to economize steam and maintain a constant equal pressure on the driving shaft, accomplishing the idea involved in the as yet impracticable circular engine. It is an improvement on those engines which have more than one movable piston working in the same cylinder, each separately connected by the crank. The new engine has three pistons in the cylinder, and the rod of the central one passes through the center of the inner piston. The rods of the outer piston also pass through the wires, secured to it at equal distances from the rod of the center piston; these rods are not fastened to the center piston, though they pass through it. By this system the movements of the outer and inner pistons are steadied. The central and outer pistons are forced apart in opposite directions when the steam is let in between them through the port, until the exhaust port allows it to escape; and when it is admitted between the central and inner pistons, the former is moved back, going in one direction, while the end pistons move in the other; and as the cranks of the central and end pistons are set opposite, the crank shaft is at the time pulled and pushed in opposite directions by the movement of the three pistons, and the strain upon it is equal in both.

A NEW CARBON ARRANGEMENT.—The following description is given of a new electric lamp recently introduced by Mr. Selignac, of Paris. To each of the carbons is intimately attached along their sides a glass rod. Both rods come together horizontally, actuated in their approach by a spring. Between the glass rods there is a stopper of glass, which is heated as soon as the arc is established in such a way that the rods yield gradually to the pressure of the springs, and keep the carbons sufficiently apart to insure a steady light.

A RELIABLE PILL FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Diastase, 10 grains; pepsine, 50 grains; extract of gentian, 50 grains; tartaric acid, 50 grains; powdered rhubarb, 50 grains, and gentian, q. s. Divide into three grain pills. Dose, two to three pills, shortly before meals.

EDGE TOOLS.—All cutting and piercing edge tools operate on the principle of the wedge. A brad-awl furnishes an example which all can readily understand. The cutting edge of the awl severs the fibers of wood as the instrument enters, and the particles are compressed into a smaller compass, in the same manner as when a piece of wood is separated by a wedge. A chisel is a wedge in one sense, and an ax, drawing-knife, or jack-knife is also a wedge. When a keen-edged razor is made to clip a hair or remove a man's beard, it operates on the principle of the wedge. Every intelligent mechanic understands that when a wedge is dressed out smoothly it may be driven in with much less force than if its surface were left jagged and rough. The same idea holds good with respect to edge tools. If the cutting edge be ground and whet to as fine an edge as may be practical with a fine-gritted whetstone, and if the surface back of the cutting edge be ground smooth and true, and polished neatly, so that one can discern the color of his eyes by means of the polished surface, the tool will enter whatever is to be cut by the application of much less force than if the surfaces were left as rough as they usually are when the tool leaves the grindstone. All edge tools, such as axes, chisels and planes, that are operated with a crushing instead of a drawing stroke, should be polished neatly clear to the cutting edge, to facilitate their entrance into the substance to be cut.

EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT UPON GLASS SURFACES.—The action of sunlight on colorless and colored glass—both polished and rough—is so marked as to have received the special attention of chemists. Very perceptible changes have been observed; that is, from colorless to yellow, and from light yellow, green or blue to the darker or mellow shades of those colors, and specimens of coffee-colored glass are instanced, which, in the space of only five years, had materially changed to rose and amber colors. It is thought that the rich, mellow tones so much admired in the old and richly stained cathedral windows is due to the action of the sunlight in a long succession of years in toning down what were most probably comparatively bright or harsh colors originally; the action, it is supposed, may be a photo-chemical one.

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For number of trains on a single road and for speed England leads the world. From London to Grantham, 105 miles, the regular trip is made at the rate of 52 miles per hour. The fastest train in the United States is the direct line between New York and Boston, which maintains a speed of 38.38 miles per hour. The fastest train in France is that from Paris to Bordeaux, 360 miles in nine hours or 46 miles per hour. The speed of the fastest German train is the same—from Berlin to Cologne. All other European countries run slow, as a rule, slower than in this country.

In France a workman can travel 30 miles in a third-class car on a day's wages; in Italy and Spain from 10 to 15 miles, while in the United States he can travel from 40 to 50 miles in a first-class car for a day's wages.

Railroading in the Central States possesses another peculiarity. While in Uurope second and third-class cars are almost invariably rare, in the United States the system of railroad travel is based on two grounds—that it is much easier to run trains with one class of carriages than with three, and that all travelers are, in theory at least, socially equal.

In England nearly all machinery is constructed after much heavier modes than the same class of machinery in the United States, with the single exception of railway locomotives and cars. An American passenger train is usually twice as heavy as a train for an equal number of passengers on an English road. It is now generally acknowledged by the engineers of this country that they should be a reduction in the weight of cars. While in this we are inclining to English practice, English railroad men are fast introducing our style of open cars in preference to their compartment cars.

CUTTING GLASS BY ELECTRICITY.—Mr. Fahdt, of Dresden, uses metal wires which have been made red hot by electricity for cutting glass. The apparatus consists of two screws, which are fastened on a plate at a distance from each other varying with the size of the object which has to be cut. The screws are in communication with the poles of a battery, and carry at their tops a metallic wire, which is placed round the object which is to be cut. The glass is carried by supports. When the circuit is closed the wire becomes red hot, and the places where the wire touches the glass (the glass can be turned round by the hand) become heated, so that by sudden cooling, or the contact with a humid body, a severance of the glass takes place. In order to remove the inequalities on the sections which have been obtained, the glass pieces are placed on an apparatus in which the section is exposed to the flame of a chalumean, the glass piece being made to revolve, in order that all parts are touched by the flame. The glass is then taken to a heating furnace in order to prevent the heated parts becoming broken by too quick cooling. The glass is then removed to a room where it is left to cool.

AN IMPROVED COIL SPRING.—A device for equalizing the driving power of a coiled spring, adapting it to drive sewing machines at a uniform speed, has been patented by a Hoboken, N. J., man. In this invention a regulating wheel, which is driven by the coiled spring, has a spiral row of holes on its face from near the center to the periphery. A spur wheel, whose teeth run in these holes, slides on a feather upon its shaft, the outer end of which is furnished with a gear wheel that engages with a train of wheels. Through these wheels the power is applied to the machine, with a gradually decreasing leverage as the force of the unoiling spring decreases.

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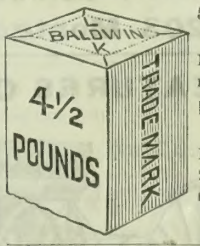
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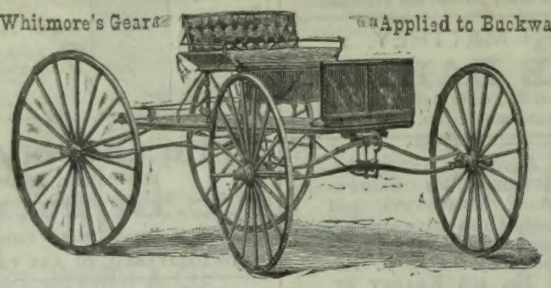
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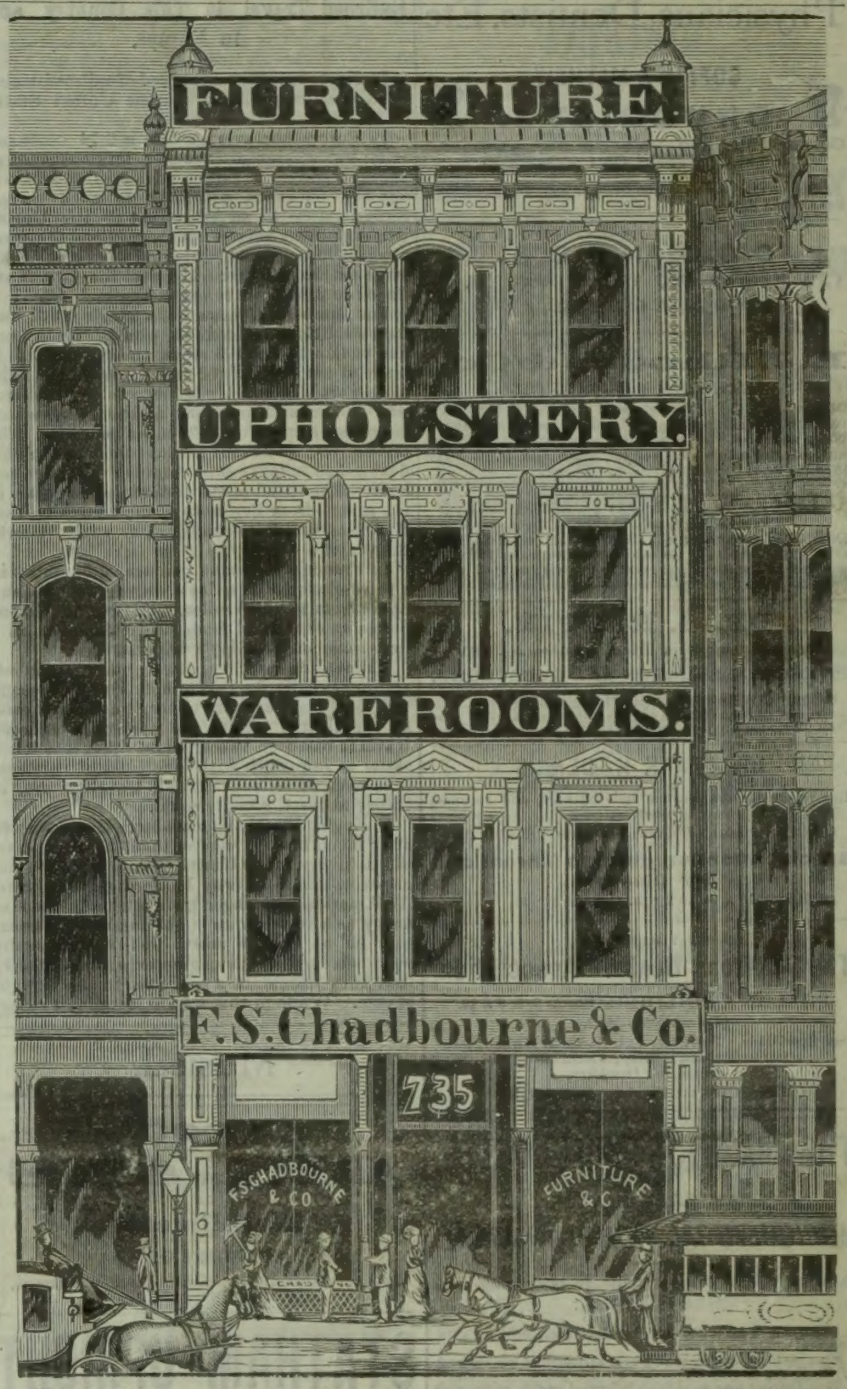
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We occasionally send complimentary sample copies of the WATCHMAN to the various officers and members of the A. O. U. W. We ask as a special favor that those receiving them, and all interested in the success of the various Lodges will lend us a helping hand in increasing our circulation. Nothing contributes more to the successful working of the A. O. U. W. than the circulation of general Fraternity news, and the best way to secure this is through the WATCHMAN, which is an able and faithful advocate. It is to the interest of the A. O. U. W. that the WATCHMAN be placed in the hands of every Workman, and to accomplish this we must rely in a large measure upon the voluntary efforts and subscriptions.

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